


Integral de electro

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$$d\vec{E} = \frac{\hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{(z^2 + s^2)^{3/2}} dq$$

$dq = 2\pi s ds \sigma$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{z\hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 2\pi\sigma \int_0^\infty \frac{s ds}{(z^2 + s^2)^{3/2}}$$

Lo primero es expandir funciones como series de potencias

$$(z^2 + s^2)^{-3/2} = |z|^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{s^2}{z^2}\right)^{-3/2}$$

$${}_1F_0\left(\frac{3}{2} \mid -\frac{s^2}{z^2}\right) = \sum_n \frac{(\frac{3}{2})_n}{n!} \left(\frac{s}{z}\right)^{2n} (-1)^n$$

$${}_1F_0\left(\frac{3}{2} \mid \left(\frac{s}{z}\right)^2\right) = \left(1 + \left(\frac{s}{z}\right)^2\right)^{-3/2}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{s ds}{(z^2 + s^2)^{3/2}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{s}{|z|^3} {}_1F_0\left(\frac{3}{2} \mid \frac{s^2}{z^2}\right) ds = \int_0^\infty \frac{s}{|z|^3} \sum_n \frac{(\frac{3}{2})_n}{n!} \left(\frac{s}{z}\right)^{2n} (-1)^n ds$$

$$I = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(\frac{3}{2})_n}{|z|^{3+2n}} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^\infty s^{1+2n} ds$$

def. bracket

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty s^{\alpha-1} ds &= \langle \alpha \rangle \\ \dots \int_0^\infty s^{1+2n+1-1} ds &= \langle 2+2n \rangle \end{aligned} \right.$$

// definición indicator $\frac{(-1)^n}{n!} = \phi_n$

$$I = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(\frac{3}{2})_n}{|z|^{3+2n}} \phi_n \langle 2+2n \rangle$$

// regla de suma

$$\sum_{n=0}^\infty f(n) \phi_n \langle n+\beta \rangle = f(n) \Gamma[-n] \Big|_{n=-\beta}$$

// $\langle n+\beta \rangle = \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\beta)} \langle n+\beta \rangle \quad \{ \langle 2n+2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\Gamma(-2)} \langle n+1 \rangle$

// regla de escalamiento $\langle \alpha n + \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \langle n + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \rangle$ $\{ \langle 2n+2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle n+1 \rangle$

$$I = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n}{|z|^{3+2n}} \phi_n \frac{1}{2} \langle n+1 \rangle = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n}{2z^{3+2n}} \Gamma[-n] \Big|_{n=-1}$$

$$I = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_{(-1)}}{2|z|^{3-2}} \Gamma[1]$$

$$\Gamma[1] = 0! = 1$$

$$\Gamma[\alpha+1] = \alpha \Gamma[\alpha]$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n = \frac{\Gamma[\frac{3}{2}+n]}{\Gamma[\frac{3}{2}]}$$

$$; \Gamma[\frac{3}{2}] = \Gamma[1 + \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma[\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$I = \frac{2 \Gamma[1]}{2|z|} = \frac{2}{2|z|} = \frac{1}{|z|} //$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_{(-1)} = \frac{\Gamma[\frac{3}{2}-1]}{\Gamma[\frac{3}{2}]} = \frac{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}]}{\Gamma[\frac{3}{2}]} = \frac{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}]}{\frac{1}{2} \Gamma[\frac{1}{2}]} = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{s ds}{(z^2 + s^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{|z|}$$

$$\text{signol}(z) = \frac{z}{|z|}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{z \hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 2\pi\sigma \int_0^{\infty} \frac{s ds}{(z^2 + s^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{z \hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 2\pi\sigma \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{k} \text{sign}(z)$$

