



$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \vec{r}$$

$$d\vec{F} = \vec{E} dq = \vec{E} \rho dV = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \vec{r} dV$$

$$= \frac{3 Q^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^6} \vec{r} dV$$

z symetrii przejdzie tylko F_z : $\vec{r} \rightarrow r_z = r \cos \theta$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sin \theta \\ du = \cos \theta d\theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F_z = \frac{3 Q^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^6} \int_0^R \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta dr = \frac{3 Q^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 R^6} \int_0^R \int_0^{\pi} r^3 u du dr$$

$$= \frac{3 Q^2}{16\pi \epsilon_0 R^6} \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{3 Q^2}{64\pi \epsilon_0 R^2}$$