



$$\Phi(R, \Theta) = \begin{cases} V & \text{dla } \Theta \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0 & \text{dla } \Theta \in]\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(r < R, \Theta) = \frac{\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \Theta)$$

$$\frac{\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} P_0(\cos \Theta) + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l R^l P_l(\cos \Theta) = \Phi(R, \Theta) \quad / \quad \int_0^{\pi} P_l(\cos \Theta) \sin \Theta d\Theta$$

$$\frac{\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \frac{2}{2(l+1)} \Big|_{l=0} + A_l R^l \frac{2}{2(l+1)} = V \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} P_l(\cos \Theta) \sin \Theta d\Theta$$

$$W_0 = 1 \quad W_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{3}{R} \left(\frac{V}{4} - \frac{\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \right)$$

$$A_l = \frac{2(l+1)}{R^l} \left(\frac{-\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{V}{2} W_l \right)$$

bez pierwszego wyrazu, bo q samo na siebie nie działa

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \Phi = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \Theta} \vec{e}_\Theta = \vec{e}_r \left(-\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l l r^{l-1} P_l(\cos \Theta) \right) + \vec{e}_\Theta \left(-\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} A_l r^{l-1} P'_l(\cos \Theta) \right) =$$

zaczynam od

$l=1$, bo dla $l=0$ jest pochodna stałej

\vec{E} musi w $r=0$, więc przynajmniej $l=1$

$$= -A_1 (\cos \Theta \vec{e}_r - \sin \Theta \vec{e}_\Theta) = -A_1 \vec{e}_z = \left(\frac{3\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} - \frac{3V}{4R} \right) \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{F} = q \left(\frac{3\psi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} - \frac{3V}{4R} \right) \vec{e}_z$$