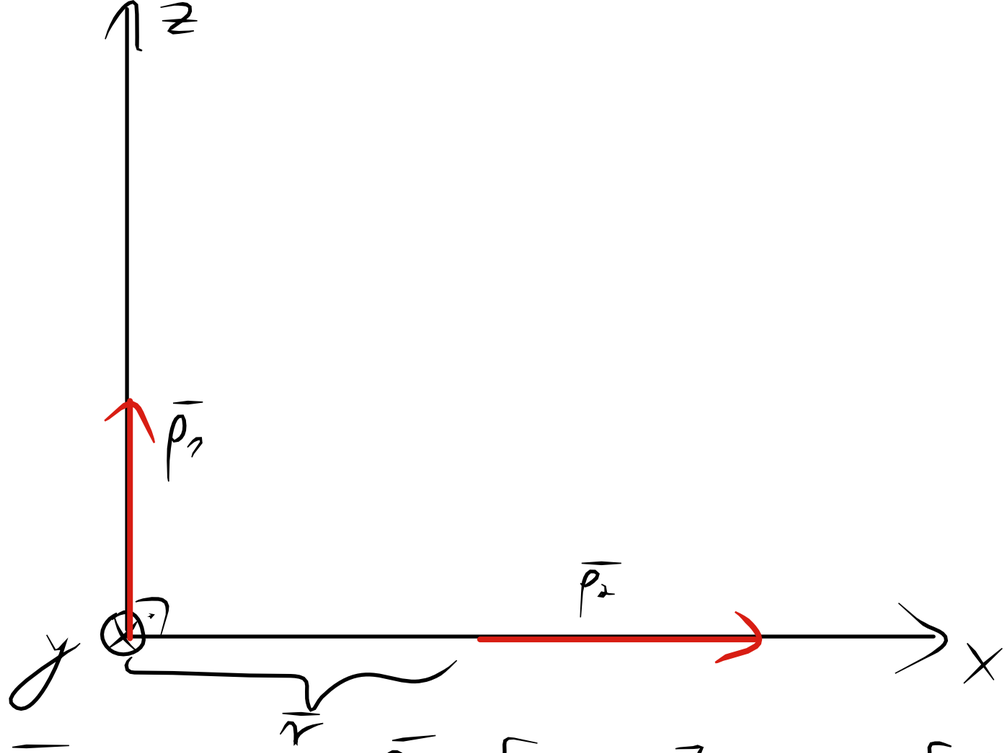


$\bar{e}_{r_2} = [-1,0,0]$ $\bar{e}_{r_1} = [1,0,0]$ $\bar{\rho}_1 = [0,0,\rho_1]$ $\rho_2 = [\rho_2,0,0]$

$\bar{e}_{z_2} = [0,0,1]$ $\bar{e}_{\theta_1} = [0,0,-1]$

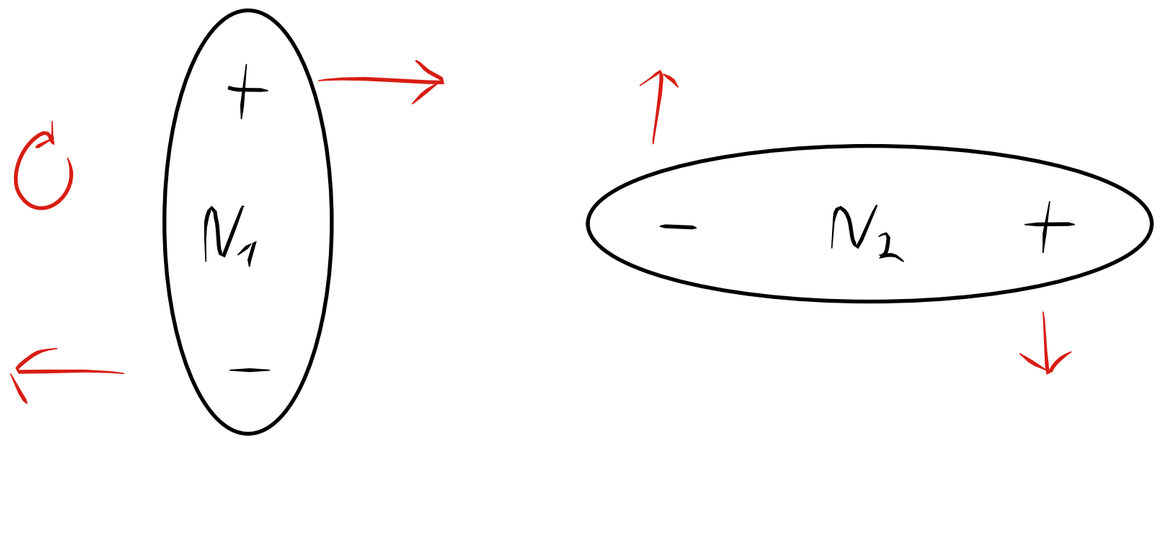
$$\bar{E}_\rho = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[2\cos\theta, \sin\theta]_{r,\theta} \qquad \bar{E}_1 = \frac{\rho_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[0,0,-1]$$

$$\bar{N}_2 = \bar{\rho}_2 \times \bar{E}_1 = \frac{\rho_1\rho_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[1,0,0]\times[0,0,-1] = \frac{\rho_1\rho_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[0,1,0]$$

$$\bar{E}_2 = \frac{\rho_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[-2,0]_{r,\theta} = \frac{\rho_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[1,0,0]$$

$$\bar{N}_1 = \bar{\rho}_1 \times \bar{E}_2 = \frac{\rho_1\rho_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[0,0,1]\times[1,0,0] = \frac{\rho_1\rho_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}[0,1,0]$$

$\circlearrowleft$, więc moment siły za kartkę w obu przypadkach



N_2 jest mniejsze od N_1, bo pole wytwarzane przez dipol jest większe na jego osi.