3. Me dios materiales

3.1- Expossion mulhacker

En la sección anterior ex determas que la herón de green de Durchlesht pur la ensón de Leplace as

$$G(\vec{r},\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{||\vec{r}-\vec{r}'||} + f_0(\vec{r},\vec{r}'), \text{ ful que } \nabla^2 f_0(\vec{r},\vec{r}') = 0 \text{ on } V = \text{Velmin a dokumer}$$

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$$G(\vec{r},\vec{r},\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{||\vec{r}-\vec{r}'||} + f_0(\vec{r},\vec{r}') + f_0(\vec{r},\vec{r}')$$

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|} = \frac{1}{(r^2 + (r')^2 - 2rr'\cos\gamma)^{1/2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} (1 + (r/r)^2 - 2(r')r)\cos\gamma \\ \frac{1}{r} (1 + (r/r')^2 - 2(r')\cos\gamma)^{1/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (1 + (r/r')^2 - 2(r')\cos\gamma)^{1/2}$$

Dofinando, en tenes a re=min(r,r') y r>=man(r,r'), podus ver que

$$\frac{1}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r_c}{r_s} \right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{r_c}{r_s} \right) \cos_s \gamma^2 \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t^2 - 2t n \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_s|} \left(1 + t(t - 2n) \right)^{-1/2} =$$

localizando la exposión en sures de Tayler en E

$$\frac{1}{||f-f'||^{2}} = \frac{1}{r_{s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + \frac{3}{8} \epsilon^{2} - \frac{5}{16} \epsilon^{3} + \dots \right) \qquad \text{fig.} \qquad \text{$$

Por lo tento, podres como luis que

$$\frac{1}{||\vec{r} - \vec{r}'||} = \frac{1}{r_s} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_c}{r_s}\right)^{\ell} \ell_{\ell}(\cos r) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_c^{\ell}}{r_s^{\ell m}} \ell_{\ell}(\cos r)$$
Pelmines de legen d

Adravelmente, me de envolves el terrene de adresir pour reosabilir l'elcost l'an térmos de les ornèmes es béries. Este de como resultedo

Si se consider un distribución de crya filil finita, la fuein de frem cuple en ser

$$G_{p}(\vec{r},\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_{0}} \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|} \implies \phi(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_{0}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ell_{0}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_{0}} \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'\|} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2}} \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2}} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2}} \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2}} dr$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-r)^{2}} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1}$$

Consideres el cuso bondo 1,=1 y rc=1', es teir, medinos el patriel lejos de la lute.

Descendanement al phasel on ma sener de l-contibución : $\phi(\vec{r}) = \xi_i \phi_i(\vec{r})$

$$l=0: l_{\ell}(\omega_{ST})=1$$

$$\phi_{\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{3r} f(\vec{r}').$$

$$Q_{\tau\sigma r} = \int_{0}^{3r} f(\vec{r}') = monopolar$$

$$\phi_{\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{Q_{\tau\sigma\tau}}{f}$$

$$\int_{A} = 1: P_{e}(\omega_{S} \gamma) = \omega_{S} \gamma = \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$\oint_{A} (\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi i_{0}} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \int_{A}^{3} P(\vec{r}) P_{i}(\omega_{S} \gamma) r'$$

$$= \int_{A} d^{3} P(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi i_{0}} \frac{\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{A} d^{3} P(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi i_{0}} \frac{\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3 \cos^{2}\theta - 1}{2} \right) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{r} \right)^{2} - 1 \right] \\
\frac{1}{2} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3 \cos^{2}\theta - 1}{2\pi} \right) = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{r} \right)^{2} - 1 \right] \\
\frac{1}{2} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{4}\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{2i0} &= \int_{0}^{13} f(i) (r')^{2} Y_{2}^{0}(0, i') \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{4\pi}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{13} f(i') \left(3 (i')^{2} - (r')^{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{4\pi}^{2\pi} Q_{22} \\ q_{2iA} &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{8}^{13} \left(Q_{xz} - i Q_{yz} \right) + q_{2iz} = \frac{1}{12} \int_{4\pi}^{12} \left(Q_{xz} - 2 i Q_{xy} - Q_{yy} \right) \\ C_{ij} &= \int_{0}^{13} f(i') \left(3 f'_{i} f'_{j} - (r')^{2} \delta_{ij} \right) \rightarrow 2 Q_{ii} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

style se veró mis ablute Oba fena de ver la expensión multipolar es realizande la expensión en serie de Taylor $\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'||} = \frac{1}{r_s} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r_s}{r_s} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{r_s}{r_s} \right) \cos \gamma^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{sin embergo, verous que on general, point comps excelores}$ f(x)= 2 1 f(x) (x-x) s, file -1/2, on his s: 4:112 - 1R, alones γ(x̄) = f(x̄) + ξ οχ; f(x̄)(x;-x̄) λ 1/2 ξ ξ ολχ (λ;-x̄ο;)(x̄ - x̄οκ) + VF(1,0)·(1,-x,0) 2(1,-x). VVf(1,0)·(1,-x,0) 12[(ズズ)·マ][(ズ-ズ,)·マ]なる) El resultado prede, en tones, gonelizase a \$10) = 2 ((\(\varphi - \varphi) \cdot \varphi \varphi) \\ \partition \tag{(\varphi - \varphi) \cdot \varphi \varphi} \\ \partition \varphi \varphi \varphi \varphi \varphi \varphi \\ \varphi \varp Mando el ambo i-iror, la esposión entrer y escepiendo in=i ヤ(デ+sr)= を 1 (or·マ) イは). Si 4(i) = 11 - 1/1 enlars 4(i) - to(i) + to(i) + to(i) + ... alabbr de r'=0 $\rightarrow \gamma_o(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r}$ -> 1/1 = -1. 1/1 = + 1. 1/2 = 1/1. 1/2 $\nabla \left(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}\right) = \nabla \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \nabla \vec{b}$ Pera esto, begons el Isenello por indices, la que prede suphher les aentes $\left(\frac{L_{1}}{L_{1}}\right)^{2} = \frac{L_{2}}{L^{2}} = 7 \left[\Delta\left(\frac{L_{2}}{L}\right)\right]^{2} = \frac{9L}{9}\left(\frac{L_{2}}{L^{2}}\right) = 7 \left[L_{1} \Delta\left(\frac{L_{2}}{L^{2}}\right)\right]^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} L_{i}^{i} \frac{9L^{i}}{9L^{i}}\left(\frac{L_{2}}{L^{2}}\right)$ $\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \left(\frac{l_3}{l_3} \right) = \frac{\left(\frac{l_4}{l_4} \right)}{\frac{1}{l_4}} \left[\left(\frac{g_{l_3}}{g_{l_3}} \right) l_3 - \lambda^2 \left(\frac{g_{l_3}}{g_{l_3}} \right) \right] \qquad \text{for } \frac{g_{l_3}}{g_{l_3}} = 3 l_3 \frac{g_{l_4}}{g_{l_4}} = 3 l_3 \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_{l_4}}{g_{l_4}} \right) \frac{g_{l_4}}{g_{l_4}} = \frac{g_{l_4}}{g_{l_4}}$ Desone Hendo y sustingende an ari/dr:= &;; se lieve que $\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \left(\frac{L_1}{L_2} \right) = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \left(S^{1/2} L_2 - L^2 S^{1/2} S^{1/2} S^{1/2} L^{1/2} \right) = \frac{L_2}{L_2} \left(S^{1/2} L^{1/2} - S^{1/2} S^{1/2} L^{1/2} \right)$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}$ -(ř.ř) (ř.ř)

Pur le lente, unes que
$$\frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}) = + \left(\frac{\vec{r}' \cdot \nabla}{\vec{r}'}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{2!} \vec{r}' \cdot \left(\vec{r}' \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2r^5} \left(3 \left(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'\right) - \left(rr'\right)^2\right)$$

Sin en buyo, proluided que demons con la exposión con las sonas:

$$\psi_{z}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{2r^{\epsilon}} \frac{2}{ij} r_{i} \left(3r_{i}^{i}r_{j}^{i} - (r')^{2} \delta_{ij} \right) r_{j}$$

alore, escribendo el place $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\nu} \frac{p(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3r'$ y explemedo de resultados entrens

$$\phi_{o}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{3r} f(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{Q_{cl}}{r} \qquad \phi_{c}(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{1}{r^{c}} \vec{r} \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{3r} f(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^{c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^{c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^{c}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^{c}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{o}} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^{c}}$$

φ₂(r) =
$$\frac{1}{9πε_{6}}$$
 $\frac{1}{εr^{c}}$ $\frac{1}{ε}$ $\frac{1}{ε}$

- Propuededo gorandes

Margolo Si Quito, el binino donnete en rosr' es el nonopolo => \$ (i) = \frac{1}{4\vec{u}_0} \frac{Q}{r}

Dipolo Si acet =0, quien donne es el dipolo

$$\phi(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \cos \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi}$$

En genral p' ne es invenute on le tréslecions

es el dipelo $\phi(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \frac{\text{Prcos} \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \frac{\text{Pcos} \vec{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \frac{\text{Pcos} \vec{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \frac{\text{Pcos} \vec{r}}{r}$ Si plier, as el singular usual. Ablens que esto lévano

rotaciones en el sistema

S: p(r) es

() p(-r)=p(r) en leves p=0 -> p= fd3('(r')f(r') = fd3r'(-r')f(-r') =-p

hopelo

Contidud inveniente : $\vec{p} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \vec{S}$: aderis Querio, burne alva ank contiss

Notenos que Q tione traza rula de sist-de refuneira Ca depolo

admis es sinétrico Qij=Qji, pus Sij=dji y rirj=rji; => Sólo huy cineo compenhos independientes