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, podus como his 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Descendanement al phasel on ma sener de l-centibucine: $\phi(\vec{r}) = \xi_{ij} \phi_{ij}$

=>
$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{4\pi \ell_0} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{\ell n}} \int_{V}^{3r'} (r')^{\ell} P_{\ell}(\omega_s \sigma) P(\vec{r}')$$

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

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

$$Q_{\varpi r}=\int_{s}^{3r}f(\vec{r}') \Rightarrow \text{monopolar}$$

$$\phi_{o}(\vec{r})=\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{o}}\frac{Q_{\varpi r}}{r}$$

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

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

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

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

$$l=2: P_2(\cos y) = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2 y - 1)$$

$$p_2(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \int \frac{1}{2} r^2 p(r) \left(\frac{3\cos^2 y - 1}{2} \right)$$
Consider experience pure constraints at an above of a side to an above desure to ..., procluss to ..., procluss

$$= 5 \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left\{ \sum_{\ell=1}^{2} \frac{z_{\ell}\pi}{z_{\ell}n} \left[\int_{0}^{3r} \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{n} (\theta', \phi') \left(r' \right)^{\ell} \rho(\vec{r}) \right] \right\} \underbrace{\left\{ \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \frac{z_{\ell}\pi}{z_{\ell}n} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{\ell=$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} e^{-2s} m^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} (G'(G')) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \ell u}{u \pi} \int_{0}^{2} (\cos G) \left| \frac{1}{u \pi} \left(\frac{1}{u \pi} \right)^{1/2} \right| \\
= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left| f(f') \int_{0}^{\infty} (G'(G')) \right| = \frac{q}{\sqrt{u \pi}} \Rightarrow Money + 0 \\
= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left| f(f') \int_{0}^{\infty} (G'(G')) \right| = \frac{q}{\sqrt{u \pi}} \Rightarrow Money + 0 \\
= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left| f(f') \int_{0}^{\infty} (G'(G')) \right| = \frac{q}{\sqrt{u \pi}} \Rightarrow Money + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} =1 - \langle m = -1, o, 1 = \rangle & Y_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (G(e) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \ln 1}{4 \pi}} \frac{(1-1)!}{(A u)!} P_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (o_{SB}) e^{iQ} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^m q_{1,m}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta e^{iQ} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \theta e^{iQ} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \theta e^{iQ} + \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \theta e^{iQ} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \theta e^{iQ} + \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \theta e^{iQ} + \frac{1}{2} (G(e) = -\sqrt$$

$$q_{i,1} = \int_{0}^{15} f(i) \frac{1}{5} \ln \theta = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{1}{5} \ln \theta = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{1}{5} \ln$$

=>
$$q_{4,1} = -\int_{\sqrt{2}\pi}^{3} \int d^{3}r' \rho(r') (4'-iy')$$
 = $x-iy$
= $-\int_{\sqrt{2}\pi}^{3} (\rho_{x} - i\rho_{y})$ con $\rho_{x} = \vec{\rho} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{x}$, $\rho_{y} = \vec{\rho} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{y}$
=> $q_{4,0} = \int_{\sqrt{2}\pi}^{3} \int d^{3}r' \rho(r') \underline{r'} \cos \underline{\theta}' = \int_{\sqrt{2}\pi}^{3} \rho_{z}$ en $|a| i squarda$
=> $q_{4,-1} = (-1)^{2} q_{4,1}^{4} = \int_{\sqrt{2}\pi}^{3} (\rho_{x} + i\rho_{y})$

$$\begin{cases}
2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2 \theta - 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} \left[3(\frac{2}{r})^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{cases}
2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2 \theta - 1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} \left[3(\frac{2}{r})^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{cases}
2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \sin \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \left(\frac{x + iy}{r} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases}
2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \left(\frac{x + iy}{r} \right)$$

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$$\begin{cases}
2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \sin \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta$$

= Compo eléctrico Antes de contrar netoros que con les gen el comp eléctrico se escribe, en genel,

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi \longrightarrow \text{ para 1 y m fijos}: \left(\vec{E}_{\ell}^{m}\right)_{r} = \frac{\ell H}{2\ell + 1} \frac{q_{em}}{\epsilon_{o}} \frac{Y_{e}^{m}(\theta_{i} \theta)}{\sqrt{\ell^{1}\tau}}$$

$$\left(\vec{E}_{\ell}^{m}\right)_{0} = -\frac{1}{2\ell H} \frac{q_{em}}{\epsilon_{o}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell^{1}\tau}} \frac{2}{2\theta} \frac{Y_{e}^{m}(\theta_{i} \theta)}{\sqrt{\ell^{1}\tau}}$$

$$\left(\vec{E}_{e}^{m}\right)_{\phi} = -\frac{1}{2\ell H} \frac{q_{em}}{\epsilon_{o}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell^{1}\tau}} \frac{i_{m}}{s_{in}\theta} Y_{e}^{m}(\theta_{i} \theta)$$

= Exercisi multiples contaciones

Otra forma de ver la enfensión multipolar es realizande la enpensión en serie de Taylor

 $\frac{1}{||\vec{r}-\vec{r}'||} = \frac{1}{r_s} \left(1 + \left(\frac{r_s}{r_s} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{r_s}{r_s} \right) \cos \gamma^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{sin embergo, verous que on general, point comps excelores}$

Salvers que si $f:||Z| \rightarrow ||Z|$, on two $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{-\infty}^{(n)} (x-x_0)^n$ $\Rightarrow: \psi:||Z|^n \rightarrow ||R|$, or lower

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{y} \right] \left[(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{y} \right] + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{y} \right] \left[(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)$$

El resultado prede, en tones, gonelizase a $f(\vec{r}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ((\vec{r} - \vec{r}) \cdot \vec{\nabla})^n f(\vec{r})$

Name de la combio $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} + \Delta \vec{r}$, la esposión entrer y escegiendo $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{r}$ $\psi(\vec{r} + \Delta \vec{r}) = \frac{\pi}{n!} \left(\Delta \vec{r} \cdot \nabla \right)^n \psi(\vec{r}).$

Si $f(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$ enhas $f(\vec{r}) = f_0(\vec{r}) + f_1(\vec{r}) + f_2(\vec{r}) + ...$ on $A\vec{r} = -\vec{r}'$ alobby to $\vec{r}' = \vec{r}$

Pera esto, hegues el Isenello per indices, la que prede suphher les aentes

$$\left(\frac{r}{r^{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{r^{2}}{r^{3}} \implies \left[\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{r}{r^{3}}\right)}\right]^{2} = \frac{9}{9}r^{2}\left(\frac{r^{3}}{r^{3}}\right) = 2\left[\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{r}{r^{3}}\right)}\right]^{2} = \frac{7}{5}r^{2}\left(\frac{r^{2}}{r^{3}}\right)^{2} = \frac{7}$$

Descret leads

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} \left(\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} \right) = \frac{1}{(r_{i})} \left[\left(\frac{\partial r_{i}}{\partial r_{i}} \right) r^{3} - v_{3} \left(\frac{\partial r^{3}}{\partial r_{i}} \right) \right] \quad \text{pro} \quad \frac{\partial(r^{3})}{\partial r_{i}} = 3r^{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{6} \kappa^{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\partial r_{i}}{\partial r_{i}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} \left(\frac{r_{i}}{r_{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{0}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} \right) r^{3} - v_{3} \left(\frac{\partial r^{3}}{\partial r_{i}} \right) = \frac{1}{r_{0}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r_{i}} \right) r^{3} - v_{3} \left(\frac{\partial r^{3}}{\partial r_{i}} \right) r^{3} - v_{3} \left(\frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial r_{i}} \right) r^{3} - v_{3} \left(\frac$$

Per la lente, unes que $\frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}) = +\left(\frac{\vec{r}' \cdot \nabla}{z'}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{2!} \vec{r}' \cdot \left(\vec{r}' \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{2r^5} \left(3\left(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'\right) - \left(rr'\right)^2\right)$ Sin en bayo, probable que demonos con la exposión con las sonas:

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

aborn, escribendo el placul $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{v} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'|} d^3r'$ y emplemado de resultados antriens \$ (i) = \$ (i) + \$ (i) + \$ (i) + ..., donde

$$\phi_{0}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{3r} f(\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{Q_{0}r}{r} \qquad \phi_{2}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{1}{r^{$$

- Propuededes governeles

Maropolo S. Quer +0, el bimino domento en rosr' es el nonopolo => \$ (i) = \frac{1}{446} \frac{Q}{r}

Dipolo Si acet =0, quien donne es el dipolo

En goverel P re es invenute on le tres lecius

 $\phi(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{Prcas}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi i} \frac{Pcas}{r} \frac{Pcas}{r} \frac{Pcas}{r} \frac{Pier}{r}$, as al angle

Ablems que esto lérano es munite arte rotereiones en el sistema

S: p(i) es

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

P=0 -> Si aderis Qzer=0, Commer alura

Ca deplo

Moleros que Q tione traza rula de siste de refereira

 $= \operatorname{Tr}(Q) = \underbrace{\sum_{i} Q_{i,i}}_{i,j} = \underbrace{\sum_{i} \int_{a} d_{r}^{s} f(r') \left(3r_{i}^{s} r_{i}^{s} - (r')^{2} \delta_{i,i}\right)}_{(r')^{2}} = \underbrace{\int_{a} d_{r}^{s} f(r') \left(2 \underbrace{\sum_{i} (r'_{i})^{2} - (r'_{i})^{2} \delta_{i,i}}_{(r')^{2}}\right)}_{(r')^{2}} = \underbrace{\int_{a} d_{r}^{s} f(r'_{i})^{2} - (r'_{i})^{2} \delta_{i,i}}_{(r')^{2}} = \underbrace{\int_{a} d_{r}^{s} f(r'_{i})^{2} - (r'_{i})^{2} \delta_{i,i}}_{(r'_{i})^{2}} = \underbrace{\int_{a} d_{r}^{s} f(r'_{i})^{2} - (r'_{i})^{2} \delta_{i,$

Oldanis es sinétrico Q: = Q; , ps S; = d; y r: r'j = r'j r'j => Sólo huy circo compandos independientes

Considerences alerer une distribueir le corga f(r) con sme tra estérica => p(r)= f(r)

Cenu p(r)= p(r), entirees $Q_{x,z} = Q_{yy} = Q_{z,z} = \int_{z}^{z} \frac{1}{z} r' p(r') \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{r'}{2} - (r')^{2} \delta_{ij} \right)$

 $Q_{xy} = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[Q_{xy} + Q_{yy} + Q_{zz} + 3 Q_{xx} = 0 \right] = 0$ $S = \lim_{x \to \infty} Q_{xy} = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{$

=3 Q1y=0 Ly se prede preben la aneilego paren Chiz=Chzy=0 Por la touto Si P(i)= P(r) enl. Q-0

= Mis some el dipolo!

Vanos a considerer un dipolo físico y a un dipolo purtual como signe

Dipolo Prisico

 $\vec{d} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}$ Marento $\vec{d} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}$ Marento $\vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}$ Marento

Con un expensión mellypbe venos que

 $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{r}\|} - \frac{q}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{r}\|} \right) \approx \phi(\vec{r}) + \phi(\vec{r}) + \cdots$ $\approx \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q \cdot \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{r}_{r} - \vec{r}_{r})}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{\epsilon^3}$

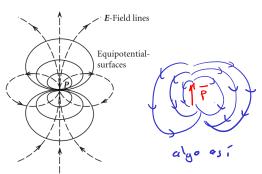
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi f_0} \frac{\rho_{Cos} \Theta}{r^2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi f_0} - (e\vec{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + e\hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + e\hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + e\hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) \Phi_{Lip}$$

$$= \frac{e\hat{r}}{4\pi f_0} \frac{2\rho_{Cos} \Theta}{r^3} - \frac{e\hat{r}_0}{4\pi f_0} \frac{\rho_{Sin} \Theta}{r^2}$$

D, polo purhod

| P = lim qd = ete
| 1 -0
| 1 -a



cerpo dictivo de diplo con la cronsión de Taylor que unos. Si was to = - F! 0 (4) $\oint = \frac{1}{h\vec{r} - \vec{r}' |I|} = \underbrace{\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\vec{r}' \cdot \nabla \right) \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)}_{n=0}$ $= \lambda \ \phi_4 \sim \left[\lambda^3 r' \ \phi_1 = - \left[\int_{\Gamma} \lambda_r^5 r' \vec{r}' \rho_1 \vec{r}' \sqrt{-\nabla \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)} \right] = - \frac{1}{R} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$ V(0.1) = Va.16 + 4.06 $\phi_{\mathsf{J},\mathsf{p}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\ell_{\mathsf{o}}} \stackrel{?}{\mathsf{P}} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \sum_{\mathsf{e},\mathsf{p}} = -\nabla \phi_{\mathsf{l},\mathsf{p}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\ell_{\mathsf{o}}} \nabla \left[\stackrel{?}{\mathsf{P}} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right]$ U(a·b) = (b·v) a + (a ·0) b+ $=\frac{1}{4\pi i} \left[\left(\nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \nabla \right) \overrightarrow{\rho} + \left(\overrightarrow{\rho} \cdot \nabla \right) \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \right]$ らノ(マスイ) トイン(マスト) + 0(+),10x6)+ px(0x(0(+))] pero à es ya un contente, entrecs $\vec{E}_{dip}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ (\vec{P} \cdot \nabla) \nabla (\vec{r}) \perp \vec{P} \times \left[\nabla \times (\nabla \vec{r}) \right] \right\} \qquad \forall \quad \nabla (\vec{r}) = \frac{-\vec{r}}{r^2} = -\vec{r}$ $=\frac{-1}{4\pi\xi_0}\left(\vec{P}\cdot\nabla\left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^s}\right)\right)=\frac{1}{4\pi\xi_0}\left(\vec{P}\cdot\frac{1}{r^s}\right)=\frac{1}{4\pi\xi_0}\left(\vec{r}\cdot\frac{1}{r^s}\right)=\frac{1}{2r}\left(\vec{r}\cdot\frac{1}{r^s}\right)=\frac{1}{2r}\left(\vec{r}\cdot\frac{1}{r^s}\right)=\frac{1}{2r}\left(\vec{r}\cdot\frac{1}{r^s}\right)$ $=\frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \left(P_i \frac{\hat{e_i}}{r^3} - \frac{P_i P_i \vec{3}\vec{r}}{r^5} \right) \right\}$ = e: - 3 = 1 Rri $\vec{F}_{dip}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\ell_0} \left(\frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})}{\ell^2} \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{p}}{\ell^3} \right)$ sin enbergs, hun que tens cuitade con esta espesión. Considerans el comos total en una región del como $\iiint_{\vec{F}_{dir}} \vec{F}_{dir} \vec{F}_$ rep para un duple terenas des operanes: n= 2 nem Ye (66) = 2 Nm Y (6,6) => $\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\|f-f\|} = \frac{1}{f_2} \sum_{\ell} \left(\frac{f_{\ell}}{f_2}\right) P_{\ell}(\cos \delta^{\ell}) = \frac{\hat{\lambda} f_{\ell}}{f_2^2} P_{\ell}(\cos \delta^{\ell})$ = $\frac{\hat{\lambda} f_{\ell}}{f_2^2} P_{\ell}(\cos \delta^{\ell})$ $= \int \int \frac{d\mathbf{x} \, \hat{\mathbf{n}}}{|\mathbf{n}\hat{\mathbf{r}} - \hat{\mathbf{r}}'||} = \frac{\mathbf{c}}{r_s} \int \int d\mathbf{r} \, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \, \mathbf{c} \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{r}' = \frac{\mathbf{c}}{r_s^2} \int d\mathbf{r} \, \mathbf{d} \, \mathbf{c} \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{n} \, \mathbf{c} \, \mathbf{s} \, \mathbf{r}' = \frac{\mathbf{c}}{r_s^2} \int d\mathbf{r} \, \mathbf{r}' \, \mathbf{c} \, \mathbf{r}' \, \mathbf{$ $= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\pi}{6^2} \right)$ $J_{pr} = \frac{1}{3c} \int_{0}^{3r} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \frac{r}{r} \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \frac{r}{r} \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = -\frac{r}{r} / (3f_{p})$ $= -\frac{\ell^2}{3\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\int_0^3 \frac{r'}{(r')^2} \ell(r')}$ Si las cogas están en r'ererjantes Si les ages obin lives recreriaties Notice que si acr', entres $\int_{CR} d^{2}r' \vec{E}_{a}(\vec{r}') = -\frac{R^{2}}{3} \int_{C} d^{3}r' \frac{\vec{r}'}{(r')} \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{4\pi}{4\pi} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} R^{3} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi f_{o}} \int_{C} L^{2}r' \frac{\rho(r')}{Rr''} \vec{r}' \right)$ = - $\frac{LT}{2} R^3 \vec{E}_{df}(\vec{0})$ Con este, recombines el cupo dipoter, en genel, como $\vec{E}_{sip}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{1\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3(\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r})\vec{r}}{1\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}_pl} - \frac{\vec{P}}{1\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}_pl} - \frac{\vec{P}}{1\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}_pl} - \frac{4\pi}{8} \vec{P} \cdot 8(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_p) \right]$

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Abora, ¿qui pasa si tonenos um alección de dipelos antales? En este caso se telive
                      TI (F) = Z F, S (F-E) 1-05100 por el i-05100 deplo (11) = -1 411/6 F.V, (1 1 1-1) dipelo Desplosado del arigen
                                                                                                                 Esto preceso reluevan disples disenetus a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ma distribución continua de dipolos
                 - Frenza de un É some un disolo pur bal
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        I eva relevente pour me dios materiales
                                     La per simpliere de considerement el caso de des conques eq y hego calaboros el limite necesnio
                                                                      q+9 = la longa total sobrer esta antiguein de argus es:
                                                                                                                                             \vec{F} = -q \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + q \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r} + \vec{a}) en suie de Taylor \vec{E}(\vec{r} + \vec{a}) = \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla)^2 \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \cdots
                                                 E= E externo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Samute a componete del
                                                                                                                                                            = q\left(-\vec{\xi}(\vec{r}), \vec{\xi}(\vec{r})\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           describ que unos por cups
                                                                                                                                                           ~ 9 (- E(1) + E(1) , (a. ) E(1) + (a. ) (E(1) ...)
                                                                                                                                                             = (qā.7) £(i)+q(ā.7) Ê(i)+...
                      En el linite a→o pouros que \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \) = \( \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (\vec{F}(\vec{r}) \vec{F}(\vec{r}) \vec{
                                                    \vec{N}(\vec{r}) = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = -q \vec{r} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + q \vec{r} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r} + \vec{q}) = q \vec{a} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r} + \vec{q}) = q \vec{a} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + \frac{(a \cdot \nabla)^2 \vec{E}(\vec{r}) + (\vec{q} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}(
                                                                                                          5 en d límite a \rightarrow 6 se cuple que \vec{N} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) buy forcus.
                  Notens que \nabla(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}) = (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{p} + (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{E} + \vec{E}_{x} (\nabla x \vec{p}) + \vec{p}_{x} (\vec{v}_{x} \vec{E}) \Rightarrow readus que \vec{p} = cto
= (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{v}_{x}) \vec{E} + \vec{p}_{x} (\nabla x \vec{e})
                                                                                                                                                   = (p. v) E + p 2 ( va E )
= (p. v) E = 0 en else has hatisen
                                                                  =) \vec{f} = (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{q}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{q} \cdot (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})) y cono, on genel pour herzas consencitus as válide
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              que F= - 74 enigia potential
                                                                                                                                                  Le que me noste hur U=q[\phi(i)-\phi(i+\bar{a})]

25 reclizor rota expresión pora lobo los militados.
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= Expansión multipeter de la empia pren un distribución de cagas y un carpo enterne =