Electrostation en matorials

Mesta el menento benos desarrellado terría porer cagas y destribuciones de cergas en vario. Cen este femelismo es posible beer une descripción eleberes y potenes en madios materiales, sin embryo el número de grades de librated sevin isclube.

La allematina ad forme exprimental.

Con realizor preme dos de la significanta de información de la significanta de la significant i) Las parenes de Marrell son validas de forma universal a escala microscipica T. è = P_M/E₀ \(\nabla \vec{e} = \overline{0} \) \(\vec{e} = \overli Oscilon rápidometa por Biownimo Volumen
gente en escalas missoscipicus, pero popuño en escalas meeroscipicas

V(7)≈105cm³ un N~1017 porticulas meros có pica iii) (eno el premedio y las terivades son apradores lineales, se comple que $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \langle \vec{e}(\vec{r}) \rangle$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} q_{n} \nabla \langle f(\vec{r}) \rangle = \langle \nabla f(\vec{r}) \rangle$ Con ests tres puntos cene limos que: y la idea es J. E = < lm> de termor el . v. Ē = v. (ē) = ⟨v·ē> = ⟨ lu/٤.)= ⟨lu⟩/٤. ponedo do . V, E= √, ⟨ē⟩= ⟨v,ē⟩= ō la densited V, Ē = 0 de arga y $\vec{e} = -\nabla \phi_{m} \rightarrow \vec{E} = \langle \vec{e} \rangle = \langle -\nabla \phi_{n} \rangle$ $= -\nabla \langle \phi_{m} \rangle$ de (potencial E = - V \ Pm milroscópicos y así defenuer las contacts Coalquer porticula compléja, se prede estador con ses nomentes meconscipicas multipolnes. como signe denside de M

denside de augei $\Rightarrow p_j (\vec{r}') = \sum_{n=1}^{n} q_{(n)}^{(s)} \{(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_n)\}$ response constant the augei $\Rightarrow q_j = \int_0^3 \vec{r} \cdot p(\vec{r}') = \sum_{n=1}^{n} q_{(n)}^{(s)} \{(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_n)\}$ response calcular of potential height $p_j = \int_0^3 \vec{r} \cdot p(\vec{r}') (\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_j)$ response calcular of potential height $p_j = \int_0^3 \vec{r} \cdot p(\vec{r}') (\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_j)$ response calcular of potential height $p_j = \int_0^3 \vec{r} \cdot p(\vec{r}') (\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_j)$ formally the second of the sec Maloria ranscépien pertiules andéjas

Pora ousidear el efect le les M penticles compleses, se bluce

Post (+) = = = 9; 8(+-e;), II (1) = = = Pi &(+-e;)

I con este, I poloreial de las M pertiches es $\phi_{\mathcal{M}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_{\bullet}} \left\{ \frac{\int_{c_{f}}^{c_{f}} (\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} + \frac{1}{\|c_{f}} (\vec{r}') - \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^{3}} \right\}$ Prome dundo $\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) = \langle \phi_{\mu}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \int_{V(\vec{r})}^{1/2} \int_{V(\vec{r})}^{1/2} \frac{\int_{ext}^{|\vec{r}|} \frac{|\vec{r}|}{||\vec{r}||^{2} - |\vec{r}||}}{||\vec{r}||^{2} + |\vec{r}||^{2}} + \frac{|\vec{r}||\vec{r}|}{||\vec{r}||^{2} - |\vec{r}||^{2}}$ $= \frac{1}{V} \int_{V_{i}} \int_{V_{i}}^{3} \int_{V_{i}}^{3} \int_{V_{i}}^{1} \int_{V_{i}$ Con este bourolle, de finimes $\rho_{(\vec{r})} = \left\langle \rho_{(\vec{r})} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{v_{(\vec{r})}} \sum_{j \in V} \frac{q_j}{j \in V}$ $\vec{P}(\vec{r}) = \langle \vec{\pi}_{ii}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \underbrace{\vec{F}_{i}}_{j \in V} \rightarrow \text{Polerización}_{increscópica} \rightarrow \text{Mannte diplor total}_{per unidad de volumen.}$ Con estes definiciones podenos escribir el potercal mecroscópico 412) cono sigue: $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \mathcal{L}_{\bullet}} \left[\beta_{i}, \left[\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l} + \vec{P}(\vec{r}'), \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \left(\frac{1}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l} \right) \right] \right] + \frac{1}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l|^{2}} = -\frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l|^{2}} = -\frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l|^{2}} = -\frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{n\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|l|^{2}}$ form el empe elictrice, no termes que $\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{E} = \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot (- \nabla_{\vec{r}} \phi) = - \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \phi = - \frac{1}{4 \pi \ell^{\circ}} \int_{\Gamma_{\vec{r}}} \int_{\Gamma_{\vec{r}}} \left\{ \int_{\Gamma_{\vec{r}}} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}|} \right) + \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \left[\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}|} \right) \right] \right\}$ $= -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_n} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \, \vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$ pero de maro la della «s simétries $= -\frac{\int (\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{\nabla \vec{r}}{\epsilon} \cdot \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\vec{p}}{\epsilon} \cdot \hat{r} \right) \left((\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}') \right) = -\nabla_{\hat{r}} \cdot \left((\hat{r} \cdot \hat{$ $= \frac{1}{60} \left(\beta(\vec{r}) - \nabla \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}) \right)$ 7. E = 1 (P. V) - V. P(V) $\nabla \cdot \left(\mathcal{E}_{o} \vec{E} + P(\vec{r}) \right) = f(\vec{r})$ Os himos el vesto, de desplazento D= E= E+P) · V.D= Pert y VrE=0 De ignal menon, es convenite de linis Pirad = - V.P ___ Donsided de D' responde informate a ks carges extens, oben, y de soul form a reacons de les angas Part = Part + Part de la estrutuer. Co este sentido deimos que se E trave le respuste de todas modefina debido a V. E = let / E. les conges: les extres, y les cryes extrus - la otro la do re-acomo duna (inducidas). antes de seguir reterrans la exposión tel proceed en hien de E o Polito $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_0} \left| \beta_i \right| \frac{\rho_{ent}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} + \vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \left(\frac{1}{\|\hat{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \right)$ Lo Esto prede recordinse cono $\nabla_{\vec{r}}:\left(\frac{\vec{P}}{||\vec{r}-\vec{r}||}\right)-\left(\nabla_{\vec{r}}\cdot\vec{P}\right)\frac{1}{||\vec{r}-\vec{r}||}$

= Eaueignes constitutions (Propiedos déchies)

Masta el nomento silo hemos monoicoado las prepiedades gonvales de les matreles danda una polevización \vec{P} sin ambargo, sin no maccomos \vec{P} . Unha de entrer en defeillas on los defentes modelos para les mentricular, vernos qui pasa si \vec{P} = eto

esto sólo aine pour tenteritira 7 teil que TCT. Esperatura de Carre.

Supernyanos que una estrica es la que hore una polanzación onstato: There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta = \vec{P} \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} (\cos \theta)$ Admis, so how angus entrus $\frac{T_{mL}}{\epsilon_{\epsilon}} = (\vec{E}_{s} - \vec{E}_{c}) | \cdot \hat{n} = (-\frac{\partial \phi_{s}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi_{c}}{\partial r}) |_{\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}}$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ Alen's, so how angular entrus $\frac{T_{mL}}{\epsilon_{\epsilon}} = (\vec{E}_{s} - \vec{E}_{c}) | \cdot \hat{n} = (-\frac{\partial \phi_{s}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi_{c}}{\partial r}) |_{\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}}$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} = \vec{P} \cos \theta$ There's que is the case $T_{mL} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{N} =$ $= \left(-\frac{\partial \phi_{c}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \phi_{s}}{\partial r}\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} L r^{l-1} - \frac{B_{e}}{r^{l+c}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{c} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{2l+1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{l-1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{l-1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{l-1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{l-1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A_{e} R^{l-1} L + \frac{A_{e} R^{l-1}}{R^{l+2}} l^{-l-1}\right) \left| P_{e} \cos \theta \right| = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(A$ $\frac{\nabla_{mL}}{\tau_{0}} = \frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{1}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} A_{1} l_{1}(2lH) l_{1}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{1}(2lH) l_{1}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{1}(2lH) l_{2}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{1}(2lH) l_{2}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{1}(2lH) l_{2}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{2}(2lH) l_{2}(\cos \theta) = -\frac{P}{\tau_{0}} l_{2}(alH) l_{2$ Notenes onteres que si Imbere en capo etictico exteno Et = Ent - P No le prémer en grand, sur un ceso patiente par este companiente.

Con esto polenos ver que P modifier el corpo eléctrico tetrel dentres del material y que, en general, le plues parser cono P(E) + P(O)=0 S; P(E), en lenes

Lassin de pobrous P: (E) = C, M; E; L & B; K E; Ex + -> Expression general.

Materiales lindes -> P. (E) = ZM., E; (3) My = NSij = NSij = My picel isó frops (2)

Si no, son menteriales enisó tropos

Nij + Nij (F)

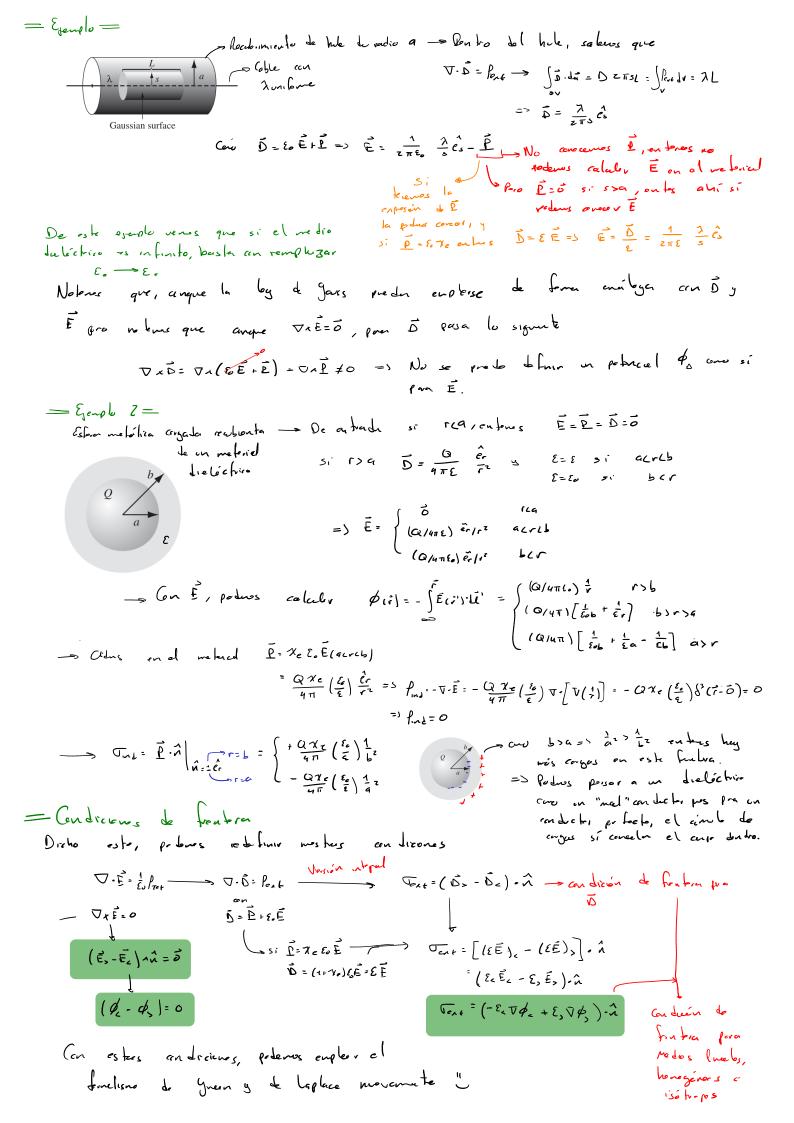
Me die haragineo, es desir tiene sinetice de truslación

El material mais servites de estatuer son les lineales, housegénees e isétropes. Cajo ates condiciones, defininos

Suseephbilidad eléctrica (advensional) P= χ_c ε, E E/E= End Cono $\vec{D} = \vec{P} + \xi_0 \vec{E}$ \rightarrow $\vec{D} = \chi_e \xi_0 \vec{E} + \xi_0 \vec{E} = (1 + \chi_e) \xi_0 \vec{E} = \xi \vec{E}$ = 8 - Permituidad elictria del matricel.

Es decis, que en un modio refered linel, horrgino e isi propo

V. E= 1 Per = E. (Pert + P.nd) = 1 (Port - V. P) => V. (Pre. E) = V. D = Pert - Grand (Dilameral) (Integral)



- Interfaz plana on he de dieloctrios dienter este sistemer, de benos eneros la solución a las ocur s V.(&E) = fort 7>0 con fort = 951 (F-167) Subus que (0, -0,). n = Jent = 0 => (D, -D,). (2 = 0 => (E, E2 - E, E2) = 0 Enteres el potreial debe complir $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}+\frac{2}{3}\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}\right)=0$ y $\left(\phi-\phi\right)=0$. (Conductors to froston) en el método de incignos, sabores que lo agtrior es equivolute a Mus que $- \mathcal{E}_{1} \nabla^{2} \rho_{3} = 9 \delta^{2} (\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}) = \rangle \qquad \phi_{3} (\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \, \mathcal{E}_{1}} \qquad \frac{9}{4\pi \, \mathcal{E}_{1}} + \frac{1}{4\pi \, \mathcal{E}_{1}} \left(\frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} + \frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} + \frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} + \frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} + \frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} \right)$ $= \frac{1}{4\pi \, \mathcal{E}_{1}} \left(\frac{9}{|\vec{r} - d\hat{c}_{7}|} + \frac{9}{|\vec{r}$ z) $-\varepsilon_z \nabla^z \phi_z = 0$ => $\phi_z(\vec{r}) = \int_0^z (\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_z} \frac{q^n}{|\vec{r}-d\hat{e}_z||}$ for deforminger pr simplicided. Notes que IT: deîl: \s2.(2:d)2 privaiume de 1) y 2) de gragiaren $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\left| \left| \frac{1}{1 + \left| \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|} \right|} \right) \right| = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \right)^2}$ Per la Jonto: $\left(\frac{-\xi_{-}\frac{\partial \phi_{+}}{\partial \xi_{-}}}{\frac{\partial \xi_{-}}{\partial \xi_{-}}}\right) = 0 \implies -\xi_{A} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{A}} \left(\frac{4|-\lambda|}{(\xi^{7}+\lambda^{7})^{3/2}} + \frac{q^{1}(+\lambda)}{(\xi^{7}+\lambda^{7})^{3/2}}\right)\right] + \xi_{Z} \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{Z}} \frac{q^{2}(-\lambda)}{(\xi^{7}+\lambda^{7})^{4/2}} = 6 \implies +q-q'-q'=0$ $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_{1}} \left[\frac{q}{(s^{7}+4^{7})^{3/2}} + \frac{q'}{(s^{7}+4^{7})^{3/2}} \right] - \frac{1}{4\pi \ell_{2}} \frac{q^{11}}{(s^{7}+\ell^{7})^{3/2}} = 0 \implies \frac{1}{\ell_{1}} \left(q_{1}q^{1} \right) - \frac{q^{11}}{\ell_{2}} = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1/\xi_1 & 1/\xi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q^1 \\ q^{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ q/\xi_1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} q^1 \\ q^{11} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\xi_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\xi_2 & -1 \\ \xi_2 & \frac{1}{\xi_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\xi_2 & -1 \\ 1/\xi_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ q/\xi_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\xi_1 \xi_2}{\xi_1 + \xi_2} \begin{pmatrix} q \left(\frac{1}{\xi_2} - \frac{1}{\xi_1}\right) \\ q'(\xi_1 + \xi_2) \end{pmatrix}$ A desto de la el aprilallamento debite ala polnizuon en la sepulière en dente del meterial debido a q y ales cogus indudes on la interferz s Es fra de un neutrial poralizable en un anso déchire construte > Par la simedira azimilel del problem, en general \$ = E(tertible) Pa(es6) = \$\phi_{\(\varepsilon\)} = \phi_{\(\varepsilon\)} \rightarrow \(\varepsilon\) = \phi_{\(\varepsilon\)} \rightarrow \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\)

i) \$ (1 - 2) = - Ez Z = - Ez (0000 -> \$ (1) =

 $\left(-\mathcal{E}_{z}\frac{\partial\phi_{s}}{\partial r}+\mathcal{E}_{t}\frac{\partial\phi_{c}}{\partial r}\right)=\nabla_{\phi_{t}}t=0, \quad \text{in} \quad \left(\phi_{s}-\phi_{c}\right)\Big|_{r=0}=0$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 & \text{if } A_1 = 0 \text{ if } A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } A_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } A_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ if } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i \text{ is } B_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i = 1}^{n} A_i = 0 \\ -\frac{1}$$

= folorizabilidad molecular =

En esta sección relacionmenos las papadades micro y meccoscopicas de la matria pero pora esto recendus los siguientes puntos: :) El pieme dio formana lógico se hacen en volúmeros mey paquiros a escales macroscápicos paro grandes a esculas microscépies. En ponticular consideraremes es foras. Pare une estore con Picte en la presencie de un ampo externo constente ii) El cupo destro de la esfera es Éz= ===== 111) El compo indecido, livra de la estra, es la de un dipolo purbal po la que Pr Ecat De finens entences Si le nevo considerens la estretera de la materier y nes fijanos en les partiales 'amplejos". que avorer lamoremes molicules -, recorduse que de limines: P = x e co E = (TT) la densidad sor faction les compos compos compos son ignels Promodio de $\langle \vec{\pi}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \langle \hat{z}, \vec{r}, (\vec{r}) \rangle \frac{1}{v(\vec{r})}$ $= \frac{N(\sqrt{\vec{r}})}{\sqrt{\vec{r}}} \langle \vec{r}, (\vec{r}) \rangle$ son ique bs Para religion E y (FIF) debenos = N(r) (P. (r)) we went to deferment aut es el capo eléctrico de ninero de pontriules achando sobre las entiales enplejas: Ent = E + Ent | Campo de todos las |

po compo méno = Ent = Ener - Epor como en continuo nacito prenedo medanto P - las molécules

compo de todos las |

c -> E el la podres conecer exacto prevedo en t si consideres el aufo promedio en um es fora si from tenate chian con Pacte. Este colub lo realizans anderenu to y obtuines que duto - Pera de tempor el conpo corcono : de la estre E = E = - B ansiduense. - Cemro déchico debido a las alección de les N dipolor P. -> Estos son preducto de un arpo entero y pr tento todos se alinen en su dirección -> les N dipeles se encontron en une red evadanda un oustante de rod a. => Cada deplo se encuntre, en la posición Tisa = a (ienties + kez =) El campo dictiro de cada deplo es: $\vec{E}_{ijk} = \frac{\vec{S}\vec{f}_{ijk}(\vec{P}\cdot\vec{f}_{ijk}) - \vec{P}(\vec{t}_{ijk}^2)}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 v_{ijk}^2}$

=> El campo dictrico total es: => E - ex = 1 3 (17/2 + 15/2 + 1/2) - Px (17/2 + 1/2) Gono ijik cenen sebe les misnos indices (parties y regatives) by being $\frac{\ell}{ijk} = \frac{ii \ell_{\rm S}}{(i^{\tau}i_i^{\tau}\tau_{+k}i)} i t_{\rm Z} = \frac{\ell}{ijk} \frac{i^{\tau}k}{(i^{\tau}i_j^{\tau}\tau_{+k}i)^{\tau}t_{\rm Z}} = 0$ $\sum_{j,j,k'} \frac{i^2}{(i^2 i_j^{-1} i_k k')^{5/2}} = \sum_{j,k'} \frac{j^2}{(i^2 i_j^{-1} i_k k')^{5/2}} = \sum_{j,k'} \frac{k^2}{(i^2 i_j^{-1} i_k k')^{5/2}}$ $= \int_{rest}^{1} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{1}{r^{2}} \int_{ijk}^{1} \frac{\left[3i^{2} - \left(i^{2}, j^{2}, k^{2}\right)\right] \varphi \cdot \hat{e}_{x}}{4\pi f_{0}f_{1}^{2} + k^{2}k^{2}k^{2}} = 0$ halizande el procedimente gralogo on Éverilà y Éverilà, llegans a la onelisión de que Trans estes calculus, receipinh lens

P = $Ve E_0 \vec{E} = \langle \vec{\pi} \rangle = \langle \vec{E} \vec{P} \rangle \frac{1}{V} = \vec{V} \langle \vec{P} \rangle = n \langle \vec{P} \rangle$ resultado no esta sinohim y por texto es de esperaise que la mismo se valga pour sólidos amor los.

Simbolim por otros estreturas este resultado no es esta de esperaise que la mismo se valga por sólidos amor los. asimismo: $\vec{E}_{e_n} = \vec{E} + \vec{E}_{in} + \vec{E} + \vec{E}_{nec} - \vec{E}_{fel}$ Erer = Sp ___ se apokine who que y para estres tenser en la sire trèn de le red $\vec{E}_{e_{\lambda}} = \vec{E} + \frac{\vec{P}}{35}$ (P) = (and E.) $\vec{P} = N(\vec{P}) = N(\alpha_{nl} \vec{E}_{ex}) = N(\alpha_{nl} \vec{E} + \frac{\vec{P}}{350}) = N(\alpha_{nl} \vec{E} + \frac{\vec{P}}{350})$ Intendo estas ideas Sustitional P= EXE = P= CXE = Nam (E + Exxe) = nam E + Exxe nam E = Exxe nam E duecho =) $\epsilon_0 \chi_e \left(1 - \frac{n d n l}{3 \epsilon_0}\right)^{\overline{E}} = n d n l \overline{E} \rightarrow \epsilon_0 \chi_e \left(1 - \frac{n d n l}{3 \epsilon_0}\right) - n d n e l$ = $\chi_e = \frac{hdul}{\varepsilon_o - hdul}$ 9 kmbin habiens visto que D= (= E = E + P = E + 7 = E = (1+7 =) & E $= 3 \frac{\xi}{\xi_{o}} = 1 + \chi_{e} = 3 \chi_{e} = \frac{\xi}{\xi_{o}} - 1 \qquad \frac{\xi}{\xi_{o}} - 1 = \frac{n \, d_{ind}}{\xi_{o} - n \, d_{ind}} = 3 \left(\frac{\xi}{\xi_{o}} - 1\right) \left(1 - \frac{n \, d_{ind}}{3 \, \xi_{o}}\right) = \frac{n \, d_{ind}}{\xi_{o}}$ $= \int \left(\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} - 1 \right) - \frac{n \, dnl}{3 \, \xi_0} \left(\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} - 1 \right) = \frac{n \, dnl}{\xi_0} = \int \left(\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} - 1 \right) = \frac{n \, dnl}{3 \, \xi_0} \left[\frac{3 \, \xi_0}{3 \, \xi_0} \left[\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} + 2 \right] \right] = \frac{n \, dnl}{3 \, \xi_0} \left[\frac{\xi}{\xi_0} + 2 \right]$:. $R_{nl} = \frac{3\xi_0}{n} \left(\frac{\xi/\xi_0 - 1}{\xi/\xi_0 + 2} \right)$ Relievés de Clessius - Mossetti E. o de Lowers - Lorentz

= Wollo parer la polarizabilital =

Pres los nesporales que esteros considerado hein dos tipos de computeranto de la dipelas:

- Se goveran debido a un compo eléctrico entorno Les dipoles existentes se etimen según el cupo entorno

Par este des cesses un modelo sereillo es considerer que lus corque dentre de cula particula complija se encientan atada a su contro per un tilo de resente. En gle cuo:

Si se tourn divises type de particles omplyers, entres and = 1 & \frac{9;}{m_i w_i^2}

For tener on acute fluctioner terrels consideres et Hamiltonne state que no sure que no $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\|\vec{P}\|^2}{7m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \|\vec{r}\|^2 + q p = \frac{\|\vec{r}\|^2}{7m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \|\vec{r}\|^2 - q \frac{E^2}{2m}$ Corporation to compare the contraction of the contraction of the corporation of

f(4)= e #/481 La Écres de distribución de Beltzman & Ecle de Boltzmann, TE Tampuntum parapartiales clásicas

For partials clasicus

Con este,
$$\langle p_{ux} \rangle = \int \frac{J_{s}}{J_{s}} \int \frac{d^{3}r}{r} \left(ez \right) f(y_{s})$$

Si $\vec{r}' = \vec{r} - \frac{Eq_{e}}{mv_{s}^{2}} e_{\tau}^{2}$ and $\mathcal{H} = \frac{\|\vec{p}\|^{2}}{zm} + \frac{mw_{o}^{2}}{z} \|\vec{r}'\|^{2} - \frac{q^{2}\vec{E}^{2}}{zmw_{o}^{2}}$
 $\langle \vec{p}_{ux} \rangle = \int \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} r \left(ez + \frac{q^{2}\vec{E}}{mv_{o}z} \right) f(y_{o})$

where $f(y_{o})$ is the genus on the electric properties $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$ is the genus of $f(y_{o})$ in the genus of $f(y_{o})$

Como f(11) es per, Z'[-(11) es invor y patuto

| es per,
$$t'|-(u)$$
 es invor y portute

| $\langle P_{mi} \rangle = \frac{\int_{0}^{15} \int_{0}^{15} \int_{0}^{$

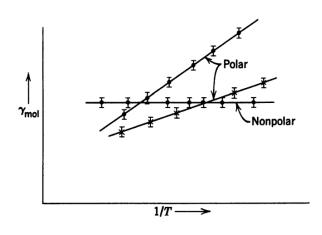
Para materiales polenes, un dipoles antes del compo eléctrico, el Munitonno se medition uno signe:

$$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_0 - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} = \mathcal{U}_0 - \vec{p}_0 \cdot \vec{E} = \mathcal{U}_0 - \vec{p}_$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p_0}} = \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2}^{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R$$

Con este, petus ver que en goveral

Quel = Qion + Qpol; Inde



* Mais adelante, aundo cenenzeurs a hebler de electre dreimien, vereurs que tentien hay me deles pro E, dende no de interés se conoce ano Modelo de Donde-Somenfeld y otro como Modelo de Leventz.