2.7.- Tevenos de Jen y de Helmkelz Para poder empleer el Samalismo de Green, havenux la demostrican de las signentes pepiedales 27.1. Temenas de gran · Sean de lureunes escelones p(F) o sp(F) de class Ca en V, entances $\begin{bmatrix}
\phi \nabla^2 + (\nabla + \cdot \nabla \phi)
\end{bmatrix} \vec{l}^2 = \phi \phi \nabla + \vec{n} \vec{d}^2 \dots (61) \quad \text{teoremic de guen}$ zden) $\int_{V} (\phi \nabla^{2} \psi - \psi \nabla^{2} \phi) d^{3}r = \oint_{V} (\phi \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \phi) \cdot \hat{n} d^{3}r (gz)$ teorema de divergencia - Muchos libras de lues $\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \hat{n} \cdot \nabla f \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{$ Para prober estes, destroledos, apliquenos el tecneno de la disenjencia como signe en la Lireain rumal que de line S: $\vec{A} = \phi \nabla \psi$ and $\nabla \cdot \vec{R} = \nabla \cdot (\phi \nabla \psi) = \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi + \phi \nabla \cdot (\nabla \psi)$ => \(\cdot \(\psi \) = \(\psi \cdot \cdot \psi \cdot \cdot \) = \(\psi \cdot \cdot \psi \cdot \cdo aplicando el Teorena de la duorgeneca y suctifiquado con (1) obbiener que J. J. A d3r = \$A . n d2r =5 $\int_{V} (\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \gamma + \phi \nabla^{2} \gamma) d^{2}r = \int_{\partial V} \phi (\hat{n} \cdot \nabla \gamma) d^{2}r$ Si sc intercombien + - d , + - d en in - A = + Ud, entences J. (404) = 74.74 -4 026 (2) (losbon do (1) o (c) => \(\frac{\pi}{\pi\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{\pi\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{\pi\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{\pi\frac Integrado en V y cupleando tecrons de la diorgonera _s Segonda ; bestreded de guern) (\$034 - 4 024) d3, = \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau) - \psi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \left \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3, = \[\phi [\hat{n} \cdot (\hat{n} \cdot \tau)] \] d3 · Ejemples penticulars a) $\phi = 1$ Tento con (41) y (62) se obtion que $\int_{0}^{\infty} \nabla^{2} \psi \, d^{3}r = \oint_{0}^{\infty} \hat{u} \cdot \nabla \psi \, d^{3}r$ b) lesson les aucin de Poisser antes de antrer, reorders que Φ= φ(r) -> Poloreul electres Lático T26 = - Los/80 $\nabla \psi = \frac{(\vec{r} - \hat{r}')}{k\vec{r} - \vec{r}' / \ell} = c \quad \nabla \cdot (\sigma \psi) = \nabla^2 \psi = -4\pi \left(\vec{s} \cdot \vec{r} - \hat{r}' \right)$ A = 11 - 11 |

Sustituyendo V2 p=-P=1/E0 y v2f=-47 (3(i-i), p=4 y 4= 11-i-111 en GZ, se have le signente $\int_{V} (\theta \overrightarrow{\partial} \overrightarrow{\partial} + - \overrightarrow{V} \overrightarrow{\partial} \overrightarrow{\partial}) d\vec{r} = \oint_{\partial V} [\phi (\hat{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\nabla} \overrightarrow{V}) - \overrightarrow{V} (\hat{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\nabla} \phi)] d\vec{r}$ To do cono Checon

Le \overrightarrow{r} The variable of t $= \int_{V} \left\{ \left[\phi(\vec{r}) \left[-4\pi (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \right] - \frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \left(\frac{-\rho(\vec{r}')}{\epsilon_{o}} \right) \right\} d^{2}r' = \int_{\partial V} \left[\phi(\vec{r}') \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \right) - \frac{1}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \phi(\vec{r}') \right] d^{2}r'$ S Esta integral es $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi i \xi} \int \frac{f(\vec{r}')}{\mu \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \parallel} d^{3}r' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \left[\frac{\hat{n} \cdot \nabla \phi(\vec{r}')}{\mu \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \parallel} - \phi(\vec{r}') \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\mu \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' \parallel} \right) \right] d^{3}r'$ Dagrejando dir): & V -> tole el especie, y Per un Cente actada ontonces estampegral es nula y se roupe que der- 01=0 Si el volumen es tal que ne hay hartes (P=0) entones par v se determen par el compartemento de vol so flor Co Solución a Dip=0 Este no a ma schein fisiza, sino ma antes de enfocuses en las condiçues de honters, blems pobos el terrens de discomposición de Melmholz. sobre de tommein del preblemen 2.2.3 - Tecremo de descomposición de Helmheltz Sea A & Car tal que II A II son combando D. A y DA Á integrable, así cono 11 √Ã11. entones À se prede reescribir como la sura de una contribución longitudinal y una transversal. Es decir V.A = = O pre VAÃ = O Lande $\vec{A}_{L}(\vec{r}) = \nabla a_{L}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{3r} \frac{\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r})}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}||} \right)$ $\vec{A}_{\tau}(\vec{r}') = \nabla x \vec{a}_{\tau}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \left[\frac{1}{4\pi} \right] \vec{b}_{r} \cdot \frac{\nabla x \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|}$ Prieba: Esta un a cossetis en constair les brevens au y at junto con les サ×(ガルイ): サ(ロ・イ)- サイイ・・・・・ (1) $\nabla \cdot (\phi \vec{A}) = \phi \cdot \vec{A} + \nabla \phi \cdot \vec{A} \cdot \dots \cdot (\tau)$ Primero, reescribones a $\vec{A}(\vec{r})$ and $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \int \vec{A}(\vec{r}') \left\{ \vec{s}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') \, d^3r' = \int \vec{A}(\vec{r}') \left[\frac{-1}{4\pi} \sqrt[3]{r} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 - r'} \eta \right) \right] d^3r'$

Dado que la intequel es en i'y no en i, se comple que

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla_{\vec{r}}^{2} \left(\int_{|\vec{l}|} \frac{\vec{A}(\vec{r})}{|\vec{l}|^{2} - \vec{r} \cdot |\vec{l}|} \int_{|\vec{l}|}^{2r} \int_{|\vec{l}|}^{2r} \frac{\vec{A}(\vec{r})}{|\vec{l}|^{2} - \vec{r} \cdot |\vec{l}|} \int_{|\vec{l}|}^{2r} \int_{|\vec{$$

Por la lanto, A se receche como

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{-1}{4\pi} \left[-\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\int_{V} \frac{-\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) - \nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\int_{V} \frac{\vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$-\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) - \nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\int_{V} -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} \right) d\vec{r} \cdot \right) \right]$$

$$= > \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{4\pi} \left[\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|^{2}} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) - \nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}') d\vec{r} \cdot \right] d\vec{r} \cdot \right] +$$

$$= > \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= > \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= > \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{\|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\|} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V} \frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')} d\vec{r} \cdot \right) +$$

$$= -\nabla_{\vec{r}} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \int$$

Dende se combone que $\nabla x \vec{A}_L = \nabla x (\nabla a_L) = 0$ y que $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}_R = \nabla \cdot (\nabla x \vec{a}_R) = 0$ Proble de la $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}}$. Let $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}}$ de $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{E}}$ d

Emplando el terrona de la divergencia con $A: \int_{V} \nabla \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{R}) d^{3}r = - \int_{av} (\vec{b} \times \vec{R}) \cdot d\vec{a} = - \int_{av} (\vec{b} \times \vec{$

Re les des élèvres erpresons b. Jord d'in= b de se d'in= b de se

 $= 3 \int (\nabla +)^{7} L^{3} r = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla + = \vec{0} = \vec{A}_{2} - \vec{A}_{3} = 0$ $\therefore \vec{A}_{1} = \vec{A}_{2}$