Elektrodynamik Uebung 04 Michael Kopp May 15, 2010 17

$$\frac{d^{1}v}{\Delta} = 0 \implies \underline{B} = vot \underline{A}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{c}{u\pi} \int \frac{vot \underline{S}(r')}{VC - \underline{c}' U} \underline{A}^{-1}$$

(b)
(i) Privelluctinger 
$$f_i$$
 der  $P_i$ 

$$2=0 \Rightarrow A=0 \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\phi(\Sigma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \sum_{n} q_{n} \delta(\Sigma - R_{n}) \frac{1}{\|\Sigma - \Sigma'\|} \, dS' = \sum_{n} \frac{q_{n}}{\|\Sigma - R_{n}\|}$$

$$E = April - V = \frac{q_n}{V_L - R_n V} = + E_n \frac{q_n}{V_L - R_n V} = (L - R_n)$$

Die the Mes 5'- Richtig willer na 10, dem the die 2-Alse in E-Richtig with.

$$\omega = \int \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{1} \left(-\frac{1}{2\pi}\right) \frac{\sigma a^2}{\left[\frac{1}{6^2 a^2} - 2\pi a^2\right]} = 2\pi \sigma a^2 \int \frac{2\pi^2 \sqrt{2\pi}}{\pi^2 a^2} \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \frac{1}{2\pi$$

12 (b) (ii) - Forts -= 2110a [ [ ] = ] = [ ] = 2000 [ (+a) - # (r-a) ] = 7000 (4000 ) r-a/0  $z = - z \phi = 4 \sigma \sigma a^2 = \frac{z}{\sigma^3}$  after risa o rea Interpretation! Involute der legel (rea) ist == 0 Das it hondblest mit S. v. Gods: In der legel shout man me Ledery e'm, we'l vie mil coper of our An pursuite on thigh office. (iii) Uneallis possor Platter Eon densator tyl tours \$(c) = \int \int dy \int dz \frac{\( \( \tau - \tau' \)^2 + \( \( \tau - \tau' \)^2 \) \( \( \tau - \tau' \)^2 + \( \tau - \tau' \)^2 \] not. x=+-x' dx =dx, brew any = Parx logy file [x2+45, 12+4), 23, 5 + 2, qx for [x2+x5+(5-4), 23, 25 = 0 fdx fd4 . [( -2 + (2+a)2) 42 - ( -2+(2-a)2) 42] = 0.20 4 (r2+ 12+12) 1/2 - (r2+(2-a)2) 1/2 7 + (b) = 0. Du . [ (+0 - +00) - ( (2+a) 2/2 - (2-a) ) ] = -020. f (12+a1-12-a1) = {-470a,2-a>0 E(I)= + 400 =2 &- I in Ward.; a affected b Interpret: In Kendersdar it der E-Fuld Sonthat wind sentiredt of de Platter

Show der of E-Alex and ober fleeth

$$g = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0 = 0$$
 $A = \frac{1}{c} \iint_{V(x,x')} \frac{1}{c} (\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c})^{\frac{1}{c}} (\frac{1}$ 

7 (6)

Theo (9) 0= 9/4TRZ P(E) = & S(--R) E von 1 (6) (i): E = { GROWITE NR ]= B. = = 28(-1-K) (=xc,) A= = = SR3 8(-R)(Urr) 11 Da Sdo' ela, . t. trilia. , dat silt  $\underline{A(E)} = \underbrace{\underline{C} \cdot \omega \times \int}_{\mathbb{R}^3} \underbrace{8(r'-R)\underline{E}'}_{\mathbb{R}^3} \underbrace{\frac{1}{||\underline{C}-\underline{E}'||}}_{\mathbb{R}^3} \underbrace{\frac{1}{||\underline{C}-\underline{E}'||}}_{\mathbb{R}^3} \underbrace{\frac{1}{||\underline{C}-\underline{C}'||}}_{\mathbb{R}^3}$ (x) des Inte-grations bereils 914 Rota Horssymme 152; eg' = I'; semis < =- [ | [-[] > = L3 + [ ] = - S LL | cool Later Son sund Die x, y-vongonenter des Intepals s'ud wish winder, we'l Mo Sode esse - Sode sup =0 filk! Vgl for der Internal has Blatt Neberveding, o s.o.  $\Theta \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array} \right.$ your ward again with the rest of HIT IX (OXI) = O. (DXI) - (OI) = Pilt · r<R rot t = \frac{4}{3CR} (\omega .3-\omega \partition \gamma\_i \super ) = \frac{9}{3CR} (\frac{7}{3CR} (\super \omega - \omega\_i \begin{array}{c} \equiv \frac{29}{3CR} (\super \omega \omega \omega \omega \begin{array}{c} \equiv \frac{1}{3CR} (\super \omega \ (A'es get als finder ales. Fall de M(w.I) [= (wx2x+.) [= wx8x+... = w  $\nabla \cdot \frac{c_3}{c_3} = \partial_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}/c_3) + \partial_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y}/c_3) + \partial_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z}/c_3) = \frac{c_3}{c_6} + \cdots$ - 1/2-3/2=0

Nebraredning 2- 12 I = John Shad Rusal (Right - TIR COND) MZ - sindard = du -> drd = -du = 5-du the (22-2-21Ressu) 22 Parille Integration; = u. R3 (-1)(R70-20Ru) 12 | 1 - (1 du R3 (R2+22Rru) 12 (- 2r) A - R (R2+2-2-18) + (R2+2+2-12) = (-2 P) parcer -2R2 pmr>R (2) A 2 [ - 1 2 (R212-2Rru) ] 1 =  $-\frac{3R^{2}}{3r^{2}}\left\{\frac{(R^{2}+r^{2}-2Rr)^{3/2}-(R^{2}+r^{2}+2Rr)^{3/2}}{(R+r)^{2}}\right\}=$   $-\frac{R}{3r^{2}}\left\{\frac{(R^{2}+r^{2}-2Rr)^{3/2}-(R^{2}+r^{2}+2Rr)^{3/2}}{(R+r)^{3}}\right\}=\frac{(R+r)^{3}}{(R+r)^{3}}=\frac{(R+r$ I = { \ \frac{2}{3} \ \text{RC}} , 2>-, Rer

$$(\omega \cdot \Delta) \stackrel{!}{=} = \frac{2}{3} C_{3} \pi \left( \frac{\omega}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{2} \frac{\omega}{\omega} \right) \frac{\omega}{\omega}$$

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$$u(c) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left( E^{2} + B^{2} \right)$$

$$T_{ap}(c) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left( E_{a} E_{p} - G_{a} B_{p} \right) - \delta_{ap} u_{ap} de$$

$$E = \begin{cases} 4FO & e_{2} \\ 0 & \text{order} \end{cases}$$

$$U(c) = \begin{cases} 16\pi^{2} \sigma^{2} & \text{area} \\ 0 & \text{order} \end{cases}$$

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Ben: Dus entrymost ar . Elenische " Cornel # = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{E};

vil Q150, \( \text{E} (-) 400 \quad \quad \frac{2}{2} \cdot \text{E} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \quad \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{E} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \quad \qq \quad \quad \quad \qq \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad