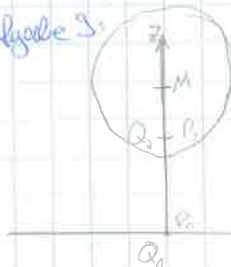


Blatt 4:  
Alternativen:  
Aufgabe 3:



$$x^2 + y^2 + \left(z - \frac{d}{1-v^2}\right)^2 = R^2$$

$$R = v \frac{d}{1-v^2}, v = \left| \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \right|$$

Bsp.:  $d = 3, v = \frac{1}{2}$

$$M = \frac{3}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = 4$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} M = 2$$

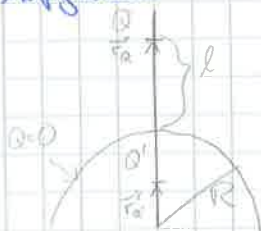
$$\overline{P_1 M} = \frac{d}{1-v^2}$$

$$\overline{P_2 M} = \frac{d}{1-v^2} - d = \frac{dv^2}{1-v^2}$$

$$\overline{P_1 M} \cdot \overline{P_2 M} = R^2$$

$$\frac{\overline{P_1 M}}{\overline{P_2 M}} = \frac{1}{v^2} = \left( \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \right)^2$$

Aufgabe 10:



$$|\vec{r}_Q| = R+l$$

Betrachten fiktive Ladung  $Q'$ , sodass die vorgegebene Kugeloberfläche zur Äquipotentialfläche mit  $U=0$  wird.

verwenden die Beziehungen von Aufg. 3:

$$r_Q' = \frac{R^2}{r_Q} = \frac{R^2}{R+l}, Q'^2 = \frac{r_Q}{r_Q'} Q^2 = \frac{R^2}{(R+l)^2} Q^2$$

Das Potential dieser Konfiguration ist:

$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q|} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q'|} \right]$$

$$\eta = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \Big|_{r=R} = -\epsilon_0 \text{grad } U \cdot \vec{n} \Big|_{r=R}$$

$$\text{grad } U = -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q|^3} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_Q'|^3} \right]$$

Es gilt:  $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = r^2, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_Q = r \cdot r_Q \cos \vartheta$   
 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_Q' = r \cdot r_Q' \cos \vartheta$

$$\eta(\vartheta) = \frac{Q}{4\pi R} \left[ \frac{R^2 - R(R+l) \cos \vartheta}{(R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{R^2 - R^2 \cos \vartheta}{(R^2 + \frac{R^4}{(R+l)^2} - \frac{2R^3}{R+l} \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}} \right]$$

2. Term:  $\rightarrow \frac{R}{R+l} \left( \frac{R+l}{R} \right)^3 \frac{R^2 - \frac{R^3}{R+l} \cos \vartheta}{(R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}} = \frac{R^2 - R^2 \cos \vartheta}{(R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}}$

$$\eta(\vartheta) = \frac{Q}{4\pi R} \left[ \frac{R^2 - R^2 \cos \vartheta}{(R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{Q}{4\pi R} \frac{l^2 + 2lR}{(R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}}$$

Berechnung der Kraft:

$$r^2 = R^2 + (R+l)^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{R}{r}, \cos \vartheta = \frac{R+l}{R} \approx \frac{R+l}{R} = R \cos \vartheta$$

$$\overline{BC} = \overline{MB} - \overline{MC} = R+l - R \cos \vartheta \approx \cos \alpha = \frac{R+l - R \cos \vartheta}{r}$$



Oberfläche einer infinitesimalen Kugelbohle

$$dA = (2\pi R \sin \vartheta) R d\vartheta = 2\pi R^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta$$

Ladung dieser Oberfläche  $dq = \eta dA$

$$\Rightarrow dq = -\frac{Q}{4\pi R} \frac{l^2 + 2lR}{r^3} 2\pi R^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta$$

z-Komponente der Kraft:

$$dK_z = \frac{Q dq}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \cos \alpha = \frac{Q dq}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{R+l-R \cos \vartheta}{r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow dK_z = -\frac{Q^2(l^2 + 2lR) 2\pi R^2 \sin \vartheta (R+l-R \cos \vartheta) d\vartheta}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^6}$$

Gesamtkraft folgt durch Integration:

$$K_z = -\frac{Q^2(l^2 + 2lR)R}{8\pi \epsilon_0} \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \frac{\sin \vartheta (R+l-R \cos \vartheta)}{(R^2 + R^2 l^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{Es gilt: } \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \frac{\sin \vartheta (R+l-R \cos \vartheta)}{(R^2 + R^2 l^2 - 2R(R+l) \cos \vartheta)^{3/2}} = \frac{2(l+R)}{l^2(l+2R)^2}$$

$$K_z = -\frac{Q^2 R (R+l)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 l^2 (l+2R)^2}$$

Aufgabe 11:

a)  $V = u + \bar{u}$  mit  $\Delta \bar{u} = 0$ ,  $\bar{u}(r=R) = u_0$

$$\bar{u}(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \quad \bar{u}(r=R) = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R} = u_0$$

$$\bar{u}(r) = \frac{u_0 R}{r}$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial n} = \eta_0 + \frac{u_0 R \epsilon_0}{R^2} = \eta_0 + \frac{u_0 \epsilon_0}{R}$$

$$\vec{K} = \vec{K}_0 + \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{(R+l)^2} \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \vec{K}_0 + \frac{Q u_0 R}{(R+l)^2} \vec{e}_z$$

b) Ausgang bei  $t$

$$Q_0 = Q' + q = -\frac{RQ}{R+l} + q$$

$$q = Q_0 + \frac{R}{R+l} Q$$

$$\bar{u}(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} (Q_0 + \frac{R}{R+l} Q)$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial n} = \eta_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} (Q_0 + \frac{R}{R+l} Q)$$

$$\vec{K} = \vec{K}_0 + \frac{Q(Q_0 + \frac{R}{R+l} Q)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (R+l)^2} \vec{e}_z$$

11.12.14

zu Aufgabe 12:



I) Potentiale  $U_i$  vorgegeben

gesucht  $U(\vec{r})$  im Außenraum (außerhalb der Leiter)

Poisson-Gleichung:  $\Delta U = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$

Algorithmus:

$$\textcircled{1} U(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}') d^3 r'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \quad \text{Poisson-Integral}$$

Marko: Poisson-Integraldarstellung erfüllt nicht die RB  $U_i = U_i$  auf den Leiterflächen!

② Korrektur dieser Lösung durch Addition einer Lösung  $V$  der Laplacegleichung

$$\Delta V = 0 \text{ außen, } V = 0, r \rightarrow \infty$$

$$V = V_i(\vec{r}) = U_i - \bar{U}(\vec{r}) \text{ auf } \partial L_i$$

$$U = \bar{U} + V \text{ außen} \Rightarrow \bar{E} \text{ außen}$$

$$m = D_n = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \Rightarrow Q_i = -\epsilon_0 \int_{\partial L_i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} dF$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta \bar{U} + \Delta V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$U|_{\partial L_i} = \bar{U}|_{\partial L_i} + V|_{\partial L_i} = \bar{U}|_{\partial L_i} + U_i - \bar{U}|_{\partial L_i} = U_i$$

12) Problem:  $U(\vec{r})$ :  $\Delta U = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$   
 $Q_i = -\epsilon_0 \int_{\partial L_i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} dF$  vorgeben

wissen:  $U|_{\partial L_i} = U_i = \text{const. auf } \partial L_i$  jedoch:  $U_i$  unbekannt

Struktur der Lsg:

$$U(\vec{r}) = \sum_i U_i G_i(\vec{r}) + F(\vec{r}) \text{ mit}$$

$$\bullet F(\vec{r}) = 0 \text{ auf } \partial L_i, \Delta F = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\bullet G_i(\vec{r}) = \delta_{ij} \text{ auf } \partial L_j$$

$$\Delta G_i = 0$$

$F$  Lsg. der allf. Lsg. gegeben

dazugehörige Ladung auf  $\partial L_i$

$$Q_j = -\epsilon_0 \oint_{\partial L_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[ \sum_i U_i G_i(\vec{r}) + F(\vec{r}) \right] dF$$

$$= -\epsilon_0 \sum_i U_i \underbrace{\oint_{\partial L_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_i(\vec{r}) dF}_{-K_{ij}} - \epsilon_0 \underbrace{\oint_{\partial L_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} F(\vec{r}) dF}_{K_j}$$

d.h.

$$K_{ij} = -\epsilon_0 \oint_{\partial L_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_i(\vec{r}) dF$$

Lösung: 2. Green'scher Satz

$$\underbrace{\int_{\text{Volumen}} d^3\vec{r} (\psi \Delta \varphi - \varphi \Delta \psi)}_{\text{Volumen}} = \underbrace{\oint_{\partial \text{Volumen}} d\vec{F} (\psi \nabla \varphi - \varphi \nabla \psi)}_{\partial \text{Volumen}}$$

anwenden auf:  $\varphi = G_i$  und  $\psi = G_j$ ; Volumen umschließt alle Leiter und  $\rho$

$$\underbrace{\int_{\text{Volumen}} d^3\vec{r} [G_i \Delta G_j - G_j \Delta G_i]}_0 = 0 = \underbrace{\oint_{\partial \text{Volumen}} d\vec{F} (G_i \nabla G_j - G_j \nabla G_i)}_{\substack{d\vec{F} = dF \vec{n}, \\ \frac{\partial G_i}{\partial n} = \nabla G_i \cdot \vec{n}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \underbrace{\oint_{\text{Gesamtoberfläche}} dF (G_i \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_j - G_j \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_i)}$$

$$= \oint_{\partial L_i} dF \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_j - \oint_{\partial L_i} dF \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G_i \Rightarrow \boxed{K_{ji} = K_{ij}}$$



alternativ:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{ij} &= -\epsilon_0 \oint \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} G(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = -\oint \nabla G_i d\vec{r} \\
 &= -\epsilon_0 \oint \nabla G_i d\vec{r} = -\epsilon_0 \oint \nabla G_i d\vec{r} \quad (G_j(\vec{r})|_{\partial V} = \delta_{ji}) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Gauß'sche}}{=} -\epsilon_0 \int d^3r' (\nabla G_i \nabla G_j + G_i \Delta G_j) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{1. Green. Sch.}}{=} \text{Vanf.} \quad \text{Vanf.} \quad \text{Vanf.} \quad \text{Vanf.}
 \end{aligned}$$

18.12.14

Aufgabe 15: (vgl. 10))



$$\begin{aligned}
 r_a &= R+l, \quad r_a' = \frac{R^2}{r_a} = \frac{R^2}{R+l} \\
 Q'^2 &= \frac{r_a'}{r_a} Q^2 = \frac{R^2}{(R+l)^2} Q^2 \\
 U &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_a|} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_a'|} \right] \\
 \vec{r} &= (x, y, z) \quad \vec{r}_a = (0, 0, R+l), \quad \vec{r}_a' = (0, 0, \frac{R^2}{R+l}) \\
 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_a| &= (x^2 + y^2 + (z - R - l)^2)^{1/2} \\
 |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_a'| &= (x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{R^2}{R+l})^2)^{1/2} \\
 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - R - l)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{R^2}{R+l})^2)^{3/2}} \right] \\
 \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - R - l)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{R^2}{R+l})^2)^{3/2}} \right] \\
 \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} &= -\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{z - R - l}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - R - l)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{R}{R+l} \frac{z - \frac{R^2}{R+l}}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{R^2}{R+l})^2)^{3/2}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$E_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$ , zweckmäßige Wahl von  $\tilde{z}$ , sodass die Nenner gleich werden

$$2\tilde{z} = \frac{1}{2}(r_a + r_a') = \frac{1}{2}(R+l + \frac{R^2}{R+l})$$

$$E_z(z=\tilde{z}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{R^2}{R+l} - R - l)(1 + \frac{R}{R+l})}{(x^2 + y^2 + [\frac{1}{2}(\frac{R^2}{R+l} - R - l)]^2)^{3/2}}$$

Mit  $C = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{R^2}{R+l} - R - l)$  hat man

$$E_z(z=\tilde{z}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{C(1 + \frac{R}{R+l})}{(x^2 + y^2 + C^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_x(z=\tilde{z}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (1 - \frac{R}{R+l}) \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + C^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E_y(z=\tilde{z}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (1 - \frac{R}{R+l}) \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + C^2)^{3/2}}$$

jetzt:  $K_i = \oint T_{ij} n_j d\vec{r}$

hier:  $K_i = \oint_{z=\tilde{z}} T_{iz} df_z$   
 $df_z = dx dy$

$$K_x = \oint T_{xz} df_z, \quad T_{xz} = E_x D_z = \epsilon_0 E_x E_z$$

$$K_y = \oint T_{yz} df_z, \quad T_{yz} = E_y D_z = \epsilon_0 E_y E_z$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_z &= \oint T_{zz} df_z, \quad T_{zz} = E_z D_z - \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (E_z D_z - E_x D_x - E_y D_y) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (E_z^2 - E_x^2 - E_y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_x = \oint T_{xz} dx dy = \epsilon_0 \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \frac{R}{R+l} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{R}{R+l} \right) \underbrace{\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^3}}_{=0} = 0$$

also:  $K_x = 0$ , analog  $K_y = 0$

$$K_z = \oint T_{zz} dx dy = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left( \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R}{R+l} \right)^2 \iint \frac{c^2 dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^3} - \left( 1 - \frac{R}{R+l} \right)^2 \iint \frac{(x^2+y^2) dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^3} \right]$$

Subst:  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \iint \frac{c^2 dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^3} &= 2\pi c^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho d\rho}{(\rho^2+c^2)^3} = 2\pi c^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{4(\rho^2+c^2)^2} \right]_0^\infty \\ &= 2\pi c^2 \frac{1}{4c^4} = \frac{\pi}{2c^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \iint \frac{(x^2+y^2) dx dy}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^3} &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho^3 d\rho}{(\rho^2+c^2)^3} = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{(c^2+2\rho^2)}{4(c^2+\rho^2)^2} \right]_0^\infty \\ &= 2\pi \frac{c^2}{4c^4} = \frac{\pi}{2c^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{l^2(2R+l)^2}{4(R+l)^2} \quad \text{und die Integrale oben einsetzen}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_z = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R(R+l)}{l^2(R+2R)^2}$$

$$\nabla(f \vec{g}) = f \nabla \vec{g} + \vec{g} \nabla f$$

## Übungsserie 7

08.01.15

### Aufgabe 13:

Multiplotentwicklung des Vektorpotentials für eine stationäre, inhomogene Stromverteilung

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3\vec{r}' \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \underbrace{\int d^3\vec{r}' \vec{j}(\vec{r}')}_{\text{I}} + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \underbrace{\int d^3\vec{r}' \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r} \vec{j}(\vec{r}')}_{\text{II}} + \dots$$

Plan: a) zeigen I=0  
b) berechnen II

verwenden folgendes Lemma:

Für beliebige stetig diffbare Funktionen  $f(\vec{r})$ ,  $g(\vec{r})$  und  $\vec{j}(\vec{r})$  mit  $\text{div} \vec{j} = 0$  gilt:  $\text{II} = \int d^3\vec{r} [f(\vec{r}) \vec{j} \cdot \nabla g + g(\vec{r}) \vec{j} \cdot \nabla f] = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beweis: } \text{div}(gf\vec{j}) &= (gf) \text{div} \vec{j} + \vec{j} \cdot \text{grad}(gf) = f \vec{j} \cdot \nabla g + g(\vec{j} \cdot \nabla f) \\ \Rightarrow \text{II} &= \int d^3\vec{r} \text{div}(gf\vec{j}) \stackrel{\text{Gauß}}{=} \oint_{\text{Gauß}} gf\vec{j} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad \square \\ &\quad \text{inhomogene Stromverteilung} \end{aligned}$$

a) Setzen  $f=1$ ,  $g=x$  } analog y- und z-Komp.  
Lemma  $\Rightarrow \int d^3\vec{r} \vec{j} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \int d^3\vec{r} \vec{j}(\vec{r}) = 0$  Monopolkern verschwindet



b) Berechnung des Dipolterms

$$f = x_i, g = x_k \quad x_i, x_k \in \{x, y, z\}$$

$$\vec{r} = x \vec{e}_1 + y \vec{e}_2 + z \vec{e}_3$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Symmetrie}}{\Rightarrow} 0 = \int d^3\vec{r} (x_i \delta_k + x_k \delta_i)$$

$$\text{also: } \int d^3\vec{r} x_i \delta_k = - \int d^3\vec{r} x_k \delta_i \quad (*)$$

Sei  $\vec{a}$  ein bel. Vektor:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \int d^3\vec{r}' \vec{r}' \delta_i(\vec{r}') &= \sum_k a_k \int d^3\vec{r}' x'_k \delta_i(\vec{r}') \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_k a_k \int d^3\vec{r}' (x'_i \delta_k - x'_k \delta_i) \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} \epsilon_{ikl} a_k \int d^3\vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_l)_i \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} [\vec{a} \times \int d^3\vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_l)]_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d^3\vec{r}' (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}') \vec{e}_i(\vec{r}') = - \frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} \times \int d^3\vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_l))_i$$

$$\text{gibt: } \vec{a} = \vec{r} \text{ und } \vec{m} := \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int d^3\vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_l)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} + \dots$$

15.01.15

Nachtrag zu 13:

$$\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int d^3\vec{r}' \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}' \vec{e}_i(\vec{r}')$$

$$\vec{r}' \times (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_i) = \vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{e}_i) - \vec{e}_i (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}')$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}') \vec{e}_i = \vec{r}' (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{e}_i) - \vec{r}' \times (\vec{r}' \times \vec{e}_i)$$

$$\text{hatte gezeigt: } \int d^3\vec{r}' x'_i \delta_k = - \int d^3\vec{r}' x'_k \delta_i \quad (*)$$

$$\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{e}_i = x'_i \delta_1 + y'_i \delta_2 + z'_i \delta_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{e}_i) \vec{r}']_x &= (x'_i \delta_1 + y'_i \delta_2 + z'_i \delta_3) \cdot x' \\ &= x' (y'_i x') + y' (y'_i x') + z' (y'_i x') \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Integration}}{\Rightarrow} \underset{(*)}{-} x' (y'_i x') - y' (y'_i x') - z' (y'_i x')$$

$$\rightarrow - y'_i (x x' + y y' + z z')$$

$$- y'_i (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}') = - (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}') [\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{r}']_x$$

Aufgabe 20 (Alternative)

Magnetfeld einer <sup>gleichm.</sup> stark rotierenden Kugel im Außenraum  
(Radius R, Gesamtladung Q, Winkelgeschw.  $\vec{\Omega}$ )

a) Ladung glm. auf der Oberfläche verteilt

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}, \quad \vec{v} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{v} = \eta \delta(r-R) \vec{v} = \eta \delta(r-R) (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r})$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}' = \frac{\mu_0 \eta}{4\pi} \vec{\Omega} \times \int d^3\vec{r}' \delta(r-R) \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$$

gibt: Polarkoord. für  $\vec{r}'$  so einführen, dass  $\vec{r}$  in Richtung des Polar-  
achse ( $\theta' = 0$ )



$$\vec{r}' \rightarrow (r', \varphi', r') \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi' \cos \vartheta' \\ \sin \varphi' \sin \vartheta' \\ \cos \vartheta' \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_z = \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{r} = r(0, 0, 1) \rightarrow \vec{r} \text{ auf } z\text{-Achse}$$

$$\vec{r}' = r'(\sin \vartheta' \cos \varphi', \sin \vartheta' \sin \varphi', \cos \vartheta')$$

ergibt beides  $\varphi'$ -Integral Null!

$$\vartheta' \in [0, \pi] \\ \varphi' \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$x = r' \sin \vartheta' \cos \varphi' \\ y = r' \sin \vartheta' \sin \varphi' \\ z = r' \cos \vartheta' = r$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' = r r' \cos \vartheta' \\ |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2 r r' \cos \vartheta'}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 \eta}{4\pi} \oint \vec{\Omega} \times \int_0^R \frac{r'^3 \delta(r'-R)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} 2\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{d\vartheta' \sin \vartheta' (0, 0, \cos \vartheta')}{r^2 + r'^2 - 2 r r' \cos \vartheta'}$$

$$\text{Subst. } x = r' \cos \vartheta' \\ dx = -\sin \vartheta' d\vartheta' \\ \text{Symmetrie: } \cos \vartheta' = -1 \text{ bis } 1 \\ \text{oder } 0 = 1$$

$$\text{Setzen: } J = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{r^2 + R^2 - 2 r R x}}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 \eta R^3}{2} \frac{1}{r} (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \cdot J$$

Berechnung von J ergibt:

$$J_R(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \frac{r^2}{R^2} & , r \leq R \\ \frac{2}{3} \frac{R}{r^2} & , r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 \eta R^3}{3} \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r} \begin{cases} R & \text{für } r \leq R \\ \frac{R^4}{r^3} & \text{für } r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \quad \text{oder} \quad \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 Q}{12\pi} \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{R} & : r \leq R \\ \frac{R^2}{r^3} & : r \geq R \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 Q}{12\pi R^2} \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r} & : r \leq R \\ \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3} \text{ mit } \vec{m} = \frac{\mu_0 Q R^2}{3} \vec{\Omega} & : r \geq R \end{cases}$$

elegante Berechnung von J für  $r < R$  mit Legendre-Polynomen.

$$J = \frac{1}{R} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{r}{R})^2 - 2(\frac{r}{R})x}} \quad t = \frac{r}{R} < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + t^2 - 2tx}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2 - 2tx}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{1}{R} \int_{-1}^1 x \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(x) t^l dx$$

$$\text{(Orthogonalität)} \quad \frac{1}{R} \int_{-1}^1 [P_1(x)]^2 t dx = \frac{t}{R} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{r}{R^2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{r}{R^2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_j(x) P_k(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{für } j \neq k$$



22.01.15

20b) Wellkugel



$$Q = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho$$

$$Q_s = \frac{4}{3}\pi R_s^3 \rho$$

$$\frac{Q_s}{Q} = \frac{R_s^3}{R^3} \leadsto Q_s = \frac{Q}{R^3} R_s^3 \leadsto dQ_s = \frac{3Q}{R^3} R_s^2 dR_s \quad (I)$$

$$\vec{A}_V = \int d\vec{A}_s$$

Vektorpotential  
der WellkugelVektorpotential einer  
Kugelschale (siehe a))

$$r > R: \vec{A}_V = \int \frac{d\vec{m}_s \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3} = \int d\vec{m}_s \times \frac{\vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{m}_V &= \int d\vec{m}_s = \int_R \frac{\mu_0 dQ_s R_s^2}{3} \vec{\Omega} \\ &\stackrel{(I)}{=} \frac{\mu_0 Q}{R^3} \vec{\Omega} \int R_s^4 dR_s \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 Q}{R^3} \vec{\Omega} \left[ \frac{1}{5} R_s^5 \right]_0^R \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{m}_V = \frac{\mu_0 Q R^2}{5} \vec{\Omega}$$

$$\vec{A}_V = \frac{\vec{m}_V \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

Aufgabe 23:



$$L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{s}_1 d\vec{s}_2}{|\vec{s}_1 - \vec{s}_2|}$$

$$a = |\vec{z}_1 - \vec{z}_2|, \quad d = |\vec{s}_1 - \vec{s}_2|$$

$$\vec{s}_1 = R \vec{e}_3(\varphi_1) = R(\cos\varphi_1, \sin\varphi_1)$$

$$\vec{s}_2 = \vec{a} + R \vec{e}_3(\varphi_2) = \vec{a} + R(\cos\varphi_2, \sin\varphi_2)$$

$$d\vec{s}_1 = R d\varphi_1 (-\sin\varphi_1, \cos\varphi_1)$$

$$d\vec{s}_2 = R d\varphi_2 (-\sin\varphi_2, \cos\varphi_2)$$

willen (zunächst):  $\varphi_1 = 0$  d.h.  $(\cos\varphi_1, \sin\varphi_1) = (1, 0) \rightarrow d\vec{s}_1 = R d\varphi_1 (0, 1)$

$$d_1^2 = R^2 + R^2 - 2R^2 \cos\varphi_2 = 2R^2(1 - \cos\varphi_2)$$

$$d^2 = d_1^2 + a^2 = 2R^2(1 - \cos\varphi_2) + a^2$$

$$\rightarrow d\vec{s}_1 \cdot d\vec{s}_2 = R^2 \cos\varphi_2 d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 \cos\varphi_2 d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + 2R^2(1 - \cos\varphi_2)}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 \cos\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos\alpha}}$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 R}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2R^2}{2R^2} + \cos\alpha}}$$

Bem.: Das ist bereits das richtige Ergebnis, da aus Symmetriegründen für jedes feste  $\varphi_1$  dasselbe herauskommt.  $\nabla$   
bleibt zu berechnen:

$$J = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2R^2}{2R^2} + \cos\alpha}}$$

Einschub

Elliptische Integrale:

$$\int_0^{\varphi} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-k^2 t^2)}} = \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{d\vartheta}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}} = F\left(\frac{\sin \varphi}{k}, k\right) \quad \text{Ellipt. Integral 1. Gattung}$$



$k$ : Modul

$k' = \sqrt{1-k^2}$  komplementäre Modul

$$E(\varphi, k) := \int_0^\varphi \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}{1-t^2}} dt = \int_0^\varphi \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

Ellipt. Int. 2. Gattung

$$K(k) := F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right) \quad \text{vollst. Int. 1. Gattung}$$

$$E(k) = E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right) \quad \text{--- 1 --- 2 ---}$$

Subst.  $\alpha = \pi - 2\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha &= \cos(\pi - 2\beta) = \cos \pi \cos 2\beta + \sin \pi \sin 2\beta = -\cos 2\beta \\ &= -(\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta) = -\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \\ &= 2\sin^2 \beta - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 2\pi] \leadsto \beta \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\leadsto \beta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2\sin^2 \beta - 1)(-2d\beta)}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2+4R^2}{4R^2} - (2\sin^2 \beta - 1)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\quad} &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2+4R^2}{4R^2} - 2\sin^2 \beta} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2+4R^2}{4R^2} - \sin^2 \beta} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2+4R^2}{4R^2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta} \quad \text{mit } k = \sqrt{\frac{4R^2}{a^2+4R^2}} \end{aligned}$$

also  $\beta = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2\sin^2 \beta - 1)d\beta}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}}$

Ziel: Umformung des Integranden

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\sin^2 \beta - 1}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} &= \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{2k^2 \sin^2 \beta - k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} = \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{(2-2k^2 \sin^2 \beta) - 2-k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} \\ &= \frac{1}{k^2} \left[ \frac{2(1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta)}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} + \frac{2-k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}k}{k^2} 2 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2-k^2)d\beta}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \beta} d\beta \right]$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 R}{2\sqrt{2}} \beta$$

$$\leadsto L_{12} = \mu_0 R \left[ \left(\frac{2}{k} - k\right) K(k) - \frac{2}{k} E(k) \right]$$

$$\text{mit } k = \sqrt{\frac{4R^2}{4R^2+a^2}} = k(R, a)$$

$$L_{12} = L_{12}(R, a)$$

b) für den Fall  $a \gg R$  kann das Ausgangsintegral umgewandelt werden:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{12} &= \frac{\mu_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2+2R^2(1-\cos \alpha)}} = \frac{\mu_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1+2\left(\frac{R}{a}\right)^2(1-\cos \alpha)}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{für } \epsilon \ll 1: \\ \sqrt{1+\epsilon^2} \approx 1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \\ \frac{1}{1+\frac{\epsilon^2}{2}} \approx 1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \end{array} \right. \\ &\approx \frac{\mu_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \alpha \left(1 - \left(\frac{R}{a}\right)^2 (1-\cos \alpha)\right) d\alpha \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 R^4}{2a^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha = \frac{\mu_0 R^4 \pi}{2a^3} \end{aligned}$$

a)  $a \ll R$ :  $k^2 = \frac{4R^2}{4R^2+a^2} \approx 1$

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi \approx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi = 1$$

