

34.1

a) With $\Lambda(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = -\frac{1}{4\pi|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$,

we have that

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\epsilon_0 4\pi|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} dV'.$$

b) With $r \gg r'$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'| &= \sqrt{r^2 - 2(\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}') + r'^2} \\ &= r \sqrt{1 - 2\left(\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2}\right) + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2} \\ &\approx r \sqrt{1 - 2\left(\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

and by binomial expansion

$$\begin{aligned} &\approx r \left(1 - \left(\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)\right) \\ &\approx r - \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r} + O\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \text{as desired.} \end{aligned}$$

Instead we $\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} \approx \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - 2\left(\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2}\right)\right)^{-1/2} \approx \frac{1}{r} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)\right].$

c)

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\epsilon_0 4\pi|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} dV'.$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho(\vec{r}') \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{r^3}\right) \right] dV'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{M}{r} + \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{d}}{r^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{r^3}\right) \right],$$

and so $M = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho(\vec{r}') dV'$

$$d = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \vec{r}' dV'$$