

## שאלה 1 – כדור חלול בחומר דיאלקטרי

א. נתון חלל כדורי ריק בעל רדיוס  $a$  שנמצא בתוך חומר דיאלקטרי עם מקדם דיאלקטרי  $\epsilon$ . המערכת כוללת נמצאת בנסיבות שדה חשמלי חיצוני קבוע  $\hat{E}_0 = E_0 \hat{z}$ . מצאו את הפוטנציאל החשמלי בכל המרחב, את השדה החשמלי בכל המרחב ואת צפיפות המטען המשורית על שפת החרל'ה הגדודרי. הסבירו פיזיקלית מה התקבל.

ב. במרכז החרל'ה הגדודרי נציג דיפול נקודתי טהור  $\hat{z} = p_0$ . כיצד ישתנו התשובות לسؤال א?

$$\text{השאלה מבקשת למצוא פוטנציאל ושדה חשמלי כפויים מרחק}$$

$\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_1$  –  $\epsilon_1$  –  $E_0$  –  $p_0$

$$\Sigma \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{השאלה מבקשת למצוא פוטנציאל ושדה חשמלי כפויים מרחק}$$

$$\varphi_{in}(r, \theta) = -\frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 z \rightarrow -\frac{\frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 z}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} + \frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2}} E_0 z - \frac{3\epsilon_1}{1 + 2\epsilon_1} E_0 z$$

$$\varphi_{out}(r, \theta) = -E_0 z + \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 a^3 \frac{z}{r^3} \rightarrow -E_0 z + \underbrace{\frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} - 1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + 2}}_{\frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1}} E_0 a^3 \frac{z}{r^3}$$

$$\bar{E}_{in} = \frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 \hat{z} \rightarrow \frac{3}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + 2} E_0 \hat{z} = \frac{3\epsilon_1}{1 + 2\epsilon_1} E_0 \hat{z}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 a^3 \hat{z} \rightarrow \frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{1 + 2\epsilon_1} E_0 a^3 \hat{z}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} \bar{E}_{in} = \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} \frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 \quad : ( \text{השאלה מבקשת למצוא פוטנציאל ושדה חשמלי כפויים מרחק} )$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{1 + 2\epsilon_1} \frac{3}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 \hat{z}$$

$$G_{pol} = \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{\epsilon_1 + 2} E_0 \cos \theta \rightarrow \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{1 + 2\epsilon_1} E_0 \cos \theta$$

וכן נזכיר –  $\epsilon_1 > 1$  –  $\epsilon_1 < 1$  –  $\epsilon_1 = 1$

$$- \hat{z} - \int + \hat{z} \sim \rho_{\text{eff},r}$$

$\rightarrow$  "1"  $\rightarrow$   $\rho_{\text{eff}}$   $\rightarrow$   $\rho_{\text{eff}}$   $\approx$   $\rho$

$$\rho_0 \text{ 1D } \bar{\rho} = \rho^{\text{eff}}$$

$$\bar{\rho}' = \left[ \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+2\varepsilon} E_0 a^3 + \rho_0 \right] \hat{z}$$

$$\bar{\rho}' = \left[ \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+2\varepsilon} \frac{3}{4\pi} E_0 + \rho_0 \right] \hat{z}$$

$$\sigma' = \left[ \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+2\varepsilon} E_0 + \rho_0 \right] \cos\theta$$

$$\varphi(r, \theta, z) = R(r) Q(\theta) Z(z) \quad \text{Ansatz} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } R(r) \propto r^k \quad Z(z) \propto e^{iz}$$

$$Q(\theta) = A_m \sin(m\theta)$$

$$Z(z) = B_n \sinh(kz) \quad \leftarrow z=0 \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$R(r) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n J_0(x_m \frac{r}{a})$$

$$\varphi(r) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} J_0(x_m \frac{r}{a}) \sinh(kz) \sin(m\theta)$$

Integration

$$V(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{nm} J_0(x_m \frac{r}{a}) \sinh(kz) \sin(m\theta)$$

$$\int_0^a \rho d\rho J_0(x_m \frac{\rho}{a}) J_0(x_m \frac{\rho}{a})$$

$$= \frac{a^n}{n!} [J_{n+1}(x_m)]^2 \delta_{nn}$$

$$\int_0^R \int_0^\alpha r V(r, \theta) J_0(x_{0n} \frac{r}{a}) \sin(m\theta) dr d\theta = A_{nm} \frac{x_{0n}}{J_0(x_{0n})} \frac{a^n}{n!} [J_{0n}(x_{0n})]^p$$

$$A_{nm} = \frac{\pi}{a^n} \left[ \frac{1}{J_{0n+1}(x_{0n})} \right]^2 \int_0^R \int_0^\alpha r V(r, \theta) J_0(x_{0n} \frac{r}{a}) \sin(m\theta) dr d\theta$$

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$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{R'}{R} + \frac{R''}{R} - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2} = 0 \quad / \cdot \rho^2 R$$

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - n^2 R = 0$$

$$R = C_- \rho^{-n} + C_+ \rho^{+n}$$

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$$Z = Mz + B$$

polynomial roots z'' z''' z''' z'''

$$\varphi(r) = \sum_n (C_n^- \rho^{-n} + C_n^+ \rho^n) (A_n \sin(n\theta) + D_n \cos(n\theta)) (M_n z + B_n)$$

$$= \int \int \int \int$$

$$\varphi(r) = \sum_n (C_n^- \rho^{-n} + C_n^+ \rho^n) (A_n \sin(n\theta) + D_n \cos(n\theta))$$

$$\varphi(x \rightarrow \infty) = E_0 x \quad x \rightarrow \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad z \approx \int \int \int \int$$

$$= -E_0 \rho \cos \theta \Rightarrow C_n^+ = -\frac{E_0}{G_n} \sin$$

$$\text{polynomial } C_n^- \quad \text{if } z \approx \int \int \int \int$$

$$\therefore \varphi \int \int \int \int \quad P = a \quad z \approx$$

$$\sum_n C_n^- a^n (A_n \sin(n\theta) + D_n \cos(n\theta)) = \sum_n \left( \frac{E_0}{G_n} \sin a^n + D_n^- a^n \right) (F_n \sin(n\theta) + G_n \cos(n\theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu} = -\frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu} + D_u^- \dot{a}^{uu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{D} \approx \int_{12'3}^{12'3} \sin \dot{a}^{uu}$$

$$\varepsilon \sum_n n C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu-1} (A_u \sin(\omega t) + B_u \cos(\omega t))$$

=

$$\sum \left( -\frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin n \dot{a}^{uu-1} - D_u^- n \dot{a}^{uu-1} \right) (F_u \sin(\omega t) + G_u \cos(\omega t))$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon f C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu-1} = -\frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu-1} - D_u^- \dot{a}^{uu-1}$$

$$\varepsilon C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu-1} + \frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu-1} = -D_u^- \dot{a}^{uu-1} / \cdot \dot{a}^{uu-1}$$

$$-\varepsilon C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu} - \frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu} = D_u^-$$

$$\text{of } n \dot{a}^{uu} \text{ is } \int_{12'3}^{12'3}$$

$$C_u^+ \dot{a}^{uu} = \frac{-E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu} - \cancel{\dot{a}^{uu} \dot{a}^{uu}} \left( \varepsilon C_u^+ + \frac{E_0}{G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_u^+ = -\frac{\partial E_0}{(\varepsilon+1) G_u} \sin \dot{a}^{uu}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_u^- = -\dot{a}^{uu} \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon E_0}{(\varepsilon+1) G_u} + \frac{E_0}{G_u} \right)}_{\partial \varepsilon E_0 + \varepsilon E_0} \sin \dot{a}^{uu}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \frac{r^2}{a^2} \sin\theta \cos\varphi \sin\varphi \quad r=a$$

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$$= \frac{\sigma_0}{2} \frac{r^2}{a^2} \sin\theta \underbrace{\sin\varphi \sin\varphi}_{\frac{C^{i\varphi} - C^{-i\varphi}}{2i}}$$

$$= -i \sigma_0 \frac{r^2}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} (\psi_{\ell=2} - \psi_{\ell=-2})$$

$$\psi(a < r < b) = \sum_{\ell m} \left( A_{\ell m} r^\ell + \frac{B_{\ell m}}{r^{\ell+1}} \right) Y_{\ell m}$$

$$A_{\ell m} b^\ell = - \frac{B_{\ell m}}{b^{\ell+1}}$$

$$\underline{\leq \psi(r=b)=0}$$

$$B_{\ell m} = - A_{\ell m} b^{\ell+1}$$

$$\text{at } r=a \rightarrow \text{poles} \quad B_{\ell m} \quad r < a \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$C_{\ell m} a^\ell = A_{\ell m} a^\ell - A_{\ell m} \frac{b^{\ell+1}}{a^{\ell+1}}$$

$$C_{\ell m} = A_{\ell m} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^{\ell+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{\ell m} \left[ l A_{\ell m} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^{\ell+1} \right) a^{\ell-1} - \left( l A_{\ell m} a^{\ell-1} + A_{\ell m} \frac{b^{\ell+1}}{a^{\ell+2}} \right) \right] Y_{\ell m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{\ell m} - \frac{b^{\ell+1}}{a^{\ell+2}} (\ell+1) A_{\ell m} Y_{\ell m}$$

$$= -i \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} (\psi_{\ell=2} - \psi_{\ell=-2})$$

$$\therefore A_{\ell=2} \quad \text{at } r=a \quad \text{and } \ell=2$$

$$\frac{5}{4\pi} \frac{b^5}{a^6} A_{\ell=2} = \pm \sigma_0 i \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}}$$

$$A_{\ell=2} = \pm i \sigma_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} \frac{a^6}{b^5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(a < r < b) &= \left( A_{22} r^2 - A_{32} \frac{b^5}{r^3} \right) \psi_{22} \\ &\quad + \left( A_{23} r^2 - A_{33} \frac{b^5}{r^3} \right) \psi_{32} \\ &= \left( r^2 - \frac{b^5}{r^3} \right) \underbrace{\left( A_{22} \psi_{22} + A_{32} \psi_{32} \right)}_{-\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \sin\theta \sin\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{2\pi}{5} \frac{a^n}{b^n} G_0 \left( \left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^5 - 1 \right) r^2 \sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ &\quad \frac{1}{r^3} - r^2 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{r} - 2r \\ &\therefore E = \text{תאורה של מושג בפער } \varphi\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2\pi}{5} \frac{a^n}{b^n} G_0 \left( 3\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^5 + 2 \right) b \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{G_0}{2} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$\rho = 2\pi \sigma^2 \quad G_0 \approx \rho r_0^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \sigma^2 \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^8 \sin^4\theta \sin^2\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{הנימוק שפער הפלט הוא } \varphi(r) \\ &\therefore b \rightarrow \text{הנימוק שפער הפלט הוא } a - r\end{aligned}$$

$$M_{lm} = \iint \underbrace{a^l \left[ -i G_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} (\psi_{02} - \psi_{03}) \right]}_{\rho} Y_{lm} a^r \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}M_{lm} &= i G_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} a^{l+2} \left( \delta_{l2} \delta_{m-2} - \delta_{l3} \delta_{m-3} \right) \\ &= i G_0 a^n \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} \delta_{l0} \left( \delta_{m-2} - \delta_{m-3} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{הנימוק שפער הפלט הוא } a - r$$

$$\omega_L \sqrt{k_L} \propto \text{הנימוק שפער הפלט הוא } a - r$$

$$\bar{M}_{xn} = i\beta \frac{G_0}{b} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} \delta_{ex} (\delta_{n-2} - \delta_{n+2})$$

۱۰۵-۱۷۰ میلادی، آنچه از این دو نظریه‌ها در اینجا مذکور شده است،

$$\varphi(a \prec r b) = \sum_{lm} \frac{h\eta}{2^{l+1}} \left( M_{lm} \frac{1}{r^{l+1}} + \bar{M}_{lm} r^l \right) Y_{lm}$$

הנתקן מושבם נספחים לארץ ישראל

$$M_{\text{in}}(a) + M_{\text{in}}(b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum_{l,m} \frac{a^m}{2^{l+1}} i^{60} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} \delta_{lx} (\delta_{m-2} - \delta_{m+2}) \left( \frac{a^4}{r^{l+1}} - \frac{a^4}{b^l} r^l \right) Y_{lm}$$

$$= \sum_{\ell} \frac{4\pi}{5} i60 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} a^4 (\delta_{m-\ell} - \delta_{m+\ell}) \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{b^5} r^2 \right) Y_{2m}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{5} a^4 i \sqrt{60} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} (Y_{22} - Y_{120}) \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{b^5} r^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r} \frac{a^4}{b^5} G_0 \left( \left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^5 - 1 \right) r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi$$

•  $\rho_2(r) \approx \delta(r-a) \propto r^{1/2}$

$\sigma \approx r^{-1/2} \int_{r-a}^r \rho_1(r') dr' \approx C \cdot r^{-1/2} \approx 1.3 \cdot \ln(r)$

•  $\rho_2(r) \approx \sqrt{8\pi} r^{1/2} e^{-r^2/2}, \text{ when } r \gg a \approx r^{1/2} b$  for

$\kappa = \frac{1}{2} \ln(r)$

$$\varphi(r) = \underbrace{\int_{r-a}^r}_{\sqrt{15}} \rho(r') G_0(r, r') dr' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{r-a}^r \underbrace{\varphi(r') \frac{\partial G_0(r, r')}{\partial r'}}_{\text{from } \frac{1}{r^{2+\ell}}} dr'$$

$\int_{r-a}^r \rho(r') dr' \approx \int_a^r \rho(r') dr' \quad a < r < b \quad \Rightarrow \int_a^r$

$r^{1/2} \approx \sqrt{15} \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln(b/a) - \ln(a)) \approx \frac{1}{2} \ln(b/a)$

$\therefore \rho_2(r) \approx 1/\sqrt{15} \approx 1/(2\sqrt{3}) \approx 0.28$

$$\frac{1}{5} a^4 i \sqrt{15} \left( Y_{2+} - Y_{2-} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{b^2} r^2 \right)$$

$$\varphi(r=a) = \frac{1}{5} a i \sqrt{15} \left( Y_{2+} - Y_{2-} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^\ell - \frac{a^{2\ell+1}}{r^{\ell+1}} \right) = \ell r^{\ell-1} + \frac{(\ell+1)a^{2\ell+1}}{r^{\ell+2}}$$

$$r=a \rightarrow \ell a^{\ell-1} + \frac{(\ell+1)a^{2\ell+1}}{a^{\ell+2}} = \ell a^{\ell-1} + (\ell+1)a^{\ell-1}$$
$$= a^{\ell-1} (2\ell+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial G(r, r')}{\partial r'} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{Y_{2+}^{(2\ell)} Y_{2-}^{(2\ell)}}{1 - \left( \frac{a}{r'} \right)^{2\ell+1}} a^{\ell-1} \left( \frac{1}{r^{\ell+1}} - \frac{r^{\ell}}{b^{2\ell+1}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(a < r < b) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{r-a}^r \left( \varphi(r') \frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} dr' \right)$$

$$= \frac{h\pi}{5} a i G_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} \left( 1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^{1/2} \left( Y_{2-2} - Y_{2+2} \right) \times$$

$$\times \sum_m h\eta \frac{Y_{lm}^* Y_{lm}}{1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2m+1}} a^{2m} \left( \frac{1}{r^{2m}} - \frac{r^2}{b^{2m+1}} \right) dr'$$

$$= \frac{h\pi}{5} a i G_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} Y_{2m} a \left( \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{r^2}{b^2} \right) \int (Y_{2-2} - Y_{2+2}) Y_{lm}^* \text{arcsinh} \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{h\pi}{5} \frac{a^4}{b^2} r^2 \underbrace{i G_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}} Y_{2m} (d_{m-2} - d_{m+2}) \left( \left(\frac{b}{r}\right)^2 - 1 \right)}_{\frac{G_0}{2} \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\varphi}$$

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