

(3)
$$\overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{x} \overrightarrow{F}$$
 To meopene Taycca:

 $Q = \overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{F} \overrightarrow{J} \overrightarrow{S} = E \cdot S \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{F}}{F} \cdot S = \alpha \cdot \sqrt{mR^2} = m\pi kg$
 $S \cos x = 1 \text{ m/s} \cdot \text{none in Nopmans in } 9 = \alpha R / k$
 $S \cos x = 1 \text{ m/s} \cdot \text{none in Nopmans in } 9 = \alpha R / k$

$$G = arr$$
 No meopene Taycca:
 $G = ES \cos x = \pi T^2 E = G$
 $f = dq \Rightarrow dq = pdV = \pi T^2 dr \cdot p$
 $\cos x = 1$ mr. were corraspabreno

$$ES = E \cdot u\overline{u} r^{2} = \int \frac{p u\overline{u} r^{2} dr}{\epsilon_{0}} = \int \frac{p u\overline{u}}{3} = \alpha r^{2} u u r^{2}$$

$$\int \frac{dr}{dr} = \frac{3\alpha r \epsilon_{0}}{3} = \alpha r^{2} u u r^{2}$$

P=
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (1-r/R)$$
 Nobeleps nocumb one T. Vayera _copepar
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=)
$$E_{1} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} u \pi r^{2}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} u \pi r^{2}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} u \pi r^{2}} = \frac{r^{2}}{\epsilon_{0}} = \frac{r^{2}}{3} - \frac{r^{2}}{R} + \frac{p_{0}}{\epsilon_{0}}$$

To we openie tay ca:

P(t)=tS cos
$$\alpha$$
 = (Ecpep + Ecpedor) S cos α =

P= α t = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ + $\frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$ = $\frac{Q$

$$= \frac{G = 2\pi\alpha R^2}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{2\pi\alpha R}{\epsilon_0}$$

DONATIO Damo => Q=2TX R2, a nove E= 2x

