

编号: 电动力 H6

班级:

姓名:

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3.13.

 $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$ 

$$G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = 4\pi \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{lm}(\theta', \varphi')}{(2l+1)(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2l+1})} \left( r_c' - \frac{a^{2l+1}}{r_c^{l+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_{>}^{l+1}} - \frac{r_{>}'}{b^{2l+1}} \right)$$

$$= 4\pi \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} P_l(\cos \theta') \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} P_l(\cos \theta)}{(2l+1)(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2l+1})} \left( r_c' - \frac{a^{2l+1}}{r_c^{l+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_{>}^{l+1}} - \frac{r_{>}'}{b^{2l+1}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_l(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \theta)}{1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2l+1}} \left( r_c' - \frac{a^{2l+1}}{r_c^{l+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_{>}^{l+1}} - \frac{r_{>}'}{b^{2l+1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} \bigg|_{r'=b} = - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l(2l+1) P_l(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \theta)}{b^{l+2} (1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2l+1})} \left( r_c' - \frac{a^{2l+1}}{r_c^{l+1}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_{>}^{l+1}} - \frac{r_{>}'}{b^{2l+1}} \right) \quad (r_{>} = r', r_c = r)$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} \bigg|_{r'=a} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{l(2l+1) P_l(\cos \theta') P_l(\cos \theta)}{a^{-l+1} (1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2l+1})} \left( \frac{1}{r_{>}^{l+1}} - \frac{r_{>}'}{b^{2l+1}} \right) \quad (r_{>} = r, r_c = r')$$

$$\phi(r, \theta) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} \bigg|_{r'=b} b^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r'} \bigg|_{r'=a} a^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \right)$$

$$= \frac{Va(b-r)}{2(1 - \frac{a}{b})rb} + \frac{3P_1(\cos \theta) Va^2(b^3-r^3)}{4(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^3)r^3b^3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n V a^{2n+2} (4n+3)(b^{2n+3} - r^{2n+3})}{2(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2n+3}) r^{2n+3} b^{2n+3}} P_{2n+1}(\cos \theta) \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+2)!}$$

$$+ \frac{V(r-a)}{2(1 - \frac{a}{b})r} + \frac{3P_1(\cos \theta) V(r^3-a^3)}{4(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^3)r^2b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n V (4n+3)(r^{2n+3} - a^{2n+3})}{2(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2n+3}) r^{2n+2} b^{2n+1}} P_{2n+1}(\cos \theta) \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+2)!}$$

$$= \frac{V}{2} + \frac{3P_1(\cos \theta) V (r^2b^3 + a^3b^2r^2 - a^2r + b^2r)}{4(b^3 - a^3)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n V (4n+3)(a^{2n+2}b^{2n+3} - a^{2n+1}r^{2n+3} - b^{2n+2}r^{2n+3} - a^{2n+3}b^{2n+1})}{2(1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{2n+3}) r^{2n+3} b^{2n+3}} P_{2n+1}(\cos \theta) \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+2)!}$$



7.1

$$(a) q_{lm} = \int Y_{lm}^* r' \rho(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} = a^3 q \left[ Y_{lm}^* \left( \frac{z}{a}, \frac{z}{a} \right) - Y_{lm}^* \left( \frac{z}{a}, x \right) + Y_{lm}^* \left( \frac{z}{a}, 0 \right) - Y_{lm}^* \left( \frac{z}{a}, \frac{z}{a} \right) \right]$$

$$q_{11} = -q_{1,-1} = -\frac{1}{2} a^3 q (1-i) \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}}$$

$$q_{2,2} = -\frac{1}{4} a^3 q (1+i) \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}}$$

$$q_{2,1} = \frac{1}{4} a^3 q (1-i) \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}}$$

$$(b) q_{lm} = a^3 q \left[ Y_{lm}^* (0, \varphi) + Y_{lm}^* (x, \varphi) \right]$$

$$q_{2,0} = a^3 q \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}}$$

$$q_{4,0} = a^3 q \sqrt{\frac{9}{2\pi}}$$

$$(c) \phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{x^2}{z^{l+1}} q_{lm} \frac{Y_{lm}(0, \varphi)}{r^{l+1}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2+1)} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{l0} Y_{l0}(0, \varphi)}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^2 P_l(\cos \theta)}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$\text{第一项: } \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{a^2 P_2(\cos \theta)}{r^3} = \frac{qa^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{3\cos^2 \theta - 1}{2r^3}$$

$$x-y \text{ 平面: } \phi(r) = \frac{qa^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$$

$$(d) \phi(r) = \frac{2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \right)$$

$$\phi_2(r) - \phi(r) = \frac{qa^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left( \frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{2}{a\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty \approx \frac{2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{2r} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} \right) = \frac{2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \left( \frac{a}{2r} - \frac{a^2}{2r^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{r} \right)$$

