

BÖLÜM 4

ÇOK KUTUPLAR, MAKROSKOPİK ORTAMLARDA ELEKTROSTATİK

Lokalize yüklere dağılımların kütlesel konumları deneysel çok kutup akımları onlara bağlıdır. Arkaonda elektrostatik makroskopik denk.'i turetilmiş.

4.1. Çok kutup akımı:

Lokalize yük dağılımu R yonçulu kireçteki bantlarda civarında farklı $f(\vec{x}')$ yükle dağılım ile verilir.

$$\text{Max } |\vec{x}'| \leq R$$

$$\Phi(\vec{x}') = \int \frac{f(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \sum_{\ell m} \sum_{2\ell+1} \frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1} \frac{r_e^\ell}{r_e^{\ell+1}} Y_{\ell m}(\theta', \varphi) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

daima $|\vec{x}| > |\vec{x}'|$

$$= r = r'$$

$$= 4\pi \sum_{\ell m} \sum_{2\ell+1} \frac{1}{2\ell+1} f(\vec{x}') r_e^\ell Y_{\ell m}(\theta', \varphi) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) d^3x'$$

$$= 4\pi \sum_{\ell m} \sum_{2\ell+1} \frac{1}{2\ell+1} q_{\ell m} \frac{Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi)}{r_e^{\ell+1}}$$

$$q_{\text{em}} = \int g(\vec{x}') r'^l Y_{lm}(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}' \quad \text{ohne kettup momentei}$$

$l=0$ tekt kettup momenti $\rightarrow q_{00}$

$$q_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \quad \text{monopel (t, p, long, g)}$$

$l=1$ 'e' acht kettup momenti (dipel)

$l=2$ 'e' acht \times \times (kquadupel)

$$\Phi(\vec{x}) = \sum_l \sum_m \underbrace{\frac{w_r}{2l+1} q_{\text{em}}}_{f_{lm}} \frac{Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$l=1 \quad q_{11} = \underbrace{\int g(\vec{x}') r' Y_{11}(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'}_{-\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta' e^{-i\varphi}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') r' \sin \theta' (\cos \varphi' - i \sin \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') (x' - iy') d^3 \vec{x}' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = r' \sin \theta' \cos \varphi' \\ y' = r' \sin \theta' \sin \varphi' \\ z' = r' \cos \theta' \end{array} \right.$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (P_x - i P_y)$$

$$q_{10} = \underbrace{\int g(\vec{x}') r' Y_{10}^*(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'}_{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \cos \theta'} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} P_2$$

$\mathcal{J} = \int g(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' d^3 \vec{x}$ (j(\vec{x}') yith daylumsoft entyp mom. (:

$$q_{l,-m} = (-1)^m q_{lm}$$

$$\bullet q_{1,-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (p_x + i p_y)$$

$$l=2 \quad q_{22} = \int g(\vec{x}') r'^2 \underbrace{Y_{22}(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'}_{\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin 2\theta (e^{-2i\varphi'}) (e^{-i\varphi})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') r' \sin^2 \theta (\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi)^2 d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') [x'^2 - y'^2 - 2ix'y'] d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} (Q_{11} - Q_{22} - 2i Q_{12}) \quad \text{Int. 1 in 3 kethu dedih.}$$

$$q_{21} = \int g(\vec{x}') r'^2 \underbrace{Y_{21}(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'}_{-\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') r'^2 \sin \theta' \cos \varphi' e^{ie'}} = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') z^1 (x' - iy') d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$BSK = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} (Q_{13} - i Q_{23})$$

$$q_{20} = \int g(\vec{x}') r'^2 \gamma_{20}^*(\theta', \varphi') d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') (3 \cos^2 \theta' - 1) d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \int g(\vec{x}') (3 z'^2 - r'^2) d^3 \vec{x}' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} Q_3$$

$$Q_{ij} = \int g(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}' \left(3 x_i' x_j' - r'^2 \delta_{ij} \right) \text{ koeffizienten}$$

Als Koeffizienten der Koordinatenachsen gegeben.

$$\Phi(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{g(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} + \sum_i x'_i \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'_i} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right)}_{\vec{x}' = \vec{0}} + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_i \sum_j x'_i x'_j$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'_i \partial x'_j} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right)_{\vec{x}' = \vec{0}}$$

$$\partial x'_i \left[(x_1 - x'_1)^2 + (x_2 - x'_2)^2 + (x_3 - x'_3)^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$= (-1/x) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'_i \partial x'_j} (x_1 - x'_1)(-1) \right] \partial x'_j \stackrel{\#}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'_i \partial x'_j} (x_1 - x'_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} + \sum_i \frac{x'_i x'_i}{|\vec{x}|^3} + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_i \sum_j x'_i x'_j \left[\frac{x_i x_j}{|\vec{x}|^5} - \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|^3} \right]$$

$$\Phi(\vec{x}) = \int g(\vec{x}') \left\{ \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} + \sum \frac{\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_i \sum_j \vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j' \left(\frac{2\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j}{|\vec{x}|^5} - \delta_{ij} \frac{\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j}{|\vec{x}|^5} \right) + \dots \right\} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$\bullet = \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} \underbrace{\int g(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}'}_t + \sum_i \frac{\vec{x}_i}{|\vec{x}|^3} \underbrace{\int g(\vec{x}') \vec{x}_i' d^3 \vec{x}'}_{Q_i}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j}{|\vec{x}|^5} \underbrace{\int g(\vec{x}') (2\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j - \delta_{ij} r'^2) d^3 \vec{x}'}_{Q_{ij}}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} + \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3} + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij} \frac{\vec{x}_i \cdot \vec{x}_j}{|\vec{x}|^5} + \dots$$

Bir çoklu yapı'nın alanhesesi

$$\oint_{\text{elm}} = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} q_{\text{elm}} \frac{Y_{lm}}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{elm}} = -\vec{\nabla} \oint_{\text{elm}} = -\left\{ \vec{e}_r \partial_r + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta + \vec{e}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\phi \right\} \oint_{\text{elm}}$$

$$(E_{\text{elm}})_r = -\partial_r \oint_{\text{elm}} = (l+1) \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} q_{\text{elm}} \frac{Y_{lm}}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$(E_{\text{elm}})_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta \oint_{\text{elm}} = -\frac{4\pi}{2l+1} q_{\text{elm}} \frac{1}{l+1} \partial_\theta Y_{lm}$$

$$(t_{\text{em}})_e = -\frac{1}{r^{\text{ind}}} \Delta r t_{\text{em}} = -\frac{w}{w+1} q_{\text{em}} \frac{1}{r^{\text{ind}}} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \text{im } Y_{\text{em}}$$

ne ΔY_{em}
 Y_{em} 'den ekrn
mestikler dolu
yazılıklar

z -ekseni boyunca genelikle dipol momenti: genelleşebilir.

$$\vec{P} = P \hat{z} \quad l=1 \quad q_{ll}=0 \quad q_{l-1}=0 \quad q_{l0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} P_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_r &= \frac{2\rho \omega \sigma}{r^3} \\ F_\theta &= -\frac{\rho \omega \sigma}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_p = 0 \quad m=0$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{P}{r^3} \left(2\omega \sigma \hat{e}_r + \text{LHD } \hat{e}_\theta \right)$$

$$\hat{x} (\cos \theta \cos \varphi + \hat{y} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \hat{z} \sin \theta)$$

$$\hat{x} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \hat{y} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \hat{z} \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{3\hat{x} (\vec{P} \cdot \hat{x}) - \vec{P}}{|\vec{x}|^3} \quad \text{bur } \vec{P} \in \text{f-t-kutupum } \hat{x} \text{ noltasına düşer.}$$

$$\vec{Q} = -\vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3} \right) = -\vec{\nabla}_{\vec{x}} \left(\frac{\sum_i p_i x_i}{|\vec{x}|^3} \right) \quad \hat{e}_i$$

$$= -\sum_i p_i \vec{\nabla} \frac{x_i}{|\vec{x}|^3} = -\sum_i p_i \frac{\vec{\nabla} x_i}{|\vec{x}|^3} - \sum_i p_i x_i \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|^3}$$

$$= -\frac{\vec{P}}{|\vec{x}|^3} + \frac{3\hat{x}(\vec{P} \cdot \hat{x})}{|\vec{x}|^5}$$

başlangıç
noltasında
değildir

$\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}_0$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{3\hat{x}(\vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}) - \vec{P}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|^3}$$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|}$$

4.2. Dış alan içinde bulunan bir yük dağılımının enerjisinin çalıltırıp
açılımı:

ile belirtilen bir yük dağılım $\Phi_{\text{ext}}(\vec{x})$ pot. 'i içine konulduğunda, sist.'in elektrostatik enerjisi,

$$W = \int g(\vec{x}) \Phi_{\text{ext}}(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

Taylar açılımı Φ belirli bir bölgede yararlı değişirse de,

$$\Phi_{\text{ext}}(\vec{x}) = \Phi(0) - \vec{x} \cdot \vec{E}(0) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j x_i x_j \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial x_i}(0) + \dots$$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$ (Dış alan idd.) $\frac{1}{6} r^2 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}(0)$ 'i kontürden elde ederiz.

$$\Phi_{\text{ext}} = \Phi(0) - \vec{x} \cdot \vec{E}(0) - \frac{1}{6} \sum_i \sum_j (3x_i x_j - r^2 \delta_{ij}) \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial x_i}(0) + \dots$$

$$W = \int g(\vec{x}) \underbrace{\Phi(0)}_{\text{pot}} d^3x - \int \vec{x} \cdot g(\vec{x}) \underbrace{\vec{E}(0)}_{\text{ciftluk elekt. alan}} d^3x - \frac{1}{6} \int \sum_i \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial E_j}{\partial x_i}(0) \right) d^3x + \dots$$

$$= q \Phi(0) - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}(0) - \frac{1}{6} \sum_i \sum_j Q_{ij} \frac{\partial E_j}{\partial x_i}(0) + \dots$$

yük-pot ciftluk-elekt. alan dört-kentup-alan gradyantı ve sait.

Atom çekirdeğindeki 4-kentup elektriksel mom. 'i sahip olabilen Bumların büyüklükleri ve işaretleri çekirdeğin bitimlerini proton ve neutronlar arası etkileşime nasıl etkiliyor.

Cekirdeğin toplam açılış mom. (J), 2-eksenli rotasyonu (M) ve dörtlü kuantum sayıları (α) olur.

$$Q_{JMA} = \frac{1}{e} \int (3z^2 - r^2) f_{JMA}(\vec{x}) d^3x \quad \xrightarrow{\text{+}} Q_{33}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} Q_{33}$$

f' 'nın z -ekseni etrafında silindirin sim. olduğunu, silinden farklı kütüpler q_{20} (Q_{33})'dır. Gerçekte $Q_{11} = Q_{22} = -\frac{1}{2} Q_{33}$

$$\vec{E}_2(\vec{x}_1) = \frac{3\hat{n}(\vec{P}_2 \cdot \hat{n}) - \vec{P}_2}{|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3}$$

$$W_{12} = \frac{\vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{P}_2 - 3(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{p}_1)(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{p}_2)}{|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|^3}$$

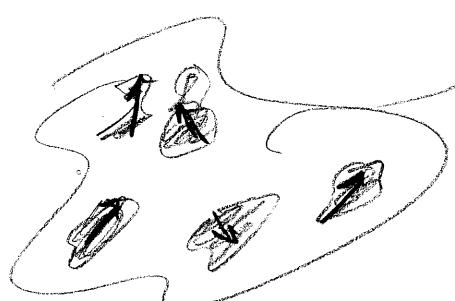
4.3.- Maddesel Ortamlarda Elektrostatik

Elektrostatik pot. V simdiye deðin yüze ve iðlelerin varlığı
hakkında ve maddesel ortam. yük ileen yardım. Mikroskopik ve makroskopik
alanlar arasında ayri yorum yapmamızdır.

- Makroskopik ölçülerde Maxwell denklemlerini elde etmek için, makroskopik alanları kavur, fakat mikroskopik alan birim bölgelerinden ort. alıma
gerekimi vardır.

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{mikro}} = 0 \rightarrow \text{ort. alanlarında } \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

(makroskopik)



bu da elektrostatikte \vec{E} alanı ayı \vec{E}
 \vec{F} prob. loen fiktiçesini göster.

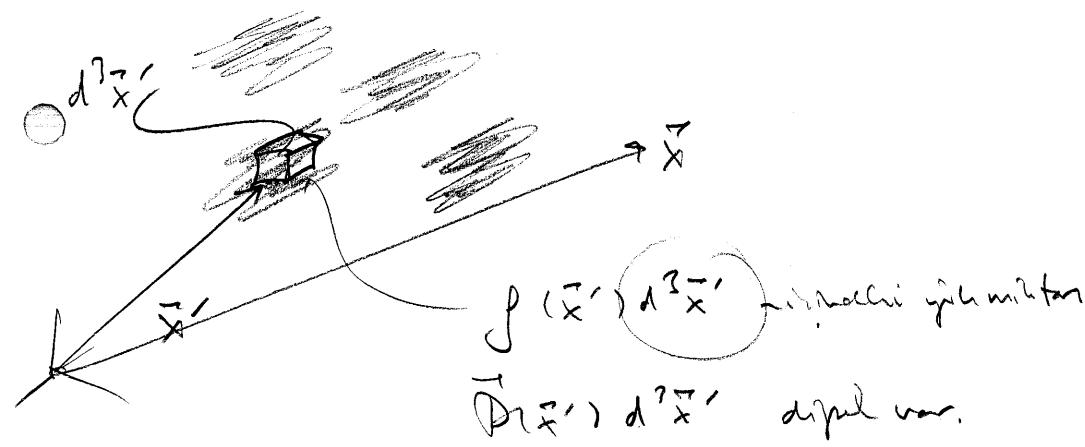
$E = -\nabla \phi$
atom ya da mol.层级, silika qrupu, dev alan gibi her
çok çok kütüpler ort. si olmaz. Ama varlığında ise
en büyük olan çift-kütüpler.

$$\vec{P}(\vec{x}) = \sum_i N_i < \vec{p}_i >$$

$$f(\vec{x}) = \sum_i N_i < \vec{e}_i > + f_{\text{rest}} \quad \text{maksimumu direktiif.}$$

genellikle eger olur.

Maddesel ortama maksimumu aigidan bolulum.



$$d\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \frac{f_s(\vec{x}') d^3x'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}') d^3x'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3}$$

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{f_s(\vec{x}') d^3x'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \int \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}') d^3x'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3}$$

$$= \vec{D}' \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \int \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{x}') \cdot \vec{D}' \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$$

$$\vec{D}' \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{P}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) = \theta(\vec{x}') \cdot \vec{D}' \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) + \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \vec{D}' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}')$$

genel hiz

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(\vec{x}) &= \int_{\text{ru}} \frac{g_s(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \int_{\text{ru}} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{P}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) d^3 \vec{x}' \\
 &= \int_{\text{ru}} \frac{\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 \vec{x}' \quad \text{Div. teor. uygula.} \\
 &= \int \frac{g_s(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \oint \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \cdot \hat{n} dS - \int \frac{\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \\
 &= \int d^3 \vec{x}' \underbrace{\left[g_s(\vec{x}') - \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{x}') \right]}_{\text{sonandonganen line yorum}}
 \end{aligned}$$

④ Φ pot. ini dörtüra efektif yolu I' 'da ifade edilecektir. Ortakla
su denk. i yaratabiliriz.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi (g_s - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}) \quad \vec{P} \text{ polarizasyon yolu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}) &= 4\pi g_s \\
 \vec{D} &= \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P} \quad \text{yedekleme with.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi g}$$

Maddesel ort. lineer olur; olursa polarizasyon ve belli bir elektrik alanın
bileşenleri ile orantılı olursa demektir.

$$D_i = \sum_j X_{ij} E_j \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3 \quad \text{parametler tamsı}$$

Ortam Rotropik olsun

$$\vec{D} = \chi_e \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \chi_e \vec{E} = (1 + 4\pi \chi_e) \vec{E}$$

ϵ ort. in dielektrik katsayısı.

$$\vec{D} \cdot (\epsilon \vec{E}) = 4\pi \rho_s$$

Ortam ; lineer, Rotropik ayıncı döngü - ısm (E sif. da yerden yine bağlı olmas) olsun,

$$\vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi \frac{\rho_s}{\epsilon}$$

bölgece ortamda türn problemde döner ve
yazılımda problemlere indirgenir.

Elektrik alanları bulunduğu ortamları tümü bir döngü ortamı da
değilde, yürüye değişik ortamlar söz konusu da, aralıklarla \vec{D} ve
 \vec{E} arasında sınırlı kavşaklar prob. ni ele almakta gerek.

$$\vec{D} \cdot \hat{n} = 4\pi \rho_s \quad \Rightarrow \quad \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot \hat{n} \, da = 4\pi \int_S \rho_s \, d^3x$$

$$\vec{D} \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\vec{D}_2 \cdot \hat{n} - \vec{D}_1 \cdot \hat{n} = 4\pi \rho_s$$

aralıktaki yığın içinde sıfır yil \vec{E} .

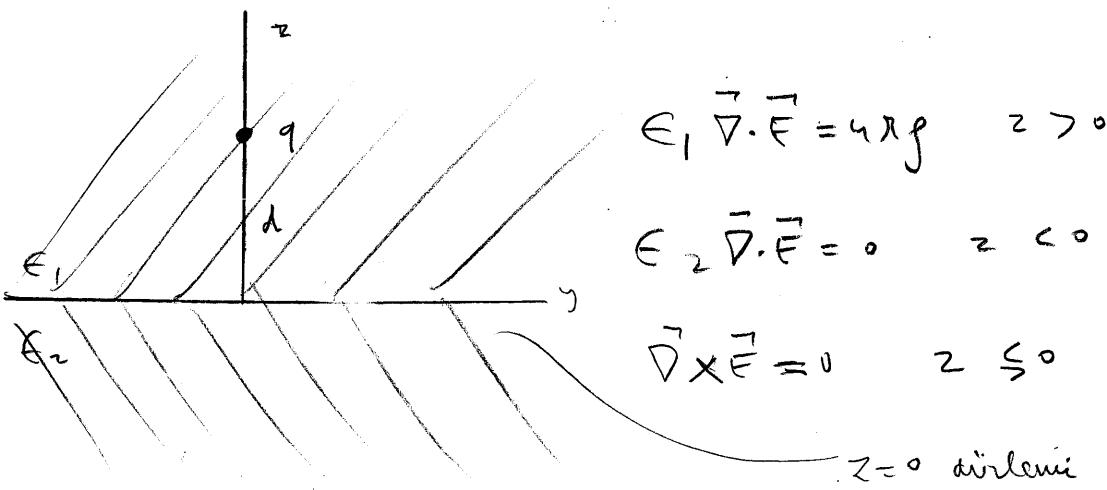
$$\vec{E}_2 \times \hat{n} - \vec{E}_1 \times \hat{n} = 0$$

$$(\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) \cdot \hat{n} = 4\pi \rho_s$$

$$= (\vec{t} \times \hat{n}) \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) \Delta l = 0$$

Tanjentiyel.

4.4. Dielektrikeli sınır-dojer problemleri

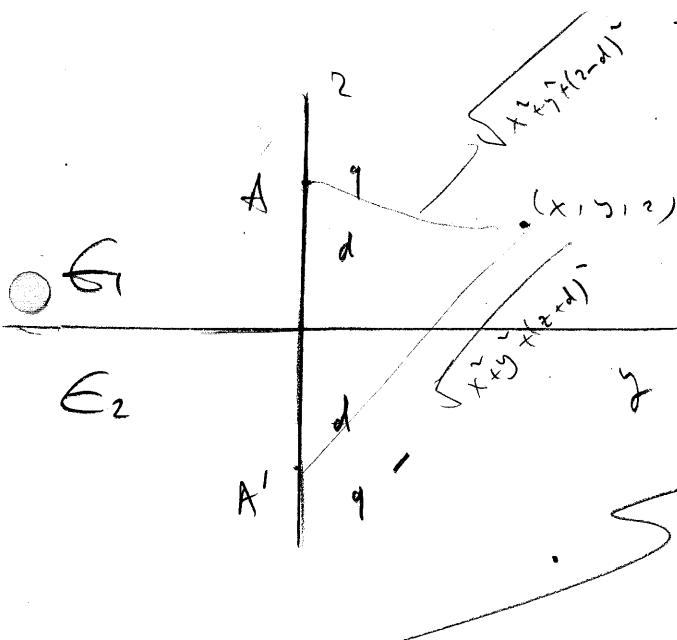


$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \epsilon_1 E_z \right\} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-} \left\{ \epsilon_2 E_z \right\} \quad (I)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ E_x \right\} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-} \left\{ E_x \right\} \quad (II)$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \epsilon_1 \right\} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-} \left\{ \epsilon_2 \right\} \quad (III)$$

yukarıdaki çöz. bulmak için ağızda
bir yıldır, ağızda bulmak için yukarıda
bir yıldır yerelitleşmiş.



$$\epsilon_1 \Phi_U^{(x,y,z)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (d-z)^2}} + \frac{q'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (d-z')^2}}$$

henen şekilde,
bu sefer yüklüde q'' kaynak. Alt
bulge de olsun soruyor. q' ün yerine

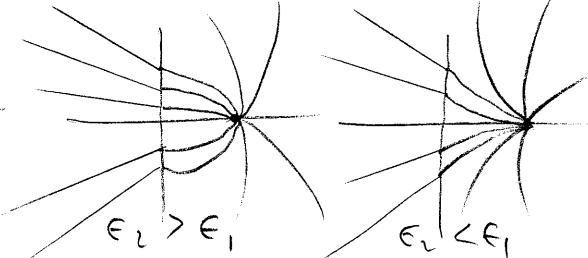
$$\epsilon_2 \Phi_A^{(x,y,z)} = \frac{q''}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (d-z')^2}}$$

Laplace denk.ini çözüme. A'ya
yerelitleşmiş düzünlere q'' yerine pot. i

$$(I) \quad \epsilon_1 \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_U}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = \epsilon_2 \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_A}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} \quad (1)$$

II) $\left| \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x} \right|_{z=0} = \left| \frac{\partial \phi_A}{\partial x} \right|_{z=0} \quad (2)$

III) de pot. y'le gizle sdm. olacagindan kuru aygirin ets.

$$(1) \rightarrow \frac{(q-q')d}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{q''d}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$$


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q - q' = q'' \\ q + q' = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} q'' \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} q' = -\frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1} q \\ q'' = \frac{2\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q \end{array} \right.$$

q'' ve q' 'yi q , ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 etsinde sul! 4.45.
Polarizasyon yük yegunlugu,

$$S_p = -\vec{D} \cdot \vec{P} = -\chi_e \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad q$$
 yekiliinda.

$z=0$ düzlemin üzerinde polarizasyon yön daf. var. der,

$$J_{kuntp} = (\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2) \cdot \hat{k}$$

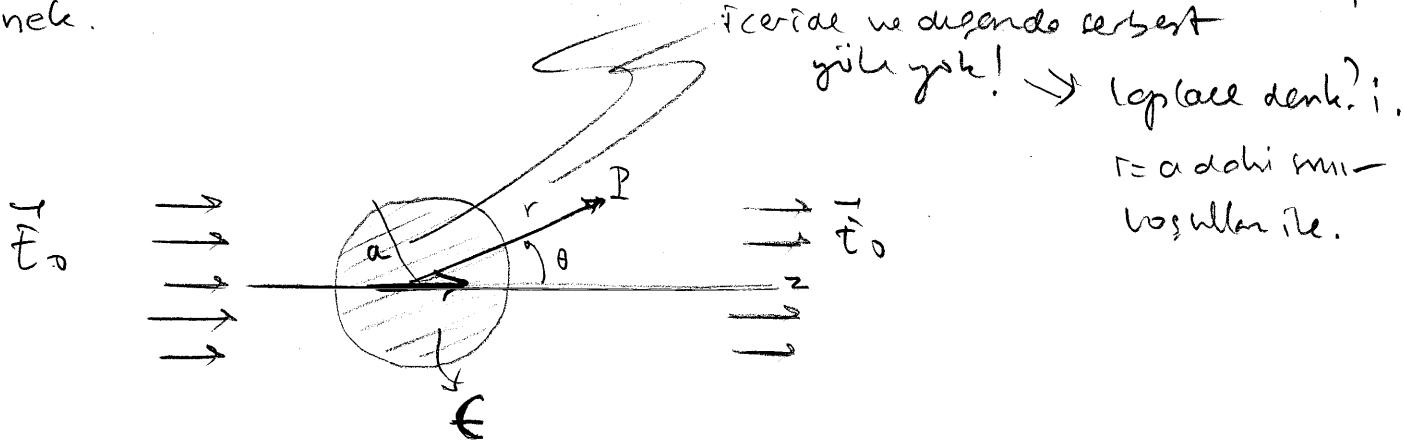
$$\vec{D} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_1 \vec{E} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \vec{E} = \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}_2 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{P}_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{4\pi} \vec{E} \\ \vec{P}_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2 - 1}{4\pi} \vec{E} \end{array} \right.$$

bütünle σ_p willer
 $\epsilon_2 \gg \epsilon_1$ olusuk ot. i.
 silikone yekiler.
 $\epsilon_2 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \phi_A = 0$

$$D_p = \frac{\epsilon_1 - 1}{4\pi} \left| \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} + \frac{\epsilon_2 - 1}{4\pi} \left| \frac{\partial \phi_A}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$$

2. Örnek.



Hacimsel polarizasyon yolu olmaz. Birne homojen olduğunu ϵ' 'da
bağlılıkla söyle.

$$\Phi_{ic} (r, \theta) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} A_\ell r^\ell P_\ell (\cos \theta)$$

$$\Phi_{D0} (r, \theta) = \sum_{\ell} [B_\ell r^\ell + C_\ell r^{-(\ell+1)}] P_\ell (\cos \theta)$$

Sonsuzdaki sınır koşullarının ($\vec{E} \rightarrow -\vec{E}_0 z = -\vec{e}_0 r \cos \theta$) eferde formül tekrar

$$B_\ell + B_{\ell+1} = -E_0 \text{ dir.}$$

$$= -E_0 r \underset{z}{\cancel{}} + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} C_\ell r^{-(\ell+1)} P_\ell (\cos \theta)$$

$r = a$ 'daki sınır koşulları;

$$\text{Teğetsel } \vec{E} : -\frac{1}{r} \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_{ic}}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a} = -\frac{1}{r} \left. \frac{\partial \Phi_{D0}}{\partial \theta} \right|_{r=a}$$

$$\text{Dir. } \vec{D} : \pm \left. \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}_{ic}}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a} = \pm \left. \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}_{D0}}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a}$$

$$\epsilon \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l A e^{-l-1} P_e = -E_0 \cos \theta - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (l+1) C_l e^{-l-2} P_e$$

$$\sum_e A e^{-l} \frac{dP_e}{d\theta} = -E_0 e^{-l} + \sum_l C_l e^{-l-1} \frac{dP_e}{d\theta}$$

$$\epsilon A_1 = -E_0 - 2 C_1 e^{-2}$$

$$\epsilon l e^{l-1} A_l = -(l+1) C_l e^{-l-2} \quad l \neq 1$$

○ $-\epsilon \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} e^{2l+1} A_l = C_l \text{ dnr. } l \neq 1$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 e^{-2} = -E_0 e^{-2} + C_1 e^{-2} \\ A_l e^{-2} = C_l e^{-2} \Rightarrow A_l e^{2l+1} = C_l \quad l \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A_1 = -\left(\frac{3}{2+\epsilon}\right) E_0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} E_0 e^{-2}$$

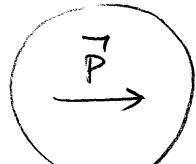
$$\vec{F}_{1c}(r, \theta) = \frac{3}{2+\epsilon} F_0 r \cos \theta \quad (1)$$

polarasyon yükseltti dörtü
raçın apıl

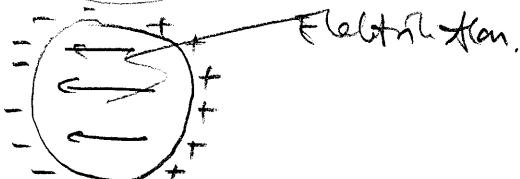
$$\vec{F}_{Dip}(r, \theta) = -F_0 r \cos \theta +$$

$$\frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} \frac{3}{r^2} F_0 \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{E}_0$$



$$\vec{E}_0$$



yle de dğiliminde bulmak mümkün

$$\nabla_{\vec{P}} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{r} = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} \sigma^2 E_0 \underbrace{k \cdot \hat{r}}_{\cos \theta}$$

$$\vec{D} = \chi \vec{E} = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} \vec{E}$$

$$(1) \text{ den } \vec{E}_{\text{ic}} = \frac{?}{2+\epsilon} E_0 \hat{h}$$

$$(2) \text{ " } \vec{P} = \frac{?}{4\pi} \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} E_0 \hat{h} \text{ pol. yahyap. uzerdeki dğildir.}$$

icerideki pol. yahyap. $\vec{P}_p = -\vec{\nabla} P = 0$

(2)'gi $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$ le carpm toplam dip. dğilimi bulsun.

$$\nabla_{\vec{P}} = \frac{?}{\omega} \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 2} E_0 \cos \theta \text{ yahyap. bulsun}$$

G.f. Dielektrik ortamlarda Elektrostatik Enerji

bölgelikte sığle : di;

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{VU}} \rho(\vec{x}) \varphi(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

Maddesel ort. linear se \rightarrow yahye aceli

$$\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi \rho$$

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int (\vec{D} \cdot \vec{D}) \varphi d^3x$$

$$\vec{D} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) = \vec{\nabla} \varphi \cdot \vec{D} + \varphi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D}$$

17

$$W = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\text{in}} \vec{D} \cdot (\varphi \vec{D}) d^3x - \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\text{in}} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} \varphi d^3x$$

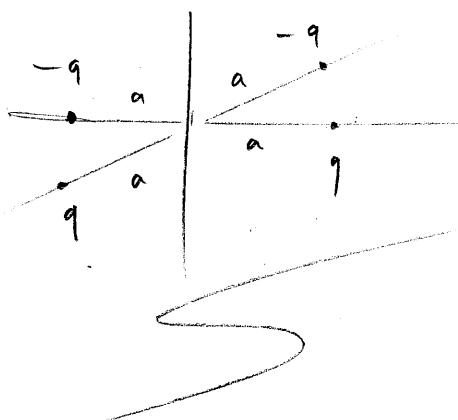
$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \cancel{\int_{\text{in}} (\varphi \vec{D}) \cdot \hat{n} da} - \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\text{in}} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{D} \varphi d^3x$$

$$\bullet = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\text{in}} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} d^3x$$

Wektoriell st. Modell \vec{E}

$$\text{durch-ort., Rotations-, } W = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int |\vec{E}|^2 d^3x$$

Prb. 4-1.) Spherical coordinates θ and φ moment arm r_{em} calculate moment arm to be calculated. All l values are real so from far field moment arm value can be obtained; however, the moment arm value is not obtained from the far field value.



$$r_{em} = \int Y_{em}^*(\theta', \varphi') r'^l f(\vec{x}') d^3x'$$

$$f(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{r'^2} \left[\delta(\varphi' - 0) + \delta(\varphi' - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right. \\ \left. - \delta(\varphi' - \pi) - \delta(\varphi' - \frac{3\pi}{2}) \right] \delta(\theta' - \frac{\pi}{2}) \delta(r' - a)$$

Then $r'^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' d\theta'$ volume element with the corresponding total spherical moment arm sum will be obtained.

$$r_{em} = q \int Y_{em}^*(\theta', \varphi') r'^l \frac{1}{r'^2} r'^2 dr' \sin \theta' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ \times \left[\delta(\varphi' - 0) + \delta(\varphi' - \frac{\pi}{2}) - \delta(\varphi' - \pi) - \delta(\varphi' - \frac{3\pi}{2}) \right] \delta(\theta' - \frac{\pi}{2}) \delta(r' - a) \\ = q a^l \left[Y_{em}^*(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) + Y_{em}^*(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) - Y_{em}^*(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) - Y_{em}^*(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}) \right]$$

$$= q a^l P_l^m(0) \left[\frac{(2l+1)}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \right]^{1/l} \left[1 + e^{-im\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-im\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-im\frac{3\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & m \text{ çift} \\ \left(2q a^l \left[\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \right]^{1/l} (1 - e^{-im\frac{\pi}{2}}) \right) & m \text{ tek} \end{cases}$$

$$q_{00} = 0$$

$$q_{1,-1} = -2q_a \sqrt{\frac{2}{8\pi}} (1+i)$$

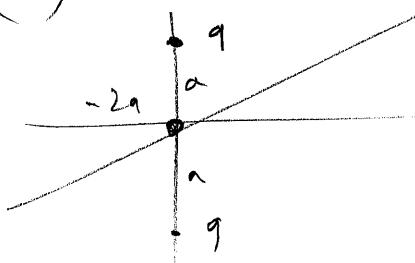
$$q_{10} = 0$$

$$q_{20} = q_{21} = q_{22} = q_{23} = q_{12} = 0$$

$$q_{11} = 2q_a \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (1-i)$$

$$q_{33} = -2q_a \sqrt{\frac{75}{64\pi}} (1+i)$$

(b)



$$j(r') = -2q \frac{\delta(r')}{4\pi r'^2}$$

$$+ q \frac{\delta(r'-a)\delta(\omega\vartheta-1)}{2\pi r'^2} + i \frac{\delta(r'-a)\delta(\omega\vartheta+1)}{2\pi r'^2}$$

$$T_{em}(\vartheta', \varphi') = P_l^m(\omega\vartheta') \sqrt{l+1} e^{-im\varphi'}$$

φ' 'ye bağımlı değil!

mf. $\Rightarrow q_{em} = 0$ Integrinde ϑ' 'nın ve φ' 'ye integreli sıfır.

$$m=0 \Rightarrow q_{em} \neq 0$$

$$q_{l0} = q \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} [-2S_{l0} + a^l P_l^{(1)} + a^l P_l^{(-1)}]$$

$$= q \sqrt{[-2S_{l0} + a^l + (-1)^l a^l]}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & l \text{ tek} \\ 2q \sqrt{(a^l - S_{l0})} & l \text{ çift.} \end{cases}$$

2t + yükleme dipol
oluşuyor.

$$q_{00} = 0 \quad \text{toplam yük "0".}$$

$$q_{10} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} q a^2$$

$$q_{2n,0} = 4q a^2 \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{4\pi}} \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$q_{10} = 0$$

$$q_{10} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{9}{4\pi}} q a^4$$

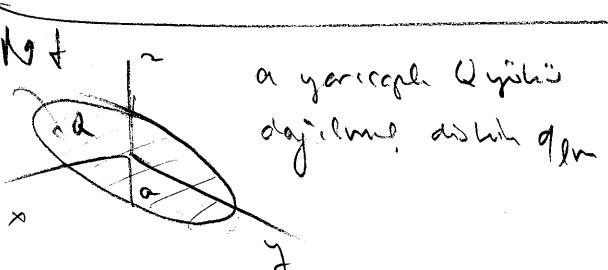
(c) (b) deki yolk dağılımının olusturulan pot. i. çok katup ağırlığını yazınız.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\vec{r}) &= \sum_l \sum_m \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} q_{lm} \frac{Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)}{r^{l+1}} \\ &= \sum_l \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} 2q \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} (a^l - S_{l,0}) \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \frac{P_l(\cos\theta)}{r^{l+1}} \\ &\approx 2q \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (a^l - S_0) P_l(\cos\theta) \frac{1}{r^{l+1}} \quad l \text{ çift.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2q \left[\frac{a^2}{r^3} P_2(\cos\theta) + \frac{a^4}{r^5} P_4(\cos\theta) + \dots \right] \\ &\approx \frac{2qa^2}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) = -\frac{qa^2}{r^3} \quad xy\text{-dielektrikte } \delta = 1/\infty\end{aligned}$$

(d) (b) dağılıminin xy -düklemindeki tam pot. i. degrüden Coulomb yasasından hesaplayınız.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{F}(xy\text{-düz}) &= -\frac{2q}{r} + \frac{2q}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} = -\frac{2q}{r} + \frac{2q}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}}\right) \\ &\approx -\frac{qa^2}{r^3}\end{aligned}$$



a yarıçaplı Q 'yu
dağılmı̄ düzleme de-

Q 'den bağımsız. $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{3Q}{2\pi a^3} \delta(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Theta(R - r)$

$$q_{l,0} = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \frac{3Q}{2\pi a^3} \approx \frac{a^{l+3}}{l+3} P_l(0)$$

$$q_{0,0} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} Q \quad q_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{64\pi}} Q a$$

prb. 4.2.) \vec{p} momentli bir noltasal çift-kütle \vec{X}_0 noltasında bulunmaktadır.
 Dirac- δ fonk.ının türevinin özelliklerinden faydalananca, düş alan için
 deki bu çift-kütle \vec{p} pot. 'in yada enerjik hesaplamasında
 çift-kütle $f_{\text{ek}}(\vec{x}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)$ şeklinde bir etken gibi \vec{p} 'i
 ile temsil edilebilirliğini göster.

$$\int f(x') \delta'(x'-a) dx' = -f'(a)$$

$$\vec{\Phi}(\vec{x}) = - \int \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x' = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|}$$

Noltamızda: \vec{p} 'nin
 \vec{x} de olusforda pt. O

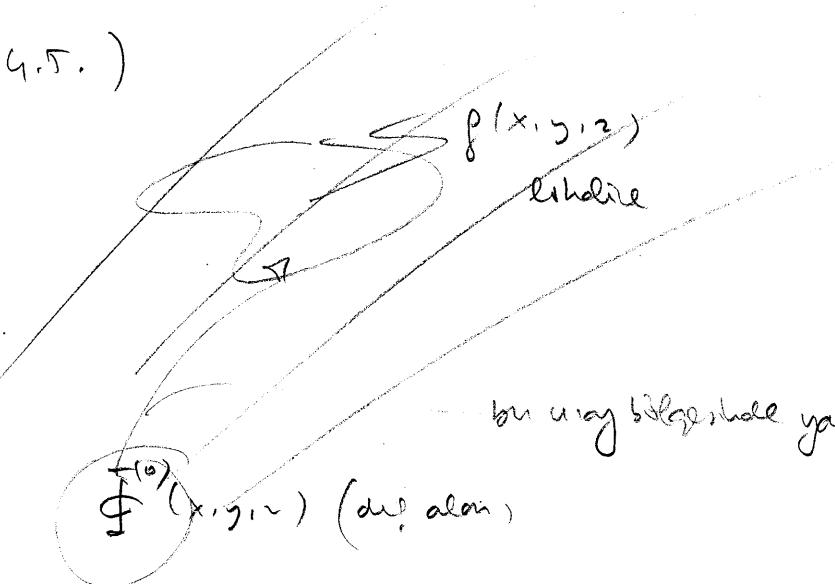
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{p} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} + \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0) \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

$$I = - \int d^3x' \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{p} \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) + \int d^3x' \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0) \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

$$= - \cancel{\int_0} \left(\vec{p} \frac{\delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}_0)}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0|}$$

O

4.5.)



(a)

$$\vec{E}^{(0)}(\vec{x}) = -\vec{\nabla} \tilde{F}^{(0)}(\vec{x})$$

$$F = \int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) \vec{E}^{(0)}(\vec{x})$$

bu way bilgesihde yaral

den dalaq

X. cıvanıda Taylor seri.

$$QF_i = \int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) \vec{E}_i^{(0)}(\vec{x})$$

$$= \int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) \left\{ E_i^{(0)}(0) + \sum_i \frac{\partial E_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{x=0} + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_j \sum_k x_j x_k \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \right) \Big|_{x=0} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= Q E_i^{(0)}(0) + \sum_j \int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) x_j \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_j} \right) \Big|_0$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \sum_j \sum_k \int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) x_j x_k \left(\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \right) \Big|_0 + \dots$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{\vec{x}} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_j} = 0 \quad \text{maddesel sefaçılıcık dym.}$$

$$= Q E_i^{(0)}(0) + \sum_j \underbrace{\int d^3x \rho(\vec{x}) x_j \left(\frac{\partial E_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_j} \right) \Big|_0}_{P_i} +$$

$$+ \sum_j P_j \left(\frac{\partial E_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_j} \right) \Big|_0 + \text{son}$$

$$= Q E_i^{(0)}(0) + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E}) \right] \Big|_0 + \frac{1}{6} \sum_j \sum_k \int d^3x x_j x_k \frac{\partial^2 E_i^{(0)}}{\partial x_i \partial x_k} \Big|_0$$

$$-\frac{r^2}{6} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\sum_{j,k} \frac{\partial \epsilon_j}{\partial x_k} \delta_{jk} \right) \sim \text{son tekneden eliptikalın}$$

$$= -\frac{r^2}{6} \sum_{j,k} \delta_{jk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon_j}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \epsilon_i}{\partial x_i} \quad (\vec{p} \times \vec{E} = \vec{0} \text{ dan})$$

$$= -(\gamma/6) \sum_{j,k} \delta_{jk} \frac{\partial \epsilon_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_i}$$

$$g_{ik} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{j,k} \int d^3x f(x) (\partial x_i x_k - \delta_{ik}) \frac{\partial \epsilon^{(0)}_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{j,k} Q_{ik} \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon^{(0)}_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \epsilon^{(0)}_k}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\sum_{j,k} \frac{1}{6} Q_{jk} \frac{\partial \epsilon_j}{\partial x_k} \right)$$

$$F = Q \vec{E}^{(0)}(0) + [\vec{\nabla} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E})]_0 + \vec{\nabla} \left(\sum_{j,k} \frac{1}{6} Q_{jk} \frac{\partial \epsilon_j}{\partial x_k} \right)_0$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} [Q \vec{\Phi}^{(0)}(0)] + \dots$$

(5) toplam kuvvetmom. i $\vec{x}(0)$ de $g(x)$ ile hesaplanır.

$$\vec{N} = \int \vec{x} \times \int(\vec{x}) \vec{E}^{(0)}(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

$$N_1 = \int [\vec{x} \times \vec{E}^{(0)}(\vec{x})] g(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

$$= \int [x_2 \epsilon_3(0) - x_3 \epsilon_2(0)] g(\vec{x}) d^3x = p_2 \epsilon_3(0) - p_3 \epsilon_2(0)$$

$$BSK = (\vec{p} \times \vec{E}^{(0)}),$$

(7)

$$4.7.) \quad f(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{64\pi} r^2 e^{-r} \sin^2 \theta \quad \text{lohalı yör. dağılımı veriliyor}$$

(a) bu nın olusturduğu pot. 'in, konstantı asılını

$$q_{lm} = \int Y_{lm}(\theta', \varphi') f(r', \theta', \varphi') r'^2 dr' d(\cos \theta') d\varphi'$$

yör. dağılımı φ' 'den bağımsız $q_{lm} = 0$ $m \neq 0$ de

$$q_{l0} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} 2\pi \int P_l(\cos \theta) r'^{l+4} e^{-r'} d(\cos \theta') dr'$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 2(1 - P_0(\cos \theta)) / 3$$

$$\int_0^\infty dr' e^{-r'} r'^{l+4} = (l+4)!, \quad = \frac{2}{3} (Y_{00} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} Y_{20})$$

$$q_{l0} = \frac{2\pi (l+4)!}{64\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}}$$

$$q_{00} = \frac{24 \times 2}{64\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} 2\pi \quad q_{10} = 0 \quad q_{20} = -2 \sqrt{\frac{5}{3\pi}} \quad q_{l0} = 0 \quad l \geq 1$$

$$\hat{f}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{w_r}{2l+1} q_{l0} \frac{Y_{l0}(0, \varphi)}{r^{l+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} - \frac{6}{r^3} P_0(\cos \theta) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l=0 \\ l=2 \end{array} \right.$$

(b) pot. i uzağın herhangi bir noktasında hesaplayınız.

$$\hat{f}(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{f(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \int 2\pi f(r', \theta') \sin \theta' d\theta' r'^2 dr' \sum \frac{r'^l}{r'^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta')$$

$$\approx \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} r^l \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi r'^{-l+1} dr' \sin \theta' P_l(\cos \theta') f(r', \theta') d\theta' \quad r_c = r$$

$$r_s = r'$$

(8)

$$l=0 \Rightarrow \text{Int.} = 1/4$$

$$l=2 \Rightarrow -1/120$$

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{120} P_2(\cos\theta) \approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{120} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{120} \left(\frac{3z^2}{r^2} - 1 \right) \approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{120} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{120}$$

$$E_x = -\partial \Phi / \partial x = -\frac{x}{120} \quad \partial E_x / \partial x = -1/12$$

$$E_y = -\partial \Phi / \partial y = -\frac{y}{120} \quad \partial E_y / \partial x = -1/12$$

$$E_z = -\partial \Phi / \partial z = \frac{z}{60} \quad \partial E_z / \partial z = 1/60$$

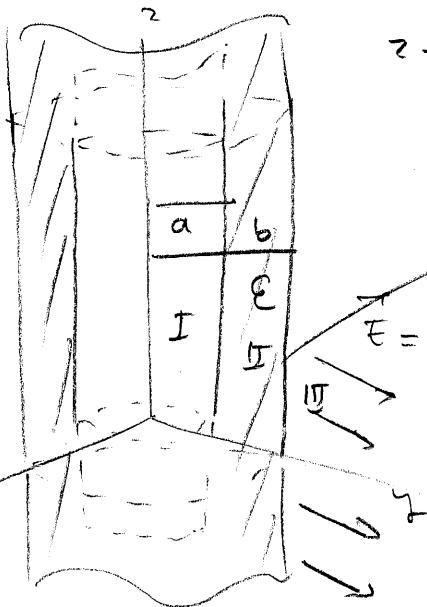
$$Q = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{6} Q_{jjj} \frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial x_j}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{e} Q_{jjj} \quad Q_h = Q_{nn} = \frac{Q_{jjj}}{2}$$

$$W = \left[Q_{11} \frac{\partial \xi_x}{\partial x} + Q_{22} \frac{\partial \xi_y}{\partial y} + Q_{33} \frac{\partial \xi_z}{\partial z} \right] = -\frac{e \sim Q}{720}$$

4.8. iç ve dış yonçoplara karşılaştırmak için 8 dielektrik sabitli çöle uzun bir dairesel losifli silindirin kabuk, içeriği alana direk olarak çekilde, boyunca \vec{E} elektrik alanının içeriğine konulmuştur. Silindirin içindedeki ve dışındaki ortam birer dielektrik sabittir. (a) iç etkileri önemsemeyen üç bölgelerde de pot. ve elekt. alan neşipleriniz. (b) $b=2a$ tipki hali için tariheti çizgilerini çizin. (c) Dizgün bir alan içindeki iç dolu bir silindir halinde iç外面电流密度ini tartışınız.



z -den bağımlı.

$$\Phi_{\text{II}} (\varphi, \psi) = -\epsilon_0 \int d\Omega \sin \varphi \text{ sin } \psi$$

$$\Phi_{\text{I}} (\varphi, \psi) = \sum_m A_m f^m \sin m\varphi \quad p \leq a$$

$$\Phi_{\text{III}} (\varphi, \psi) = \sum_m (B_m f^m + C_m \bar{f}^m) \sin m\varphi$$

$$\Phi_{\text{II}} (\varphi, \psi) = -\epsilon_0 f \sin \varphi + \sum_m F_m f^m \sin m\varphi$$

ennerlerdeki \oint ve $\epsilon \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi}$ 1 m'lik sivillerdeki pot.

$$A_m a^{m-1} = \epsilon (B_m a^{m-1} + C_m \bar{a}^{-m-1})$$

$$A_m a^m = B_m a^m + C_m \bar{a}^{-m}$$

$$-\epsilon_0 + \epsilon_1 b^{-2} = \epsilon (B_1 - C_1 b^{-2})$$

$$-\epsilon_m b^{-m-1} = (B_m b^{m-1} - C_m \bar{b}^{-1-m}) \epsilon \quad m > 1$$

$$\epsilon_0 b + \epsilon_1 b^{-1} = B_1 b + C_1 b^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_m b^{-m} = B_m b^m + C_m \bar{b}^{-m} \quad m > 1$$

$m \neq 1$ için 4 homojen denk., $m \neq 1$ li heterojen denk. tamamının bir
olduğuını göster.

$$\Phi_1(g, \varphi) = \frac{-4\epsilon_0 b^2 \epsilon g \sin \varphi}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2}$$

$$\Phi_2(g, \varphi) = \frac{(-2\epsilon_0) [b^2 (\epsilon+1) g + a^2 b^2 (\epsilon-1) \rho^{-1}]}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2} \sin \varphi$$

$$\Phi_3(g, \varphi) = -\epsilon_0 g \sin \varphi - \epsilon_0 b^2 \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(\epsilon+1)(\epsilon-1)}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2} g^{-1} \sin \varphi$$

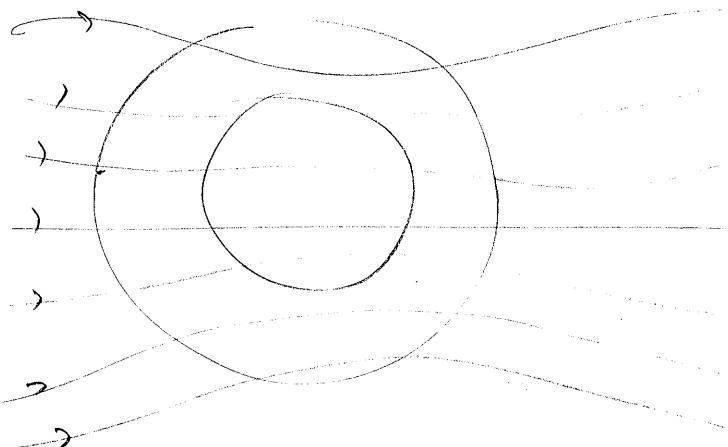
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g} \hat{e}_g - \frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{4b^2 \epsilon \epsilon_0}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2} [\sin \varphi \hat{e}_g + \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\varphi]$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{2b^2 \epsilon_0}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2} \left\{ \left[(\epsilon+1) + \frac{a^2}{b^2} (\epsilon-1) \right] \sin \varphi \hat{e}_g + \left[(\epsilon+1) - \frac{a^2}{b^2} (\epsilon-1) \right] \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\varphi \right\}$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \epsilon_0 \left[\sin \varphi \hat{e}_g - \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\varphi \right] - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)(\epsilon+1)}{b^2 (\epsilon+1)^2 - a^2 (\epsilon-1)^2} \frac{\epsilon_0 b}{g^2} (\sin \varphi \hat{e}_g + \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\varphi)$$

b



(c) (i)

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \Phi_1 = 0$$

$$\Phi_2(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{2A_0 f \sin \varphi}{\epsilon + 1}$$

$$\Phi_3(\rho, \varphi) = -A_0 f \sin \varphi + \frac{F_0 b}{\rho} \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 1} \sin \varphi$$

(ii) $b \gg a$

$$\Phi_1(\rho, \varphi) = \frac{-4\pi E_0 f}{\epsilon + 1} \sin \varphi$$

$$\Phi_2(\rho, \varphi) = (-2A_0 \sin \varphi) \frac{\epsilon + 1 - a^2(\epsilon - 1)}{(\epsilon + 1)^2} \approx -\frac{2E_0 f \sin \varphi}{\epsilon + 1}$$

$$\Phi_3(\rho, \varphi) = -A_0 \sin \varphi + F_0 \cdot \frac{b}{\rho} \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 1} \sin \varphi$$

4.9. devam : $\epsilon \rightarrow \infty \quad r < a$ sonucu $\ell = 0 \quad \Phi = q/r$ ve

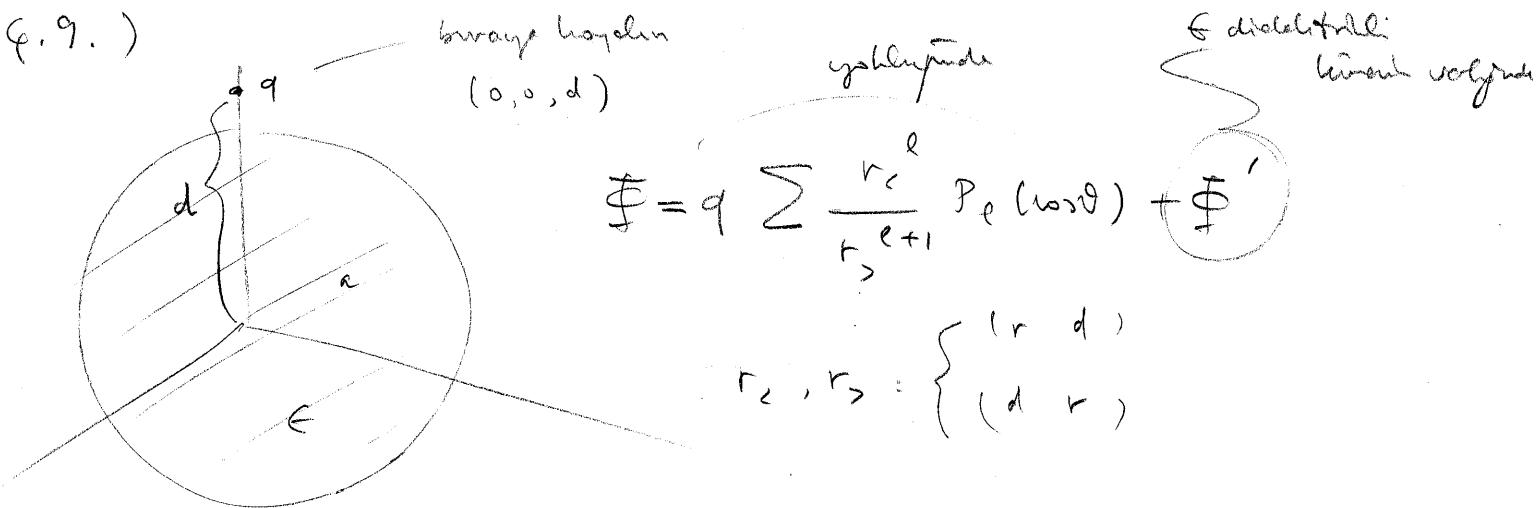
$r > a$ Φ 'deki $\ell = 0$ terimleri sıfır olur.

$$\Phi = q \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^{\ell}}{r^{2\ell+1}} R_{\ell} - q \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2\ell+1}}{(dr)^{2\ell+1}} R_{\ell}$$

$$= q \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left[\dots \right] + \frac{q}{a} \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)$$

nöntesel gibi varlığına işitseniz de bunu potansiyeli.

q. 9.)



$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} r < a & F' = \sum_l A_l \frac{r^l}{a^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta) \\ r > a & F' = \sum_l B_l \frac{a^l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{sonlu} (r \rightarrow 0, \infty \text{ da})$$

normal D ve tegitel E $r=a$ da uygun mola . burada $d \gg a$, $r=r$

$$\text{normal D: } \epsilon l A_l + (l+1) B_l = l \cdot (\epsilon - 1) \left(\frac{a}{d} \right)^{l+1}$$

$$\text{tegitel E: } A_l \left(\frac{a^l}{a^{l+1}} \right) + a \frac{a^l}{d^{l+1}} = B_l \left(\frac{a^l}{a^{l+1}} \right) + a \frac{a^l}{d^{l+1}}$$

$$\therefore A_l = B_l = \frac{l(\epsilon - 1)}{(\epsilon + 1)(l+1)} \left(\frac{a}{d} \right)^{l+1}$$

$$(a) \quad r < a \quad F = \frac{q}{d} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{(l+1)l+1} \left(\frac{r}{d} \right)^l P_l$$

$$r > a \quad = q \sum_l \left[\frac{r^l}{r^{l+1}} - \frac{l(\epsilon - 1)}{(\epsilon + 1)l+1} \frac{a^{l+1}}{(dr)^{l+1}} \right] R_l$$

(y) Onjüleme $\hat{F}_{x,y,z}$

$$F \approx \frac{q}{d} \left[1 + \frac{2}{\epsilon + 1} \frac{r}{d} P_0 + \frac{2}{2\epsilon + 3} \frac{r^2}{d^2} P_2 + \dots \right]$$

$$\approx \frac{q}{d} \left[1 + \frac{2}{\epsilon + 1} \frac{r}{d} + \frac{2}{2\epsilon + 3} \frac{1}{d^2} \left(Z^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) + \dots \right]$$

\rightarrow devamlılık