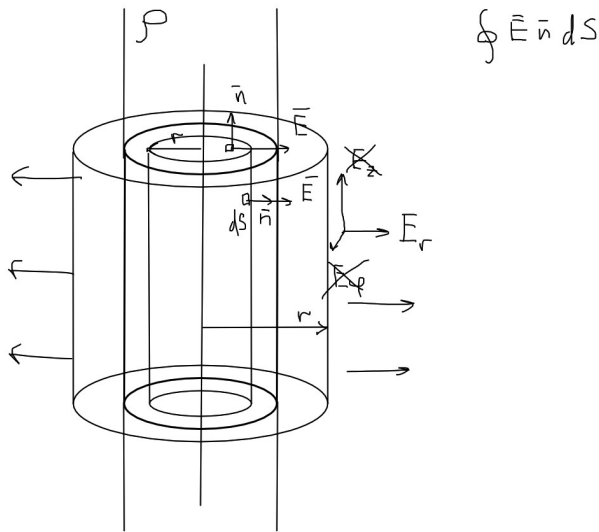


$$\oint \vec{E} \vec{n} dS = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\int \rho dV + \int \sigma dS + \sum q_i}{\epsilon_0} \quad (1.1)$$



У внутрішній області ( $r < R$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \vec{E} d\vec{S} &= \int_{S_g} E dS = \iint E(r) r d\varphi dz = E(r) \int dS = E \cdot S_g = E \cdot 2\pi r H = \\ &= \frac{\iiint \rho \cdot dz \cdot r d\varphi \cdot dr}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho H 2\pi}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^r r dr = \rho \frac{\pi r^2 H}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

$$E_{in} = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \quad (1.3)$$

У зовнішній області ( $r > R$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \oint E dS &= \int_{S_g} E dS = \iint E(r) r d\varphi dz = E(r) \int dS = E \cdot S_g = E \cdot 2\pi r H = \\ &= \frac{\iiint \rho \cdot dz \cdot r d\varphi \cdot dr}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho H 2\pi}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^R r dr = \rho \frac{\pi R^2 H}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$$E_{ex} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} \quad (1.5)$$

Потенціал

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\varphi &= \frac{\Delta U}{q} = \frac{-A}{q} = \frac{-\int \vec{F} d\vec{r}}{q} = -\int \vec{E} d\vec{r} \\ \varphi(\vec{r}_2) - \varphi(\vec{r}_1) &= -\int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{E} d\vec{r} \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\int \vec{E} d\vec{r} + C$$

( $r < R$ )

$$\varphi_{in} = -\int E_m dr + C_1 = -\int \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} dr + C_1 = -\frac{\rho r^2}{4\epsilon_0} + C_1 \quad (1.7)$$

( $r > R$ )

$$\varphi_{ex} = -\int \frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r} dr + C_2 = -\frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln r + C_2 \quad (1.8)$$

Умова неперервності

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{in}(R) = \varphi_{ex}(R) = 0 \\ -\frac{\rho R^2}{4\varepsilon_0} + C_1 = -\frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln R + C_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\rho R^2}{4\varepsilon_0} \quad (1.10)$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln R$$

$$\varphi_{in}(r) = \frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_0} (R^2 - r^2) \quad (1.11)$$

$$\varphi_{ex}(r) = \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r}$$

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$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi = -\left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \quad (1.12)$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (a_x x + a_y y + a_z z) = -a_x \quad (1.13)$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -a_y$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{a} \quad (1.14)$$

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b)

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi \quad (1.15)$$

$$E_x = 2axy = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad (1.16)$$

$$E_y = a(x^2 - y^2) = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$\int 2axy dx = \int -d\varphi \quad (1.17)$$

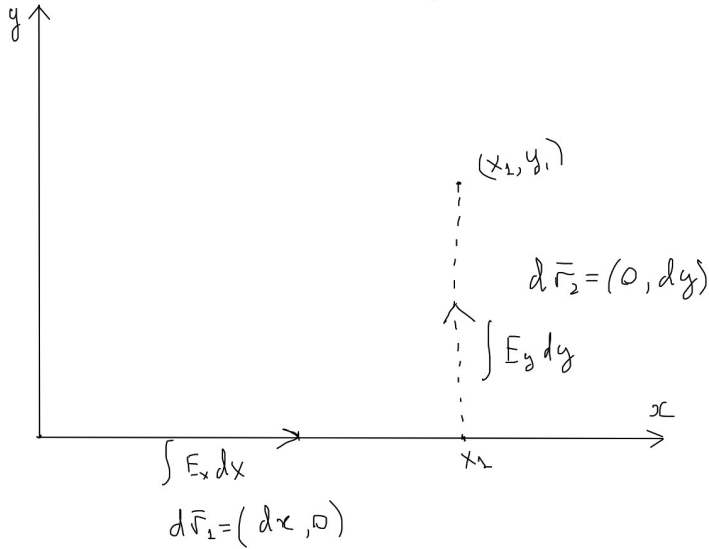
$$ax^2 y + C_1(y) = -\varphi$$

$$\int a(x^2 - y^2) dy = \int -d\varphi \quad (1.18)$$

$$ax^2 y - a \frac{y^3}{3} + C_2(x) = -\varphi$$

$$\varphi = -ax^2 y + a \frac{y^3}{3} + C_2 \quad (1.19)$$

$$\Delta\varphi = - \int \vec{E} d\vec{r} = - \int E_x dx + E_y dy$$



$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x_1, y_1) - \varphi(0, 0) &= - \int_0^{x_1} E_x(x, 0) dx - \int_0^{y_1} E_y(x_1, y) dy = \\ &= - \int_0^{x_1} 2ax \cdot 0 \cdot dx - \int_0^{y_1} a(x_1^2 - y^2) dy = -ax_1^2 y_1 + a \frac{y_1^3}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (1.20)$$

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$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad}\psi = -\left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\varphi}\right) \quad (1.21)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{e^{-\lambda r}}{r}; 0; 0\right) = -\left(\frac{-\lambda e^{-\lambda r} r - e^{-\lambda r}}{r^2}; 0; 0\right) = e^{-\lambda r} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda r}{r^2}; 0; 0\right) \quad (1.22)$$

$$\int E dS = E \int dS = E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho dV = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho 4\pi r^2 dr \quad (1.23)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left( e^{-\lambda r} \frac{1 + \lambda r}{r^2} 4\pi r^2 \right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho 4\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} (e^{-\lambda r} (1 + \lambda r)) = e^{-\lambda r} (-\lambda)(1 + \lambda r) + e^{-\lambda r} \lambda = -\lambda^2 r e^{-\lambda r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho r^2 \quad (1.24)$$

$$\rho = \frac{-\lambda^2 \epsilon_0 e^{-\lambda r}}{r}$$

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