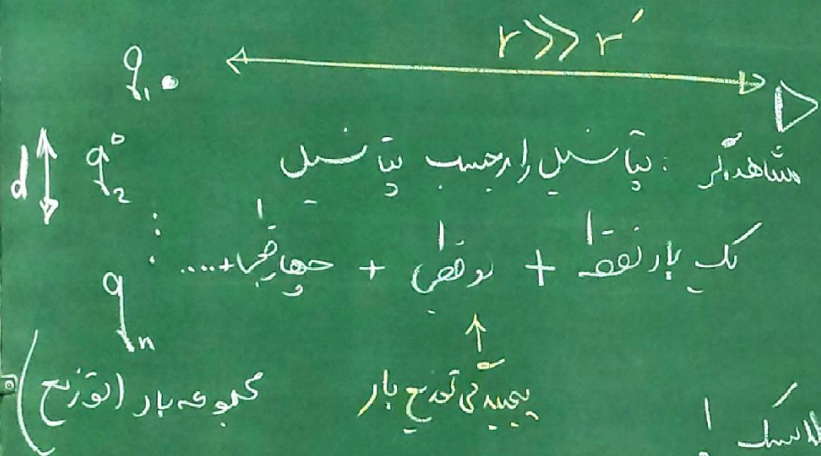


1 Multipole Expansion:

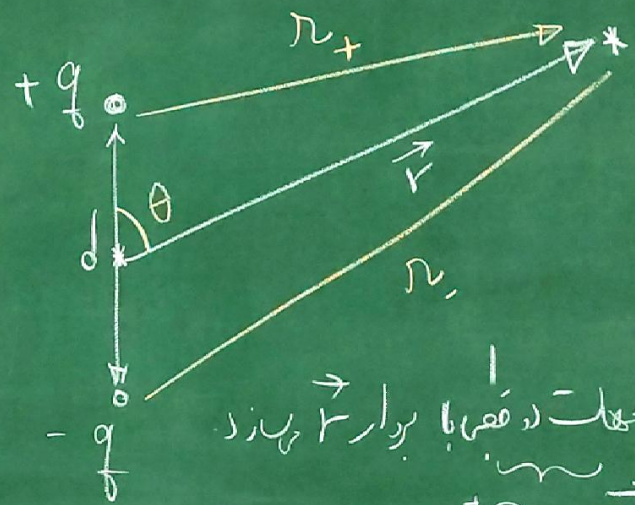


مشاهدگر: پتانسیل را بر حسب پتانسیل

یک بار منفی + یونیت + چهارضلعی + ...

یعنی همگامی بار

یونیت کلاسک!



زاویه θ است جهت دو قطب با برابری r باشد

$\vec{p} = qd$
 dipole-moment

$$2) \varphi_{\text{tot}} = \varphi_+ + \varphi_- = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right\}$$

$$r_{\pm} = \left(r^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 \mp 2\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)r \cos\theta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

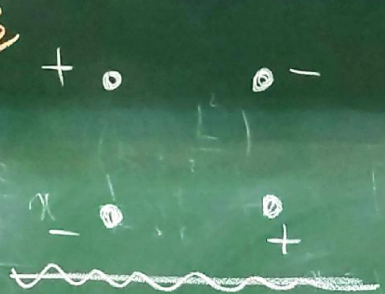
$$r_+^{-1} - r_-^{-1} = r^{-1} \left[\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)^2 - \frac{d}{r} \cos\theta \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{d}{2r}\right)^2 + \frac{d}{r} \cos\theta \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \approx \frac{d \cos\theta}{r^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q d \cos\theta}{r^2}$$

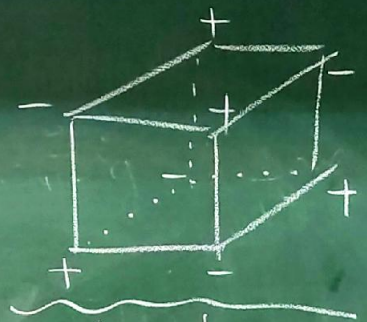
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2}$$

3



$$\phi \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$$

توزیع بار نقطه



$$\phi \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(r') d\tau}{r}$$

$r^2 = r'^2 + l^2 - 2lr' \cos\theta$
 $r = r \left[1 + \left(\frac{r'}{r} \right)^2 - \frac{2r'}{r} \cos\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\epsilon \ll 1$

زاویه بین بارها (نقطه) در بار
 که در داخل اشکال

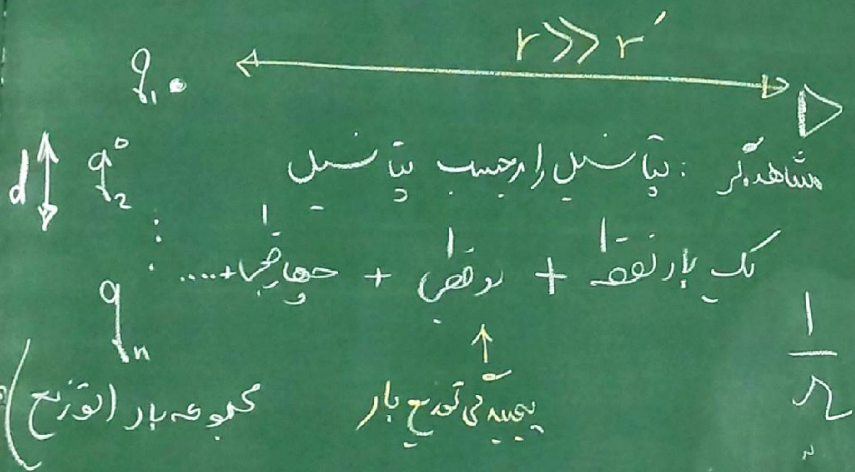
$$4, \epsilon = \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r'}{r} - 2G\sigma\theta\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{3}{8}\epsilon^2 - \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r'}{r} - 2G\sigma\theta\right) + \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 \left(\frac{r'}{r} - 2G\sigma\theta\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left[1 \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^1 (G\sigma\theta) + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}G\sigma\theta\right) + \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^3 \frac{1}{3}(G\sigma\theta)^2 + \dots \right]$$

5 Multipole Expansion:



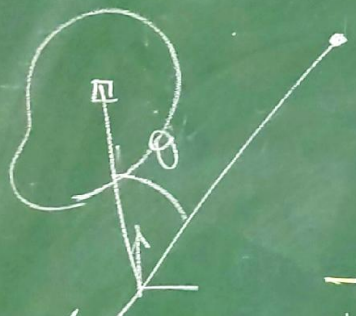
$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

↓
generating function of Legendre poly.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------|------------|
| } | $n=0$ | $\frac{1}{r}$ | monopole |
| | $n=1$ | $\frac{1}{r^2}$ | dipole |
| | $n=2$ | $\frac{1}{r^3}$ | quadrupole |

$$6 \quad \varphi_{dip} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \int \underbrace{r'}_{\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r}'} \cos\theta \rho(r') d\tau'$$

$$\varphi_{dip} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2}$$



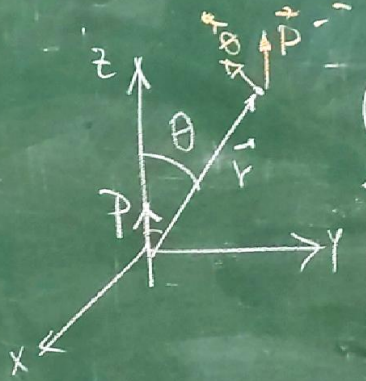
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \cdot \int r' \rho(r') d\tau'$$

$$P = qd$$

$$\vec{P} \equiv \int r' \rho(r') d\tau'$$

العزم ثنائي القطب
 لوضع
 $\vec{P} = qd$

سؤال: حديدان الكهربائي دقتي



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{\phi} = 0 \\ E_r = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{2P \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \\ E_{\theta} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{P \sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} [2\cos\theta \hat{r} + \sin\theta \hat{\theta}] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} [3(\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r})\hat{r} - \vec{p}] \quad *$$

$$\vec{p} = (\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r})\hat{r} + (\vec{p} \cdot \hat{\theta})\hat{\theta}$$

$$= p\cos\theta \hat{r} - p\sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$3(\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r})\hat{r} - \vec{p} = 3p\cos\theta \hat{r} - p\cos\theta \hat{r} + p\sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

! $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{r}$ میدان الکتریکی در نقطه مناسب با
 میدان اسکالر که چیزی را تصاویر وجود دارد

$$\vec{p}_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{p}_i$$

جمع برداری

ستاره در رابط * قرار دهند