

Зти ф-ю відсутку
Масе

Маємо рівняння руху

$$m\ddot{z} - 2\gamma\dot{z} + 2\alpha z = E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\ddot{z} - 2\gamma\dot{z} + \frac{2\alpha}{m} z = E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\ddot{z} - 2\gamma\dot{z} + \Omega^2 z = E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

Внесок частоти ω уосереджене потенціал,
який створений усіма частинками
для одного іона z - відстань
зміщення m - ефективна маса
Зуведемо шукати розв'язок у
виділі $z(t) = A e^{-i\omega t}$

$$A(-i\omega)^2 e^{-i\omega t} - 2\gamma(-i\omega)A e^{-i\omega t} + \Omega^2 A e^{-i\omega t} = E_0 e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$A(2\gamma i\omega + \Omega^2 - \omega^2) = E_0$$

$$A = \frac{E_0}{2\gamma i\omega + \Omega^2 - \omega^2}$$

Маємо: $\bar{p} = \alpha \bar{E}$

$$\eta q \bar{z} = \alpha E$$

$$\frac{\eta q E_0}{2\gamma i\omega + \Omega^2 - \omega^2} = \alpha E_0$$

$$\alpha(\omega) = \frac{\eta q E_0}{\Omega^2 - \omega^2 + 2\gamma i\omega}$$

$$(14) \text{ Знайти } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\varphi \vec{A}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\varphi \vec{A}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\varphi \vec{A})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\varphi \vec{A}) = \vec{A} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varphi \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{x}{z} \vec{A} + \varphi \frac{d\vec{A}}{dz} \cdot \frac{x}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{x}{z}$$

$$(\vec{A} \nabla) \varphi(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{x}{z} \vec{A} + \varphi \frac{x}{z} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dz} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \frac{y}{z} \vec{A} +$$

$$+ \varphi \frac{y}{z} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dz} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \frac{z}{z} \vec{A} + \varphi \frac{z}{z} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dz} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \frac{\vec{A}}{z} (x+y+z) + \frac{\varphi}{z} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dz} (x+y+z) =$$

$$= \frac{\varphi \vec{A} \cdot \vec{z}}{z} + \frac{\varphi}{z} \vec{A} \frac{z}{z} = \frac{\vec{z}}{z} (\varphi \vec{A} + \varphi \vec{A})$$

15) Skerime nāpūnneriemus vārā, kurā
 zāgāno $\varphi = \vec{a}[\vec{b}\vec{z}]$

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{b}\vec{z}] &= \vec{c} \quad \varphi = \vec{a}\vec{c}; \quad [\vec{a} \times [\nabla_f \times \vec{f}]] = \\ &= \nabla_f(\vec{a}\vec{f}) - \vec{f}(\vec{a}\nabla_f) \Rightarrow \nabla_f(\vec{a}\vec{f}) = \\ &= [\vec{a} \times [\nabla_f \times \vec{f}]] + \vec{f}(\vec{a}\nabla_f); \quad (1) \\ [\vec{f} \times [\nabla_a \vec{a}]] &= \nabla_a(f\vec{a}) - \vec{a}(f\nabla_a) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \nabla_a(f\vec{a}) &= [\vec{f} \times [\nabla_a \vec{a}]] + \vec{a}(f\nabla_a) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{grad } \vec{f}\vec{a} = \nabla_f(f\vec{a}) + \nabla_a(f\vec{a}) = (1) + (2)$$

inģenābrāno $\vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{d}$, $\vec{c} \rightarrow \vec{f}$, \vec{a} - vārā. vārā.

$$\text{grad } (\vec{a}\vec{c}) = [\vec{a}[\nabla_c \vec{c}]] + [\vec{c}[\nabla_a \vec{a}]] + \\ + \vec{c}(\vec{a}\nabla_c) + \vec{a}(\vec{c}\nabla_a)$$

inģenābrāno $\vec{c} = [\vec{b}\vec{z}]$

$$\text{grad } (\vec{a}[\vec{b}\vec{z}]) = [\vec{a} \times [\vec{d} \times [\vec{b}\vec{z}]]] + [[\vec{b}\vec{z}] \times \\ \times [\nabla_a \vec{a}]] + [\vec{b}\vec{z}](\vec{a}\nabla_c) + \vec{a}([\vec{b}\vec{z}]\nabla_a)$$

$$\text{rot } [\vec{b}\vec{z}] = 2\vec{b}$$

$$\text{grad } (\vec{a}[\vec{b}\vec{z}]) = [\vec{a} \times 2\vec{b}] + [\vec{b}\vec{z}](\vec{a}\nabla_c)$$

16) Запрос \vec{E} распространяется в области H , макс. в нормальном состоянии с номером n имеет вид $\rho(z) = -\frac{E_0}{\pi a^3} \times \exp[-\frac{2z}{a}]$. Найти

φ_e, E_{e2} - ед. поле ед. запроса, а макс. поле

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_e(z) &= \frac{4\pi}{2^2} \int_0^z z'^2 \left(-\frac{E_0}{\pi a^3} \right) \exp\left[-\frac{2z'}{a}\right] dz' = \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi E_0}{\pi a^3 2^2} \int_0^z z'^2 e^{-\frac{2z'}{a}} dz' = \left. \begin{array}{l} z' = u \\ du = 2z' dz' \\ e^{-2z'/a} dz' = du \\ v = -\frac{a}{2} e^{-2z'/a} \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi E_0}{a^3 2^2} \left[-z'^2 \frac{a}{2} e^{-\frac{2z'}{a}} \Big|_0^z + 2 \frac{a}{2} \int_0^z e^{-\frac{2z'}{a}} z' dz' \right] = \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi E_0}{a^3 2^2} \left[-\frac{a}{2} z^2 e^{-2z/a} + \frac{a}{2} \left(z' \left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{2z'}{a}} \Big|_0^z + \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{a}{2} \int_0^z e^{-2z'/a} dz' \right) \right] = -\frac{4\pi E_0}{a^3 2^2} \left[-\frac{a}{2} z^2 e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{a^2}{2} z \cdot e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} - \frac{a^3}{4} e^{-2z/a} + \frac{a^3}{4} \right] = \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi E_0}{a^3 2^2} \left[\frac{\pi E_0}{\pi} e^{-2z/a} \left[\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \right] - \frac{E_0}{4^2} \right] \\
 E_e(z) &= E_0 e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \left(\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{a^2} \right) - \frac{E_0}{2^2} - \frac{4}{4} \\
 &\text{эквивалентный запрос}
 \end{aligned}$$

(17) These calculations compare to galvanometer
 morosi i na oei

T.P. $(z \sin \theta, 0, z \cos \theta)$

$\int dV = \int dl$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} j - y \text{ component} \\ \text{compare} \end{array} \right.$

$A = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J dl}{r^2 - z^2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} j - \text{component} \\ \text{compare} \end{array} \right.$

$\vec{r} = (R \cos \phi, R \sin \phi, 0)$

$- dl \vec{e}$

$|\vec{A}| = \frac{1}{c} \int R dl \cos \theta$

$A_{\phi} = \frac{2JR}{c} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \theta dl}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2 - 2zR \sin \theta \cos \theta}}$

$\sqrt{(z \sin \theta - R \cos \theta)^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 \cos^2 \theta}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pure form } \& \text{ quot.} \\ 2 \text{ common. Eigg} \\ \& \text{ compare.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = \pi - 2\beta \\ dd = -2d\beta \\ \cos(\pi - 2\beta) = \cos 2\beta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \beta \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} d=0 \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ d=\pi \rightarrow \beta = 0 \end{array}$

$= \frac{2JR}{c} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-(2\sin^2 \beta - 1) d\beta}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2 - 2zR \sin \theta - 4zR \sin \theta \sin^2 \beta}}$

$= \frac{4JR}{c \sqrt{z^2 + R^2 + 2zR \sin \theta}} \left[-\frac{2}{k^2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \beta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} d\beta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\beta}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \beta}} \right] \ominus (E(k) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \beta} d\beta - \text{not min max min itm. } \pi/2)$

$\ominus \frac{4JR}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2 + 2zR \sin \theta}} \left[-\frac{2}{k^2} E(k) + \left(\frac{2}{k^2} - 1 \right) K(k) \right]$

$\left\{ A_{\phi} |_{\theta=0} = \frac{4JR}{c \sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \left[-\frac{2}{0} \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{0} - 1 \right) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right\}$

$$(18) \text{ Maximum grad } (\vec{A}(r) \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \quad \& \quad r \frac{dr}{dx} = x$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}(r \cdot \vec{r})}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [A_x x + A_y y + A_z z] = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} z + A_x - \left(\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{dr}{dx} = A_i \cdot \frac{x}{r} \right) =$$

$$= \dot{A}_x \frac{x^2}{r} + \dot{A}_y \frac{y}{r} x + \dot{A}_z \frac{z}{r} x + A_x = \frac{x}{r} (\dot{A}_x x + \dot{A}_y y + \dot{A}_z z) + A_x = \frac{x}{r} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r}) + A_x$$

$$\text{grad} (\vec{A}(r) \cdot \vec{r}) = \left\{ \frac{x}{r} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r}) + A_x, \frac{y}{r} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r}) + A_y, \frac{z}{r} (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r}) + A_z \right\} = \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r})}{r} \{x, y, z\} + \{A_x, A_y, A_z\} =$$

$$= \frac{(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r})}{r} \vec{r} + \vec{A}$$

$$\text{Maximum grad } \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\vec{r}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \{x, y, z\} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \{x, y, z\}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} = [r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + r^2 \cos^2 \theta]^{1/2} = r^2 = r^3$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{A} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \left[\frac{-2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^3} + \frac{-2 \sin \theta \sin \phi}{r^2} + \frac{-2 \cos \theta}{r^3} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} [r \cos \theta \cos \phi + r \cos \theta \sin \phi \cdot r \sin \theta]$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} [-2 \sin \theta \sin \phi + 2 \sin \theta \cos \phi + 0]$$

$$\text{grad } \vec{A} = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial r} + \frac{\vec{e}_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\vec{e}_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial \phi}$$

(19) Znajdźmy grad $\vec{A}(z) \vec{B}(z)$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}(z) \vec{B}(z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z] =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [A_i B_i] = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x} B_i + A_i \frac{\partial B_i}{\partial x} = \dot{A}_i B_i \frac{x}{2} +$$

$$+ B_i A_i \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \dot{A}_x B_x \frac{x}{2} + B_x A_x \frac{x}{2} + \dot{A}_y B_y \frac{x}{2} + A_y B_y \frac{x}{2} +$$

$$+ A_z B_z \frac{x}{2} + A_z B_z \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} \{ \dot{A}_x B_x + \dot{A}_y B_y + \dot{A}_z B_z +$$

$$+ B_x A_x + B_y A_y + B_z A_z \} = \frac{x}{2} [\vec{A} \vec{B} + \vec{B} \vec{A}]$$

$$\text{grad } \vec{A}(z) \vec{B}(z) = \left\{ \frac{x}{2} [\vec{A} \vec{B} + \vec{B} \vec{A}], \frac{y}{2} [\vec{A} \vec{B} + \vec{B} \vec{A}], \frac{z}{2} [\vec{A} \vec{B} + \vec{B} \vec{A}] \right\}$$

Znajdźmy $\text{div } \varphi(z) \vec{A}(z) =$

$$= \varphi(z) \text{div } \vec{A}(z) + \vec{A}(z) \text{grad } \varphi(z) \ominus$$

$$\text{div } \vec{A}(z) = \dot{A}_x \frac{x}{2} + \dot{A}_y \frac{y}{2} + \dot{A}_z \frac{z}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{A} \vec{z})$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}(z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \dot{A}_x \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{grad } \varphi(z) = \dot{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}, \frac{z}{2} \right\} = \dot{\varphi} \frac{\vec{z}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \dot{\varphi} \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\ominus \frac{\varphi(z)}{2} (\vec{A} \vec{z}) + \vec{A}(z) \dot{\varphi} \frac{\vec{z}}{2} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{2} (\vec{A} \vec{z}) +$$

$$+ (\vec{A}(z) \vec{z}) \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{2}$$

Znajdźmy $\text{rot } \varphi(z) \vec{A}(z) = \varphi \text{rot } \vec{A} - \vec{A} \times \text{grad } \varphi \ominus$

$$\text{rot } \vec{A}(z) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \vec{e}_x \left[\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right] -$$

$$- \vec{e}_y \left[\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right] + \vec{e}_z \left[\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right] =$$

$$= \vec{e}_x \left[\dot{A}_z \frac{y}{2} - \dot{A}_y \frac{z}{2} \right] - \vec{e}_y \left[-\dot{A}_x \frac{z}{2} + \dot{A}_z \frac{x}{2} \right] +$$

$$+ \vec{e}_z \left[\dot{A}_y \frac{x}{2} - \dot{A}_x \frac{y}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [\vec{z} \times \vec{A}]$$

$$\ominus \frac{\varphi}{2} [\vec{z} \times \vec{A}] + \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{2} [\vec{z} \times \vec{A}]$$

2c) Maximiere neue Kreislinie z_i empfangen



$$\frac{d\vec{e} \perp \vec{R}}{dB} = \frac{\int [d\vec{e} \cdot \vec{R}]}{R^3} = \frac{\int d\vec{e}}{R^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\int 2\pi R}{R^2} \Rightarrow B = \frac{2\pi I}{R} \quad \text{CGSM}$$

Hepilnauipno zapognomno rayus $\rho = a z^2$



$$\int \vec{D} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 4\pi \int \rho dz$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{загрузка}} = \int_0^R 4\pi z^2 \rho(z) dz = 4\pi \int_0^R a z^4 dz =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a}{5} R^5$$

$$a) z \geq R \quad \vec{E} = \frac{e}{2^3} \vec{z} \Rightarrow E = \frac{e}{2^2} = \frac{4\pi a R^5}{5 z^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{z} = \frac{4\pi a}{5 z} R^5, \quad \varphi(R) = \frac{4\pi a}{5} R^4$$

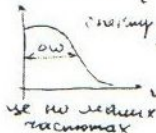
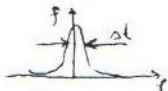
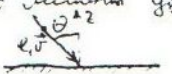
$$b) z \leq R \quad 4\pi z^2 D = 4\pi \int_0^z \rho 4\pi z'^2 dz' = 4\pi \frac{4\pi}{5} a z^5$$

$$D = \frac{4\pi}{5} a z^3, \quad E = \frac{D}{\epsilon} = \frac{4\pi a z^3}{5 \epsilon}$$

$$\varphi(z) - \varphi(R) = \int_z^R \frac{4\pi a z'^3}{5 \epsilon} dz' = \frac{\pi a}{5 \epsilon} (R^4 - z^4)$$

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{4\pi}{5} a R^4 - \frac{\pi a}{5 \epsilon} (R^4 - z^4)$$

21) Частица с з-гоном e и с.к. U упрямо от-
ражается от м.м.м. Определите гинко-
волновое расче е.к.м.а \dots \dots
в момент угара.



Тироксирене с тилеке в момент
угара, а номин зтирае \Rightarrow
мех с м.м. в момент угара
 δ -р.д. взривания

Мы рассуждаем
м.м.и. расстояние \leftrightarrow
доби хлви \rightarrow за с.к.ром.
рас мб-ме зинт-се т.а
упрощенно

$$U_z = \begin{cases} U_0 \cos \theta, & t < 0 \\ -U_0 \cos \theta, & t > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow U_0 \cos \theta \operatorname{sign} t$$

$$\operatorname{sign} t = 2 \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$V_z = 2 U_0 \cos \theta \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$d = ze, \quad d_z = z_2 e = U_z e =$$

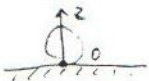
$$= -ze (U_0 \cos \theta (\theta(t) - \frac{1}{2}))' = -ze U_0 \cos \theta \dot{\theta}(t)$$

$$(\dot{d}_z)_\omega = - \int d_z e^{i\omega t} dt = -ze U_0 \cos \theta \int \delta(t) e^{i\omega t} dt =$$

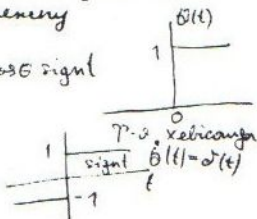
$$= -ze U_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\omega} = \frac{2}{3\pi c^3} |\ddot{d}_z|^2 = \frac{2}{3\pi c^3} 4e^2 U_0^2 \cos^2 \theta =$$

$$= \frac{8e^2}{3\pi c^3} U_0^2 \cos^2 \theta$$



вызовке измерения л.м.р.
мом.



(22)

$$\sigma = \text{const}$$



$$dS = z dz d\Omega$$

$$dE = \sigma z dz d\Omega$$

$$dE = \frac{dE}{\rho^2} = \frac{\sigma z dz d\Omega}{\rho^2}$$

$$dE \cos \varphi = \frac{\sigma z dz d\Omega}{\rho^2} \cos \varphi$$

$$dE \cos \varphi = 2\pi \sigma \frac{z dz \cos \varphi}{\rho^2}$$

$$z = l \tan \varphi, \quad \rho = l / \cos \varphi$$

$$dz = \frac{l}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$dE \cos \varphi = 2\pi \sigma \frac{l \tan \varphi l d\varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi l^2} =$$

$$= 2\pi \sigma \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$E = 2\pi \sigma (1 - \cos \varphi) = 2\pi \sigma \left(1 - \frac{l}{\sqrt{l^2 + R^2}}\right)$$

23) Типичная задача по-мо магн. поля.
 Вычисл. не зная, big body по з. магн. поля.

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [\vec{z}' \times \vec{j}(\vec{z}', t)] dV, \quad \vec{z} \rightarrow \vec{a} + \vec{z}'$$


$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [(\vec{a} + \vec{z}') \times \vec{j}(\vec{a} + \vec{z}')] dV = \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [\vec{z}' \times \vec{j}(\vec{a} + \vec{z}')] dV + \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [\vec{a} \times \vec{j}(\vec{a} + \vec{z}')] dV = \vec{M}_0 + \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [\vec{a} \times \vec{j}] dV$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3c^3} \ddot{(\vec{M})}^2 \quad P = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\ddot{\vec{M}}_0)^2$$

$$\ddot{\vec{M}} = \ddot{\vec{M}}_0 + \frac{1}{2c} \int_V [\ddot{(\vec{a} \times \vec{j})}] dV \Rightarrow \int_V \ddot{\vec{j}} dV = 0$$

$$\vec{d} = \int_V \rho \vec{z} dV, \quad \vec{d} = \int_V \vec{z} dV$$

$$\vec{d} = \int_V \rho \vec{z} dV, \quad \vec{d} = \int_V \vec{j} dV$$



$$\text{div } \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\dot{\rho} \quad dx = \int_V j_x dV$$

$$(\text{div } \vec{j})_x = -\text{div}(x \vec{j}) - \vec{j}_x$$

$$dx = \int_V (\text{div } \vec{j})_x dV = -\int_V \text{div}(x \vec{j}) dV + \int_V j_x dV =$$

$$= -\oint_S x \vec{j} \cdot \vec{n} dS + \int_V j_x dV \Rightarrow \vec{d} = \text{const}$$

Знайти потенціал φ
 і напруженість E
 ел. поля рівномірно
 зарядженої прямолінійної нитки.

Нехай вона співпадає з віссю z
 маємо

$$\Delta\varphi = 4\pi\rho(z, \varphi, z) \text{ де}$$

$$\rho(z, \varphi, z) = 2\delta(z)$$

Очевидно, що розв'язок задачі не
 залежить від φ

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) = 2\delta(z)$$

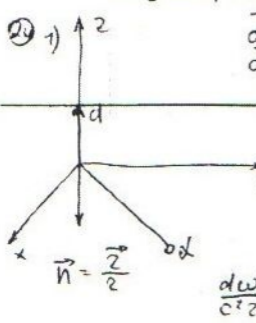
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \cdot 2\delta(z)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \int 2 \cdot 2\delta(z) dz = C_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{C_1}{2}$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{C_1}{2} dz = C_1 \ln|z| + C_2$$

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \varphi = \frac{C_1}{2} \vec{e}_z \quad C_1 = 2\pi$$

2) 1) 

$\vec{d} = d_0 \sin \omega t$
 $\vec{d}' = \dot{\vec{d}}$

$\vec{E} = \frac{2(\vec{d} \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n}}{r^3} + \frac{[\ddot{\vec{d}} \times \vec{n}] \times \vec{n}}{c^2 r} = -\frac{\vec{d}}{r^3}$

$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

Висновки:

$\frac{d\omega^2}{c^2 r} = \frac{d}{\lambda^2 r} \ll \frac{d}{r^3}$

\Rightarrow має вигляд \vec{E} електричного

$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{d}}{r^3}; \vec{d}' = -\frac{\dot{\vec{d}} d_0 \sin \omega t}{r^3}$

$\Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\ddot{\vec{d}})^2 = \frac{2}{3c^3} \frac{\dot{\vec{d}} d_0}{r^3} \omega d_0^2 \omega^2 (1 - \frac{d}{r})^2 \times$

$\times \sin^2 \omega t = \frac{2}{3c^3} \frac{d^2 d_0^2 \omega^4}{r^6} \sin^2 \omega t$

2) $\vec{a} \rightarrow m \vec{e} \vec{v}_0$

$\vec{E} = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\ddot{\vec{d}})^2; \vec{z} = \frac{\vec{E}}{m}$

$\vec{d} = e \vec{z}(t); p = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\ddot{\vec{d}})^2$

$\vec{F} = -\frac{ze^2}{r^2} \Rightarrow \vec{z} = -\frac{ze^2}{m r^2}; E = \int p d\Omega$

$p = \frac{2}{3c^3} (e \frac{ze^2}{m r^2})^2 = \frac{2z^2}{3c^3} \frac{e^6}{m^2 r^4}$

$E = \frac{2z^2 e^6}{3m^2 c^3} \int \frac{d\Omega}{r^4(t)} = \frac{2z^2 e^6}{3m^2 c^3} \int \frac{d\Omega}{(v_0^2 t^2 + e^2)^2}$

$v_0 t = \sqrt{z^2 - e^2} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{v_0^2 t^2 + e^2}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{e}{z}; \tan \theta = \frac{v_0 t}{e}$

25

Запрег распределен електрички потенцијал одређен је са: $\rho = \rho(r)$. Израдите потенцијалну функцију на сферичкој површини, изражавајући резултат $\rho(r)$ помоћу функција φ и E напред.

$$E = 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') 4\pi r'^2 dr' \Rightarrow E = \frac{4\pi}{r^2} \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') r'^2 \times$$

$$\varphi = - \int E dr = 4\pi \int \frac{1}{r^2} \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') r'^2 dr' d\tilde{r} =$$

$$= \left| \frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{d\tilde{r}}{r^2} \right| = \frac{4\pi}{r^2} \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') r'^2 dr' \Big|_r^{\infty} + 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} \times$$

$$\times \rho(\tilde{r}) \tilde{r}^2 d\tilde{r}$$

$$V(r) = \frac{4\pi}{r} \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') r'^2 dr' + 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} \rho(\tilde{r}) \tilde{r} d\tilde{r}$$

$$F(r) = \frac{4\pi}{r^2} \int_0^{\infty} \rho(r') r'^2 dr'$$

Запрег \vec{E} распределен је, а може бити изражен максималном вредношћу E_0 са нормалном површином $\rho(r) = -\frac{E_0}{\pi a^3} \times \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{a}\right]$. Израдите $V(r)$, $E(r)$ - електрички потенцијал и (16).

26. Система состоит из заряда, $q \propto \frac{e}{m} \cdot \text{см}$

Потенциал ϕ и ед. тем. грав. ускорения

$$\vec{d} = \sum_i e_i \vec{z}_i = \sum_i \frac{e_i}{m_i} (m_i \vec{z}_i) = \frac{e}{m} \left(\frac{\sum (m_i \vec{z}_i)}{M} \right) M$$

$$(\sum_i m_i = M), \vec{d} = \frac{e}{m} M \vec{R}_g; \dot{\vec{d}} = 0, \ddot{\vec{d}} = 0 = R_g$$

$$p \sim |\dot{\vec{d}}|^2 = 0$$

--- -- тем. максимум-грав. ускорения

$$P_m = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\dot{\vec{M}})^2$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} \sum_i [\vec{z}_i \dot{z}_i]$$

$$\vec{d} = \int \rho dV$$

$$\text{div } \vec{j} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\rho \quad \vec{d} = \int \vec{j} dV; \dot{\vec{d}} = \vec{j} \quad \text{интеграл по объему}$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} \sum_i e_i [\vec{z}_i \times \frac{d\vec{z}_i}{dt}] = \frac{e}{2mc} \sum_i m_i [\vec{z}_i \times \vec{v}_i] =$$

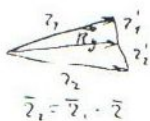
$$= \frac{e}{2mc} \vec{L} = \text{const}$$

--- -- 2 заряда --- -- тем. максимум-грав. уга.

$$\vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} [e_1 [\vec{z}_1 \times \frac{d\vec{z}_1}{dt}] + e_2 [\vec{z}_2 \times \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt}]] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} \left[\frac{e_1 m_1}{m_1} [\vec{z}_1 \times \frac{d\vec{z}_1}{dt}] + \frac{e_2 m_2}{m_2} [\vec{z}_2 \times \frac{d\vec{z}_2}{dt}] \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} \left[\frac{e_1 \vec{L}_1}{m_1} + \frac{e_2 \vec{L}_2}{m_2} \right] = \frac{1}{2c} \left[\frac{e_1 m_1 \vec{L}_1 + e_2 m_2 \vec{L}_2}{m_1 m_2} \right]$$



$$\vec{R} = \frac{z_1 m_1 + z_2 m_2}{M}$$

$$\vec{z} = \vec{z}_1 - \vec{z}_2$$

$$\vec{z}_1 = \vec{R} + \frac{m_2}{M} \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{z}_2 = \vec{z}_1 - \vec{z}$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{1}{M} (z_1 m_1 + z_2 m_2) = \frac{1}{M} (z_1 (m_1 + m_2) - z_2 m_2)$$



$$z = \frac{e}{\cos \theta}, \quad t = \frac{e \tan \theta}{v_0}, \quad dt = + \frac{e}{v_0 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$E = \int \frac{z^2 e^6}{3m^2 c^2} \frac{e}{v_0 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{z^2 e^6}{3m^2 e^3 e^3 v_0}$$

$$\times \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{e}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{e}{2} \times$$

$$\times \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{e}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} (2) + \pi \right] =$$

$$= \frac{z^2 e^6 \pi}{3m^2 e^3 e^3 v_0}$$

$$T = \frac{m v^2}{2}, \quad \frac{E}{T} = \frac{z^2 e^6 \pi}{3m^2 e^3 e^3 v_0 m v_0^2} \ll 1$$

$$v_0^3 \gg \frac{z^2 e^6}{e^3 m^3 e^3}; \quad v_0 \gg \frac{z^2 e^2}{cm}$$

24*

(29) Элементарный потенциал пренебрежимо мал

$$\varphi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e}{R - \frac{Rv}{c}} \Big|_{t' = t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{e\vec{v}}{c(R - \frac{Rv}{c})} \Big|_{t'}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{c(e - \frac{v^2}{c^2})(\vec{R} - \frac{v}{c}\vec{R})}{(R - \frac{vR}{c})^3} + \frac{e|\vec{R}((\vec{R} - \frac{v}{c}\vec{R}) \cdot \vec{v})|}{c^2(R - \frac{vR}{c})^2}$$

Рассмотрим \vec{E} вдали

$$= \frac{1}{R} [\vec{R} E], \quad v \ll c$$

$$= \frac{eR}{R^3}, \quad \text{при } \frac{v}{c} \ll 1, \quad E \sim \frac{1}{R^2}; \quad H \sim \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$\vec{B} \sim \frac{1}{4\pi} [\vec{E} \vec{v}] \sim \frac{1}{R^4}$$

Рассмотрим \vec{E} вблизи

$$E = \frac{eR^2}{c^2 R^3} \sim \frac{1}{R}; \quad B \sim \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{B} = \text{rot} \vec{A}$$

$$= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} [\bar{z}_1 (m_1 - m_2) - \bar{z}_2 m_2]$$

$$\bar{z}_1 = \bar{R} + \frac{m_2}{M} \bar{z}; \quad \bar{z}_2 = \bar{R} - \frac{m_1}{M} \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{R} = 0; \quad \bar{z}_1 = \frac{m_2}{M} \bar{z}; \quad \bar{z}_2 = -\frac{m_1}{M} \bar{z};$$

$$\dot{\bar{z}}_{1,2} = \pm \frac{m_{2,1}}{M} \dot{\bar{z}}$$

$$\bar{M} = \frac{1}{2c} (e_1 \left(\frac{m_2}{M}\right)^2 [\bar{z} \times \dot{\bar{z}}] + e_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{M}\right)^2 [\bar{z} \times \dot{\bar{z}}]) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} [\bar{z} \times \dot{\bar{z}}] \frac{1}{M^2} (e_1 m_2^2 + e_2 m_1^2) \sim \frac{1}{2c} \bar{M} \frac{1}{M^2} \times$$

$$\times (e_1 m_2^2 + e_2 m_1^2) = \text{const} \Rightarrow \dot{\bar{M}} = 0 = \ddot{\bar{M}}$$

26*

28) Максимальная плотность заряда σ на поверхности сферы радиуса R , ρ — радиус заряженного диска, h — толщина диска, z — ось симметрии.



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$D_{xx} = \int_0^R \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} dz x$$

$$\cdot (2\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi - z^2) =$$

$$= q \int_0^R \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} (2\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi h - \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi h - \frac{h^3}{3}) =$$

$$= q \int_0^R \rho d\rho (2\rho^2 h - \rho^2 \pi h - 2\pi \frac{h^3}{3}) = q \int_0^R (2\rho^3 \pi h - \frac{\pi h^3}{3} \rho) d\rho$$

$$q \left(2 \frac{R^4 \pi h}{4} - \frac{\pi h^3 R^2}{12} \right) = \frac{q}{4} (R^2 - \frac{h^2}{3})$$

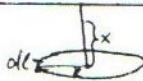
$$D_{xx} = D_{yy} = \frac{1}{2} D_{zz} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = 0$$

$$D_{xx} = D_{yy} = D_{zz} = D_{xy} = D_{yz} = D_{zx} = 0 \cdot \int_0^R \rho d\rho \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \rho z \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$

$$D_{xx} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum l_k (2x_k^2 - y_k^2 - z_k^2) & 3 \sum l_k x_k y_k & 3 \sum l_k x_k z_k \\ 3 \sum l_k x_k y_k & \sum l_k (2y_k^2 - x_k^2 - z_k^2) & 3 \sum l_k y_k z_k \\ 3 \sum l_k x_k z_k & 3 \sum l_k y_k z_k & \sum l_k (2z_k^2 - x_k^2 - y_k^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{xx} = \sum l_k (3x_k^2 - y_k^2) - \sum l_k (2x_k^2 - y_k^2 - z_k^2)$$

(29) Item. E B gambari i na oci pindaga, suruaga
 $\lambda = \lambda_0 \cos \varphi$



$$U_g = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R \lambda_0 \cos \varphi d\varphi}{R} =$$

$$= -\lambda_0 \varphi \sin \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\lambda_0 4$$

$$E = \frac{h \lambda}{R} \text{ ka oci } \varphi_0 = 4 \lambda_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{-4 \lambda_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \sin \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{-4 \lambda_0 R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad |E| = 4 \lambda_0$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad |E| = 0$$

$$|E| = -g \cos \varphi = \left| \frac{4 \lambda_0 R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \right|_x = \frac{4 \lambda_0 R}{\sqrt{(R^2 + x^2)^2}}$$

$$|E| = 4 \lambda_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R \cos \varphi d\varphi}{R^2 + x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} = 4 \lambda_0 \frac{R x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$|E| = 4 \lambda_0 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R \cos \varphi d\varphi}{R^2 + x^2} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} =$$

$$= 4 \lambda_0 \frac{R x}{\sqrt{(R^2 + x^2)^2}}$$

$$E = \frac{2 \lambda_0 R^2 \pi}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

33) Задача. Вых. перемен. потенциалов - зна-
чимая часть и ест. поле вектор. потенциалы

$$\varphi(r,t) = \frac{e}{R - Rv/c} \Big|_t \quad \vec{A}(r,t) = \frac{e\vec{v}}{c(R - Rv/c)} \Big|_t$$

здесь потенциалы знах. в. поле

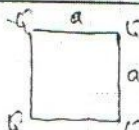
$$\vec{E} = \frac{e(c - v^2/c^2)(\vec{R} - \frac{v}{c}\vec{R})}{R - v} + \frac{e(R(\vec{R} - \frac{v}{c}\vec{R})\dot{t})}{c^2(R - \frac{vR}{c})^3}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{R}(\vec{R} \times \vec{E}) \quad v=0, \quad \vec{B} = \frac{e\vec{R}}{R^3} \quad \text{при } \frac{v}{c} \ll 1$$

$$B = \frac{1}{R^2} \dot{t} \sim \frac{1}{R^2}, \quad \rho \sim |\vec{B} \times \vec{H}| \sim \frac{1}{R^4}$$

Потенциалы з. магнитны $t_0=0$ запяг.
раств.

34) Знайти енергію по радіусу для періодичного обертання $\langle I \rangle$ заряду. Випромінює зор. підрозуміти



$$L_{d,z} = \sum (x_d x_{z, z_i}) q_i$$

$$D_{xx} = D_{yy} = Q \left(\frac{3a^2}{2} \cos^2 \omega t - \frac{a^2}{2} \right)$$

$$- Q \left(\frac{3}{2} a^2 \sin^2 \omega t - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) + Q \left(\frac{3a^2}{2} \cos^2 \omega t - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) - Q \left(\frac{3}{2} a^2 \sin^2 \omega t - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) = 3Qa^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$D_{yy} = +3a^2 Q \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$D_{zz} = -D_{xx} - D_{yy} = 0 \quad \text{іс}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \omega t, \quad y_1 = a \sin \omega t$$

$$x_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \quad y_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\omega t - \pi), \quad y_3 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\omega t - \pi)$$

$$x_4 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right), \quad y_4 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{180c^3} \right) \dot{D}_{d,z} = \frac{1}{180c^3} (D_{xx}^2 + D_{yy}^2) = \frac{1}{180c^3} (2\omega)^6 \times$$

$$\times \left(3a^2 Q \cos^2 2\omega t \right) + (2\omega)^6 \left[\left(3a^2 Q \cos^2 2\omega t \right)^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2(2\omega)^6}{180c^3} 3^2 a^4 Q \cos^2 2\omega t$$

$$\langle I \rangle = \frac{8}{5} \frac{\omega^6 a^4 Q}{c^3}$$

(35) Електрикн тугаевоа твнанито криво.
 Знајим пометизиан имаман переклоу вог
 рунанга ~~СГ до перпендикуларног к-с-на рунанга~~

$$C_1 = z = 0 \in K' \quad A_1 = 0 \quad \varphi' = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2}}$$

експримираемоа го кривананга

$$\varphi = \frac{\varphi' + \frac{v}{c} A_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}; \quad A_x = \frac{A_x' + \beta C_1'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}; \quad A_y = A_y' \quad A_z = A_z'$$

$$\varphi = \varphi' / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = c / K' \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}; \quad A_x = \beta \varphi$$

$$A_y = A_z = 0$$

експримираемоа имаман перпендикуларно

$$R^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = \frac{(x - vt)^2}{1 - \beta^2} + y^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{c}{R} \quad \text{де } R = (x - vt)^2 + (1 - \beta^2)(y^2 + z^2)$$

$$A = \varphi \cdot \beta$$

(36) Ku mones noma dymu lu smam. nako
rot B=0 B[āxz] - nepelipuno

$$\nabla \times (\bar{a} \times \bar{z}), (\bar{a} \times \bar{z}) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ -y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = i(a_y x - y a_x) + j(a_z x - a_x z) + k(a_x y - a_y x)$$

$$\nabla \times [\bar{a} \times \bar{z}] = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ (a_y x - y a_x) & (a_z x - a_x z) & (a_x y - a_y x) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= i(a_x + a_x) + j(a_y + a_y) + (a_z + a_z)k = 2i a_x + 2j a_y + 2k a_z = 2\bar{a} - \text{nene ne lu smam nene}$$

$$\text{rot rot } A = -\Delta A + \text{grad div } A = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2}$$

Strainu B e op i zobni

$$\rho = \rho_0 \text{sh} \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2$$

$$B_{\text{decip}} = 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 dr \rho_0 \text{ch} \left(r/R \right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \rho_0}{3} \int_0^R 4\pi \rho_0 \text{sh} \left(r/R \right)^2 dr \left(r/R \right)^3 = \frac{16}{3} \pi^2 \rho_0 \times$$

$$\times \left(\text{ch} \left(r/R \right)^3 - 1 \right)$$

$$B_{\text{decip}} = \frac{4\pi \rho_0}{3r^2} \left(\text{ch} \left(r/R \right)^3 - 1 \right) \text{ zobni } r > R$$

$$B_{\text{zobni}} = 4\pi \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 \text{sh} \left(r/R \right)^2 dr = \frac{16}{3} \pi^2 \rho_0 \times$$

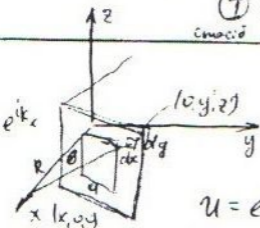
$$\times \text{ch} \left(r/R \right)^2 \Big|_0^R = \frac{16}{3} \pi^2 \rho_0 \left(\frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2e} - 1 \right)$$

$$B_{\text{zobni}} = \frac{4\pi \rho_0 \left(\frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2e} - 1 \right)}{3e^2}$$

(I) ~~Πολυπραγία~~ Περικλή

(I) Σημάση α?

επιπέδιο Περικλή x άξονα πυκνότητας



α: x

$$U_p = a \iint \frac{u}{R} e^{iKR} dy dz =$$

$$= a \iint \frac{u}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} e^{iK\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dy dz$$

$$u = e^{iKz + \omega t}$$

$$U_p = a \int \frac{u e^{iKR}}{R} dz = a u \int \frac{e^{iK\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} z dz d\phi =$$

$$= 2\pi a u \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{iKx\sqrt{1 + \frac{z^2}{x^2}}}}{x} z dz = \frac{\pi a u}{x} \int_0^\infty e^{iKx(1 + \frac{z^2}{x^2})} dz^2 =$$

$$= \pi a \frac{u e^{iKx}}{x} \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{iKz^2}{x}} dz^2 = \pi a \frac{u e^{iKx}}{x} \frac{1}{iK} e^{\frac{iKz^2}{x}} \Big|_0^\infty =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi a}{iK} u e^{iKx} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{K}{2\pi i}$$

u άξονα & ανεκατα άξονα 0?

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx = \text{πυκνότητα} \int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-\lambda x} dx \quad \lambda \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

(II) $R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = x \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{z^2}{x^2}} =$

$$x \times (1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{x^2})$$

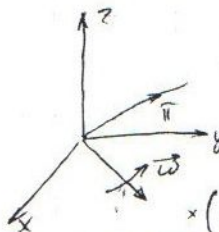
$$\dots a \int \frac{u_0 e^{iKR}}{R} dS = a \iint u_0 e^{iK(x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{x})} dy dz$$

$$= a u_0 e^{iKx} \int e^{iK \frac{y^2}{2x}} d(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}) \int e^{iK \frac{z^2}{2x}} d(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x}}) =$$

$$= -a u_0 e^{iKx} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{iK}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{iK}} = \frac{2\pi i}{K} u_0 a e^{iKx} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{K}{2\pi i}$$

(2) Построить график зависимости θ от времени. Построить по времени график.



$$d_x = d_0 \cos \omega t \vec{e}_x$$

$$d_y = d_0 \sin \omega t \vec{e}_y$$

$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|^2 = a^2 b^2 (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{4\pi c^3} (\omega^4 d_0^2 - \omega^4 d_0^2 \times$$

$$\times (n_x \cos \omega t + n_y \sin \omega t)^2) \ominus$$

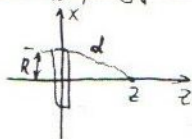
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} n_x = +\sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ n_y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{array} \right) \ominus \frac{1}{4\pi c^3} \omega^4 d_0^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta \times$$

$$\times (\cos \varphi \cos \omega t + \sin \varphi \sin \omega t)^2) \ominus$$

$$= \frac{\omega^4 d_0^2}{4\pi c^3} (1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2(\omega t - \varphi))$$

$$\langle \frac{dP}{d\Omega} \rangle = \frac{\omega^4 d_0^2}{4\pi c^3} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{\omega^4 d_0^2}{8\pi c^3} (1 + \cos^2 \theta)$$

④ Потенциал на поле на оси симметрии
 гравитационного R равномерно распределенного
 на поверхности $\sigma = \sigma_0 z^2$; $G = \text{const}$



$$d = \sqrt{z^2 + x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + z^2}$$

$$\varphi(z) = \int \frac{\sigma_0 dS}{d}$$

$$= \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sigma_0 z^2 dz d\varphi}{\sqrt{z^2 + z^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sigma_0 \int_0^R \frac{z^3 dz}{\sqrt{2z^2 + z^2}} = \pi \sigma_0 \int_0^R \frac{z^2 dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + z^2}} = |z^2 = y| =$$

$$= \pi \sigma_0 \int_0^R \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y + z^2}} \text{ (E)}$$

$$\int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y + z^2}} = \int \sqrt{y + z^2} dy - \int \frac{z^2 dy}{\sqrt{y + z^2}} = \frac{2}{3} (y + z^2)^{3/2} - \frac{z^2}{2} \sqrt{y + z^2}$$

$$\text{(E)} \pi \sigma_0 \left[\frac{3}{2} (y + z^2)^{3/2} - \frac{z^2}{2} (y + z^2)^{1/2} \right] \Big|_0^R =$$

$$= \pi \sigma_0 \left[\frac{3}{2} (y + z^2)^{3/2} - \frac{z^2}{2} (y + z^2)^{1/2} - \frac{3}{2} z^3 + \frac{1}{2} z^3 \right]$$

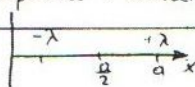
$$= \frac{\pi \sigma_0}{2} \left[3(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2} - z^2(R^2 + z^2)^{1/2} - 2z^3 \right]$$

$$E = -\text{grad } \varphi = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\pi \sigma_0}{2} \left[3 \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{R^2 + z^2} \cdot 2z - \right.$$

$$\left. - z^2 \sqrt{R^2 + z^2} - z^2 \frac{1}{2} (R^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2z - 6z^2 \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi \sigma_0}{2} \left[7z \sqrt{R^2 + z^2} - \frac{z^3}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} - 6z^2 \right]$$

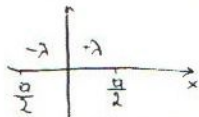
5) Знайти гравітаційний момент α монети
співвідносно і осей.



$$d = \int_0^{a/2} -\lambda x dx + \int_{a/2}^a \lambda x dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\lambda a^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\lambda a^2}{4}$$



$$+ \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{\lambda a^2}{4}$$

$$d = - \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2}} \lambda x dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \lambda x dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \lambda x dx + \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \lambda x dx = \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{a^2}{4} +$$

Визначити момент інерції навколо осей
зображеної фігури

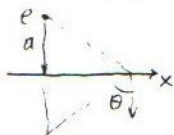


$$dI = \frac{\sigma z^2 dz d\phi}{\sqrt{z^2 + z^2}}$$

$$I = \sigma \int_0^R dz \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{z dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + z^2}} =$$

$$= 2\pi \sigma \sqrt{z^2 + z^2} \Big|_0^R = 2\pi \sigma (\sqrt{R^2 + z^2} - |z|)$$

Знайти розподіл напруженості зображеної



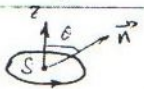
$$E(x) = 2 \frac{\rho}{a^2 + x^2} \cos \theta = \frac{2\rho}{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{2\rho a}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = 4\pi \rho \Rightarrow$$

$$E(x) = \frac{E}{4\pi} = \frac{\rho a}{2\pi (a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

6) Einmagnetische rotierendes Zylinder, $\vec{p} = ?$ $\frac{dP}{d\Omega} = ?$



$$J = J_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{J\vec{S}}{c}, \quad \vec{M} = \frac{1}{2c} \int [\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}')] dV'$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{J_0 \cos \omega t S \vec{e}_z}{c}, \quad \ddot{\vec{M}} = - \frac{J_0 \omega^2 \cos \omega t S \vec{e}_z}{c}$$

$$\frac{dP_m}{d\Omega} = \frac{[\ddot{\vec{M}} \cdot \vec{n}]^2}{4\pi c^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi c^5} S^2 J_0^2 \omega^4 \cos^2 \omega t [\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{n}]^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi c^5} S^2 J_0^2 \omega^4 \cos^2 \omega t \sin^2 \theta$$

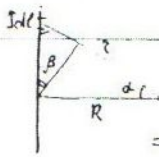
$$\langle \frac{dP_m}{d\Omega} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dP_m}{d\Omega} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{J_0^2 S^2}{8\pi c^5} \omega^4$$

$$P_m = \frac{2}{3c^3} (\ddot{\vec{M}})^2 = \frac{2}{3c^3} \frac{\omega^4 J_0^2 \cos^2 \omega t \cdot S^2}{c^2}$$

$$\vec{P}_m \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{3c^5} \omega^4 J_0^2 S^2$$

(7) Γ парами \propto упроблг, B-?

Идт



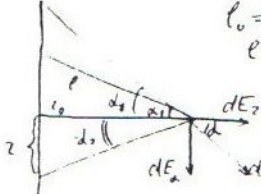
$$dB = \frac{\Gamma}{c} \frac{d \cos \alpha}{z^2} = \frac{\Gamma}{c} \frac{d \cos \alpha}{z^2}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{c z} \frac{d \cos \alpha}{z} = -\frac{\Gamma}{c z^2} dz =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{c R} \cos \alpha d \alpha$$

$$z = \frac{R}{\cos \alpha} \cdot B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\Gamma}{c R} \cos \alpha d \alpha = \frac{2\Gamma}{c R}$$

\propto максимум аилеы гоу нуевол и зурпган
 q. Знаиуи q мах E б т m. упроблг.



$$l_0 = l_1 + l_2 \quad dE = \frac{dq}{z^2}$$

$$l = z_0 \tan \alpha, \quad dl = \frac{z_0}{\cos^2 \alpha} d \alpha$$

$$z = \frac{z_0}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$dE = \frac{l_0 z_0 d \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^4 \alpha z_0^2} =$$

$$= \frac{l_0}{z_0} d \alpha$$

$$dE_z = dE \cos \alpha = \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha}{z_0} d \alpha$$

$$E_z = \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{l_0 \cos \alpha}{z_0} d \alpha = \frac{l_0}{z_0} (\sin \alpha_1 + \sin \alpha_2) =$$

$$= \frac{l_0}{z_0} \left(\frac{l_1}{\sqrt{l_1^2 + z_0^2}} + \frac{l_2}{\sqrt{l_2^2 + z_0^2}} \right)$$

$$dE_x = -\frac{l_0}{z_0} \sin \alpha d \alpha \Rightarrow \frac{l_0}{z_0} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) = \dots$$

Или зурпган мах E мах E_x мах E_y $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, l_2 = 0$

$$E_z = \frac{l_0}{z_0}, E_x = -\frac{l_0}{z_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\sqrt{2} l_0}{z_0}$$

8) Непрерывно заряженный цилиндр



1) $\rho = a r^2 \epsilon$ а) $z \leq R$

~~(1) $\rho = \text{const}$ б) $z \leq R$ $2\pi r l E = 4\pi r^2 \rho l$~~

$E = 2\pi \rho r$

в) $z > R$ $2\pi l r E = 4\pi l r \epsilon$, $E = \frac{2\epsilon}{r}$

ϵ_1 - заряд на ограниченой поверхности

г) $\varphi(z) - \varphi(R) = \int_R^z E dz = \pi \rho (R^2 - z^2)$

д) $\varphi(R) - \varphi(z) = \int_z^R E dz \Rightarrow \varphi(z) = - \int_z^R E dz = -2\epsilon \ln \frac{z}{R}$

$= -2\pi R^2 \rho \ln \frac{z}{R}$, $\epsilon = \pi R^2 \rho$

2) а) $z > R$ $E = \frac{2\epsilon}{z}$, $\epsilon = \int_0^R 2\pi r \rho(r) dr = 2\pi a \int_0^R r^3 dr =$

$= 2\pi a \frac{R^3}{3} \Rightarrow E = \frac{4\pi a R^3}{3z}$

$-\varphi(z) + \varphi(R) = - \int_z^R \frac{4\pi a R^3}{3z} dz$; $\varphi(z) = - \frac{4\pi a R^3}{3} \ln \frac{z}{R}$

б) $z \leq R$
 $2\pi r D = 4\pi \int_0^z 2\pi r \rho(r) dr$

$r D = 4\pi \int_0^z a r^3 dr = \frac{4\pi}{3} a z^3$

$D = \frac{4\pi}{3} a z^2$, $E = \frac{D}{\epsilon} = \frac{4\pi}{3\epsilon} a z^2$

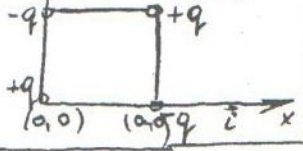
$\varphi(z) - \varphi(R) = \int_z^R \frac{4\pi}{3\epsilon} a r^2 dr = \frac{4\pi}{9\epsilon} a (R^3 - z^3)$



$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{l} = 4\pi j$
 $2\pi r H = 4\pi \int_0^z 2\pi r \rho(r) dr = 4\pi \int_0^z a r^3 2\pi r dr$
 $r H = \frac{4\pi a}{9} z^3$, $H = \frac{4\pi a}{9} z^2$

①. $\vec{d} = ?$, $\hat{D} = ?$

$\vec{d} = ?$, $\hat{D} = ?$



$$\vec{d} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i$$

$$\hat{D} = \begin{pmatrix} D_{11} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & D_{22} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & D_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{ij} = \sum_k q_k (3x_k^i x_k^j - r_k^2 \delta_{ij})$$

$D_{ij} = D_{ji}$

$x_1 \rightarrow x$

$x_2 \rightarrow y$

$x_3 \rightarrow z$

② $\vec{d} = q \cdot 0 - q \cdot \vec{j} + q (\vec{a}_i + \vec{a}_j) + q \vec{a}_i = 0$

③ $D_{11} = D_{11} = \sum_i q_i (3(x^i)^2 - r_i^2) =$

$$= +q(3 \cdot 0 - 0) - q(3 \cdot 0 - a^2) +$$

$$+ q(3a^2 - 2a^2) + q(3a^2 - a^2) = 0$$

$$D_{12} = \sum_i q_i (3x^i y^i) = 3qa^2;$$

$$D_{21} = D_{12} = 3qa^2;$$

$$D_{13} = \sum_i q_i (3x^i z^i) = 0; \quad D_{31} = D_{13} = 0$$

$$D_{22} = \sum_i q_i (3(y^i)^2 - r_i^2) = q(0) - q(3a^2 - a^2) +$$

$$+ q(3a^2 - 2a^2) - q(3 \cdot 0 - a^2) = 0$$

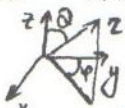
$$D_{23} = \sum_i q_i (3y^i z^i) = 0 = D_{32}$$

$$D_{33} = \sum_i q_i (3z^i^2 - r_i^2) = -\sum_i q_i r_i^2 = -[q \cdot 0 - qa^2 + qa^2 -$$

$$- qa^2] = 0;$$

$$\hat{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3qa^2 & 0 \\ 3qa^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

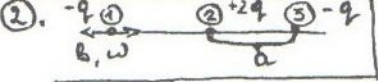
$$\frac{d\vec{J}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\hat{D} \times \vec{h}}{144\pi c^5}, \quad |\vec{h}| = 1$$



$$\vec{h} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{J} = \text{flex axis}$

$$\frac{d\vec{J}}{d\Omega} = f(t); \quad \langle \frac{d\vec{J}}{d\Omega} \rangle_t = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{d\vec{J}}{d\Omega} dt \neq f(t);$$



$$v q_i(x, y) = 0$$

$$z_1 = 0;$$

$$z_2 = +a + b \sin \omega t$$

$$z_3 = -a + b \sin \omega t$$

$$D_{1j} = \sum_i q_i (3x_i^i x_j^i - \delta_{ij} r_i^2);$$

$$D_{11} = \sum_i q_i (3x_i^2 - r_i^2) = -\sum_i q_i r_i^2 = -(2q \cdot 0 - q z_2^2 - q z_3^2) = q(z_2^2 + z_3^2) = q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t + 2ab \sin \omega t + a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t - 2ab \sin \omega t) = 2q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t)$$

$$D_{12} = \sum_i q_i (3x_i^i y^i) = 0 = D_{21}$$

$$D_{22} = \sum_i q_i (3y_i^2 - r_i^2) = -\sum_i q_i r_i^2 = 2q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t)$$

$$D_{23} = \sum_i q_i (3y_i^i z_i^i) = 0 = D_{32}$$

$$D_{31} = D_{13} = 0; \quad D_{33} = \sum_i q_i (3(z_i^i)^2 - r_i^2) = \sum_i 2q_i r_i^2 = 2 \sum_i q_i r_i^2 = -4q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t)$$

$$\hat{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 2q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4q(a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \omega t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{D}^{\cdot 0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2qb^2 \omega \sin \omega t \cos \omega t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4qab \omega \sin \omega t \cos \omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4qwb^2 \sin 2\omega t \cos \omega t \end{pmatrix}$$

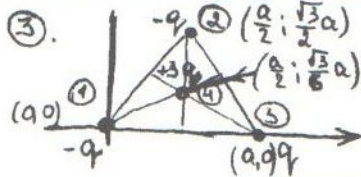
$$\hat{D}^{\cdot \cdot} = \dots$$

$$\hat{D}^{\cdot \cdot \cdot} = \dots$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\Omega} = \frac{[\hat{D} \times \vec{n}]^2}{144 \pi c^5}; \quad \hat{D} \times \vec{n} \equiv$$

$$\equiv \begin{pmatrix} -8q\omega^2 b^2 \sin 2\omega t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -8q\omega^2 b^2 \sin 2\omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16q\omega b^2 \sin 2\omega t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega t \\ \sin \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -8q\omega^2 b^2 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t \\ -8q\omega^2 b^2 \sin 2\omega t \sin \omega t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{dI}{d\Omega} = \frac{64 q^2 \omega^6 b^4 \sin^2 2\omega t}{144 \pi c^5}$$



④. $\vec{d} = \sum q_i \vec{r}_i =$
 $= -q \cdot 0 - q \left(\frac{a}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j} \right) -$
 $- q \left(a \vec{i} \right) + 3q \left(\frac{a}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \vec{j} \right) +$
 $= \vec{i} \left(-\frac{qa}{2} + \frac{3qa}{2} \right) \oplus$

⑤. $\vec{j} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} qa - qa + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} qa \right) = qa \vec{i} - qa \vec{j} =$
 $= qa (\vec{i} - \vec{j})$.

⑥. $\mathcal{D}_{11} = \sum_i q_i (3(x^i)^2 - r_i^2) = -q(3 \cdot 0 - 0) -$
 $-q \left(3 \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) - q(3 \cdot a^2 - a^2) + 3q \left(\frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{3} \right) =$
 $= 0 - q \left(3 \frac{a^2}{4} - a^2 \right) - q \cdot 2a^2 = -qa^2/2;$

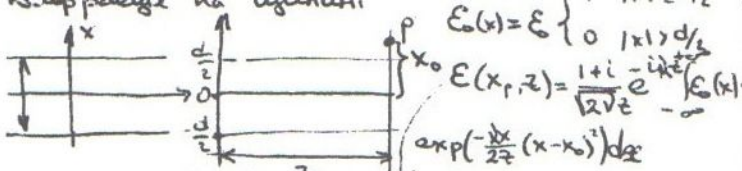
$\mathcal{D}_{12} = \sum_i q_i (3x^i y^i - r_i^2) = -q \cdot 0 - q \left(3 \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \right) +$
 $+ qa + 3q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} a \right) - qa = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{21} = 0$

$\mathcal{D}_{13} = \sum_i q_i (3x^i z^i - r_i^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{31} = 0$

$\mathcal{D}_{22} = \sum_i q_i (3y^i - r_i^2) = -q(0) - q \left(3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a \right)^2 - a^2 \right) -$
 $- q(0 - a^2) + 3q \left(3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right) = -\frac{qa^2}{2};$

$\mathcal{D}_{23} = \mathcal{D}_{32} = 0;$

$\mathcal{D}_{33} = -\sum_i q_i r_i^2 = - \left(0 - qa^2 - qa^2 + 3q \cdot \frac{a^2}{3} \right) =$
 $= qa^2;$



$$E(x, z) = E_0 \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2\pi z}} e^{-i\sqrt{kz}z} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_0(x) \exp(-\frac{\sqrt{kz}}{2z}(x-x_0)^2) dx$$

$$J_1(x_0, z) = E_0 \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2\pi z}} e^{-i\sqrt{kz}z} J_1(x_0)$$

$$J_1(x_0) = \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} \exp(-\frac{\sqrt{kz}}{2z}(x-x_0)^2) dx, \quad \xi = x - x_0 \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi z}}$$

$$J_1(x_0) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi z}{k}} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \exp(-i\pi \frac{\xi^2}{2}) d\xi$$

$$\xi_1 = -(\frac{d}{2} + x_0) \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi z}}, \quad \xi_2 = +(\frac{d}{2} - x_0) \sqrt{\frac{k}{\pi z}}$$

$$C(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \cos \frac{\pi t^2}{2} dt \quad S(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \sin \frac{\pi t^2}{2} dt$$

интервал Френеля

$$e^2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (C(\alpha_1) - C(\alpha_2))^2 + (S(\alpha_1) - S(\alpha_2))^2$$

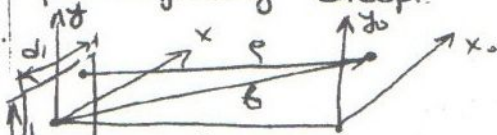
$$J(x_0, z) = \frac{1}{2} J_0 e^2(\xi_1, \xi_2), \quad J_0 - \text{интервал на границе x=0}$$

$$\frac{J(x_0)}{J_0} = \frac{1}{2} e^2(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\xi_1 = -\alpha(1+p), \quad \xi_2 = \alpha(1-p)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{k d^2}{4\pi z}} = \sqrt{2N_F} \quad N_F - \text{число Френеля} \\ p = 2x_0/d$$

дифракційна граунгофера на круглому
 прорізкутій створі.



$$E_s(x, y) = E_0 \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq \frac{d_1}{2}, |y| \leq \frac{d_2}{2} \\ 0, & \text{за межами} \end{cases}$$

$$E_0(k_x, k_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_0(x, y) e^{i(k_x x + k_y y)} dx dy$$

$$E_0(k_x, k_y) = E_0 \int_{-\frac{d_1}{2}}^{\frac{d_1}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{d_2}{2}}^{\frac{d_2}{2}} dy e^{i(k_x x + k_y y)} dy =$$

$$= E_0 d_1 d_2 \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{k_x d_1}{2}\right) \operatorname{sinc}\left(\frac{k_y d_2}{2}\right)$$

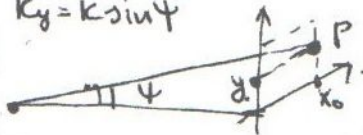
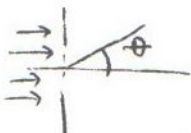
$$J(P) = \frac{c}{8\pi} \frac{1}{(k\beta)^2} S_0(k_x, k_y) - \text{просторова спектрова}$$

установка

$$S_0(k_x, k_y) = (E_0(k_x, k_y))^2$$

$$k_x = k \sin \theta$$

$$k_y = k \sin \varphi$$



$$J(\theta, \varphi) = J_{\max} \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\pi d_1 \sin \theta}{\lambda}\right) \cdot \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\pi d_2 \sin \varphi}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$J_{\max} = J_0 \left(\frac{d_1 d_2}{k\beta^2}\right)$$

Дисперсия Гурового пучка

$$E_0(r) = E_0 \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\rho_0^2}\right),$$

$$E(k_{\perp}) = E_0 \cdot 2\pi \exp\left(-\frac{k_{\perp}^2 \rho_0^2}{2}\right)$$

$$Q \ll 1, \quad k_{\perp} = k_R$$

$$J(Q) = J_{\max} \exp\left[-\frac{2\pi Q \rho^2}{a}\right]$$

$$J_{\max} = J_0 \left(\frac{2\pi \rho^2}{ab}\right)^2$$

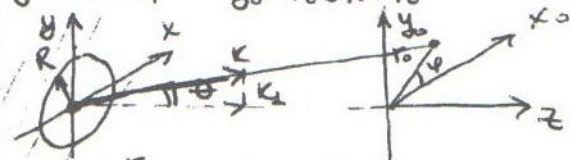
$$J_0 = \frac{c}{8\pi} (E_0)^2,$$

ρ_0 - поперечный радиус пучка

Дифракция на круглом отверстии

$$x = r \cos \varphi \quad x_0 = r_0 \cos \varphi_0$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \quad y_0 = r_0 \sin \varphi_0$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{r_0}{R}, \quad K \sin \theta = K_z$$

$$K_x = K \frac{x_0}{R} = K_z \cos \varphi_0; \quad K_x x + K_y y = K_z r \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)$$

$$K_y = K \frac{y_0}{R} = K_z \sin \varphi_0; \quad 2\pi$$

$$E(K_z, \varphi_0) = \int_0^R E_0(r) dr \int_0^{2\pi} \exp(i K_z r \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)) d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \exp(i \theta \cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)) d\varphi = 2\pi J_0(\alpha)$$

$\alpha = K_z r$ - Бессель нульового порядку

перетворення Фур'є - Бесселя (Хенкель) нульового пор.

для круглого отвору R:

$$E_0(r) = \begin{cases} E_0 & r \leq R \\ 0 & r > R \end{cases}, \quad E(K_z) = E_0 \cdot 2\pi R \int_0^R J_0(K_z r) r dr =$$

$$= E_0 \cdot 2\pi R^2 \frac{J_1(K_z R)}{K_z R}, \quad \text{де використано.}$$

$$\int_0^x J_0(x) dx = x J_1(x), \quad \theta \ll 1, \quad \sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$K_z = K \sin \theta \approx K \theta$$

$$J(P) = \frac{c}{8\pi (\lambda B)^2} J_0(K_x, K_y)$$

$$J_0(K_x, K_y) = |E_0(K_x, K_y)|^2 \Rightarrow J(\theta) = J_{\max} \left(\frac{J_1(2\pi \theta R/k)}{\pi \theta R/k} \right)^2$$

$J_{\max} = J_0 \left(\frac{\pi R^2}{\lambda B} \right)^2$, J_0 - інтеграл нагадуючий хвилі
повна кутова ширина центрального
максимуму дифр. картини

$$\Delta \theta = 1.22 \cdot \lambda / R$$



$E = ?$
1) $z < R$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 4\pi Q$$

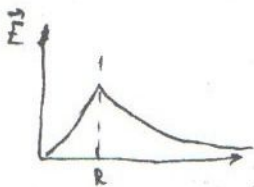
$$E \cdot 4\pi z^2 = 4\pi \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi z^3$$

$$E = \frac{4}{3}\pi \rho z$$

2) $z > R$

$$E \cdot 4\pi z^2 = 4\pi \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$E = \frac{4}{3}\pi \rho \frac{R^3}{z^2}$$



$\psi = ?$

$$\psi = -\int E dz = -\frac{2}{3}\pi \rho z^2 + C_0 \quad (z \leq R)$$

$$\psi = \frac{4}{3}\pi \rho R^3 \frac{1}{z} + C \quad (z > R)$$

"0 ($\psi(\infty) = 0$)"

$$-\frac{2}{3}\pi \rho R^2 + C_0 = \frac{4}{3}\pi \rho R^2 \pi$$

$$C_0 = 2\pi R^2 \rho$$

$$\psi = -\frac{1}{3}\pi \rho z^2 + 2\pi R^2 \rho$$

Решим задачу в ближней зоне. Имеем

$$R_{11} = \left| \frac{E_{\theta^0}}{H_{\alpha^0}} \right| \cdot \text{минимум значения}$$

Результат:

$$\varphi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{qE}{t_{z0}} + \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}(t')}{|\vec{r}|^2} + \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{p}}(t')}{c|\vec{r}|} - \text{видн. висок}$$

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}(t')$ — сферич. потенциал
 $\vec{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{p}}(t')$ — потенциал функции

видн. висок
 напряж. ел.
 поле в кв. зоне

$$qE = \int \rho d^3r'$$

Сферич. система координат

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} = p_0 \exp(-i\omega t') \cos\theta$$

$$\vec{H} = \vec{e}_\alpha \cdot H_{\alpha^0} \exp(-i\omega t')$$

$$\vec{E} = (\vec{e}_r \cdot E_r + \vec{e}_\theta \cdot E_\theta) e^{-i\omega t'}$$

$$H_{\alpha^0} = (1 + i \frac{\lambda}{2\pi|\vec{r}|}) B^\infty \sin\theta$$

$$E_\theta^0 = \left[1 - \frac{\lambda}{2\pi|\vec{r}|} \right]^2 + i \frac{\lambda}{2\pi|\vec{r}|} B^\infty \sin\theta$$

$$E_r^0 = \left[1 - 2i \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi|\vec{r}|} \right) \right] (1 + i \frac{\lambda}{2\pi|\vec{r}|}) B^\infty \cos\theta$$

$$B^\infty = -\frac{\omega}{c} \cdot \frac{p_0}{|\vec{r}|}$$

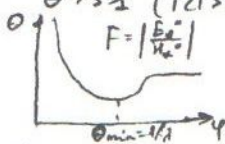
$\theta = \theta$ в ближней зоне: видна поверхность перпендикулярно

$$\left| \frac{E_\theta^0}{H_{\alpha^0}} \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2 + i\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)}{1 + i\frac{1}{\theta}} \right| = \frac{1}{\theta} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \theta^2 + \theta^4}{1 + \theta^2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi|\vec{r}|}{\lambda}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow E_r^0 = 0$$

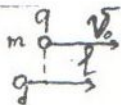
$$\theta \gg 1 \quad (|\vec{r}| \gg \lambda) : \left| \frac{E_\theta^0}{H_{\alpha^0}} \right| = 1$$



в сл. зоне:

$$\left| \frac{E_\theta^0}{H_{\alpha^0}} \right| \gg 1 \quad \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$F \approx \frac{1}{\theta} \quad \frac{dF}{d\theta} = 0$$



$$m\ddot{x} = qE$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = qE$$

$$E = -\text{grad} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{z}}{z^2}$$

$$E = \vec{p} \left\{ \frac{\vec{z} \cdot \vec{z} - 3xz^2}{z^5}; \quad ; \quad \right\}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{qE}{m}$$

$$V - V_0 = -\frac{qE}{m} t$$

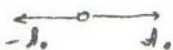
$$V = \frac{qE}{m} t + V_0$$

$$j = hqV$$

$$A = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{j dV}{z} = \frac{hq}{c} \int \frac{V dV}{z} dx dy$$

$$E = \frac{1}{c} [[\vec{A} \times \vec{n}] \times \vec{n}] = z_0 + \vec{A} \times \vec{n}$$

Заряд q , m . колебательное ω_0 , погонная амплитуда - A_0 , возбуждается дипольные излучения. Система движется с постоянной амплитудой колебаний



$$W = \frac{m\omega^2 A^2}{2}$$

$$P_{\text{вн.}} = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

$$P_{\text{пот. дип. вил.}} = J = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\dot{p}^2}{c^3}$$

Квадратный характер дисперсии сигнала ϵ_0 ,
 что больше дается за ϵ_∞ значит
 скорость убывает с/м хвосты на частоте,
 что больше меньше за резонансу.

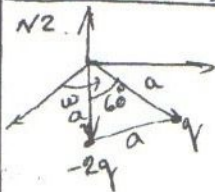
P-на: $(\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_\infty) \omega^2$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{(\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_\infty) \omega^2}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$v_{gr} = \frac{d\omega}{dk}; \quad k(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\omega}}$$

$$v_{gr} = \frac{d\omega}{d\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{\epsilon(\omega)}\right)}$$

$$v_{gr} = \frac{3c - \epsilon_0 \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\epsilon_0\right)}{\frac{13}{9}\epsilon - \frac{4}{3}\epsilon_0^2}$$



$$\frac{dJ}{d\Omega} \cdot J_0 - ?$$

$$P = \sum r_i q_i$$

$$r_1 = a \cos \omega t e_x + a \sin \omega t e_y$$

$$r_2 = a \cos(\omega t + 60^\circ) e_x + \dots$$

$$E = E_0 \exp \left\{ -\frac{t}{\tau} + \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right\} \quad t > 0$$

$$F(\omega) = ?$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} E(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

Заряд $+q$ рухається прямилінійно і
 має в початковий час шв v_0 . На заряд
 діє гальмівна сила, яка пропорційна
 його швидкості. Знайти вектор-потенціал
 випромінювання цього заряду в дальній зоні.
 Розв'язання:



$$F_z = -\alpha v^2 = -\alpha v_z \vec{e}_z, \quad \alpha > 0$$

Запишемо закон Ньютона

$$m\ddot{a} = \vec{F}_z$$

$$m\ddot{z} = -\alpha v_z \vec{e}_z = -\alpha \dot{z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$m\dot{z} + \alpha z = 0 \quad \dot{z} = k$$

$$mk + \alpha k = 0$$

$$m \frac{dk}{dt} + \alpha k = 0; \quad \frac{dk}{k} = -\frac{\alpha}{m} dt, \quad \ln \frac{k}{k_0} = -\frac{\alpha}{m} t;$$

$$k = k_0 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{m} t}; \quad v = \dot{z} = \dot{z}_0 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{m} t};$$

$$v(t=0) = v_0 = \dot{z}_0, \quad v = v_0 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{m} t}$$

$$A(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c|\vec{r}|} q v(t') \vec{e}_z; \quad t' = t - \frac{|\vec{r}|}{c}$$

$$A(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{c|\vec{r}|} q v_0 e^{-\frac{\alpha}{m} t - \frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{|\vec{r}|}{c}}$$

Віснем 49?

① По квадратній асиметрії мере
супру.

$$J = J_0 \frac{at}{b^2 + t^2} \quad \text{Знайміть вектор} \\ \text{випоме. } E(\omega) \\ \text{Dub. Page 21}$$

② $\rho = r^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a}}$

Заряд розподілений у просторі з густиною
 ρ . Знайміть поле на помеху заряду Q ,
якщо відомо Q і $a = \text{const}$.

Розв'язання: Нехай $\rho = Ar^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a}}$

Φ -на Ампера - Лоренца:

$$\oint E ds = 4\pi Q, \quad Q = \int_0^R 4\pi A r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr;$$

$$\oint E ds = 4\pi \int_0^R 4\pi A r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr \\ E = 4\pi R^2 = \frac{16\pi^2 A}{3} \int_0^R r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr;$$

$$E = \frac{4\pi A}{R^2} \int_0^R r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr$$

Знайдемо $\text{const } A$:

$$Q = \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr = 4\pi A \frac{4!}{\pi^5}$$

$$\int_0^\infty r^n e^{-br} dr = \frac{n!}{b^{n+1}}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{3\pi}$$

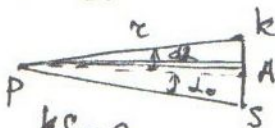
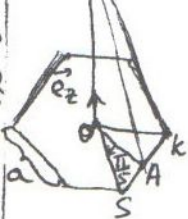
$$E = \frac{4Q}{3R^2} \int_0^R r^4 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr$$

$$\Psi = \int_0^R E(r) dr$$

2) Цилиндрический конус с высотой z и радиусом основания ρ , сторона a . Заданы поле E и потенциал на оси симметрии $\varphi(0,0,z)$.

Решение:

$$\rho = \frac{dq}{dl}$$



$$kS = a$$

$$kA = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$dq = \rho dl = \rho r d\alpha$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{dq}{r^2} = \rho d\alpha, \quad \alpha \in [-\alpha_0, \alpha_0]$$

$$\tan \alpha_0 = \frac{AS}{AP} = \frac{a/2}{\sqrt{z^2 + OA^2}}; \quad OA = \frac{a}{2} \tan \frac{\pi}{5} = d$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{OA}{AS} = \frac{OA}{a/2} \Rightarrow OA = \frac{a \tan \frac{\pi}{5}}{2}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2}}{a/2}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} d\varphi = \rho \int_{-\alpha_0}^{\alpha_0} d\alpha = \rho 2\alpha_0 = 2\rho \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{z^2 + d^2}}$$

$$\varphi(0,0,z) = S(\varphi_1)$$

$$E = -\text{grad} \varphi = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

Вісест. №51

Знайти елементи напруж. діал. пружки, які будуть нульовими в кристали, якщо симетрія кристала C_3 і те. симетрії δ_8

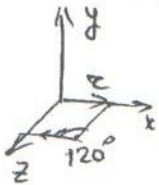
Розв'язання:

$$C_3 \rightarrow \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3} = 120^\circ$$



$$\epsilon_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon'_{i'j'} = a_{i'j} \epsilon_{ij} a_{ij'}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{i'j} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \dots \\ \dots & -\frac{1}{2} & \dots \\ \dots & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{i'j} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \epsilon'_{i'j'} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{use} \\ \text{на} \\ \text{matrix} \\ * \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \epsilon'_{i'j'} = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon'_{11} & \epsilon'_{12} & 0 \\ \epsilon'_{21} & \epsilon'_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon'_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon_{ост} = \delta_8 \epsilon'_{i'j'}$$

$$\delta_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \delta_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) Клас

Білет 50

Дано коло R , поділено на 3 рівні сектори. З них 2 заряджено позитивно третій - негативно, щільності заряджень позитивно $+B$, негативно $-B$

$d = ?$ $\tau = ?$



Розв'язання: $\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$P = \sum P_i, \quad dl = R d\varphi$$

$$x = R \cos \varphi, \quad y = R \sin \varphi$$

$dP = \rho \times dl$, де ρ - лінійна щільність

$$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \rho R^2 d\varphi \cos \varphi = \rho R^2 \sin \varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3} \rho R^2$$

$$\vec{P}_1 = \sqrt{3} B R^2, \quad \vec{P}_2 = \sqrt{3} B R^2, \quad \vec{P}_3 = 2\sqrt{3} B R^2$$

$$P = \sum P$$

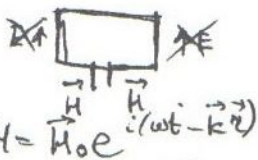
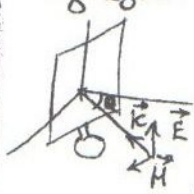
Отримаємо час обертання на орбіті:

$$\frac{m v^2}{2} = \frac{l_0^2}{\tau^2} \quad v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l_0^2}{m \tau_0}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi a_0}{v} \approx 10^{-16} \text{ c}$$

За час обертання $N \approx 10^6$ обертів

2) Квадратна антена зі сторонами a ,
 яка не падає лінійно поляризу-
 вана хвиля. Знайти \vec{E}_{avg} хвилі, що
 падає під кутом α .
 Розв'язок:



$$H = \vec{H}_0 e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{avg}} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\text{Re}(\Phi) = \int_S \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} H_0 e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} dx dy =$$

$$= \iint -|H| \cos \alpha \cos(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) = \iint -|H| \cos \alpha \times$$

$$\times \cos(\omega t - (k_x z_x + k_y z_y + k_z z_z)) =$$

$$= - \iint |H| \cos \alpha \cos(\omega t + k \cos \alpha) dx dy =$$

$$= -|H| \cos \alpha (\omega t + k \cos \alpha) \cdot a^2$$

$$\Phi_{\text{av}} = \omega \cdot \Phi$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\omega}{c} \Phi (\sin \omega t + k \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha$$

Визуализируем рас резонанса электронов

$$f_{\text{кун}} \gg f_{\text{н.т}}$$

$$P_s = \frac{2l_0^2}{3c^3} \langle \ddot{\vec{r}} \rangle$$

мгновенное излучение $|f_{\text{н.т}}| \rightarrow 0$

$$f = f_{\text{кун}} + f_{\text{н.т}}$$

$$f_{\text{н.т}} = \frac{2l_0^2}{3c^3} \ddot{\vec{r}}, \quad \ddot{\vec{r}} = -\frac{l_0^2}{m|\tau_0|^3} \vec{\tau}_0 \quad \langle \frac{1}{x} \rangle \neq \frac{1}{\langle x \rangle}$$

$$P_s = P_s = \frac{2l_0^2}{3c^3 m^2} \langle \left| \frac{1}{\tau_0(t)} \right|^4 \rangle = \frac{2l_0^6}{3c^3 m^2} \frac{1}{\tau_0^4}$$

$$E_{\text{кун}} = -\frac{l_0^2}{|\tau|}; \quad P_s \approx \frac{2E_{\text{кун}}^4}{3c^3 m^2 l_0^2}$$

$$E = T + U = \frac{m\dot{\tau}^2}{2} - \frac{l_0^2}{2}; \quad \frac{m\dot{\tau}^2}{|\tau|} = \frac{l_0^2}{|\tau|^2};$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} E_{\text{кун}}; \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = -P_s$$

$$\frac{dE_{\text{кун}}}{dt} + b E_{\text{кун}}^4 = 0, \quad b = \frac{4}{3c^3 l_0^2 m^2}, \quad t=0$$

$$\tau_0(t=0) = a_0, \quad E_{\text{кун}}(t=0) = W_0 = -\frac{l_0^2}{a_0}$$

$$\int_{W_0}^T \frac{dE_{\text{кун}}}{E_{\text{кун}}^4} = -b \int_0^T dt$$

$$E_{\text{кун}}(t=T) = -\frac{l_0^2}{\tau_0(T)} = \infty, \quad \text{электрон} \rightarrow \text{ядро}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} E_{\text{кун}} \Big|_{W_0}^T = bT \quad \odot$$

$$T = \frac{a_0^3 c^3 m^2}{4l_0^4}, \quad a_0 \sim 1 \text{ \AA}, \quad T = 10^{-10} \text{ c}$$