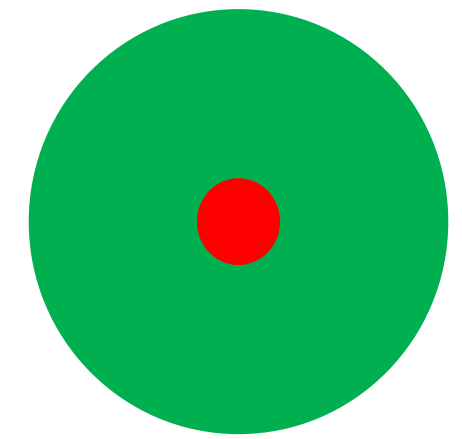
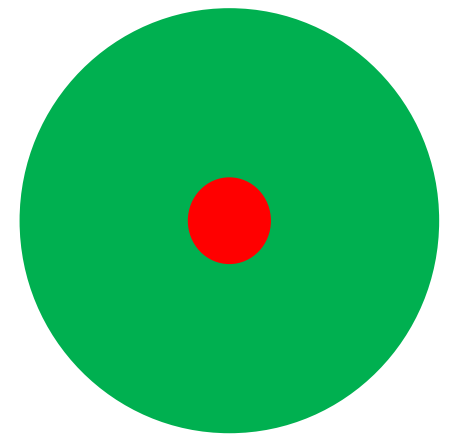
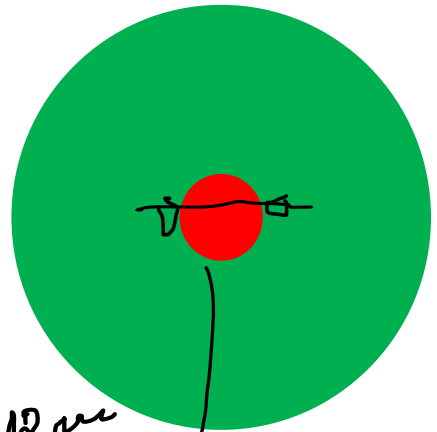
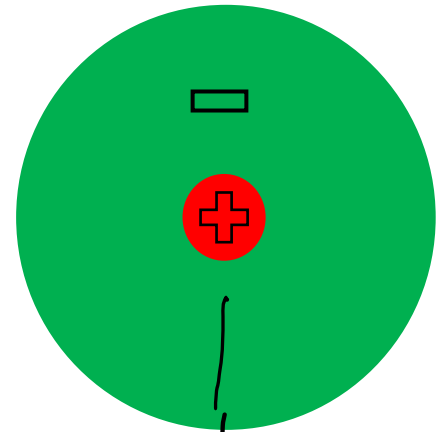
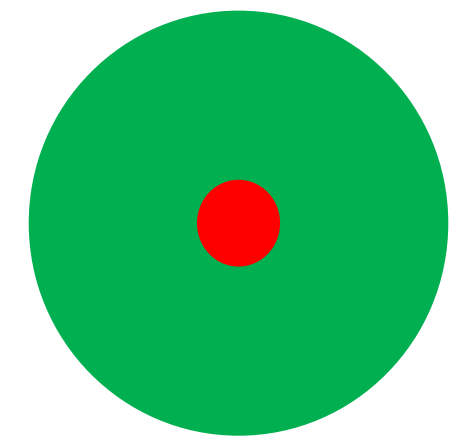
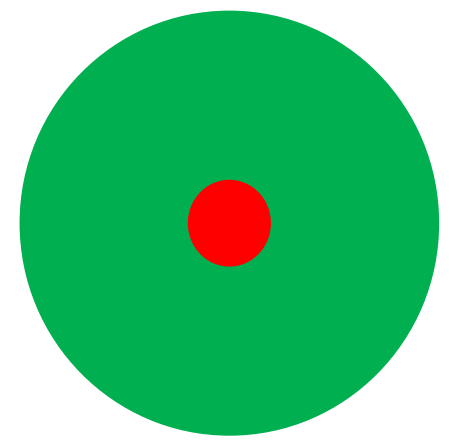
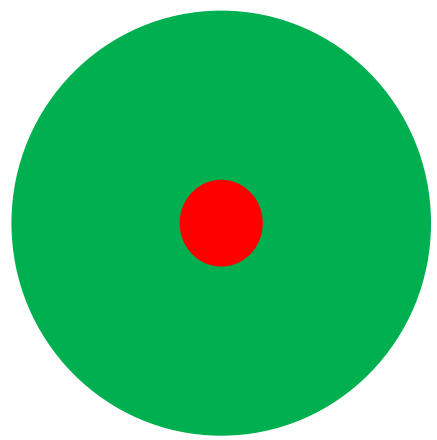
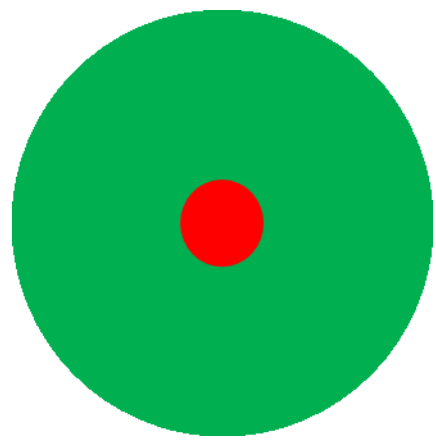


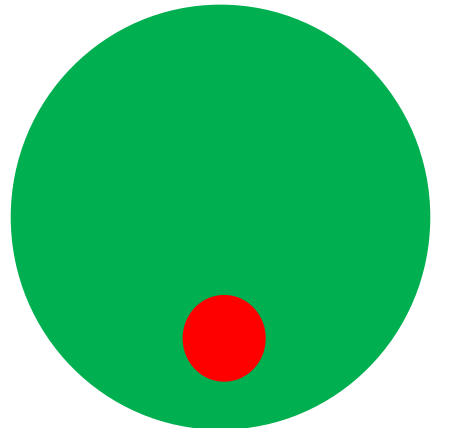
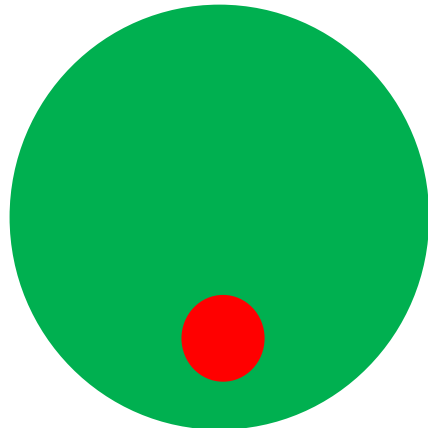
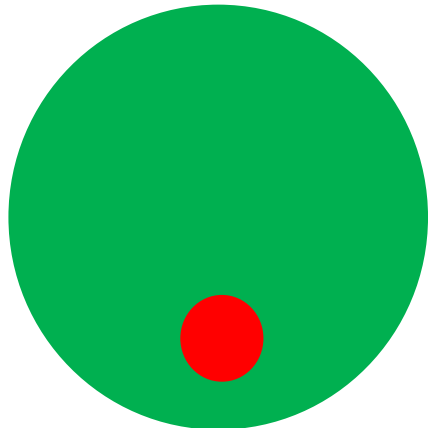
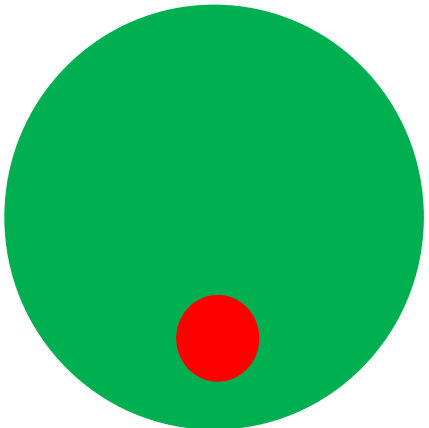
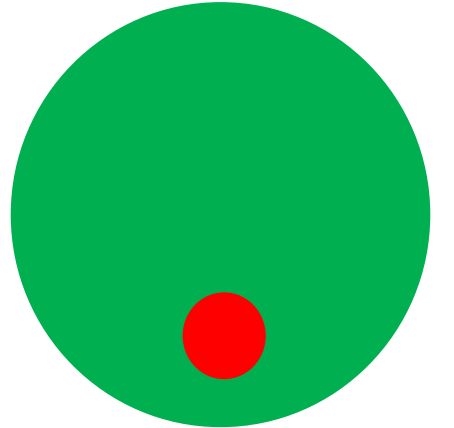
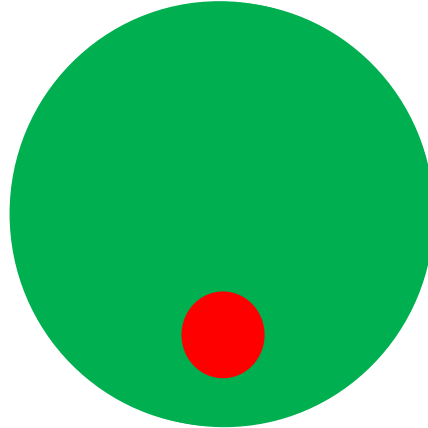
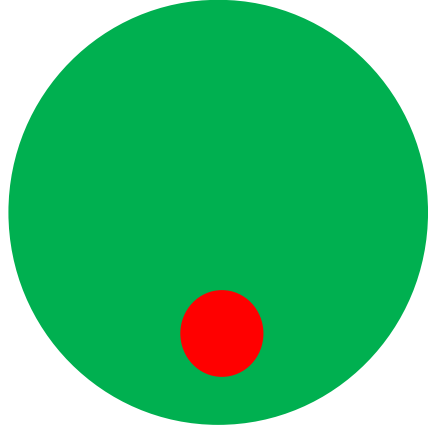
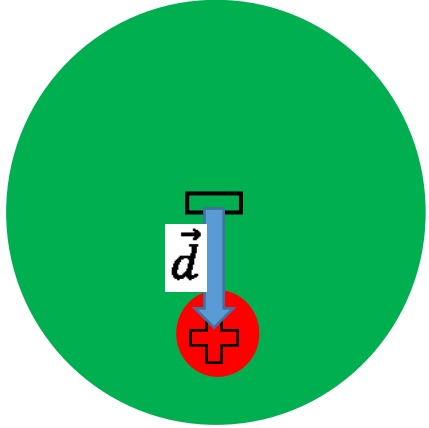
$\frac{-15}{15} \mu$

o 100 0 1 0 μ μ

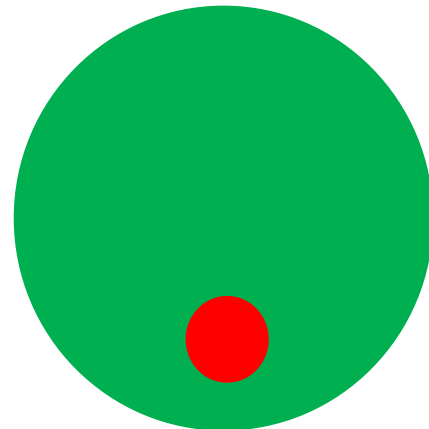
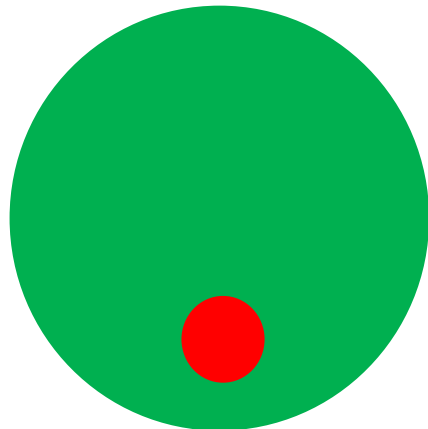
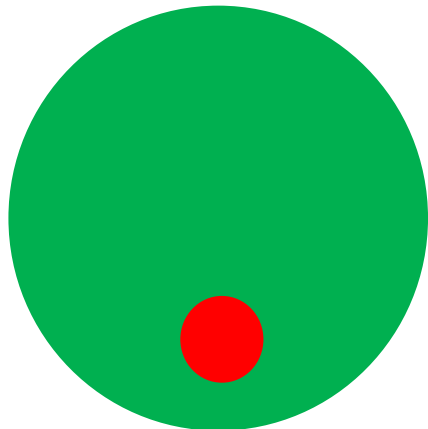
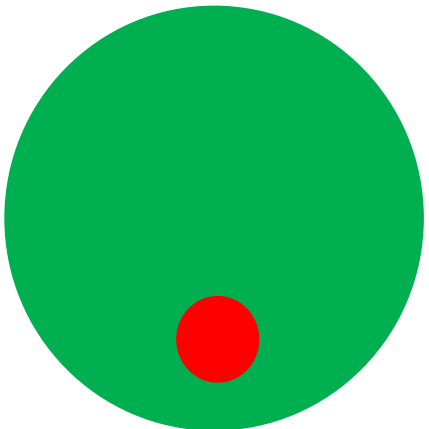
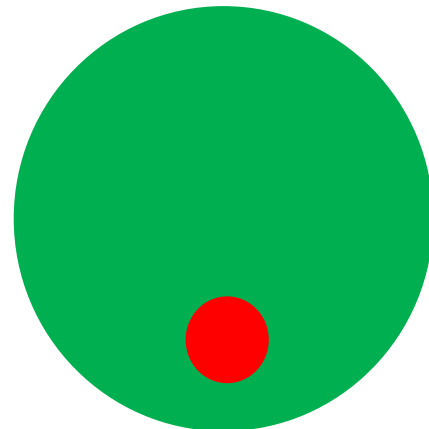
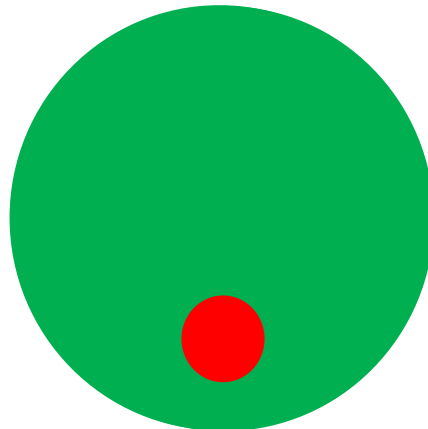
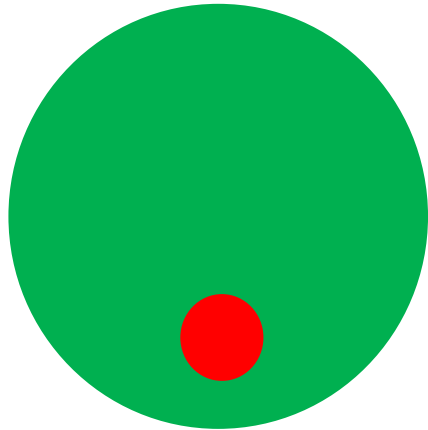
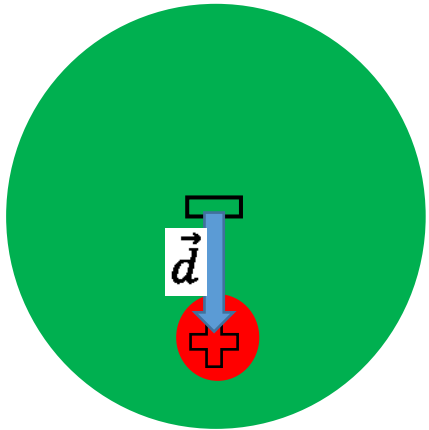


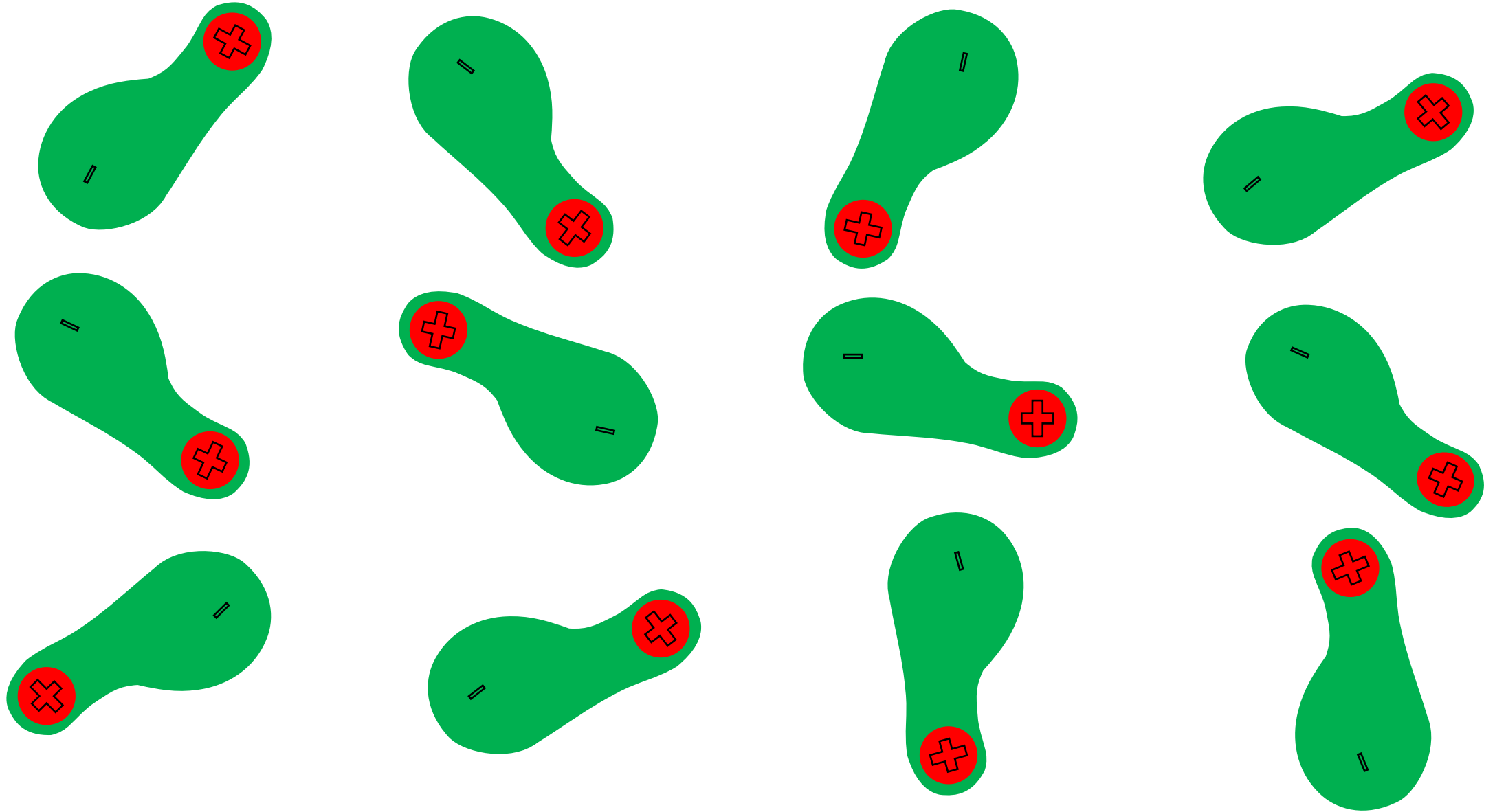
$\sim 10 = 15 - 10 \mu$

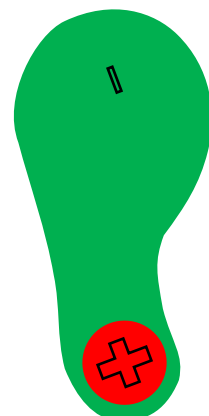
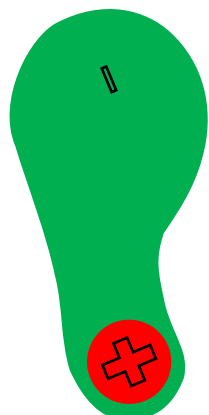
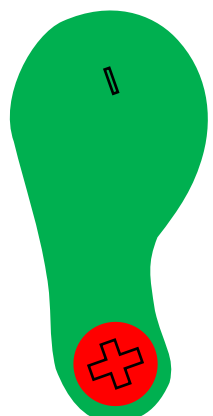
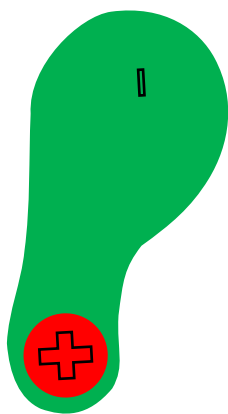
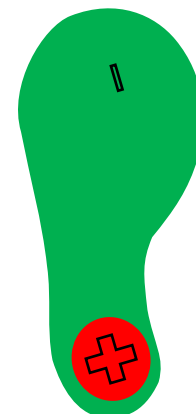
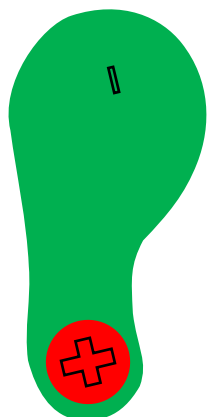
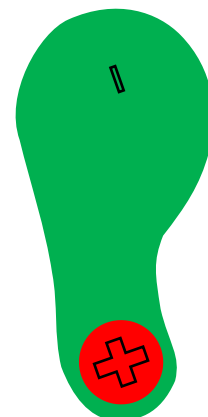
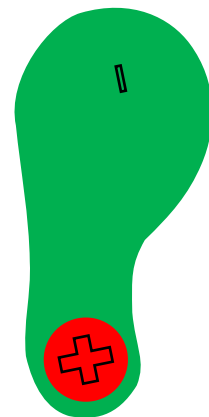
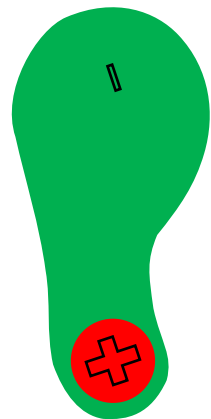
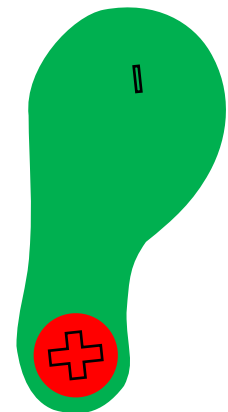




$$\vec{d} = \text{const} * \vec{E}$$

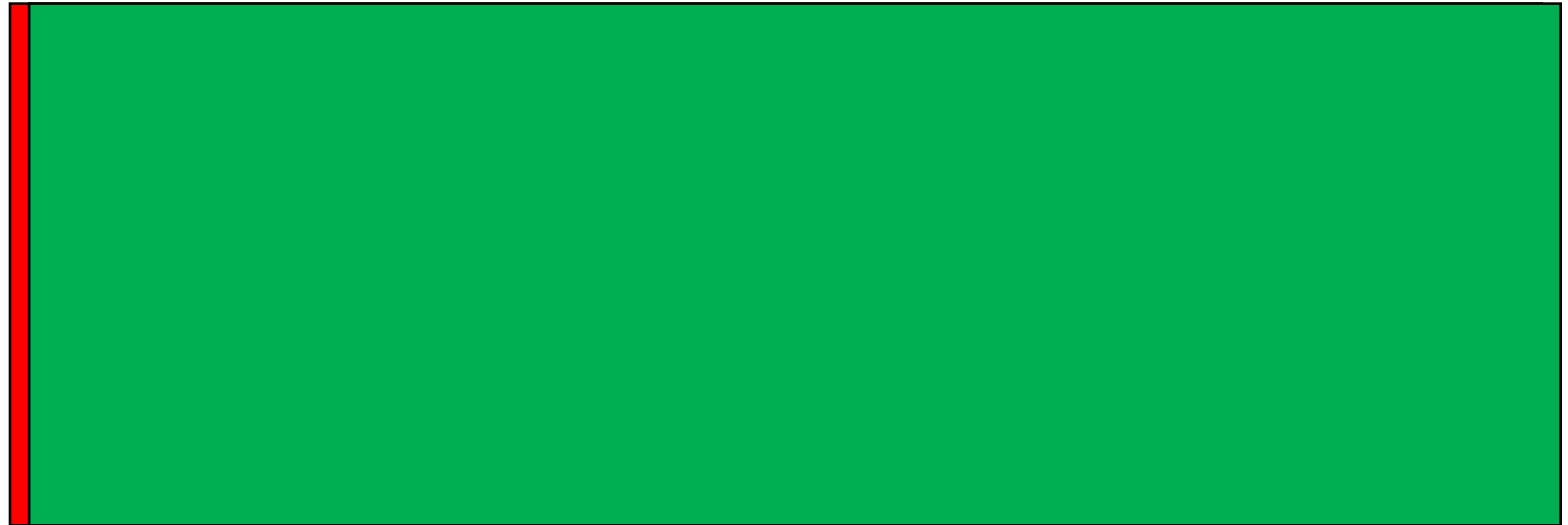






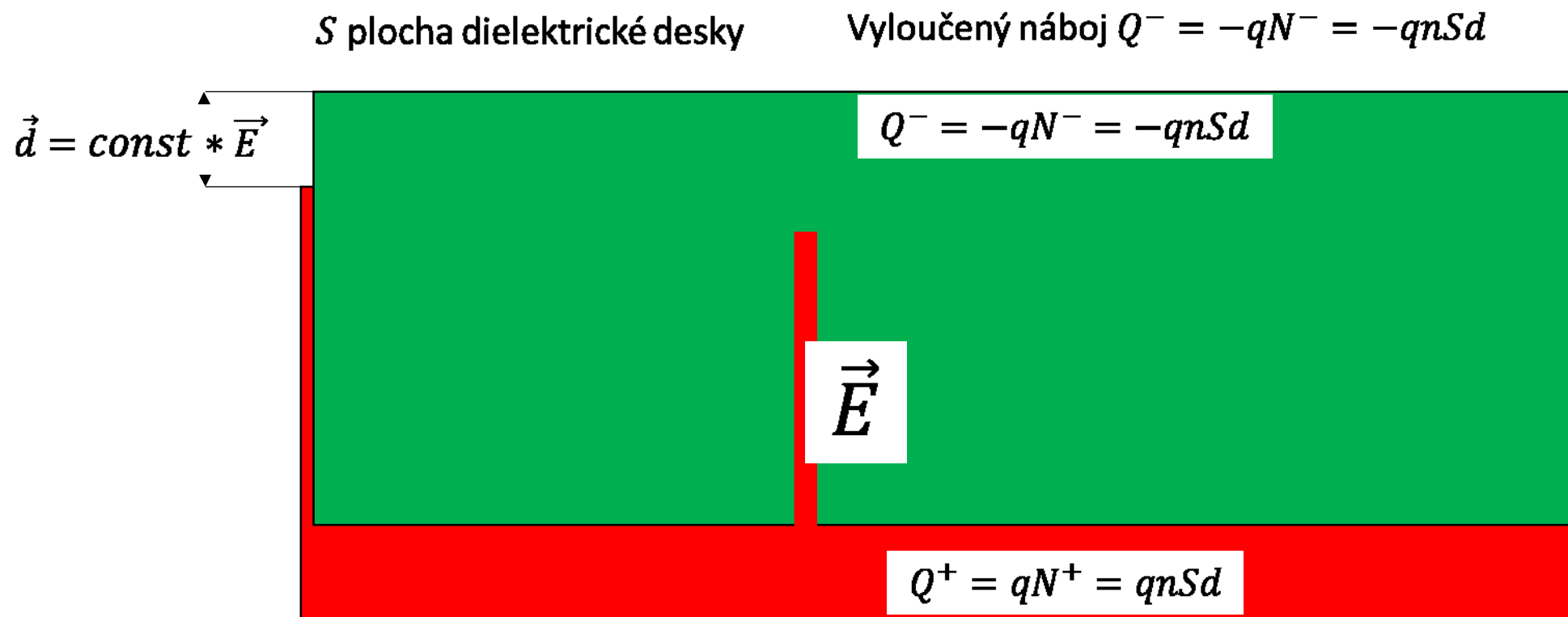
$$\vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{d} = \text{cons} * \vec{E}$$



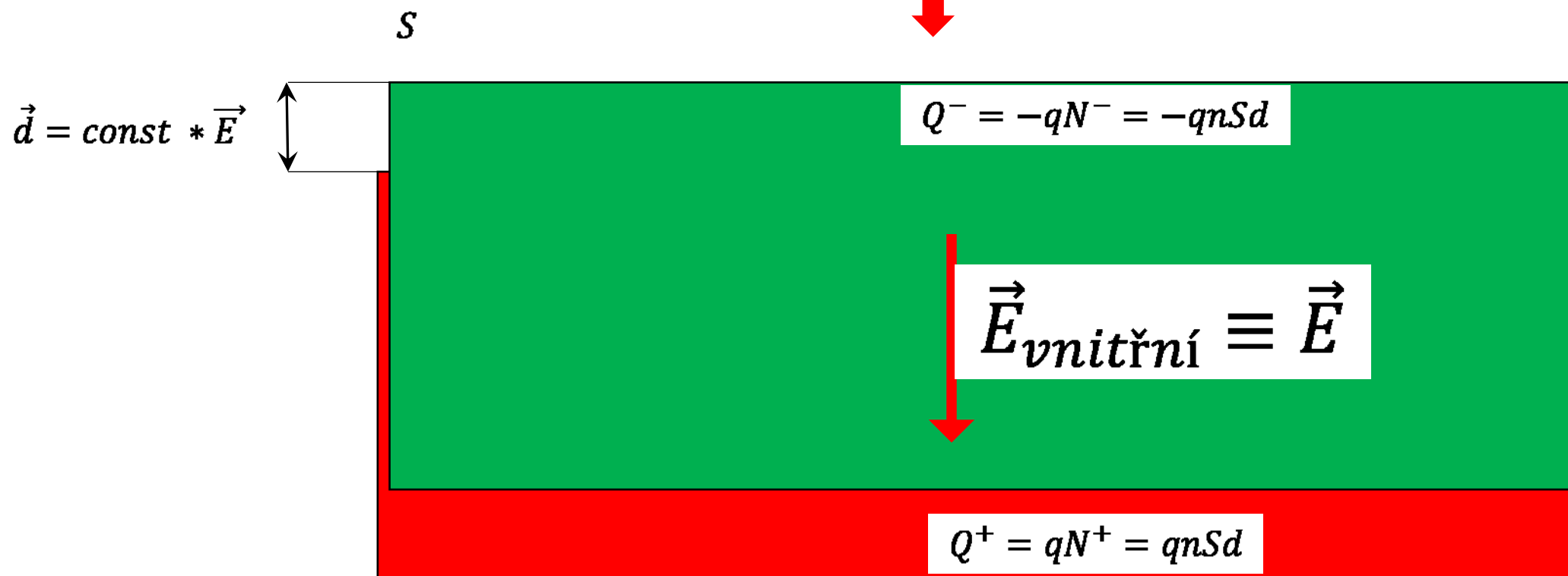
$$\vec{E} > 0$$

$n = \frac{N}{V}$ objemová hustota počtu částic q náboj jedné částice



$$\vec{E} > 0$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}$$



$$\vec{E} > 0$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}$$

\vec{E} od vyloučeného náboje spočítá se z Gaussovy věty elektrostatiky

$\vec{E}_{vnější}$

$$\Delta Q^- = -qn\Delta Sd$$

Gaussova uzavřená plocha

$\Delta \vec{S}$

$$\vec{d} = const * \vec{E}$$

$$Q^- = -qN^- = -qnSd$$

$$\sigma = -\rho_{m1}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{S} = E\Delta S$$

$$\vec{E}_{od\ vyloučeného\ náboje} = -\frac{\rho_{m1}}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{d}}{d} = -\frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} const * \vec{E}$$

\vec{E}

$$Q^+ = qN^+ = qnSd$$

$$E_{vnitř.} = E_{vnějš.} - \frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} const * E_{vnitř.}$$

$$\vec{E} > 0$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}$$

S

$\vec{E}_{\text{vnější}}$

$$\vec{d} = \text{const} * \vec{E}$$

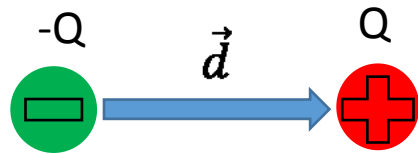
$$Q^- = -qN^- = -qnSd$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{od vyloučeného náboje}} = -\frac{qdn}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{d}}{d} = -\frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} \text{const} * \vec{E}$$

\vec{E}

$$Q^+ = qN^+ = qnSd$$

$$E_{\text{vnitř.}} = E_{\text{vnějš.}} - \frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} \text{const} * E_{\text{vnitř.}} \quad E_{\text{vnějš.}} = E_{\text{vnitř.}} \left(1 + \text{const} * \frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} \right) \quad E_{\text{vnitř.}} = E_{\text{vnějš.}} \left(1 + \text{const} * \frac{qn}{\epsilon_0} \right)^{-1}$$



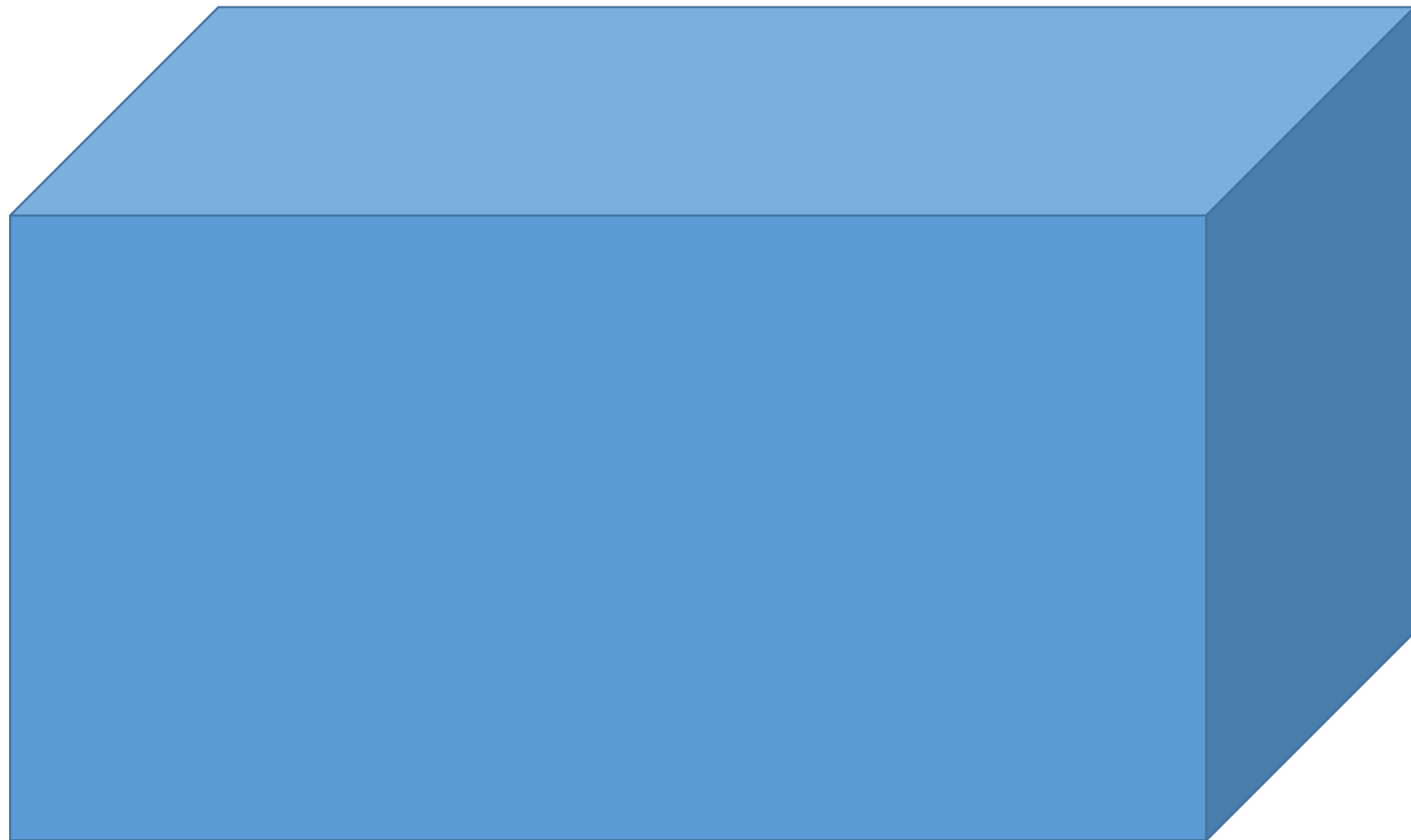
$$\vec{p} = Qd$$

$$\vec{p} = Q\vec{d}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\sum_i \vec{p}_i}{\Delta V}$$

$$\vec{P} = n\vec{p}$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E}$$



ΔV

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\sum_i \vec{p}_i}{\Delta V}$$

$$\vec{E} > 0$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V}$$

\vec{v} vektor vnější normály

$$qn\vec{d} = qn * const * \vec{E}$$

$\langle \vec{p} \rangle$ střední hodnota

$$\vec{P} = n\langle \vec{p} \rangle$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E}$$

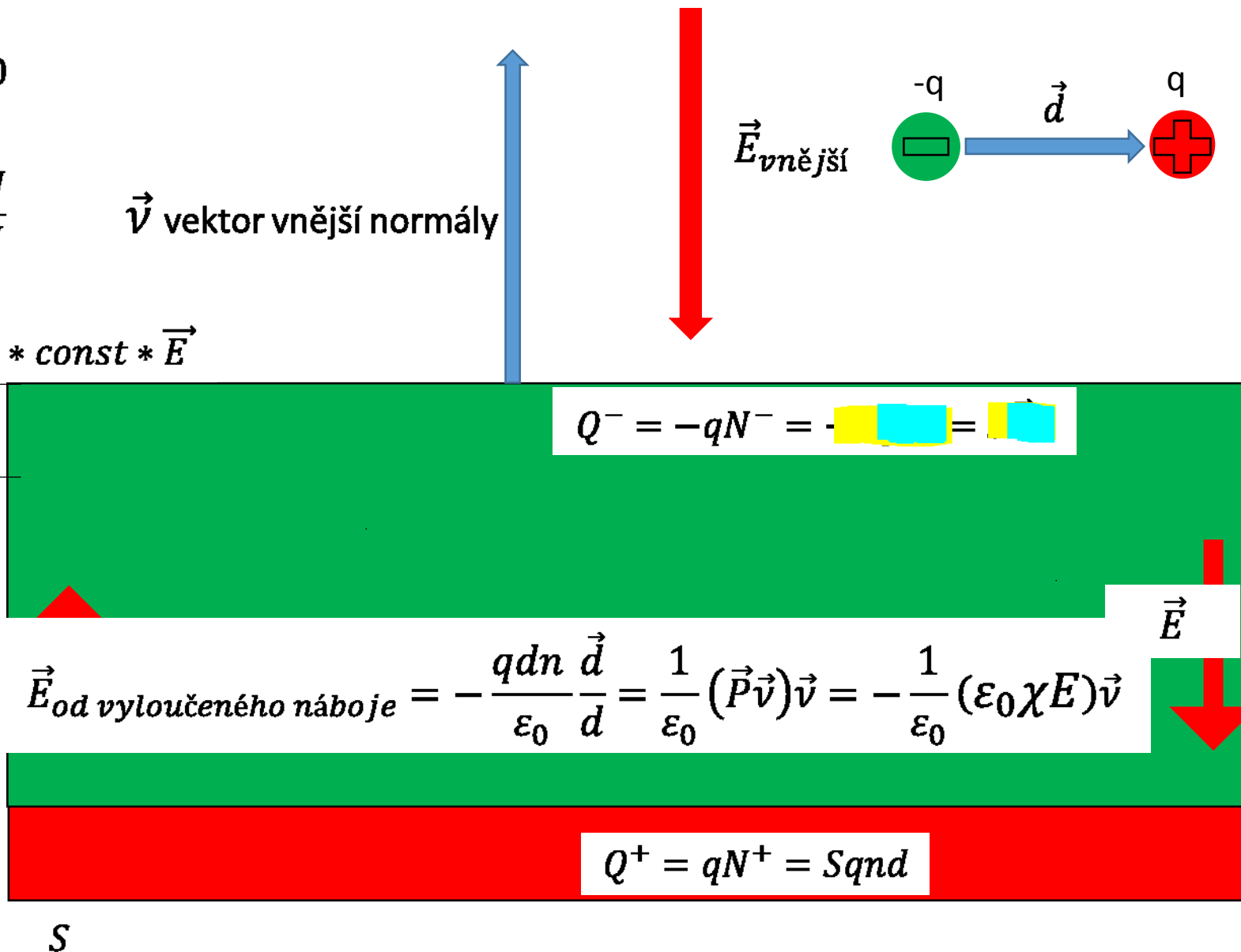
$$E \leftrightarrow P$$

$$2E \leftrightarrow 2P$$

$$E_{vnitř.} = E_{vnějš.} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \lambda} P_{vnitř.}$$

$$E_{vnějš.} = E_{vnitř.} (1 + \chi)$$

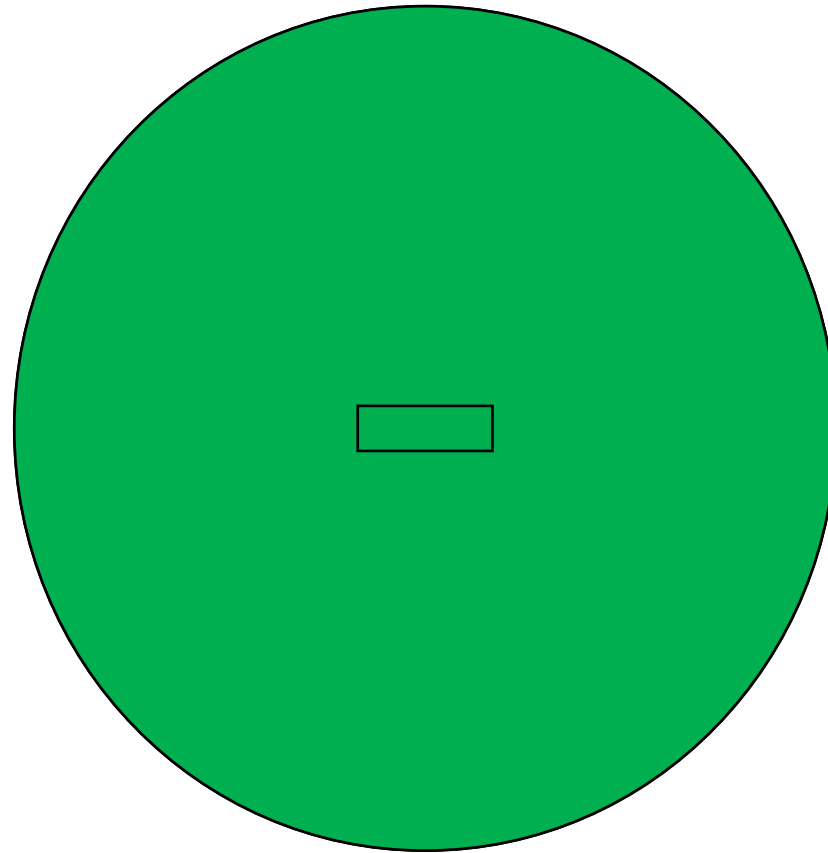
$$E_{vnitř.} = E_{vnějš.} (1 + \chi)^{-1}$$



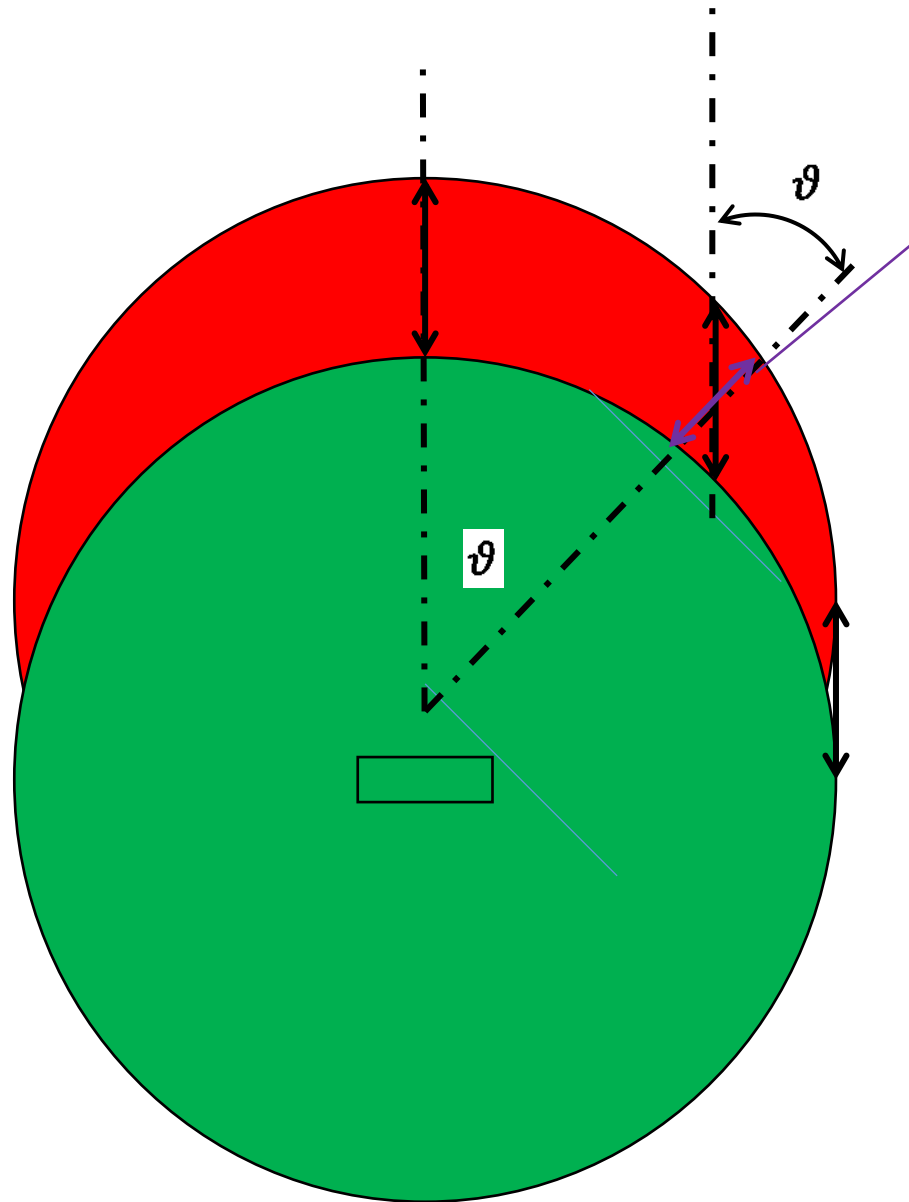
$$\vec{E}_{od\ vyloučeného\ náboje} = -\frac{qdn}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{d}}{d} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\vec{P}\vec{v})\vec{v} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\epsilon_0 \chi E)\vec{v}$$

S

Dielektrická koule

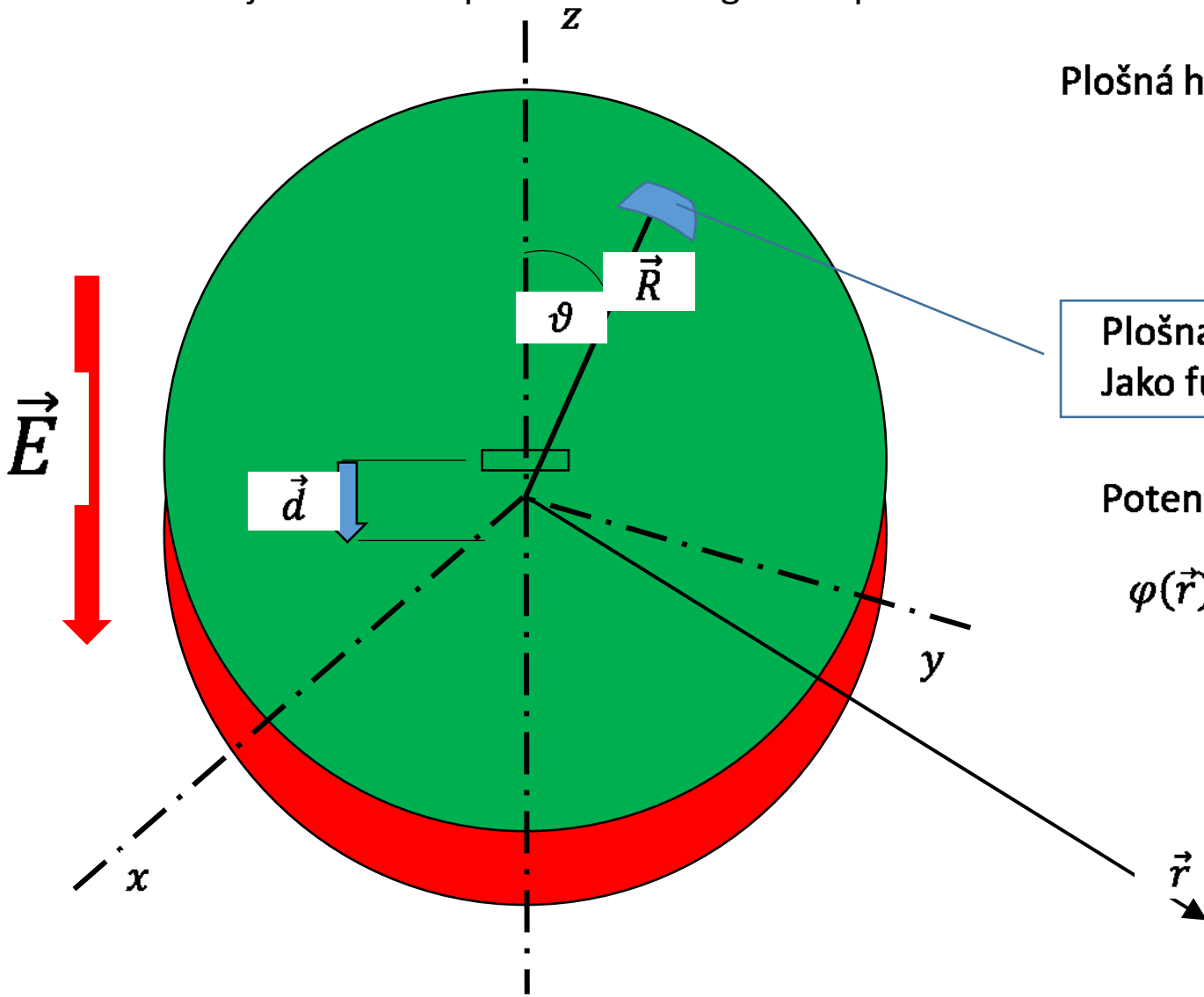


Dielektrická koule



Tloušťka vrstvy $t = d * \cos(\vartheta)$

Jaké je elektrické pole vně homogenně zpolarizované dielektrické koule? Vektor elektrické polarizace \vec{P}



Plošná hustota vázaného povrchového náboje

$$\sigma = \vec{n} \vec{P}$$

Vektor vnější normály \vec{n}

Plošná hustota vázaného povrchového náboje
Jako funkce úhlu ϑ $\sigma(\vartheta) = -P * \cos(\vartheta)$

Potenciál vně koule v bodě \vec{r}

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{\text{povrch koule}} \frac{\sigma}{|\vec{r} - \vec{R}|} d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{\text{povrch koule}} \frac{\vec{n} \vec{P}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{R}|} d\vec{S}$$

Jiný pohled

Jsou to vlastně dvě opačně nabitě koule se středem posunutým o \vec{d}

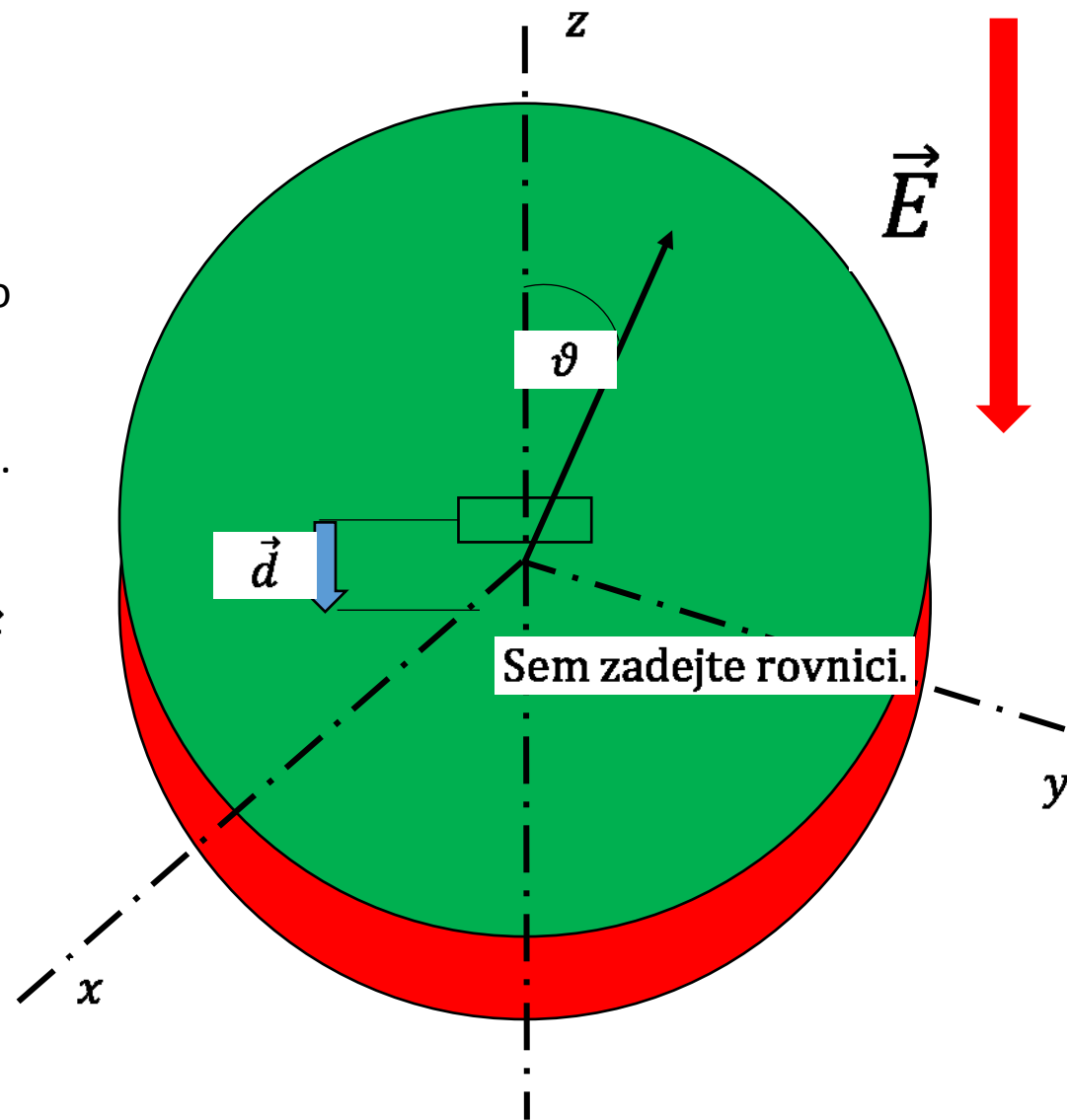
Elektrické pole vně náboje s kulovou symetrií je stejné jako pole stejného náboje umístěného do místa, kde má kulově symetrický náboj střed.

Takže se na to ze vzdálenosti $r > R$ lze dívat jako na elektrický bodový dipól.

Elektrický dipólový moment koule \vec{p} $\vec{p} = Q\vec{d} = \iiint \vec{p}dV = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \vec{P}$

Elektrický dipólový moment koule \vec{p}
Ve zvoleném souřadnicovém systému $\vec{p} = (0,0,p)$

Vektor elektrické polarizace \vec{P}



Gaussova věta elektrostatiky

Objemová hustota náboje v kouli ρ

Vně koule je pole stejné jako bodového náboje

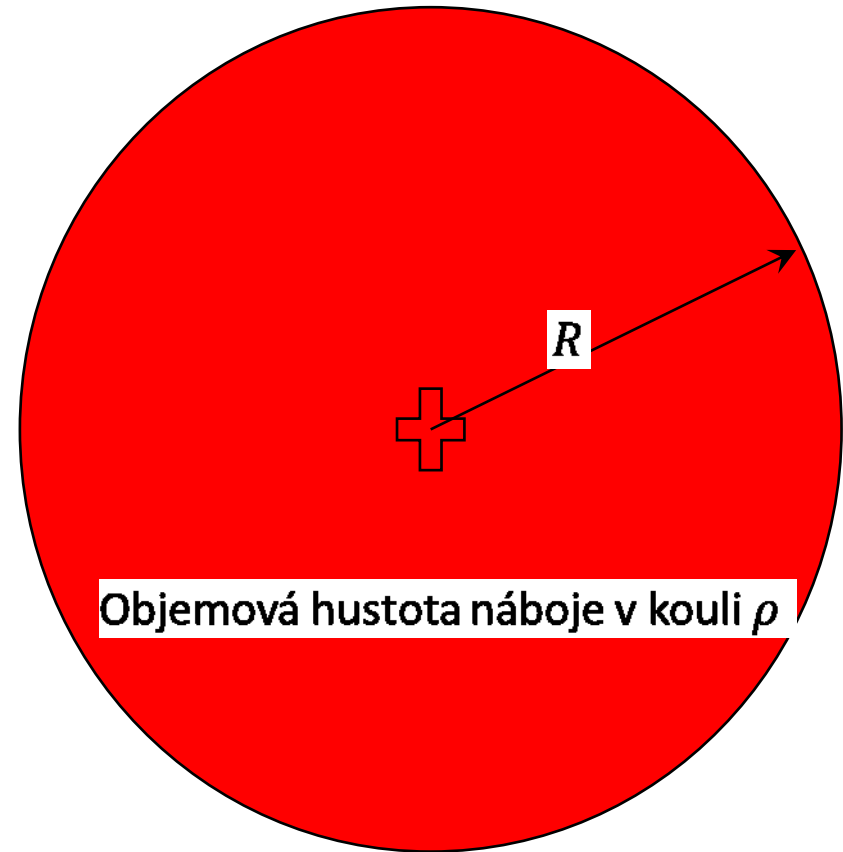
$$Q = \iiint_{\text{koule}} \rho dV$$

$$r > R$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad}\varphi$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^3} \vec{r}$$



Uvnitř koule

Gaussova věta elektrostatiky

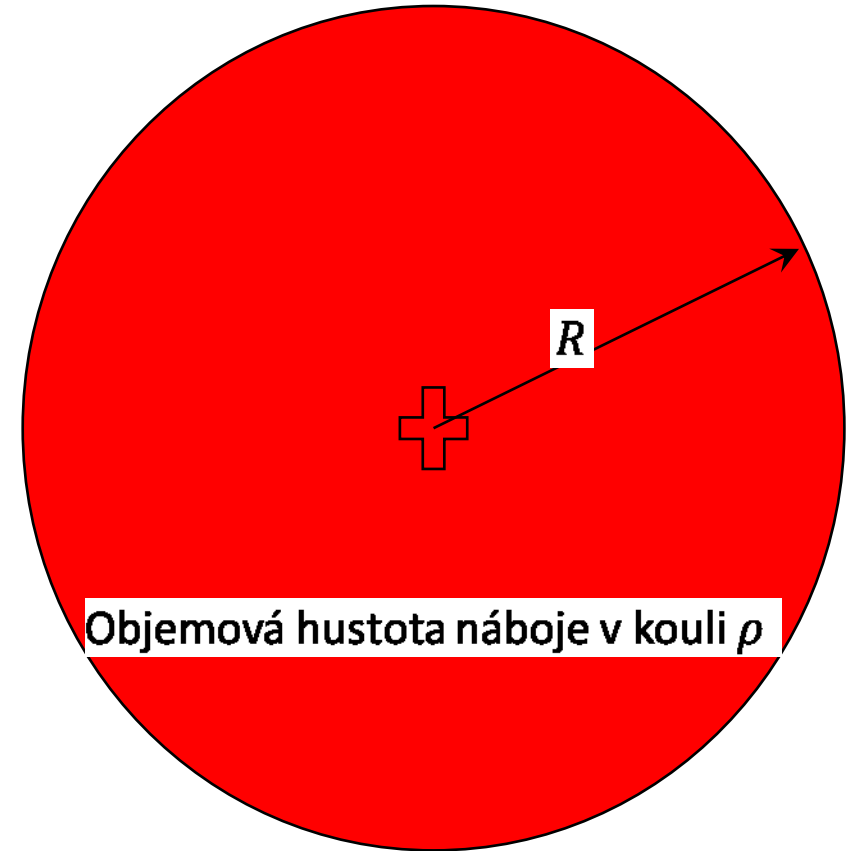
$$\varphi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r)}{r}$$

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

$$\vec{E}(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r)}{r^2} \vec{r}$$

$$Q(r) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^r \rho \xi^2 \sin\vartheta d\varphi d\vartheta d\xi$$

$$Q(r) = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$



Jaké je elektrické pole vně?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

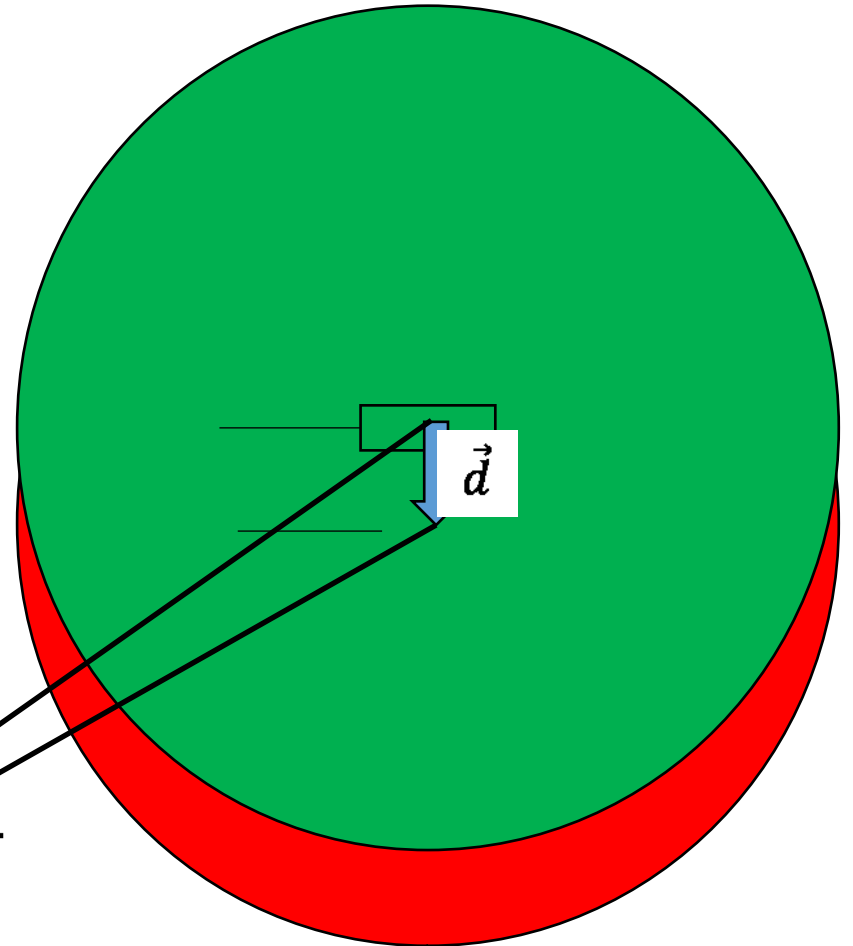
$$\varphi^+ = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^+}$$

$$\varphi^- = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^-}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q}{r^+} - \frac{Q}{r^-} \right)$$

$$\vec{r}^- = \vec{d} + \vec{r}^+$$

$$\varphi = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$$



Jaké je elektrické pole vně?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

$$r^- = \sqrt{(\vec{d} + \vec{r}^+)(\vec{d} + \vec{r}^+)}$$

$$r^- = \sqrt{d^2 + 2\vec{r}^+\vec{d} + r^{+2}}$$

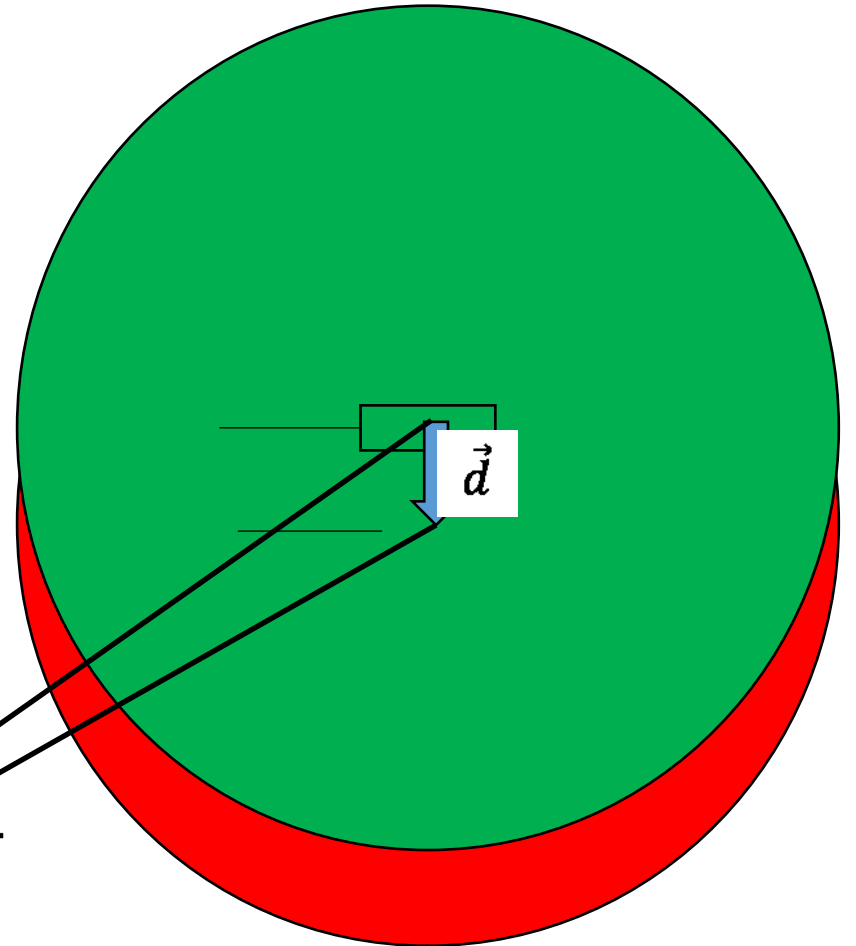
$$\vec{r}^+ \equiv \vec{r}$$

$$r^- \approx r \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\vec{r}\vec{d}}{r^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\vec{r}\vec{r}} = r$$

$$\vec{r}^- = \vec{d} + \vec{r}^+$$

$$\varphi = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$$



Jaké je elektrické pole vně?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

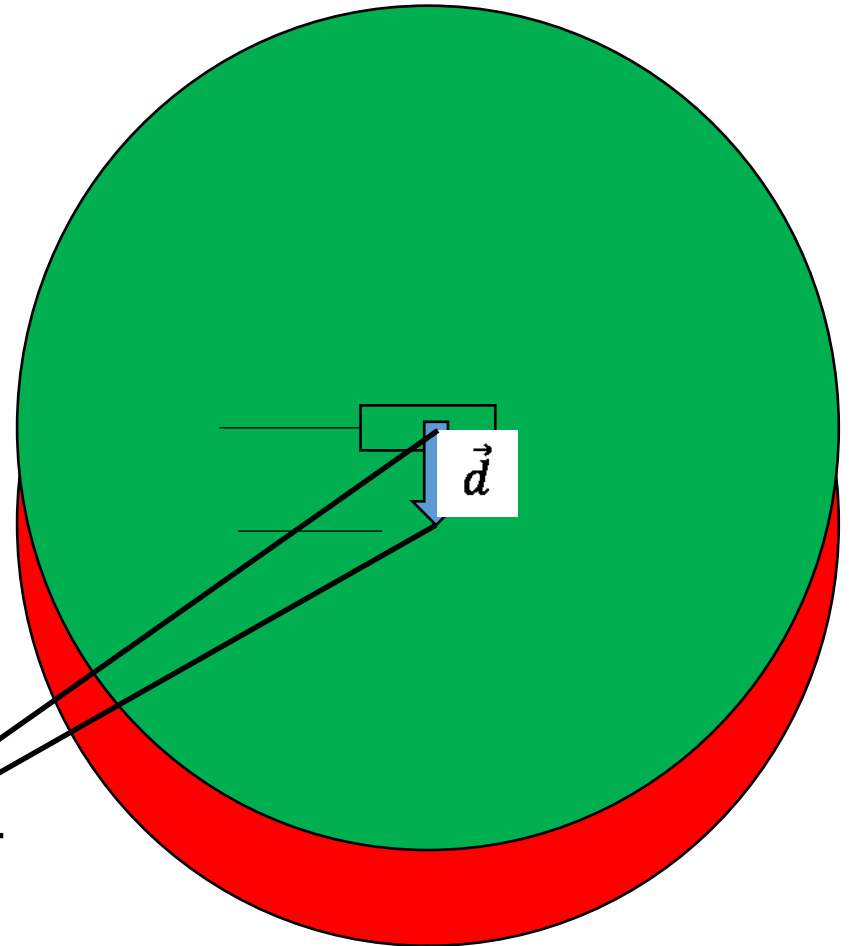
$$r^- \approx r \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\vec{r}^+ \cdot \vec{d}}{r^2}}$$

$$\vec{r}^- = \vec{d} + \vec{r}^+$$

$$\vec{r}^+ \equiv \vec{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^-} \approx \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2\vec{r}^+ \cdot \vec{d}}{r^2}}} \approx \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{d}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi^+ + \varphi^-$$



Jaké je elektrické pole vně?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

$$\varphi^+ = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^+} \quad \varphi^- = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^-}$$

$$\vec{r}^+ \equiv \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r}^- = \vec{d} + \vec{r}^+$$

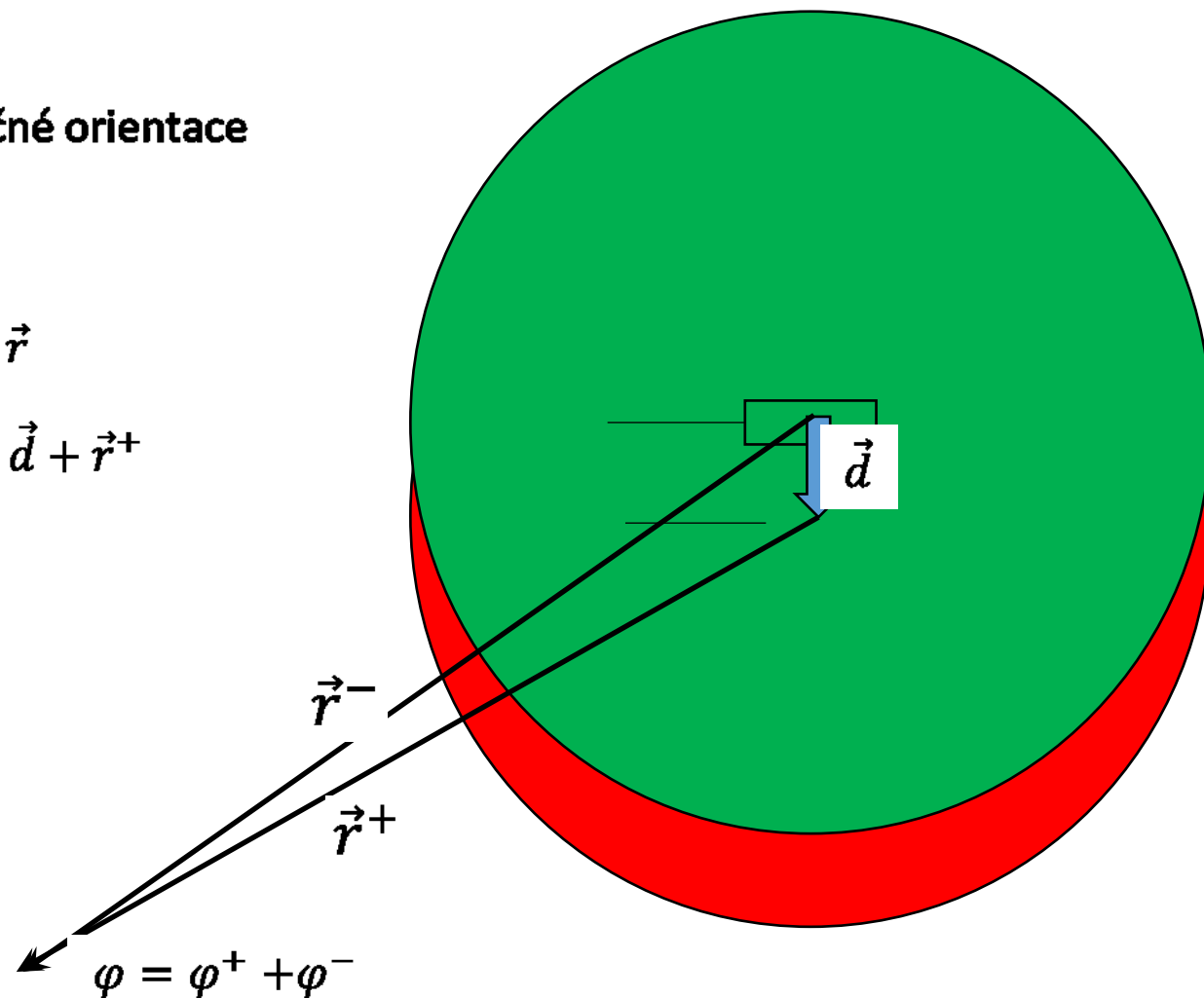
$$\frac{1}{r^-} \approx \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{d}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q}{r} - \frac{Q}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{d}}{r^2} \right) \right) \quad Q\vec{d} = \vec{p}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot Q\vec{d}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{p} = Q\vec{d} = \iiint \vec{p} dV = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \vec{P}$$

\vec{P} Vektor elektrické polarizace dielektrické koule



Intenzita elektrického pole od bodového el. dipólu

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} Q \vec{d}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r} \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi(\vec{r}) \quad \vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x (xp_x + yp_y + zp_z) = p_x \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{r}\vec{p}) = \vec{\nabla}(xp_x + yp_y + zp_z) = \vec{p}$$

\vec{p} je konstantní vektor

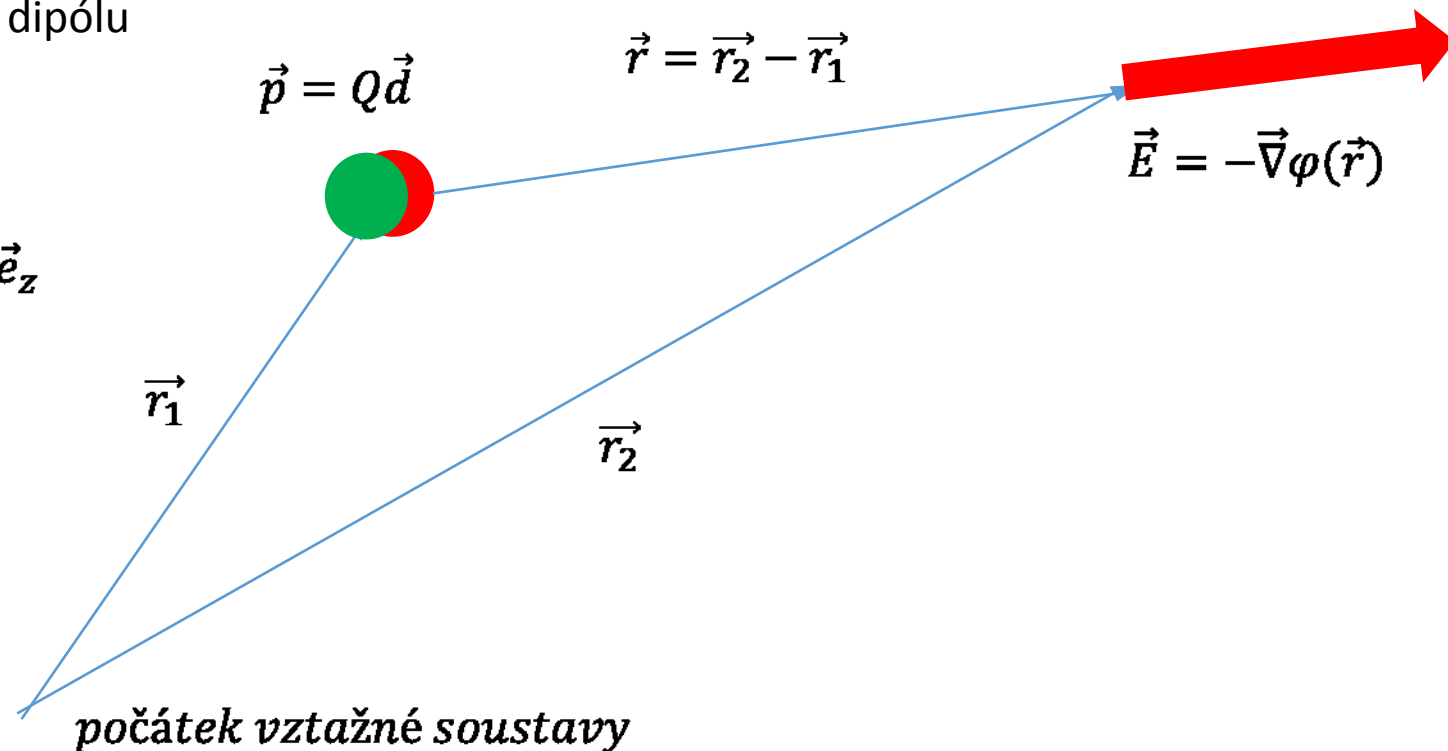
$$\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r^3} = \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} = -3 \frac{\vec{r}}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{2x}{r^5} \vec{e}_x$$

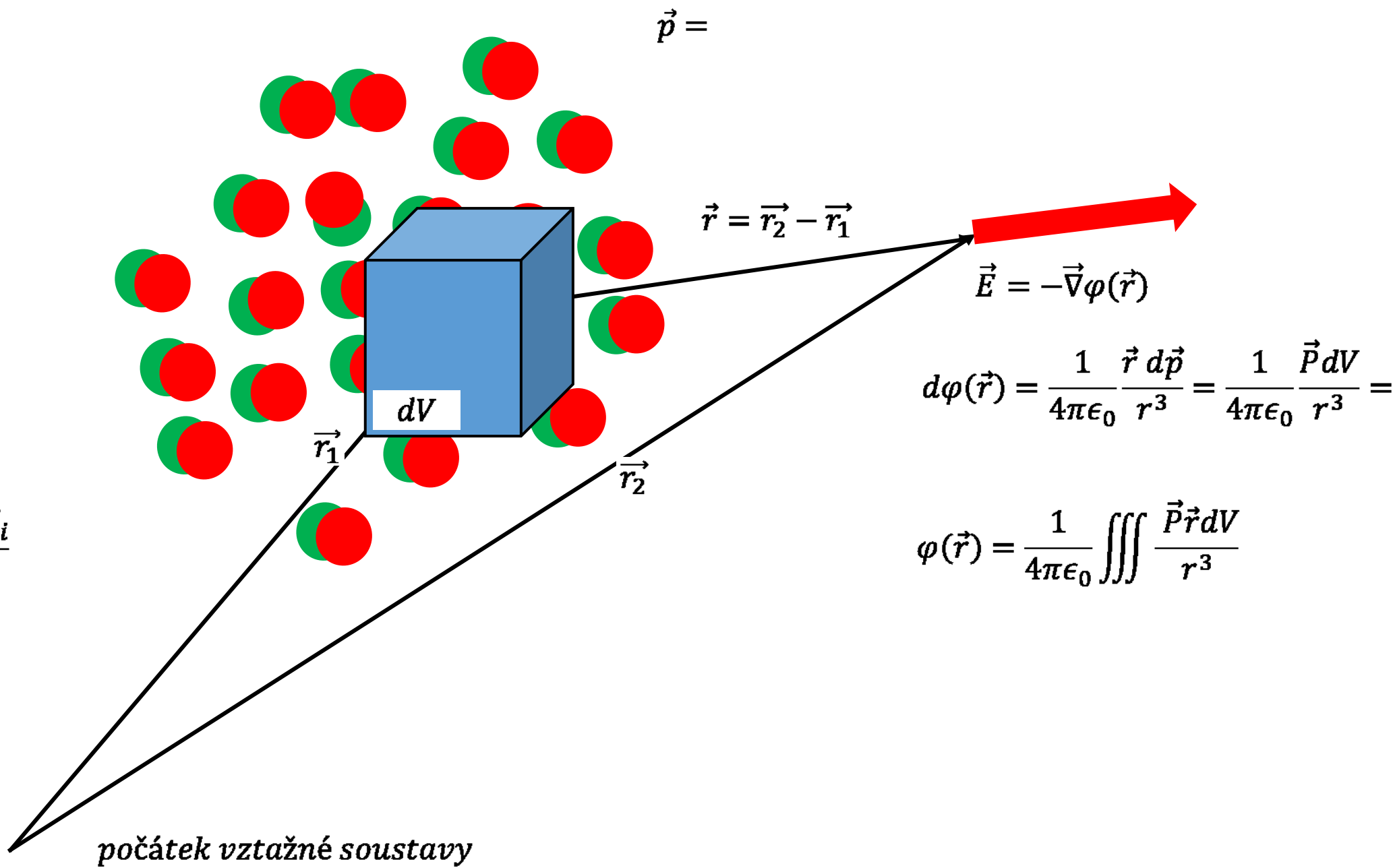
$$\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r^3} = -3 \frac{\vec{r}}{r^5}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{\vec{r} \vec{p}}{r^3} \right) = \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} + (\vec{r}\vec{p}) \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r^3} = \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} - \frac{3(\vec{r}\vec{p})\vec{r}}{r^5}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3(\vec{r}\vec{p})\vec{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} \right)$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r}$$



Jaké je elektrické pole **uvnitř**?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

$$\vec{E}^+ = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r^+)}{r^{+3}} \vec{r}^+ \quad \vec{E}^- = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r^-)}{r^{-3}} \vec{r}^-$$

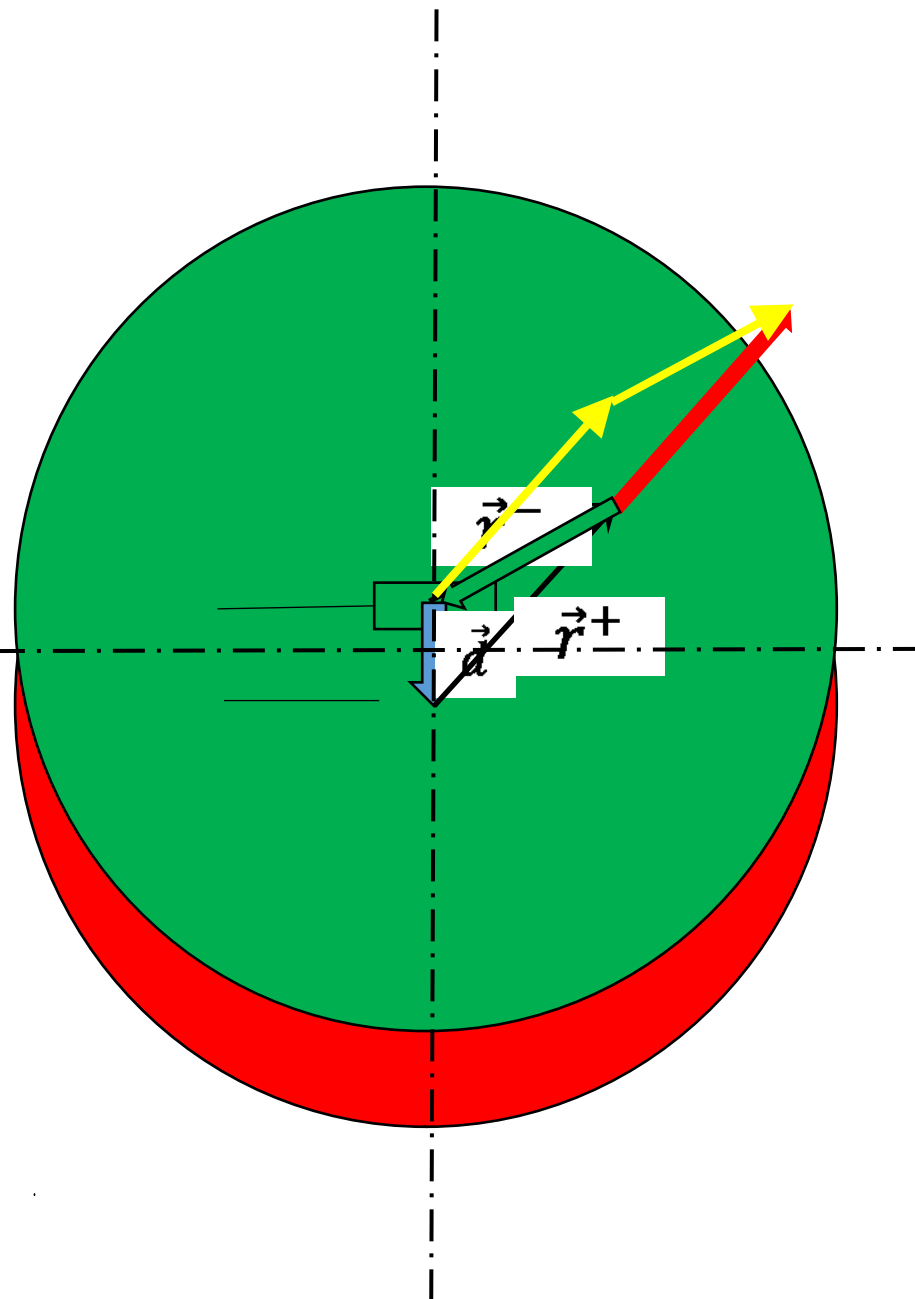
$$Q(r) = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r)}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{r^2} = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{r}^+ \equiv \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r}^- = \vec{d} + \vec{r}^+$$

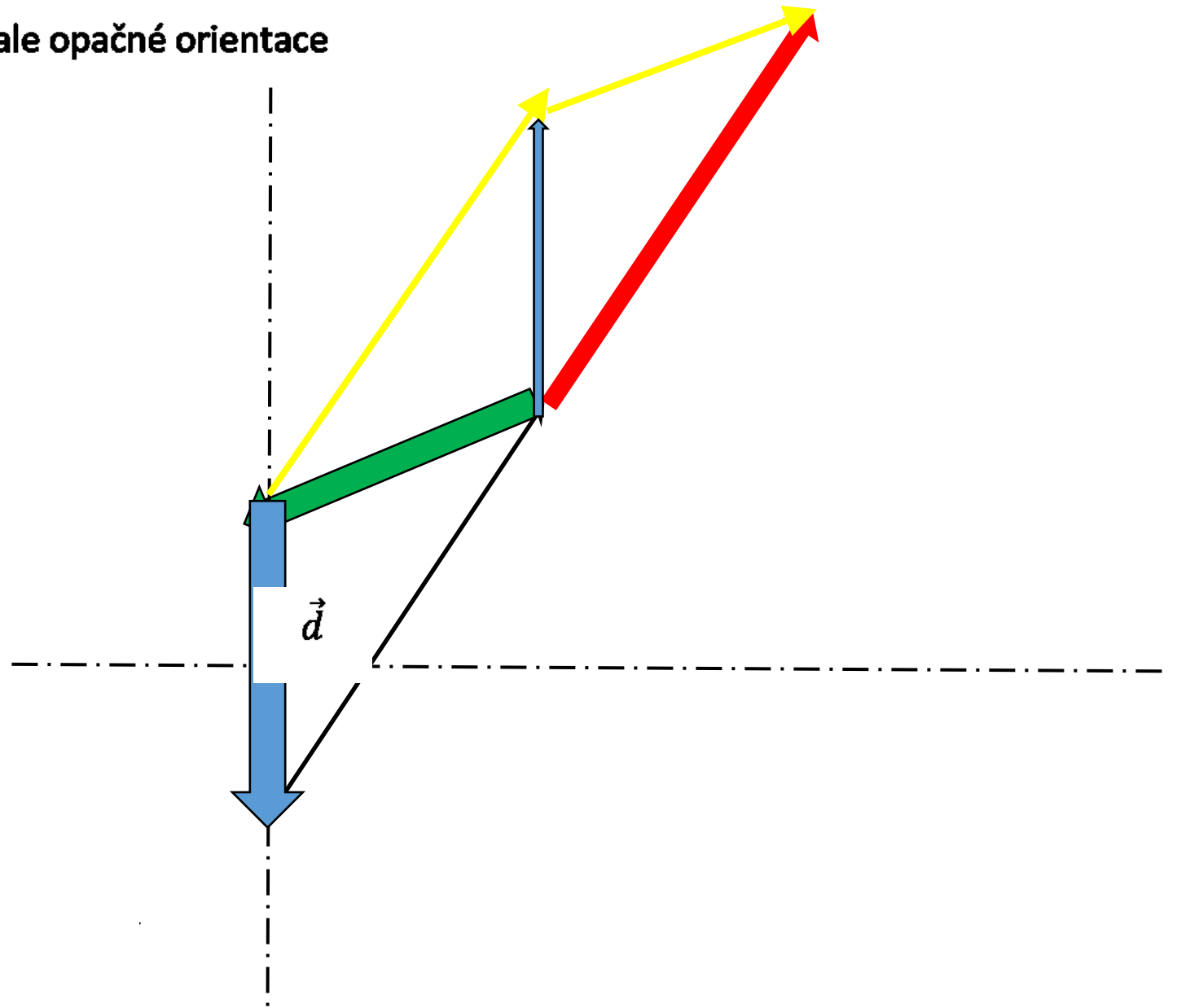
$$\vec{d} = \vec{r}^- + (-\vec{r}^+)$$



Jaké je elektrické pole **uvnitř**?

Superpozice dvou polí od nábojů stejné velikosti, ale opačné orientace posunutých o \vec{d} .

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(r)}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{r^2} = \frac{r}{3\epsilon_0}$$



$$\vec{E} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \text{grad} \frac{1}{r} \quad c = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{grad} \frac{1}{r} = \vec{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{r} + \vec{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{r} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

$$-E_x = c \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}} = -c \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} ((x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2)}{2 ((x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2)^{(3/2)}}$$

$$-E_x = -c \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x_2 - x_1)}{((x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2)^{(3/2)}} = -c \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{((x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2)^{(3/2)}}$$

$$-E_x = -c \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r^3}$$

$$\cdot E_x = -c \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r}$$

$$\cdot E_y = -c \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{r}$$

$$\cdot E_z = -c \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{e}_x + E_y \vec{e}_y + E_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$-E_x = -c \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r}$$

$$-E_y = -c \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{r}$$

$$-E_z = -c \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{r^3} = c \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = c \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\vec{e}_x \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{r} + \vec{e}_y \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{r} + \vec{e}_z \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{r} \right) = c \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \frac{\vec{P}\vec{r}dV}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint \vec{P} \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}_1} \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} dV$$