

Für die Multipolentwicklung in Kugelkoordinaten gilt laut Vorlesung:

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{L=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-L}^L \frac{4\pi}{2L+1} \frac{q_{Lm}}{r^{L+1}} Y_{Lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\text{Mit: } q_{Lm} = \int d^3r \rho(\vec{r}) r^L Y_{Lm}^*(\theta', \varphi')$$

Die zwei Ringe dieses Problems sind offensichtlich rotationsymmetrisch zur z-Achse, weshalb man $m=0$ wählen darf. ✓

Die gegebene Ladungsdichte lautet:

$$\rho(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\delta(r - \sqrt{R^2 + a^2})}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} \left[\frac{q_1}{2\pi R} \delta(\theta - \arctan(\frac{R}{a})) + \frac{q_2}{2\pi R} \delta(\theta - (\pi - \arctan(\frac{R}{a}))) \right]$$

Die Kugelflächenfunktionen sind aus der Vorlesung bekannt:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \vartheta \quad \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{00} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \rho(r') \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} r'^2 \sin \theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \rho(r') r'^2 \sin \theta' dr' d\theta' \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{R^2 + a^2}} r'^2 \Big|_{r'=\sqrt{R^2+a^2}} \left[\frac{q_1}{2\pi R} \sin \theta' \Big|_{\theta'=\arctan(\frac{R}{a})} + \frac{q_2}{2\pi R} \sin \theta' \Big|_{\theta'=\pi - \arctan(\frac{R}{a})} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{R^2 + a^2} \left[\frac{q_1}{2\pi R} \frac{R}{a \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{a^2} + 1}} + \frac{q_2}{2\pi R} \frac{R}{a \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{a^2} + 1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{10} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \rho(r') \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta' r'^2 \sin \theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi' \\ &= \sqrt{3\pi} (R^2 + a^2) \left[\frac{q_1}{2\pi R} \sin \theta' \cos \theta' \Big|_{\theta'=\arctan(\frac{R}{a})} + \frac{q_2}{2\pi R} \sin \theta' \cos \theta' \Big|_{\theta'=\pi - \arctan(\frac{R}{a})} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{3\pi} (R^2 + a^2) \left[\frac{q_1}{2\pi} \frac{a}{(R^2 + a^2)} - \frac{q_2}{2\pi} \frac{a}{(R^2 + a^2)} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} (q_1 - q_2) a \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
q_{20} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \rho(r') \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\theta' - 1) r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi' \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty \rho(r') \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\theta') r'^4 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi' - \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (q_1 + q_2) (R^2 + a^2) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (R^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[q_1 a^2 (a^2 + R^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + q_2 a^2 (a^2 + R^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (q_1 + q_2) (R^2 + a^2) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (q_1 + q_2) \left[3a^2 - (R^2 + a^2) \right] \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2 \cdot 12} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \frac{1}{r\epsilon_0} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} a (q_1 - q_2) \frac{1}{3r\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta \\
&\quad + \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (q_1 + q_2) \left[3a^2 - (R^2 + a^2) \right] \frac{1}{5r^3\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (\cos^2\theta - 1) \\
&= \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi r\epsilon_0} + \frac{(q_1 - q_2) a}{4\pi r^2\epsilon_0} \cos\theta + \frac{(q_1 + q_2) [3a^2 - (R^2 + a^2)]}{16\pi r^3\epsilon_0} (\cos^2\theta - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

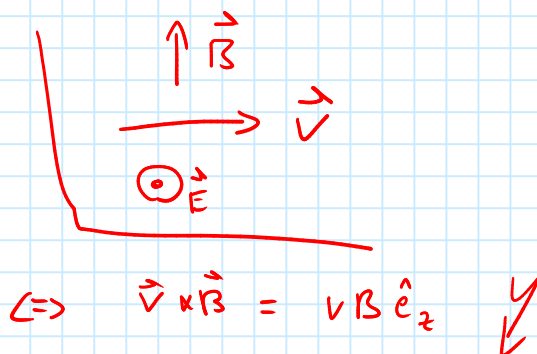
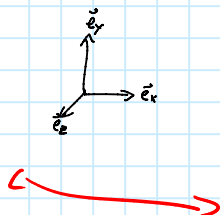
Für $q_1 = q_2$ verschwindet $q_1 - q_2 \Rightarrow q_{10} = 0 \quad \checkmark$
" $q_1 = -q_2$ " $q_1 + q_2 \Rightarrow q_{00} = q_{20} = 0 \quad \checkmark$

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$$\vec{v} = v \hat{e}_x$$

$$\vec{B} = B \hat{e}_y$$

$$\vec{E} = E \hat{e}_z$$



entweder $\vec{E}$
oder $\vec{B}$
muss umgekehrt
ausgerichtet
sein.

(-5)

ohne Ablenkung gilt:

$$\vec{F}_L + \vec{F}_E = 0$$

$$|\vec{F}_L| = |\vec{F}_E|$$

$$|q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}| = |q \vec{E}|$$

$$qvB = qE$$

$$v = \frac{E}{B} \quad \checkmark$$

b) $\vec{F}_L + \vec{F}_E = 0$

$$|\vec{F}_L| = |\vec{F}_E|$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} = qvB$$

$$\frac{q}{m} = \frac{v}{RB}$$

$$\frac{q}{m} = \frac{E}{RB^2} \quad \checkmark$$

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liege die Platte in der xy Ebene mit Mittelpunkt in $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

und drehen sich gegen den Uhrzeigersinn $\vec{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{j} = \rho \cdot \vec{v} = \sigma \delta(z) \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \sigma \delta(z) \omega r \hat{e}_\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow j(r)|_{z=0} = \sigma \omega r \quad \checkmark$$

b) $\rho(r, \theta) = \frac{3Q}{4\pi R^3} \Theta(R-r)$

$$\vec{j}(\theta) = \rho \cdot \vec{v} = \rho \cdot \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{j}(r, \theta) = \rho \omega r \sin \theta \hat{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{j}(r, \theta) = \sin \theta \frac{3Q\omega r}{4\pi R^3} \Theta(R-r) \hat{e}_\phi \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\vec{j} = [I n_1 \delta(r-a) - I n_2 \delta(r-b)] \vec{e}_\varphi$$

Das B Feld wird immer rotations-symmetrisch

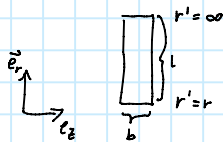
um die z Achse sein: $\vec{B} = \vec{B}(r, z)$

Und translations-symmetrisch bzgl. der z-Achse $\vec{B} = \vec{B}(r)$

Das $\vec{B}$ Feld hat nur $\vec{e}_z$ Komponente

$$\vec{B} = B(r) \vec{e}_z \quad \checkmark$$

Sei C ein Rechteck:



$$\oint_C \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_C \vec{j} d\vec{f}$$

$$B|_{r=r} b + \underbrace{2B(r)l \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{e}_z}_{=0} + \underbrace{B|_{r=\infty} b}_{=0} = \mu_0 b I (n_1 - n_2)$$

$$B(r) = \mu_0 I (n_1 - n_2) \quad \checkmark$$

b) gleiches Verfahren für zwischen den beiden Spulen

$$\oint_C \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_C \vec{j} d\vec{f}$$

$$B(r) b = -\mu_0 b I n_2$$

$$B(r) = -\mu_0 I n_2 \quad \checkmark$$

c)

$$\oint_C \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_C \vec{j} d\vec{f}$$

$$B(r) b = 0$$

$$B(r) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$