

(3) [A]

$$(1) \int E ds = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int dq$$

$$\therefore E_r = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

($0 < r < a$) $z \neq 0$.

$$q = -q \times \frac{V}{a^3}$$

$$\frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{r^3}{a^3} = \frac{-qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

($r > a$) $z \neq 0$

$$\frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\vec{p} = qd$$

(2) 777 轴子 $\epsilon - x$ 轴 $\vec{p} = qd$ ϵ E_{ext} 的 轴 子 轴 子

$$\vec{E}_{ext} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{4\pi a^3 \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_{ext}}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 4\pi a^3 \epsilon_0$$

(3)

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

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - \frac{d}{2})^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + \frac{d}{2})^2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \epsilon d + \frac{d^2}{4}}{R^2}$$

$$R \gg a \gg d \quad \text{所以}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{4} \approx 0 \quad \text{所以}$$

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - dz}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + dz}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left[\left(1 - \frac{dz}{R^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left(1 + \frac{dz}{R^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left[\left(1 + \frac{dz}{2R^2}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{dz}{2R^2}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \frac{dz}{R^2}$$

$$z = R \cos \theta \quad \text{所以}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} d R \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{qd}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \theta$$

$$(4) \vec{p} \perp \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_p \quad r\theta = r \quad \theta = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\vec{E}_p = -\nabla\phi_p = -\nabla \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cdot r}{r^3} \right]$$

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

電場電位

p 平行於成命 $\theta = 0$

$$\vec{E}_p \cdot p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3(p \cdot r)^2}{r^5} - \frac{p^2}{r^3} \right) = 0$$

$$p \cdot r = pr \cos\theta,$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(5) \text{ 微小電場 } dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$\text{中心之電場: } r = b$$

$$dq = \sigma \cdot dr \cdot r d\theta \cdot r \sin\theta d\phi$$

$$= \sigma r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$