

$V = V_0 + V + \dots$

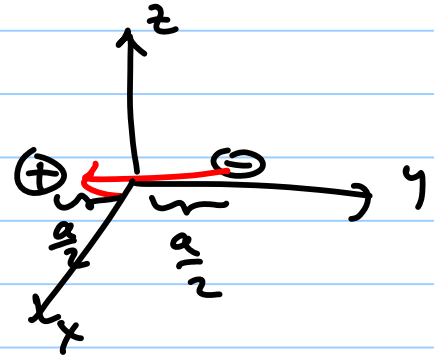
↑ monopole ↑ dipole

use dipole approx

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

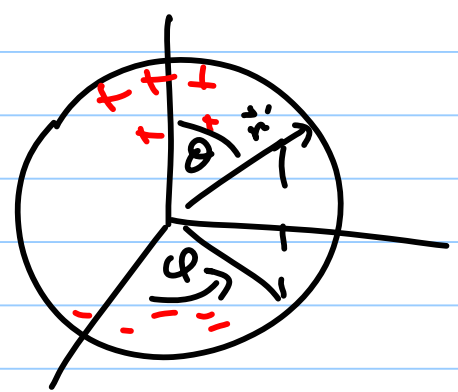
$\vec{p} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i$

$\vec{p} = q_0 \frac{a}{2} \hat{z} - q_0 \left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) \hat{z} = q_0 a \hat{z}$



$\vec{p} = q_0 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \hat{y} - q_0 \left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) \hat{y}$
 $= -q_0 a \hat{y}$

$\vec{p} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i \rightarrow \int \vec{r}' dq = \int \vec{r}' (\rho \vec{r}') d\tau'$



$\sigma = k \cos \theta$

$\vec{p} = ?$

$\vec{r}' = R \hat{r}'$
 $\sigma = k \cos \theta'$

$\rho = \sigma \delta(r' - R)$

$$d\tau = r'^2 \sin\theta' d\theta' d\phi' dr'$$

$$\vec{P} = \iiint_0^{\infty} R \hat{r}' \sigma \delta(r'-R) r'^2 \sin\theta' d\theta' d\phi' dr'$$

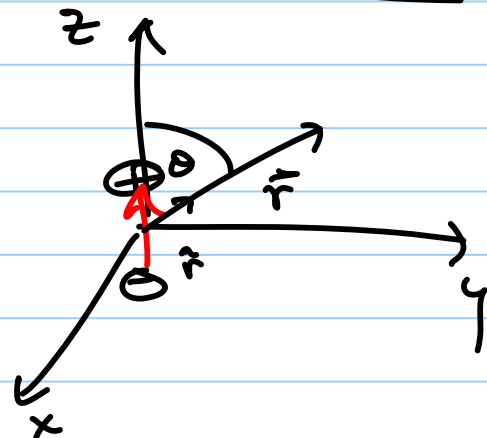
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} R \hat{r}' \sigma R^2 \sin\theta' d\theta' d\phi'$$

$$\left(\sin\theta' \cos\phi' \hat{x} + \sin\theta' \sin\phi' \hat{y} + \cos\theta' \hat{z} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} R \sin\theta' \cos\phi' \hat{x} \sigma R^2 \sin\theta' d\theta' d\phi' \quad \hat{x} \text{ part}$$

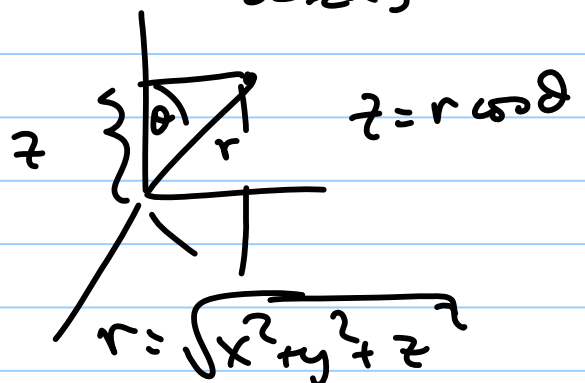
= const

$$V = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad \text{approx}$$



$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V \quad \text{find } \vec{E} \text{ in cartesian coords}$$

$$V = \frac{P |\hat{r}| \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$



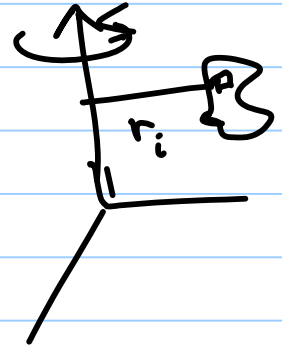
$$V = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \frac{z}{r^2} = \frac{Pz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{Pz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\hat{x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \hat{y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \hat{z} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

moments

- moment of $I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$

$\rightarrow \int r^2 dm$
 " $\rho d\tau$



I depends on location of axis of rotation