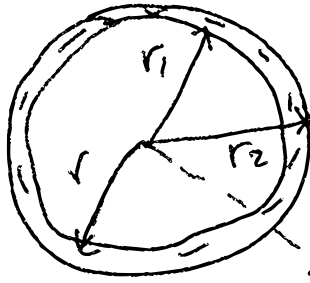


93.24



a) $r > r_2$

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

b) $r_1 < r < r_2$

Βρίσκουμε $\rho \in$ το όμοιο φορτίο είναι $\rho = \frac{Q}{V} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4\pi}{3}(r_2^3 - r_1^3)}$

$$\frac{dq}{dv} = \frac{Q}{V} = \rho \Rightarrow dq = \rho \cdot dv$$

$$dv = \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - r_1^3)$$

$$dq = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(r_2^3 - r_1^3)}$$

$$dq = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(r_2^3 - r_1^3)} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - r_1^3)$$

$$dq = \frac{Q \cdot (r^3 - r_1^3)}{r_2^3 - r_1^3}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{dq}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q \cdot (r^3 - r_1^3)}{\epsilon_0 r_2^3 - r_1^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{r^3 - r_1^3}{r_2^3 - r_1^3}$$

Av V_2 éiva, para $r = r_2$.

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$V = V_2 - \int_{r_2}^r E \cdot dr \Rightarrow$$

$$V = V_2 - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r_2^3 - r_1^3)} \int_{r_2}^r \left(r - \frac{r_1^3}{r_2^3} \right) dr$$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r_2^3 - r_1^3)} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r_1^3}{r_2^3} r \right]_{r_2}^r$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r_2^3 - r_1^3} \cdot \left[\frac{3r_2^2}{2} - \frac{r_2^2}{2} - \frac{r_1^3}{r} \right]$$

r) Στο εσωτερικό του φλοιού
 $\omega \epsilon = 0$ για $r < r_1$

άρα για την επιφάνεια με $r = r_1$
 έχουμε για το δυναμικό

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r_2^3 - r_1^3} \cdot \left[\frac{3r_2^2}{2} - \frac{r_1^2}{2} - \frac{r_1^3}{r_1} \right]$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r_2^3 - r_1^3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (r_2^2 - r_1^2) \Rightarrow$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \cdot (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

δ) $r = r_1$ και $r = r_2$

$$r = r_1$$

$$V = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$V = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{(r_2^3 - r_1^3)}{r_2}$$