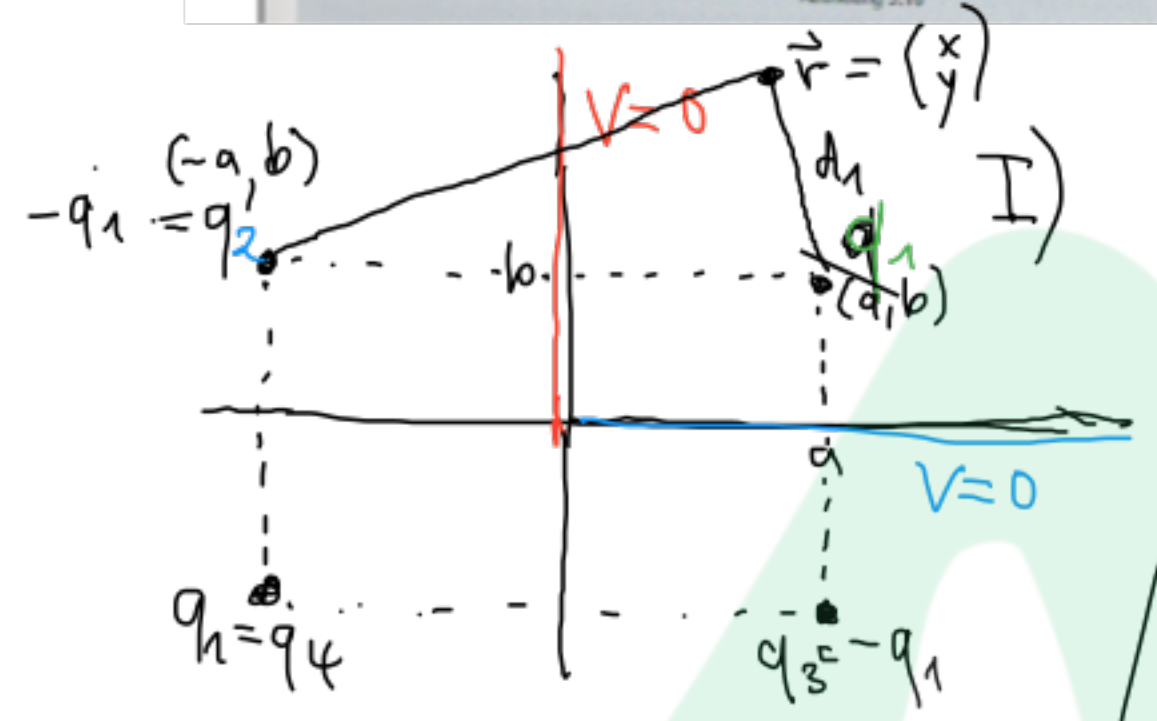


(x_1, y_1)
 $d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
 (x_2, y_2)



$$V(\vec{r}) = V\left(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = d_1} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-q_1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y-b)^2} = d_2} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_3}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_4}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2}}$$

$$V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + (y-b)^2}} + \frac{-q_1}{\sqrt{a^2 + (y-b)^2}} + \frac{q_3}{\sqrt{a^2 + (y+b)^2}} + \frac{q_4}{\sqrt{a^2 + (y+b)^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$V\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + b^2}} + \frac{-q_1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + b^2}} + \frac{q_3}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + b^2}} + \frac{q_4}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + b^2}} \right) = 0$$

$V\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$
 Im $G = \{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \}$
 V löst $\Delta V(\vec{r}) = \frac{q_1}{\epsilon_0} \delta(\vec{r} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}) = \frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$
 mit der Randbedingung
 $V\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0, V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}|}$$

löst $\Delta V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_i q_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$