EL- MONTENE I ESMO	
Cristina Gómez Navarro	cristina.gomez@vam.es
sparciales a lo largo	del cuatrimestre 7>40% NT)
Examen final	60% NT (NT)
Ejerazios en clase t	Prácticas 75% NP (NP)
NOTA FINAL = 60% NT + 40% NP	
- Electrostático (interacción que cargos inmóviles	
- leges del electromagnetismo	

eges CCC

yector= (ux, ug, u=, - w dulo de un vector:  $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \alpha y^2 + \alpha z^2}$ odemos representar un vector cualquiera con su ulo y el vector unitario en la dirección del ctor:  $V = |V| \cdot |V| = 1$ Suma y resta de vectores (ay, az) + (bx, by, bz) = (ax + bx, ay + by, az + bz) -Roducto escalar de un vector.  $n\vec{V} = n(ax, ay, az) = (nax, nay, naz)$ ?aducto escalar de dos vectores 元员=12161.cosg (resultado: escalar; un nº) \* et producto escalar de dos vectores perpendiculares es ero, ya que cos 90° = 0. Si à 1 b = 0 2.6 = axbx + ayby + azbz cero, ya que cos 90° = 0. roducto vectorial de dos vectores  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ ax & ay & az \\ bx & bu & ba \end{vmatrix}$ = (ax, ay, az) = (bx, by, ba)  $x \overrightarrow{b} = (ayb_z - azb_y, a_zb_x - axb_z, axb_y - ayb_x)$ 

$$\arccos \frac{-7}{\sqrt{410.15}} = 99^{\circ}$$

ictores 
$$\frac{2+j}{2}$$
 y  $\frac{j+k}{5}$ 

calculations 
$$\vec{V}$$
 ortogonal:  $\vec{V} = (1,1,0) \times (0,1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (1,-1,1)$ 

$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{|\vec{V}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} \left( 1, -1, 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( 1, -1, 1 \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) > 0 & \text{f crece} \\ f'(x_0) > 0 & \text{f decrece} \\ f'(x_0) = 0 & \text{puede ser} \\ \text{máximo o mínimo.} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x_0) > 0$$
 f crece  
 $f'(x_0) < 0$  f decrece  
 $f'(x_0) = 0$  puede ser  
máximo o mínimo.

Si 
$$g(x) = f'(x)$$
  $\longrightarrow \int g(x) dx = f(x) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \Delta x_i$   
suma de elementos infinitesimales

ADIENTE DE UNA 
$$f$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$\left( \oint_{\varepsilon} = \int \vec{\varepsilon} \cdot d\vec{s} \right)$$

Lemplos gradiente de 
$$\sqrt{(x_1y_1)^2} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
; calcular su gradiente:  

$$\sqrt{h} = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right) = \left(2x + 0 + 0, 0 + 2y + 0, 0 + 0 + 2z\right) = \left(2x, 2y_1, 2z\right)$$

$$a(x,y,z) = \operatorname{Sen}(x+y+z) + x^{2}y^{3}, \quad \operatorname{calcular} \quad \text{su gradiente:}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} a = \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial a}{\partial z}\right) = \left(\cos(x+y+z) + y^{3}2x, \cos(x+y+z) + x^{2}3y^{2}, \cos(x+y+z)\right)$$

- Ejemplos cálculos de flujos:

Calcular el flujo de 
$$\vec{E} = (3y^2, 5, 2)$$
 a través de la superficie:

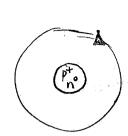
 $\phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int (3y^2, 5, 2)(bdy, 0, 0) = \int_{y=0}^{y=a} \frac{3b \cdot y^2}{y^2} dy = \frac{3b \cdot y^2}{y^2} dy$ 

$$W_{\eta_{2}} = -\frac{1}{\mu mg} - Ur d\vec{r} = -\mu mg \int_{A}^{\infty} (-1,7,0)(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2},0) ds = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1,-1,0) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1,-1,0)) ds$$

$$-\mu mg \int_{A}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{2} ds - \frac{1}{2} ds = -\mu mg \int_{A}^{\infty} -1 ds = \mu mg \int_{C}^{\infty} -\mu mg \int_{C}^{\infty} -1 ds = \mu mg \int_{C}^{\infty}$$

# TEMA 2 CAMPO ELECTROSTATICO EN EL VACIO

ELECTRICA CARGA



$$\frac{\text{CTRICH}}{q^e = q^p}$$
  $\left(\frac{q^e = -1^{1}6.10^{-19} \text{ C}}{q_p = 1^{1}6.10^{-19} \text{ C}}\right)$ 

ENTRE DOS CARGAS FUERZA DE INTERACCION

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi E_0}, \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi E_0}, \frac{q_1 q_2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{12} = K \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot \widehat{u}_{r_{12}}$$

$$\widehat{u}_{r_{12}} = -\widehat{u}_{r_{21}}$$

$$\frac{q_1q_2}{r^2} \begin{cases} q^+q^+ & \text{se repelen} \\ q^-q^- & \text{se repelen} \\ q^+q^- & \text{se atraen} \end{cases}$$

$$K = constante$$
 de Coulomb =  $9.10^9 \frac{N.m^2}{C^2}$   
 $E_0 = permitividad$  eléctrica del vacio =

$$= 8^{1}85.10^{-12} F/m$$

DE CARGAS UNA CARGA q. DE UN CONJUNTO FUERZA TOTAL SOBRE

## NÚMERO TOTAL N

$$\overrightarrow{F_{\text{TOTAL}}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \overrightarrow{F_{ji}} = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{V_{ij}^2} \overrightarrow{U}_{i}$$

$$\overrightarrow{j \neq i}$$

$$\overrightarrow{j \neq i}$$

$$(2,2)$$
  $q_0 = 20nC$ 
 $(2,0)$   $\times$ 

$$\overrightarrow{\overline{F_{q_0}}} = \overrightarrow{F_{q_1q_0}} + \overrightarrow{F_{q_2q_0}} =$$

$$= K \frac{q_1 q_0}{V_{10}^2} \hat{U}_{r_{10}} + K \frac{q_2 q_0}{V_{20}^2} \hat{U}_{r_{20}}$$

$$\frac{V_{10} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}}{V_{10}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\overline{F}_{q_0} = Kq_0 \left( \frac{q_1}{V_{10}^2} \hat{U}_{r_{10}} + \frac{q_2}{V_{20}^2} \hat{U}_{r_{20}} \right) =$$

$$=9.10^{9} \frac{N.m^{2}}{c^{2}} \cdot 20.10^{9} C \left( \frac{25.10^{-9} C}{(2\sqrt{z})^{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \frac{-15.10^{-9} C}{2^{2}} \left( 0.1 \right) \right) =$$

$$= \left(3'97.10^{-7}, -2'77.10^{-7}\right) N$$

#### CAMPO ELÉCTRICO

· Campo electrico que crea una carga puntval qua su alrededor.

$$\overrightarrow{E} = K \frac{q_1}{Y_{1p}} \widehat{U}_{1p} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{E} = K \frac{q_1}{Y^2} \widehat{U}_r$$

• Campo creado por N cargas
$$\overrightarrow{E_{Tp}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overrightarrow{E}_{ip} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{K.4i}{V_{ip}^2} \widehat{U}_{ip}$$

LINEAS DE CAMPO

d 
$$\vec{F}_e$$
 son conservativas?  $\vec{F}_e = -\nabla U$   
si  $\vec{F}_e$  es conservativa  $\Rightarrow \exists U$   $U = energia$  potencial electroestátic

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{U}_r$$

$$M = - \int F dr = \int K \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{U}_r dr^2 = - K q_1 q_2 \int \frac{\hat{U}_r dr^2}{r^2} = - K q_1 q_2 \int \frac{dr}{r^2} = \left[ \frac{- k q_1 q_2}{- r} \right]_{V_R}^{V_R}$$

$$= \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r} - \frac{K q_1 q_2}{r_{ref}}$$

Si 
$$r_{ref} = \infty \implies \Delta U = \frac{K4.42}{-r}$$

L= K9192 Energia potencial electroestatica almacenada en un sistema de 2 cargas puntuales 9, y 92 que se encuentran a una distancia r.

$$\vec{F} = \frac{K q_1 q_2}{V_{12}^2} \hat{u}_{12} \qquad \qquad U = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \qquad \qquad U_{12} = \frac{K q_1 q_2}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{K4}{V^2} \vec{U}_V \qquad V = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \qquad V = \frac{K4}{V} \qquad (potencial electroestatico)$$

creado por una carga q en cualquier pto del espacio

#### RESUMEN

FUERRAS ENTRE 2 CARGAS

$$F_{42} = K - \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{42}} \hat{U}_{V_{12}}$$

$$\overline{N}$$

CAMPO CREADO POR UNA CAIZGA en un pto P. a una distancia P de q.

$$\vec{E} = K \cdot \frac{9}{\gamma^2} \hat{U}_r$$



ENERGÍA PUTENCIAL ELECTROSTÁTICA

LHACENADA EN UN SISTEMA DE

2 CARGAS

POTENCIAL ELECTROESTÁTICO CREADO POR UNA CARGA

$$V = k \frac{q}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{J}{c} = \frac{N.m}{c}$$

Energia acumulada en un sistema de N cargas

F= 4. E

$$U = \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ j < i}} K \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ r_{ij}}} K \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

NISTRIBULIONES

$$3D \cdot \beta = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{dq}{dV} \quad \frac{c}{m^3}$$

$$2D! \ \nabla = \frac{Q}{S} = \frac{dq}{ds} \frac{e}{m^2}$$

$$40: \lambda = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{dq}{dl} \frac{c}{m}$$

$$\lambda cte = \frac{dq}{dl} \Rightarrow d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \cdot \hat{U}r \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \cdot \hat{U}r$$

FLUTO Y TEOREMA DE GAUSS

$$\phi_s = \text{Densidad}$$
 de campo a través de una superficie

 $\phi_s = \text{Densidad}$  de campo a través de una superficie

 $\phi_s = \int_s ds = E \cdot ds \cdot \cos\theta = E \cdot ds$ 
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 $\phi$ 

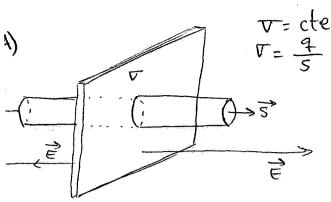
#) Si el campo es creado por un gos -

$$\varphi_s = \int_{S} E ds = E \varphi ds = \frac{4}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{9}{\epsilon_0}$$
 $\varphi_s = \int_{S} E ds = E \varphi ds = \frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{9}{\epsilon_0}$ 

VARIAS CARGAS:  $\frac{9i}{50}$ 

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} ds = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} E \cdot ds = \int$$

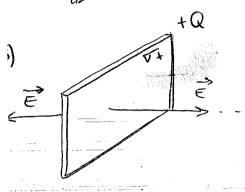
- a) 9 DISTRIBUIDA UNIFORMEMENTE EN UN PLANO
- b) DOS PLANOS CON CARGAS IGUALES Y OPUESTAS

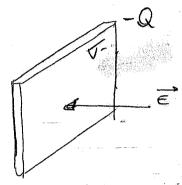


$$\oint_{E} E.S + E.S = 2ES =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\nabla S}{E_{0}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E = \frac{\nabla}{2E_{0}}}$$





$$E = 2. \frac{\nabla}{2\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$E = \frac{\nabla}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\nabla}{\varepsilon_0}$$

-  $\vec{E}$  CREADO POR ESFERA CONDUCTORA UNIFORMEMENTE CARGADA.  $P cte = \frac{dq}{dt}$  V = a

$$\oint cte = \frac{Gt}{dv} \qquad r = a$$

$$\phi = \int_{s}^{E \cdot ds} = E \int_{s}^{ds} ds = E + \pi r^{2} = \frac{Q}{E_{0}} \Rightarrow P$$

Si rea, E=0 si Q está en la superficie de la esfera.

$$\frac{Q'}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} ; r < a$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q'}{4\pi r^2 \mathcal{E}_0} = \frac{Q \cdot r^3 / a^3}{4\pi r^2 \mathcal{E}_0} \Rightarrow \boxed{E = \frac{Q \cdot r}{4\pi r^2 \mathcal{E}_0} a^3}$$

HILO / CILINDRO

 $\lambda = \frac{4}{1}$ 

$$\left[ \overrightarrow{r} \ge \alpha \right] \\
 \in (2\pi rL) = \frac{\lambda L}{\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow \left[ \varepsilon = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \right]$$

E=0 si considero que la carga está uniformemente distribuida 9= 2L

$$\frac{q'}{\pi r^2 L} = \frac{q}{\pi r^2 L} \Rightarrow q' = \frac{\lambda L r^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow E(2\pi r L) = \frac{q'}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \lambda r$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{ql}{\varepsilon_0 2\pi r L} = \frac{\lambda L r^2}{\varepsilon_0 2\pi r L a^2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} E = \frac{\lambda r}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 a^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

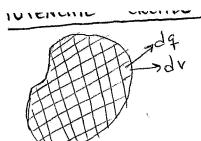
### RESUMEN

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int_{\text{vol}} K \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{U}_r$$

$$E = \frac{\nabla}{2\varepsilon_0}$$
;  $E = \frac{2\kappa\lambda}{R}$ 

$$\oint_{\text{neto}} = \frac{\sum q_{\text{in}}t}{\epsilon_{\text{o}}}$$

$$\frac{T^{2} \text{ Gauss}}{\Phi} = \frac{\sum q_{int}}{\varepsilon_{0}}; \qquad \int \vec{\epsilon} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\sum q_{int}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$



$$V = \int k \frac{dq}{r} \quad \vec{o} \quad V = -\int \vec{\epsilon} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

- Potencial creado por un anillo de carga en su eje
$$V = \left( \frac{dq}{r} - K \right) \frac{dq}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = V$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \int dq \Rightarrow V = \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \cdot q$$

-V creado por un plano de carga 
$$\infty$$
.

$$E = \frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = \frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E_0} = -\frac{\nabla}{2E$$

V=- 
$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int (\frac{\nabla}{2E_0}, 0, 0) (dx, dy, dz) =$$

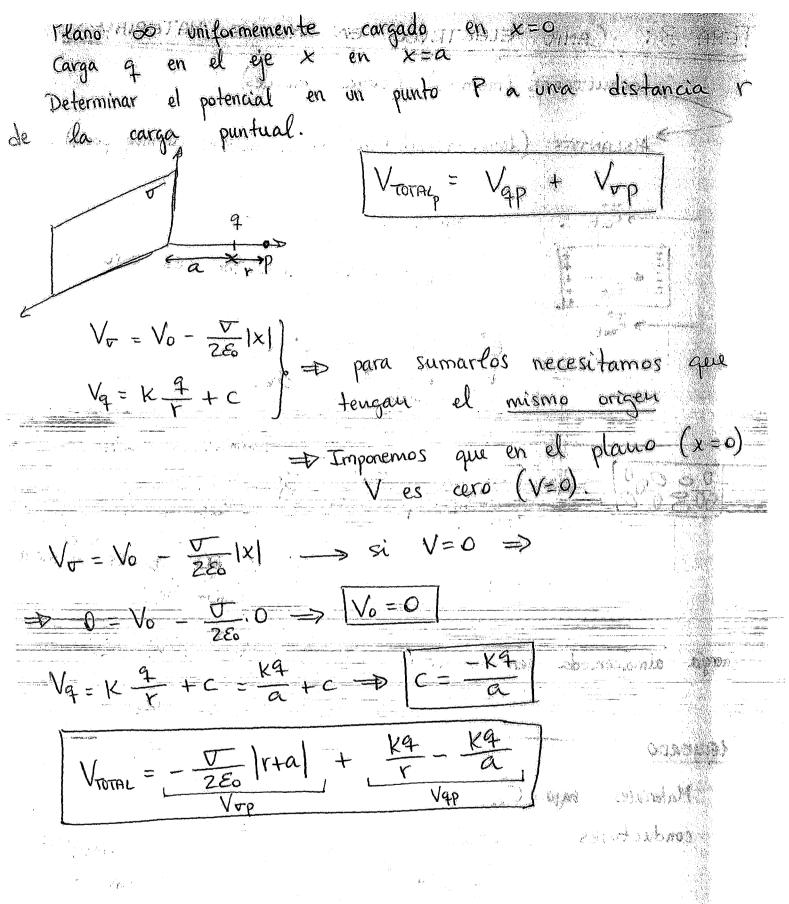
$$= -\int \frac{\nabla}{2E_0} dx = \frac{-\nabla}{2E_0} \int dx \Rightarrow$$

$$V = \frac{-\nabla}{2\mathcal{E}_0} \times + C$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{\nabla} V$$

En el plano: 
$$x = 0 \rightarrow V = V_0$$

$$V = \frac{-\nabla}{2\varepsilon_0} \times + V_0$$



Was Chick Care