Vázguez Blancas César Said Edercicio 1: la distancia entre los puntos del espacio esta expresada mediante el campo o función escalar $D(r^{2}) = D(x|y|z) = ((x-x_{1})^{2} + (y-y_{1})^{2} + (z-z_{1})^{2})^{1/2}$ a) Determinar la distanna en coordenadas cilindricas y espetricas Coordenadas cilindicas Equivalencias para X, y y Z Equivalencas para \$1,91,21 X = P cos y X1 = P1 cos 41 y = P sen & 91 = P1 sen 9, 71 = 71 2 = 2 Sustituimos los valores en Dír) D(P, y, z) = ((Pcosy - P1cosy) + (Pseny - P1seny) + (z - 71))/2 Copidrada, Esférias: Equivalences para x, y, t Eguralerias paa X1, 41/21 x = r sen A cos 9 X1 = ry sen 0, cos 91 y 1 = r, sen O1 sen y1 y = v scno son 9 21= r1 cos A1 Z = V cosA Sustituimos los valores en D(r) D(r, 0, y)= ((rsen 0 cosy - r1 sen 0, cos 91) + (rsen 0 sen 9 - r1 sen 0, sen 91) + (r.cos A - r1cos θ1)

[a) $D(p_1g_1z) = ((P\cos y - P_1\cos y_1)^2 + (P_2\cos y - P_1\cos y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2)^{1/2}$ $D(r_1g_1g_1) = ((r_2\cos g_1)^2 - r_1\sin g_1\cos y_1)^2 + (r_2\cos g_2)^2 + (r_2\cos g_1)^2 + (r_2\cos g_1)^2 + (r_2\cos g_1)^2$ $+ (r_2\cos g_1) + (r_2\cos g_1)$ 1 1/2 Vázquez Blonias Cosar Said

6) Si los puntos coordenados son:

moutiar que la distancia es la misma en los 3 sistemas

Coordenados

$$\vec{v} = (1, 3, 3)$$

 $\times y = z$

$$\vec{v} = (1, 3, 3)$$
 $\vec{v}_1 = (4, -3, 2)$
 $\times 4^2$ $\times 1$ $\times 1$ $\times 1$

solo sist tuimos las coordinados estan en cartesianas, así que x=1 x1=4 en coordinages de la función cartesiana

 $D(x,y,z) = ((x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 + (z-z_1)^2)^{1/2}$ 4=3 41=-3 z=3 21 2

Sustituimos y queda

$$D(x,y,z)=[(1-4)^2+(3-(-3)^2+(3-2)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$D(x,y,z)=((-3)^2+(3+3)^2+(1)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$D(x,y,t)=\sqrt{9+36+1}=\sqrt{46}\approx 6.78$$

Para coordinades cilindicas, dibinos hacer la conversión de las coordinades a sus respectivos variables y sustituidos en la runcion en coordinades allindicas

$$x = 1$$
 $y = 3$ $z = 3$

$$P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$x_1 = 9$$
 $y_1 = -3$ $z_1 = 2$

$$P = \int x^2 + y^2 = \int 1^2 + 3^2 = \sqrt{10} \qquad P_1 = \int x_1^2 + y_1^2 = \int 4^2 + (-3)^2 = \sqrt{25}$$

 $P_1 = 5$ (91) (-1/-3)

Sustituimos

$$D(\rho, \gamma, z) = (13.1622\cos 71.56^{\circ} - 5\cos - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622 \operatorname{sen} 71.56^{\circ} - 5 \operatorname{sen} - 36.86^{\circ})^{2} + (3.1622$$

$$D(\rho, \rho, z) = ((1 - 4)^2 + (2.99 - (-2.99)^2 + (1)^2)^{1/2}$$

Para coordenadas esfériras debemos haca la conversión de las coordenadas y sustitute en la pración esfériras

$$x = 1$$
 $y = 3$ $z = 3$
 $y = 3$ $z = 3$

$$x_1 = 4$$
 $y_1 = -3$ $z_1 = 2$
 $x_1 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} = \sqrt{y_1^2 + (-3)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{29}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{t}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3.1622}{3}\right)$$

$$P_1 = 5.3851$$

$$P_1 = 1cn^2 \left(\frac{\rho_1}{t_1}\right) = 1cn^2 \left(\frac{3}{t_2}\right)$$

$$g_1 = 68.19^{\circ}$$
 $g_1 = g_1 = -36.86^{\circ}$

Value of Bloncos Coson Soild

$$\vec{r} = (4.3589, 46.50^{\circ}, 11.56^{\circ})$$
 $\vec{r} = (5.3831, 68.19^{\circ}, -36.86^{\circ})$

For the solution of the solut

$$D(x,y,z) = \sqrt{46}$$

 $D(\rho,y,z) = \sqrt{46}$
 $D(v,\theta,y) = \sqrt{46}$

En los 3 sistemas coordinados la distancia es la muma : esta correcto el probleso

Variquez Blancas César Said El potencial electrico que genero un dipolo electrico en un punto fuera del eje simetrico esta dado por la función o como o estal · Dipolo Electrico $V(\vec{r}) = V(x,y,z) = -K\vec{P} \cdot V(\frac{1}{r}) = potential electrical$ campo escalar donde K = 1 = constante de permitividad eléctrica P= [P1, Pz, P3) es un vedoi constante llamado monarto dipolar electrico v=|v|= (x,y, =1/2 a) Determinar el compo electrio dodo por: E(r)=- TV(r)=E(x,y,z) Primeo resolvemos VIII) y seria resolver el 77 $\nabla \frac{1}{Y} = \nabla y^{-1} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right)^{1/2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^{2} + y^{3} + z^{2} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right)^{-1/2} \right)$ $= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{2}(2x)^{2}+\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)^{3}(2y)^{2}\right)+$ (- 1 (x14) 27) 312 (2 2) K $\nabla \frac{1}{v} = \left(\frac{-x}{(x^{i}+y^{i}+z^{i})^{i}} \right) \frac{-y^{-i}}{(x^{i}+y^{i}+z^{i})^{i}}$ $\nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$ Ahora lo ponomos con el producto punto del vector P $V(\vec{r}) = -k \vec{p} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{k |P| |r| \cos \theta}{r^3} = \frac{k p r \cos \theta}{r^3}$ P. r = | P| | r | cov # V(r)= k p cos 0 / K P · r 3 1 Producto Proto

Varigues Blancas Coion Said Ahora, para calcula E en triminos d (x,y, 7) deformos have las conversiones, puesto que el compo esta esento en V(r)= kp cosp Pes constante igual que k l'érminos de coordinados espéricas $\frac{Z = Y \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{K \rho^{\frac{Z}{4}}}{V} = \frac{K \rho^{\frac{Z}{4}}}{V^{\frac{Z}{4}}} = \frac{K \rho^{\frac{Z}{4}}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{1/2}}$ $= (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{1/2}$ $= (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{1/2}$ Ahora sust fumos en $E(xyz) = -\nabla V(\vec{r})$ $E \cdot E(\vec{r}) = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} g - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \left(\frac{K\rho z}{(x^{7}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{3/2}}\right)$ $E(\vec{r}) = \left(-\frac{\int \frac{k \rho^{\frac{2}{4}}}{(x^{1} + y^{1} + z^{1})^{3/2}}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \frac{k \rho^{\frac{2}{4}}}{(x^{1} + y^{1} + z^{1})^{3/2}}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \frac{k \rho^{\frac{2}{4}}}{(x^{1} + y^{1} + z^{1})^{3/2}}}{\partial z}\right)$ $E(r) = \frac{\left(0(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) + \left(\frac{3\times3+3\times y^{2}+3\times z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}}\right) + 0(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})}{((x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{5/2})^{2}} = \frac{3/7}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})} + \frac{3/7}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{5/2}} + \frac{3/7}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{5/2}}$ = 9 # (x1+y1+2)2 /x1+y1+22 + (x1+y1+21)2 /x1+g1+21

Varguer Blones (e) a Said

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - x^{2}z^{2} - y^{2}z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - 2z^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2} - z^{4}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - z^{2} + 2x^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} - z^{2} + 2x^{4} + 2x^{2}y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + y^{4} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + x^{4} + z^{4}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + z^{4}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{x^{4} + z^{4}}{\sqrt{x^{4} + z^{4}}$$

$$E(\vec{r}) = \frac{P}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{(2\cos\theta 2x)}{v^{4/2}}, \frac{1}{v} \frac{\sin\theta}{v^2}, \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{10}{\sin\theta} \right)$$

$$E(\vec{v}) = \frac{P_0}{4\pi E o r} \left(\frac{\cos \theta 2}{r^3}, \frac{\sin \theta}{r^3}, 0 \right)$$

Vácquer Blanca Césa Jaid Ahora se transjoima a cilindras y se calcula el compo V(r) = Kp cost Z= Y cos A $\frac{\frac{k\rho^2}{v^2}}{\frac{v^2}{1}} = \frac{k\rho^2}{v^3} = \frac{k\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^3/2}$ $cos\theta = \frac{\epsilon}{V}$ r= \P2122 E(2)= V(2) $E(\vec{r}) = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial P}, \frac{1}{P}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \left(\frac{Kp z}{(pz + z^2)^{3/2}}\right)$ $E(\vec{r}) = \left(\frac{-\partial \frac{\kappa \rho z}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \frac{\kappa \rho z}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{\partial (\kappa \rho z)}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial (\kappa \rho z)}{\partial z}$ $\frac{E(\vec{r}) = \frac{\rho}{4 \pi 60} \left(- \left(-\frac{1}{2 \sqrt{g}} \left(\frac{3(\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2)^2}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \right) - \frac{1}{\rho} 0 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\rho^4 z^2)^3 - z}}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \right) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \right) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\rho^2 + \vec{r}^2}}} \frac{1}$ V(p2 +22)3 $E(i) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(\rho^{11}z^{1})^3}} 3(\rho^2 + i^2)^2 2\rho \right] - 0 - \frac{\rho^2 - 2z^2}{\sqrt{\rho^{21}z^2}} \sqrt{\rho^{21}z^2}$

Varigues Blacus Cosa Jaid
Si tomanos a (prizz) como ripued salli como constante
y quedera

$$\vec{E}(r,\theta,9) = \frac{P}{4\pi E o r^3} \left(2\cos\theta, \text{Sen }\theta, 0\right)$$