

# PRACTICO 2

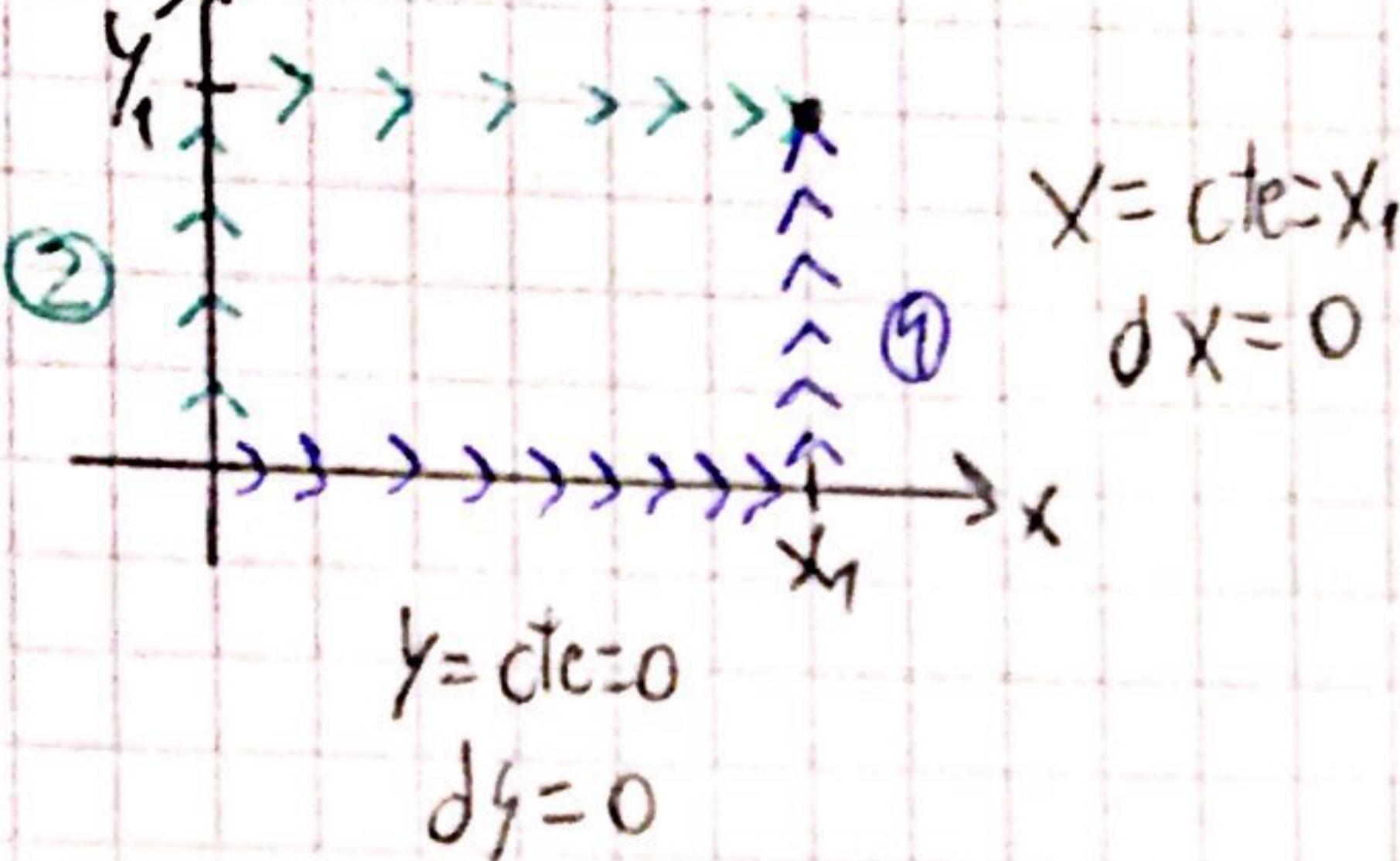
HOJA N°

FECHA

①

$$\vec{E} = (E_x, E_y, E_z) = (6x^2, 3(x^2 - y^2), 0)$$

a)



②

$$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} d\vec{l} = \int_{P_1}^{P_2} (E_x, E_y, E_z) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \int_0^{x_1} E_x(x, 0) dx + \int_0^{y_1} E_y(x_1, y) dy = \int_0^{x_1} 0 dx$$

$$+ \int_0^{y_1} 3(x^2 - y^2) dy = (3x^2 - \frac{3y^3}{3}) \Big|_0^{y_1} = 3x_1^2 y_1 - y_1^3$$

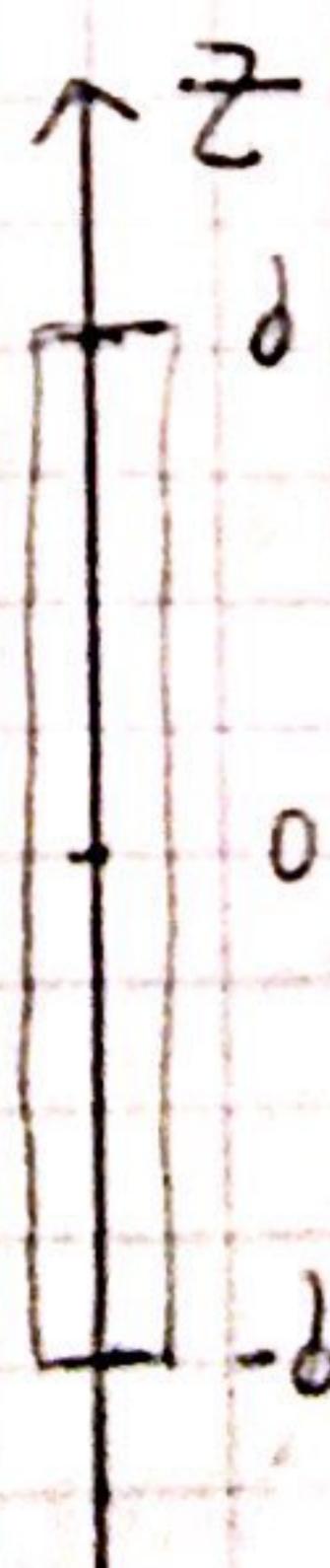
②

$$\int_{P_3}^{P_2} \vec{E} d\vec{l} = \int_{P_3}^{P_2} (E_x, E_y, E_z) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \int_0^{y_1} E_y(0, y) dy + \int_0^{x_1} E_x(x, y_1) dx = \int_0^{y_1} -3y^2 dy +$$

$$\int_0^{x_1} 6xy_1 dx = -\frac{3y^3}{3} \Big|_0^{y_1} + \frac{6x^2 y_1}{2} \Big|_0^{x_1} = -y_1^3 + 3x_1^2 y_1$$

③

a)



$$Q = \lambda \cdot 2d$$

$V_Q = k_e \frac{Q}{(\pi r_Q)}$  ~ Potencial en un punto producido por una sola carga

$$V(0,0,z_d) = k_c \int dz \cdot \frac{1}{2d-z}$$

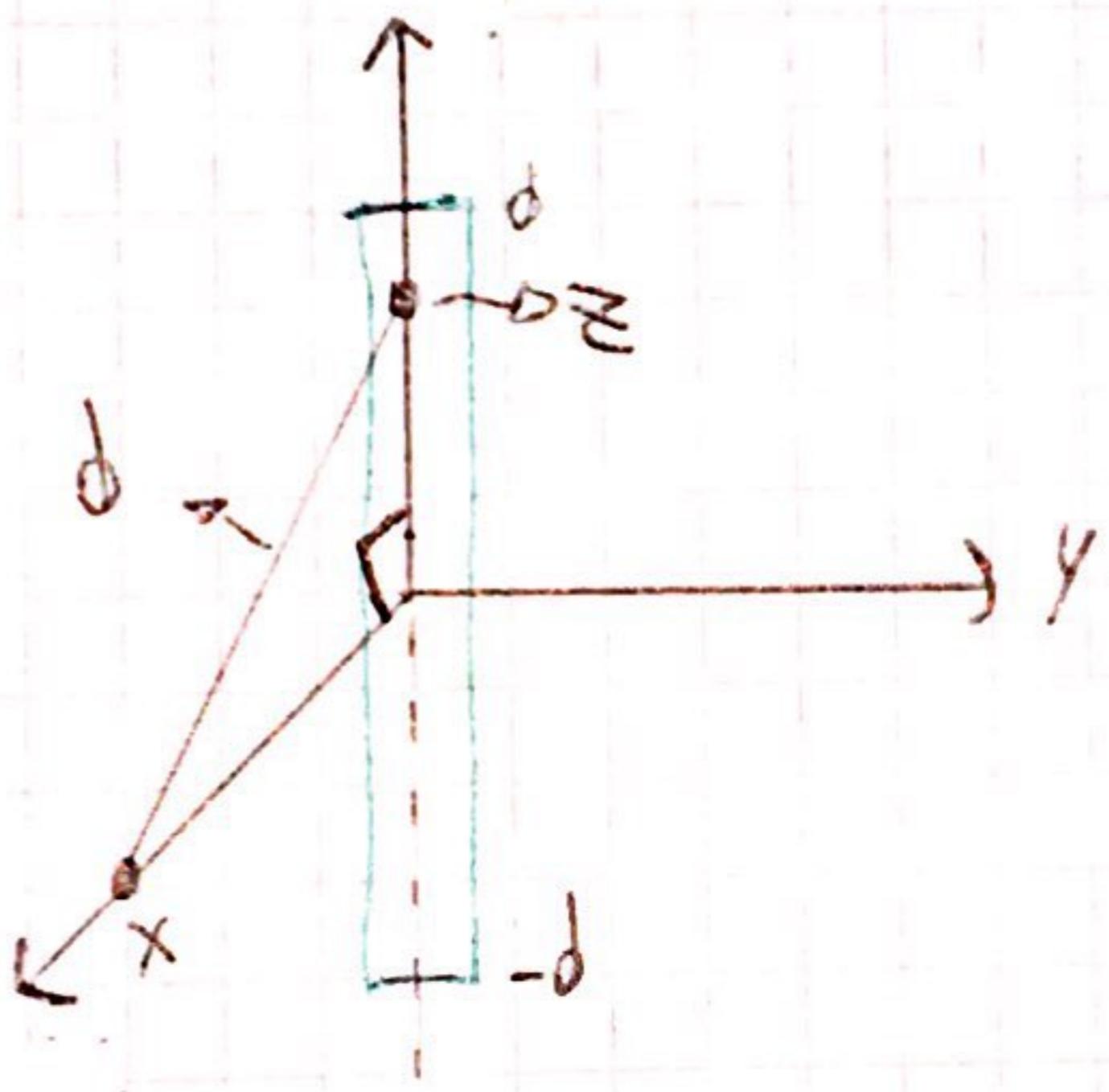
$\hookrightarrow$  Distancia entre  $z_d$ , los puntos de la verilla

donde  $dz = 1 \cdot dz$

$$V(0,0,z_d) = k_c \cdot 1 \int_{-d}^d \frac{dz}{2d-z} = -k_c \cdot 1 \cdot \left( \ln(2d-z) \Big|_{-d}^d \right)$$

$$= k_c \cdot 1 \left( \ln(3d) - \ln(d) \right) = k_c \lambda h(3)$$

b)



dado que es un triángulo rectángulo.

$d = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$  ~distancia de cualquier punto en x a z.

Por lo tanto:

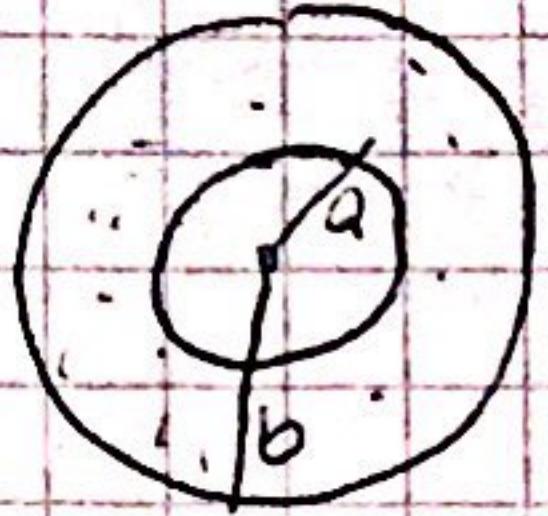
$$V(x,0,0) = k_c \int_{-d}^d \frac{1 \cdot dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} = k_c \cdot 1 \left( \operatorname{Tanh}^{-1} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \right) \Big|_{-d}^d \right)$$

Integral de linea sobre  
el eje z, pues ahí está  
la carga

$$V(\sqrt{3}d, 0, 0) = k_c \lambda \cdot \ln(3)$$

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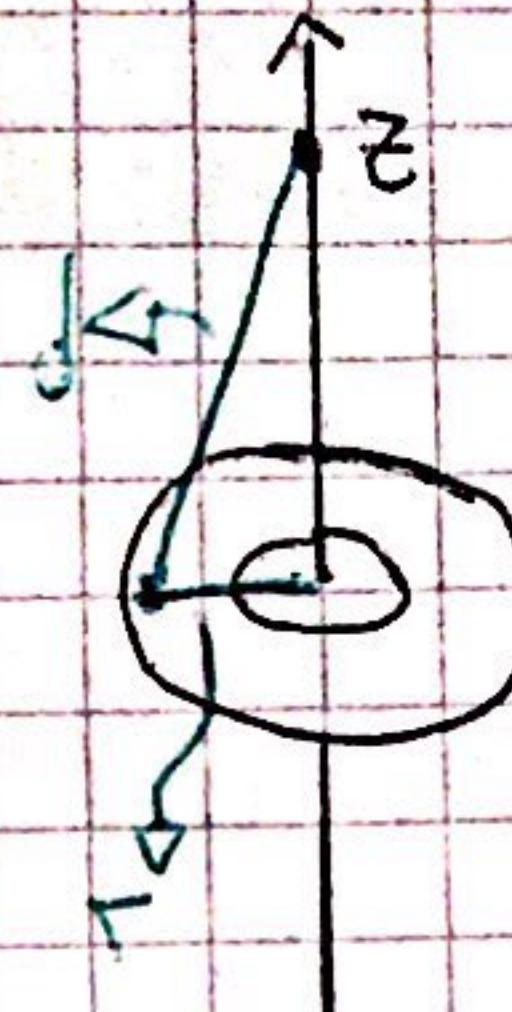
a)



~&gt; discos

$$V_q = K_c \cdot \frac{dq}{r}$$

$$d = \sqrt{z^2 + r^2}$$



Entonces:

$$V = \int_{\text{sup}} \frac{K_c \cdot dq}{\sqrt{z^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\text{donde: } dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

↳ Carga de cada circunferencia

$$V(0,0,z) = K_c \cdot \int_a^b \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{z^2 + r^2}} = 2\pi K_c \sigma \int_a^b \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{z^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\text{Sustitución: } a = z^2 + r^2$$

$$dr = 2r dr$$

$$\int \frac{dr}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{a}} = -\sqrt{a}$$

$$V(0,0,z) = 2\pi K_c \sigma \int_a^b \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{z^2 + r^2}} = \sigma 2\pi K_c \left( -\sqrt{z^2 + r^2} \Big|_a^b \right) = \sigma 2\pi K_c \left[ \sqrt{b^2 + z^2} + \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} \right]$$

b)  $V(0,0,0) = 52\pi k_c (\sqrt{b^2 + 50^2}) = 2\pi k_c (b+50)$

Condono  $|z| \gg b$  ( $\Rightarrow$  per lo tanto  $|z| \gg a$ )

$$V(0,0,z) = 2k_c [ -|z| + |z| ] = 0$$

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Q)  ~~$\nabla \phi = E$~~   $\boxed{\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi} = -\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \phi_0 \cdot e^{-ax^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot -2azx = -\frac{2a\phi_0 x}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \phi_0 \cdot e^{-ax^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot -2azy = -\frac{2a\phi_0 y}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \phi_0 \cdot e^{-ax^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot -2aza = -\frac{2a\phi_0 z}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}}$$

Entonces:

$$\vec{E}(x,y,z) = 2a\phi_0 \left( \frac{x}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} + \frac{y}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} + \frac{z}{e^{a(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} \right)$$

b)

$$\nabla \vec{E} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} \quad \rightsquigarrow \text{Maxwell}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \nabla \vec{E}(x,y,z) = \vec{\epsilon}(x,y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 200 \cdot \frac{(e^{\alpha x} - e^{\alpha x}) \cdot e^{\alpha x^2}}{(e^{\alpha x^2})^2} = 200 \cdot (1 - 20x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = \frac{200 \cdot (1 - 20y)}{e^{\alpha y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = \frac{200 \cdot (1 - 20z)}{e^{\alpha z^2}}$$

Entonces:

$$E(x, y, z) = 20 \phi_0 \epsilon_0 \left[ \frac{1 - 20x(x+y+z)}{e^{\alpha(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} + \frac{1 - 20y(x+y+z)}{e^{\alpha(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} + \frac{1 - 20z(x+y+z)}{e^{\alpha(x^2+y^2+z^2)}} \right]$$

En el origen:

$$E(0,0,0) = 20 \phi_0 \epsilon_0 (1+1+1) = 60 \phi_0 \epsilon_0$$

En el infinito:

$$E(\infty, \infty, \infty) = 20 \phi_0 \epsilon_0 (0+0+0) = 0$$

Pues  $e^{\alpha x_i^2}$  crece  
más rápido que  $x_i^2$

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$$dV = -E \cdot dr$$

( $\Rightarrow$  dada a la simetría del problema)

Dado  $E = \frac{Q \cdot k_c}{r^2}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} dV = -\frac{Q k_c}{r^2} dr &\Rightarrow V = - \int_{\infty}^r \frac{Q k_c}{r^2} dr \\ &= -Q k_c \int_{\infty}^r \frac{dr}{r^2} = -Q k_c \left( -\frac{1}{r} \Big|_{\infty}^r \right) \\ &= \frac{Q k_c}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$V(r) = \frac{Q k_c}{r}$

Sea  $R$  el radio de la esfera:

$$V(R) = \frac{Q k_c}{R} = \phi_0 \Rightarrow Q = \frac{R \phi_0}{k_c}$$

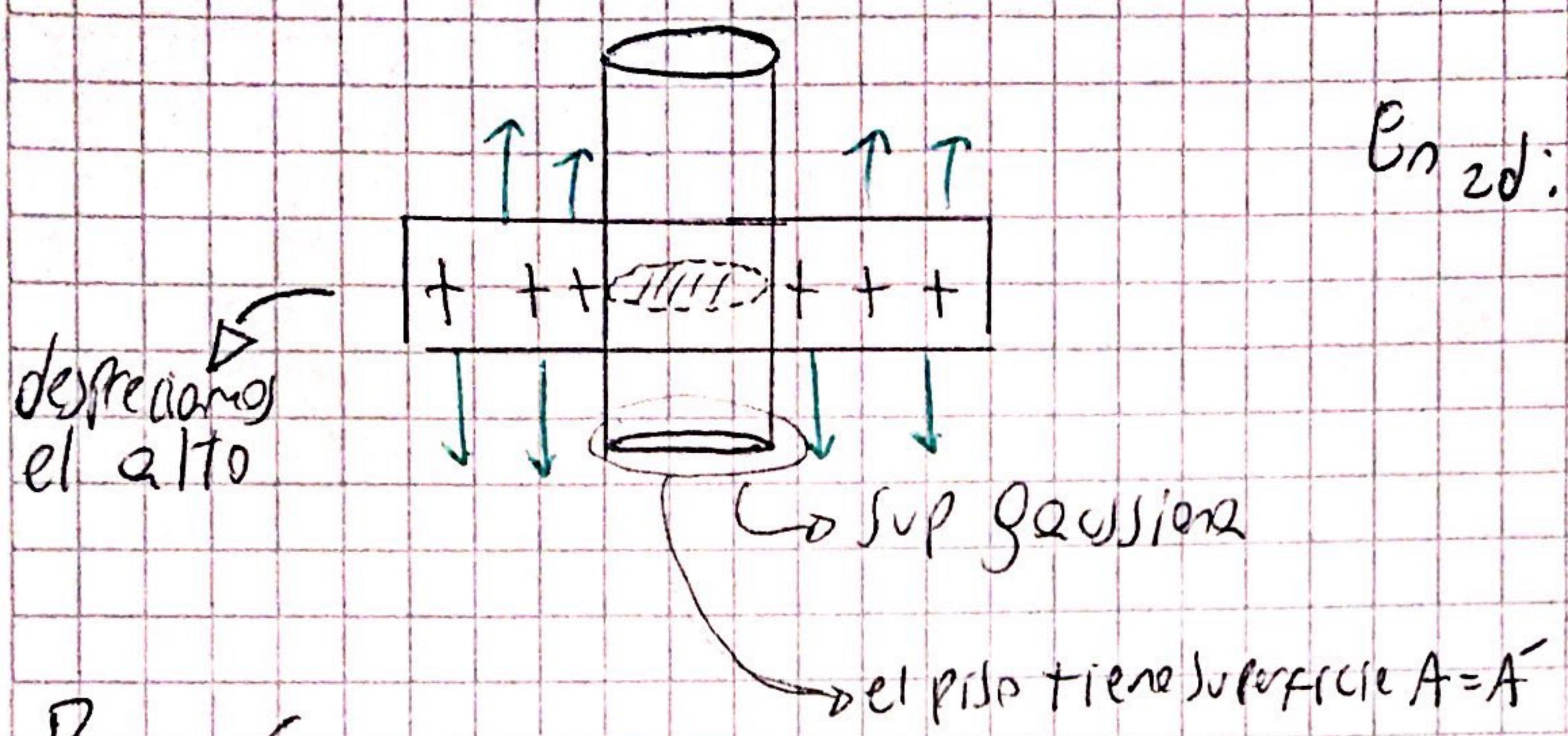
corz  
total  
de la esfera

en  $r = R$   
superficie

Al ser conductores  
Toda la corza está en  
la superficie, por lo Q

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Analicemos con una sola placa



Por Gauss:

$$2\epsilon_0 \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q' \rightarrow Q' = \sigma \cdot A' = \sigma \cdot A$$

Pues el campo es el mismo por encima y debajo

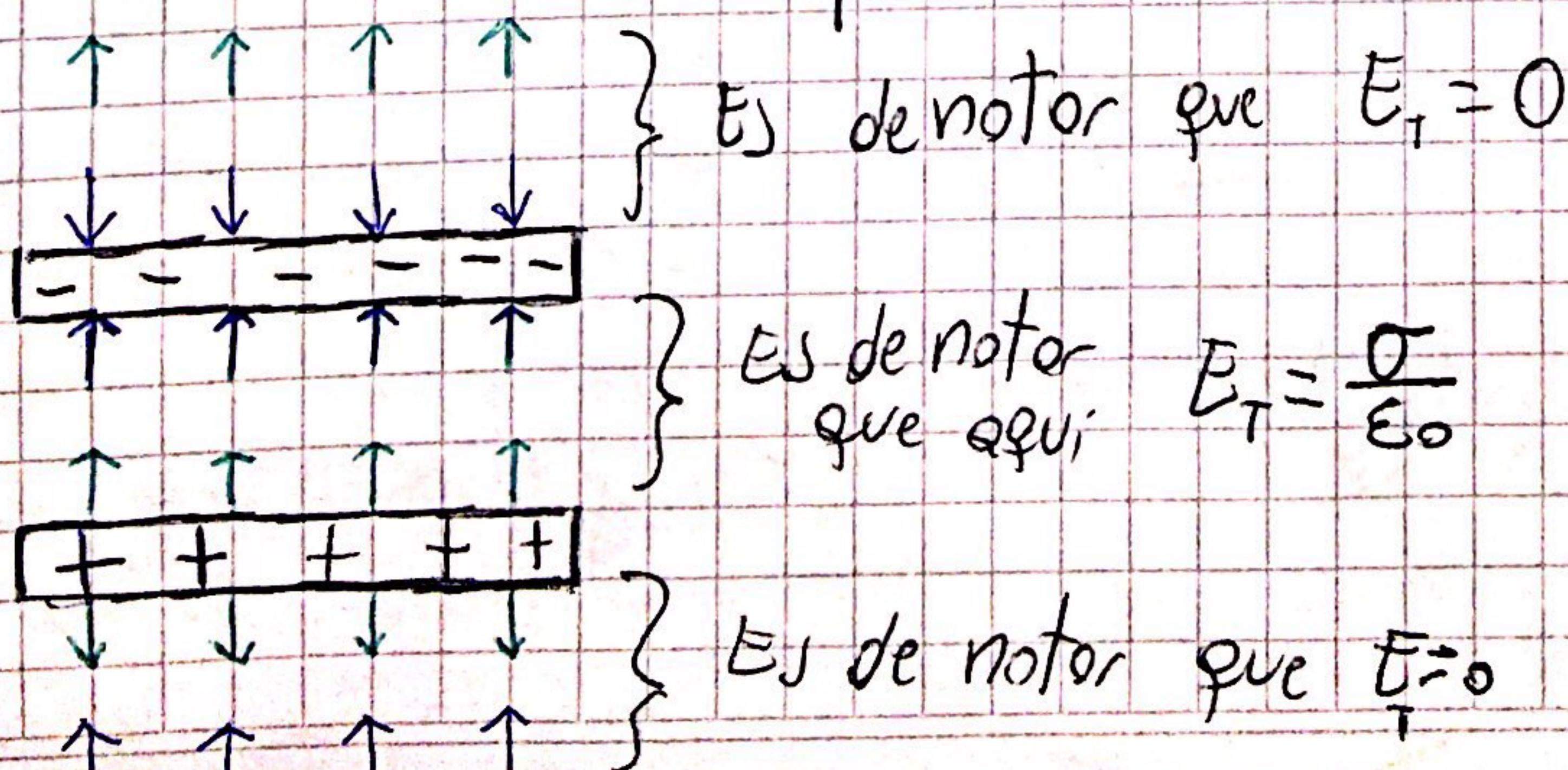
$$2\epsilon_0 E \int ds = \sigma \cdot A$$

Caja de Gauss

$$2\epsilon_0 E \cdot A = \sigma A$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

Campo de placas de carga positiva  
Es constante!



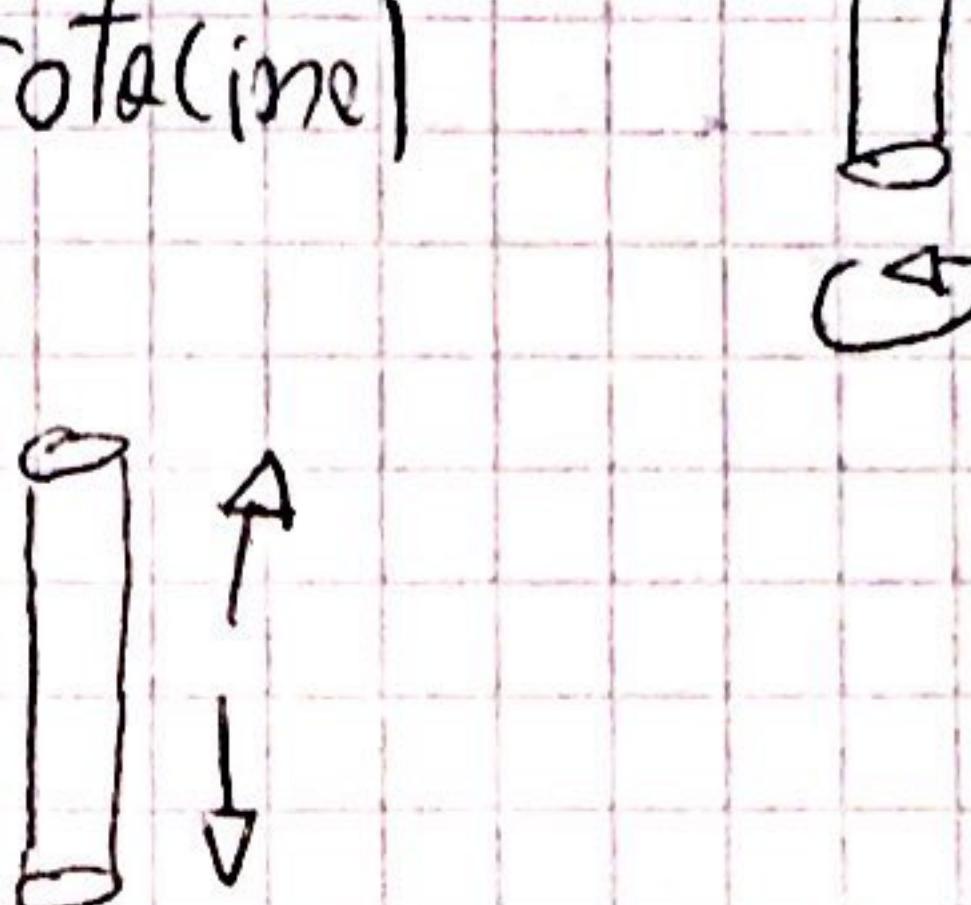
Por otro lado:

$$V = \int_0^d E \cdot dL = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^d dL = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \cdot L \Big|_0^d = \frac{\sigma d}{\epsilon_0}$$

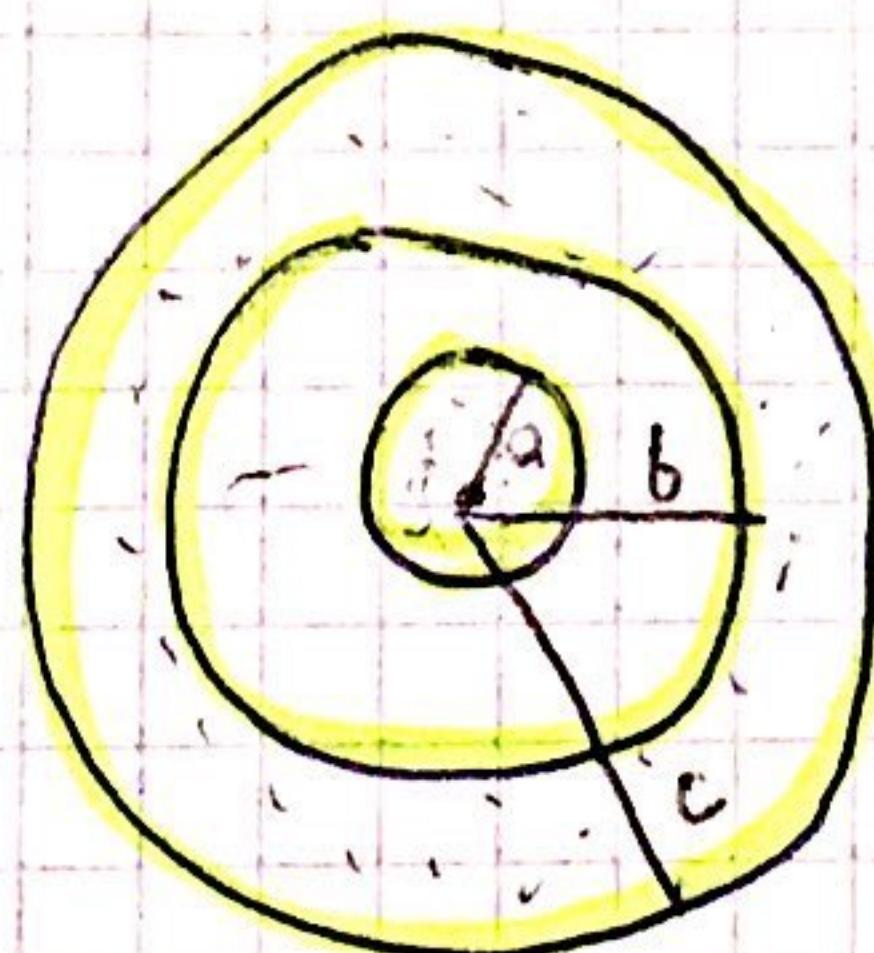
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Notar que tenemos simetría rotacional

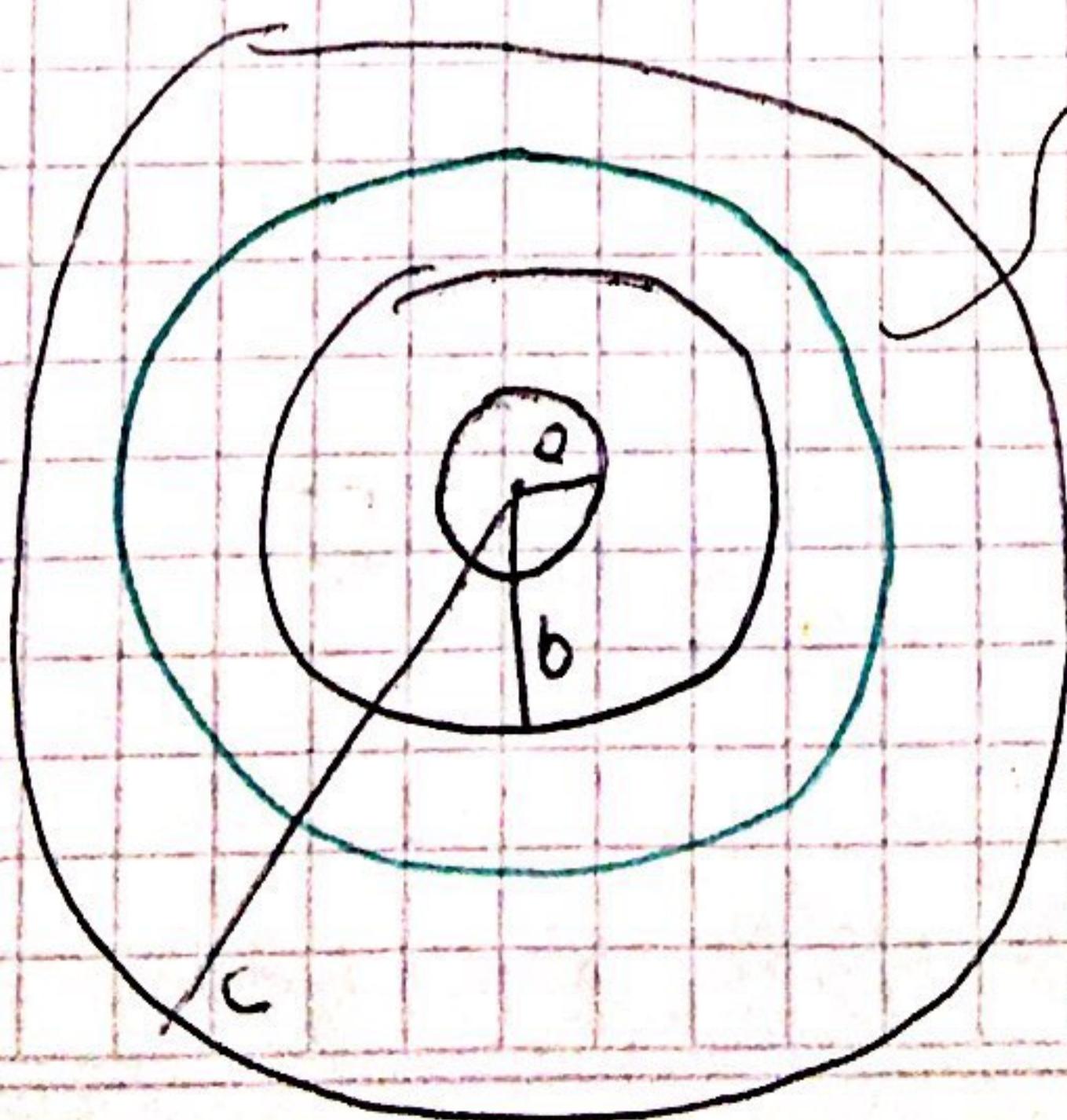
y simetría de longitud



Para que esté en equilibrio electrostático el campo debe ser cero dentro del cuerpo, por lo tanto  $Q=0$  dentro del conductor  $\Rightarrow$  la carga debe estar en la superficie. Por lo tanto las zonas posibles donde se pueden encontrar las cargas:

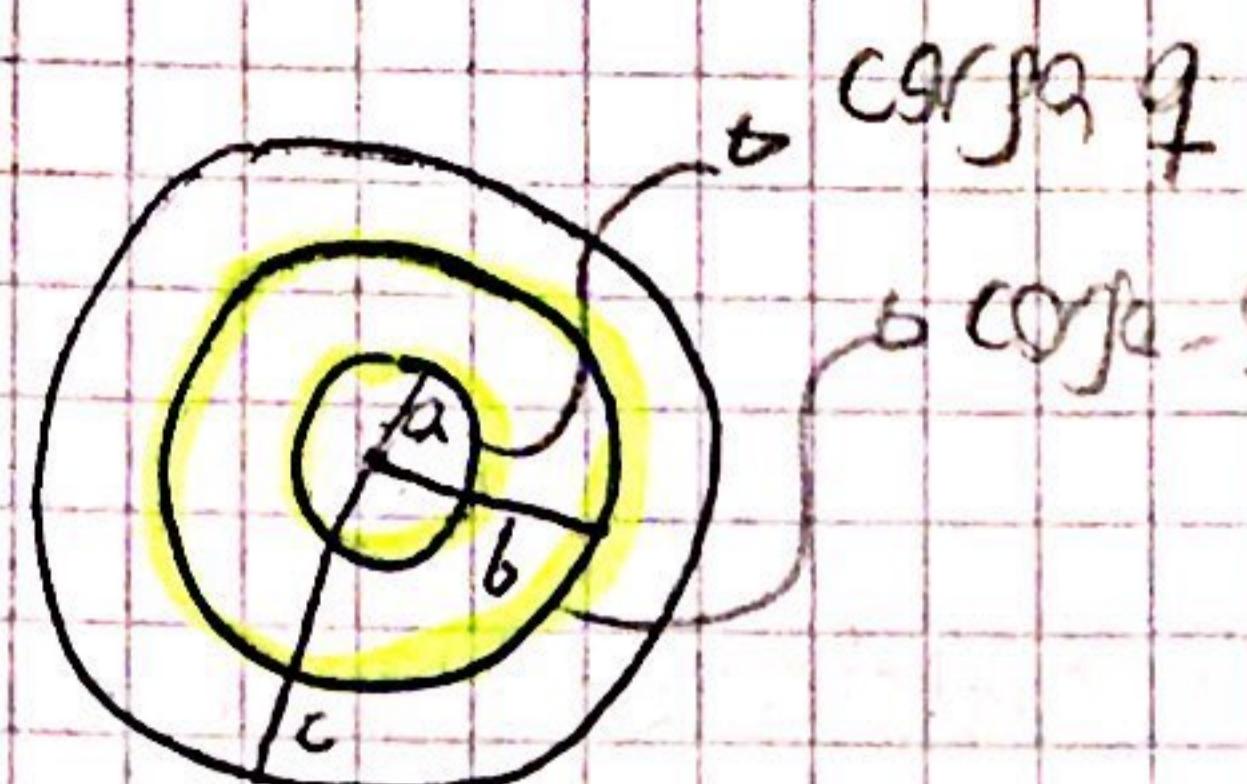


Ahora analizemos con la superficie gaussiana Verde:



La sup. está dentro del conductor, por lo que su campo interno debe ser cero  $\Rightarrow$  en la sup. 'b' debe haber la misma cantidad de carga pero opuesta que en 'c', de este

modo la carga neta es cero, q por lo tanto el campo es cero. Es decir que la distribución de carga es:

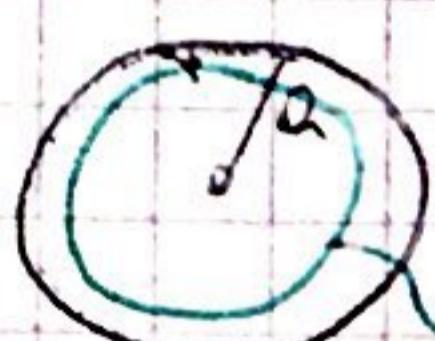


Admés:

$$\sigma_a = \frac{Q}{2\pi L a} \rightarrow \text{area del cilindro}$$

$$\sigma_b = -\frac{Q}{2\pi L b}$$

### Cálculo del Potencial

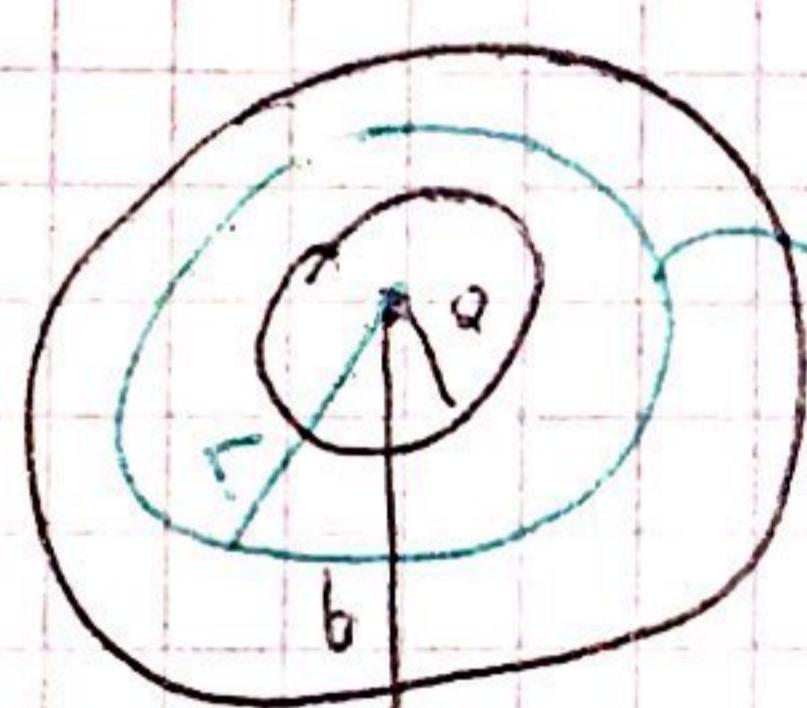


Por Gauss

Dentro de  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q \Rightarrow \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow V = \text{cte}$

$$V = \frac{\sigma_a \cdot a}{\epsilon_0} \cdot h \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

USO  $r_0 = a$  con la fórmula  
del potencial deabajo.  
Debe ser continua



Por Gauss

Por Gauss:

$$\epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q \rightarrow$$

$Q' = \sigma_a \cdot 2\pi a L \rightarrow$  Q' es la carga del cilindro a

$$\epsilon_0 E \int ds = \sigma_a 2\pi a L$$

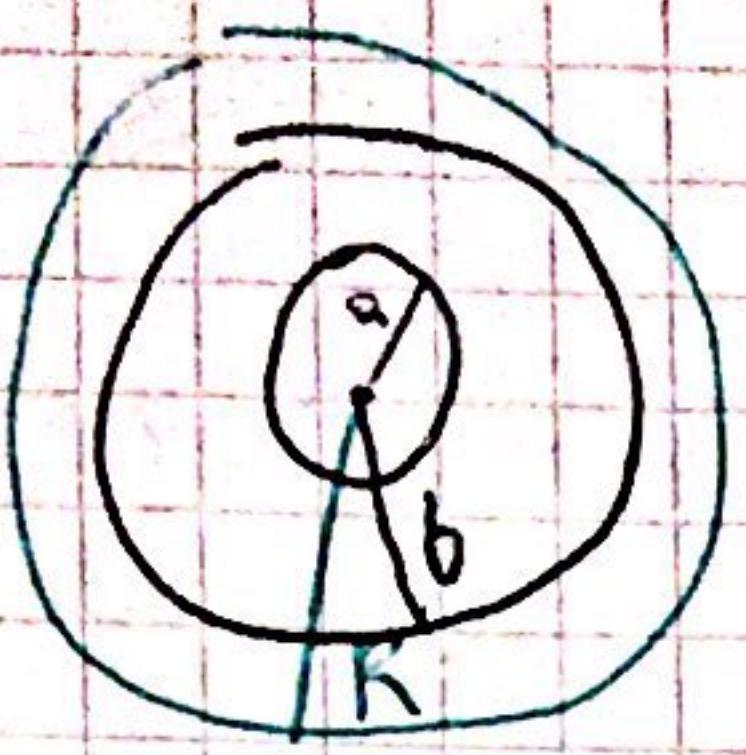
$$\epsilon_0 E \cdot 2\pi r L = \sigma_a 2\pi a L$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma_a \cdot a}{\epsilon_0 \cdot r}$$

$$r_0 \geq a$$

$$V = \int_{r_0}^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{\sigma_a \cdot a}{\epsilon_0} \int_{r_0}^b \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{\sigma_a a}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \ln(r) \Big|_{r_0}^b = \frac{\sigma_a a}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{r_0}\right)$$

NOTA



no Surf Gaußiana con  $R \geq b$

for (0) mindad

$$V(b) = \frac{\sigma_a \cdot a}{\epsilon_0} \cdot h(1) = 0$$

$Q' = 0$ , por lo tanto  $E = 0 \Rightarrow V = Cte = 0$

6)

a)

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \hat{i} \quad \hat{j} \quad \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+y \quad -(x+y) \quad -2z \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} \hat{i} &= \frac{\partial(-2z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(-(x+y))}{\partial z} = 0 - 0 = 0 \\ \hat{j} &= \frac{\partial(-(x+y))}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(-2z)}{\partial x} = 0 - 0 = 0 \\ \hat{k} &= \frac{\partial(-(x+y))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x+y)}{\partial y} = -1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

Rotor:  $\nabla \times \vec{F} = (0, 0, -2)$

$$\frac{\partial(x+y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(-(x+y))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(-2z)}{\partial z} = 1 - 1 - 2 = -2$$

Divergencia:  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = -2$

b)

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \hat{i} \quad \hat{j} \quad \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y \quad 2x+3z \quad 3y \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} \hat{i} &= 3 - 3 = 0 \\ \hat{j} &= 0 - 0 = 0 \\ \hat{k} &= 2 - 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Rotor:  $\nabla \times \vec{G} = (0, 0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial(2y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(2x+3z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(3y)}{\partial z} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

Divergencia:  $\nabla \cdot \vec{G} = 0$

Hacer que encontrar  $\phi$  tal que  $\vec{G} = \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2y \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \phi = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 2x + 3z \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \phi = 2xy + 3yz$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 3y \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \phi = 3yz$$

Es claro que:  $\phi(x, y, z) = 2xy + 3yz$

c)

$$\begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - z^2 & 2 & 2xz \end{matrix}$$

$$i = \frac{\partial(2xz)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(2)}{\partial z} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$j = \frac{\partial(x^2 - z^2)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(2xz)}{\partial x} = -2z - 2z = -4z$$

$$k = \frac{\partial(2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2 - z^2)}{\partial y} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

Rotor:  $\nabla_x \vec{H} = (0, -4z, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial(x^2 - z^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(2xz)}{\partial z} = 2x + 0 + 2x = 4x$$

Divergencia:  $\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 4x$

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- están al mismo potencial
- Tienen carga de igual magnitud

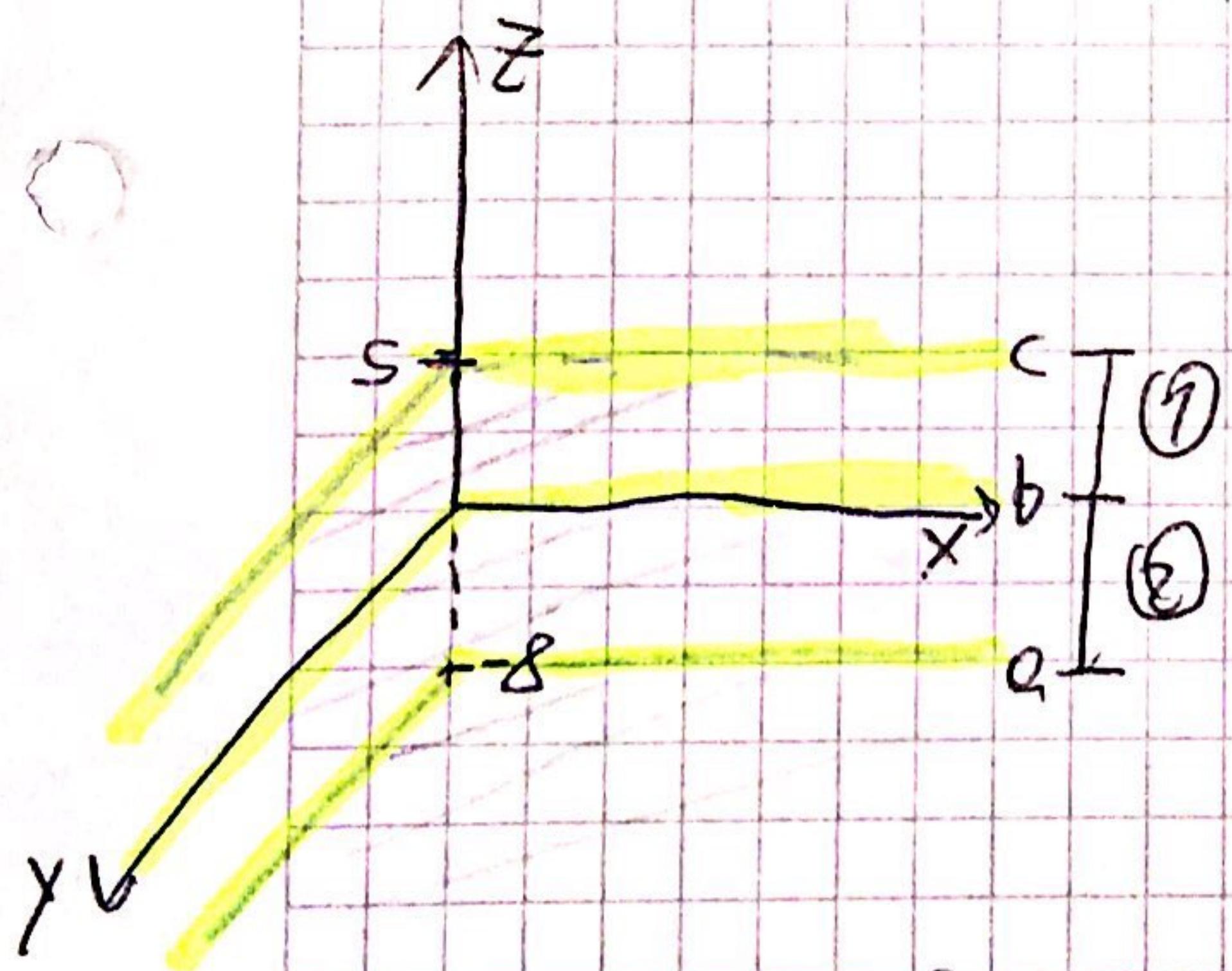
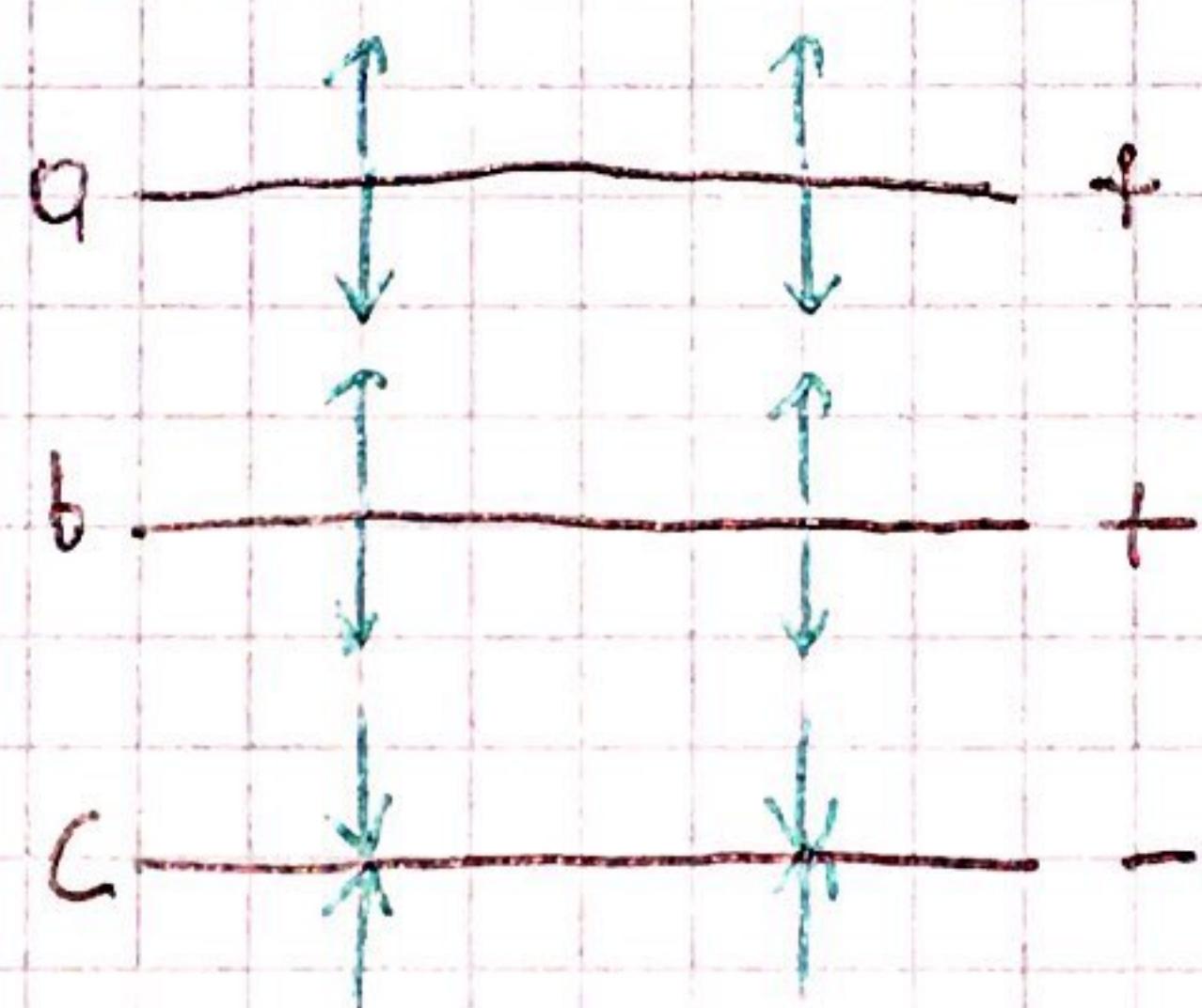
$$\sigma_a = -\sigma_b$$

Para cada placa  $E = \frac{\sigma_i}{2\epsilon_0}$  ~ por ej (7)

Luego:

$$E_T = E_a + E_b + E_c$$

Suponiendo



$$\text{En } ①: \vec{E}_{1T} = \frac{\sigma_a}{\epsilon_0}(-\hat{z}) + \frac{\sigma_b}{2\epsilon_0}\hat{z}' = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0}(\sigma - 2\sigma_a)\hat{z}'$$

$$\text{En } ②: \vec{E}_{2T} = \frac{\sigma_a}{\epsilon_0}(-\hat{z}) + \frac{\sigma_b}{2\epsilon_0}(-\hat{z}') = -\frac{1}{2\epsilon_0}(2\sigma_a + \sigma)\hat{z}'$$

$$V(b) - V(a) = - \int_b^a E_1 dz = - \int_0^5 E_1 dz = -5E_1$$

$$V(c) - V(b) = - \int_c^b E_2 dz = - \int_{-3}^0 E_2 dz = -8E_2$$

Las dif de potenciales entre b y a deben ser iguales a la dif de potencial entre b y c. Luego:

$$-5E_1 = -8E_2$$

$$\frac{5}{2\epsilon_0}(\sigma - 2\sigma_a) = -\frac{4}{\epsilon_0}(2\sigma_a + \sigma)$$

$$\frac{5}{2}\sigma + 4\sigma = -8\sigma_a + 5\sigma_a$$

$$\frac{13}{2}\sigma = -3\sigma_a$$

$$\sigma_a = -\frac{13}{6}\sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_a = -\frac{13}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^4 \frac{C}{m^2} = -0,72 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{C}{m^2}$$