



UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN CARLOS  
FACULTAD DE INGENIERIA  
DEPARTAMENTO DE FISICA  
CURSO DE VACACIONES DICIEMBRE 2022

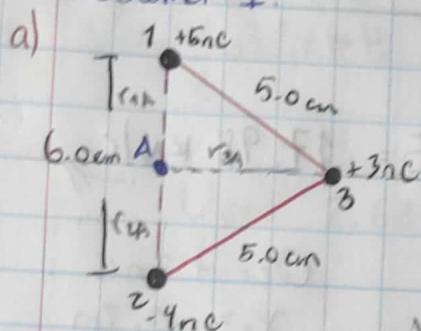
Firma:

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Carné: 2017 09088 Curso: Física 2 Sección: B  
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Puede iniciar su examen a partir de aquí

### Problema 1:



$$V_A = V_{1A} + V_{2A} + V_{3A}$$

$$r_{1A} = r_{2A} = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{3A} = \sqrt{0.05^2 + 0.03^2} = 0.05831 \text{ m}$$

$$V_A = \frac{kq_1}{r_{1A}} + \frac{kq_2}{r_{2A}} + \frac{kq_3}{r_{3A}}$$

$$V_A = k \left( \frac{5\text{n}}{0.03} - \frac{4\text{n}}{0.03} + \frac{3\text{n}}{0.05831} \right) = 763.04 \text{ V}$$

$$V_A = 763.04 \text{ V}$$

b)  $W = -\Delta U$        $U = qV$

$$W = U_o - U_f$$

$$W = q_3 V_{3A} - q_3 V_A$$

$$W = q_3 (V_{3A} - V_A)$$

$$W = 3\text{n} \left( \frac{kq_3}{r_{3A}} - 763.04 \right)$$

$$W = 3\text{n} \left( \frac{k 3\text{n}}{0.05831} - 763.04 \right) = -8.9999 \times 10^{-7} = -9.0 \times 10^{-7}$$

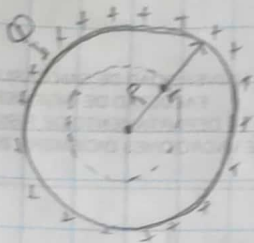
$$W = -9.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

c)  $U_{\text{int}} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{kq_1q_3}{r_{13}} + \frac{kq_2q_3}{r_{23}}$

$$U_{\text{int}} = k \left( \frac{(5\text{n})(-4\text{n})}{0.06} + \frac{(5\text{n})(3\text{n})}{0.05} + \frac{(-4\text{n})(3\text{n})}{0.05} \right) = -7.46 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$U_{\text{int}} = -7.46 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$

### Problema 2.



$$Q = 5 \text{ nC}$$

$$R = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

$$r = R/2 = 0.05$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$q_{\text{enc}} = Q$$

$$E_{\text{Gaussiana}} = \frac{q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{V}$$

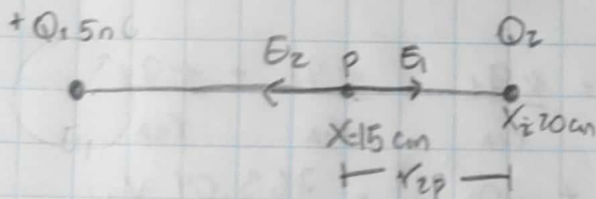
a)

$$E = \frac{q_{\text{enc}}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \left( \frac{5 \text{ n}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} \right) \cdot \frac{r}{3\epsilon_0} = \frac{5 \text{ n}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 \cdot 3\epsilon_0} = \frac{5 \text{ n}}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = 17975.08 \text{ N/C}$$

$$E = 17.98 \text{ kN/C}$$

b)



$$Q_2 = 2 \text{ nC}$$

$$r_2 = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 17975.08$$

$$E_R = E_1 + E_2$$

$$E_2 = \frac{k|q_2|}{r_{2p}^2} = \frac{k|2 \text{ n}|}{0.05^2} = 360 \text{ N/C}$$

$$E_R = 17975.08 + 360$$

$$E_R = 18335.08$$

$$E_R = 18.3 \text{ kN/C}$$

### Problema 4.

a)

$$V = 480 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$P_1 = I_1 V$$

$$T = 20 \text{ h/día}$$

$$I_2 = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

$$P_1 = (5)(480) = 2400 \text{ W}$$

$$T = 7200 \text{ s/día}$$

$$P_2 = (7.5)(480) = 3600 \text{ W}$$

$$E_2 = (3.6 \text{ kW})(20 \text{ h}) = 72 \text{ kWh}$$

$$E_1 = (2.4 \text{ kW})(20 \text{ h}) = 48 \text{ kWh}$$

$$2160 \text{ kWh}$$

$$E_{\text{consumida}} = 2160 \text{ kWh}$$



Problema 5:

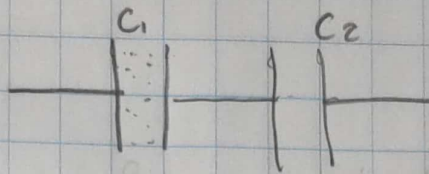
$$K = 2.5$$

$$d = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$A = 54.23 \text{ m}^2$$

$$C_2 = 3 \text{ nF}$$

$$V = 8.00 \text{ V}$$



$$C_1 = \frac{K \epsilon_0 A}{d} = \frac{K \epsilon_0 (54.23)}{2 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$C_1 = K(2.40 \times 10^{-6}) = 6 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$C_2 = 2.40 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V^2 = \frac{1}{2} (6 \times 10^{-6}) (8)^2 = 1.92 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2} C_2 V^2 = \frac{1}{2} (2.40 \times 10^{-6}) (8)^2 = 7.68 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

$$U_{\text{ET}} = 2.688 \times 10^{-4} = 268 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$

$$U_{\text{ET}} = 268 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$