

Settimana: 5

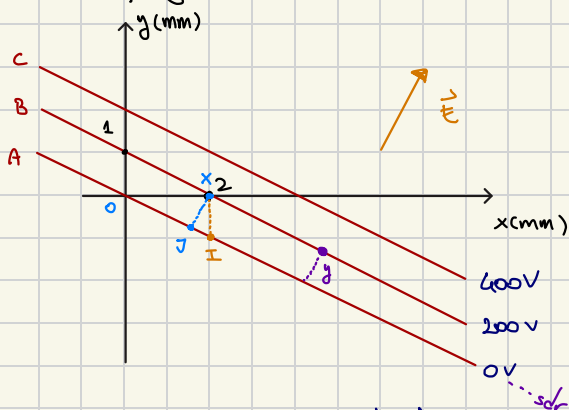
Argomenti:

Materia: Fisica

Classe: 5F

Data: 13/10/25

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Sup. equipot.

1)  $E = ?$

2)  $d$  tra due sup equipot.  
in modo che  $\Delta V = 1 \cdot 10^2 V$

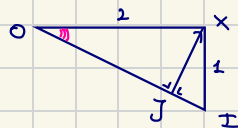
Il campo elettrico è costante visto che le sup. equipot. sono rette. Il verso non me ne preoccupo, la direzione è  $\perp$  al piano

Dato calcolare  $y$  con le geometrie

$$OI^2 = OX^2 + XI^2 = 5$$

$$JX = OX \cdot \sin \alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$\downarrow \frac{XI}{OI}$



$$JX = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ mm} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

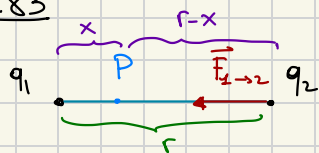
$$V = Ey \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_B = E \cdot JX \quad E = \frac{V_B}{JX} = \left( \frac{200 \cdot 5}{2\sqrt{5} \cdot 10^{-3}} \right) \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \approx 2,2 \cdot 10^5 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$(2) \underline{E \cdot d = \Delta V} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = \frac{\Delta V}{E} \approx 4,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Viene da es. già fatto

n.83



$$q_1 = 3 \text{ nC} = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = -5 \text{ nC} = -5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$r = 6 \text{ cm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

- 1)  $F_{1 \rightarrow 2} = ?$
- 2) P tra le due cariche dove  $V$  si annulla

$$(1) F_{1 \rightarrow 2} = k \frac{|q_1| |q_2|}{r^2} \approx 8,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$(2) V_P = 0$$

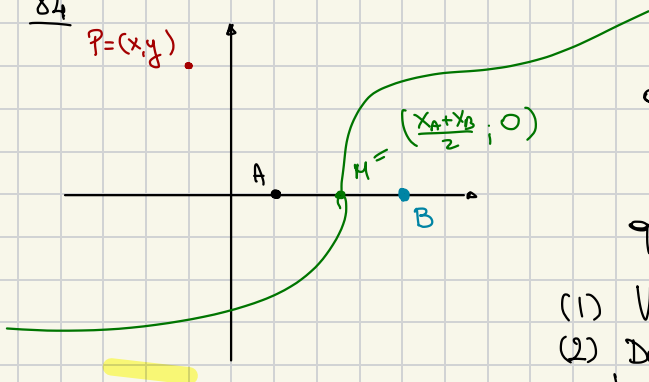
$$\frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r-x)} = 0 \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{q_1}{x} = -\frac{q_2}{r-x}$$

$$\leadsto r q_1 - x q_1 = -q_2 x \quad \leadsto \quad x (q_1 - q_2) = r q_1 \quad \leadsto$$

$$x = r \cdot \frac{q_1}{q_1 - q_2} \approx 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

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$P = (x, y)$



$$A = (a, 0)$$

$$q_A = Q \text{ in punto A}$$

$$B = (b, 0)$$

$$q_B = -Q \text{ in punto B}$$

- (1)  $V_p$  in generale in P del piano cart.
- (2) Determinare l'eq. della sup. equipotenziale che passa per M punto medio di AB

$$(1) V = V_{P,A} + V_{P,B} = \frac{q_A}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot AP} + \frac{q_B}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot BP}$$

$$AP = \sqrt{(a-x)^2 + y^2}$$

$$BP = \sqrt{(b-x)^2 + y^2}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(b-x)^2 + y^2}} \right)$$

$$(2) V_M = V_{M,A} + V_{M,B} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[a - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right]^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[b - \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right]^2}} \right) = 0$$

Impongo che  $V = V_M = 0$  e ricavo  $y$  in funzione di  $x$ .

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(b-x)^2 + y^2}} \right) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(b-x)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(a-x)^2 + y^2} \quad \text{e bno}$$

$$(b-x)^2 + \cancel{y^2} = (a-x)^2 + \cancel{y^2}$$

$$b^2 + \cancel{x^2} - 2bx = a^2 + \cancel{x^2} - 2ax$$

$$2x(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \quad \leadsto$$

$$x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$