

إعدادي 2020

فيزياء كهربية

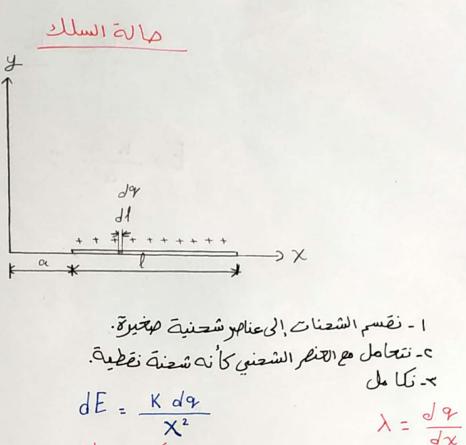
اثباتات المجال

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$$dE = \frac{K d9}{X^2}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 1} \frac{K \lambda dx}{X^2}$$

$$E = \int_{\alpha} \frac{K \lambda dx}{X^2}$$

$$E = K \cdot \lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+l} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = K \lambda \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+l} \frac{dx}{x^{-2}} dx$$

$$E = -\frac{K \cdot \lambda}{x} \Big|_{\alpha}^{\alpha+l} = K \cdot \lambda \Big[\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha+l} \Big]$$

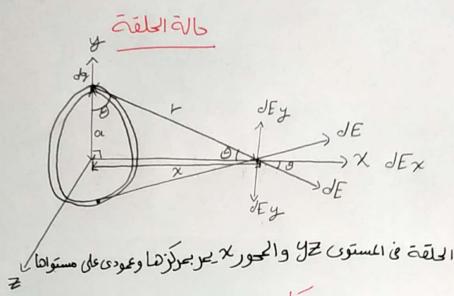
$$E = K \cdot \lambda \Big[\frac{dx}{(\alpha^{2} + \alpha l)} \Big]$$

$$E = -\frac{K \cdot \lambda \cdot l}{(\alpha^{2} + \alpha l)}$$

$$E = -\frac{K \cdot \lambda \cdot l}{\alpha^{2} + \alpha l}$$

$$E = -\frac{K \cdot \lambda \cdot l}{\alpha(\alpha+l)}$$

 $E = \frac{K \cdot c_{1}}{\alpha^{2}}$ $\alpha > 77 l \quad (3) \quad [T]$



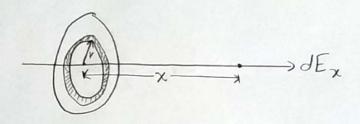
مركبات وتنبقى مركبات المعنى وتتبقى مركبات الريم

$$\begin{aligned}
dE &= \frac{K \, d^{Q} t}{r^{2}} \\
dE &= \frac{K \cdot d^{Q} t}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})} \\
dE &= \frac{K \cdot d^{Q} t}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})} \times \frac{X}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
delta &= \frac{K \cdot d^{Q} t}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \frac{X}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
E_{X} &= \frac{K \cdot X \cdot d t}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
E_{X} &= \frac{K \cdot X}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int d^{Q} t \\
E_{X} &= \frac{K \cdot X \cdot Q}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int d^{Q} t \\
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&= \frac{K \cdot X \cdot Q}{(x^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
&= \frac{K \cdot X \cdot Q}{(x^$$

عالا ت فاجمة

ر العبال عند مولز الحلقة : 0 = x : العبال عند مولز الحلقة : 0 = x : العبال عند مولز الحلقة $\alpha \longrightarrow 0$ أذا كان البعد أكبر مكتير من نصف صّار الحلقة $E_{x} = \frac{K \cdot q_{x}}{x^{2}}$

حالة العرص



نقسمها إلى عناجر شعنية على هيئة ملقات

$$\int dE_{x} = \int \frac{K \cdot 4cr \cdot x}{(x^{2} + pr^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$E_{x} = \int \frac{K \cdot x \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \pi r dr}{(x^{2} + r^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$E_{x} = K \cdot \delta \cdot \pi \cdot x \int \frac{2r dr}{(x^{2} + r^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$M = (\chi^{2} + r^{2})$$

$$E_{\chi} = K \cdot \delta \cdot \pi \cdot \chi \int_{r}^{R} m^{-3/2} dm$$

$$E_{\chi} = \frac{6 \cdot \gamma \cdot \chi}{2 \pi \xi \pi (-\frac{1}{\chi})} \cdot m^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{R}$$

$$E_{\chi} = \frac{-6 \cdot \chi}{2 \xi_{0}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi^{2} + \chi^{2}}} \right]_{0}^{R}$$

$$E_{\chi} = \frac{-6 \cdot \chi}{2 \xi_{0}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + \chi^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi^{2}}} \right]$$

$$E_{\chi} = \frac{-6 \cdot \chi}{2 \xi_{0}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} + \chi^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi^{2}}} \right]$$

