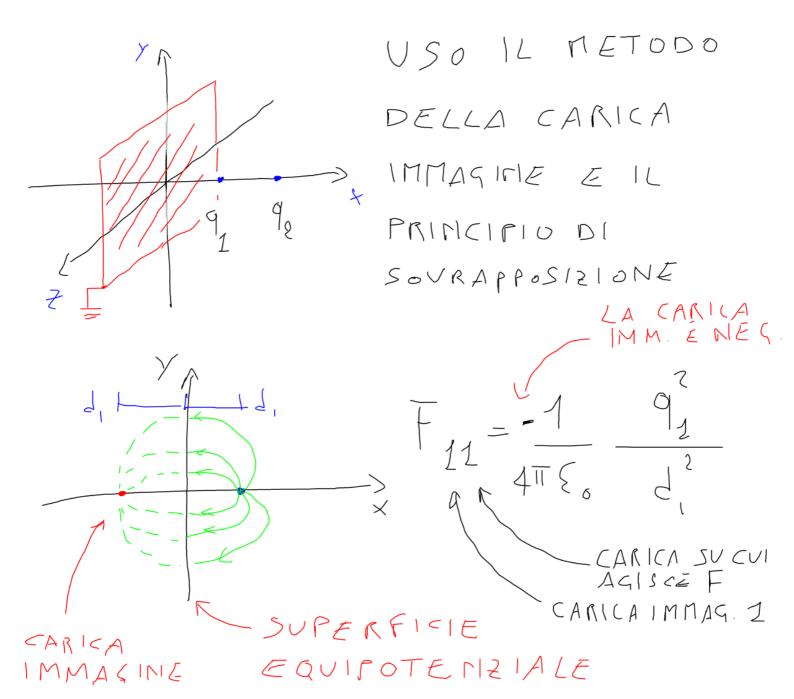
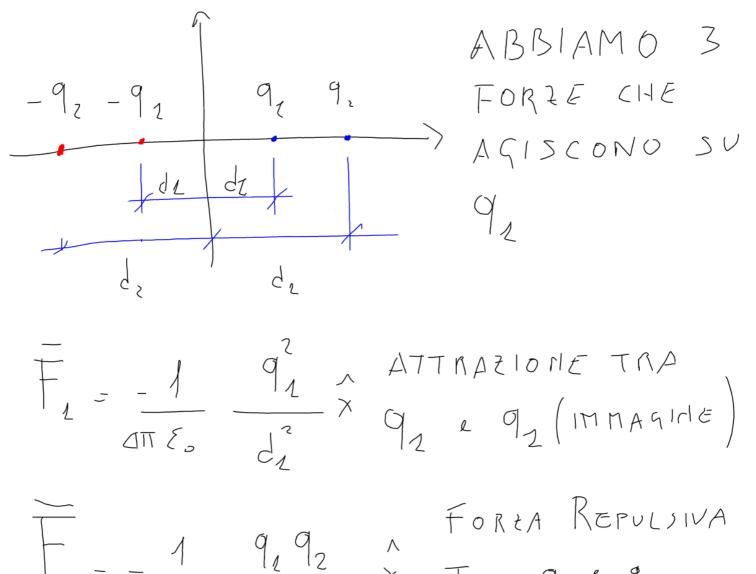
Two point charges q1= 1 nC and q2= 2.5 nC are placed on the X axis at a distance d1= 1cm and d2=2 cm from an infinite metal plate connected to ground, laying on the YZ plane.

- i) calculate the force acting on the charge q1
- ii) calculate the electric field (magnitude and direction) on the Y axis (just outside the metal plate).
- iii) calculate the surface charge distribution sigma on the metal plate as a function of the distance from the origin.



IL SISTEMA 20 POSSO
RAPPRESENTARE COME

4 CARICHE, Z REALL
2 IMMASINE
(NESATIVE)



$$\overline{F}_{3} = -\frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_{o}} \frac{q_{2}q_{2}}{\left(d_{2}+d_{2}\right)^{2}} \times \frac{F_{o}q_{2}A}{T_{n}A} \frac{A_{1}T_{2}AT_{1}VA}{T_{n}A}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+ot} = \frac{1}{1+ot} + \frac{1}{1+ot} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} = -\frac{9}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} = \frac{1}{(3^{2} + y^{2})^{3/2}}$$

Analogamente posso calcolare il contributo al campo elettrico dato dalla carica immagine

La componente Y del campo $\mathcal{E}_{q_{1}} = -\mathcal{E}_{q_{1i}}$

$$E_1 = E_{1x} = -\frac{1}{2\pi \varepsilon_*} \frac{q_1 d_1}{\left(d_1^2 + \gamma^2\right)^3/2}$$

Analogamente posso calcolare E2

$$E_{2} = E_{2x} = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \frac{q_{2} d_{1}}{\left(d_{2}^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\overline{E}}{z_{1}} = \frac{\overline{E}}{z_{1}} + \frac{\overline{E}}{z_{2}} = \left(E_{1x} + E_{2x}\right) \hat{x}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{z_{1}} = \left[\frac{q_{1}d_{1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}/2} + \frac{q_{1}d_{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}/2}\right] \hat{x}$$

iii) Utilizzo il teorema di Gauss per risalire da E a sigma

$$|\vec{E}| = |\vec{C}| = |\vec{C}| = |\vec{E}| = |$$

MB:
$$Q_{inJ} = \iint \sigma ds = -\left(q_1 + q_2 \right)$$