1)
$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$
, para $r > R$

$$V(r) = -\int_{\infty}^{R} E dr$$

$$V(r) = -\int_{\infty}^{R} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$

$$-\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right)$$

2)
$$(X_1 y) = (2,1)$$

 $V(X_1 y) = -x(X^2 + y)y$

$$\Delta \Lambda = \left(\frac{9x}{9x}, \frac{9x}{9x}\right)$$

V(X,y) = - ax 2y - y 2 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -2\alpha x y$ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -\alpha x^2 - 2y\alpha$ $Ey = \propto (x^2 + 29)$ Ex = 20xxy substituindo X = 2 e y=1 $E_X = 4\alpha$ $E_Y = 6\alpha$ V modulo i dado por: |E| = V [40)2 + (60)2 IEI= 11622 +3622 IEI=1α1/52 = 2/13/α/ 3) a lapacitância de plaças

paralelas i calculado por ce = EA

d $C_1 = \frac{KE_0 A}{d/3} = \frac{3KE_0 A}{d}$ $C_2 = \underbrace{\varepsilon_0 A}_{2d} - \underbrace{3\varepsilon_0 A}_{2d}$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{d}{360A} \left(\frac{1}{K} + 2 \right)$$

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$$C = \frac{360 \, \text{A}}{d} \cdot \frac{1}{1+2} \log_0, C = \frac{360 \, \text{A}}{d(\frac{1}{k} + 2)}$$

$$C_{eq_1} = C_1 = 10 \text{MF} = 5 \text{MF}.$$

laparitanua tatal ela riccio é:

Ctotal =
$$\frac{C_2 C_4 q_2}{C_2 + C_4 q_2} = \frac{(5ME)(7ME)}{5ME} = \frac{35}{12}ME \approx 2,92ME.$$

$$V = 10 \approx 3,42V$$