Teoría Electromagnética 1

Semanas 14, 15 y 16



ECUACIONES dE LAPLACE Y POISSON

SIMON DENIS POISSON (1781-1840)

PIERRE SIMON DE LAPLACE (1749-1829)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \vec{E} \vec{E} = \vec{P}_{vol}$$
 $\vec{E} = -\nabla V$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} (-\nabla V) = \vec{P}_{vol}$
 $\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\vec{P}_{vol}}{\vec{E}}$

Si $\vec{P}_{vol} = 0$
 $\nabla^2 V = 0$ (Laplace)

RECORDAR El OPERADOR
$$\sqrt{2}$$

CARTESIANAS $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$

CILINICATICAS $\frac{1}{9} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{9 \frac{\partial}{\partial p}}{\partial p} \right) + \frac{1}{9^2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$

ESFÉRICAS $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V}}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 senio} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{senio}{2\theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 senio} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2}$

JEMPORTANTE EN LA SOLUCION del problema la GEOMETRIA!





TEOREMA de la Unicidad

probléma (analítico, Gnáfico, Numérico, EXperimental...), si resolvemos la Ecuación de Laplace de diferentes Formas dará resultados diferentes?

Así que resolvamos la ecuación de Laplacie y veamos quesilas soluciones satisfacen un conjunto de condiciones de Frontera, ila solución es única?



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LO PROBATEMOS POR "CONTRADICCIÓN"

SEAN clos soluciones V1 y V2 de la Ecuación

de Laplace y que satisfacen las condiciones

de Frontera
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$$\nabla^{2}V_{1} = 0 \qquad \nabla^{2}V_{2} = 0$$
En la Fronteira $V_{1} = V_{2}$

SEA $V_{cl} = V_{2} - V_{1}$ (la diferencia)

ASI'
$$\nabla^{2}V_{d} = \nabla^{2}V_{2} - \nabla^{2}V_{1} = 0$$

$$V_{cl} = 0 \qquad (Frontera)$$



Por el teorema de la Divergencia



$$\int |\nabla V_0|^2 dV_0 = 0$$

$$\nabla V_0 = 0$$

$$V_0 = V_2 - V_1 = constant = en toclos$$

$$V_0 = V_2 - V_1 = constant = volumen$$

TEORENA de la Unicidad

SI UNA solución de la Ecuación de Laplace
SATISFACE LAS condiciones de Frontera
Entonces la solución es única.



PARA RESOLVER PROBLEMAS COM CONIDICIONES DE FRONTERA DE 60: 1) USAR LA ECUACION APROPIADA (LAPLACE O POISSON)

- 2) LA REGION dE LA SOLUCION
- 3) LAS CONIDICIONES DE FRONTERA

EN CARTESIANAS Y Số DENI
$$\chi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{f_0}{f_0} \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx^2} = -\frac{f_0}{\epsilon a} \frac{x}{2} + A$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{f_0}{\epsilon a} \frac{x^2}{2} + A$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{f_0}{\epsilon a} \frac{x^3}{2} + Ax + B$$

$$V = -\frac{f_0}{\epsilon a} \frac{x^3}{6} + Ax + B$$



$$\frac{dV}{dx^2} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon \alpha} x$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon \alpha} \frac{x^2 + A}{2} + A$$

$$V = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon \alpha} \frac{x^3 + Ax + B}{2}$$

$$V = -(-\frac{3\beta_0 x^2 + A}{6\epsilon \alpha} + A)$$

$$E = -\nabla V = -(-\frac{3\beta_0 x^2 + A}{6\epsilon \alpha} + A)$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad E = 0$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad E = 0$$

$$A = 0$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad V = 0$$

$$\chi = 0 \qquad V = 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{9 \cdot a^{3}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a} + 0 \times + B$$

$$Q = -\frac{9 \cdot a^{3}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a} + \frac{9 \cdot a^{3}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a}$$

$$V = -\frac{9 \cdot x^{3}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a} + \frac{9 \cdot a^{3}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a}$$

$$V = \frac{39 \cdot x^{2}}{6 \cdot \epsilon a} = \frac{7}{6} \cdot a$$

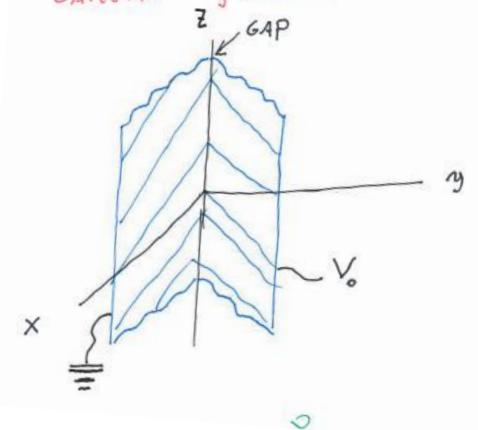


Dos planios SEMINFINITOS, \$=0 y \$= 17/c Estañ SEPARAdos por un aislante por una brecha infinitesimal.

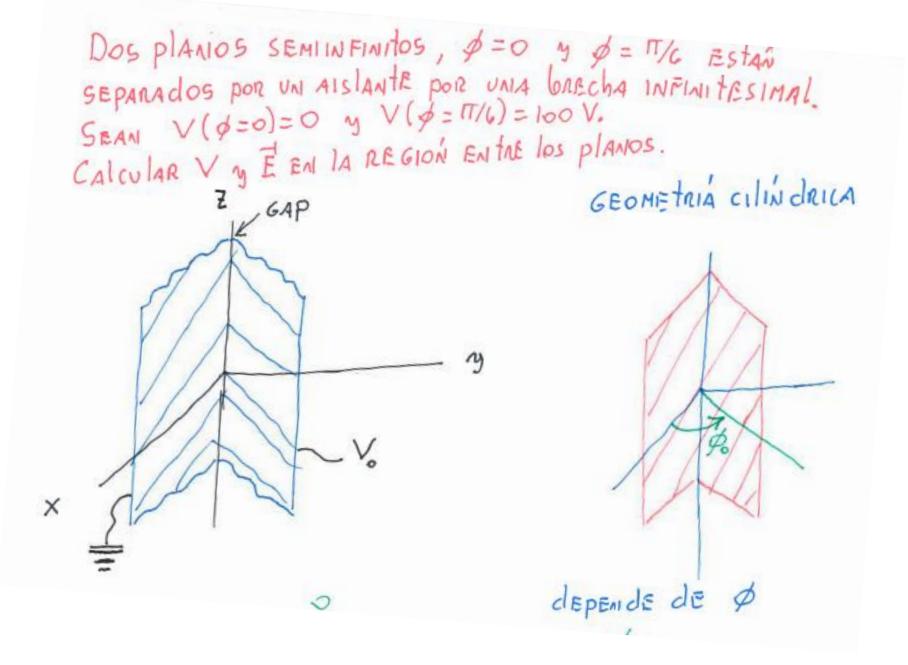
SEAN V(\$=0)=0 y V(\$=17/6)=100 V.

Calcular V y E EN la REGION ENTRE los planos.

Z GAP









$$\Delta_{SA} = \frac{\delta_{SA}}{\delta_{SA}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta_{SA}}{\delta_{SA}} = \frac{\delta_{SA}}{\delta_{SA}} = 0$$

$$\frac{dV^2}{d\phi} = A$$

$$\phi = 0 \quad \forall = 0$$

$$\forall = A \phi + B$$

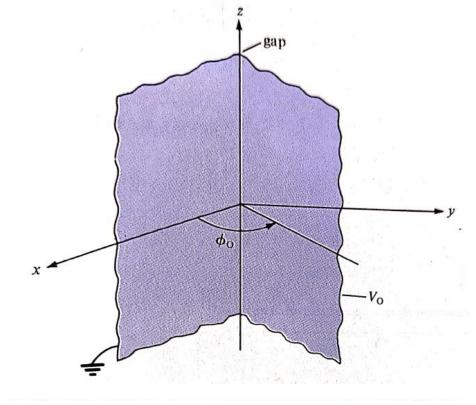
$$\forall = A \phi + B$$

$$\forall = A \phi + B$$

$$0 = A(0) + B$$

$$0 = B$$

$$0 = A (0) + B$$



$$V = \frac{600}{\pi} \phi$$

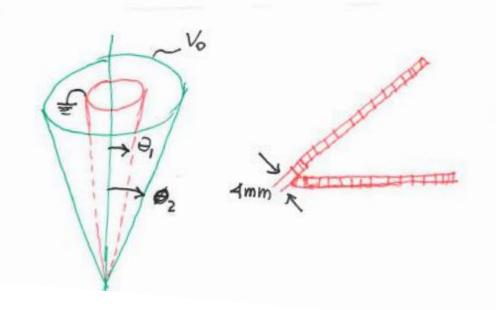
$$V = \frac{3V}{\pi} a_{\phi}$$

$$V = \frac{3V}{\pi} a_{\phi}$$

$$V = \frac{600}{\pi} a_{\phi}$$

$$V = \frac{600}{\pi} a_{\phi}$$

Dos conos conductores ($\theta = \pi/\omega$ y $\theta = \pi/\omega$) Estan separados por uma brecha infinite simal en r = 0 S. $V(\theta = \pi/\omega) = 0$ y $V(\theta = \pi/\omega) = 50$ V. En contrar V y \overline{E} entre los comos.



GEONETRIA ESFÉRICA depende de 0

$$\frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Phi^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Phi^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial \Theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI\Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} s \epsilon_{AI\Theta}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(s \epsilon_{AI$$





$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 $V = 0$
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $V = 50$

$$0 = A \ln \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{10} - \cot \frac{\pi}{10} \right| + B$$

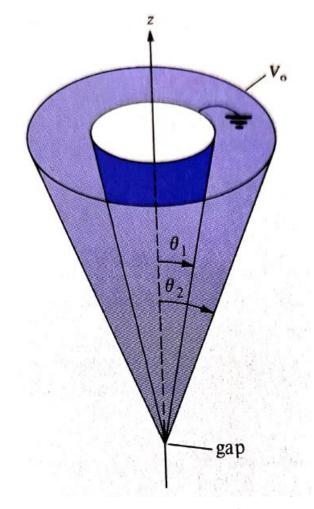
$$50 = A \ln \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cot \frac{\pi}{6} \right| + B$$

$$O = A(-1.845) + B$$
 $II/_{10} \simeq 16^{\circ}$
 $II/_{10} \simeq 16^{\circ}$
 $II/_{10} \simeq 16^{\circ}$
 $II/_{10} \simeq 30^{\circ}$
 $II/_{10} \simeq 16^{\circ}$

$$B = -A(-1.845)$$

$$B = (93.81)(1.845)$$

$$B = 173.1$$



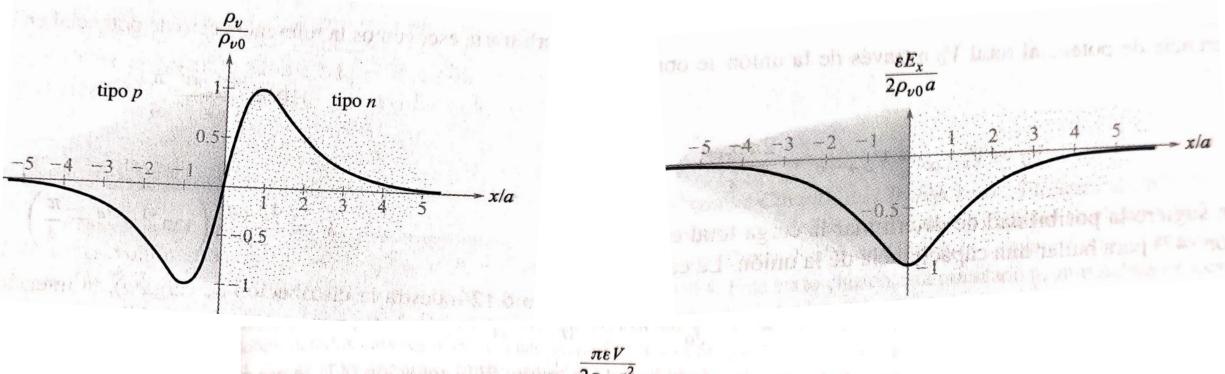
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \vec{a} \theta$$

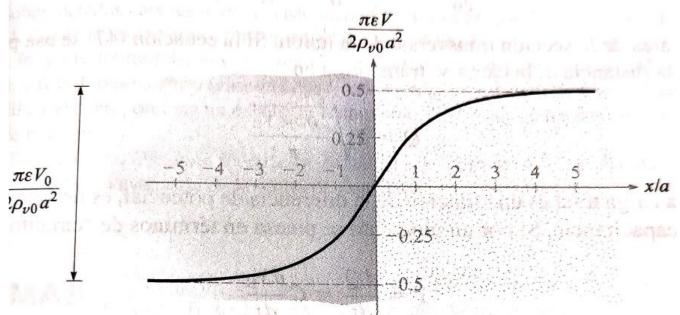
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{93.81}{SENI\theta} \right] \vec{a} \theta \quad \sqrt{m}$$



SEA UNIA UNION P-n ENTRE lAS clos MITACLES de una banna semiconductora que se extiende EN la dirección de X. SuponGA que la región para X < O ES dopada con impunezas tipo P y para la region X70 ES dopada con impunezas tipo n. Existé unia distribución de CARGA dACLA por Pool = 29° SECH & tanh & EXISTE UNIA DENISIDAN DE CARGA MAXIMA PN-1 MAX = PO EN X = 0.881a HAllAR V.

- En esta situación el grado de dopaje es idéntico.
- Observemos que inicialmente que hay huecos en exceso a la izquierda de la unión y electrones en exceso a la derecha. Los huecos y los electrones se difunden a través de la unión hasta que se acumula un campo eléctrico en tal dirección que la corriente de difusión cae a cero. Así, para evitar que más huecos se muevan hacia la derecha, el campo eléctrico en la vecindad de la unión debe estar dirigido hacia la izquierda: E, es negativo. Este campo es producido por una carga positiva neta a la derecha y una carga negativa neta a la izquierda. Observemos que la capa de la carga positiva consta de dos partes: los huecos que han cruzado la unión y los iones donantes positivos de los que han salido los electrones. La carga negativa esta integrada en forma opuesta por electrones y iones negativos receptores.





Teoria Electromagnética 1 (FF3011) 1ro 2023

(ARTESIANIAS Y 50 10 EN X

$$\frac{d^{2}V}{dx^{2}} = -\frac{2S_{0}}{\varepsilon} \operatorname{sech} \frac{x}{a} + A \operatorname{Anh} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{2S_{0}}{\varepsilon} \operatorname{sech} \frac{x}{a} + A$$

13.34
$$\frac{d}{dx} \coth u = - \operatorname{csch}^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$

13.35
$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} u = - \operatorname{sech} u \tanh u \frac{du}{dx}$$

13.36
$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch} u = -\operatorname{csch} u \operatorname{coth} u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{dV}{dx} = -\frac{25a}{E} \operatorname{sech} \frac{x}{a} - A$$

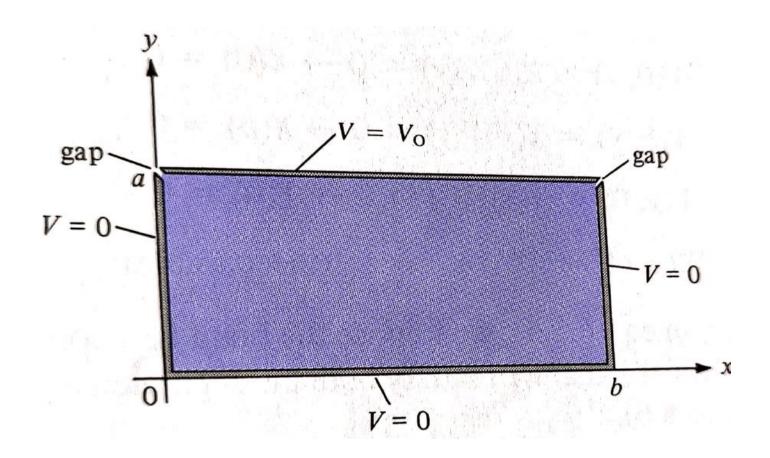
CARGA META NI CAMPO X -> ±00 E=0

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{2f_0 a}{\epsilon} \operatorname{SECh} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$V = \frac{4f_0 a^2}{\epsilon} \operatorname{fAN}^{-1} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} \operatorname{fB}$$

$$V = \frac{4f_0 a^2}{\epsilon} \operatorname{fAN}^{-1} e^{-\frac{x}{4}} \operatorname{fAN}^{-1} e^{-\frac{x}{4}}$$

• Determinar la función de potencial para la región que está adentro del rectángulo cuya sección transversal se muestra en la figura.



Solucion CARTESIANA EN 2D

$$\frac{3x_5}{95N} + \frac{9\lambda_5}{95N} = 0$$

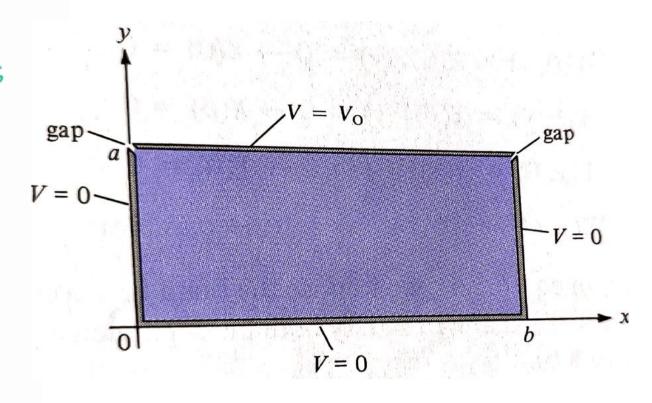
USO FÉCNICA dE SEPANACION dE VARIABLES

$$V = X(x) Y(y) = XY$$

$$\frac{\partial^2(XY)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(XY)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$A \frac{3^{3}}{9^{5}} + X \frac{3^{3}}{9^{5}} = 0$$

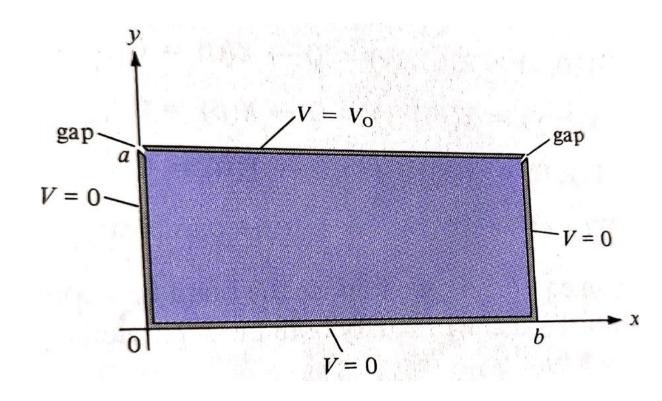
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} = 0$$



CONDICIONES dE FRONTERA

$$V(x=0, 0 \le y \le a) = 0$$

 $V(x=b, 0 \le y \le a) = 0$
 $V(x=b, 0 \le y \le a) = 0$
 $V(0 \le x \le b, y = 0) = 0$
 $V(0 \le x \le b, y = a) = V_0$



$$\frac{x''}{x} + \frac{y''}{y} = 0$$

$$-\frac{x''}{x} + \frac{y''}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{x''}{x} + \frac{x}{y} = 0$$

Clado que el primer término ES Inidependiente de M y el SEGUNDO Inidependiente de X, cada uno ES Inidependiente de X, cada uno ES Igual a unia constante de SEPARACIÓN

I GUALAMOS A UNIA CONSTANTE DE SEPARACIONI lurgo resolvenos para cada variable y El resultado lo Expresamos como un producto.

LA CONSTANTE de SEPARA CION podria SER: 2 = 0 -> solución trivial 2 < 0 -> solución trivial 2 >0 -> 14 que Estudianemos SEA 2.>0 Y LA CONSTANTE DE SEPARACION B=2

$$x'' + \beta^{2}x = 0$$

$$(D^{2} + \beta^{2})x = 0$$

$$Dx = \pm j\beta x \qquad j = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$X(x) = (o e^{j\beta x} + C_{1}e^{-j\beta x})$$

$$X(x) = (o e^{j\beta x} + C_{1}e^{-j\beta x})$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

$$X(x) = go \cos \beta x + go \sin \beta x$$

PARA
$$Y''' - \beta^{2}Y = 0$$

$$Y(y) = ho \cosh \beta y + hi senh \beta y$$
Por bc
$$Y(y=0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = ho(1) + 0$$

$$ho = 0$$

$$Y_{n}(y) = h_{n} senh \frac{h\pi y}{b}$$

ASI:

$$V_n(x,y) = g_n h_n SENI \frac{n\pi x}{b} SENI h \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

POR SUPERPOSICION

 $V = C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 + ... + C_n V_n$
 $V(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n SENI \frac{n\pi x}{b} SENI h \frac{n\pi y}{b}$

POR bC

 $V(x,y=a) = V_0 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n SENI \frac{n\pi x}{b} SENI h \frac{n\pi a}{b}$

SERIE DE FOURIER CONI EXPANSION EN V_0

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Cn SENh } \frac{\pi x a}{b} &= \frac{2V_o}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) \\
&= \int \frac{AV_o}{n\pi} & n = 1,3,5,... \\
&= \int 0 & n = 2,4,6...
\end{array}$$

Sustituy Endo Cn

$$V(x,y) = \frac{416}{11} \sum_{h=1,3,5...}^{\infty} \frac{\text{SEN } h\pi x}{b} \frac{h\pi y}{b}$$

$$11 \sum_{h=1,3,5...}^{\infty} \frac{\text{SEN } h\pi x}{b} \frac{h\pi y}{b}$$

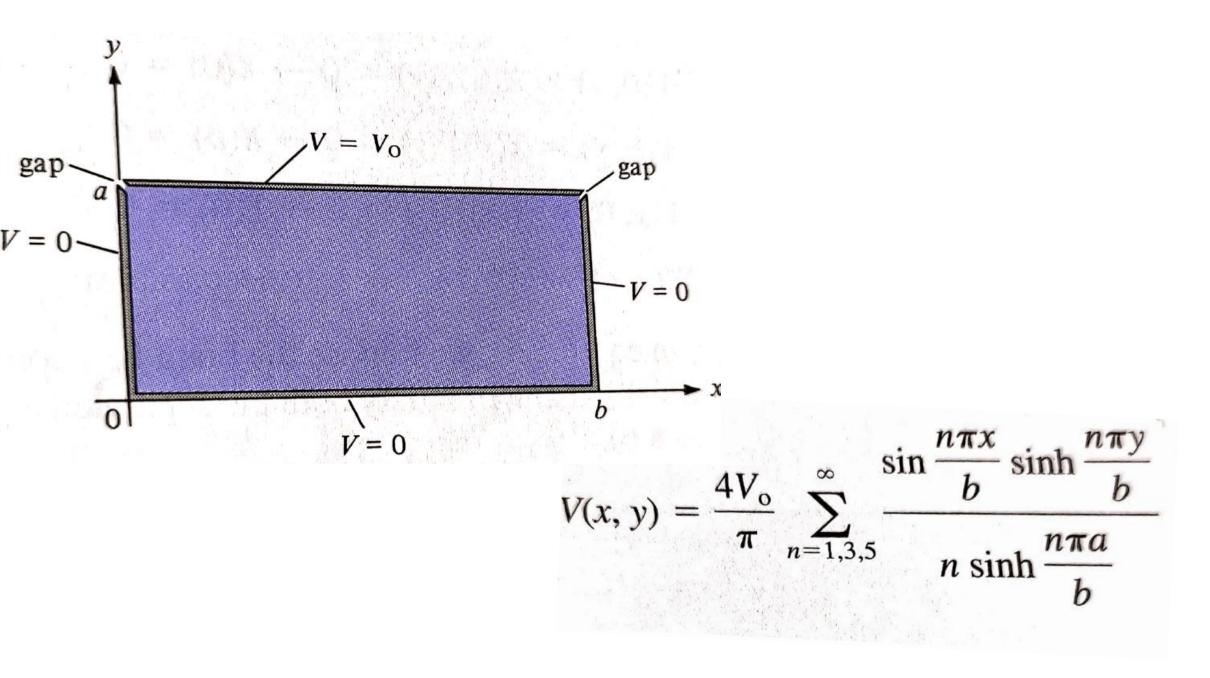
Suponicamos que:

$$V_0 = 100 \text{ V}$$

 $V_0 = 100 \text{ V}$
 $V_0 = 2a$
 $V_0 = 3a/2$
 $V_$

$$V\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{3a}{4}\right) = \frac{4V_0}{\Pi} \left(0.4517 + 0.0725 - 0.01985 - 0.00645 + 0.000229 + ...\right)$$

$$V\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{3a}{4}\right) = 0.6374 V_0$$



SEA
$$V = R(r) \Phi(\phi) Z(z)$$

$$\nabla^{2}V = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial \phi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial z^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{RZ}{r^{2}} \frac{d^{2}\Phi}{d\phi^{2}} + R\Phi \frac{d^{2}Z}{dz^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{RZ}{r^{2}} \frac{d^{2}\Phi}{d\phi^{2}} + R\Phi \frac{d^{2}Z}{dz^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{RZ}{r^{2}} \frac{d^{2}\Phi}{d\phi^{2}} + \frac{R\Phi}{r^{2}} \frac{d^{2}Z}{dz^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{r} \frac{d}{dr^{2}} \left(r \frac{\partial R}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{d^{2}\Phi}{d\phi^{2}} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{d^{2}Z}{dz^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{d^{2}R}{dr^{2}} + \frac{1}{Rr} \frac{d^{2}R}{r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}\Phi} \frac{d^{2}Z}{d\phi^{2}} = -\frac{1}{z} \frac{d^{2}Z}{dz^{2}} = -\frac{1}$$

ASÍ
$$\frac{1}{Z} \frac{d^2Z}{dz^2} = b^2$$
Solución
$$Z = C_1 \cosh bz + C_2 \text{SENIH } bz$$

PARA LA OTRA, VOLVEMOS A SEPARAR Y multiplicamos por re

$$\frac{r^2}{R} \frac{d^2R}{dr^2} + \frac{r}{R} \frac{dR}{dr} + b^2r^2 = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\phi^2} = \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\phi^2} = -\alpha^2$$

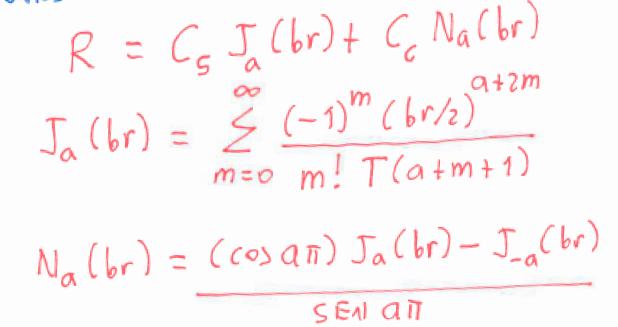
$$\Phi = C_3 \cos \alpha \phi + C_4 SENICIO$$

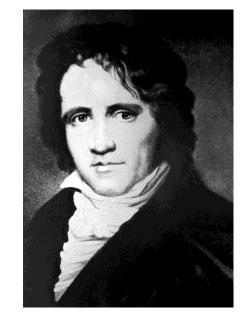
EN r

$$\frac{d^{2}R}{dr^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dR}{dr} + \left(b^{2} - \frac{a^{2}}{r^{2}} \right) R = 0$$

ECUACION dIFERENCIAL de BESSEL

Solucion ES EN SERIES dE potencias llamadas Funciones de Bessel





full name	Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel
date of birth	Thursday, July 22, 1784 (236 years ago)
place of birth	Minden, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
date of death	Tuesday, March 17, 1846 (age: 61 years) (175 years ago)
place of death	Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad, Russia

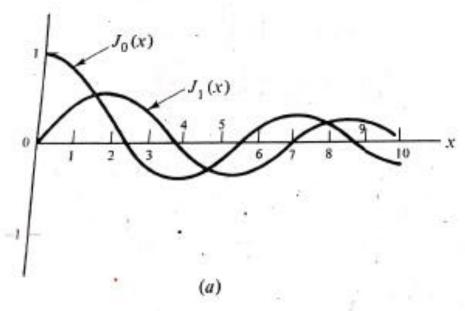
The series $J_a(br)$ is known as a Bessel function of the first kind, order a; if a = n, an integer, the gamma function in the power series may be replaced by (n + m)!. $N_a(br)$ is a Bessel function of the second kind, order a; if a = n, an integer, $N_n(br)$ is defined as the limit of the above quotient as $a \to n$.

The function $N_a(br)$ behaves like $\ln r$ near r=0 (see Fig. 8-3). Therefore, it is not involved in the solution $(C_6=0)$ whenever the potential is known to be finite at r=0.

For integral order n and large argument x, the Bessel functions behave like damped sine waves:

$$J_n(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$
 $N_n(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

See Fig. 8-3.



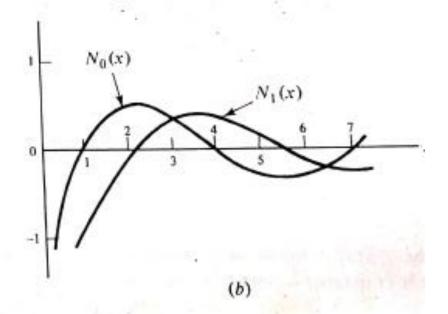


Fig. 8-3

Solución ESFERICAS 2 D

$$V = R(r) \Theta(\theta)$$

NO VARIÁ ENI Ø

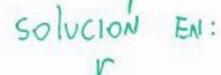
 $V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2 \partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 sen \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{sen \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right)$
 $V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2 \partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 sen \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{sen \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$

HACIENIDO El proceso

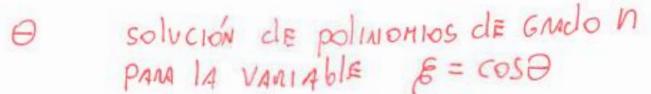
 $\left(\frac{r^2}{R} \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + \frac{2r}{R} \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\Theta} \frac{c^{12} \Theta}{c^{12}} + \frac{1}{\Theta^{1} an \theta} \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) = 0$

$$r^{2} \frac{d^{2}R}{dr^{2}} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} - n(n+1)R = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}Q}{d\theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{4n\theta} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} + n(n+1)\theta = 0$$



$$R = C_1 r^n + C_2 r^{-(n+1)}$$



$$P_n(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{c!^n}{c! \xi^n} (\xi^2 - 1)^n \quad n = 0, 1, 2...$$



full name	Adrien-Marie Legendre
date of birth	Monday, September 18, 1752 (268 years ago)
place of birth	Paris, Ile-de-France, France
date of death	Wednesday, January 9, 1833 (age: 80 years) (188 years ago)
place of death	Paris, Ile-de-France, France

$$P_{n}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^{n} n!} \frac{d^{n}}{d\xi^{n}} (\xi^{2} - 1)^{n}$$

$$\xi = \cos \theta$$

$$P_{1}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^{1} 1!} \frac{d^{1}}{d\xi^{1}} (\xi^{2} - 1)^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\xi} (\xi^{2} - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \xi) = \xi = \cos \theta$$

$$P_{2}(8) = \frac{1}{2^{2}z!} \frac{c|^{2}(8^{2}-1)^{2}}{c|8^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2)} \frac{d^{2}(8^{2}-1)^{2}}{d^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(2)} \frac{d}{d^{2}} \left(2(8^{2}-1)(28)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \frac{d}{d^{2}} \left(48(8^{2}-1)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(48(28) + (8^{2}-1)(4)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(88^{2} + 48^{2} - 4\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(388^{2} + 48^{2} - 4\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(388^{2} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(3688^{2} - 1\right)$$

$$P_{3}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2^{3} 3!} \frac{cl^{3}}{cl\xi^{3}} (\xi^{2}-1)^{3}$$

$$\frac{cl}{cl\xi^{2}-1}(\xi^{2}-1)^{3} = 3(\xi^{2}-1)^{2}(2\xi) = 6\xi(\xi^{2}-1)^{2}$$

$$\frac{cl}{cl\xi^{2}}(\xi^{2}-1)^{3} = 6\xi(2)(\xi^{2}-1)(2\xi) + 6(\xi^{2}-1)^{2}$$

$$\frac{cl}{cl\xi^{2}} = 24\xi^{2}(\xi^{2}-1) + 6(\xi^{2}-1)^{2}$$

$$\frac{d^{3}}{d^{2}}(\xi^{2}-1)^{3} = 24\xi^{2}(2\xi) + 24(2\xi)(\xi^{2}-1) + 12(\xi^{2}-1)(2\xi)$$

$$= 48\xi^{3} + 48\xi^{3} - 48\xi + 24\xi^{3} - 24\xi$$

$$= 170\xi^{3} - 72\xi$$

$$P_{3}(\xi) = \frac{1}{8(6)}(120\xi^{2} - 12\xi)$$

$$P_{3}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{48}(120\cos^{3}\theta - 72\cos\theta)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}\cos^{3}\theta - \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(5\cos^{3}\theta - 3\cos\theta)$$

$$P_{0}(\cos\theta) = 1$$

$$P_{1}(\cos\theta) = \cos\theta$$

$$P_{2}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^{2}\theta - 1)$$

$$P_{3}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(5\cos^{3}\theta - 3\cos\theta)$$

$$P_{4}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{8}(35\cos^{4}\theta - 30\cos^{2}\theta + 3)$$

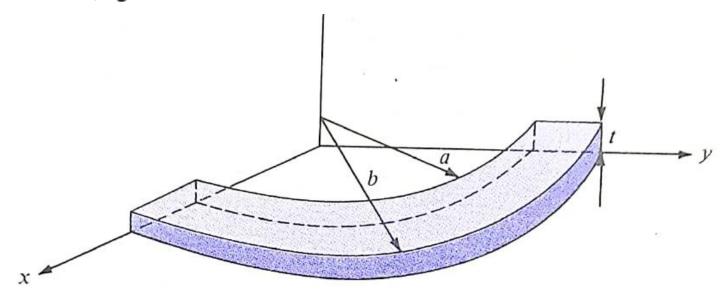
Solucioni
$$V = R(r) \Theta(\theta)$$

$$V(r,\theta) = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}(A_n r^n + B_n r^{(n+1)})}_{n=0} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

Unia barria metalica de conductividad o se dobla y uni Forma uni anigulo plano de 90° entre el radio interno a y el radio externo b, ademas con el espesor t.

Mostran que la resistencia de la barra entre las superficies verticales p=a y p=b es

$$R = \frac{2\pi \ln \frac{b}{a}}{\sigma \pi t}$$



Utilizations cilindricas
$$V = V(p)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{p} \frac{cl}{dp} \left(p \frac{dV}{dp} \right) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dV}{dp} = A$$

$$V = A ln p + B$$
bc

$$V(p = 0) = 0 \implies 0 = A ln a + B$$

$$V(p = b) = V_0 \implies V_0 = A ln b + B$$

$$V = A ln b - A ln a \implies A = \frac{V_0}{ln a}$$

$$V = A ln p + B = A ln p - A ln a$$

$$V = A ln p + B = A ln p - A ln a$$

$$V = A ln p + B = A ln p - A ln a$$

$$V = A ln p + B = A ln p - A ln a$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{\ln a} \frac{h}{a}$$

$$E = -\nabla V = -\frac{dV}{dp} \frac{dp}{dp} = \frac{-V_0}{p \ln a} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

$$I = 0 \frac{dQ}{dp} = \frac{-V_0}{p \ln a} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

$$I = 0 \frac{dQ}{dp} = \frac{-V_0}{p \ln a} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

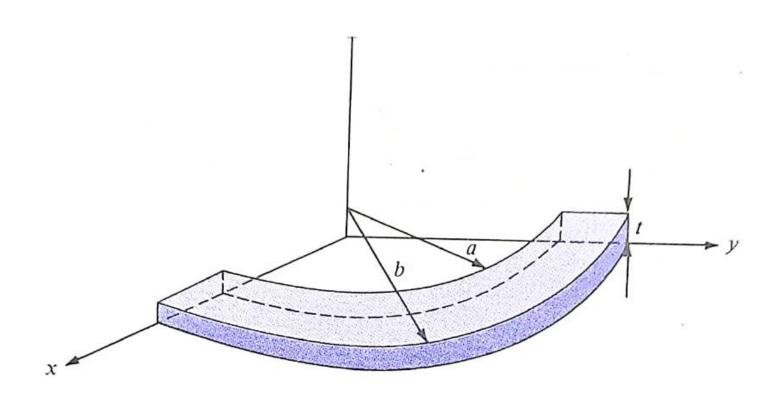
$$I = 0 \frac{dQ}{dp} = \frac{-V_0}{p \ln a} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

$$I = \frac{r}{2} \frac{dV_0}{dp} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

$$I = \frac{r}{2} \frac{dV_0}{dp} \frac{dp}{dp}$$

$$R = \frac{V_0}{I} = \frac{2 \ln a}{\sigma \pi t}$$

Mostnar que la resistencia Entre las dos superficies horizontales z=0 y z=t es $R'=\frac{At}{\sigma\pi(b^2-a^2)}$



collin dricas
$$V = V(2)$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = 0$$

$$V = Az + B$$

$$V(z = 0) = 0 \implies 0 = A(0) + B \implies \beta = 0$$

$$V(z = t) = V_0 \implies V_0 = At \implies A = \frac{V_0}{t}$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{V_0}{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{V_0}{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{V_0}{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{V_0}{t} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{V_0}{t} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

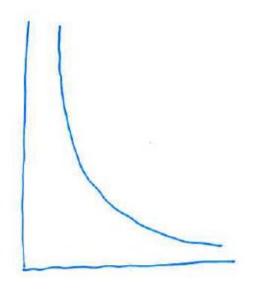
$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} \qquad dS = -p d\phi dp \vec{a}_{2}$$

$$\vec{I} = S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = S S \frac{V_{0}\sigma}{t} p d\phi dp$$

$$\vec{I} = V_{0}\sigma \pi (\vec{V} - \vec{a}^{2})$$

$$\vec{I} = V_{0} = \frac{4t}{\sigma \pi (\vec{V} - \vec{a}^{2})}$$

Un Electrodo con una Forma hiperbólica (XM=4) SE coloca CERCANO A UNA ESQUINA ANGULAR NETA PUESTA A TIERRA. CAlcular V y E EN El punto (1,2,0) cuando el Electrodo Está conectado a una Fuente de 20 V.



$$\nabla^{2}V = 0$$

$$PARA \times \frac{d^{2}V}{dx^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = A$$

$$V = Ax + E$$

$$V = 0$$

$$V = Ax + B$$

$$0 = A(0) + B$$

$$0 = A(0) + D$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}V = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}V}{dy^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^{2}V}{dy^{2}} = C$$

$$V = (y + 1)$$

$$V = (Ax)(y) = Fxy$$

$$V(4) = 20$$

$$20 = F(A)$$

$$5 = F$$

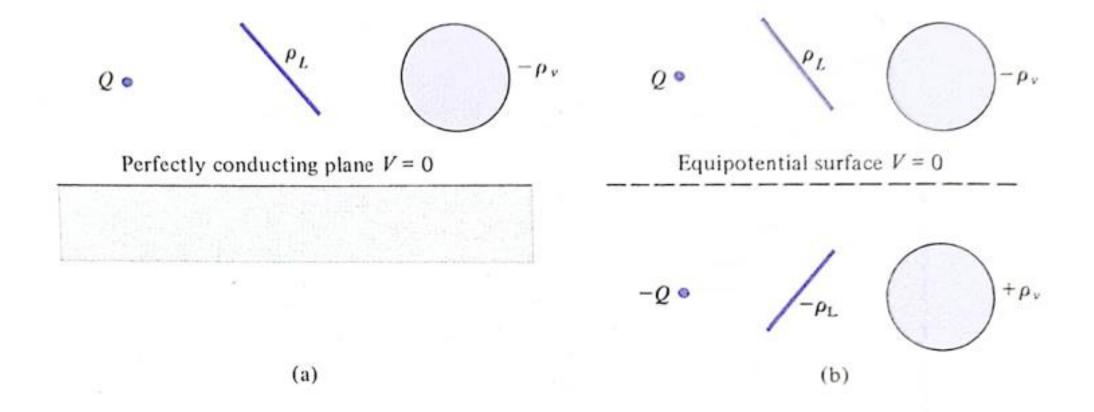
$$V = 5xy$$

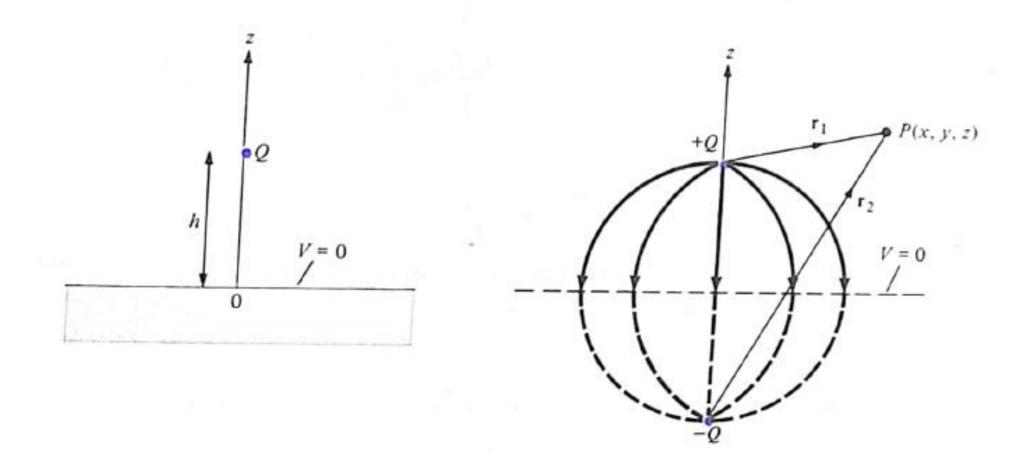
$$F(1,1) = (-10, -5) F = -\nabla V = -5 y Ax - 5x Ay$$

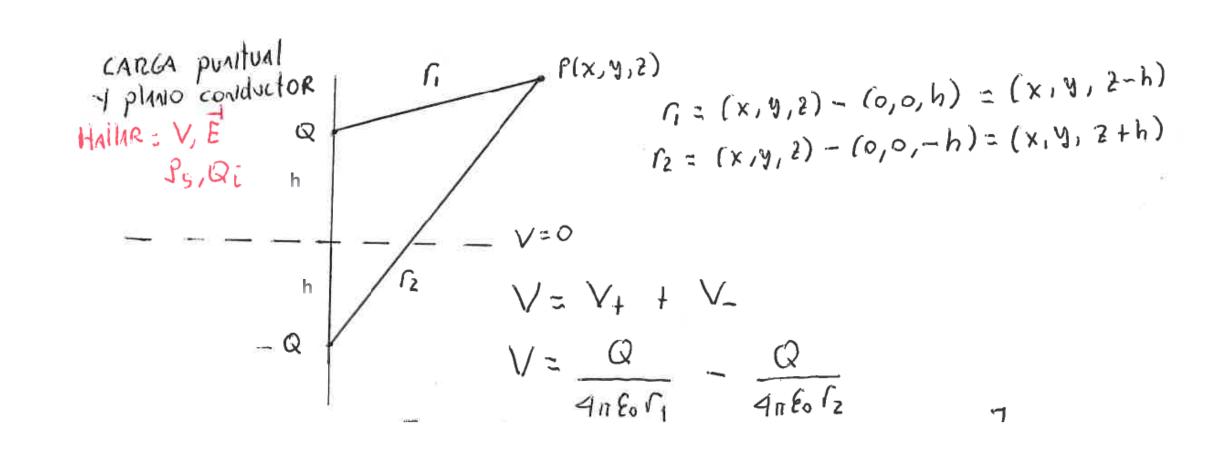
PARA M

Método de Imágenes

 La teoría dice que para una configuración de carga dada cerca de un plano conductor perfecto a tierra puede ser reemplazada por una configuración que sea su imagen y una superficie equipotencial en lugar del plano.







$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$E = -\nabla V = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{-3/2} 2x + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{-3/2} 2x \right) \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{-3/2} 2y + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{-3/2} 2y \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{-3/2} (z) (z - h) + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{-3/2} 2(z + h) \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{-3/2} (z) (z - h) + \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{-3/2} 2(z + h) \right)$$

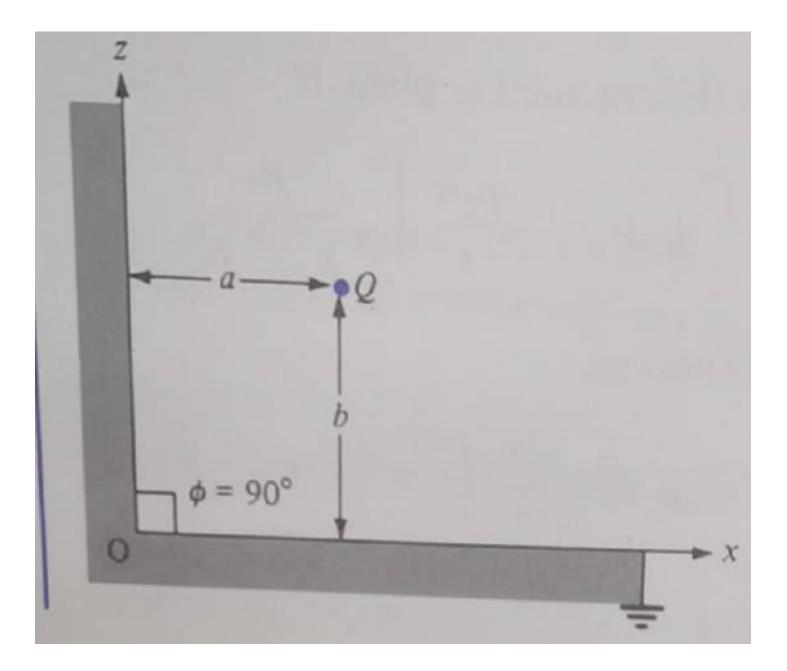
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{x \vec{a}_x + \vec{a}_y + \vec{a}_y + (z - h) \vec{a}_z}{((x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2)^{-3/2}} - \frac{x \vec{a}_x + y \vec{a}_y + (z + h) \vec{a}_z}{(x^2 + y^2 + (z + h)^2)^{-3/2}} \right]$$

Si
$$\overline{z}=0 \rightarrow V=0$$

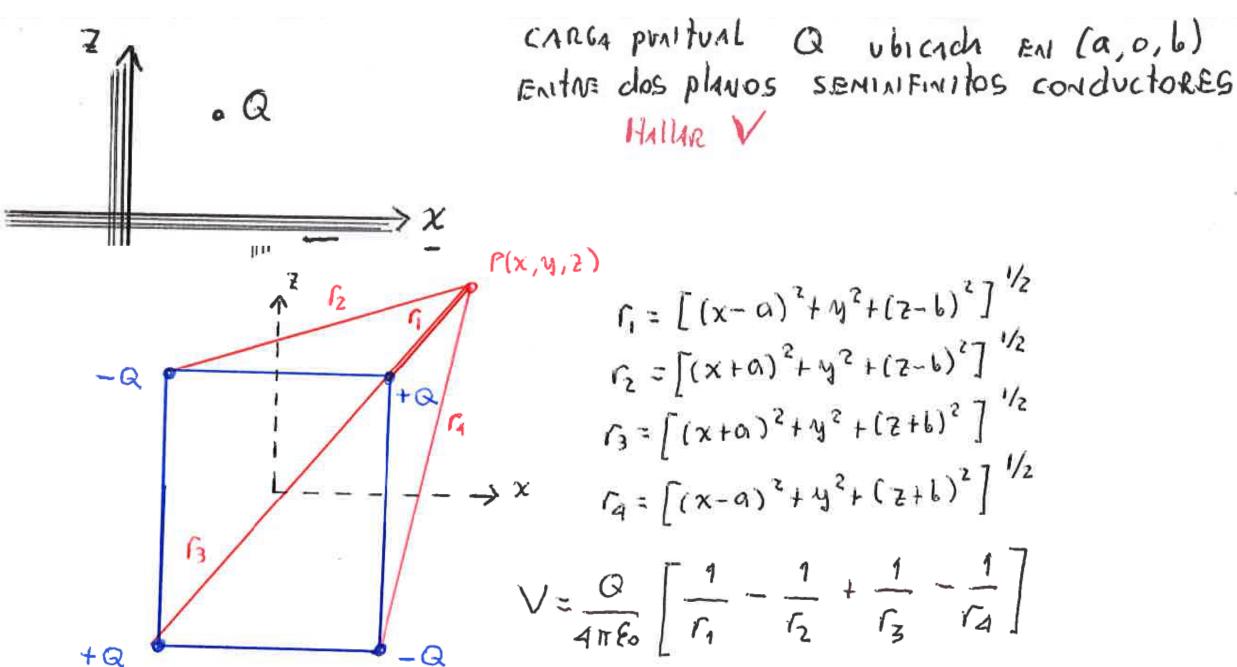
Si $\overline{z}=0 \rightarrow \overline{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0} \left[O_1 O_1 , \frac{-2h}{(\chi^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} \right]$

$$\int_{S} \frac{1}{2\pi (\chi^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-Qh}{2\pi (\chi^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-Qh}{2\pi (\chi^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$Q = \int_{S} \frac{1}{2\pi (\chi^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{Qh}{2\pi (\chi^2 + y^2$$



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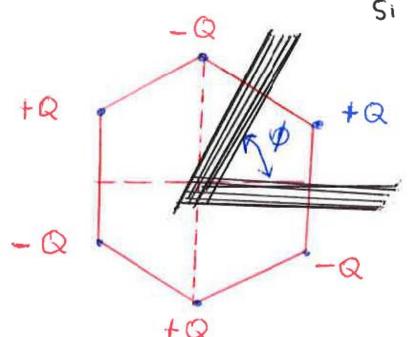


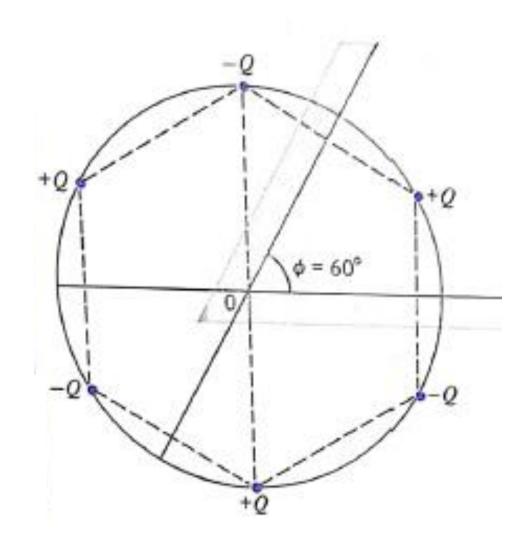
EN GENIERAL, PANA UNI SISTEMA FORMADO POR UNIA CARGA punitual situada enitre dos planos coniductores seminifinitos INCLIANDOS A UNI ANGULO & (EM GANDOS), EL NUMERO DE IMAGENES Está Expresado por

$$N = \left(\frac{360^{\circ}}{d} - 1\right)$$

Si por EJEMPlo $\phi = 60^{\circ}$ $N = (\frac{360}{60} - 1) = 5$

$$N = \left(\frac{360}{60} - 1\right) = 5$$





$$N = \left(\frac{360^{\circ}}{\Phi} - 1\right)$$

Pa ubicada Eni X=0 LINEA dE CARGA P(x,y,2) -Pa whichch EN x=0 Z=-h y punio conductor (PAMIEIAS AI EJE M) (x,y,z) - (0,y,-h) = (x,0,z-h)(x,y,z) - (0,y,-h) = (x,0,z+h)

$$\vec{E} = \frac{g_R}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\chi \vec{\alpha}_x + (z-h)\vec{\alpha}_z}{\chi^2 + (z-h)^2} - \frac{\chi \vec{\alpha}_x + (z+h)\vec{\alpha}_z}{\chi^2 + (z+h)^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{g_R}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\chi \vec{\alpha}_x - h\vec{\alpha}_z - \chi\vec{\alpha}_x - h\vec{\alpha}_z}{\chi^2 + h^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{g_R}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\chi \vec{\alpha}_x - h\vec{\alpha}_z - \chi\vec{\alpha}_x - h\vec{\alpha}_z}{\chi^2 + h^2} \right]$$
Normal A la Supericie

Ahons
$$V = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt$$

CAMPO MAGNÉTICO

"Observacion de cientas piedras que se atrajan Entre si."

MAGNETISMO -> MAGNESIA -> " PIEdras"

GRIEGOS (SIGLO VIII aC)

- · trozo magnetita minifiral (piedra inani o calanita) atraia un trozo de hierro pero no lo hacia con otros materialies
- · podiá ATMAER O REPETER OTNO TROZO CLE MAGNETITA SEGUN LA ORIENTACION
- · ESTAS FUERZAS NO SON DE ORIGEN Electrico

51660 X11 " PEQUEÑO trozo de MAGNETITA EN FORMA dE AGUSTA SE SUSPENIDE DE MODO QUE GIRE Al RECLECTOR del EJE VERTICAL." esto lo hace aunque no exista ninigun otro trozo de magnetita o hienno cercanio GIRARA Y SE dETENDANA CON UNI EXTREMO SENALANDO HACIA El polo Nonte GEOGNAFICO de la TIERRA. SIEMPRE APUNTARIA EN ESA CIRECCION SIN IMPORTAR donde efectuenos el Experimento.

BRUJULA MAGNETICA

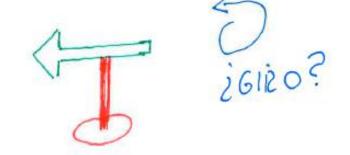
IMAN dE BARRA



Alambre que transporta una corriente



brigula MAGNETICA

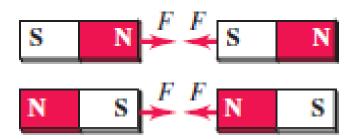


brujula MAGNIEtica ?

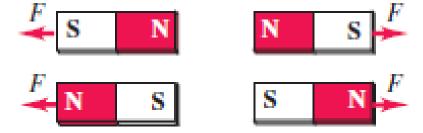
RELACION ENTRE CORRIENTE 7 NAGNETISMO? MAGNETISMO: ¿EXISTIRAN CARGAS MAGNÉTICAS AISLADAS? DETACION ENTRE CAMPOS ELECTRICOS Y CAMPOS MAGNÉTICOS? CARGA ELECTRICA CAMPO EN MOVIMIENTO NAGNÉTICO

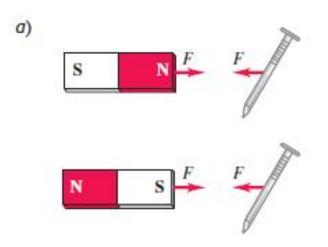
REPUISION (Polos IGUALES) Athaccioní (polos opuestos) N EN 1820 HANG CHRISTIAN OERSTED ENCONTRÓ LA RELACION ENTRE CAMPO MAGNÉTICO Y CAMPO ELECTRICO

a) Los polos opuestos se atraen.



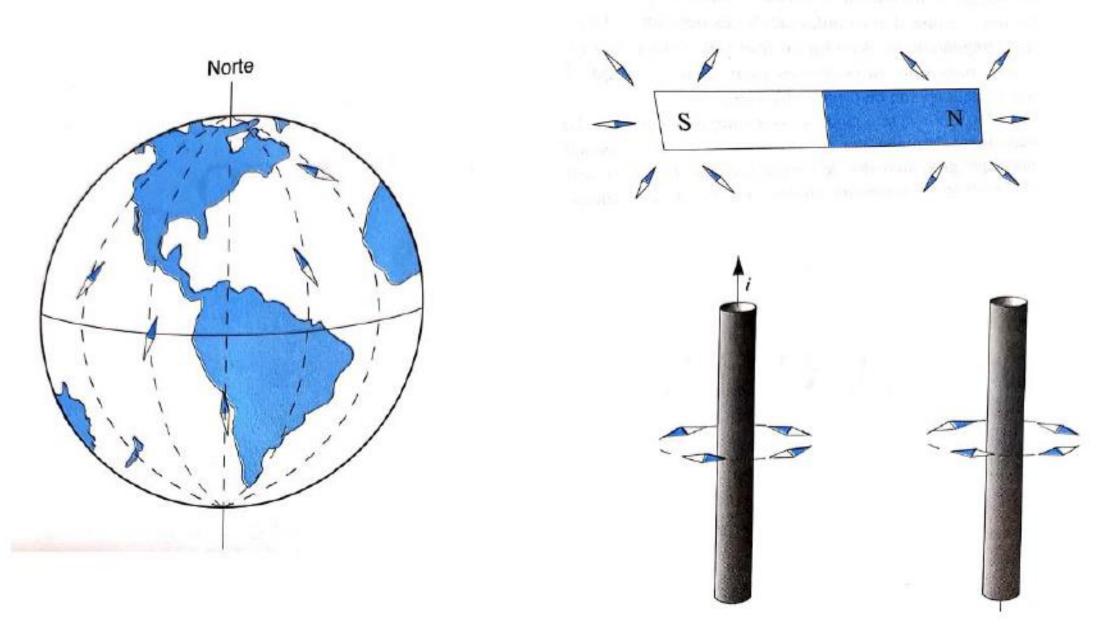
b) Los polos iguales se repelen.



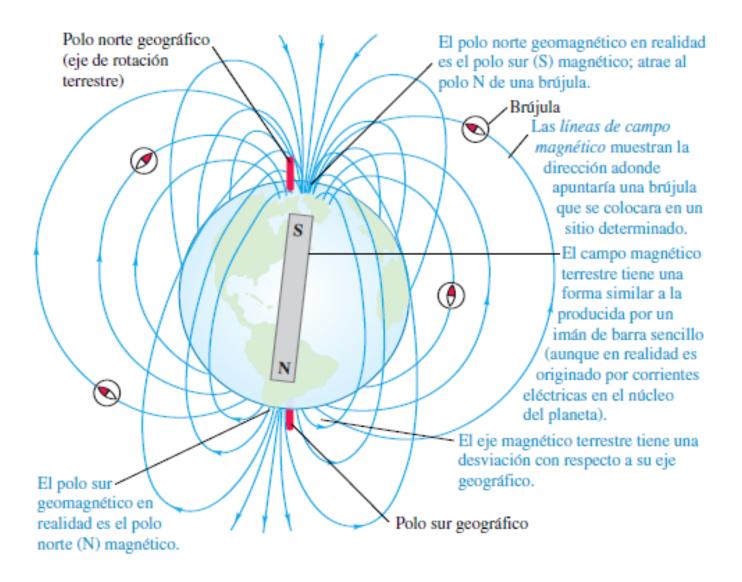


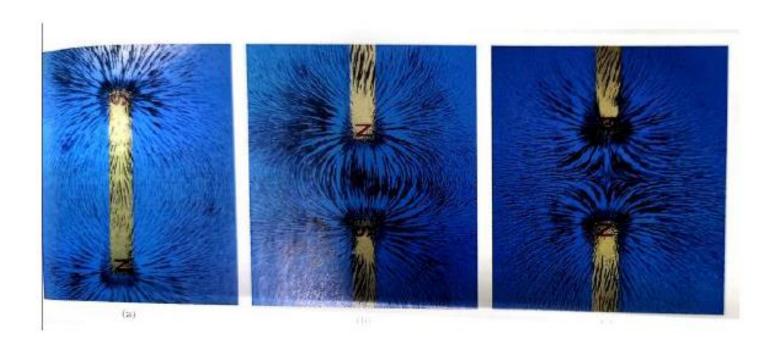
b)

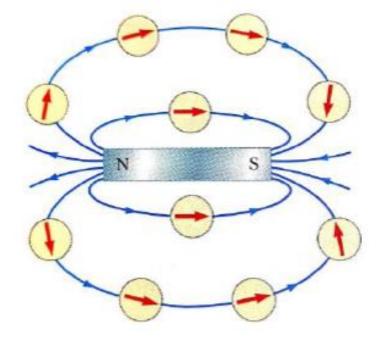




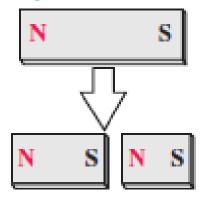
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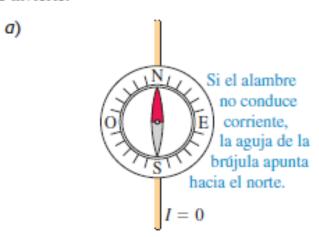




Al romper un imán en dos...



... se producen dos imanes, no dos polos aislados. 27.5 En el experimento de Oersted, se coloca una brújula directamente sobre un alambre horizontal (visto aquí desde arriba). Cuando la brújula se coloca directamente bajo el alambre, la desviación de la brújula se invierte.



b) Si el alambre lleva corriente, la aguja de la brújula tiene una desviación, cuya dirección depende de la dirección de la corriente.

