

RELACION ENTRE EY V (ECUACION de MAXWELL)

Dade que la diferencia de potencial Es indépendiente de la trayectoria

$$V_{BA} = -V_{AB}$$

$$V_{BA} + V_{AB} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot dl = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int (\nabla x \vec{E}) \cdot dS = 0$$

$$por Stockes$$

$$\nabla x \vec{E} = 0$$

$$pero V = -S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$dV = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -E \times dx - E_1 dy - E_2 dz$$

$$dV = \partial V dx + \partial V dy + \partial V dz$$

SEA
$$V = \frac{10}{r^2}$$
 SENØ COSØ

HALLAR E 3 D

 $E = -\nabla V = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{9V}{9r} & \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} & \frac{9V}{90} & \frac{1}{0} + \frac{1}{r} & \frac{9V}{90} & \frac{1}{0} \end{bmatrix}$
 $E = -\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{70}{7} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2$



LINEAS dE Flujo Electrico

ES UNA TRAYECTORIA IMAGINARIA

O dIbUJOS DE LÍNEAS DE FORMA

QUE LA DIRECCION EN CUALQUIER

PUNTO ES LA DIRECCION DEL CAMPO

ELECTRICO EN ESE PUNTO.

SON LAS LINEAS EN LAS CUALES El campo Electrico Estangencial En cada punto

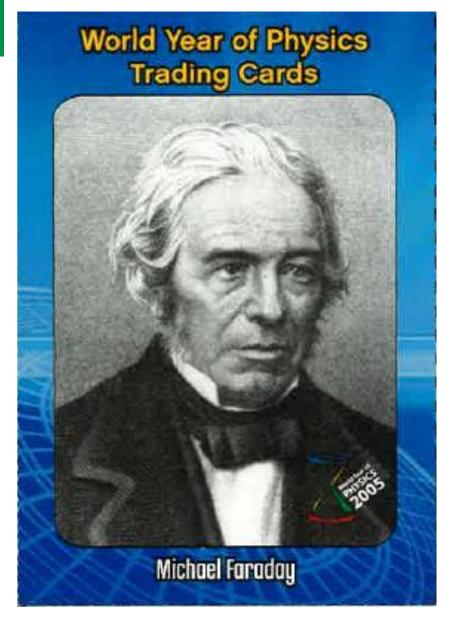


CUALQUIER SUPERFICIE EN LA CUAL
EL POTENCIAL ES EL MISMO ATRAVES

de Ella ES UNA SUPERFICIE EQUIPOTENCIAL

LA INTERJECCION DE UNA SUPERFICIE Equipotencial y un plano REJULTA EN UNA TRAYECTORIA O LINEA CONOCIDA COMO LINEA EQUIPOTENCIAL. Al MOVERJE SOBRE ELLA NO SE REALIZA TRABAJO las Lineas de Fueizza o lineas de Flujo (o la clinección de E) SIEMPAE ES NORMAL A LAS SUPERFICIES EQUIPOTENCIALES.





Michael Faraday (1791-1867)

Birthplace: London, England

Son of a blacksmith, apprenticed to a bookbinder, self-educated, Faraday was a laboratory assistant to Sir Humphry Davy, the great chemist. Yet Davy later said, "My greatest discovery was Faraday." Faraday originated our ideas of electromagnetic fields, discovered the induction of electric fields from moving magnetic fields, and created the first generator. He worked out and demonstrated the laws of electrolysis, and found fundamental relationships between light and electromagnetism in matter.

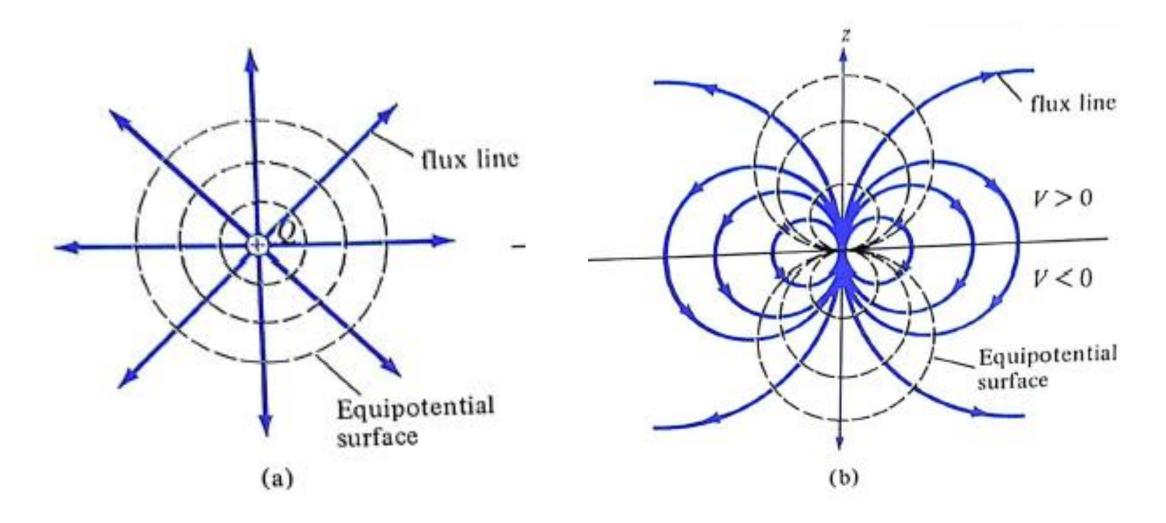
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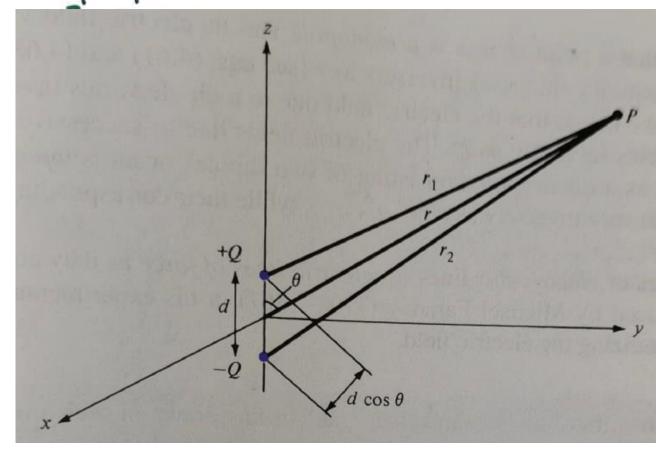
Enlaces utilizados en clase

- Equipotential Lines
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XI4D4SgHTw
- Charges and Fields
- https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulations/filter?subjects=physics&type=html&sort= alpha&view=grid
- https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/charges-and-fields/latest/charges-and-fields_en.html
- Equipotential
- http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/electric/equipot.html#c1



Dipolo Electrico

SE FORMA CUANDOS dOS CARGAS de IGUAl MAGNITUD PERO DE SIGNO OPUESTO ESTAN SEPARADOS UNA PEQUEÑA CLISTANCIA

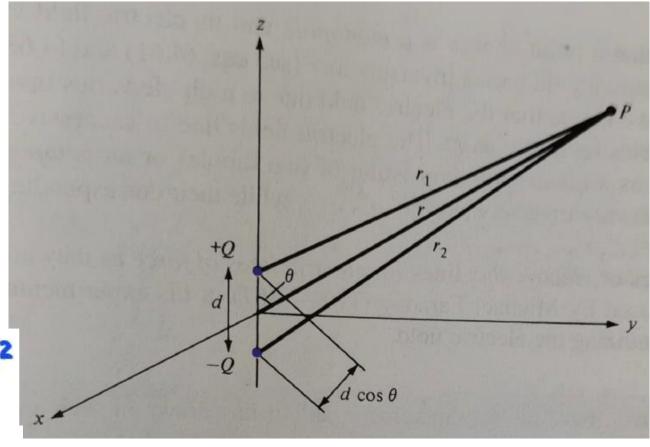


$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{AnEo} \left[\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{d\cos\theta}{r^2} \right]$$

$$V = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{a_r}}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$



GI
$$d\cos\theta = \overline{d} \cdot \overline{d}r$$
 $coni$ $d = d\overline{d}_{z}$

SEA $\overline{p} = Qd$ Momento dipolar

 $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \frac{d\cos\theta}{r^{2}}$
 $V = \overline{p} \cdot \overline{d}r$

$$V = \frac{Q \operatorname{d} \cos \theta}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = -\frac{2 \operatorname{Q} \operatorname{d} \cos \theta}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{2}} r^{3} \overline{a}_{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = \frac{Q \operatorname{d} \left(-\operatorname{sEn}\theta\right)}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{2}} \overline{a}_{\theta}$$

$$\overline{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{2 \operatorname{Q} \operatorname{d} \cos \theta}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{3}} \overline{a}_{r}^{2} + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Q} \operatorname{d} \operatorname{sEn}\theta}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{2}}\right) \overline{a}_{\theta}$$

$$p = Q \operatorname{d}$$

$$\overline{E} = \frac{\operatorname{p} \cos \theta}{2\pi \operatorname{for}^{3}} \overline{a}_{r}^{2} + \frac{\operatorname{p} \operatorname{sEn}\theta}{4\pi \operatorname{for}^{2}} \overline{a}_{\theta}^{2}$$

(SI El dipolo NO ESTA CENTRADO EN El ORIGEN SINO EN FI)

Monopolo 1 CARGA r-2
clipolo 2 CARGAS r-3
cuadeipolos A CARGAS r-4
octopolos B CARGAS r-5
:

Dos dipolos con Monentos dipolares - 5a, nC/m y 9a, nC/m Estan localizados en los puntos (0,0,-2) y (0,0,3), respectivamente. Calcular el potencial en el origen.

EN.
$$V = \frac{2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r_k} \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r_k}$$

$$P_{1} = -5Cl_{2}$$

$$P_{2} = +9Q_{2}$$

$$P_{3} = +9Q_{3}$$

$$P_{4} = -5Cl_{2}$$

$$P_{5} = -5Cl_{2}$$

$$P_{7} = (0,0,0) - (0,0,3) = (0,0,-3)$$

$$P_1 = (0,0,-5)$$
 $\vec{r}_1 = (0,0,2)$ $|\vec{r}_1| = 2$
 $P_2 = (0,0,+9)$ $\vec{r}_2 = (0,0,-3)$ $|\vec{r}_2| = 3$

$$V = \frac{\vec{P_1} \cdot \vec{r_1}}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0 \, r_1^3} + \frac{\vec{P_2} \cdot \vec{r_2}}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0 \, r_2^3}$$

$$V = \frac{-10 \times 10^9}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0 \, (z)^3} - \frac{27 \times 10^9}{4\pi \, \epsilon_0 \, (3)^3}$$

$$V = -11.25 - 9 = -20.25 \, V$$



SI FZA POR GAUSS

QENC =
$$S_{Vol}$$
 dVol

QENC = S_{Vol} dVol

QEN

r>a
$$Q_{ENC} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{s}{a} A \pi r^2 dr$$

$$Q_{ENC} = \frac{4\pi J_0}{a} \left[\frac{a^4}{4} \right]$$

$$Q_{ENC} = \frac{4\pi J_0}{a} \left[\frac{a^3}{4} \right]$$

$$Q_{ENC} = \frac{4\pi J_0}{a} \left[\frac{a^3}{4} \right]$$

$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{4\pi J_0}{\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{a^3}{4} \right]$$

$$E = \frac{J_0}{\epsilon_0} \frac{a^3}{4r^2}$$

Teoria Electromagnética 1 (FF3011) 1ro 2023



$$V = -\frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot dr = -\frac{3}{460} \cdot \frac{3}{460} \cdot \frac{1}{460} \cdot \frac{1}{460}$$

Adentho
$$r \ge a$$

$$V = -\frac{5}{5} \text{E.dr} = -\frac{5}{5} \text{E.dr} \cdot dr - \frac{5}{5} \text{Ein} \cdot dr$$

$$V = \frac{3}{4} \cdot a^3 \left[\frac{1}{a} \right] - \frac{5}{4} \cdot a^3 \cdot a$$



EN
$$\Gamma = 0$$

$$V = \frac{9.0a^{2} - \frac{9.0}{46.5} \left[0 - \frac{a^{3}}{3}\right]}{46.5}$$

$$V = \frac{9.0a^{2} + \frac{9.0a^{2}}{46.0}}{46.0}$$



DENSICIAL DE ENERGIÁ ENI CAMPOS ELECTRICOS

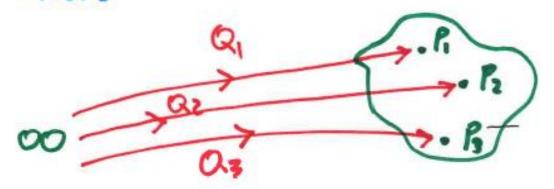
Idéa: "CANTIDAD DE ENERGIA

NECESARIA PARA ENSANGIAR GRUPO

de CARGAS o una distailución de

CARGAS."

CARGAS Q1, Q2 y Q3 EN UN ESPACIO VACIO





calculenos el trabajo NECESARIO

Al trage Q, W,= 0 (E)PACHO VACIO Y SIN CARGA)

$$W_E = O + Q_2 V_{21} + Q_3 (V_{32} + V_{31})$$

GI To hicieranos EN orden INVERSO

$$(Q_3, Q_2, Q_1)$$
 $W_E = W_3 + W_2 + W_1$
 $W_E = O + Q_2 V_{23} + Q_1 (V_{12} + V_{13})$

Al SUMAR ANDAS ECUACIONES

 $W_E + W_E = O + Q_2 V_{21} + Q_3 (V_{32} + V_{31})$
 $+ O + Q_2 V_{23} + Q_1 (V_{12} + V_{13})$
 $2W_E = Q_1 (V_{12} + V_{13}) + Q_2 (V_{21} + V_{23}) + Q_3 (V_{31} + V_{32})$
 $2W_E = Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2 + Q_3 V_3$
 $W_E = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2 + Q_3 V_3)$
 $W_E = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2 + Q_3 V_3)$
 $W_E = \frac{1}{2} (Q_1 V_1 + Q_2 V_2 + Q_3 V_3)$



$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z} X_{L} V dl \qquad (Linea)$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z} S_{S} V dS \qquad (Superficie)$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Y_{L}} V dV_{S} \qquad (Volumen)$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Y_{L}} S_{S} E^{2} dV_{S} l$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z} S_{S} E^{2} dV_{S} l$$

$$V_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Z} S_{S} E^{2} dV_{S} l$$



ENERGIA PARA ENSAMBIAR la distri-

VENIMOS desde "El INFINITO" hasta la distribución por tanto todo el Espacio tiene dos REGIONES



 $W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{n} dV_{0} \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{1n} dV_{0} \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0}$

$$E_{out} = \frac{P_o a^3}{A f_o r^2}$$

$$E_{IN} = \frac{P_o r^4}{A a f_o}$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{o} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\mathbf{J}_{o} \mathbf{a}^{3}}{4 \mathbf{E}_{o} \mathbf{r}^{2}} \right)^{2} 4 \pi \mathbf{r}^{2} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{o} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\mathbf{J}_{o} \mathbf{a}^{3}}{4 \mathbf{a} \mathbf{E}_{o}} \right)^{2} 4 \pi \mathbf{r}^{2} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2} a^{2}}{10 \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \int_{\infty}^{r^{2}} \frac{dr}{r^{4}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2}}{10 a^{2} \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \int_{\alpha}^{r^{2}} r^{4} r^{2} dr$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2} a^{2}}{10 \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \right) \int_{\infty}^{r^{2}} r^{2} dr$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2}}{10 a^{2} \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \right) \int_{\alpha}^{r^{2}} r^{4} r^{2} dr$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2} a^{2}}{10 \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \int_{\infty}^{r^{2}} r^{4} r^{2} dr$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2}}{10 a^{2} \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(-\frac{r^{4}}{7} \right) \int_{\alpha}^{r^{2}} r^{4} r^{2} dr$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{4\pi J_{0}^{2}}{10 a^{2} \mathcal{E}_{0}^{2}} \right) \left(-\frac{r^{4}}{7} \right) \int_{\alpha}^{r^{2}} r^{4} r^{2} dr$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{P_{o}^{2} \alpha^{6}}{E_{o}} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} - (0) \right) + \frac{\pi}{8} \frac{P_{o}^{2}}{a^{2} E_{o}} \left(0 - \frac{\alpha^{7}}{7} \right)$$

$$W_{E} = \frac{\pi P_{o}^{2}}{8 E_{o}} \left(-\alpha^{5} \right) - \frac{\pi P_{o}^{2}}{8 E_{o}} \left(\frac{\alpha^{5}}{7} \right)$$

$$W_{E} = -\frac{\pi P_{o}^{2}}{8 E_{o}} \left(\alpha^{5} + \frac{\alpha^{5}}{7} \right) = -\frac{\pi P_{o}^{2}}{8 E_{o}} \left(\frac{8\alpha^{5}}{7} \right)$$

$$W_{E} = -\frac{\pi P_{o}^{2} \alpha^{5}}{8 E_{o}} \left(\frac{\alpha^{5}}{7} + \frac{\alpha^{5}}{7} \right) = -\frac{\pi P_{o}^{2} \alpha^{5}}{8 E_{o}} \left(\frac{8\alpha^{5}}{7} \right)$$

$$W_{E} = -\frac{\pi P_{o}^{2} \alpha^{5}}{7 E_{o}}$$



DETERMINAR la densidad de CARGA PARA CADA UNO DE los SIGNIENTES CAMPOS E= = (BXY ax + 4x ay)



Determinar la densidad de carga

PARA CADA UNO DE los SIGNIENTES CAMPUS

$$\vec{D} = 8 \times y \vec{a}_{x} + 4 \times^{2} \vec{a}_{y}$$
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 9 \times y \vec{a}_{x} + 4 \times^{2} \vec{a}_{y}$
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 9 \times y \vec{a}_{x} + 4 \times^{2} \vec{a}_{y}$
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 9 \times y \vec{a}_{x} + 3 \times^{2} \vec{a}_{y} + 3 \times^{2}$



DETERMINAR El CAMPO ElECTRICO PARA los SIGUIENTES potenciales

$$V = x^{2} + 2y^{2} + 4z^{2}$$

$$E = -\nabla V = -\frac{2V}{2x} d_{x} - \frac{2V}{2y} d_{y} - \frac{2V}{2z} d_{z}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^{2} + 2y^{2} + 4z^{2}) \vec{a}_{x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^{2} + 2y^{2} + 4z^{2}) \vec{a}_{y}$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x^{2} + 2y^{2} + 4z^{2}) \vec{a}_{x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^{2} + 2z^{2}) \vec{a}_{z}$$



- a) Densidad de Flujo Eléctrico
- 1) LA dENSIDAD VOlUMÉTAICA DE CARGA PUL

$$\int_{V_0 l} = \nabla \cdot \vec{D}$$

$$\int_{V_0 l} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_2}{\partial z}$$

$$\int_{V_0 l} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

$$\int_{V_0 l} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$





Utilicemos las significates trayectorias
$$P(1, 2, -4) A (3, 2, -4)$$

$$(3, 2, -4) A (3, -5, -4)$$

$$(3, -5, -4) A (3, -5, 6)$$

$$V = -\sum_{i=1}^{6} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V = -\begin{bmatrix} 5 & dx \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2^{2} & dy \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2y & 2 & dz \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = -x \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2^{2} & y \end{vmatrix} - 5 - 2y \frac{2^{2}}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & y & -5 \\ 4z & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$V = -(3-1) - (-4)^{2}(-5-2) - (-5)((-4)^{2})$$

$$V = -2 + 112 + 100 = +210$$

$$V = -4 = -4 = -4$$



Modelo de Thompson de un Atomo de hidroGENO ES UNA ESFERA CON CARGA POZITIVA CON UN ELECTRON (CARGA PUNTUAL) EN El CENTRO. LA CARGA total positiva ES ICUAL A LA CARGA dEL ELECTION E. PROBAR que A UNA distancia r del centro de LA ESFERA CIE CARGA POLITIVA UNI ELECTRONI ES ATAAIDO POA UNA FUEIZZA

$$E(A\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{4}{3} \frac{9}{6} \pi r^2 \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = (e) \left(\frac{P_0 \Gamma}{3E_0} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = (e) \left(\frac{\Gamma}{3f_o} \right) \left(\frac{e}{3\pi R^3} \right)$$