Preparcial 3 parte teórica

$$F_{e} = k \frac{q^{2}}{(2 \sin \theta L)^{2}} + k \frac{q^{2}}{(12 \sin \theta L)^{2}} \frac{k q^{2}}{(12 \sin \theta L)^{2}}$$

Ex
$$x$$
: Fe = $I|T(l) \sin \theta$
Fe = $\frac{W \sin \theta}{4000}$

$$\frac{5}{4} \frac{kq^2}{n^2 \cdot 2^2} = \frac{W n \cdot b}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{-\ell \circ \theta}{i u^3 \theta} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{W \cdot L^2}{\lambda q^2}$$

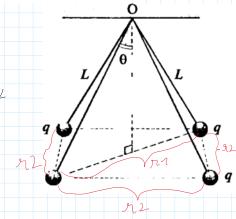
$$\frac{\sin^3\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{k q^2}{Wl^2}$$

21. Calculo de raíces en física: Cuatro esferas de pesos iguales w=114.6 N y cargos iguales $q=3 \times 10^{-4}$ C se encuentram en los extremos de hilos inclústicos y ablantes de longitudes L=5 m. Los que a su ves se encuentran unidos en \mathcal{O} . Para la aplicación numérica use g=10 m/s² (Tomado de [5]).

$$n1/2 = 2in\theta \cdot L$$

$$n1 = 2 \sin\theta \cdot L$$

$$n2 = \sqrt{2} \sin\theta \cdot L$$



$$\frac{\sin^3\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{\cancel{k} q^2}{\cancel{W} \cancel{L}^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{m^3\theta}{400} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{kq^2}{w^2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{216\theta}{60^3\theta} = \frac{25}{76} \frac{k^2 q^4}{W^2 L^4} \leq \propto$$

$$\sin^6\theta = \sqrt{-\cos^2\theta}$$

$$\sin^6\theta = \sqrt{(7-\sin^2\theta)}$$

tode wniba $n_{1} = \frac{1}{2} + n_{2}^{2} + n_{1}^{2} = n_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \ell^{2} = 2 \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \ell^{2}$ $n_{1} = \frac{(2 \sin \theta \cdot \ell)^{2}}{2}$ $n_{2} = \frac{(2 \sin \theta \cdot \ell)^{2}}{2}$ $n_{2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \ell^{2}}$ 22 = V2 · nin 0 · C