

Problema 1

A.

Diagrama de un condensador de placas paralelas: $Q = 300 \text{ C}$, $Q = -300 \text{ C}$, $d = 1 \text{ km}$, $S = 15 \text{ km}^2$.

1. $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} = \frac{(8.854187817 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m})(15 \text{ km}^2)}{(1 \text{ km})} = 132.813 \text{ nF}$

2. $C = \frac{Q}{V} \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{300 \text{ C}}{132.813 \text{ nF}} = 2.259 \text{ GV}$

3. $E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{2.259 \text{ GV}}{1 \text{ km}} = 2.259 \text{ MV/m} = E$

Usar ϵ_0 para el aire (FS)!

B. RG-58/U La impedancia Z_0 es relevante. Es sólo un dato!

1. $C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon L}{\ln(b/a)} \Rightarrow \frac{C}{L} = C' = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{\ln(b/a)} = \frac{2\pi(2.25)\epsilon_0}{\ln(\frac{2.95}{0.91})} = 96.844 \text{ pF/m}$

Usar $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_k$ RG-58/U $C' = \frac{2\pi(2.2)\epsilon_0}{\ln(\frac{2.95}{0.91})} = 104.064 \text{ pF/m}$

$E = \epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_0$

2. Gauss: $E(r) = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon \cdot r}$ ($a < r < b$) (Libro)

$V = \int_a^b E(r) dr = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln(b/a) \Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\epsilon \cdot r} = \frac{V}{\ln(b/a)} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$

Expresión útil para comprender los términos de V en cable coaxial

Tabla Comparación

| | Q' | E | V |
|---------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| RG-58/U | menor ↓ | aumenta ↑ | aumenta ↑ |
| RG-58/U | Mayor ↑ | disminuye ↓ | disminuye ↓ |

$E(r) \rightarrow$ lineal con V a cada r

Fin capítulo 4

$\Rightarrow \frac{dW_E}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} D \cdot E \quad (45)$

\rightarrow Energía de campo eléctrico se almacena en el medio

Entonces: RG-58/U almacena más campo eléctrico = se pierde + energía

\Rightarrow Su frecuencia de operación es menor $Q = \frac{h\nu}{\text{frecuencia}}$

RG-58/U = pierde menos energía almacenada \Rightarrow + frecuencia de operación

No es relevante el tema de frec. de operación sino el efecto de pérdida de energía y que el estudiante lo relacione!!

Problema 2

$$\rho_v = \begin{cases} k e^{-2r}, & r < a \\ 0, & r > a \end{cases}$$

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{enc}$, para $f_r(r)$ y en forma de cilindro.

Por simetría \vec{D} será en \hat{a}_r y será constante para una superficie cilíndrica de radio r .

i) $r < a$

$$\int e^{2x} x dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} (2x+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{enc} &= \int_V \rho_v dV \\ &= \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r k e^{-2\tau} \cdot \tau \cdot d\tau d\phi dz \\ &= k \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \int_0^r e^{-2\tau} \cdot \tau d\tau \\ &= k \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{4} [e^{-2\tau} (2\tau+1)] \Big|_0^r \\ &= k \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{4} [1 - e^{-2r} (2r+1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pero } \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} D_r(r) \hat{a}_r \cdot \underbrace{r d\phi dz \hat{a}_r}_{d\vec{s}} = D_r(r) \cdot r \cdot 2\pi \cdot L = Q_{enc}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow D_r(r) \cdot r \cdot 2\pi \cdot L &= k \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{4} [1 - e^{-2r} (2r+1)] \quad \text{r < a} \\ \rightarrow \vec{D} &= \frac{k \cdot 0,25 \cdot (1 - e^{-2r} (2r+1))}{r} \hat{a}_r \end{aligned}$$

(2)

ii) $r > a$.

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q_{enc} = \int_V \rho_r dV$$

$$D_r(r) \cdot r \cdot 2\pi \cdot L = \int_{z=0}^L \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^a \kappa e^{-2r} \cdot r \cdot dr \cdot d\phi \cdot dz$$

$$= \kappa \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \int_{r=0}^a e^{-2r} \cdot r \cdot dr$$

$$\kappa \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{4} [e^{-2r} (2r+1)] \Big|_0^a$$

$$D_r(r) \cdot r \cdot 2\pi \cdot L = \kappa \cdot 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{1}{4} [1 - e^{-2a} (2a+1)]$$

$$r > a \quad \vec{D} = \frac{\kappa \cdot 0,25 \cdot (1 - e^{-2a} (2a+1))}{r'} \hat{a}_r$$

iii)

 $V(r)$ para $r > a$:

$$V(r) = - \int_{R_0}^r \vec{E}(r > a) \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$= \int_a^r \frac{\kappa \cdot 0,25 \cdot (1 - e^{-2a} (2a+1)) \hat{a}_r}{\epsilon_0 \cdot r^2} \cdot dz \hat{a}_r$$

$$= \frac{\kappa \cdot 0,25 \cdot (1 - e^{-2a} (2a+1))}{\epsilon_0} \int_a^r \frac{dz}{r^2} = \frac{\kappa \cdot 0,25 \cdot (1 - e^{-2a} (2a+1))}{\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{r}{a}\right)$$

Problema 3

$$a) V_0 = - \int_a^0 E dz$$

$$E = \frac{D}{\epsilon} = \frac{D(\epsilon_1 z + \epsilon_2(a-z))}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 a}$$

$$V_0 = \int_0^a \frac{D(\epsilon_1 z + \epsilon_2(a-z))}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 a} dz = \frac{D(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)a}{2\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2}$$

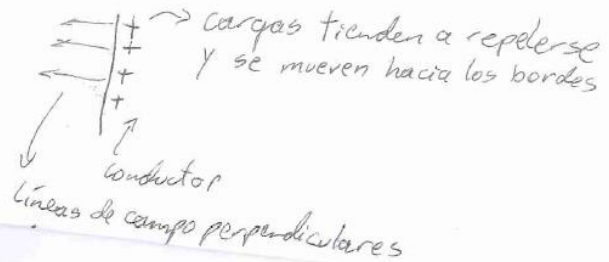
$$\bar{D} = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_2 \epsilon_1}{a(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)} \hat{z}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2V_0(\epsilon_1 z + \epsilon_2(a-z))}{a^2(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)} \hat{z}$$

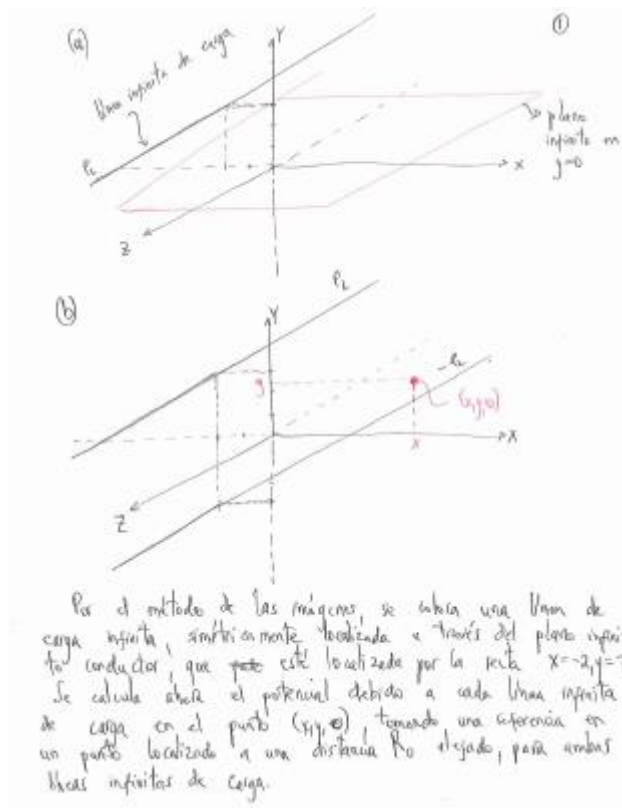
$$\bar{P} = \bar{D} - \epsilon_0 \bar{E}$$

$$\bar{P} = \left(\frac{2V_0(\epsilon_1(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_0)z + \epsilon_2(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0)(a-z))}{a^2(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)} \right) = \frac{2aV_0\epsilon_1\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_0 2V_0(\epsilon_1 z + \epsilon_2(a-z))}{a^2(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)}$$

$$b) D_N = \rho_s = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1}{a(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)}$$



Problema 4



$$V_L = \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_L}\right) \quad \text{donde } R_L = \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2}$$

$$V_{-L} = \frac{-\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{-L}}\right) \quad \text{②}$$

$$V_{-L} = -\frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{-L}}\right) \quad \text{donde } R_{-L} = \sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{-L}}\right) = -\frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left[\frac{R_0}{R_{-L}}\right]$$

El potencial en el punto $(x, y, 0)$ (con $x, y > 0$) será:

$$V = V_L + V_{-L}$$

$$= \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_L}\right) - \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{-L}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\ln R_0 - \ln(R_L) - \ln R_0 + \ln(R_{-L}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R_{-L}}{R_L}\right)$$

$$V = \frac{\ell_L}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left[\frac{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2}}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2}}\right]$$

②

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{P_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2}{[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2]^2} \right] \left[\frac{2(x+2)[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2] - 2(x+2)[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2]}{[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2]^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2}{(x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2} \right] \cdot \frac{\lambda(x_2) \left[(x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2 - (x_1)^2 - (y_1)^2 \right]}{\left[(x_2)^2 + (y_2)^2 \right]^2}$$

$$= \frac{f_0}{4\pi f_0} \cdot \frac{2(x+2) \left[(y-3)^2 - (y+3)^2 \right]}{\left[(x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2 \right] \left[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 \right]}$$

$$= \frac{f_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2(x+2) [(y-3) + (y+5)] [(y-3) + (y+5)]}{[(x+2)^2 + (y+5)^2] [(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2]}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{2(x+2)(-6)(2y)}{[(x+1)^2 + (y+3)^2][(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2]}$$

$$s = \frac{\frac{1}{\Delta t G_0} \cdot (24) \cdot (x_{12}) \cdot (y_{12})}{\left[(y_{12})^2 + (y_{13})^2 \right] \left[(x_{12})^2 + (y_{13})^2 \right]}$$

④

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2}{[(x+2)^2 + (y+1)^2]^3} \right] \left[\frac{2(y-3)[(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2] - 2(y+1)[[(x+2)^2 + (y+1)^2]]}{[(x+2)^2 + (y+1)^2]^2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \ell_c \frac{\left[\frac{(\cancel{x_1})^2 + (y_1)^2}{(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2} \right] \frac{(y_1)^2 [(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2] - (y_1)^2 [(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2]}{[(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2]^2}}{4 + \epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(y+3)(x_1)^2 + (y+3)(y-3)^2 - (y-3)(x_2)^2 - (y-3)(y+3)^2}{((x_1)^2 + (y+3)^2)^{3/2} - ((x_2)^2 + (y-3)^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\rho_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x_1)^2 [(y_1)^2 - y_1^2] + (y_1)^2 (y_1^2 - y_1^2) - (y_1^2)^2}{[(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2]^2 [(x_1)^2 + (y_1)^2]} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{24\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x+z)^2 [6] + (y+z)^2 [6]}{[(x+z)^2 + (y+z)^2] [(x+z)^2 + (y+z)^2]} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{3 \mu_0}{\pi \epsilon_0} \left[\frac{(x+2)^2 - (y^2-9)}{((x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla V$$

$$= \frac{+U_c}{R_{E0}} \cdot \frac{y(x+z)}{[(y+z)^2 + (y+z)^2] [(x+z)^2 + (y-z)^2]} \vec{a}_x$$

$$+ \frac{3\ell_4}{8\ell_0} \cdot \frac{(y^2-9) - (xz)^2}{[(xz)^2 + (yz)^2][(xz)^2 + (y-3)^2]} \quad d_2$$

