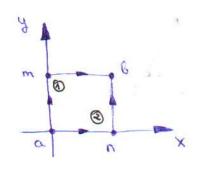
BOLETIN 4

[POTENCIAL ELECT.]

1) Demostrar que el campo E' = A·y·2 + B·x-J no es conservativo

Para que sea conservativo, el Wa-08 = Wa-06, equivalente a GE-dE=0.



$$= -d \int_{q}^{2} -d \int_{q}^{Q} -$$

El campo es conservativo si :

Cogod.

2) Tres cargas puntuales 91, 92 y 93 estan en los vertices de un triangulo equilatero de lado 2,5 m. Determinar la energia potencial electrostática de esta distribución de carga si:

$$\left[V = \underbrace{\frac{9}{4\pi \cdot \epsilon_0}}_{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{9i}{2i}}_{i=1} \underbrace{\frac{9i}{2i}}_{i=1} \right]$$

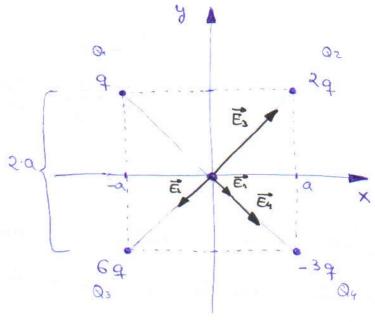
a)
$$V_1 = K \cdot q_1 \cdot \frac{q_2}{d}$$
 $V_2 = K \cdot q_2 \cdot \frac{q_3}{d}$ $V_3 = K \cdot q_3 \cdot \frac{q_1}{d}$ $V_4 = K \cdot \frac{q_2}{d}$ $V_5 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot \frac{q_2}{d}$ $V_7 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot \frac{q_2}{d}$ $V_8 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot \frac{q_5}{d}$ $V_8 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot q_5 \cdot \frac{q_5}{d}$ $V_8 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot q_5 \cdot q_5 \cdot \frac{q_5}{d}$ $V_8 = K \cdot q_5 \cdot$

b)
$$V_1 = K - 91 - \frac{92}{d}$$
 $V_2 = -K - 92 - \frac{93}{d}$ $V_3 = -K - 93 - \frac{91}{d}$

c)
$$V_1 = +K \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{9}{d}$$
 $V_2 = -K \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{9}{d}$ $V_3 = -K \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{9}{d}$

- 3) Se disponen cuatro cargas en los vertires de un cuadrado centrado en el origen como se indica a continuación: q en (-9,+a), 29 en (9,a), -39 en (9,-a) y 69 en (-9,-a). Calcular:
 - a) El compo electrico en el origen
 - b) El potencial en el origen
- el reposo. Calcular su velocidad avando se encuentra a una gran distancia del origen:

a)
$$\vec{E} = \vec{S_1} \vec{E_1}$$
 $\vec{E_1} = K \cdot \frac{q}{(\nabla z_a)^2} \left(\frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} - \frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} \right)$
 $\vec{E_2} = K \cdot \frac{qq}{(\nabla z_a)^2} \left(-\frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} - \frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} \right)$
 $\vec{E_3} = K \cdot \frac{6q}{(\nabla z_a)^2} \left(\frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} - \frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} \right)$
 $\vec{E_4} = K \cdot \frac{1-3ql}{(\nabla z_a)^2} \left(\frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} - \frac{\nabla z_a}{z_a} \right)$

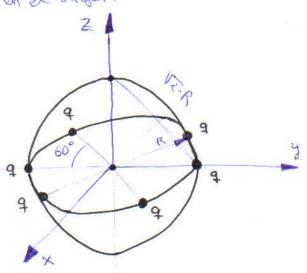


$$\vec{E} = \frac{\kappa q}{2a^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 6 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\kappa q}{2a^{2}} \left[4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\kappa 2q}{a^{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\kappa 2q}{a^{2}} \left(\sqrt{2}, 0 \right) = \frac{\kappa 2\sqrt{2}q}{a^{2}} \left(\sqrt{2}, 0 \right) =$$

6)
$$V = \frac{2}{51} \frac{1}{51} \frac{1}{51} = \frac{1}{51} \frac$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{5} \cdot 4^{2}}{3\sqrt{5} \cdot 4^{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{12 \times 4^{2}}{12 \times 4^{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{5} \times 4^{2}}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{5} \times$$

4) Una esferia de radio 60 cm. tiene su centro en el origen. A lo large del ecuador de esta esfora se situán cargas iguales de 3 µC a intervalos de 60°.



QuéGrande.org

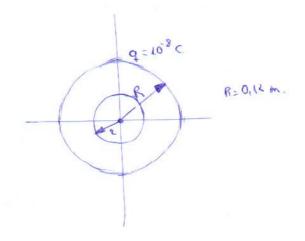
(5) Una carga de q=108 c está distribuida sobre una cortera

esservica de 12 cm. de radio.

- a) ¿ Cuial es el valor del campo electrico justo en el exterior de la cortera y justo en el interior de la misma?
 - b) ¿ (mal es el valor del potencial electrico en esos puntos?
 - c) ¿ Cual es el potencial en el centro de la contera?
 - d) ¿ Campo electrico en ese prento?

a)
$$\int_{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} ds = \varepsilon ds = \frac{\xi_1 q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\varepsilon = \kappa \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}$$



· Justo en el exterior : 2=R=12 cm.

(25R)
$$E = 9.10^9 \frac{10^{-8}}{(0.12)^2} = 6.25.10^3 \text{ V/m}$$

· Justo en el interior :

b) . Juto en el exterior :
$$z=R=12 \text{ cm}$$
.

 $(z>R)$
 $(z>R)$
 $V = -Vz = -\int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{dz} dz$
 $V = -K = \int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{dz} dz$
 $V = -K = \int_{z}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{dz} dz$

$$V_{\infty}=0 \implies -V_{2}=-K \cdot \frac{q}{2} \implies V_{8}=K \cdot \frac{q}{2}=q. v_{9} \cdot \frac{108}{0.12}=750 \text{ V}$$

· Josto el interior:

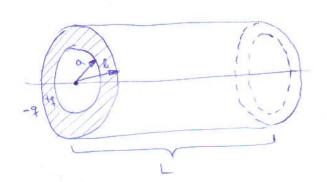
En el interior y justo en el exterior también es 750 V

C) El cento está en el interior , así que :

V= 750 V

d) El centre está en el interior, así que:

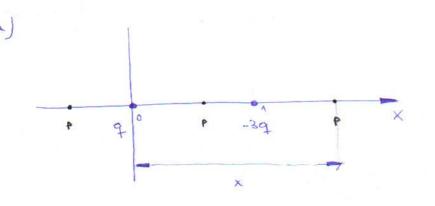
E los conductores muy largos formando una cortera cilíndrica coaxial poseen cangas iguales y opuestas. La cortera interior tiene un radio a y una canga +q: la exterior tiene radio b y canga -q. La longitud de cada cortera cilíndrica es L. Hallon la hibrencia de potencial entre las dos capas de la cortera:



$$V_{6,a} = V_{6} - V_{a} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} dr = -\frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{q}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{\epsilon_{0} \cdot 2\pi r L} \int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_{a}^{6} \frac{dr}{r} = -\int_$$

(7) Una carga q está en x=0 y otra -3q está en x=1m.

- a) Determinar V(x) para un punto avalquiera del eje x.
- B) Determinar las portos sobre el eje x en los cuales el potencial es rulo.
 - c) ¿ Cual es el campo eléctrico en estos puntos?
 - d) Dibujar VIXI en función de X.



X= distancia a P desde q;

. x > 1 m :

· 0 < x < 1 m:

* X < 0 m %

· x <0 , V(x) = 0

$$-\frac{x}{y}-\frac{y-x}{3}=0$$

$$-x = \frac{3}{x-x}$$

$$-(\Lambda - X) = 3X \implies X = -\frac{\Lambda}{2} = -0.5 \text{ m}.$$

· OCXC1, VCX)=0

$$\frac{1}{100}\left(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{3}{1-x}\right)=0$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\times} = \frac{3}{\Lambda - X}$$

$$1-x=3x = x=\frac{1}{4}=0.25 \text{ m}$$

· x>1, V(x)=0

$$\frac{\times 6}{\text{K} \cdot 4} \left(\frac{\times}{1} - \frac{\times -1}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{x-1}$$

$$x-1=3x$$
 => $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ (No vale)

$$\frac{\text{K} \cdot \text{q}}{\text{No vale}} \left(\frac{1}{\text{x}} - \frac{3}{\text{x} - 1} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{x}} = \frac{1}{\text{x} - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{x} - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}$$

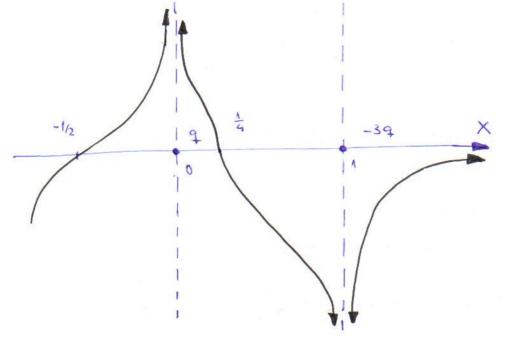
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} V(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(K \cdot q \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1-x} \right) \right) = 0$$

d)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} V(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(K \circ q \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1-x} \right) = K \circ q \left(-\frac{1}{0^{-}} - \frac{3}{1-0^{-}} \right) = K \cdot q \cdot \infty = +\infty$$

$$x \to 0$$
 $x \to 0$
 $(x \to 0^{+}) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} (x \to 0^{+}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} |\operatorname{Keq}(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1-x})| = |\operatorname{Keq}(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1-x})| = |\operatorname{Keq}(-\infty)| = -\infty$$

$$k - 1 - x - 1$$



$$\left[\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}\right)_{1}^{2} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \qquad \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}\right)_{2}^{2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$+\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-\frac{3}{1-x}\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(kq\left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{1-x}\right)\right) = -kq\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-\frac{3}{x}\right)\right]$$

· O < x < 1 :

$$E_{X} = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[-\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{(1-x)_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right] = -\frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} + \frac{\lambda_{x}}{2} \right]$$

· x>1:

$$+\frac{9x}{9}\left(\frac{x-v}{-3}\right) = -\mu_0 d\left[-\frac{x_5}{1} + \frac{(x-1)_5}{3}\right]$$

$$= -\mu_0 d\left[-\frac{x_5}{1} + \frac{(x-1)_5}{3}\right]$$

$$= -\mu_0 d\left[\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x_5}{3}\right] = -\mu_0 d\left[\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x_5}{3}\right]$$

Para los puntos dende V(x)=0%

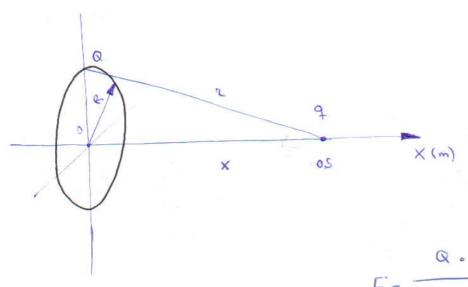
$$E(x) = -K \cdot q \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{(1-x)^2} \right)$$

$$E(-1/2) = -K \cdot q \left(\frac{1}{1/4} - \frac{3}{9/4} \right) = -K \cdot \frac{8q}{3}$$

$$E(x) = K \cdot q \left(\frac{\Lambda}{x^2} + \frac{3}{(1-x)^2} \right)$$

$$E(14) = K \cdot q \left(\frac{\Lambda}{1/16} + \frac{3}{9/16} \right) = K \cdot \frac{64 \cdot q}{3}$$

(8) Una carga de 2nC está uniformemente distribuida abrededor de un anillo de radio 10 cm que tiene su centro en el origen y su eje a lo largo del eje x. Una carga puntual de 1nC está localizada en x=50 cm. Determinar el trabajo necesario para desplarar la carga puntual al origen en julios (5) y en electrón-voltos (eV):



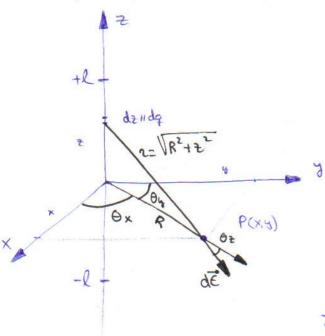
A = 0, S m. B = 0 m (origin)

$$V_{A-0B} = -9 \int_{A}^{B} \frac{1}{6 \cdot dl} = -9 \int_{0.5}^{0} \frac{1}{6 \cdot dx} = -9 \cdot \frac{Q}{1\pi \cdot 60} \int_{0.5}^{1} \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{1R^{2} \cdot 0.5} = -1.947.10^{-3} J$$

9 Una varilla uniformemente cangada de longitud 2l y densidad lineal de canga $\lambda = \frac{Q}{2\ell}$, se encuentra centrada en el origen y orientada según el eje z. Determinar:

a) El potencial en puntos del plano bisector perpendicular a la misma.

6) El potencial en puntos del eje z con 12/>l



$$V = \int dV = \int t^{2} \frac{dq}{\sqrt{R^{2}+2^{2}}} = \int t^{2} \int \frac{dt^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2}+2^{2}}} = \int t^{2} \int dt^{2} dt^{2}$$
out
$$\int dt = \int t^{2} \int dt^{2} dt^{2} dt^{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C, a > 0$$

Calculames el campo eléctrico:

$$d\vec{\epsilon} = K \cdot \frac{dq}{R^2 + 2^2} \cdot \hat{z}$$
, $\hat{z} = (\omega_3 \theta_x, \omega_3 \theta_5, \omega_5 \theta_6) = (\frac{\chi}{R}, \frac{y}{R}, -\frac{R}{2})$

por simetria las componentes en 2 se carulan

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= \int dE = \int K \cdot \frac{dq}{R^2 + R^2} \cdot \hat{R} = \int K \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} - \frac{R}{2} \right) = \\
&= \int dE = \int K \cdot \frac{dq}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} - \frac{R}{2} \right) = \\
&= \left(\frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot dz}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot \frac{x}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot \frac{x}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{R} \right) = \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
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&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \left(\frac{x}{R} \cdot \frac{y}{R} \cdot 0 \right) \\
&= K \cdot \lambda \int \frac{dz}{R} \cdot \frac{z}{R} \cdot \frac{z}{R} \cdot \frac{z}{R} \cdot \frac{z}{R} \cdot \frac{z$$

$$dV = K = \frac{dq}{2s-2}$$
, $2s > l$
 $dV = K = \frac{dq}{2s-2}$, $2s < l$
 $dV = K = \frac{dq}{2s-2}$, $2s < l$
 $dV = K = \frac{dq}{2s-2}$

$$dV = \pi \cdot \frac{dq}{z-z_0}$$
, z_0

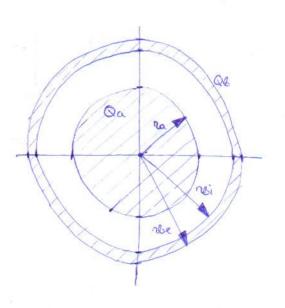
$$V = \int dV = \int k \cdot \frac{dq}{2o-2} = \int k \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot dq}{2o-2} = k_0 \lambda \int \frac{dq}{2o-2} = 0$$

$$= -k_0 \lambda \int \frac{(-1) dq}{2o-2} = k_0 \lambda \int \ln (2o-2) \int dq = k_0 \lambda \ln (\frac{2o+1}{2o-2})$$

$$= K \cdot \lambda \cdot \ln \left(\frac{-20 + \ell}{-20 - \ell} \right)$$

- 10) Una corteza esférica conductora de pared deligada, de radio interno ros: y radio esterno rose, es conventrica con una esfera conductora de radio esterno ra como se muestra en la figura. La esfera a posee una carga Qa y la b una carga Qb, ambas del mismo signo.

 a) i cuánto vale el potencial en b?
 - B) à Cuanto vale la diferencia de potencial entre las des essoras?
 - c) ¿ Cuanto vale el potencial en a?



$$V_{a,b} = V_{a} - V_{b} = -\int_{b}^{a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V_{a,ne} = -\int_{c}^{2a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_{r_{b}}^{r_{a}} \frac{Q_{a}}{r^{2}} dr = k \cdot Q_{a} \int_{r_{a}}^{r_{b}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = k \cdot Q_{a} \int_{r_{a}}^{r$$

(El potencial, siempre desde Jueva para adentro)

11) Tres grandes placas conductoras paralelas entre si tienen carectadas la cara esterior por medios de un alambre. La placa del medio está aulada y posee una

V=V2 y Oz sobre la inferior, siendo G+G2=12/2C/m2

Esta placa dista 1 mm do la superior y 3 mm

de la inferior. Determinar T. y S:

$$\overline{E}_{\lambda} = \frac{\sigma_{\lambda}}{\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \hat{h} \qquad \overline{E}_{\lambda} = \frac{\sigma_{\lambda}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (-\hat{h})$$

$$\frac{d_1}{d_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} -6. \\ +6. \\ +6. \end{array} \right. \qquad V_{\Lambda} = V_2 \longrightarrow V_{\Lambda} - V_2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{V_0-V_0}{V_0-V_1} = -\frac{G_1}{E_0}d_1 + \frac{G_2}{E_0}d_2$$

$$-\frac{G_1}{V_0-V_2} = -\frac{G_1}{E_0}d_1 + \frac{G_2}{E_0}d_2$$

$$-\frac{G_1}{E_0}d_1 + \frac{G_2}{E_0}d_2$$

$$-\frac{G_1}{E_0}d_1 + \frac{G_2}{E_0}d_2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_n}{\xi_0} d_n = \frac{\sigma_2}{\xi_0} d_2 \implies \sigma_n d_n = \sigma_r d_2 \qquad , \quad \sigma_n + \sigma_2 = n_2 \implies \sigma_{n=12} - \sigma_2$$

$$15-05=05.3$$
 $15=4.05$ $05=3$ $1(1m^2)$

(12) Un avillo cangado uniformemente, de radio a y carga Q, Se encuentra sobre el plano YZ a la largo del eje X. Una carga puntual que situa sobre el eje x en x=2.a.

a) Determinar el potencial en cualquier porto del eje x debido a

la carga total Q+q.

B) Determinar el campo dectrico en cualquier punto del eje X.

$$\eta = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

$$V_{T} = V_{1} + V_{2} = K \cdot \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + K \cdot \frac{q}{|x - 2a|}$$

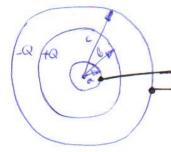
$$V_{T} = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

$$E_1 = K \cdot \frac{Q}{\chi^2 + \alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + \alpha^2}} = K \cdot \frac{Q \times}{\sqrt{(\chi^2 + \alpha^2)^3}}$$

x < la: E1-Ez

X > 2a: EntEz

- (13) Tres corteras conductoras essericas y concentricas poseen radio a, b y c siendo a c b c c. Inicialmente, la cortera interna está descangada, la del medio posee una carga positiva Q; y la exterior una carga negativa -Q.
 - a) Determinar el potencial electrico en las tres corteras
- alambre que está aislado al pasar através de la cortera mediante un cual es el potencial electrico de cada una de las tres corteras y cual es la carga final de cada cortera?



$$Q'_{\alpha} + Q'_{c} = Q_{c} = Q$$

$$E = K \cdot \frac{\leq q}{n^{2}}$$

· Se 2CB (portante reatambién):

- · Si & < r < C: \$ q = +Q => E= t. Q
- · 5 25 C: 49= +Q-Q=0 => E=0

Potencial (de suova pora adentro)

• $S^2 > C^*$ $V_2 = V_2 - V_{\infty} = -\int_{\infty}^{2} E dx = 0 = 5 V_C = 0$

• Si bence.

$$V_2 = V_2 - V_{00} = V_2 - V_c + V_c - V_{00} = V_2 - V_c = -\int_c^2 \epsilon \cdot dr = -\int_c^2 \epsilon \cdot dr = V_2 - V_c = -\int_c^2 \epsilon \cdot dr = V_2 - V_c = -\int_c^2 \epsilon \cdot dr = -\int_c^2$$

QuéGrande.org

• Si
$$R < B$$
:

 $V_{n} = V_{n} - V_{\infty} = V_{n} - V_{B} + V_{B} - V_{\infty} = V_{n} - V_{B} + K \cdot Q(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C}) = V_{B}$
 $= -\int_{B}^{2} E dn + K \cdot Q(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C}) = V_{B} = V_{A} - K \cdot Q(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C})$
 $= -\int_{B}^{2} E dn + K \cdot Q(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C}) = V_{B} = V_{A} - K \cdot Q(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{C})$

b)
$$V_{\alpha}=V_{c}=0$$

$$Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}=Q$$

$$Si b < n < c < c < \frac{Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}}{2^{2}}$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{c}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{c}\right)$$

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$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

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$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

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$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

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$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

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$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c}) \left(\frac{1}{\delta}-\frac{1}{\delta}\right)$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn = k \cdot (Q_{\alpha}+Q_{c})$$

$$V_{\delta}-V_{c}=-\int_{c}^{\delta} \varepsilon \cdot dn$$

(14) Suponer una distribución esserica de carga que tiene una conga total a reportida unisormemente en el volumen existento entre una essera interior de radio nº y otra exterior de radio re. Encontrar el potencial en las tres regiones del espacio (r>re, re>r ri, r<ri>)

$$V_{2} - V_{2e} = -\int_{R_{e}}^{R} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} dx$$

$$E = K \frac{4}{2} \frac{9}{2} = K \frac{Q_{2}}{R^{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} Q_{1}^{2} < Q < D_{2}^{2} \\ & \\ V_{1} - V_{12} = -\int_{Q_{2}}^{Q_{2}} \frac{dQ}{dQ} \\ & \\ P = \frac{Q}{V_{0}Q} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} - \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \\ & \\ E = K \frac{4}{2} \frac{Q}{2} = K \frac{Q_{2}}{2} \\ & \\ Q_{1} = P_{0} V_{2} = \frac{Q}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^$$

$$=\frac{G(x^{3}-x^{3})}{(xe^{3}-x^{3})}$$

$$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{ne}} = -\int_{ne}^{\alpha} \frac{Q(x^{3}-x^{3})}{n^{2}(xe^{3}-x^{3})} dn = \frac{-K_{0}Q}{ne^{3}-n^{3}} \int_{ne}^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{3}}{n^{2}}\right) dn = \frac{-K_{0}Q}{ne^{3}-n^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{x^{3}}{n^{2}}\right) + n^{3}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{ne}\right)\right]$$

$$= -\frac{K_{0}Q}{ne^{3}-n^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{ne^{3}}\right) + n^{3}\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{ne}\right)\right]$$

$$V_{2}-V_{2e} = \frac{KQ}{Re^{3}-n_{1}^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2e^{2}-2^{2} \right) + n_{1}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{Re} - \frac{1}{R} \right) \right]$$

$$V_{2} = \frac{KQ}{2e^{3}-2i^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2e^{2}-2^{2} \right) + 2i^{3} \left(\frac{1}{Re} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{Q}{Re}$$

$$V_{3} = \frac{1}{2e^{3}-2i^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2e^{2}-2^{2} \right) + 2i^{3} \left(\frac{1}{Re} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] + \frac{Q}{Re}$$

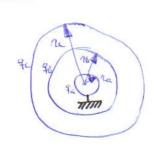
osi RCZi:

$$V_{z}-V_{z} = -\int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} d\alpha = 0 \quad \Rightarrow V_{z}=V_{z} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2e^{z} - 2i^{z} \right) + 2i^{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2i} \right) \right] + \frac{Q}{2e}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2e^{2} - 2i^{3}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(2e^{z} - 2i^{2} \right) + 2i^{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2i} \right) \right] + \frac{Q}{2e}$$

Es Vz para ziczebe, pero con z=zi

· EZERCICIO DE EXAMENS



$$Ra = 10n$$

$$26 = 20m$$

$$2c = 30m$$

$$4a = 46 = 1nC$$

$$4c = -3nC$$

a)
$$q_0' = q_0 = lnc$$

 $q_1' = q_1 = -3nc$
 $q_0' \neq q_0$

$$E = K - \frac{q_a' + q_b}{r^2}$$

$$V_{76} - V_{7c} = -\int_{Rc}^{26} \frac{1}{6} \cdot dr = K \cdot (q_a' + q_b) \left(\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_c} \right)$$

$$V_{76} = K \cdot (q_a' + q_b) \left(\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_c} \right) + K \cdot \frac{q_a' + q_b + q_c}{r_c}$$

$$V_{76} = K \cdot (q_a' + q_b) \left(\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_c} \right) + K \cdot \frac{q_a' + q_b + q_c}{r_c}$$

· Si na < n < 10°

$$V_{1a} - V_{18} = K \cdot 4a' \left(\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{2e} \right)$$

$$V_{1a} = K \cdot 4a' \left(\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{2e} \right) + K \left(\frac{1}{2a' + 4e'} + \frac{1}{2e'} \right) + K \cdot \frac{4a' + 4e' + 4e'}{2e'} = V_{18}$$

$$V_{18} = K \cdot 4a' \left(\frac{1}{2a' + 2e'} - \frac{1}{2e'} \right) + K \cdot \frac{4a' + 4e' + 4e'}{2e'} = V_{18}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9a}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{no})} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9a} + 9a}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{nc})}{\frac{1}{na}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{no})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9a} + 9a + 9a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9a}}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{nc})}{\frac{1}{na}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{na})} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{na}(\frac{1}{na} - \frac{1}{na})}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{na}(\frac$$

b)
$$V_{1a}^{2} / V_{2c} = 0$$
 .

 $V_{1c} = K$. $\frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6} + q_{c}}{n_{c}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6} + q_{c}}{q_{a}^{i}} = 0$
 $V_{1c} = K$. $\frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6} + q_{c}}{n_{c}}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6} + q_{c}}{q_{a}^{i}} = -q_{6} - q_{c} = 2nC$
 $V_{1a} = K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6}}{n_{a}} - \frac{1}{n_{6}} + V_{1c}$
 $V_{1a} = K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i}}{n_{a}} - \frac{1}{n_{6}} + V_{1c} = K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i}}{n_{a}} - K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i}}{n_{6}} + K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6}}{n_{6}} - K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i}}{n_{6}} + K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_{6}}{n_{6}} - K \cdot \frac{q_{a}^{i} + q_$