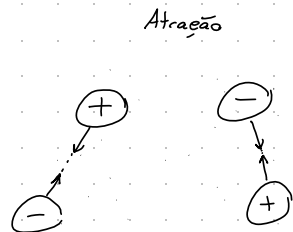
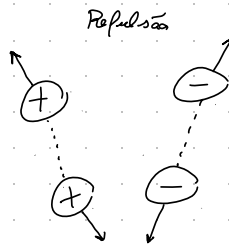
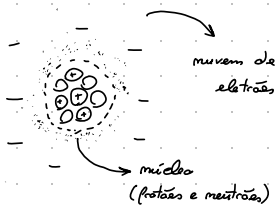


Física II

Resumos

1. Campo elétrico
2. Voltagem e corrente
3. Resistência
4. Capacidade e condensadores
5. Circuitos de corrente contínua
6. Fluxo elétrico
7. Potencial eletrostático
8. Campo magnético
9. Indução eletromagnética

1. Campo elétrico



Força elétrica (N)

$$F = k \frac{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|}{\epsilon^2}$$

k | Constante de Coulomb

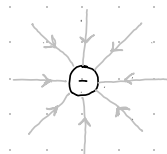
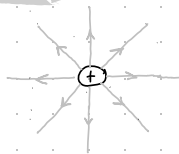
K | Constante dielétrica do meio

- $K \geq 1$
- No vácuo: $K = 1$
 - No ar: $K \approx 1$

Campo elétrico $(\frac{N}{C})$ $(\frac{V}{m})$ $(\frac{J}{mC})$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$

$$E = \frac{k |Q|}{r^2}$$

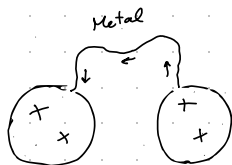


Linhas de campo:

- Simetria esférica
- Campo radial
- Centrífugo, se $Q > 0$
- Centrípeto, se $Q < 0$

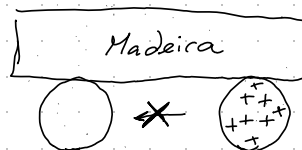
Condutores

Os elétrons mais externos conseguem movimentar-se livremente pelo material.



Isoladores

As cargas elétricas não se movimentam livremente.



2. Voltagem e corrente



Trabalho e energia mecânica (Física I):

$$W = \int_a^b F \cdot dr$$

$$W = \Delta E_c$$

$$W = -\Delta U \quad (\text{se conservativa})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } \Delta E_m &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \Delta E_c &= -\Delta U \end{aligned}$$

Energia Potencial eletrostática (J)

$$\Delta U = - \int_a^b E_e \cdot dr$$

• Semelhante à mecânica

• $\Delta E_m = 0$ só no vácuo

Potencial elétrico (V) ($\frac{J}{C}$)

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q} = - \int_a^b E \cdot dr \approx E \Delta s \rightarrow \text{comprimento do r.o.}$$

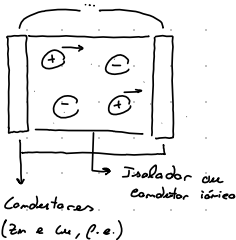
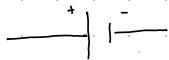
Corrente elétrica (A) ($\frac{C}{s}$)

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} \Rightarrow Q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} I \cdot dt$$

Potência (W) (A·V)

$$P = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = I \Delta V$$

Bateria



Força eletromotriz:

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{\Delta U}{q} \quad (V)$$

Equação característica:

$$\Delta V = \mathcal{E} \pm rI$$

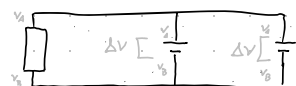
Associação em série:

$$\Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2$$



Associações em paralelo:

$$\Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2$$



3. Resistência

V ↓

Lei de Ohm (Ω) ($\frac{V}{A}$)

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{I}$$

• Apenas válido para condutores ôhmicos



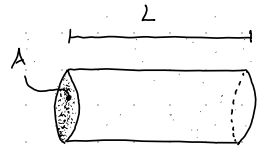
Potência dissipada por efeito Joule

$$P = R I^2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R} = \Delta V I$$

Resistividade

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

ρ | Resistividade do material
↳ depende da temperatura e da natureza do material



Em Função da temperatura

Condutores ôhmicos variam linearmente:

$$R = R_{20} (1 + \alpha_{20} (T - 20))$$

R_{20} | Resistência a $20^\circ C$

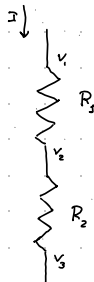
α_{20} | Coeficiente de temperatura a $20^\circ C$

Em série

$$\bullet R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\bullet \Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2$$

$$\bullet I_{eq} = I_1 = I_2$$



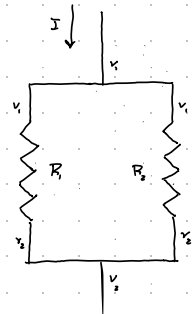
Em paralelo

$$\bullet \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\bullet \Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2$$

$$\bullet I_{eq} = I_1 + I_2$$



4. Capacidade e condensadores

I ↘

Capacidade / Constante própria (F) ($\frac{C}{J}$)

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_{\text{superfície}}}$$

• Não depende da carga, mas da geometria e do meio.

Ex: $C_{\text{esfera}} = \frac{K R}{k}$

Condensador

• Capacidade

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V_{\text{armaduras}}}$$

$$C = k \cdot C_0$$

k

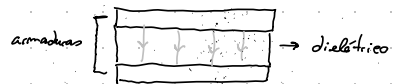
no vácuo

• Plano

$$C = K \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

⊕ Permittividade no vácuo

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi k}$$



• Energia armazenada

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

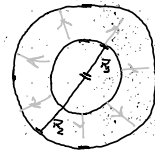
(se isolado)

$$= \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^2$$

(caso contrário)

• Esfera

$$C = \frac{K \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2}{k (R_2 - R_1)}$$



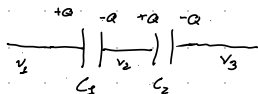
• Em série

$$|Q|_{eq} = |Q_1| = |Q_2|$$

$$\Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

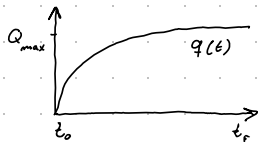
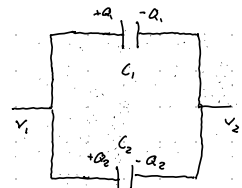


• Em paralelo

$$|Q|_{eq} = |Q_1| + |Q_2|$$

$$\Delta V_{eq} = \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2$$

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

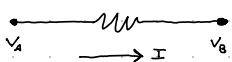


- $t_0 \mid Q = 0$
- $t_f \mid Q(t) = Q$

5. Circuitos de corrente contínua

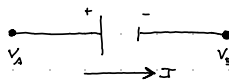


Resistência



$$\begin{aligned} V_A - V_B &= -RI \\ V_B - V_A &= RI \end{aligned}$$

Bateria

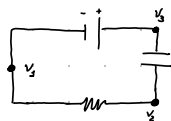


$$\begin{aligned} V_A - V_B &= -\mathcal{E} \\ V_B - V_A &= \mathcal{E} \end{aligned}$$

ou vice-versa

Lei das malhas

$$(V_2 - V_1) + (V_3 - V_2) + (V_4 - V_3) = 0$$

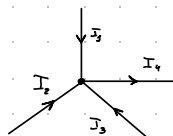


Lei das nós

Soma das correntes de entrada

=

Soma das correntes de saída



$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 + I_3 &= \\ &= I_4 \end{aligned}$$

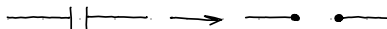
Condensadores em circuitos

• Instante inicial | $t = 0$

• Estado estacionário | $t \rightarrow \infty$



$$\Delta V = 0$$



$$I = 0$$

6. Fluxo elétrico

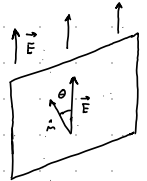
Fluxo

- Quantidade de linhas de campo que passam numa superfície por unidade de tempo
- Analogia a fluídos: Volume de fluído por unidade de tempo

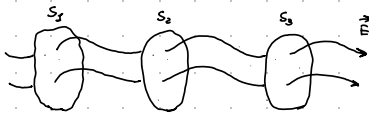
$$\Phi = \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} dA$$

- Em campos uniformes e superfícies bem definidas:

$$\Phi = E \cdot A \cos \theta \text{ (Vm)}$$



Tubo de Fluxo



$$\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 = \Phi_3$$

Lei de Gauss

Apenas válido se S for uma superfície fechada

- Se q estiver dentro de S

$$\Phi = 4\pi k Q_{\text{interior}}$$

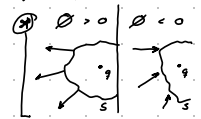
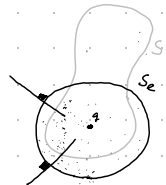
- Se q estiver fora de S

$$\Phi_{\text{ext}} = \Phi_{\text{int}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \Phi = 0$$

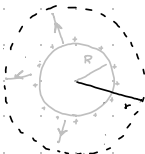
Assumir uma superfície

(usualmente esférica) que:

- contém o mesmo fluxo;
- fluxo sempre constante;
- fluxo perpendicular à superfície.

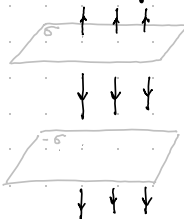


- Simetria esférica



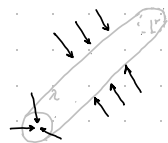
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow r > R & \quad E(r) = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \\ \rightarrow r < R & \quad E(r) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Simetria plana



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Dentro} & \quad E = 4\pi k \sigma \\ \rightarrow \text{Fora} & \quad E = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Simetria cilíndrica



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Lateral} & \quad E = \frac{2k\lambda}{r} \\ \rightarrow \text{Bases} & \quad E = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \rho = \rho_V \text{ (C/m}^3\text{)}$$

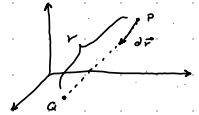
$$\sigma = \rho_A \text{ (C/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$\lambda = \rho_L \text{ (C/m)}$$

7. Potencial eletrostático

Campo elétrico de uma carga pontual

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_x(\vec{r}) &= -\partial V / \partial x \\ E_y(\vec{r}) &= -\partial V / \partial y \\ E_z(\vec{r}) &= -\partial V / \partial z \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} V(r) \rightarrow E_{\text{pontual}} = \frac{kq}{r^2}$$

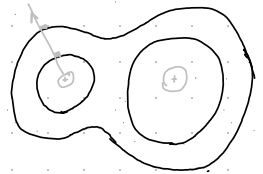


• $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{r} \Rightarrow dV = 0$

• \vec{E} aponta no sentido em que V diminui

Superfícies equipotenciais

$$\begin{aligned} \angle(\vec{E}, d\vec{r}) &= \alpha \rightarrow dV = E dr \cos \alpha \\ \angle(\vec{E}, d\vec{r}) &= 0 \rightarrow dV = E dr \text{ (máximo)} \\ \angle(\vec{E}, d\vec{r}) &= 180 \rightarrow dV = -E dr \text{ (mínimo)} \end{aligned}$$



8. Campo magnético

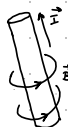
60

Força magnética (T)

- Num fio retilíneo com campo uniforme:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{mag}} = L \vec{I} \times \vec{B}$$

$$(\Delta \vec{F} = \vec{I} \times \vec{B} \Delta s)$$



- Numa carga pontual:

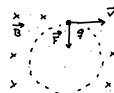
$$\vec{F}_{\text{mag}} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

- Raio de curvatura

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

- Período

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$



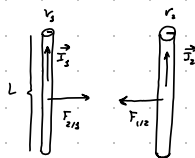
Lei de Ampère

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 4\pi k_m I_{\text{interior}}$$

⊕ Constante magnética: $k_m = 10^{-7} \frac{T \cdot m}{A}$

$$B_{\text{fio}} = \frac{2 k_m I}{r}$$

$$F_{\text{fios}} = \frac{2 k_m L I_1 I_2}{r}$$



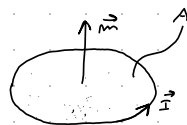
Momento magnético

Vector orientado do polo sul para o polo norte.

$$\vec{m} = N I A \hat{n} \quad | \quad \text{Numa espira plana com } N \text{ espiras}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

↳ bímãio ↳ momento magnético



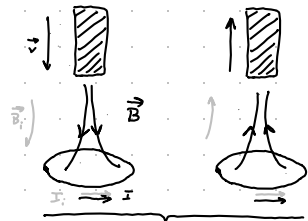
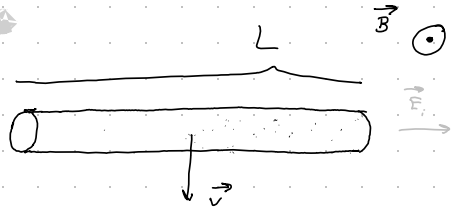
9. Indução eletromagnética

Campo elétrico induzido

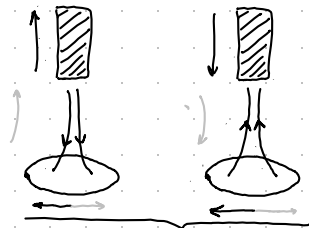
$$\vec{E}_{\text{induzido}} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{induzido}} = L \cdot v \cdot B \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{induzida}} = q \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



$\Delta B < 0$ | Mesmo sentido



$\Delta B > 0$ | Sentido oposto

Lei de Faraday

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{induzido}} = - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = - L \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}$$

Fluxo magnético:

$$\Psi = A B \cos \theta$$

Indutância:

$$L = \left(\frac{\mu}{A} \right) \left(\frac{N^2}{l} \right)$$

Lei de Lenz

\vec{F}_{ind} e \vec{E}_{ind} são sempre no sentido que produz um \vec{B}_{ind} que contraria a variação do fluxo magnético externo.

Circuitos com indutores

• Instante inicial | $t = 0$

• Estado estacionário | $t \rightarrow \infty$

