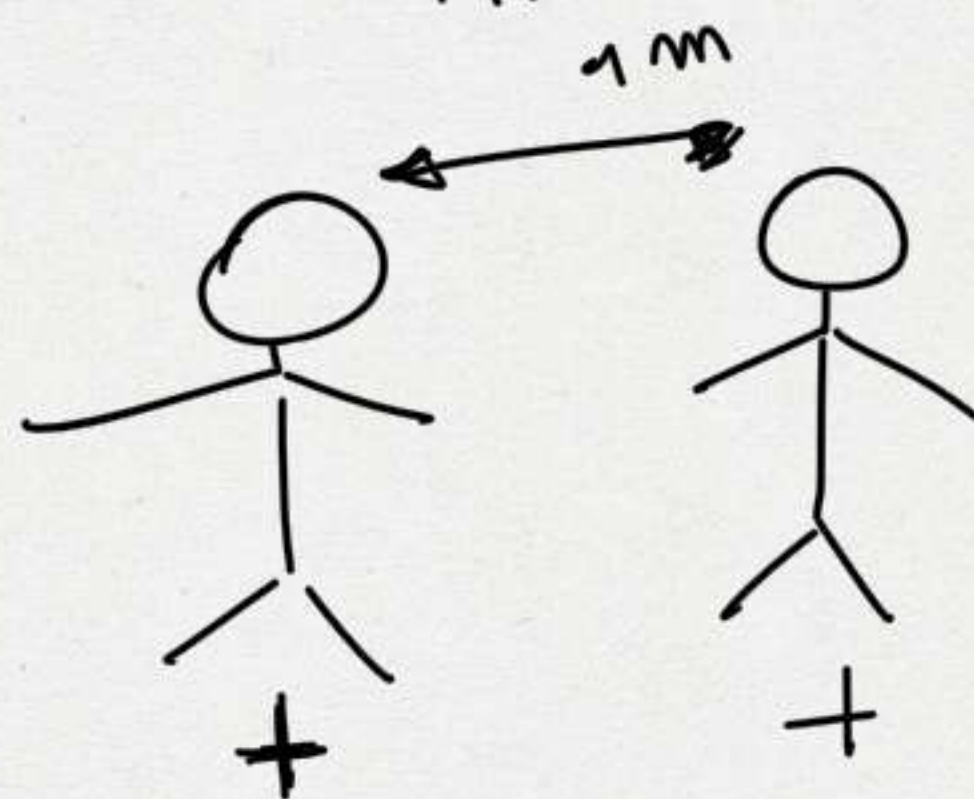
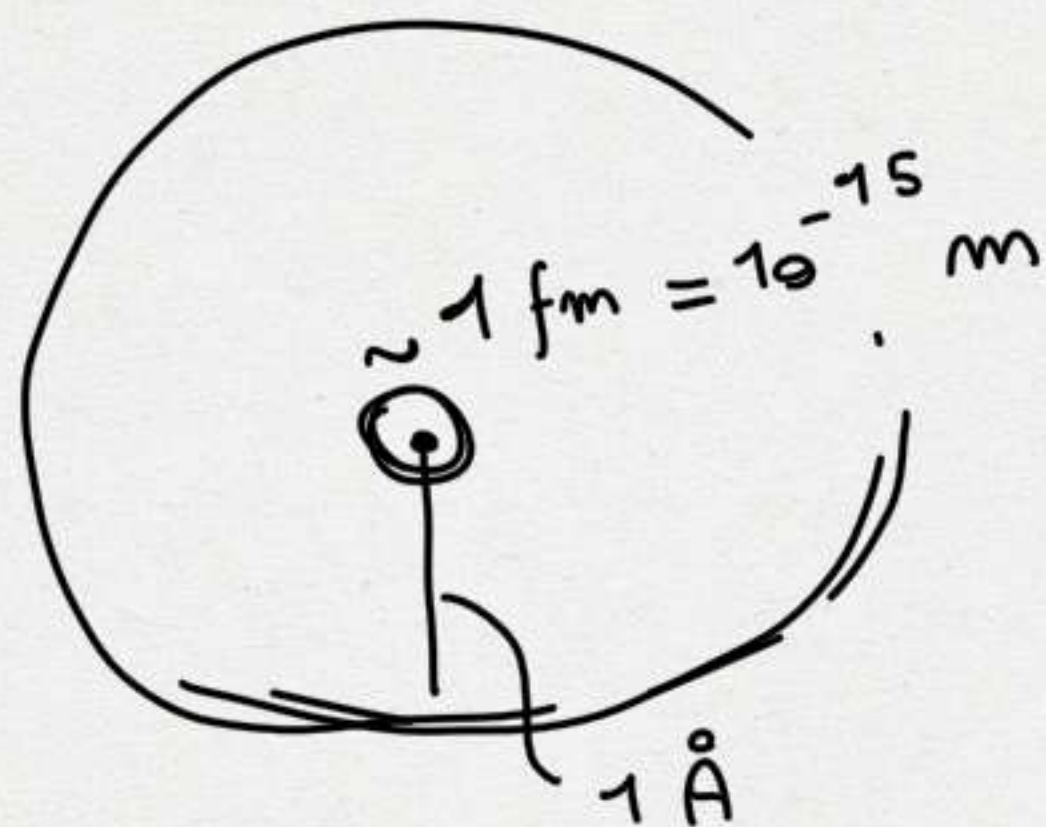


ELETTROSTATICA

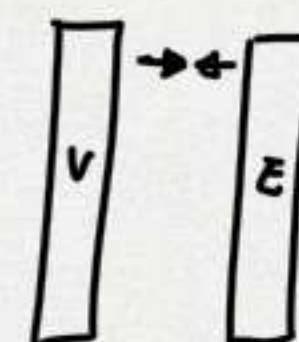
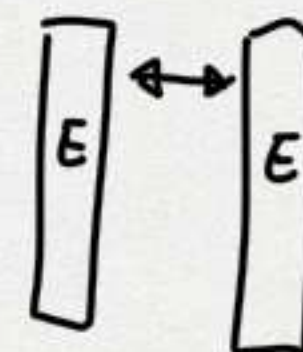
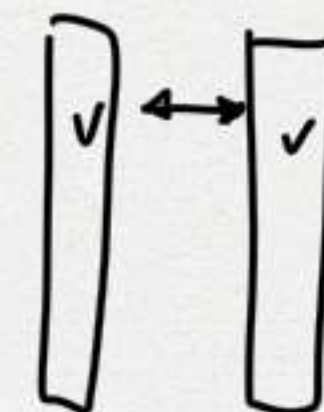


q_1

q_2

q_3

q_4



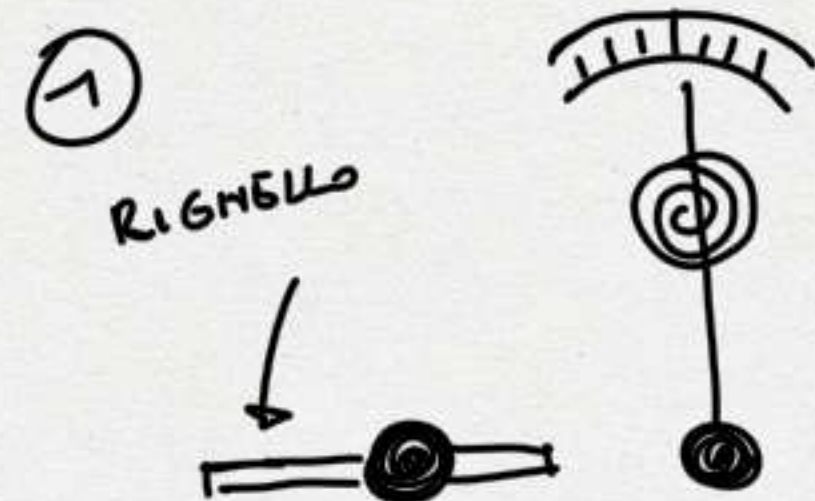
$$|e| = q_e = q_p, \quad \frac{|q_e - q_p|}{e} \sim 10^{-21},$$

$$\begin{cases} e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\ q \sim 10^{-7} \div 10^{-9} \text{ C} \end{cases}$$

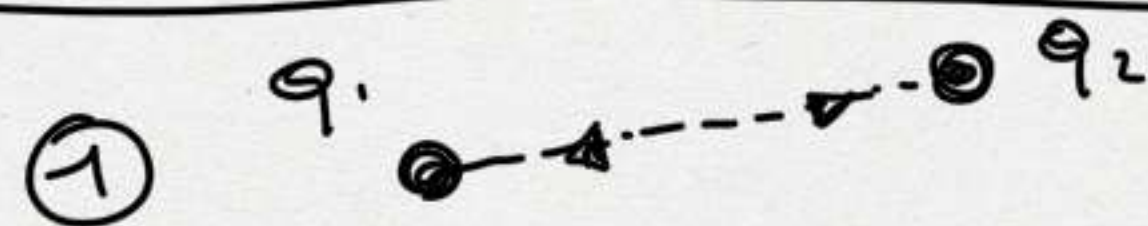
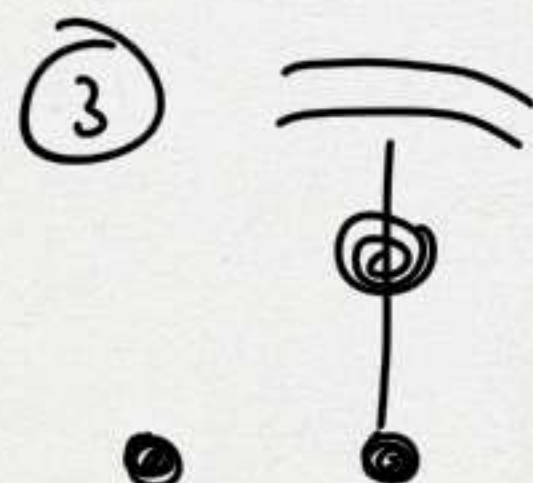
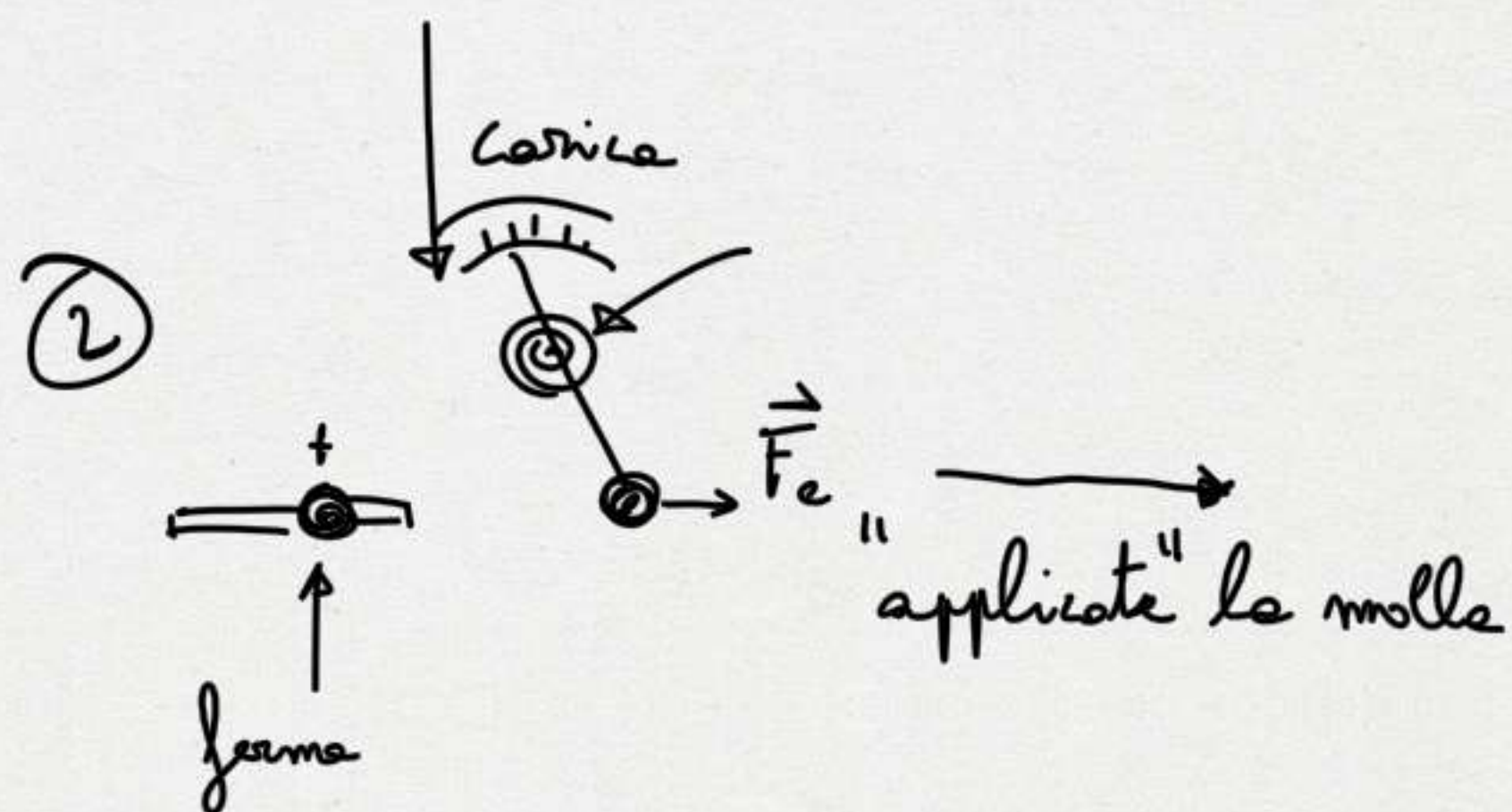
C VIENE DA $\overline{[A]} = \frac{C}{\Delta}$

$$N_e \sim \frac{q}{e} \sim 10^{10} \ll N_A, \quad 10^{13} \text{ DIESIMILA MILIARDI}$$

ESPERIMENTO DI COULOMB



$$\vec{F}_{\text{Tot}} = \vec{F}_n + \vec{F}_e = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F}_e = -\vec{F}_n$$



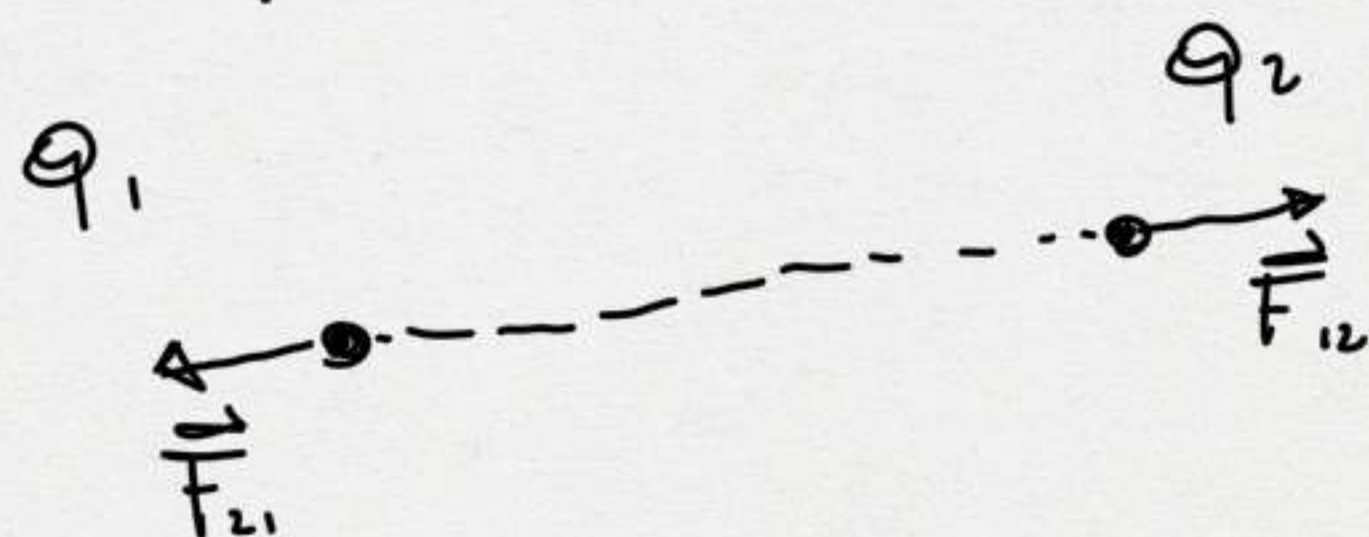
④ $F(r) \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \Rightarrow$

② se $q_1 = q_2$, $F_{13} = F_{23}$

③ se $\vec{F}_{13} = -\vec{F}_{23} \Rightarrow |q_1| = |q_2|, q_1 = -q_2$

$$\vec{F}_{12}(\vec{r}) = \underbrace{(k)}_{\text{FORZA DI COULOMB}} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$q_1 = q_2$$



$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{21} = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$|\vec{F}_{12}| = |\vec{F}_{21}|$$

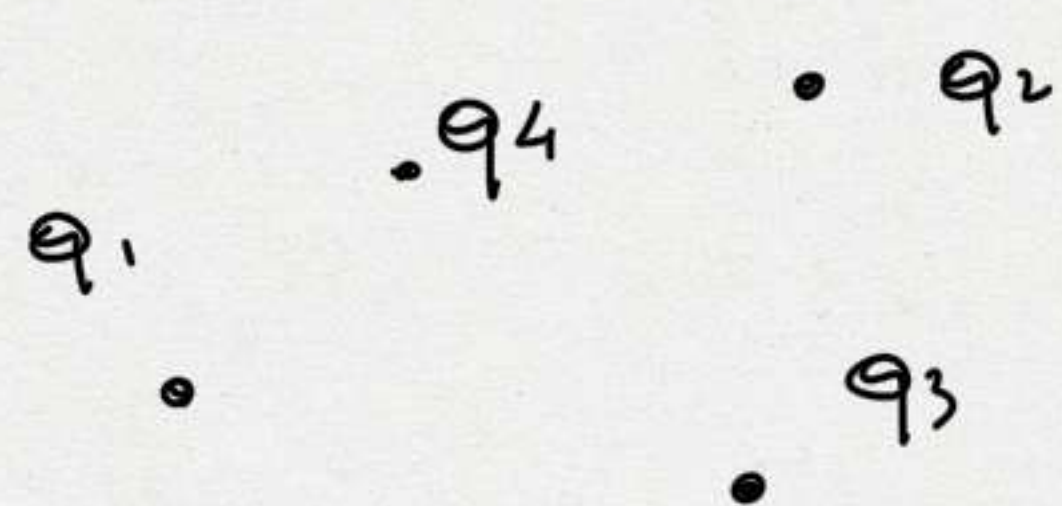
$$[F] = N, [r] = m, [q] = C$$

$$[F] = [k] \frac{[q]^2}{[r]^2} \Rightarrow N = [k] \frac{C^2}{m^2} \Rightarrow [k] = \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}, \quad \epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}$$

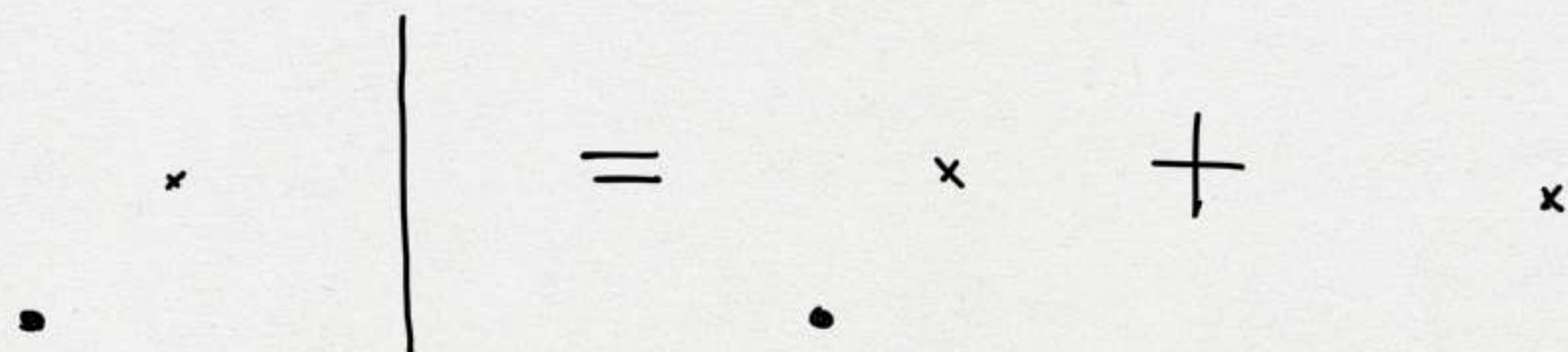
$$R = \frac{F_G}{F_e} = \frac{G m_p m_e}{\cancel{r^2}} \frac{\cancel{r^2}}{k e^2} = \frac{G m_p m_e}{k e^2} \sim 10^{-40}$$

m_p, m_e



PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE

$$\underline{\vec{F}}_1 = \underline{\vec{F}}_{21} + \underline{\vec{F}}_{31} + \underline{\vec{F}}_{41} = \sum_{i=2}^N \underline{\vec{F}}_{i1} = \sum_{i=2}^N \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_i}{r_{i1}^2} \hat{r}_{i1}$$

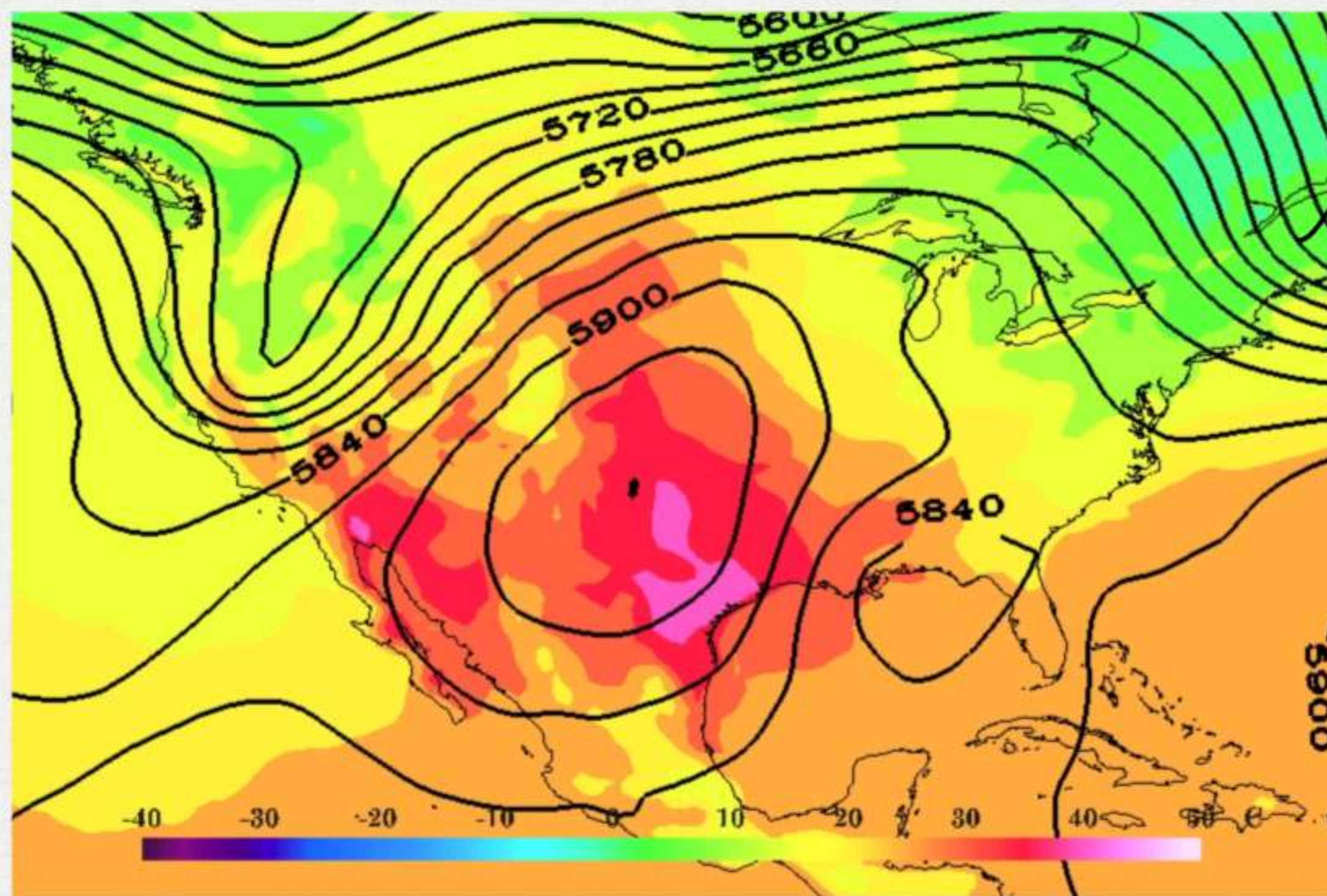


$$\underline{\vec{F}}_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=2}^N \frac{q_i}{r_{i1}^2} \hat{r}_{i1}, \quad \underline{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}_1) \equiv \frac{\underline{\vec{F}}_1}{q_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=2}^N \frac{q_i}{r_{i1}^2} \hat{r}_{i1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\underline{\vec{F}}_1 = q_1 \underline{\vec{E}}(\vec{r}_1)} \Rightarrow [E] = \frac{[F]}{[q]} = \frac{N}{C} = \frac{V}{m}$$

\vec{E} è un campo vettoriale

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{E}(x, y, z) = (\underbrace{E_x(x, y, z), E_y(x, y, z), E_z(x, y, z)}_{\text{components}})$$



$$T(x, y)$$
$$\vec{V} = (V_x, V_y), \quad V_x(x, y) = x, \quad V_y(x, y) = y$$

