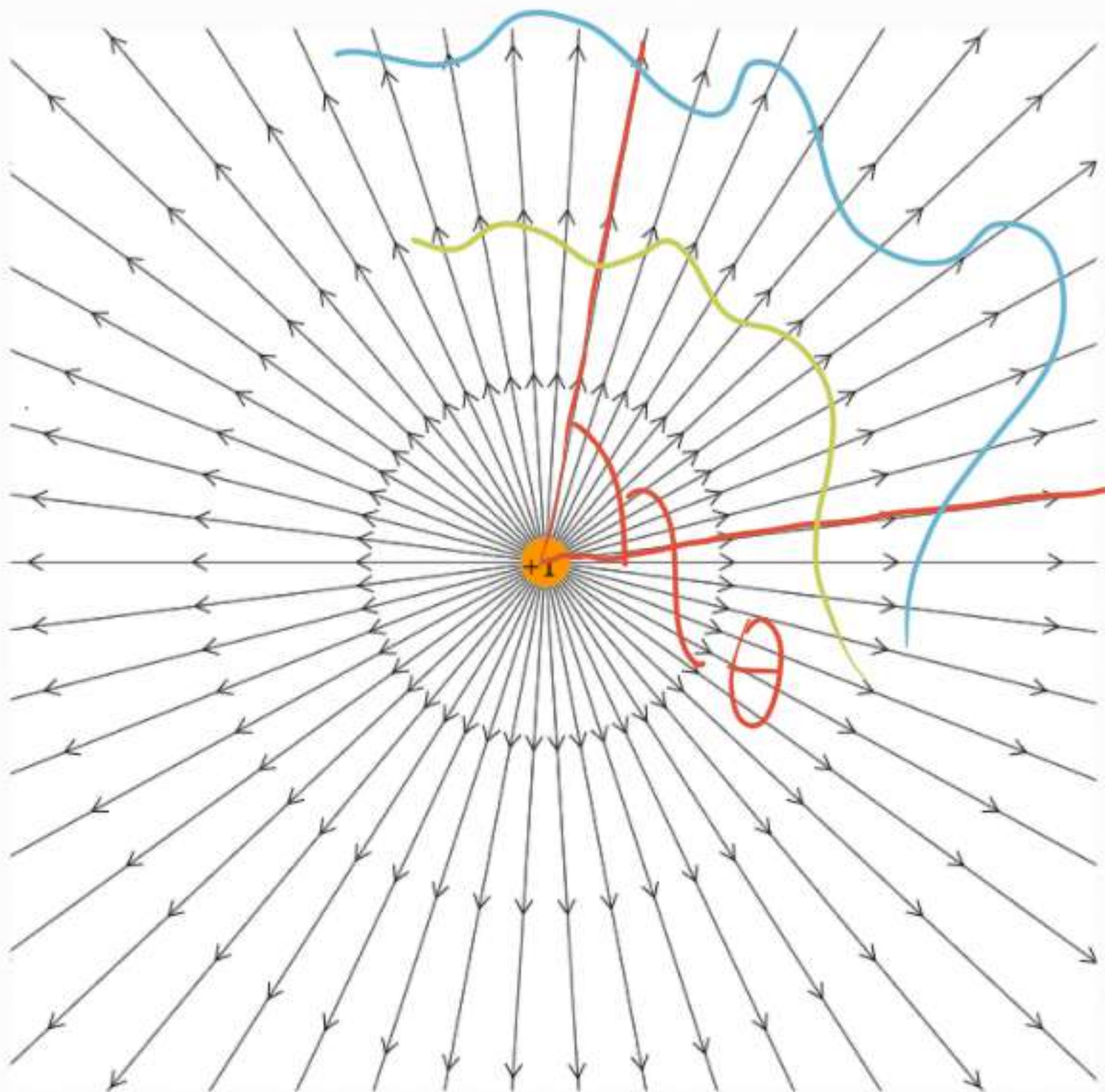
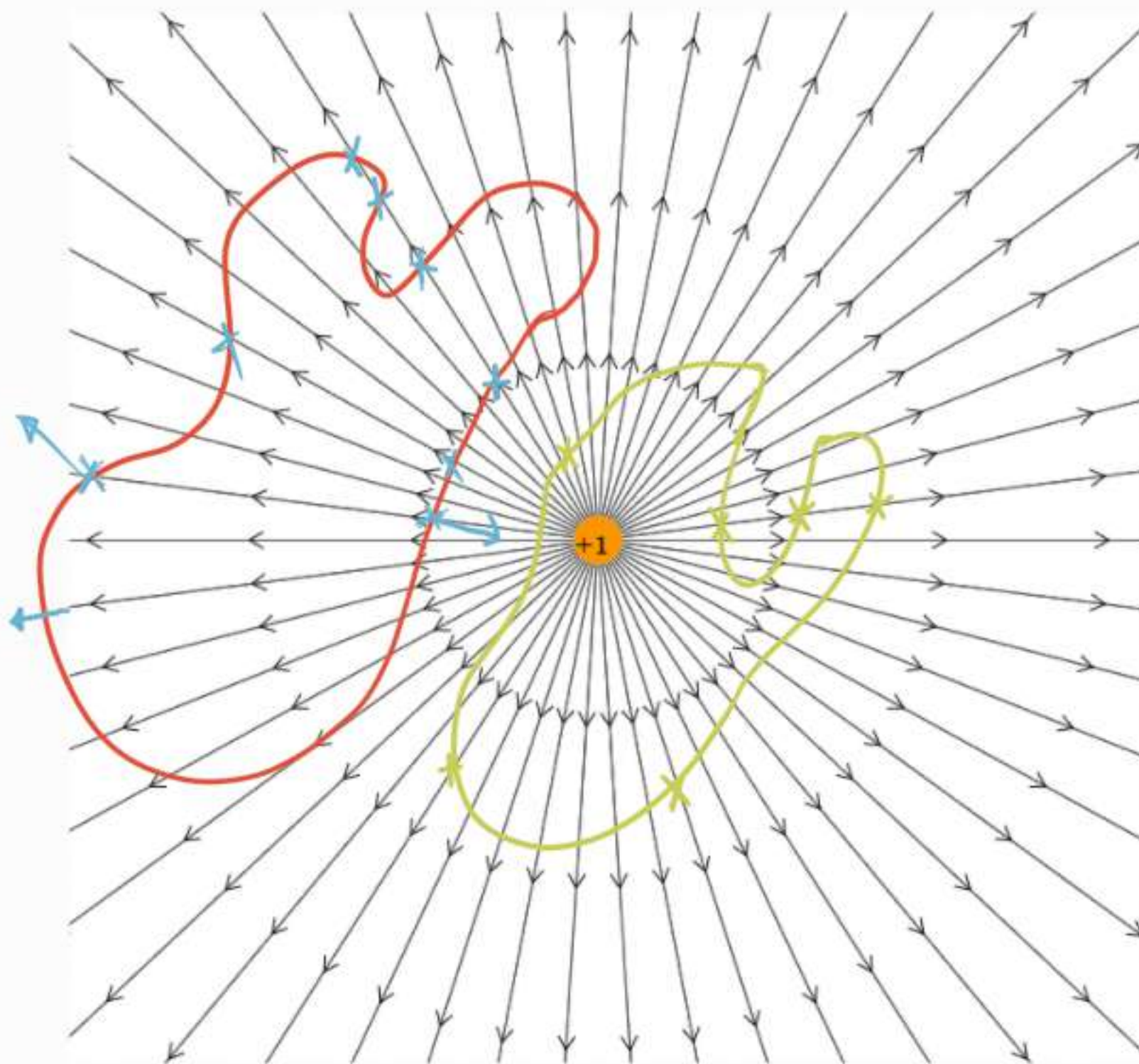


$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0}$$



$$\phi(\vec{E}) = 0$$



$$\phi(\vec{E}) > 0$$

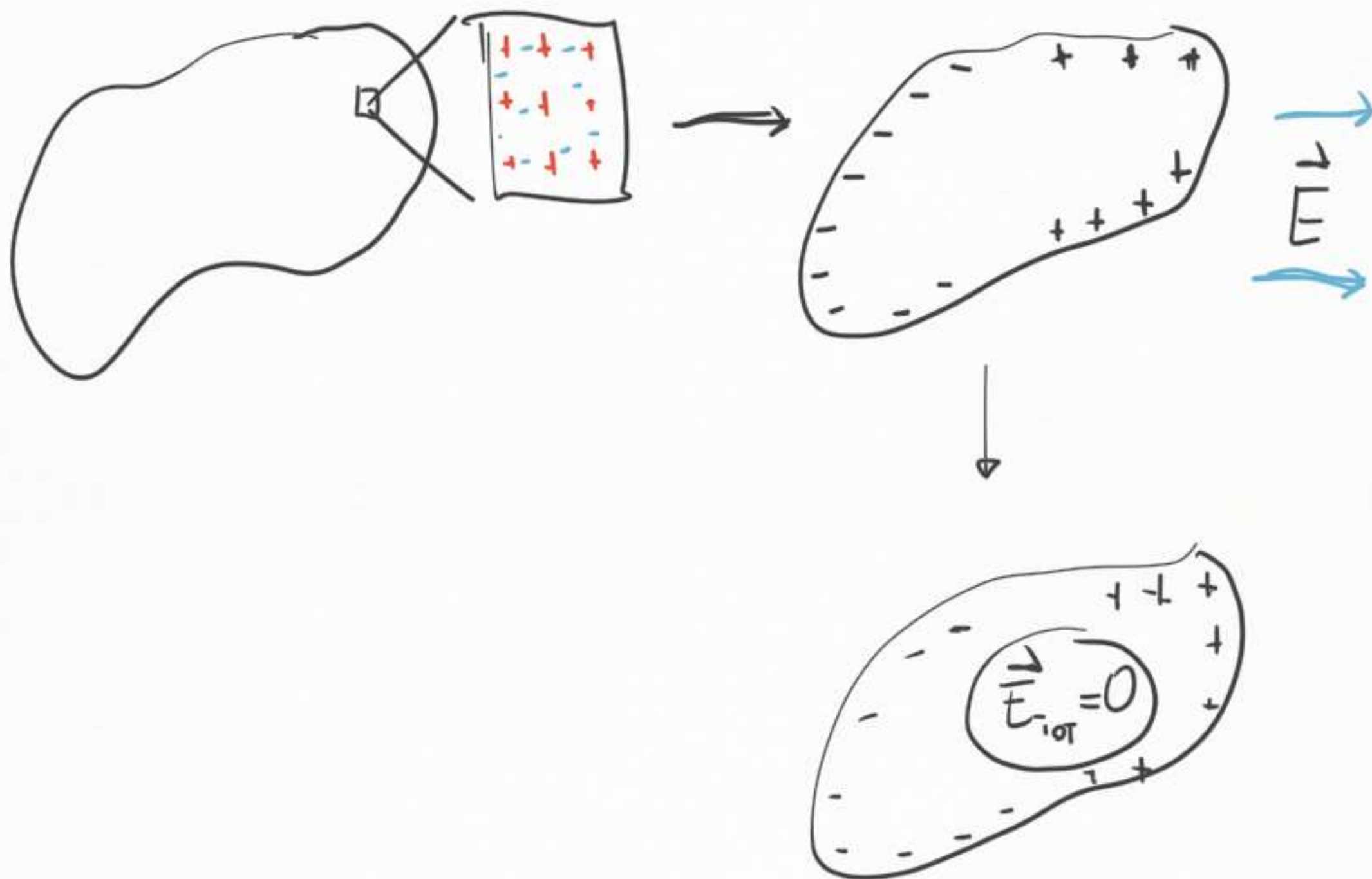
$$\phi_{\Sigma}(\vec{E}) = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0}$$

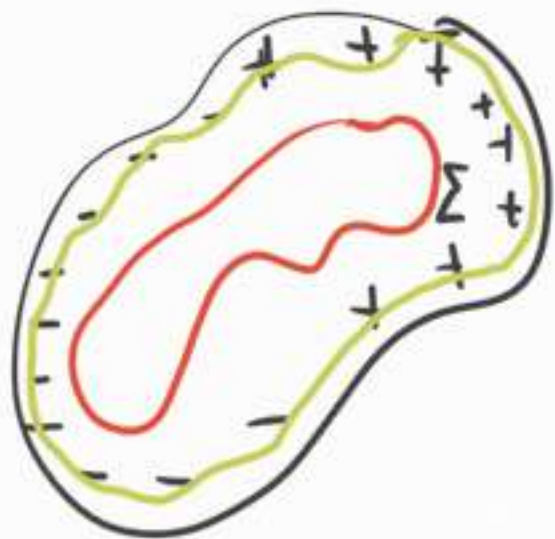
↑ ↑

$$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = \int_{\tau_{\Sigma}} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} d\tau = \int_{\tau_{\Sigma}} \text{div } \vec{E} d\tau, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\boxed{\int_{\tau_{\Sigma}} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} d\tau} = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_{\tau_{\Sigma}} dq = \boxed{\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_{\tau_{\Sigma}} \rho d\tau} \Rightarrow$$

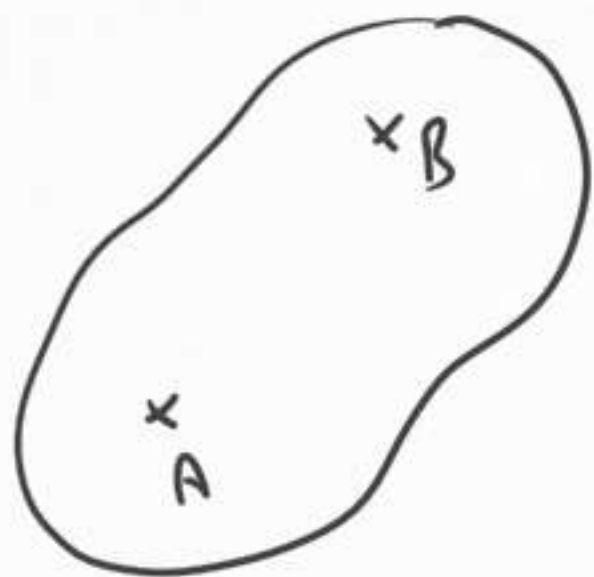
$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}}$$



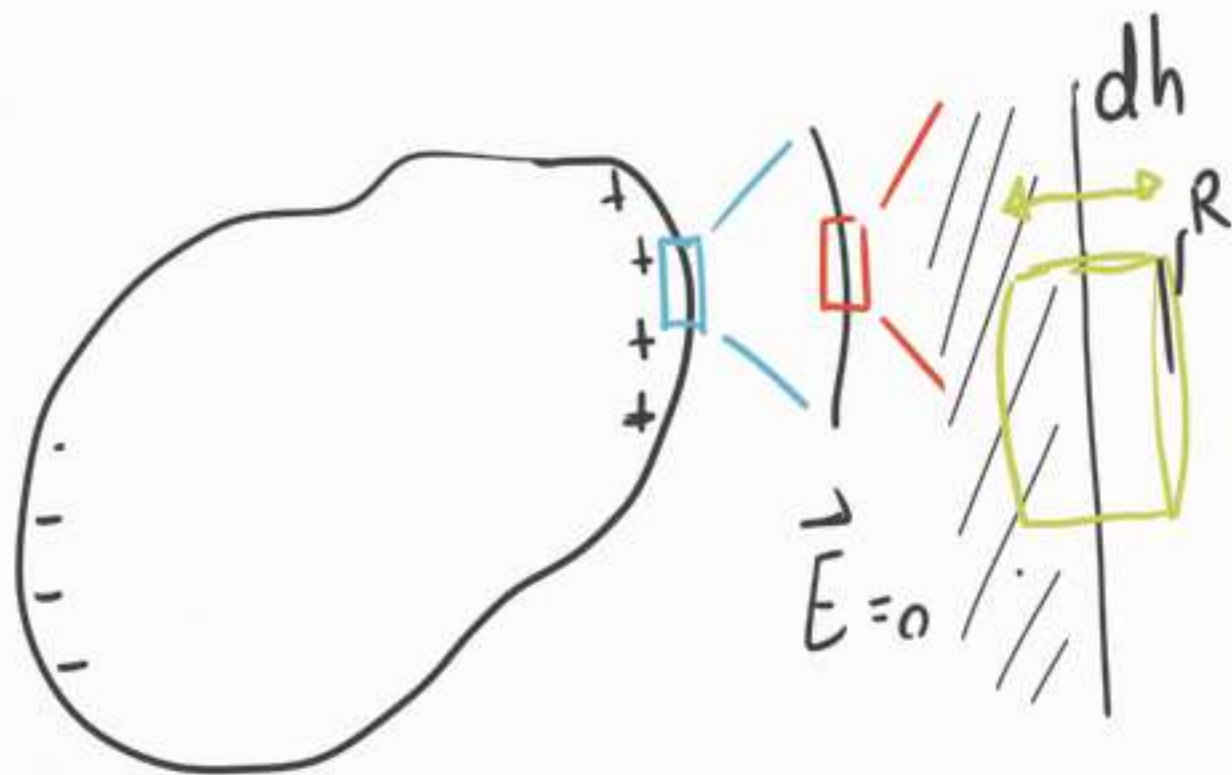


$$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = 0 = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = 0$$



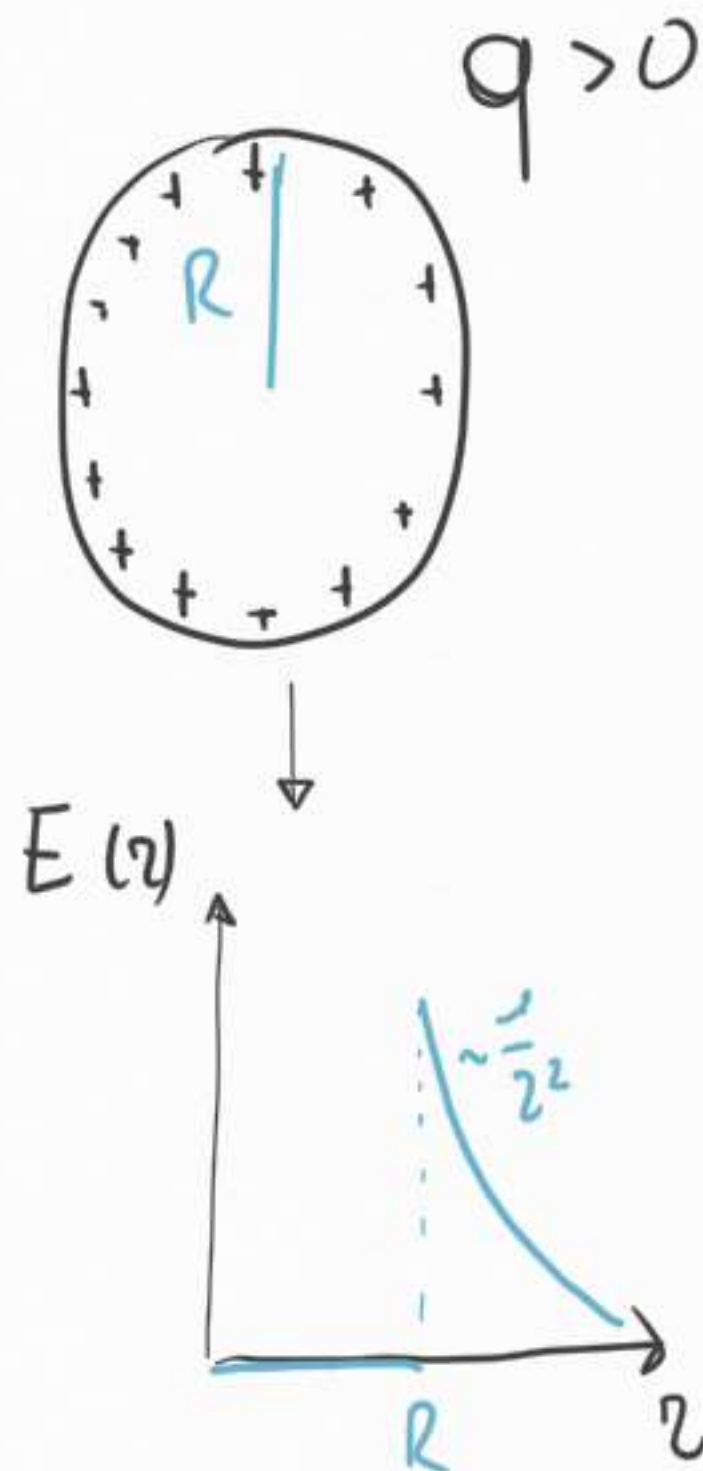
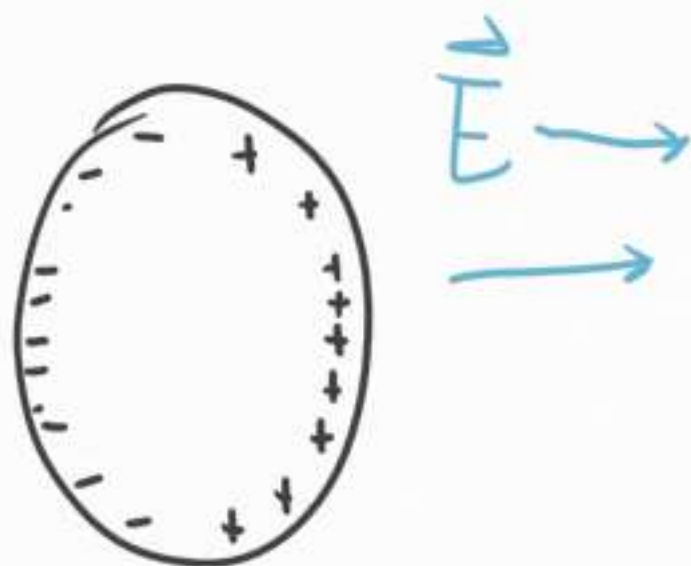
$$\Delta V_{AB} = - \int_B^A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \Rightarrow V(x, y, z) = \text{const}$$



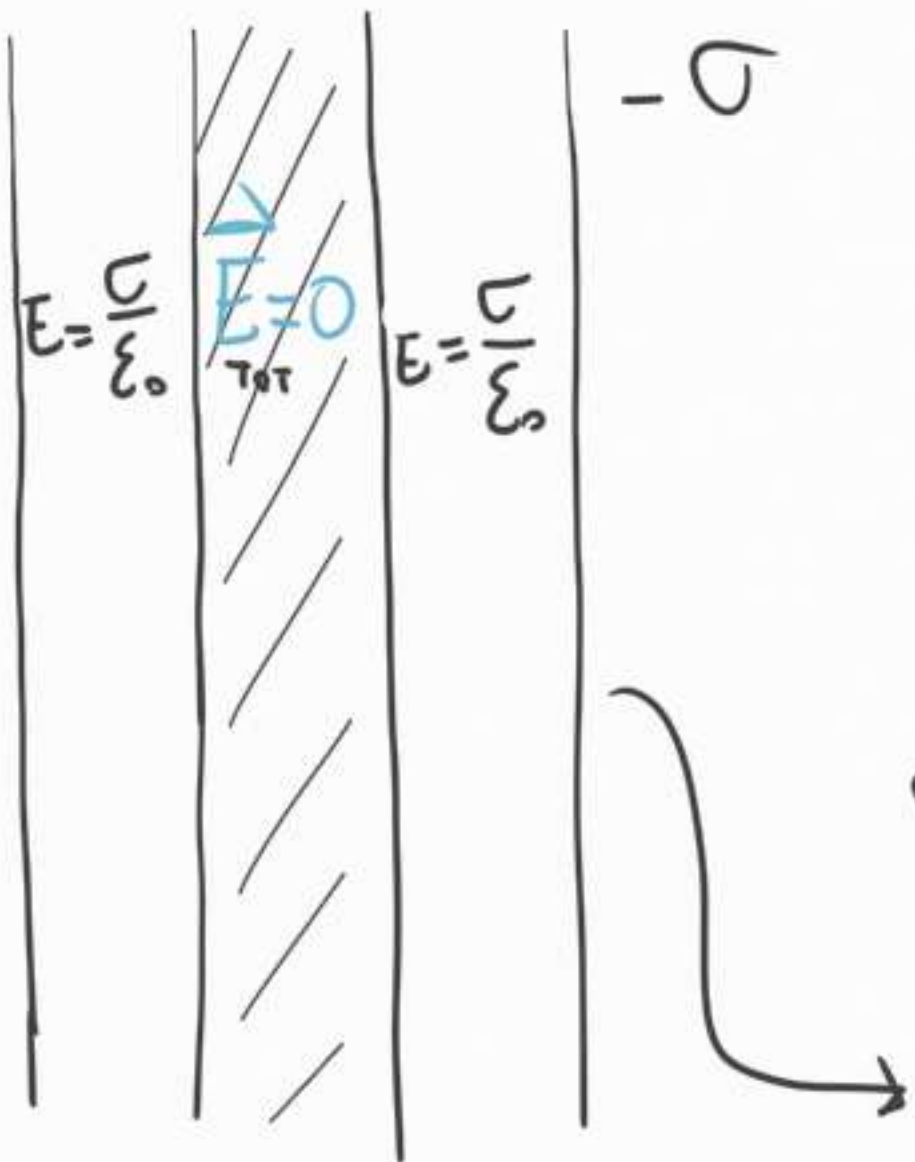
$$\Phi_{\Sigma}(\vec{E}) = \bar{E} \pi R^2 = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow$$

$\bar{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$	THEOREM
	DI
	GAUSS

$$\sigma = \frac{dQ}{dA}$$



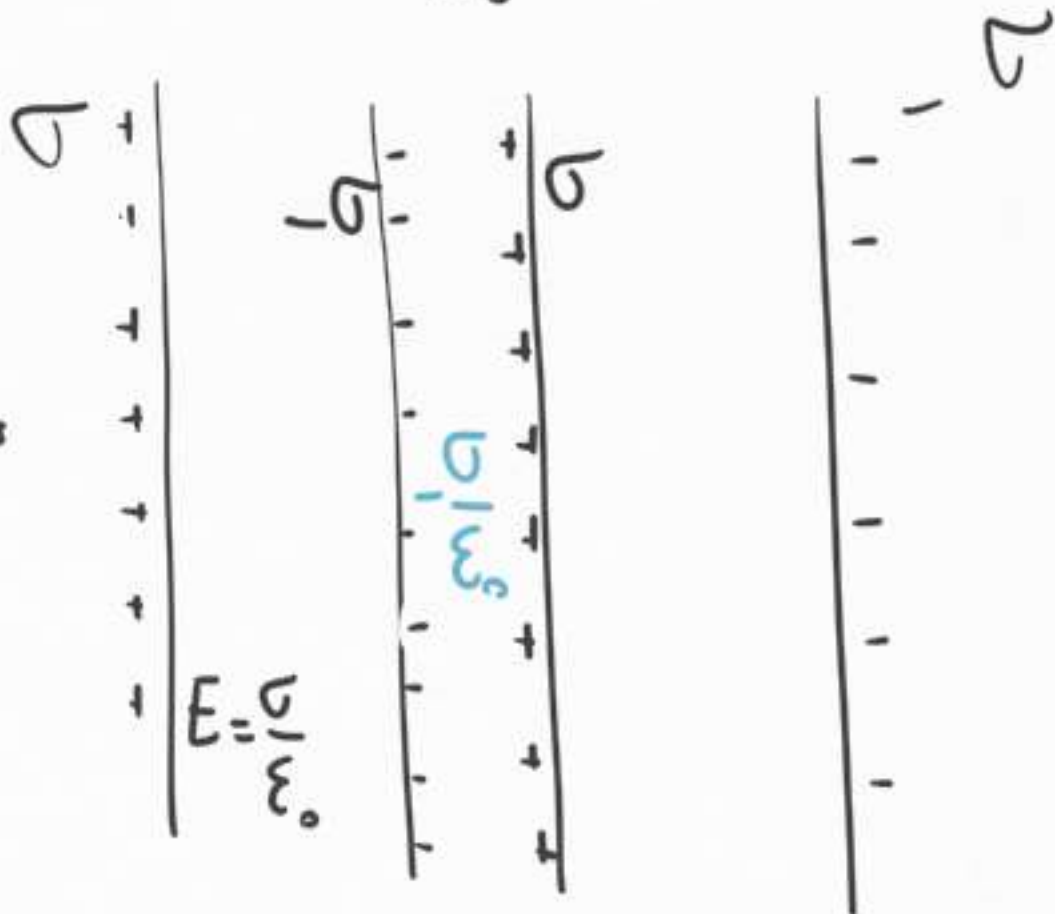
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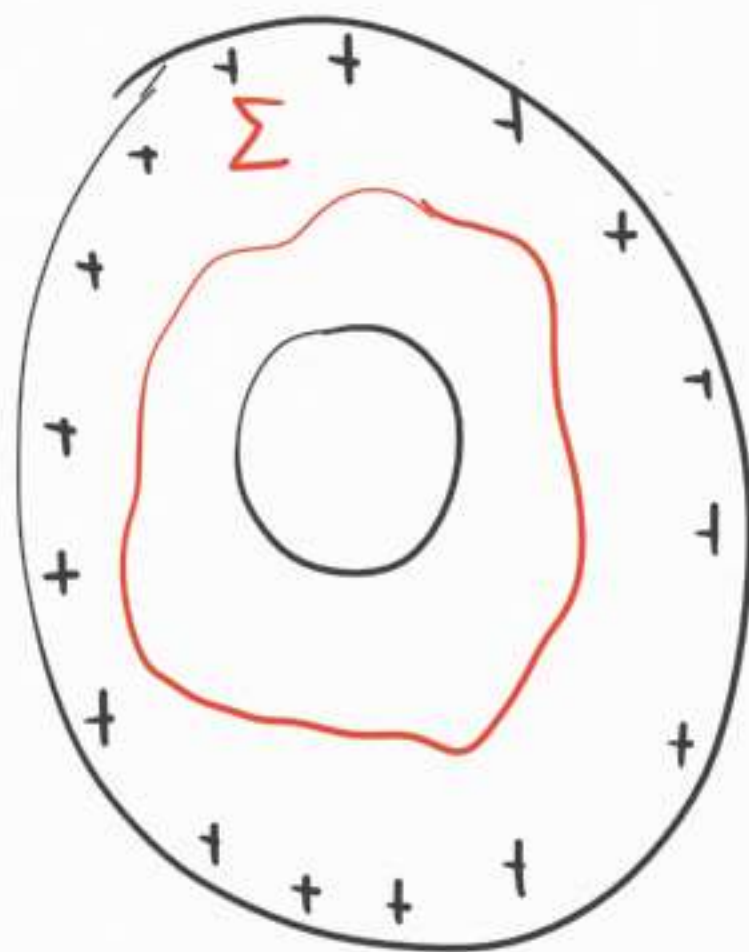
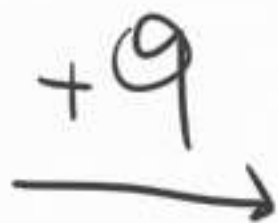
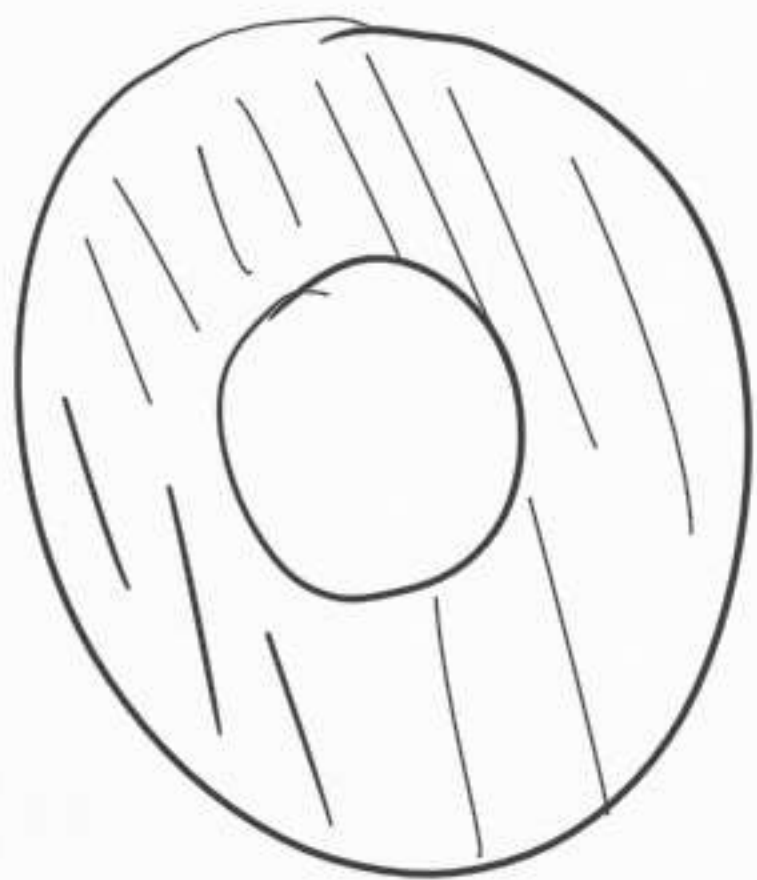
$$\vec{E}_{\text{Tot}} = \vec{E} + \vec{E}_i \quad \text{F>}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{Tot}} = D/\epsilon_0 + E_i = 0 \quad \text{F>}$$

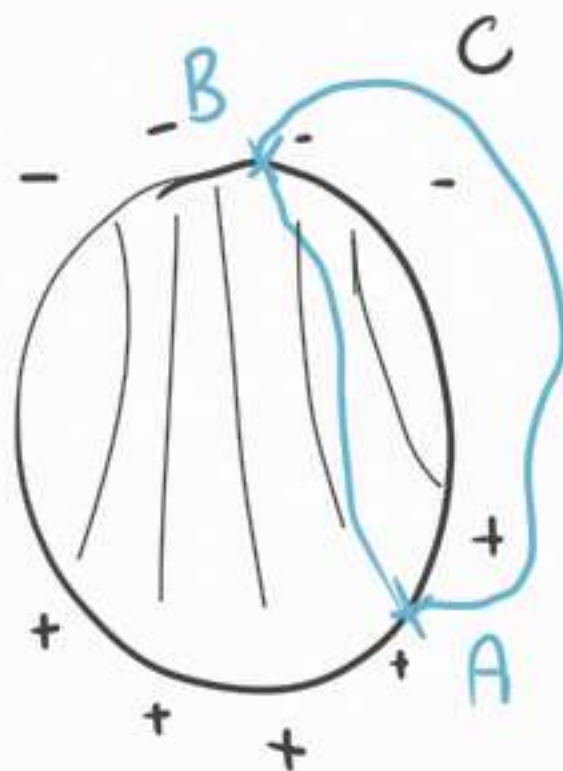
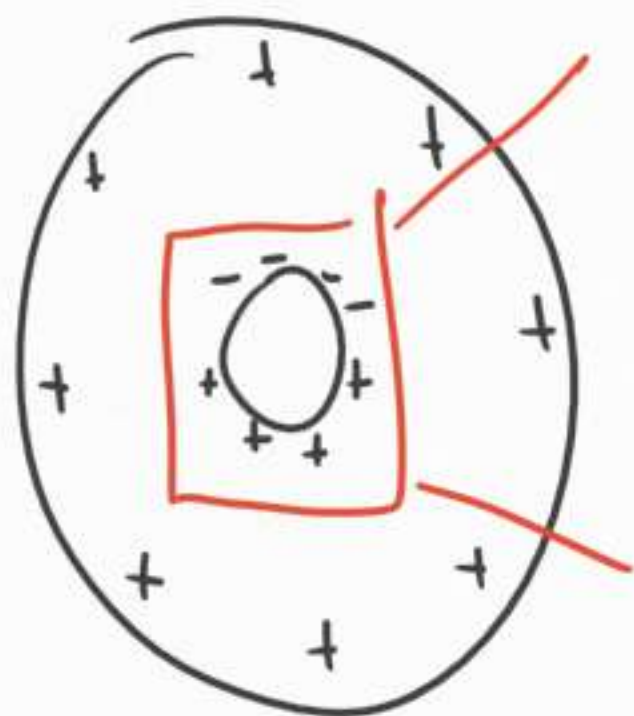
$$E_i = -D/\epsilon_0$$







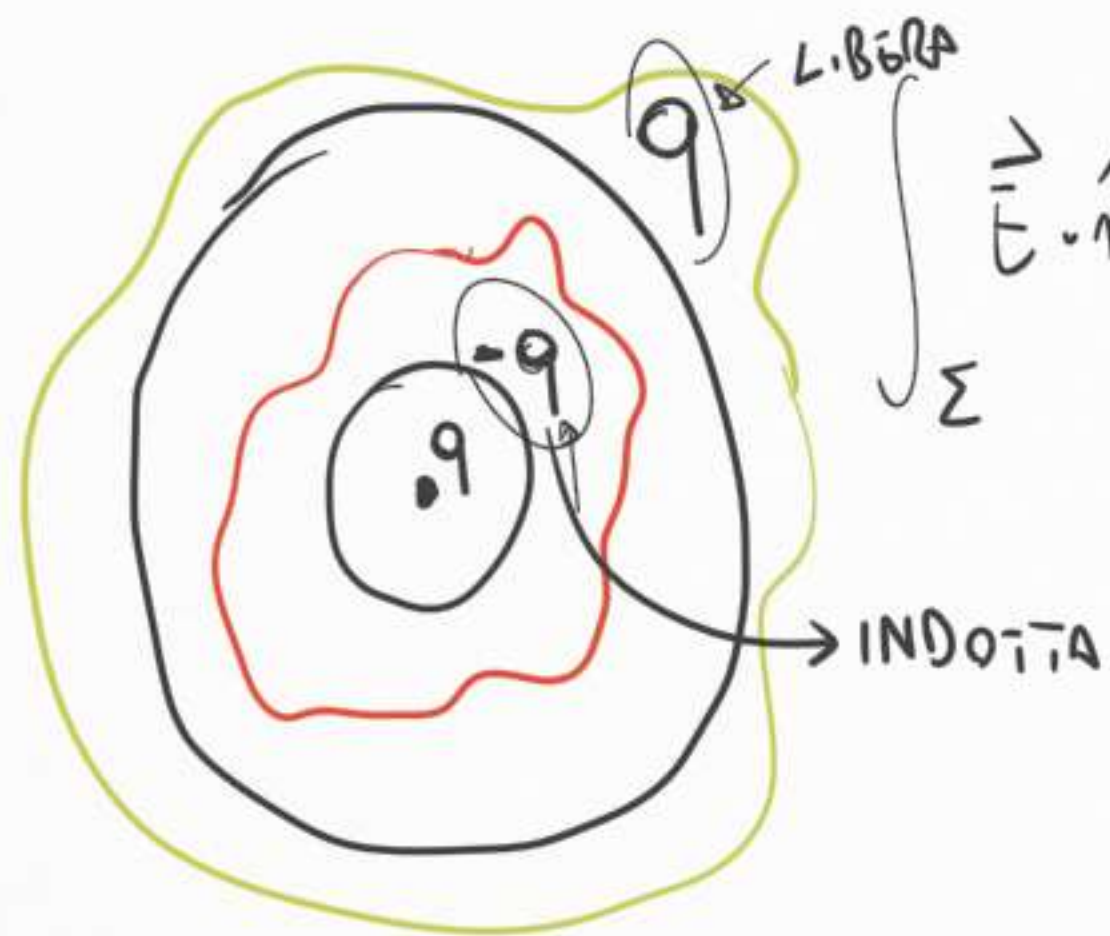
$$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = 0 = \frac{Q_{\Sigma}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow Q_{\Sigma} = 0$$



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 =$$

$$\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int_B^A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = 0$$



$$\int_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = 0$$

GABBIA DI
FARADAY



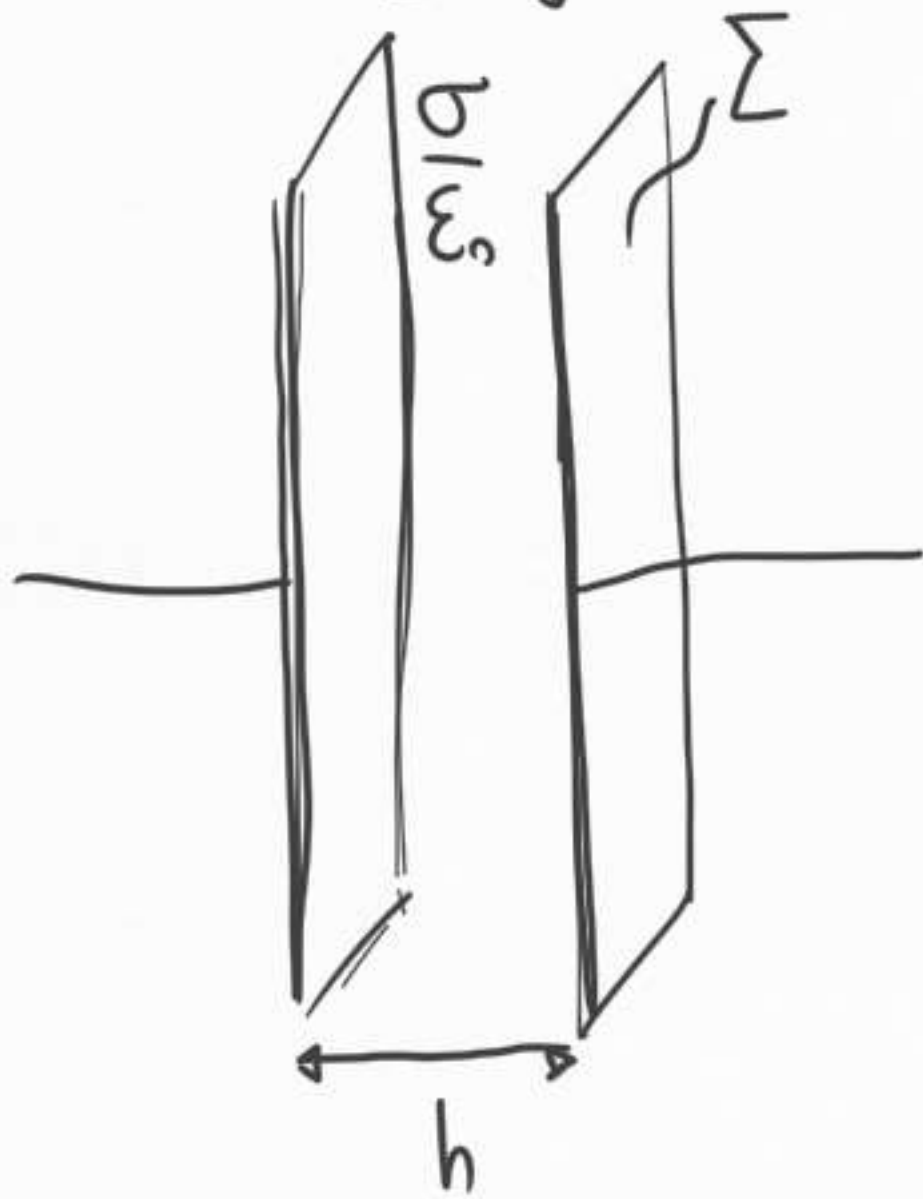
CONDENSATORI

$$\Delta V_{sg} = - \int_{R_o}^{R_s} E(r) dr = - \int_{R_o}^{R_s} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_s} - \frac{1}{R_o} \right) \Rightarrow$$

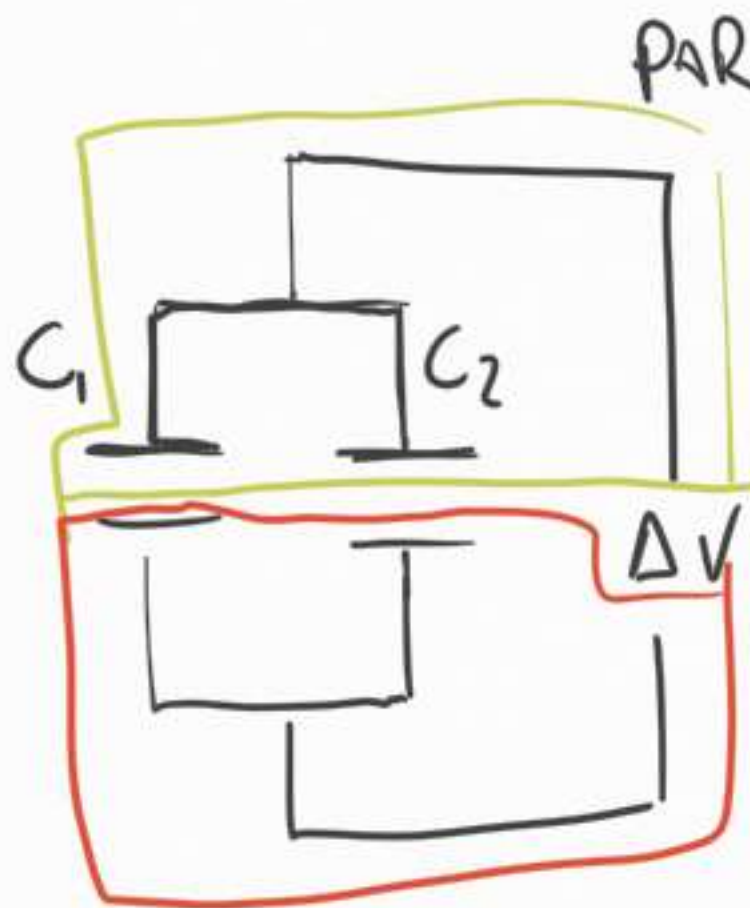
$$\boxed{Q = C \Delta V}, \quad C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_o R_s}{R_o - R_s} \quad \text{CAPACITÀ}$$

$$[C] = \frac{[q]}{[\Delta V]} = \frac{C}{V} = F$$



$$\Delta V = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} h = \frac{q}{\Sigma \epsilon_0} h = \frac{q}{C} \Rightarrow$$

$$C = \frac{\Sigma \epsilon_0}{h}$$

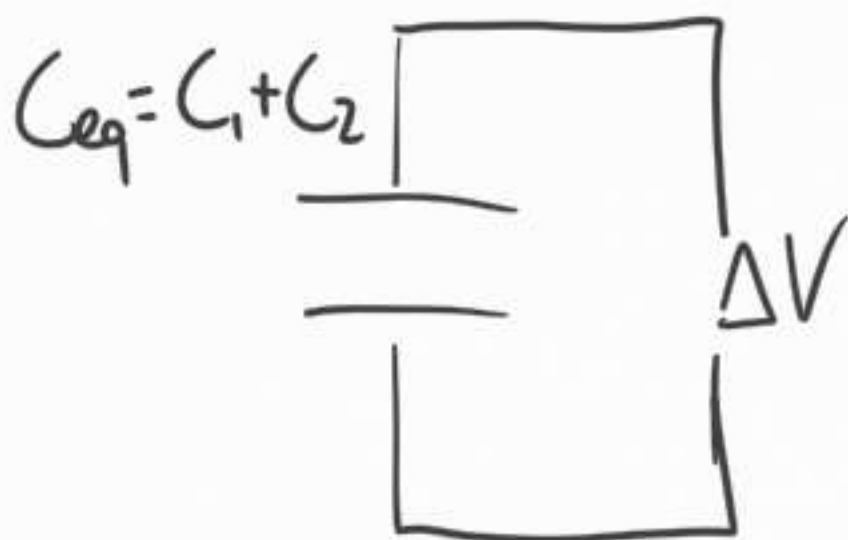


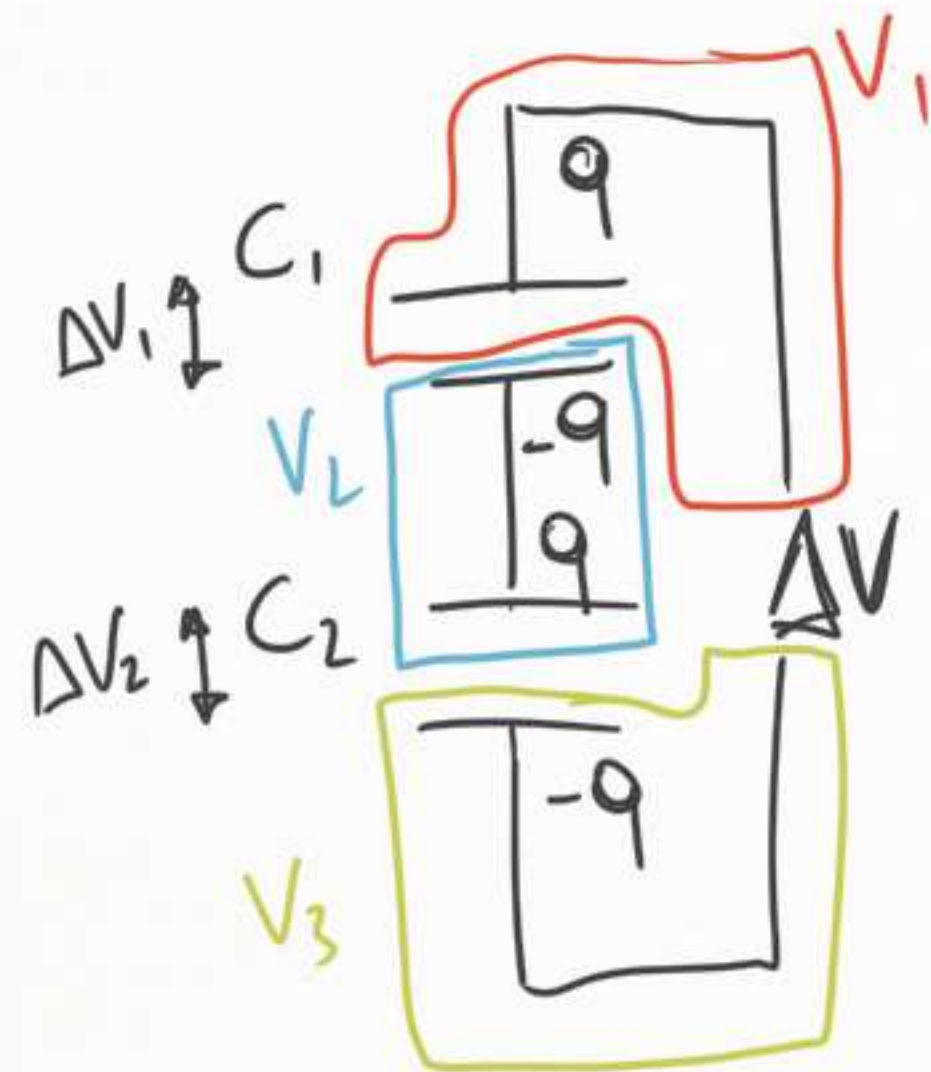
PARALLEL

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = C_1 \Delta V \\ q_2 = C_2 \Delta V \end{cases}$$

$$q = q_1 + q_2 = (C_1 + C_2) \Delta V$$

|||

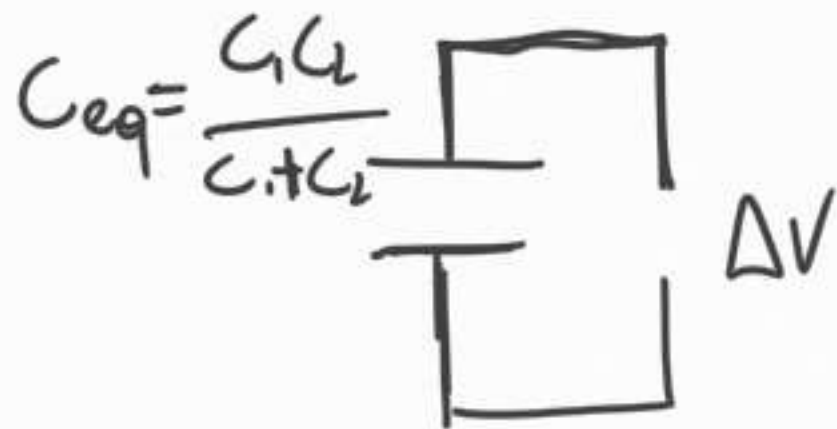




$$q = C_1 \Delta V_1$$

$$q = C_2 \Delta V_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V &= V_1 - V_3 = V_1 - V_2 + V_2 - V_3 = \\ &= \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 = \frac{q}{C_1} + \frac{q}{C_2} = \\ &= q \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right) = \frac{q}{C_{eq}} \end{aligned}$$



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

