

Campo elettrico  $\vec{E}$

$\{q_i\}$  Cariche elettriche puntiformi

$\{\vec{r}_i\}$  Vettori posizione delle cariche  $\{q_i\}$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_e \frac{q_i}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i|^2} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i|}$$

Principio di  
sovrapposizione

$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$

Definizione operativa di  $\vec{E}$

- non dipende da  $q_0$
- non dipende da  $q_0 < 0$  oppure  $q_0 > 0$

1/ caso  $\{q_i\}$  Cariche puntiformi

$$\vec{E} \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n$$

2/ caso distribuzione continua di carica

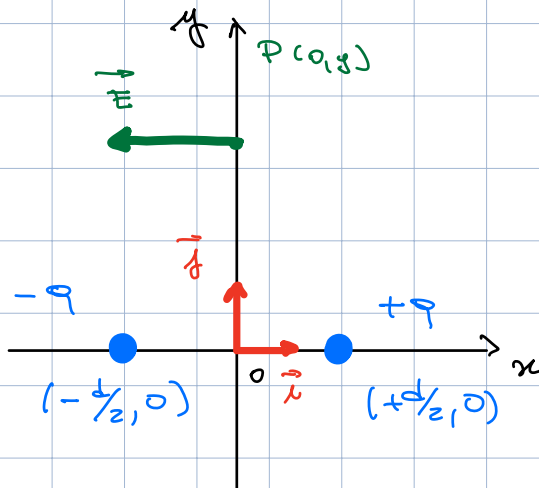
da carica infinitesimale

$$\vec{E} \rightarrow \int$$

## Dipolo elettrico

- 2 Cariche puntiformi:
- $+q$   $-q$  opposte
- separate da una distanza  $d$

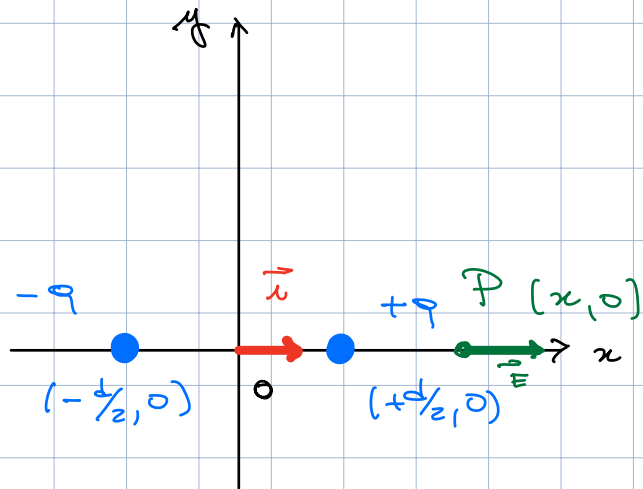
- $\vec{E}$  nel piano medio del dipolo



Carica	$-q$	$\vec{r}_- = -\frac{d}{2}\vec{x}$	$\vec{r} - \vec{r}_- = y\vec{y} + \frac{d}{2}\vec{x}$	$ \vec{r} - \vec{r}_-  = \sqrt{(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2}$
Carica	$+q$	$\vec{r}_+ = +\frac{d}{2}\vec{x}$	$\vec{r} - \vec{r}_+ = y\vec{y} - \frac{d}{2}\vec{x}$	$ \vec{r} - \vec{r}_+  = \sqrt{(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2}$
Punto	$P$	$\vec{r} = y\vec{y}$		

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) &= k_e \frac{-q}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{3/2}} \frac{\frac{d}{2}\vec{x} + y\vec{y}}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{1/2}} + k_e \frac{+q}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{3/2}} \frac{-\frac{d}{2}\vec{x} + y\vec{y}}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{1/2}} \\ &= k_e \frac{-qd\vec{x}}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{3/2}} = k_e \frac{qd}{\left[(\frac{d}{2})^2 + y^2\right]^{3/2}} (-\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

••  $\vec{E}$  längs l'asse der dipole



Ladung	$-q$	$\vec{r}_- = -\frac{d}{2} \vec{e}_x$	$\vec{r} - \vec{r}_- = (x + \frac{d}{2}) \vec{e}_x$	$ \vec{r} - \vec{r}_-  = x + \frac{d}{2}$
Ladung	$+q$	$\vec{r}_+ = +\frac{d}{2} \vec{e}_x$	$\vec{r} - \vec{r}_+ = (x - \frac{d}{2}) \vec{e}_x$	$ \vec{r} - \vec{r}_+  = x - \frac{d}{2}$
Punkt	$P$	$\vec{r} = x \vec{e}_x$		

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = k_e \frac{-q}{(x + \frac{d}{2})^2} \vec{e}_x + k_e \frac{+q}{(x - \frac{d}{2})^2} \vec{e}_x =$$

$$= k_e \frac{-q (\cancel{x^2} - dx + (\cancel{\frac{d}{2}})^2) + q (\cancel{x^2} + dx + (\cancel{\frac{d}{2}})^2)}{[x^2 - (\frac{d}{2})^2]^2} \vec{e}_x$$

$$= k_e \frac{2 q dx}{[x^2 - (\frac{d}{2})^2]^2} \vec{e}_x$$

• Piano mediano

A grande distanza  
dal dipolo

$$\vec{E} = k_e \frac{qd}{[y^2 + (d/2)^2]^{3/2}} (-\vec{e})$$

$y \gg d/2$

$$\vec{E} \approx k_e \frac{qd}{y^3} (-\vec{e})$$

• Asse del dipolo

$$\vec{E} = k_e \frac{2 q d x}{[x^2 - (d/2)^2]^2} \vec{e}$$

$x \gg d/2$

$$\vec{E} \approx k_e \frac{2 q d}{x^3} \vec{e}$$

$$= k_e \frac{2 q d}{x^3} \vec{e}$$

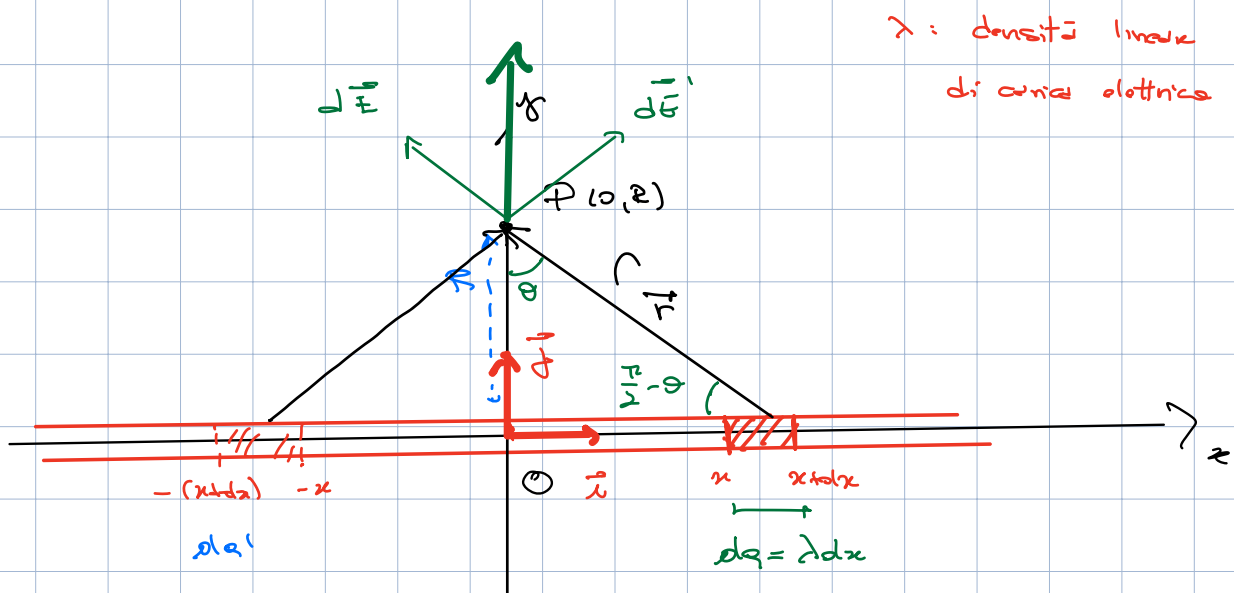
$q d$  : momento del dipolo elettrico

A grande distanza  
dal dipolo

$$E \sim \frac{1}{(\text{distanza})^3}$$

# Distribuzione lineare e uniforme di carica elettrica

(lunghezza "finita")



$$d\vec{E} = k_e \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} (-\sin\theta \vec{i} + \cos\theta \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{E} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k_e \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} (-\sin\theta \vec{i} + \cos\theta \vec{j})$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \dots = 0$

Triangolo rettangolo:  $\tan\theta = \frac{z}{R}$        $x = R \tan\theta$   
 $dx = \frac{R}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

$$R = r \cos\theta$$

$$\vec{E} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{+\pi/2} k_e \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \cos\theta \frac{R}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \vec{f} =$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{+\pi/2} k_e \frac{\lambda}{R^2} R \cos\theta d\theta \vec{f}$$

$$= 2k_e \frac{\lambda}{R} \vec{f}$$

$\vec{E}$  diretto  
radialmente

