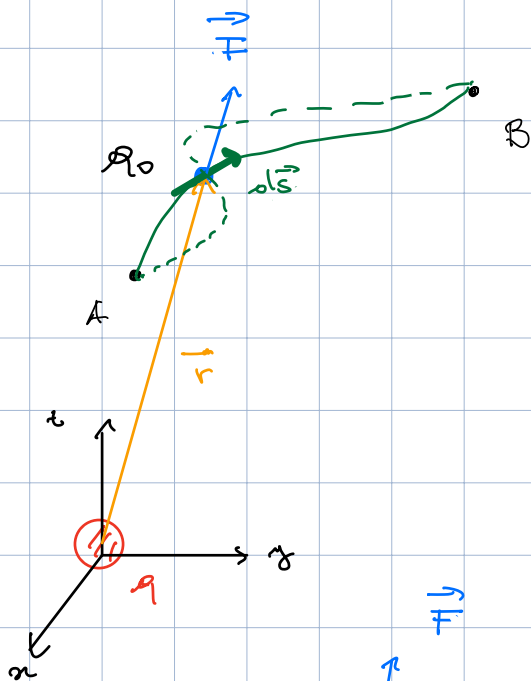


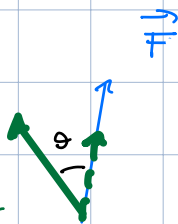
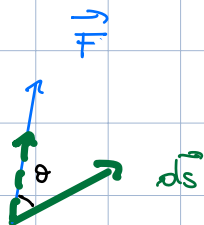
POTENZIALE ELETTROSTATICO

- Forze di Coulomb $\hat{=}$ conservative
- \vec{E} conservativo $\rightarrow V$: potenziale elettrostatico
- Relazione $\vec{E} \leftrightarrow dV$
- Esempi di calcolo di V
 - distribuzione discreta di cariche
 - distribuzione continua di cariche



$$ds \cos \theta = dr$$

$$ds \cos \theta = dr$$



$$\vec{F} = \frac{k_e q q_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^2} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}$$

$$L_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

q si trova in \vec{r}_0 (origine)

q_0 a trova in \vec{r} (verso \vec{F})

$$\text{Hp: } \vec{r}_0 = 0$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

$$= k_e \frac{q q_0}{r^2} \underbrace{\frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot d\vec{s}}_{dr} =$$

$$= k_e \frac{q q_0}{r^2} dr$$

$$L_{AB} = \int_A^B k_e \frac{q q_0}{r^2} dr = k_e q q_0 \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$\int r^{-2} dr = \frac{-1}{-2+1} r^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$L_{AB} = \underbrace{k_e \frac{q q_0}{r_A}}_{E_p(A)} - \underbrace{k_e \frac{q q_0}{r_B}}_{E_p(B)}$$

$$E_p = k_e \frac{q q_0}{r} + \underbrace{E_{p,0}}_{\substack{\text{Costante Additiva} \\ \text{Arbitraria}}}$$

Significato di porre $E_{p,0} = 0$

$$\text{Se } \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} E_p(r) = E_{p,0} = 0$$

$$E_p(r) = k_e \frac{q q_0}{r}$$

Analogia tra \vec{F} & $E_p(r)$

$$\vec{F} = k_e \frac{q q_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^2} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}$$

$$L_{AB}(q_0) = k_e \frac{q q_0}{r_A} - k_e \frac{q q_0}{r_B}$$

$$E_p(A) - E_p(B)$$

$$\vec{F} = k_e \frac{q q'_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^2} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}$$

$$L_{AB}(q'_0) = k_e \frac{q q'_0}{r_A} - k_e \frac{q q'_0}{r_B}$$

$$E_p'(A) - E_p'(B)$$

$$E_p'(r) = k_e \frac{q q'_0}{r}$$

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

CARICA ELETTRICA

$$V(r) = E_p(r) / q_0$$

POTENZIALE ELETTRICO

Si misura in $\frac{J}{C} = V$

principio di sovrapposizione

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 + \dots$$

Somma di vettori

principio di additività

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots$$

Somma di numeri reali
(scalari)

Superfici equipotenziati

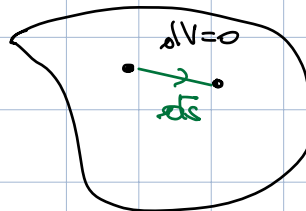
$$L_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = E_p(A) - E_p(B)$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{q_0 \vec{E}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{q_0 V(A)} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{q_0 V(B)}$

$$= q_0 \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = q_0 [V(A) - V(B)]$$

$$= q_0 \int_A^B (-dV)$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -dV \rightarrow \boxed{dV = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sum dV &= 0 \\ -dV = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &= 0 \\ \vec{E} &\perp d\vec{s} \end{aligned}$$

