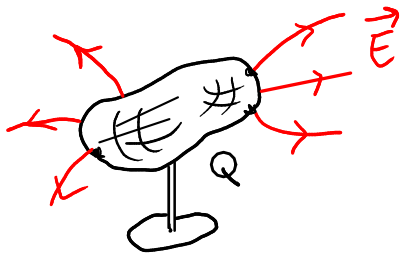


CAPACIDADE ELÉTRICA

condutor isolado com carga Q



arbitra-se $V=0$ no infinito

$$V_{\text{condutor}} = \int_{\text{condutor}}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

em cada posição \vec{r} , \vec{E} é diretamente proporcional a Q

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_{\text{condutor}} = \frac{Q}{C}} \leftarrow \text{constante (capacidade do condutor)}$$

quanto maior for C , maior será a carga no condutor, quando $V_{\text{condutor}} \neq 0$

C = não depende nem de $V_{\text{cond.}}$ nem de Q .
(propriedade geométrica do condutor)
↙ itálica

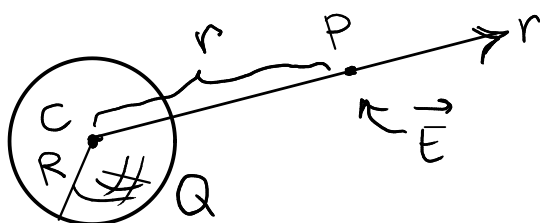
Unidade SI de capacidade

$$1 \text{ F (farad)} = 1 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{V}} = 1 \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}$$

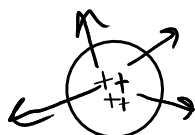
↙ letra redonda

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{F}}$$

Esfera condutora de raio R



calcular \vec{E} a uma distância r do centro, em função Q



aneis de raio $R \sin \phi$ e área: (fitas de área) dA

$0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ $dA = (2\pi R \sin \phi)(R d\phi)$

$A_{\text{esfera}} = \int_{\text{esfera}} dA = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi R^2 \sin \phi d\phi$

$= 2\pi R^2 (-\cos \phi) \Big|_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi} = 4\pi R^2$

carga superficial

$Q \rightarrow$ distribui-se uniformemente na superfície da esfera

\Rightarrow carga no anel = $dq = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}\right) dA = \frac{Q}{2} \sin \phi d\phi$

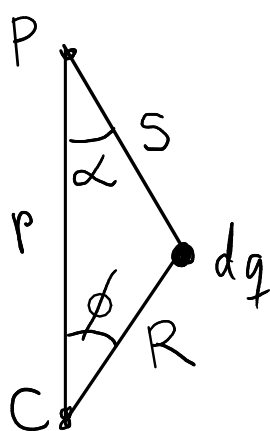
$\propto d\vec{E}$ (do anel)

carga superficial

$dE = \left(\frac{k dq}{s^2}\right) \cos \alpha = \frac{kQ}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha \sin \phi d\phi}{s^2}\right)$

α e s dependem de ϕ

lei do cosseno



constantes (não dependem de ϕ)

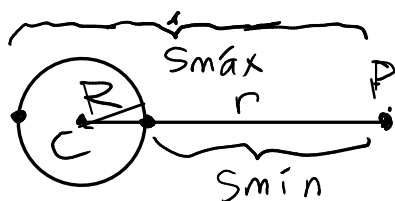
$$\begin{cases} R^2 = r^2 + s^2 - 2rs \cos \alpha \\ s^2 = r^2 + R^2 - 2rR \cos \phi \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{r^2 + s^2 - R^2}{2rs} \\ 2s ds = 0 + 0 + 2rR \sin \phi d\phi \rightarrow \sin \phi d\phi = \frac{s ds}{rR} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow dE = \frac{kQ}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} \right) \left(\frac{r^2 + s^2 - R^2}{2rs} \right) \left(\frac{s ds}{rR} \right) = \frac{kQ}{4Rr^2} \left(\frac{r^2 + s^2 - R^2}{s^2} \right) ds$$

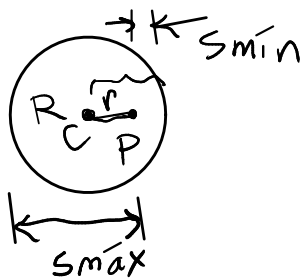
$$E = \int dE = \frac{kQ}{4Rr^2} \int_{s_{\min}}^{s_{\max}} \frac{r^2 + s^2 - R^2}{s^2} ds \quad \leftarrow \perp$$

Ⓐ $r > R$ (p fora da esfera)



$$s_{\min} = r - R \quad s_{\max} = R + r$$

Ⓑ $r < R$ (dentro da esfera)



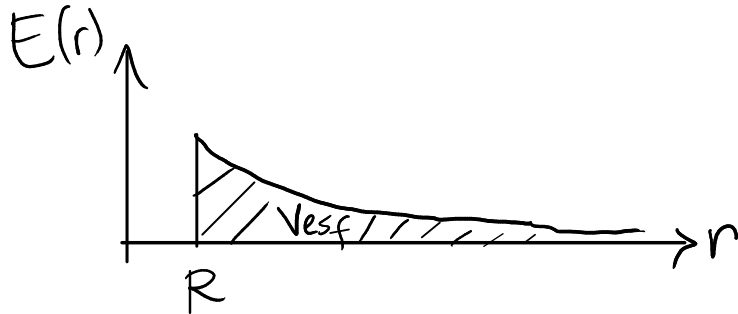
$$s_{\min} = R - r \quad s_{\max} = R + r$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \begin{cases} 4R, & r > R \\ 0, & r < R \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{kQ}{r^2}, & r > R \\ 0, & r < R \end{cases} \quad \left(\text{como se } Q \text{ estivesse} \right. \\ \left. \text{toda no centro} \right)$$

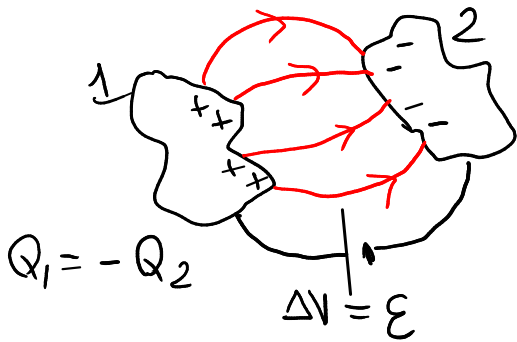
$$\text{Vesfera} = \int_R^{\infty} E dr = \int_R^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = kQ \int_R^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{kQ}{R}$$

$$C_{esfera} = \frac{Q}{V_{esfera}} = \frac{R}{k} \quad \left(k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{F}} \right)$$



CONDENSADORES

↙ armaduras
dois condutores isolados,
próximos entre si



$$\Delta V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

↙ valor absoluto de Q_1 e Q_2

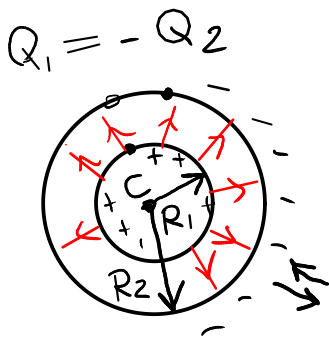
↙ constante que depende da geometria do condensador

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

Condensador esférico

duas esferas condutoras, isoladas,
concêntricas, de raios

$$R_1 < R_2$$



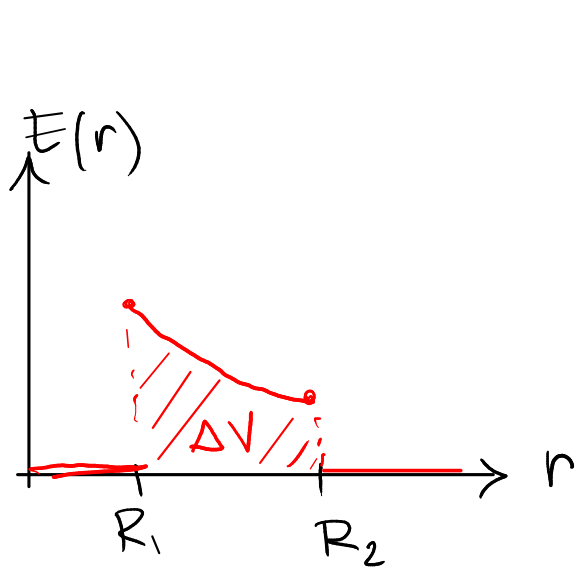
$$E_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{kQ_1}{r^2}, & r > R_1 \\ 0, & r < R_1 \end{cases}$$

$$E_2 = \begin{cases} \frac{kQ_2}{r^2}, & r > R_2 \\ 0, & r < R_2 \end{cases}$$

$$r < R_1 \Rightarrow E_1 = E_2 = 0$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \Rightarrow E_{total} = E_1 \quad (E_2 = 0)$$

$$r > R_2 \Rightarrow E_{total} = 0 \quad |\vec{E}_1| = |\vec{E}_2| \text{ e } \vec{E}_1 = -\vec{E}_2$$



$$\Delta V = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr \quad \leftarrow \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$Q_1 = -Q_2$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = 0$$

$$Q = |Q_1| = |Q_2|$$

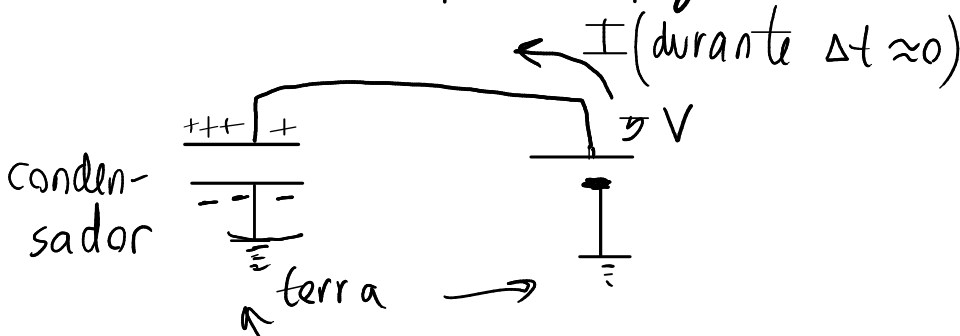
$$\Delta V = kQ \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \Big|_{r=R_1}^{r=R_2} = kQ \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \Rightarrow C_{\text{sférico}} = \frac{1}{k \left(\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1 R_2} \right)}$$

condensador esférico \rightarrow

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

Comentários (respostas às perguntas)



$$\frac{+++}{---} \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

Memória dum computador

$$\left(\frac{+}{-} \right) Q=0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left(\frac{+}{-} \right) Q \neq 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$Q = C \Delta V$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = C \frac{d\Delta V}{dt}$$