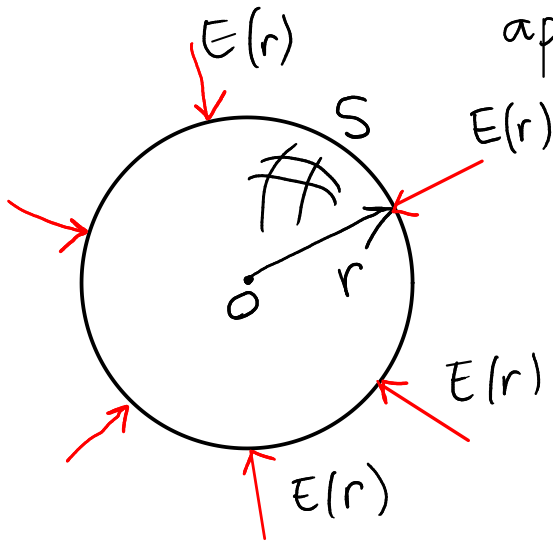


DISTRIBUIÇÕES SIMÉTRICAS DE CARGA

Simetria esférica. \vec{E} perpendicular a qualquer esfera centrada na origem e E depende apenas de r .



$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_S &= \iint_S (\vec{E} \cdot \hat{n}) dA = \iint_S E dA \\ & \quad S \text{ (esfera; } r \text{ const.)} \\ &= E \iint_S dA \end{aligned}$$

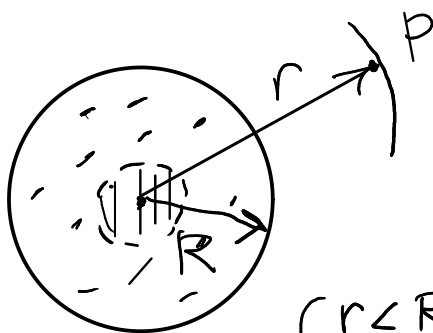
$$\Rightarrow \gamma_S = EA$$

mas, pela lei de Gauss $\Rightarrow \gamma_S = 4\pi k q_{int}$.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E(r) = \frac{4\pi k q_{int}}{A} \quad 0 \leq r}$$

① Esfera condutora, isolada, de raio R e com carga Q .

A carga distribui-se uniformemente na superfície



\Rightarrow simetria esférica.

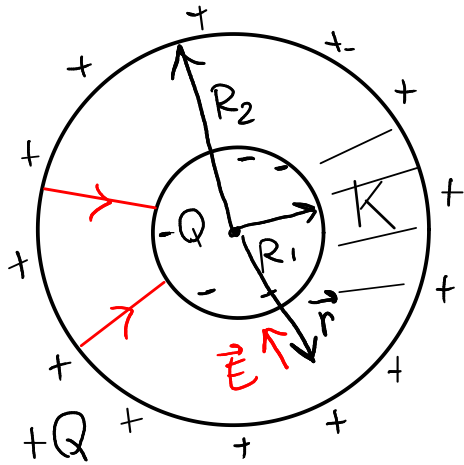
$$E(r) = \frac{4\pi k q_{int}}{A} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{esfera de} \\ \text{raio } r \\ \text{concêntrica} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r < R \Rightarrow q_{int} = 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0 \\ r > R \Rightarrow q_{int} = Q \Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{4\pi k Q}{4\pi r^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r < R \Rightarrow q_{int} = 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0 \\ r > R \Rightarrow q_{int} = Q \Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{4\pi k Q}{4\pi r^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r < R \\ \frac{kQ}{r^2}, & r > R \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(como se } Q \text{ estivesse no centro)} \\ \vec{E} \text{ radial} \end{array}$$

② Condensador esférico. 2 esferas condutoras, de raios R_1 e R_2 ($R_1 < R_2$) e cargas $+Q$ e $-Q$.



\Rightarrow simetria esférica

$$E(r) = \frac{4\pi k q_{int}}{K A}$$

\nwarrow dieletrico em r

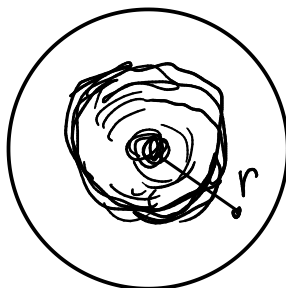
(a) $r < R_1 \Rightarrow q_{int} = 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0$

(b) $R_1 < r < R_2 \Rightarrow q_{int} = -Q \Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{4\pi k (-Q)}{K(4\pi r^2)}$

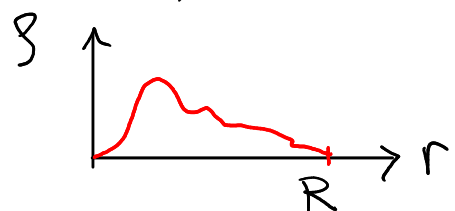
$$E(r) = -\frac{kQ}{Kr^2} \quad (- \text{ indica sentido oposto a } \vec{r})$$

(c) $r > R_2 \Rightarrow q_{int} = -Q + Q = 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0$

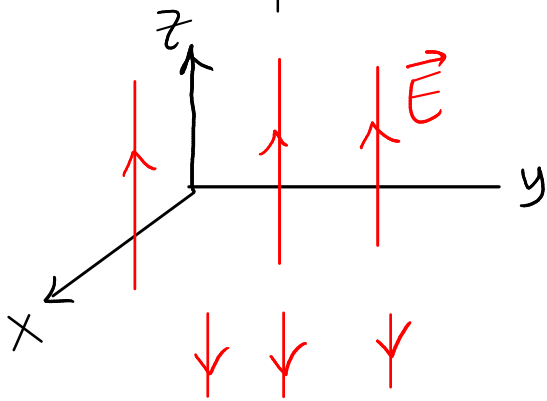
③ esfera isoladora, com carga distribuída em função de r



ρ = carga volúmica
= $f(r)$



Simetria plana. \vec{E} perpendicular a um plano (linhas de campo paralelas) e E depende apenas da distância até o plano.

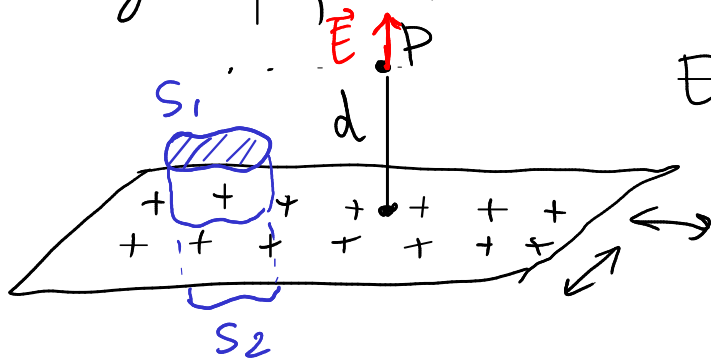


se o plano for xy

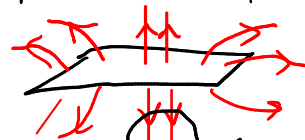
$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = E(z) \hat{k} \quad E > 0 \text{ ou } E < 0$$

① Plano "infinito", com carga distribuída uniformemente

carga superficial $= \sigma = \text{constante} \Rightarrow$ simetria plana

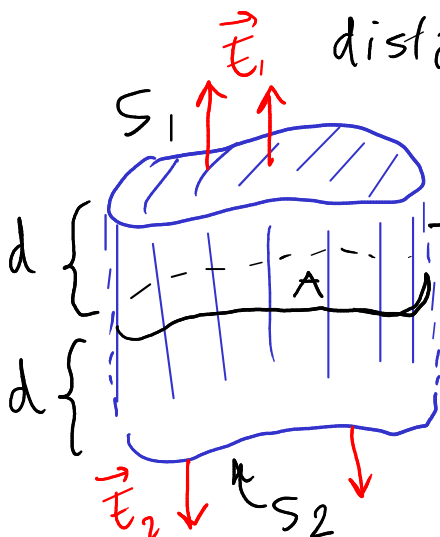


$E(d)$ se d for muito menor que o tamanho do plano \Rightarrow plano \approx infinito



S_1 e S_2 = superfícies iguais nos dois lados do plano, à mesma distância d do plano.

simetria plano



$$E_1 = E_2$$

carga $\sigma = \text{constante}$

S = cilindro com tampas S_1 e S_2

$$\psi_S = \psi_{S_1} + \psi_{S_2} + \psi_{\text{parede lateral}}$$

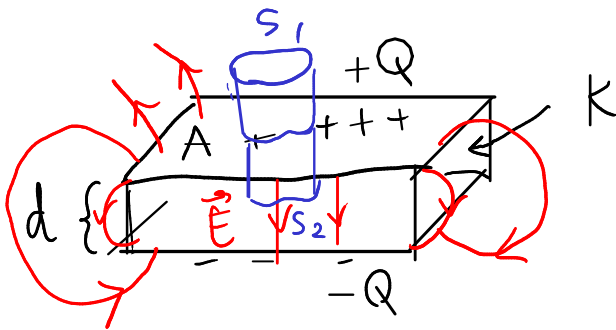
$$\gamma_s = EA + EA + 0 \quad \leftarrow \vec{E} \text{ perpendicular a } \hat{n}$$

$$\gamma_s = 2E(d)A \quad q_{int} = \sigma A$$

$$\text{lei de Gauss: } 2EA = 4\pi k(\sigma A)$$

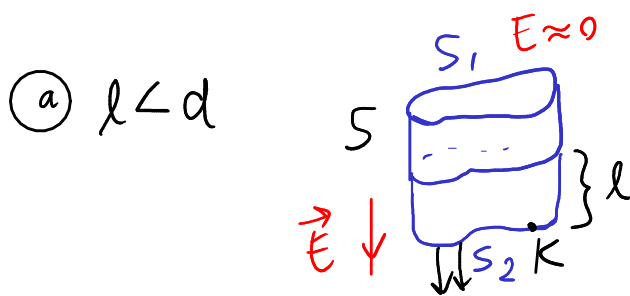
$$E_{plano} = 2\pi k\sigma$$

② Condensador plano



Se d for muito menor
que as arestas das
armaduras
 \approx simetria plana

S = cilindro com tampas S_1 e S_2 a uma distância l
da armadura com carga $+Q$



$$\gamma_{S_2} = EA \quad \gamma_{S_1} = 0$$

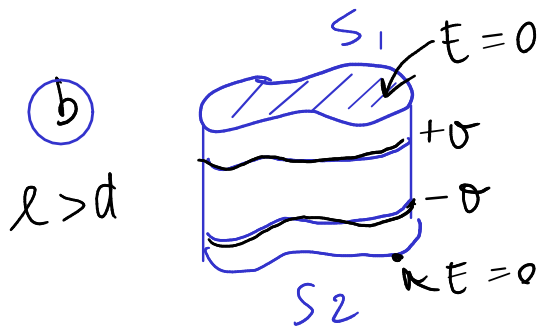
$$\gamma_{lateral} = 0$$

$$\gamma_s = EA \quad q_{int} = \sigma A$$

$$\Rightarrow EA = \frac{4\pi k(\sigma A)}{K} \Rightarrow E = \frac{4\pi k\sigma}{K}$$

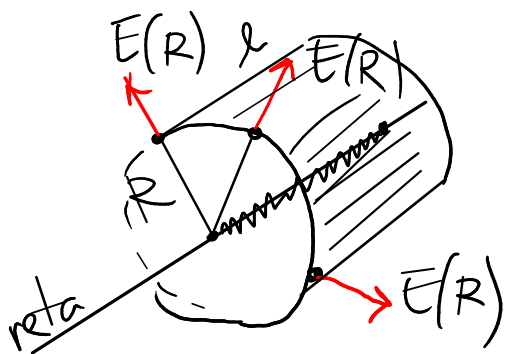
$$\Delta V = \int_1^2 E ds = Ed = \frac{4\pi k\sigma d}{K} = \frac{4\pi k Q d}{KA}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{KA}{4\pi k d}$$



$$q_{\text{int}} = 0 \Rightarrow E = 0$$

Simetria cilíndrica. \vec{E} perpendicular a uma reta e E depende apenas da distância R até essa reta.



$S =$ cilindro com comprimento l , raio R , e eixo na reta.

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_s &= \gamma_{\text{tampas}} + \gamma_{\text{paredelateral}} \\ &= \vec{0} + \iint_{\text{parede}} E(R) dA \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_s = E(R) (2\pi R l)$$

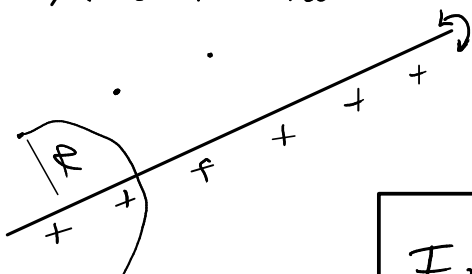
lei de Gauss: $2\pi R l E = 4\pi k q_{\text{int}}$

$$E = \frac{2k q_{\text{int}}}{R l}$$

Exemplo: fio reto, muito comprido, com carga linear λ constante.

\Rightarrow simetria cilíndrica

$q_{\text{int}} =$ carga num pedaço do fio de compr. $l = \lambda l$



$$E_{\text{fio}} = \frac{2k \lambda}{R}$$