

POTENCIAL DE DISTRIBUIÇÕES SIMÉTRICAS DE CARGA

Exemplo. Esfera de raio R e carga Q , distribuída uniformemente dentro do seu volume.

(problema 5 do capítulo)

$\rho = \text{constante} \Rightarrow$ simetria esférica

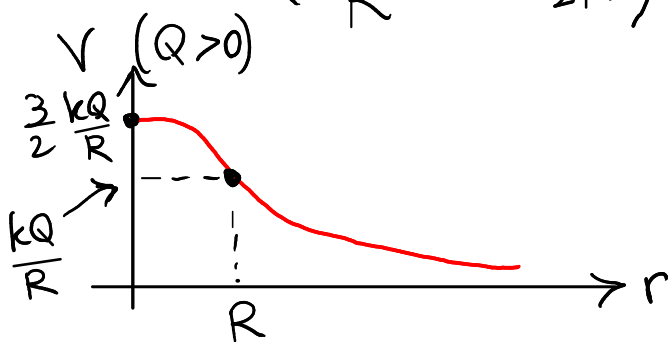
$$\Rightarrow E(r) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{kQ}{R^3}\right)r, & r \leq R \text{ (dentro)} \\ \frac{kQ}{r^2}, & r \geq R \text{ (fora)} \end{cases}$$

$$V_\infty = 0 \Rightarrow V(r) = -\int_\infty^r E(r) dr$$

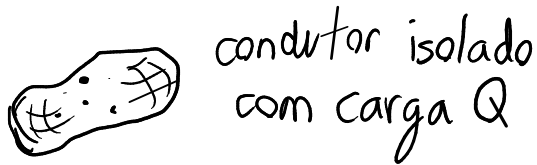
$$\textcircled{a} \quad r \geq R \Rightarrow V(r) = -\int_\infty^r \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr = kQ \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)_\infty^r = \frac{kQ}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad r \leq R \Rightarrow V(r) &= -\int_\infty^R E dr - \int_R^r E dr = -kQ \int_\infty^R \frac{dr}{r^2} - \left(\frac{kQ}{R^3}\right) \int_R^r r dr \\ &= \frac{kQ}{R} + \frac{kQ}{2R^3} (R^2 - r^2) = \frac{3kQ}{2R} - \frac{kQ}{2R^3} r^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{kQ}{r}, & r \geq R \text{ (fora)} \\ \frac{kQ}{R} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2R^2}\right), & r \leq R \text{ (dentro)} \end{cases}$$



CONDUTORES EM EQUILÍBRIO ELETROSTÁTICO



① $\vec{E} = \vec{0}$ no interior do condutor

② $V_1 - V_2 = -\int_2^1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$ se 1 e 2 estiverem dentro do condutor, $\vec{E} = \vec{0}$ no integral

$$\Rightarrow V_1 - V_2 = 0$$

V tem valor constante em todo o condutor

③ $q_{\text{int}} = \frac{\gamma_s}{4\pi k}$ numa região dentro do condutor,
 $\gamma_s = 0$ ($\vec{E} = \vec{0}$) $\Rightarrow q_{\text{int}} = 0$

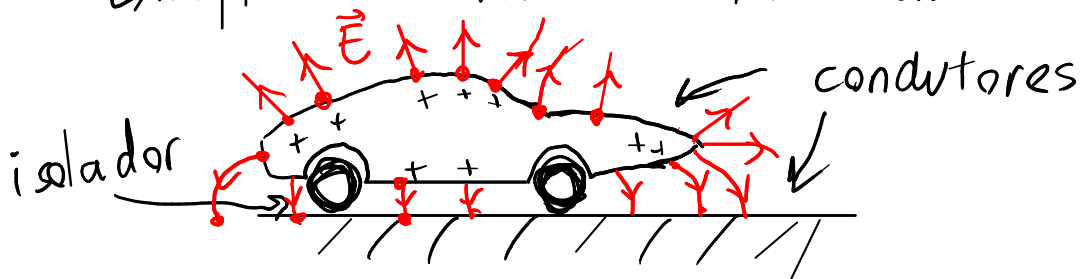
existe carga unicamente na superfície do condutor

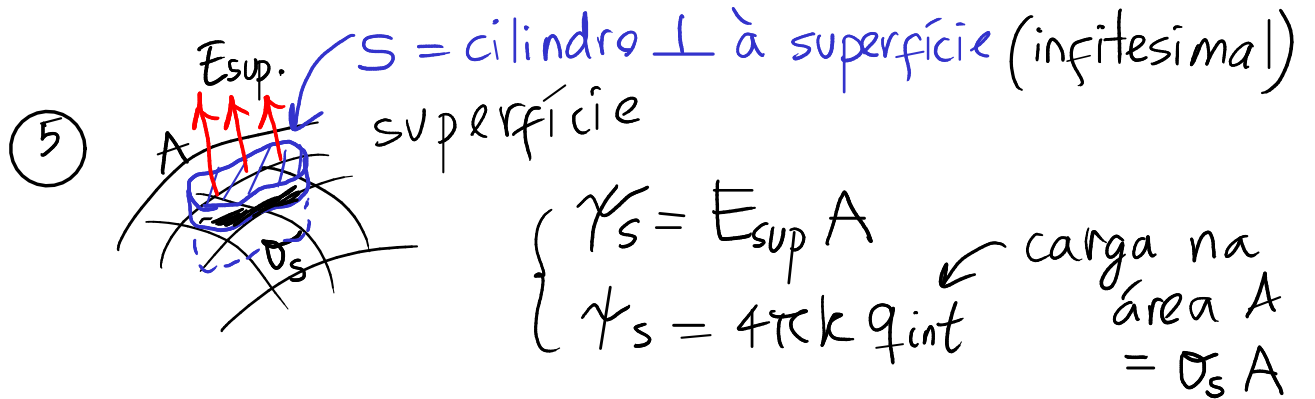
$$\sigma_{\text{superfície}} = \text{carga superficial} \quad (Q = \iint_{\text{sup.}} \sigma dA)$$

④ 2 implica \rightarrow a superfície do condutor é superfície equipotencial

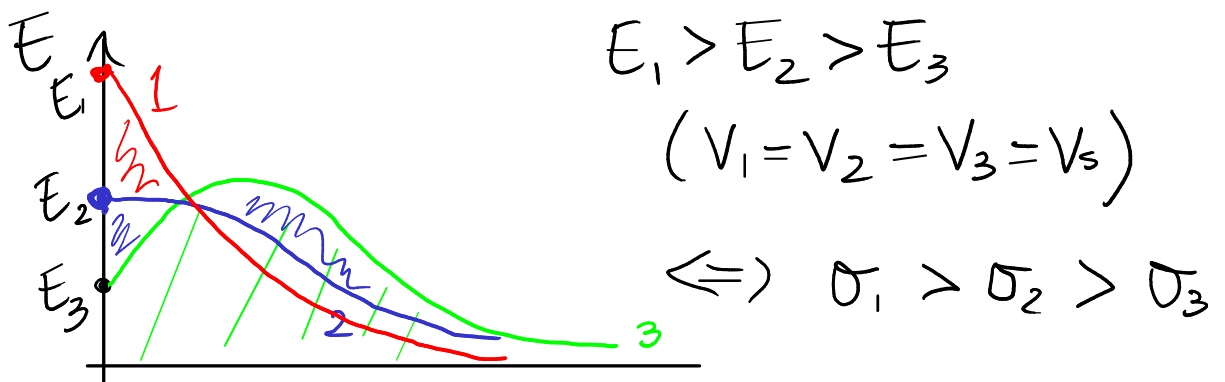
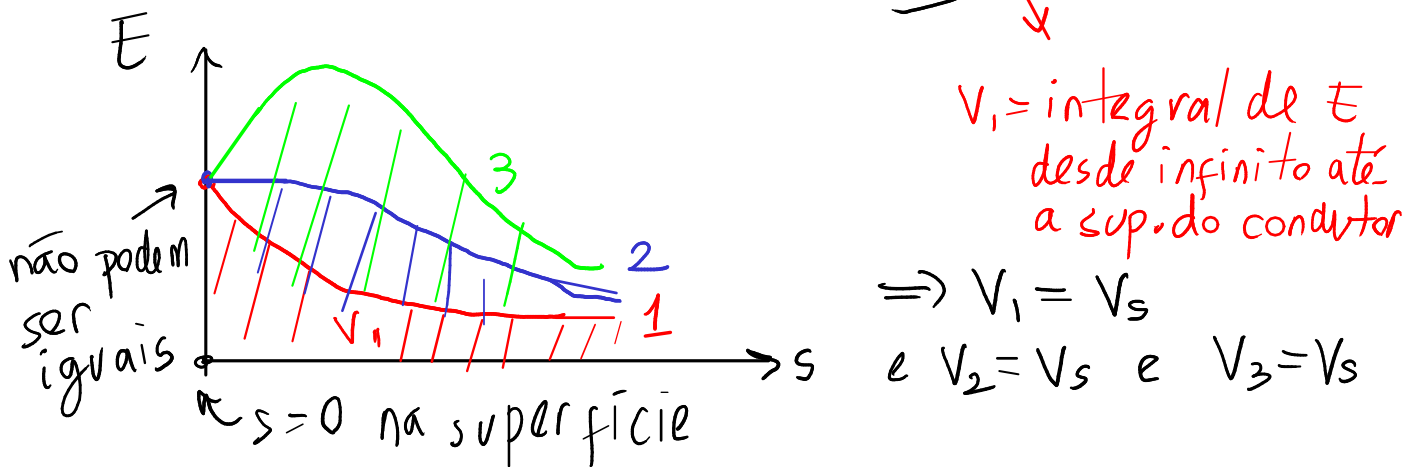
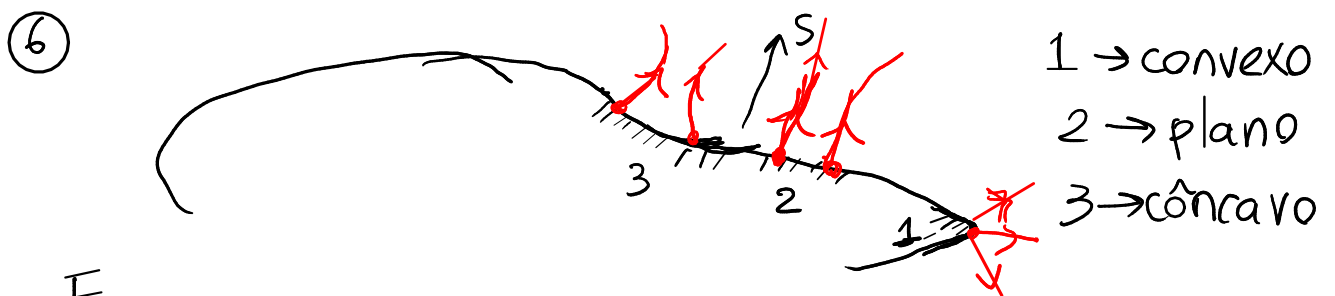
\Rightarrow o campo \vec{E} é perpendicular à superfície do condutor

Exemplo: automóvel = condutor isolado



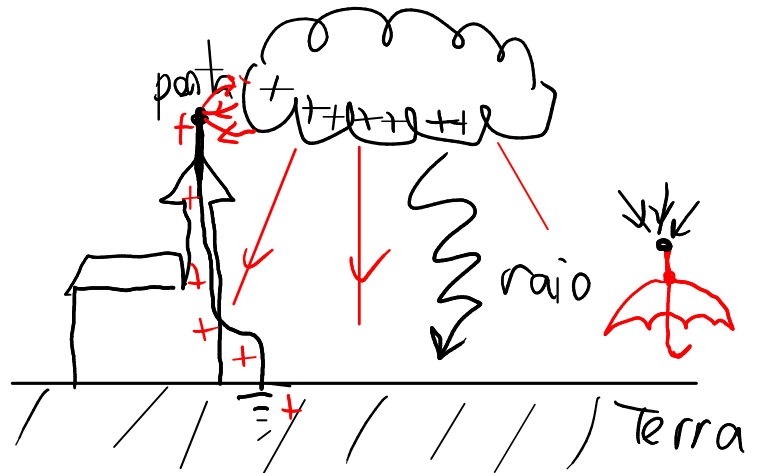


$$E_s A = 4\pi k (\sigma_s A) \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma_s = \frac{E_s}{4\pi k}}$$



Maior acumulação de carga nas regiões convexas.
(menor nas regiões côncavas) (poder das pontas)

pára-raios



PONTOS DE EQUILÍBRIO DO CAMPO \vec{E}
 ($\vec{E} = \vec{0}$)

matriz jacobiana de $\vec{E}(x,y,z) = E_x \hat{i} + E_y \hat{j} + E_z \hat{k}$

$$J(\vec{E}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

= matriz simétrica

valores próprios reais

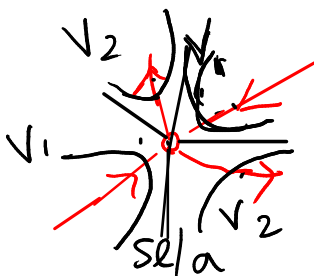
ponto de equil. {

$$\vec{E} = 0$$

carga nula \rightarrow ponto de sela ($\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$)

carga positivo \rightarrow nó repulsivo ($\lambda_i > 0$)

carga negativo \rightarrow nó atrativo ($\lambda_i < 0$)



$$q = 0$$

$$V_1 > V_2$$

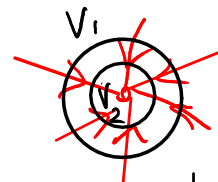


nó repulsivo

$$V_1 < V_2$$

máximo local

$$q > 0$$



nó atrativo

$$V_1 > V_2$$

mínimo local

$$q < 0$$

$$J(\vec{E}) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial z} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y \partial z} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial z} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y \partial z} & -\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} \end{bmatrix} = - \text{matriz Hessiana de } V(x, y, z)$$

pontos de equilíbrio $\rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{0}$, $E_x = E_y = E_z = 0$

