

Eletromagnetismo

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

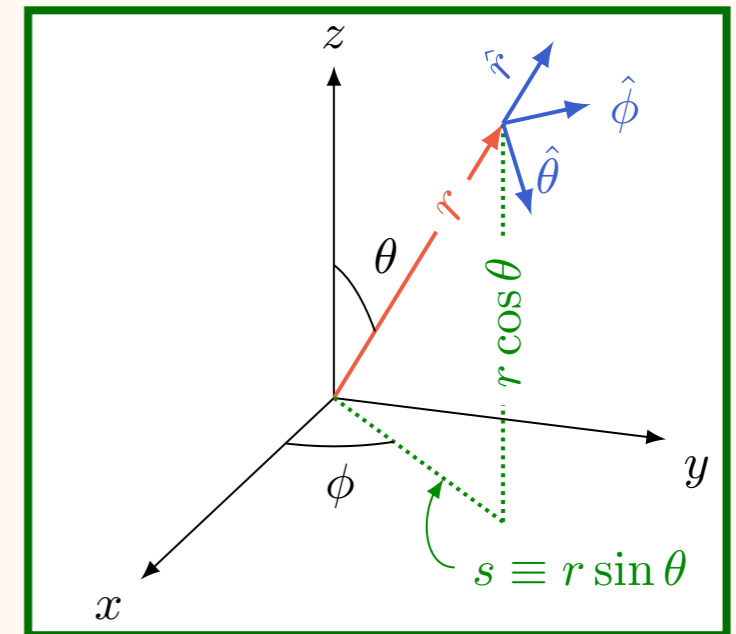
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

Aula de 31 de maio
Métodos especiais

Coordenadas esféricas

$$d\vec{\ell} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} t = \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial t}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi}$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (r^2 v_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (\sin \theta v_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} = & \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta v_\phi) - \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \hat{r} \\ & + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\phi) \right] \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\theta) - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{\phi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^2 t = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial t}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \phi^2}$$

Coordenadas cilíndricas

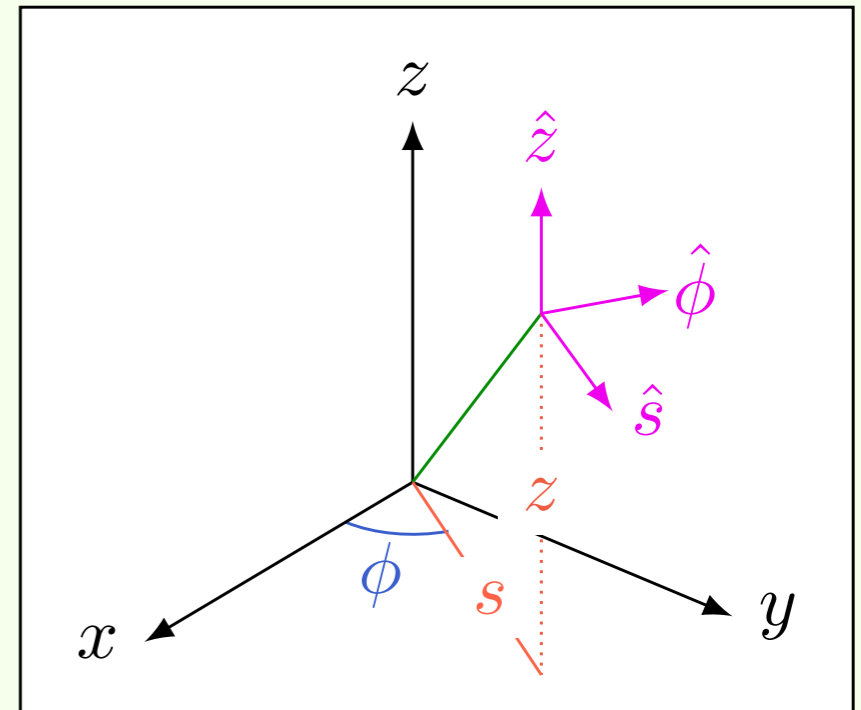
$$d\vec{\ell} = ds \hat{s} + s d\phi \hat{\phi} + dz \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \hat{s} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial (sv_s)}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} = \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial z} \right) \hat{s} + \left(\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial s} \right) \hat{\phi} + \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{\partial (sv_\phi)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{z}$$

$$\nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(s \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$$



Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

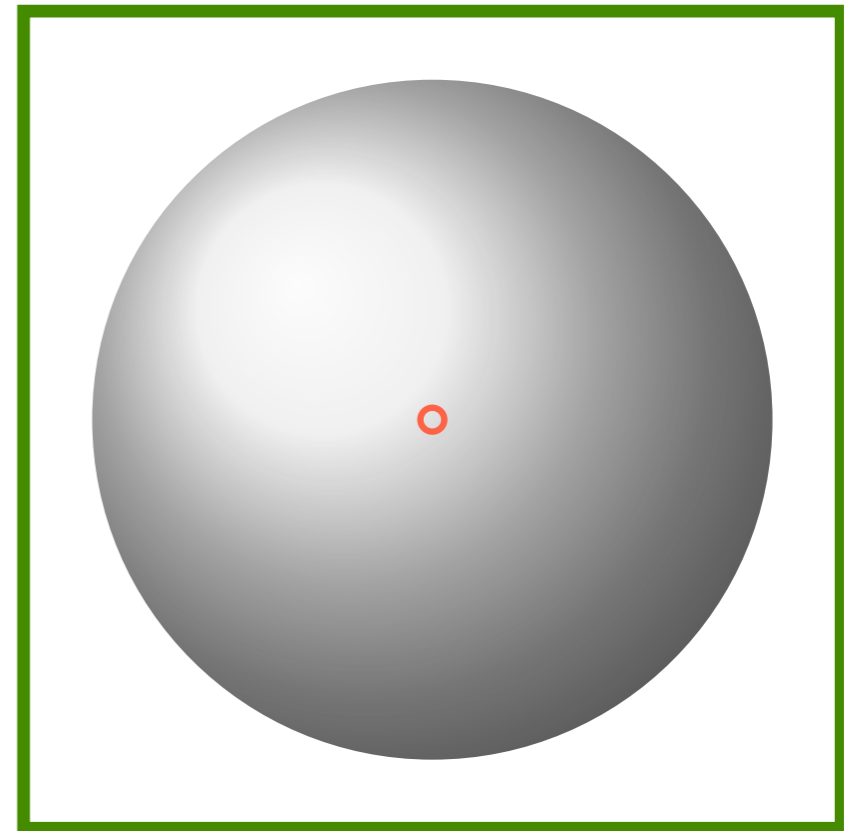
Propriedades

Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Propriedades

1. $\int_A V(\vec{r}) \, dA = 4\pi R^2 V(0)$



Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Propriedades

1. $\int_A V(\vec{r}) dA = 4\pi R^2 V(0)$

2. Condição de contorno: V na superfície →

SUFICIENTE PARA
DETERMINAR
SOLUÇÃO DENTRO
DA SUPERFÍCIE

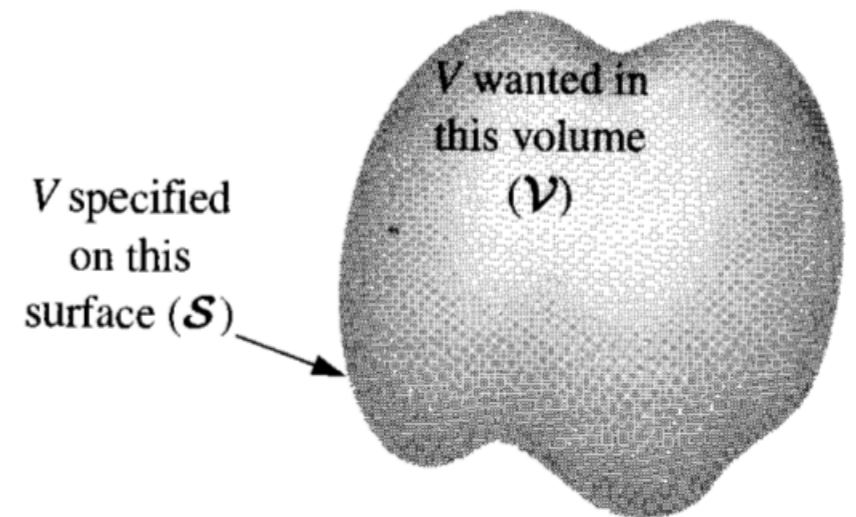


Figure 3.5

Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Propriedades

1. $\int_A V(\vec{r}) dA = 4\pi R^2 V(0)$

2. Condição de contorno: V na superfície

3. Condição de contorno para condutores:
 Q em cada condutor

SUFICIENTE PARA
DETERMINAR SOLUÇÃO
ENTRE OS CONDUTORES

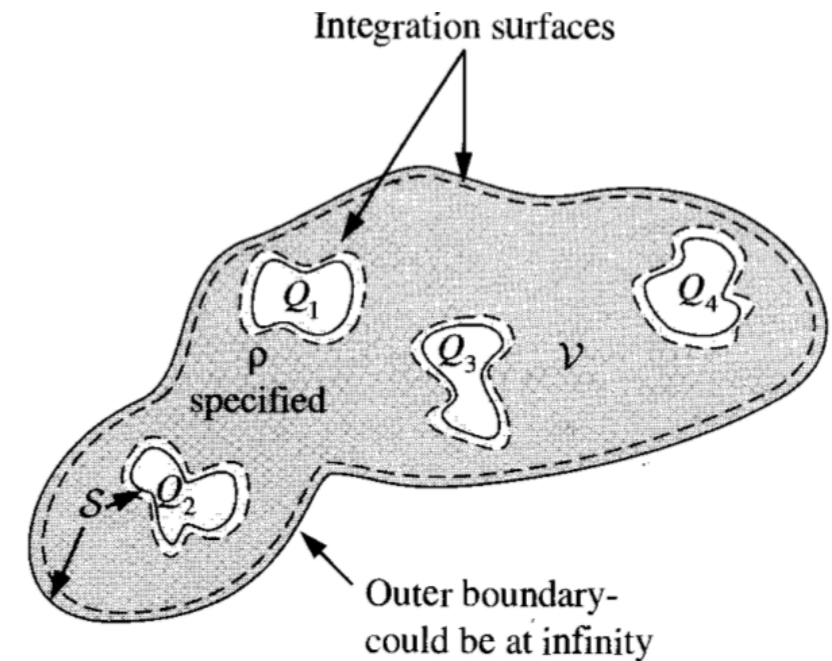


Figure 3.6

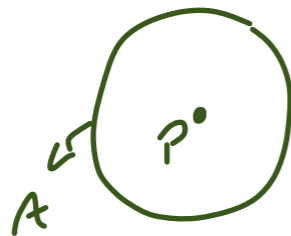
Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

1. $\int_A V(\vec{r}) dA = 4\pi R^2 V(0)$

Não tem máximo ou mínimo

SE TIVESSE MÁXIMO,
POR EXEMPLO,
DESENHARÍAMOS



SUPERFÍCIE
ESFÉRICA
AO REDOR

$$V(P) > V_{\text{SUPERFÍCIE}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_A V(P) dA > \int_A V_{\text{SUPERFÍCIE}} dA$$

CONSTANTE

$$V(P) 4\pi R^2 > \int_A V_{\text{SUPERFÍCIE}} dA$$

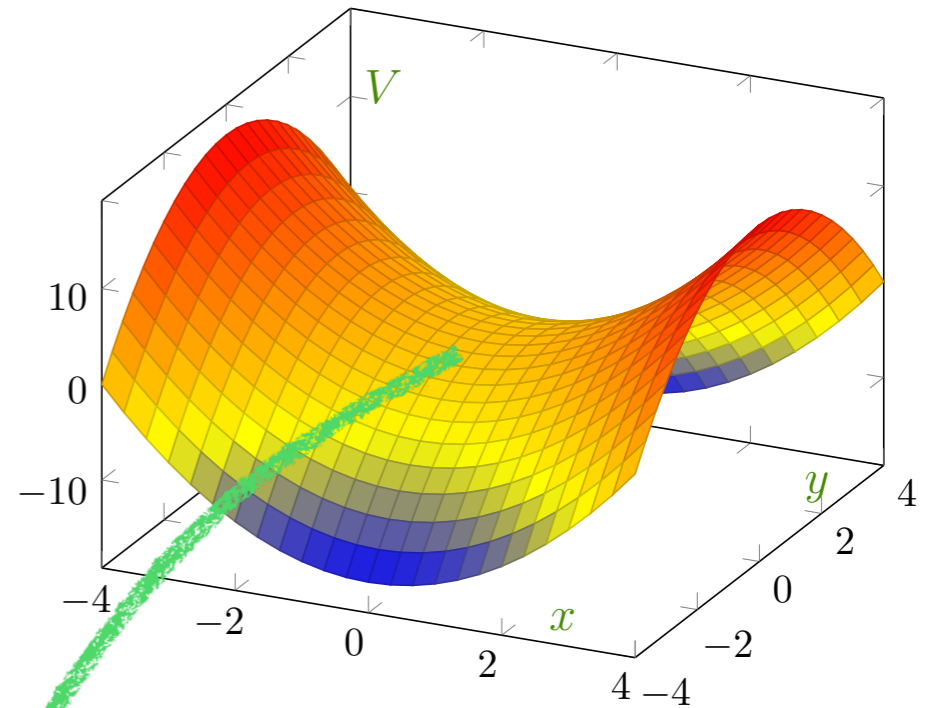
CONTRADIÇÃO

Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

1. $\int_A V(\vec{r}) dA = 4\pi R^2 V(0)$

Não tem máximo ou mínimo



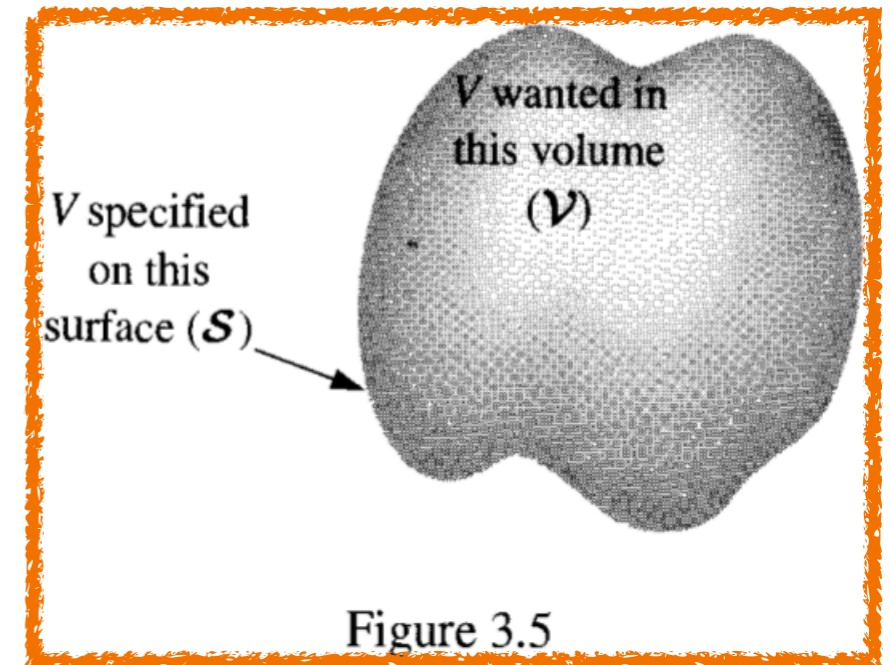
PONTO DE SELA
(MÁXIMO EM y
MÍNIMO EM x)

2
DIMENSÕES
COM O
EXEMPLO

Equação de Laplace

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Propriedades

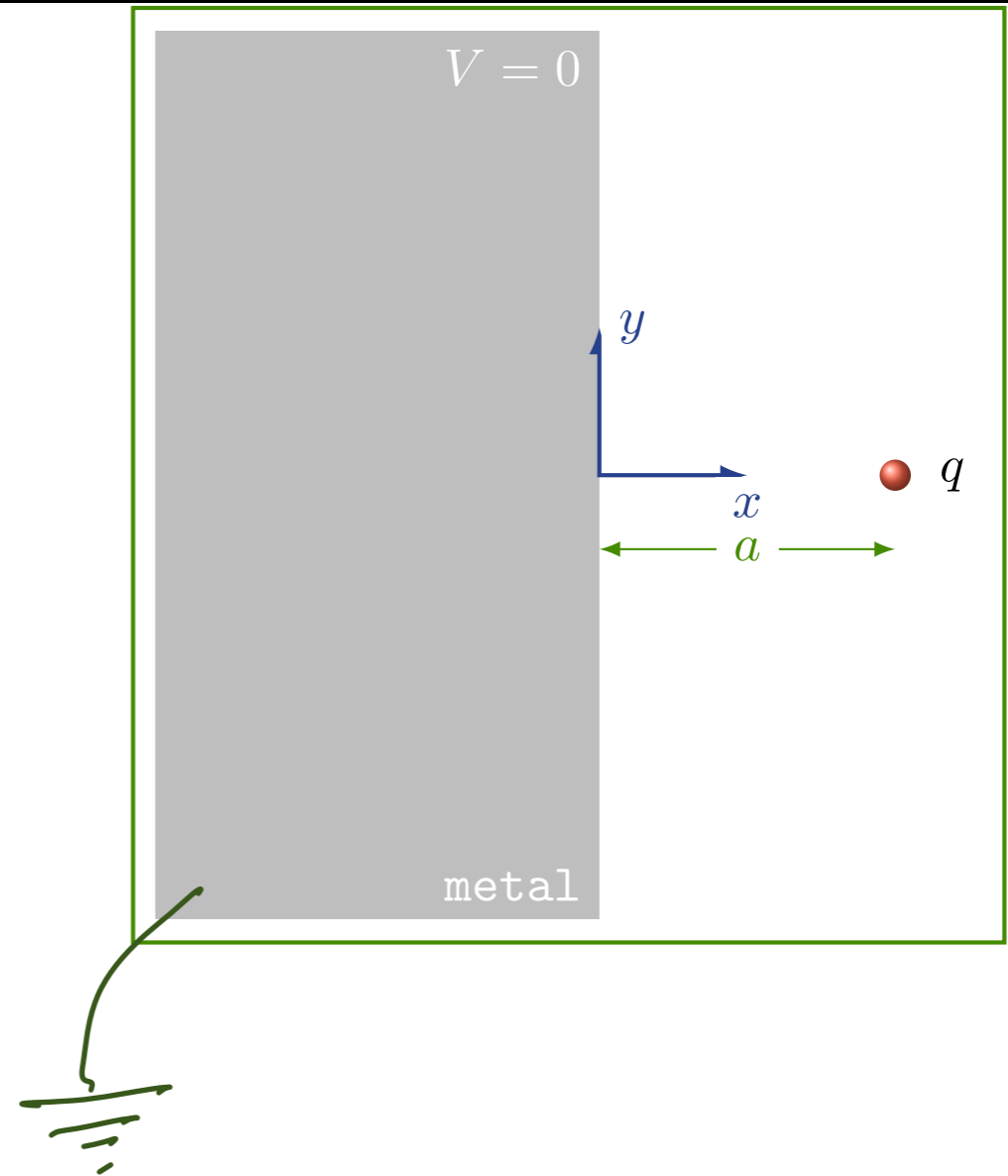


2. Condição de contorno: V na superfície

EXEMPLO NA PRÓXIMA
TÉLA

Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

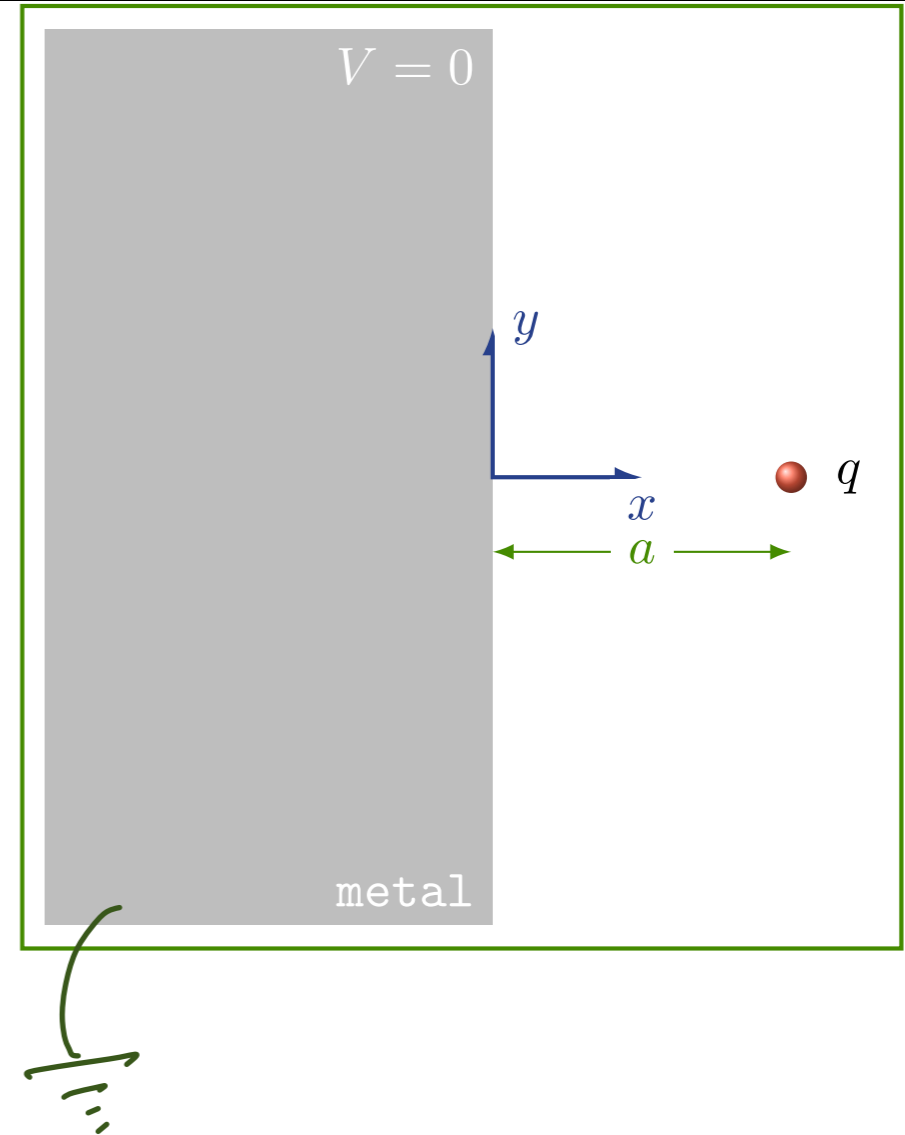


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Condição de contorno

$$V(0, y, z) = 0$$



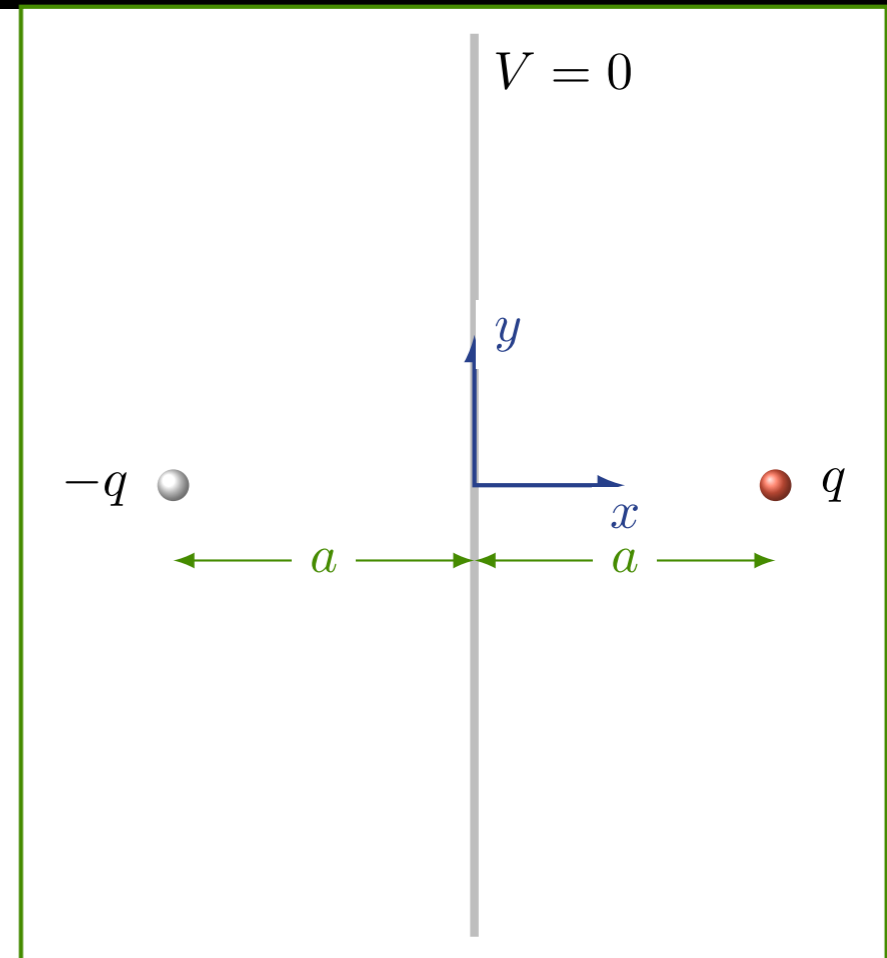
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(0, y, z) = 0$$

POTENCIAL
DA CARGA q
CANCELA
O DA CARGA $-q$



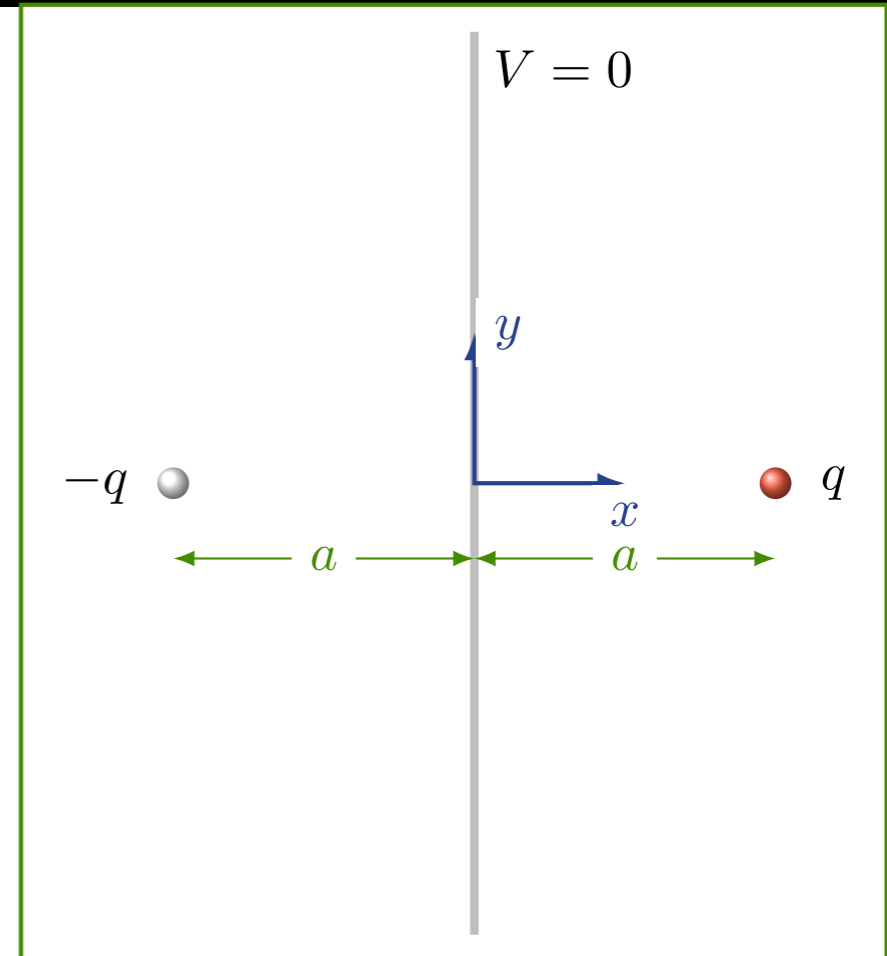
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(0, y, z) = 0$$

$$V(x, y, z) = V_q(x, y, z) + V_{-q}(x, y, z) \quad (x > 0)$$



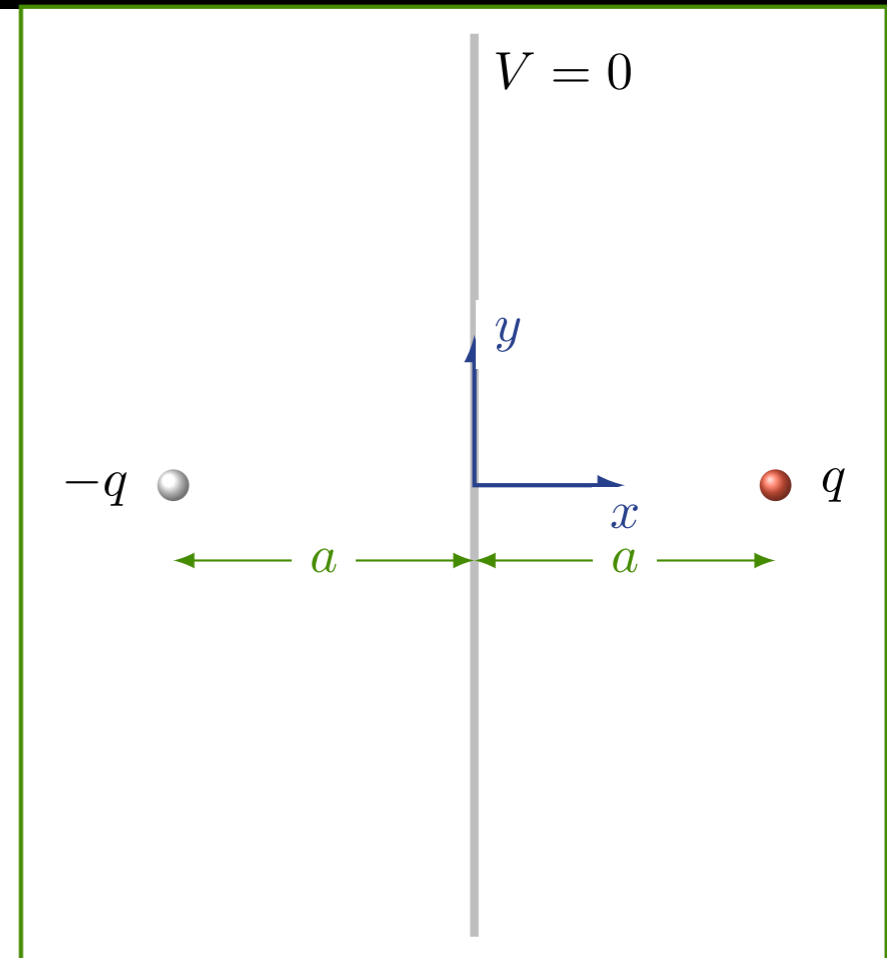
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(0, y, z) = 0$$

$$V(x, y, z) = V_q(x, y, z) + V_{-q}(x, y, z) \quad (x > 0)$$



$$V(x, y, z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \quad (x > 0)$$

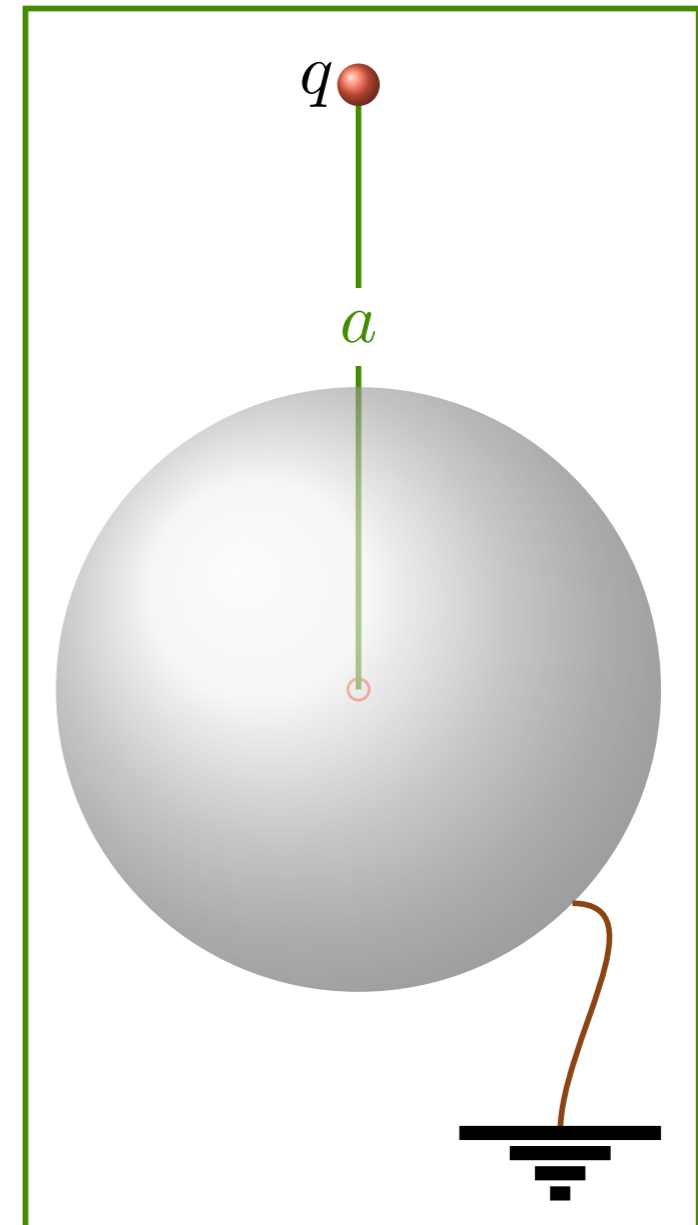
DETERMINA \vec{E} , CARGA SUPERFICIAL ETC..

Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

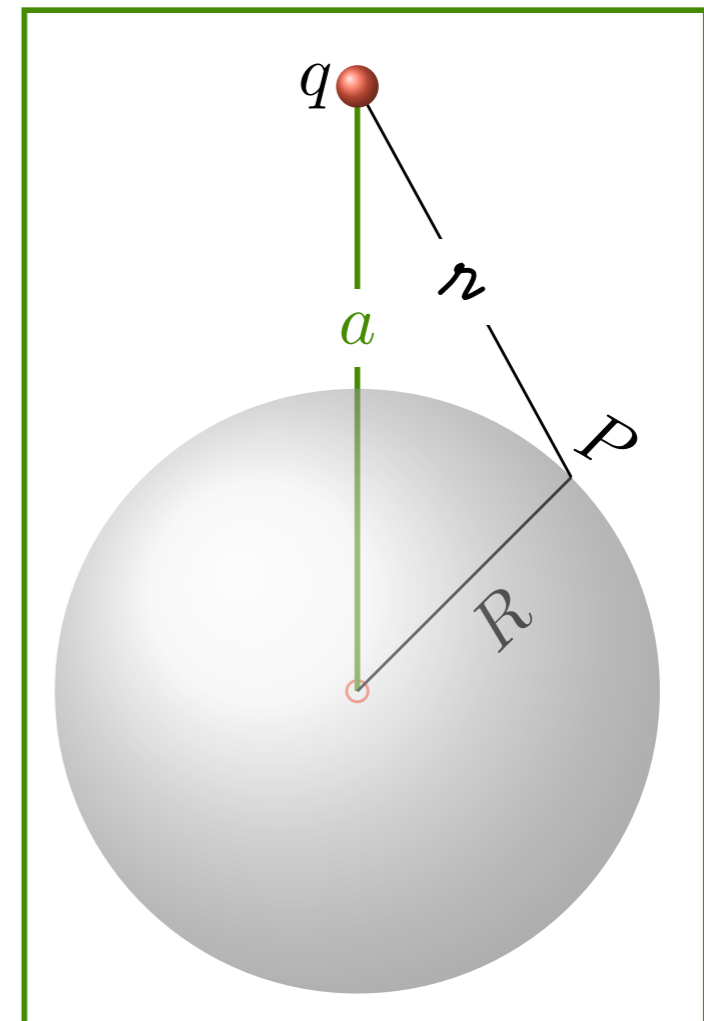


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

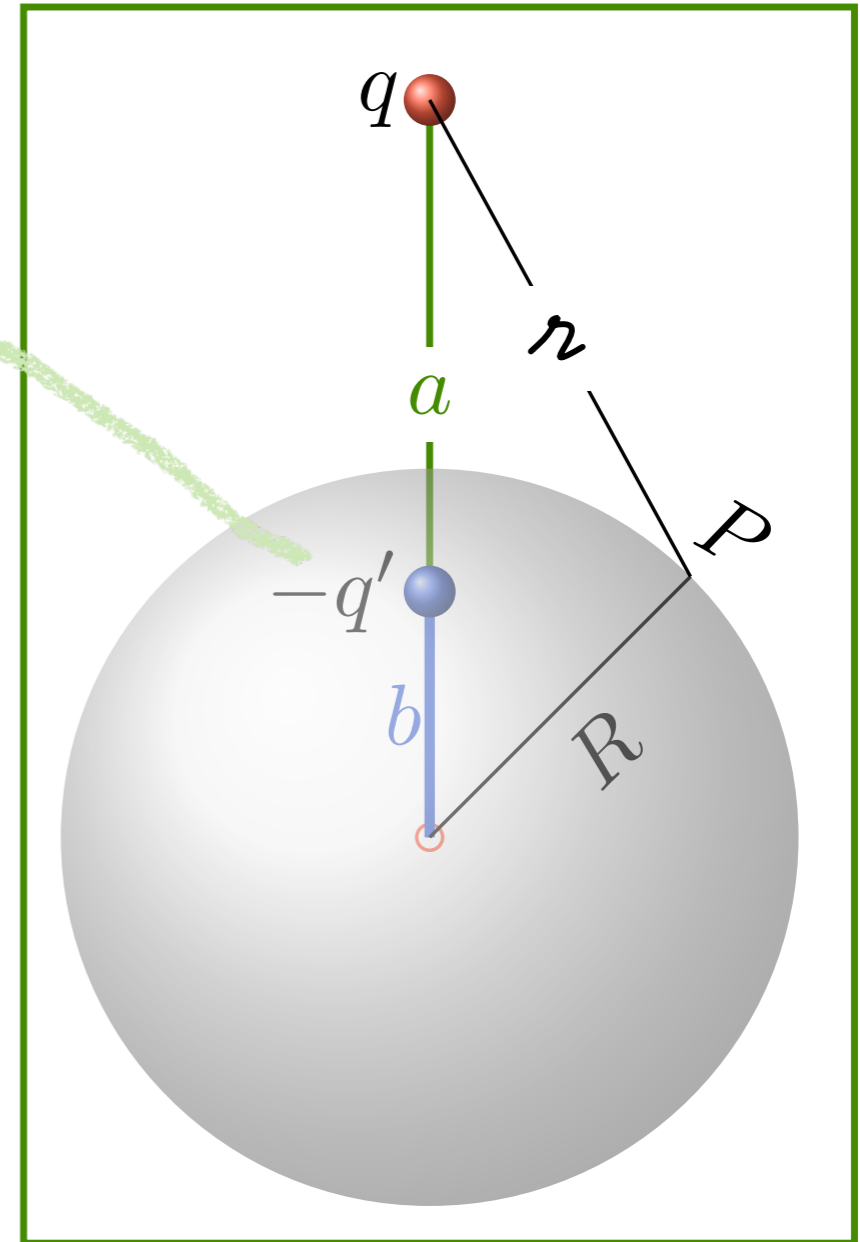


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$



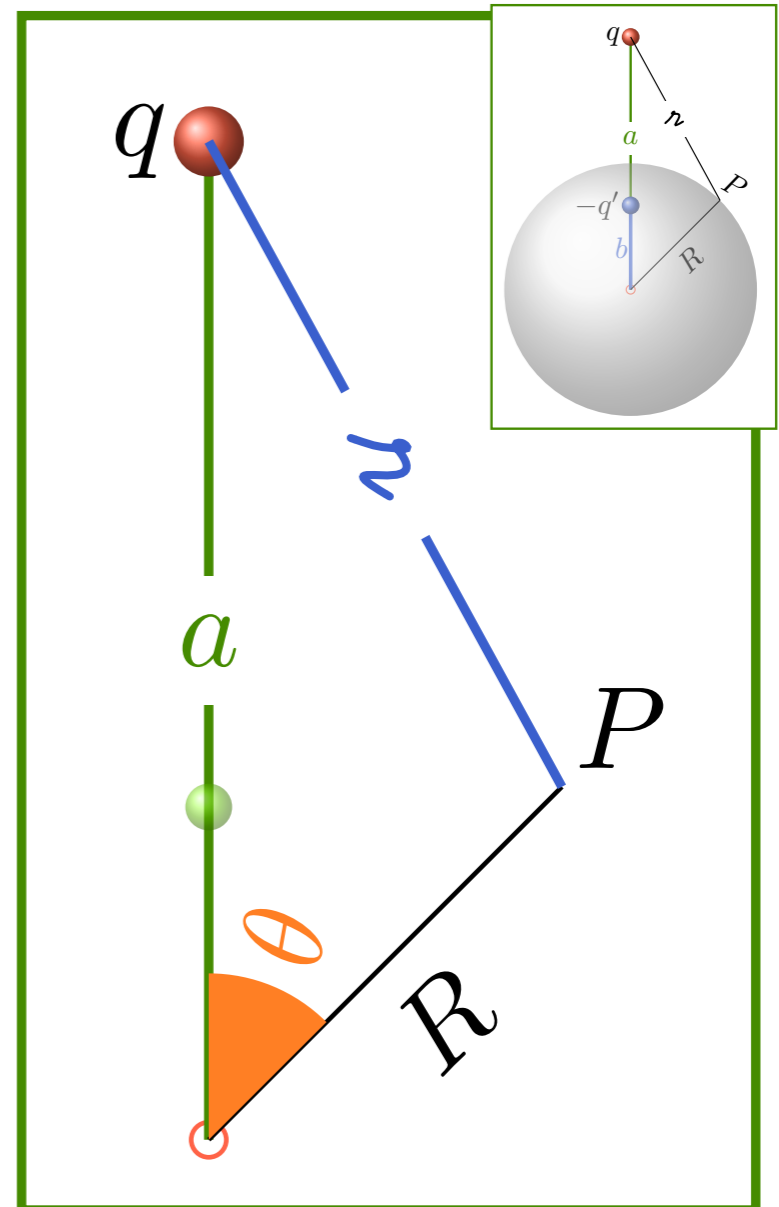
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$V_q(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

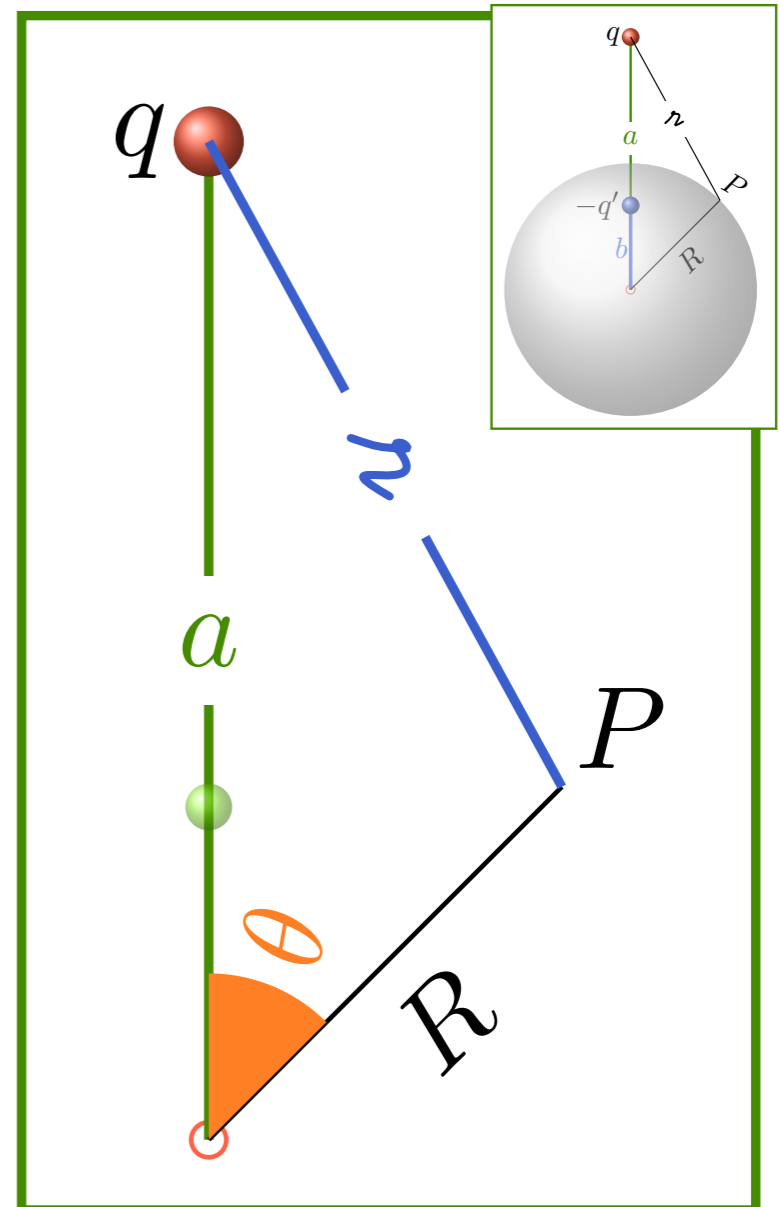
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$V_q(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta} \rightarrow \text{LEI DOS COSSENO}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

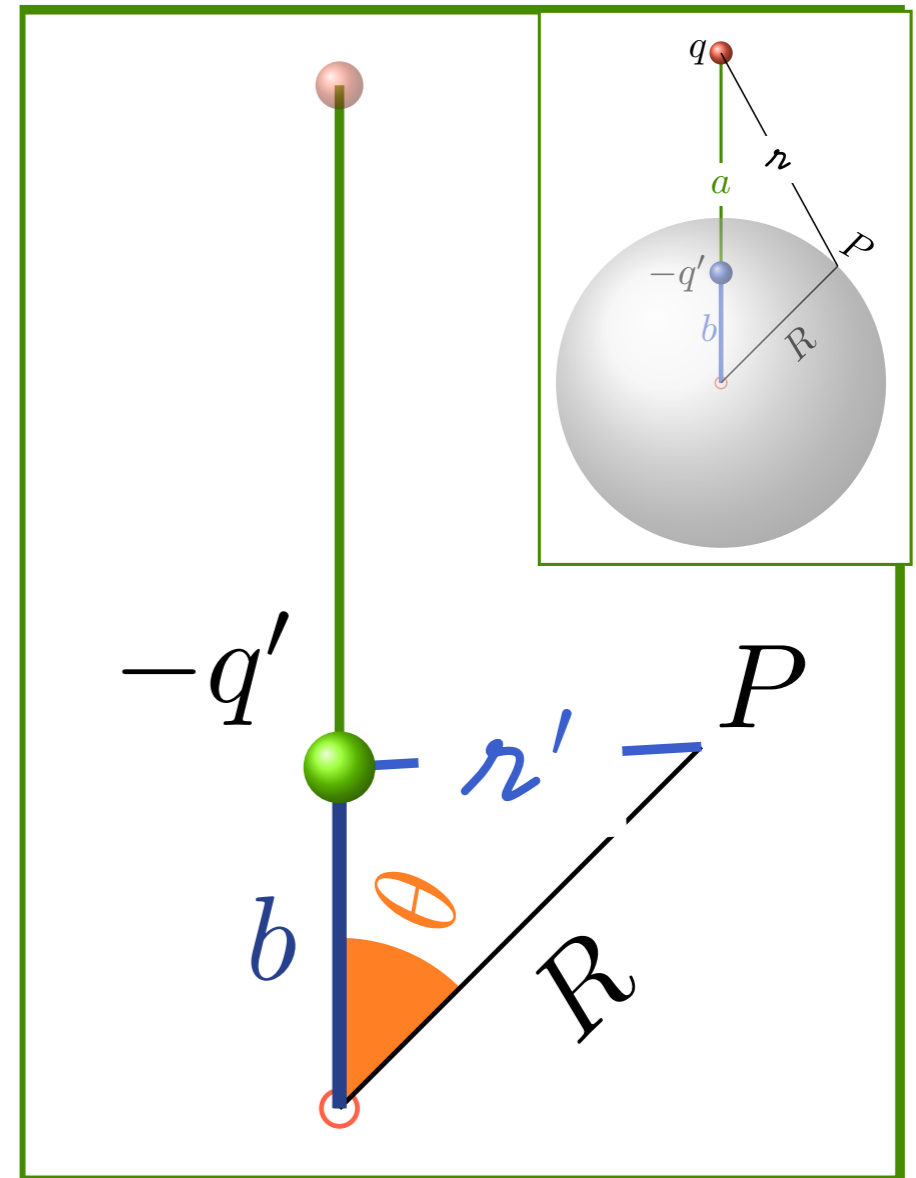
$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$V_q(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}$$

$$V_{-q'}(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-q'}{r'}$$

$$r' = \sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

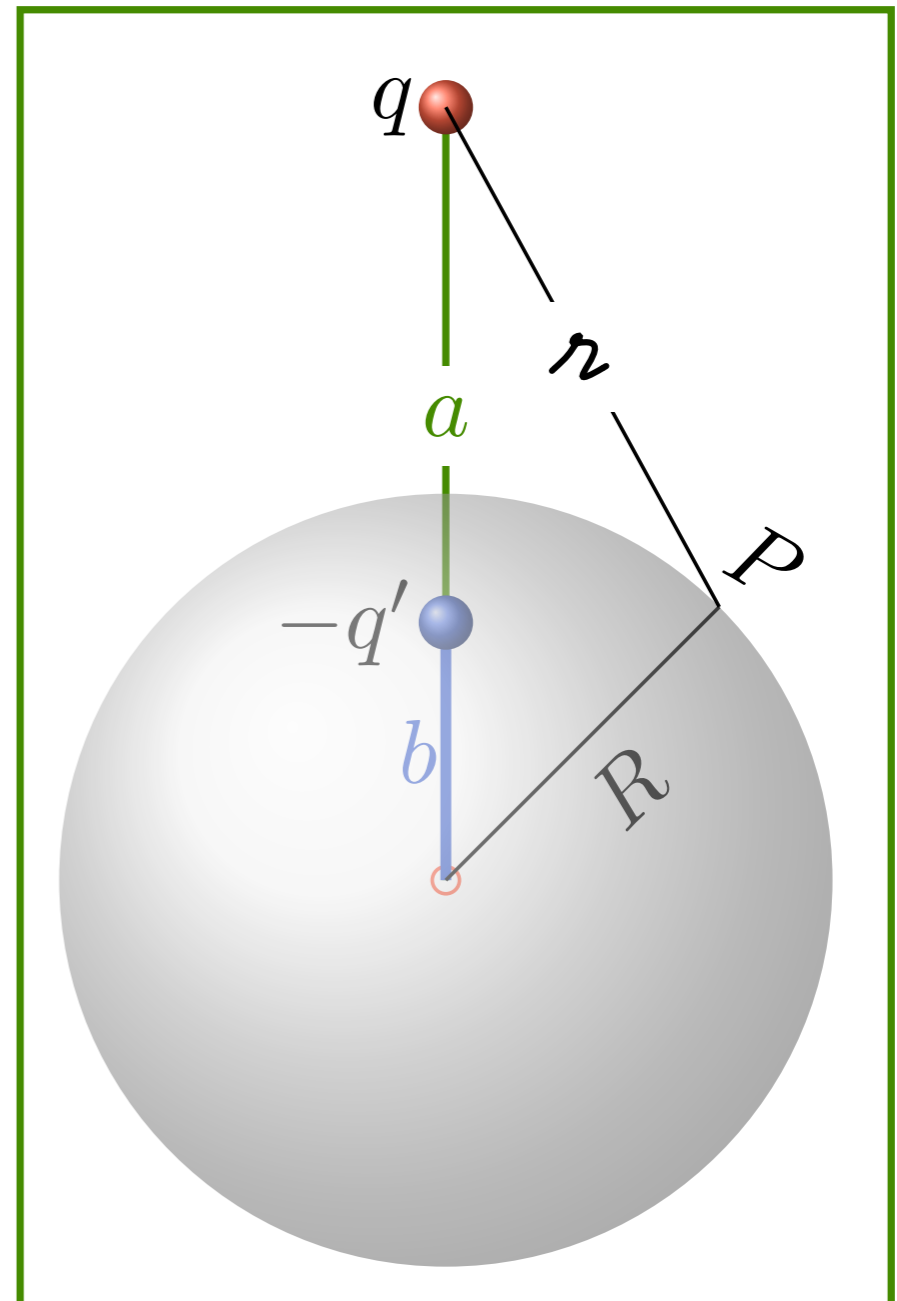
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q'}{r'} = 0$$

Soma dos
POTENCIAIS



Pratique o que aprendeu

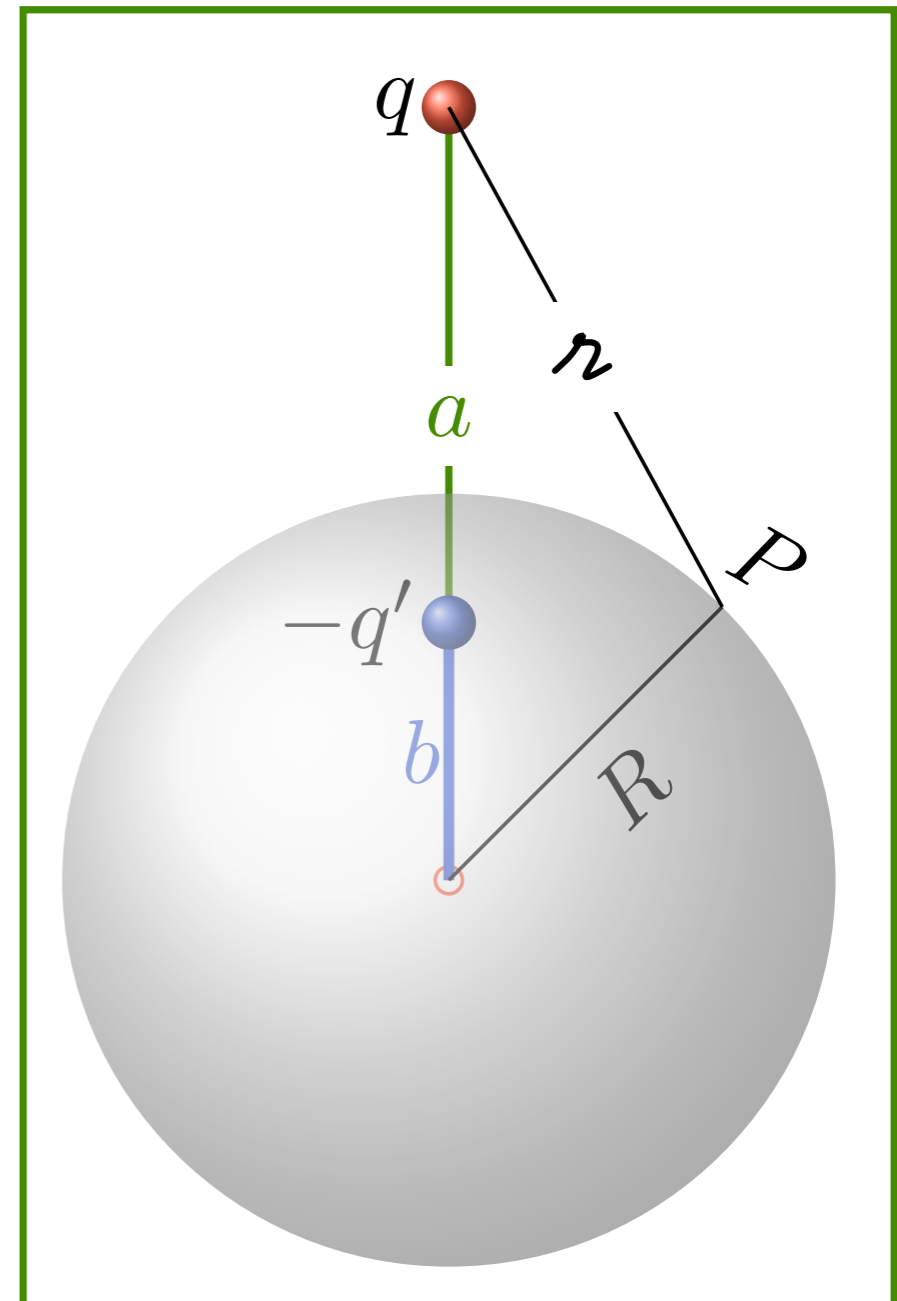
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Satisfaz condição de contorno

$$V(R, \theta, \phi) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q'}{r'} = 0$$

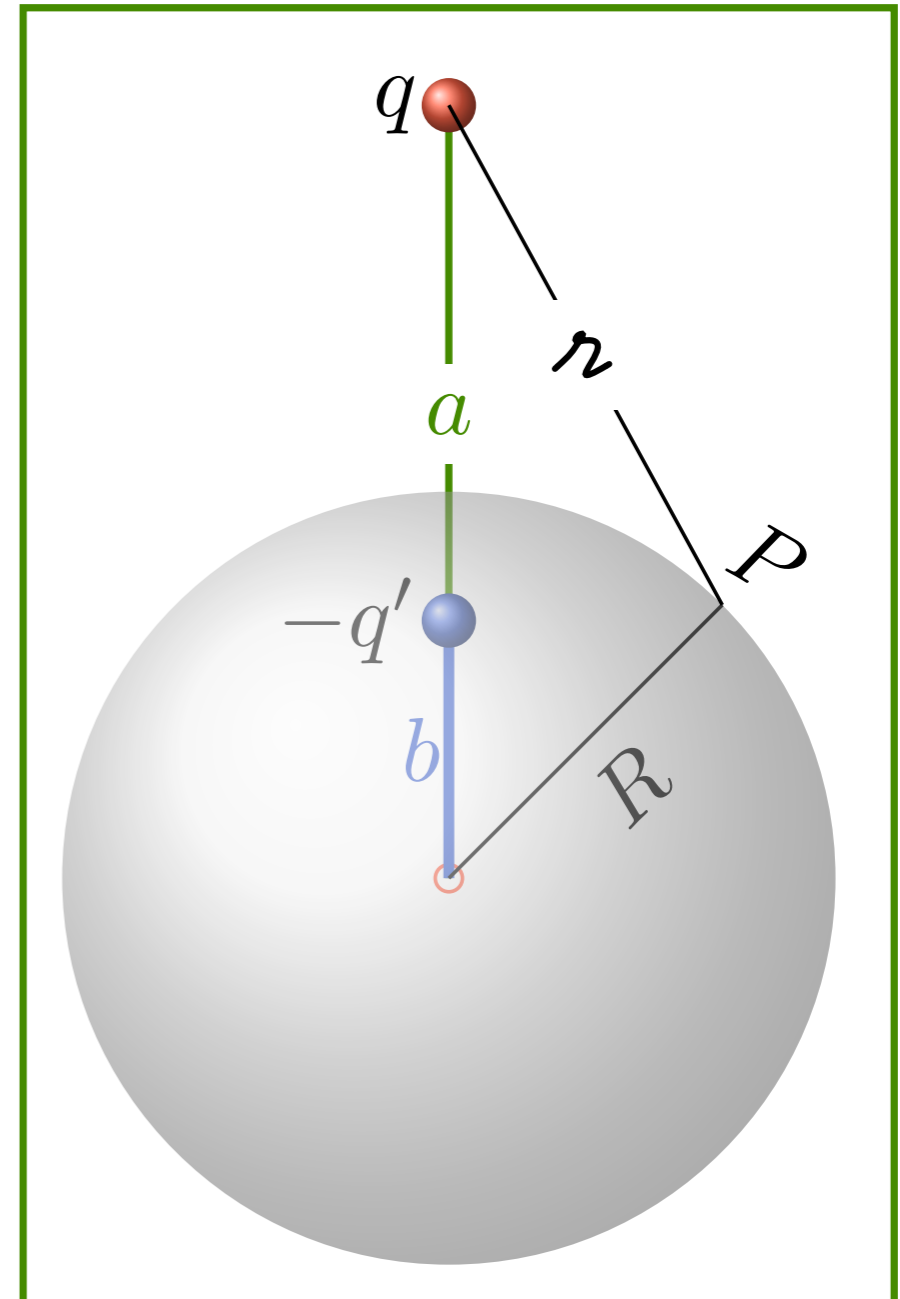
$$\Rightarrow \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

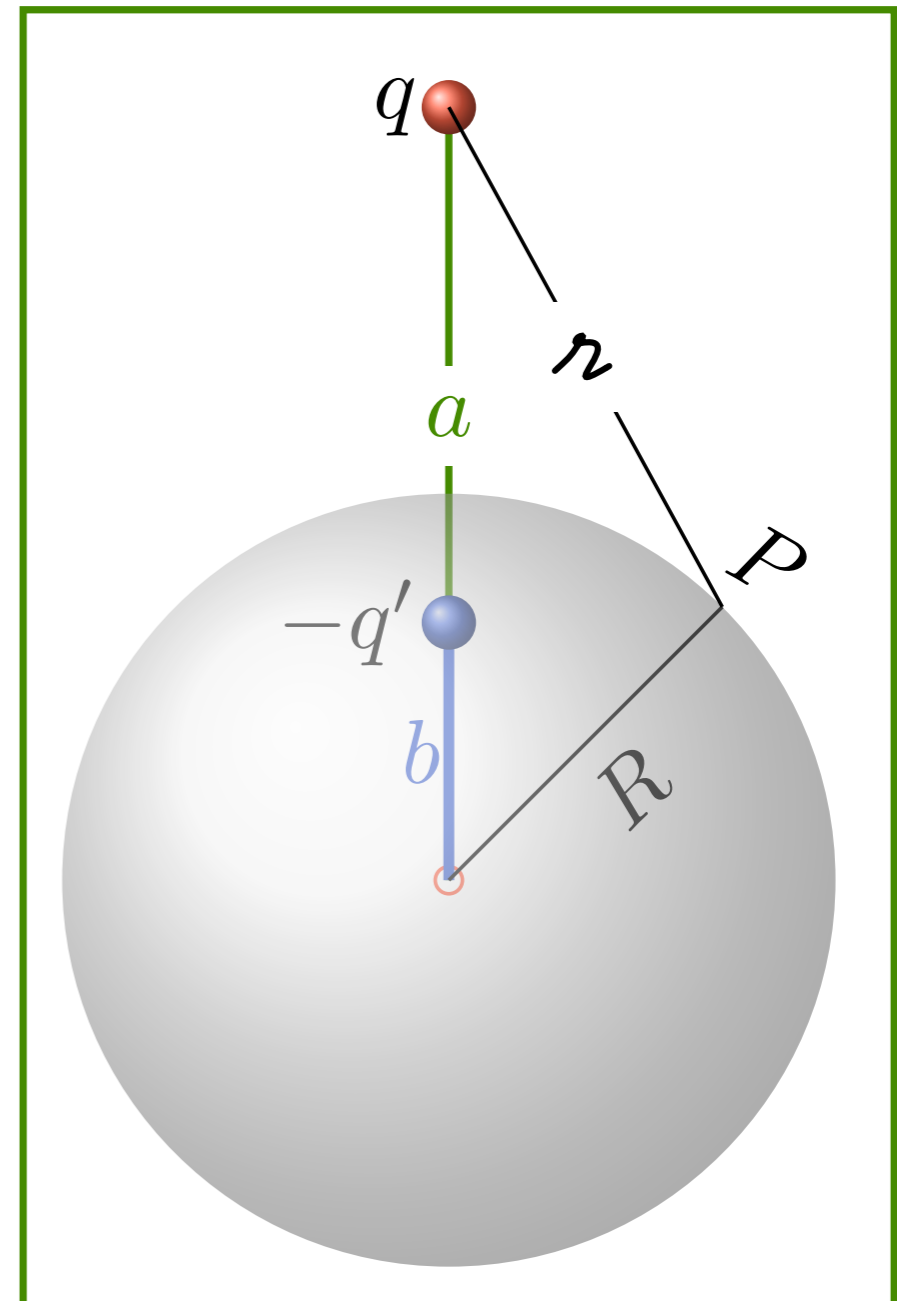


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a - R} = \frac{q'}{R - b}$$



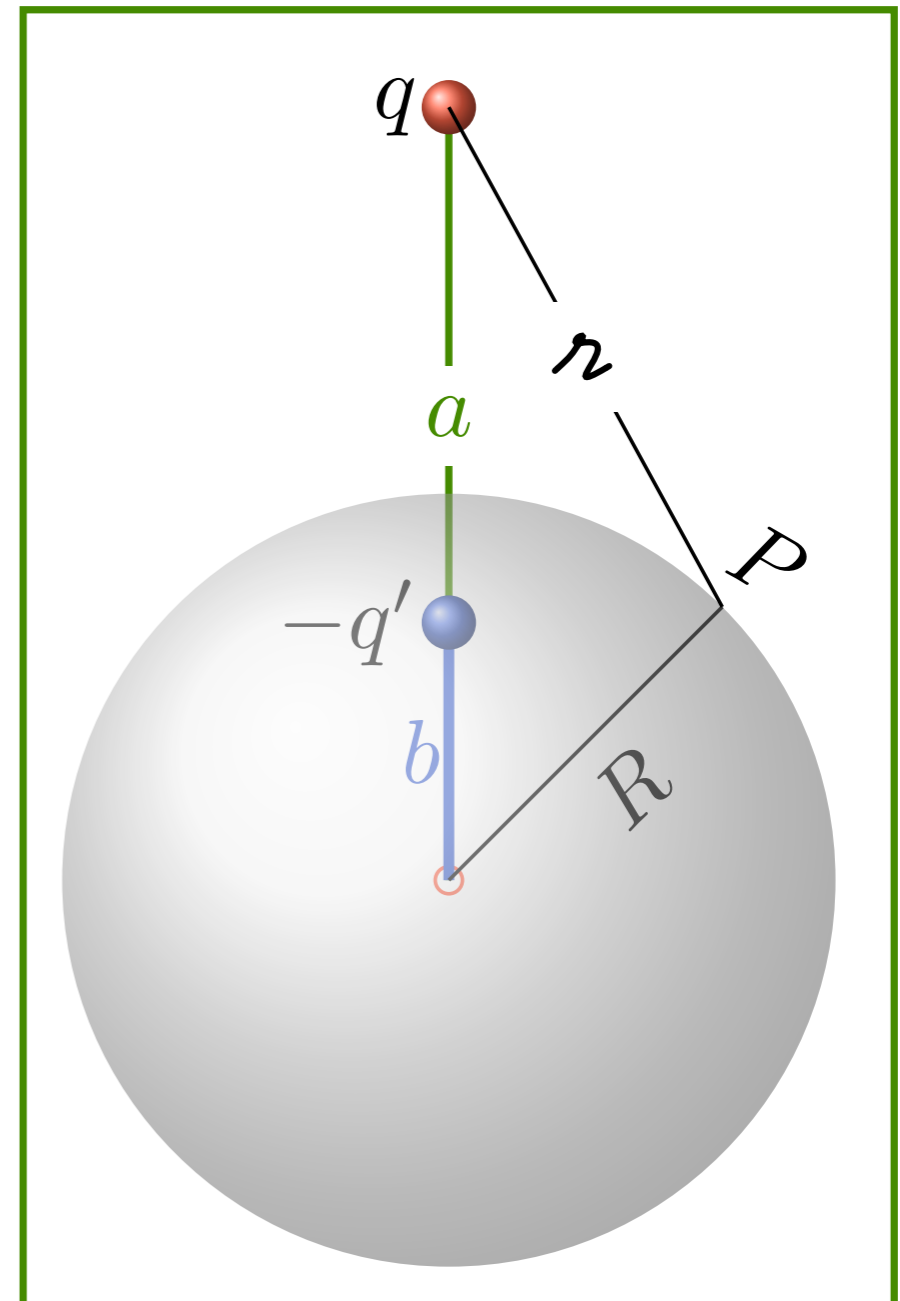
Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a - R} = \frac{q'}{R - b}$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a + R} = \frac{q'}{R + b}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

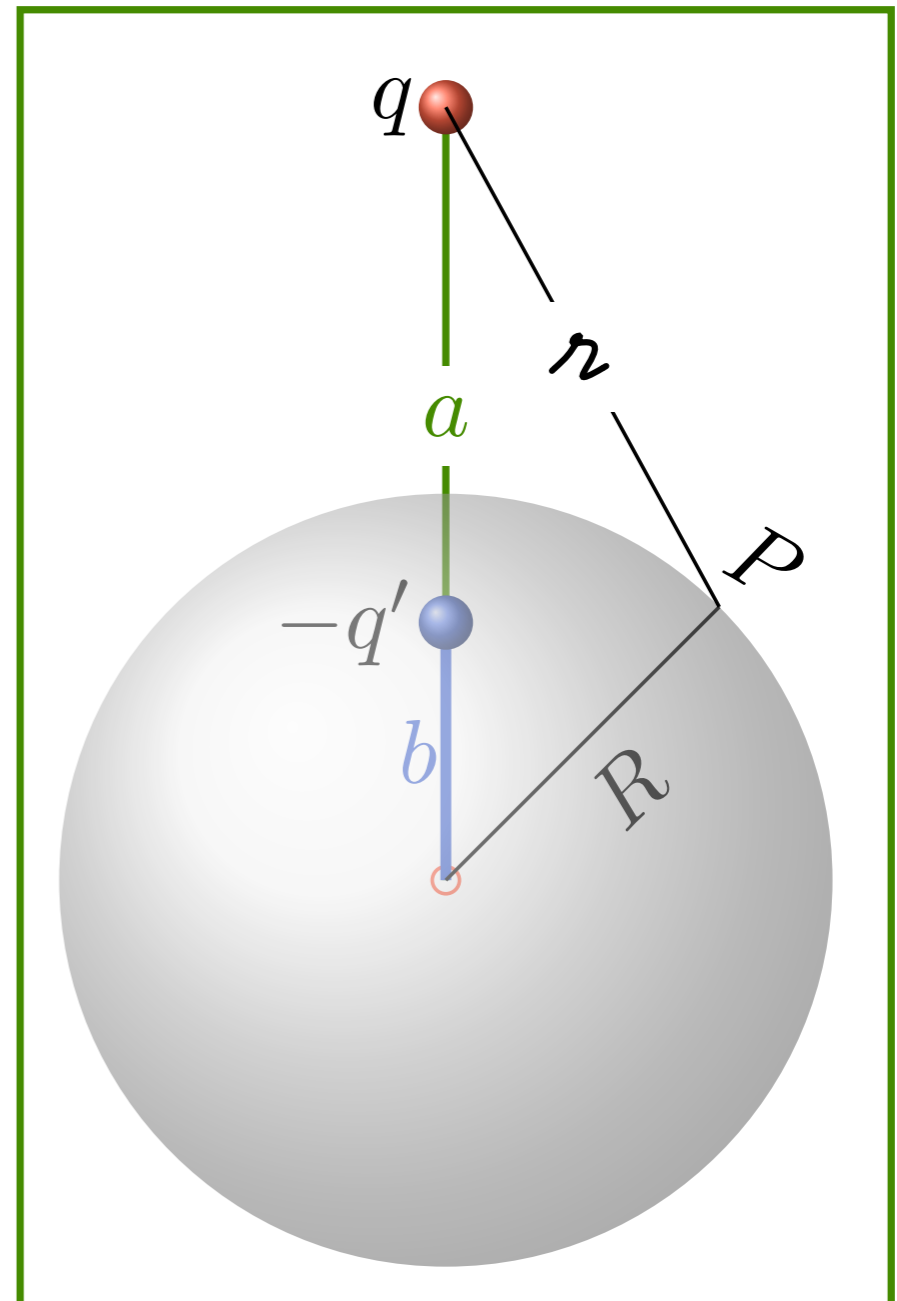
$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a - R} = \frac{q'}{R - b}$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a + R} = \frac{q'}{R + b}$$

DIVIDIR
a DE
BAIXO PELA
DE
CIMA

$$\frac{a - R}{a + R} = \frac{R - b}{R + b} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{R} = \frac{R}{b}$$

↳ ISOLAR b



Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

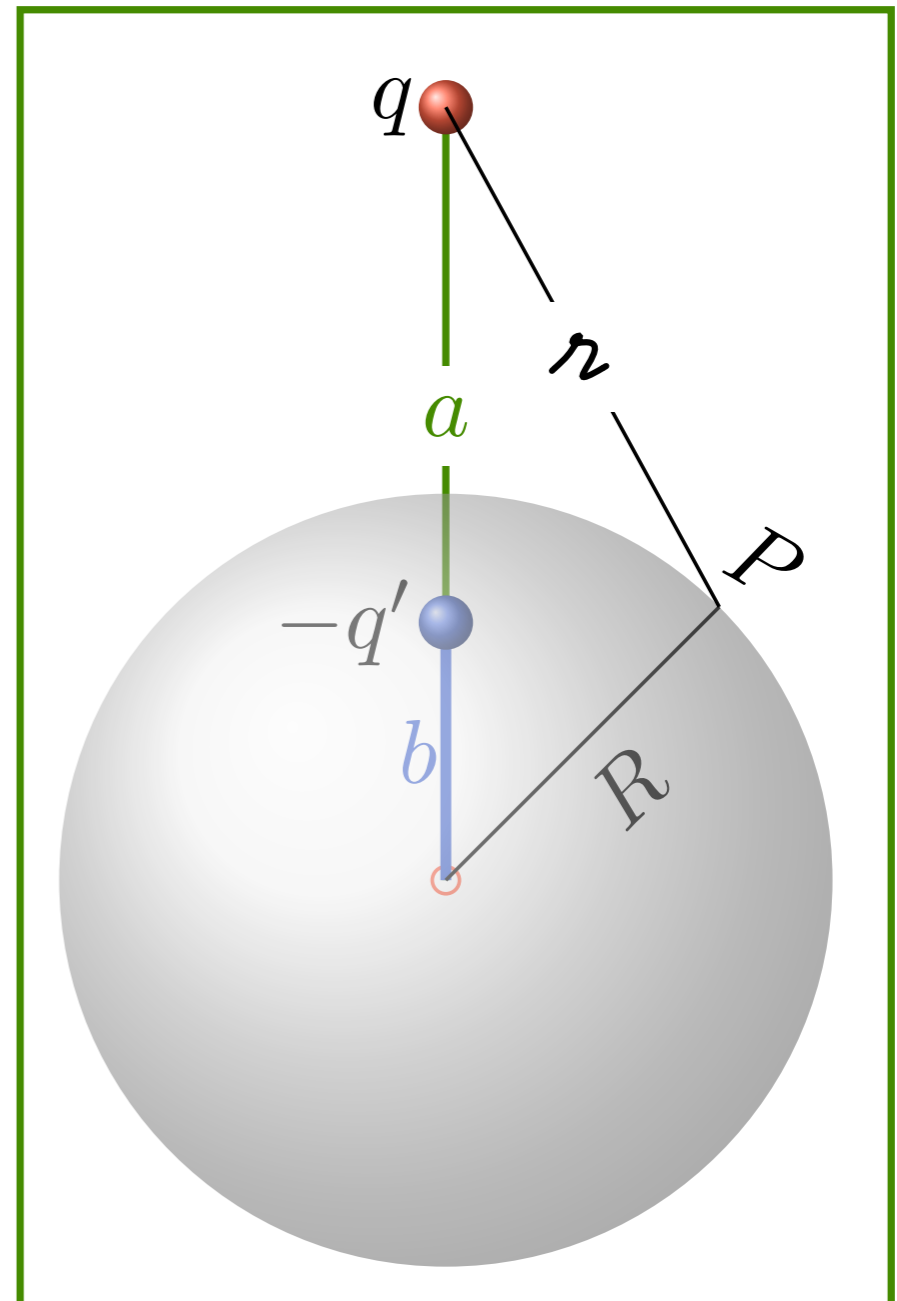
$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a - R} = \frac{q'}{R - b}$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a + R} = \frac{q'}{R + b}$$

$$\frac{a - R}{a + R} = \frac{R - b}{R + b}$$

$$b = \frac{R^2}{a}$$



Pratique o que aprendeu

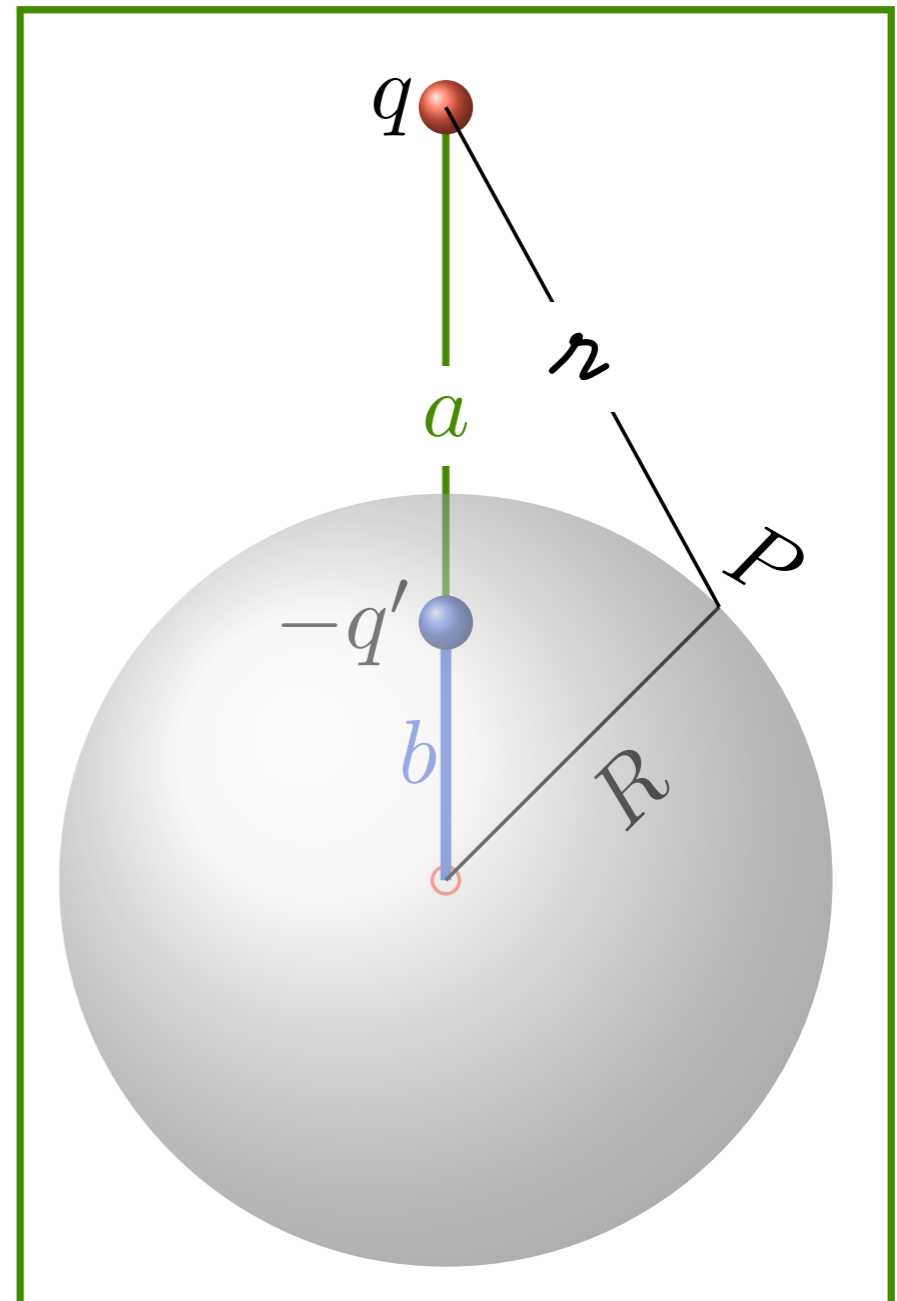
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

$$\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a - R} = \frac{q'}{R - b}$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{q}{a + R} = \frac{q'}{R + b}$$

$$\frac{a - R}{a + R} = \frac{R - b}{R + b} \quad b = \frac{R^2}{a} \quad q' = \frac{R}{a}q$$

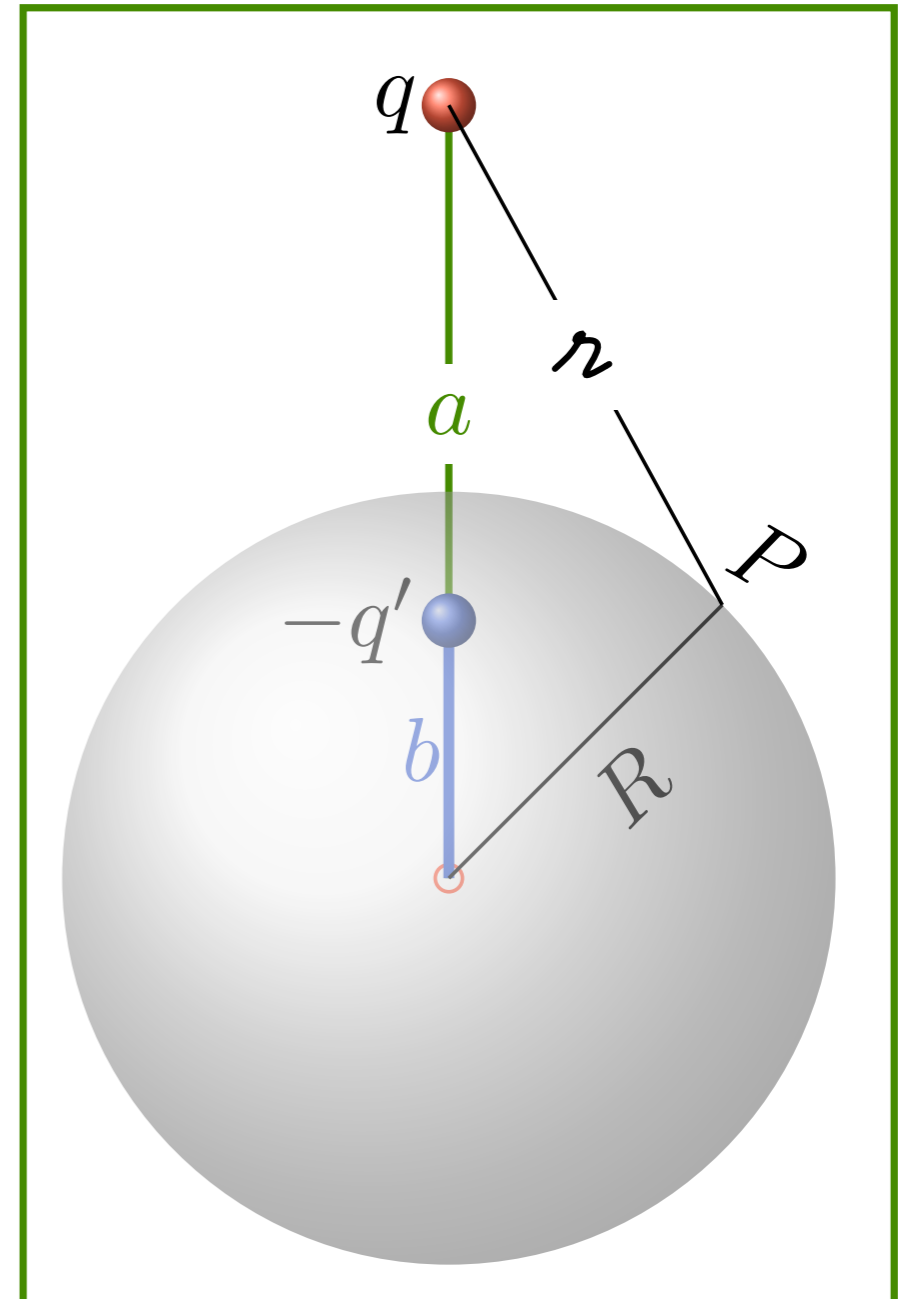


Pratique o que aprendeu

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

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$$b = \frac{R^2}{a} \quad q' = \frac{R}{a} q$$



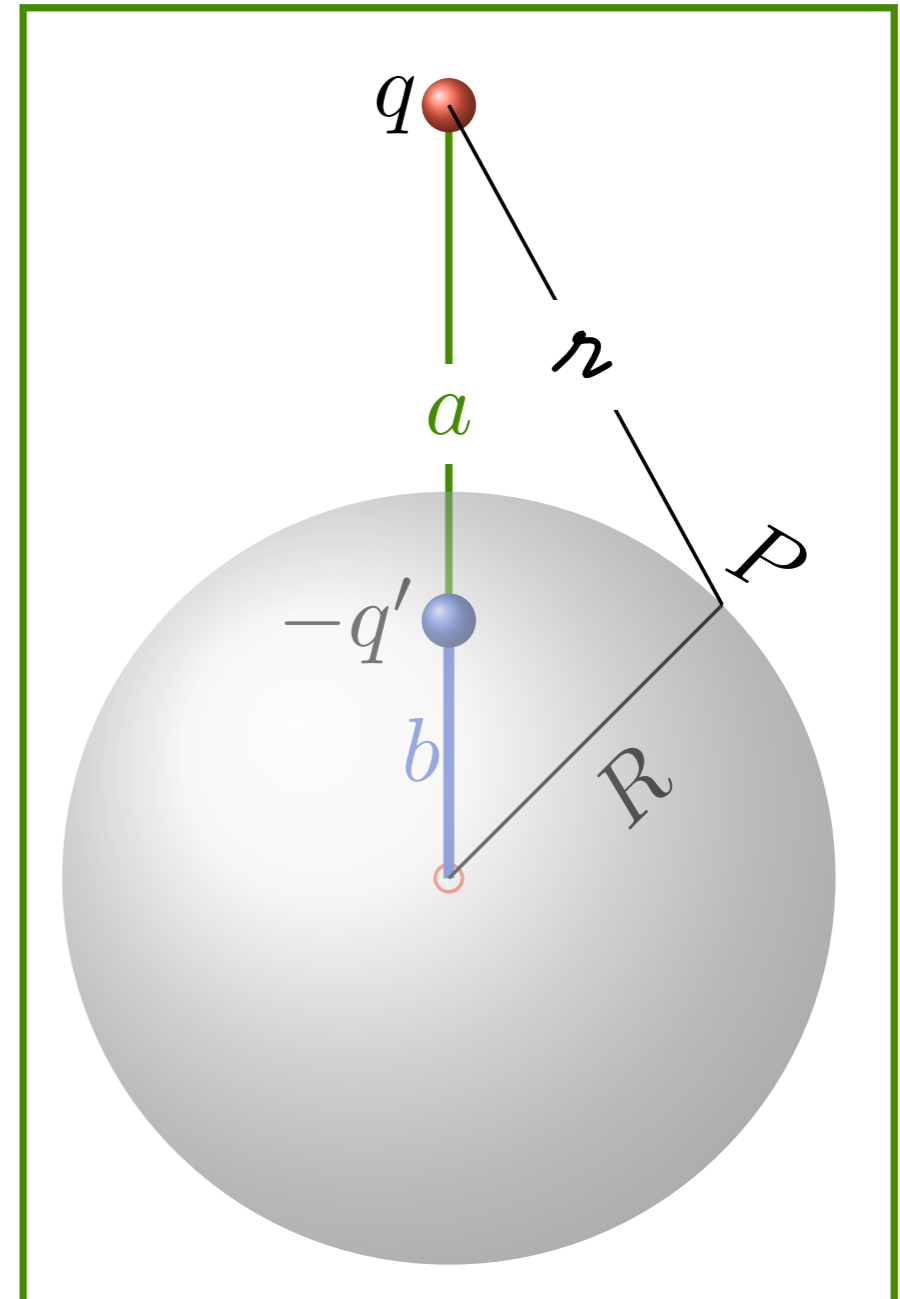
Pratique o que aprendeu

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$$\frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2 - 2aR \cos \theta}} = \frac{q'}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2 - 2bR \cos \theta}}$$

$$b = \frac{R^2}{a}$$

$$q' = \frac{R}{a} q$$



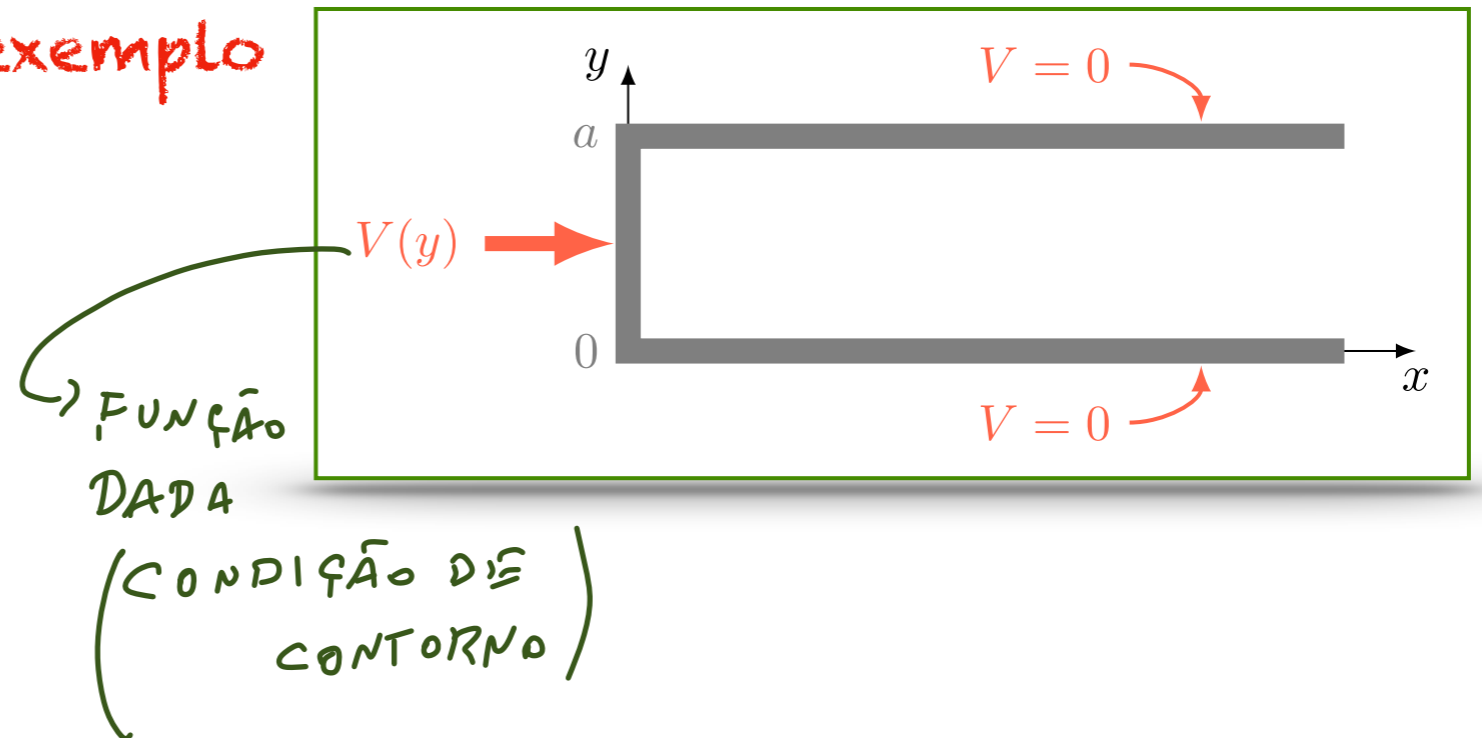
Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Duas dimensões, por exemplo

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0$$



Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

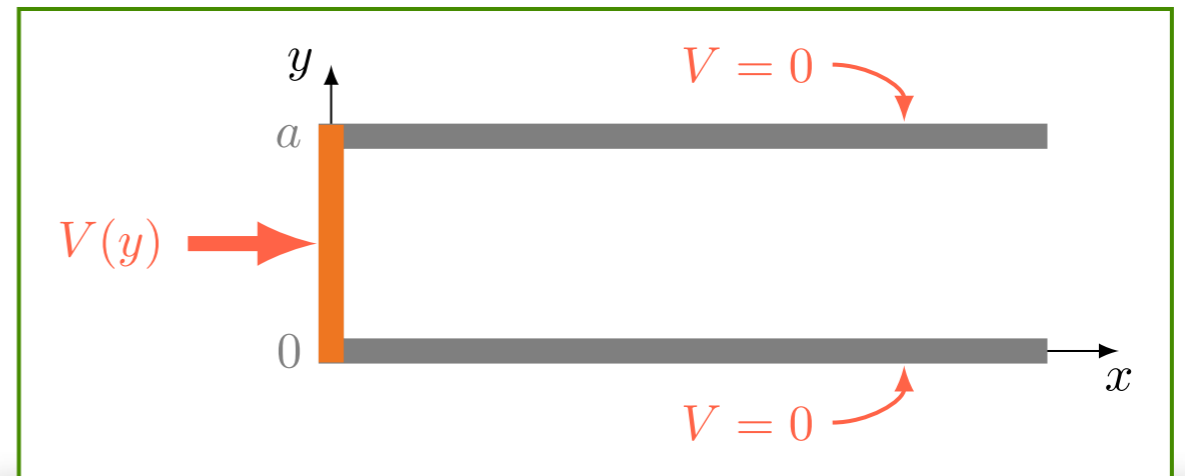
Duas dimensões, por exemplo

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$V(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

↳ PERMITE SATISFAZER CONDIÇÃO DE CONTORNO EM $x=0$ E $x \rightarrow \infty$

↳ PERMITE SATISFAZER CONDIÇÃO DE CONTORNO EM $y=0$ E $y=a$



Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

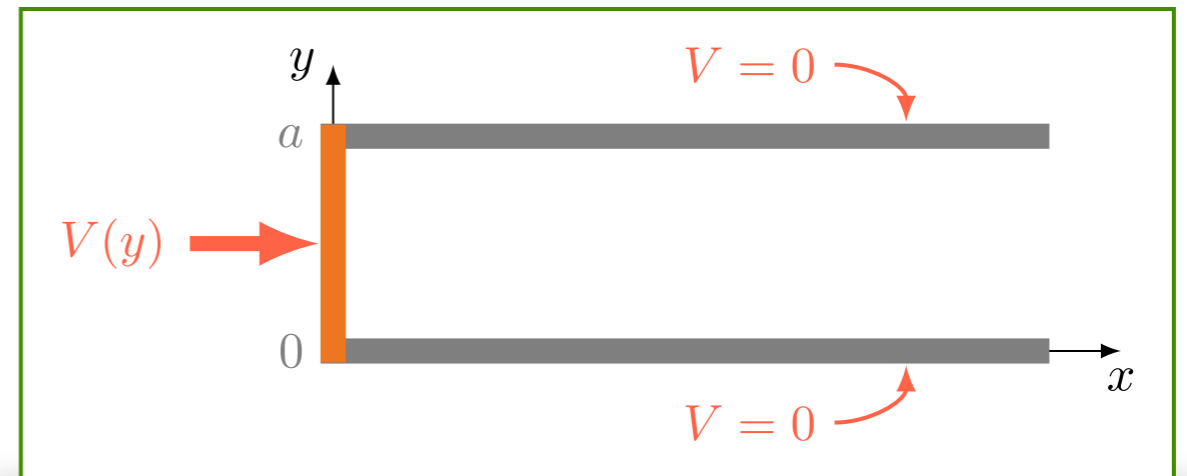
$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Duas dimensões, por exemplo

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$V(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$Y \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + X \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{DIVIDIR POR } XY$$



Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

Duas dimensões, por exemplo

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$V(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$Y \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + X \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0$$

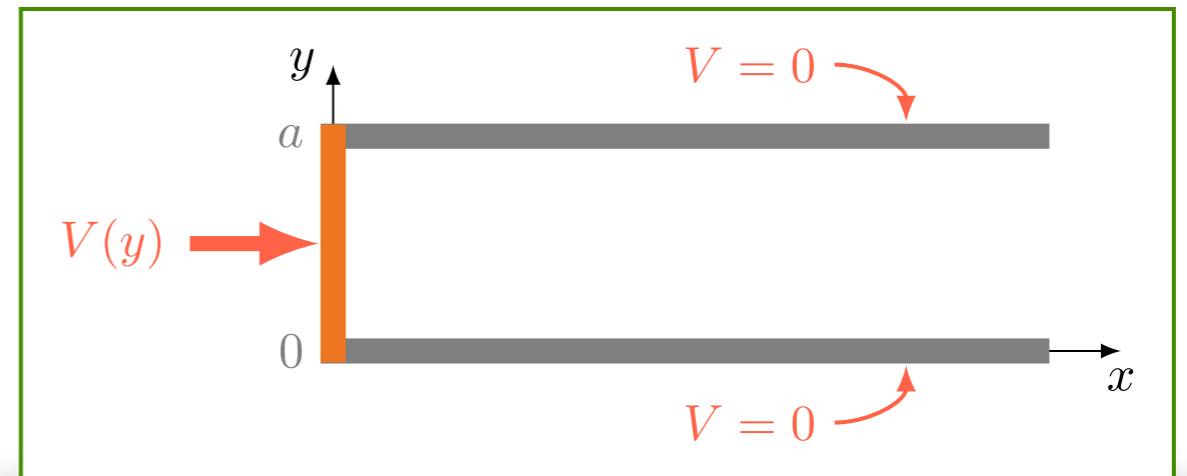
tem de ser constante

tem de ser constante

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2$$

↳ CONVENIENTE, PORQUE $E' > 0$ COM VEREMOS

$$\frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2$$

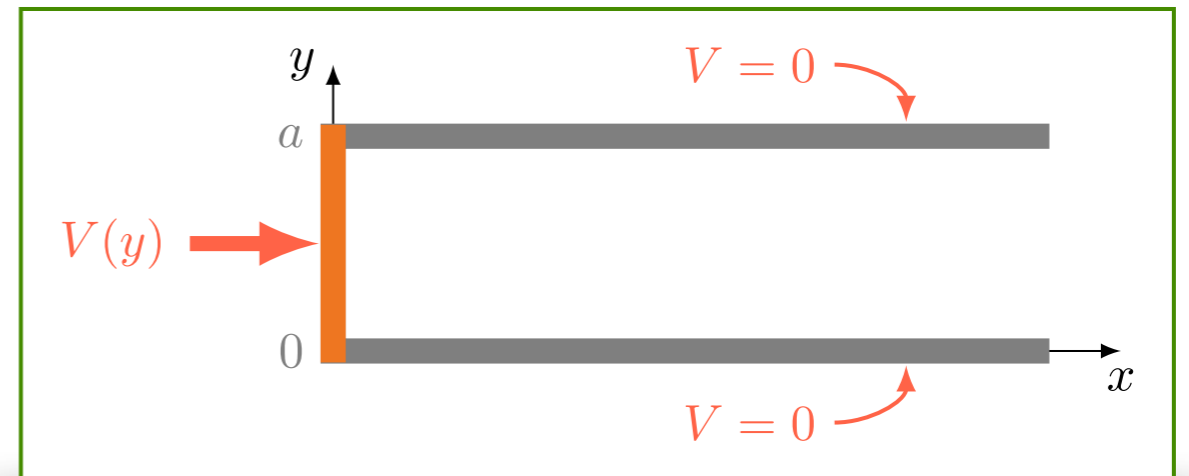


Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$

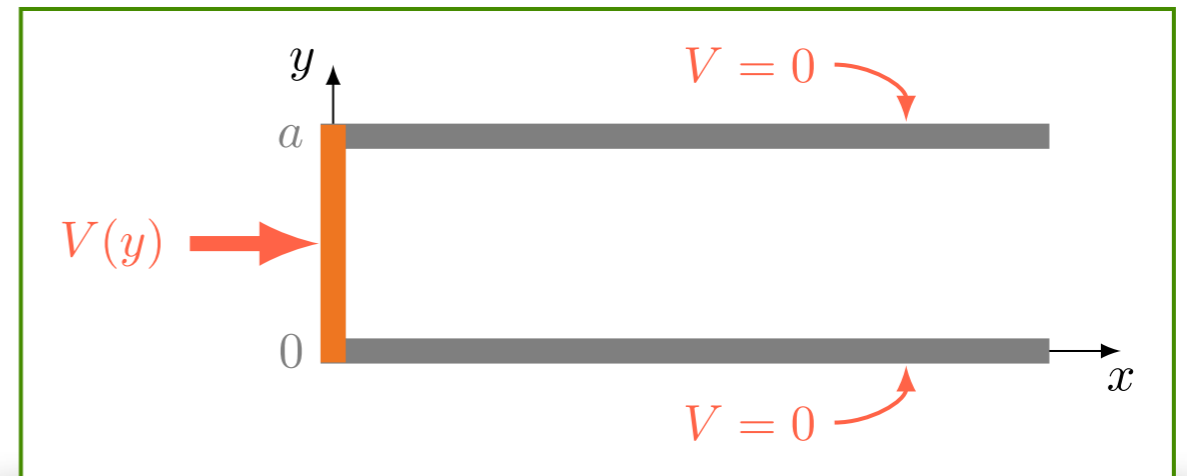


Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k^2 Y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(y) = C \sin(ky) + D \cos(ky)$$

EQ. DO OSCILADOR HARMÔNICO

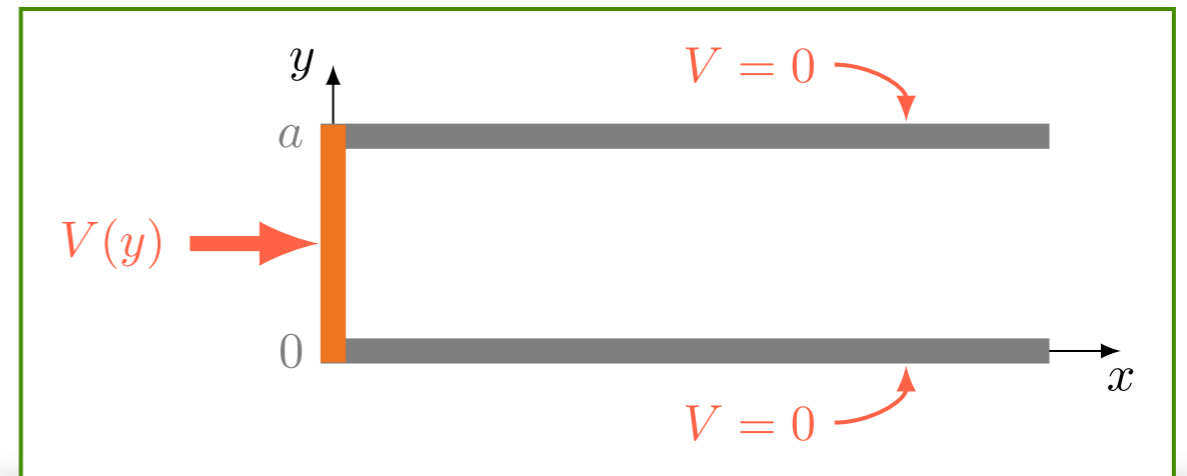
↳ PODERIA SER $Ce^{iky} + De^{-iky}$,
MAS SENO E COSSENO SÃO
MAIS CONVENIENTES,
PR CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO
SÃO REAIS

Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k^2 Y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y(y) = C \sin(ky) + D \cos(ky)$$

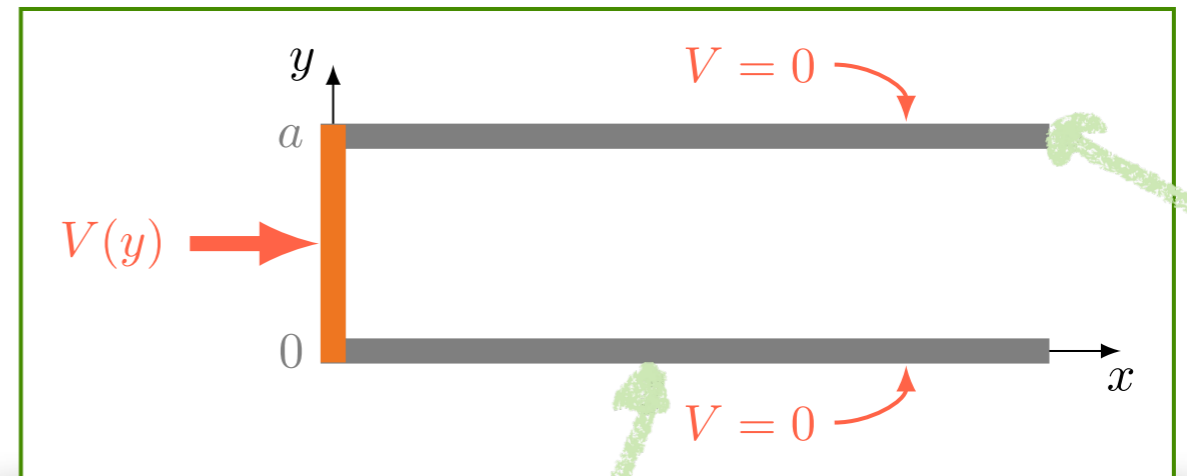
$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} - k^2 X = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(x) = A \exp(kx) + B \exp(-kx)$$

Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + k^2 Y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y(y) = C \sin(ky) + D \cos(ky)$$

$$D = 0$$

TEM DE SER 0 PARA $y=0$

$$ka = n\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y_n(y) = C \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right)$$

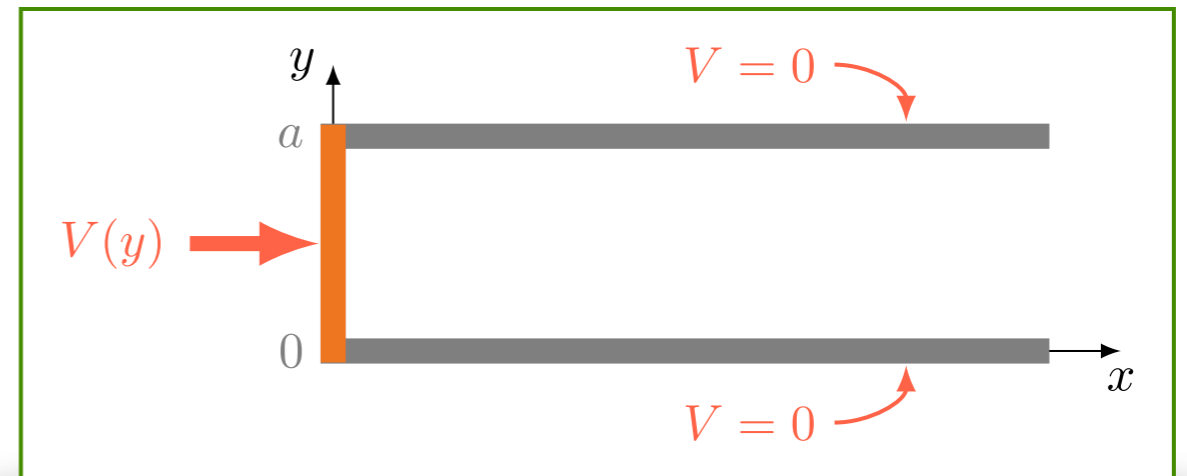
TEM DE SER 0 PARA $y=a$

Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} - k^2 X = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(x) = A \exp(kx) + B \exp(-kx)$$

$$A = 0$$

TEM DE SER 0 PARA $x \rightarrow \infty$

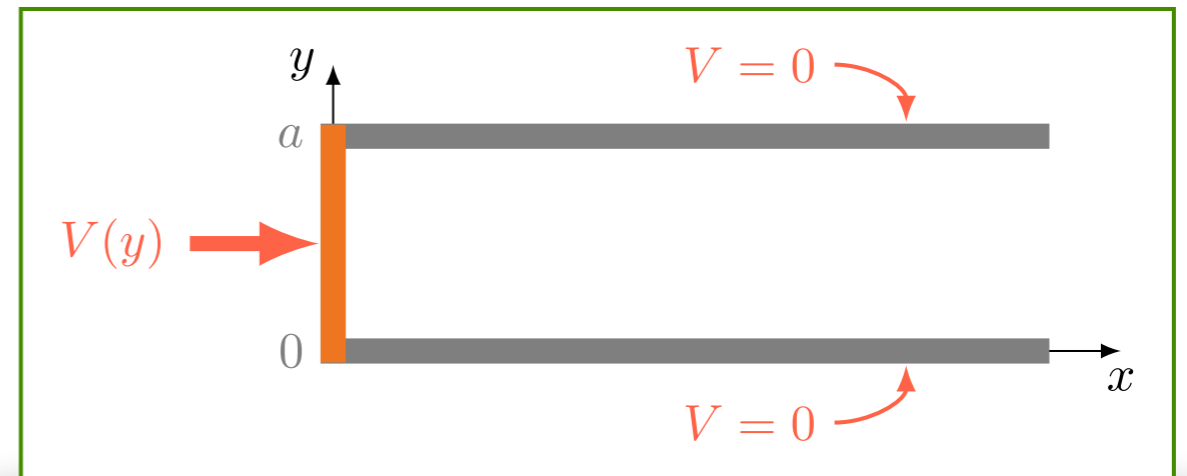
$$X_n(x) = B \exp\left(-\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

Equação de Laplace

Separação de variáveis

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k^2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} - k^2 X = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad X(x) = A \exp(kx) + B \exp(-kx)$$

$$A = 0$$

$$X_n(x) = B \exp\left(-\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V(x, y) = V_n \exp\left(-\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$$

PRODUTO DE B COM C,
GÉRA CONSTANTE DESCONHECIDA