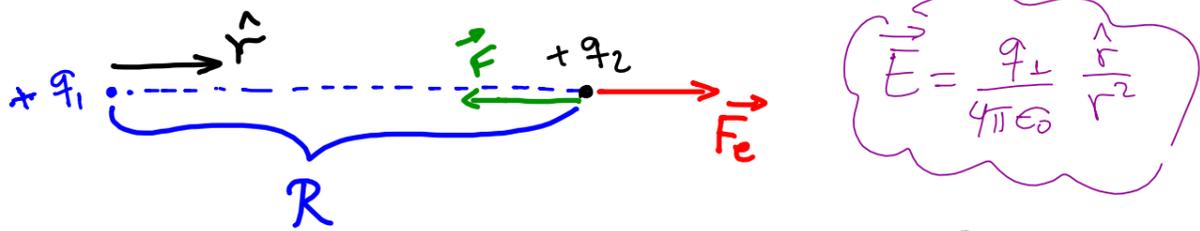


Aula 9 & 10

Objetivos: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Energia Potencial elétrica} \\ \text{Potencial elétrico} \end{array} \right.$

1) Energia Potencial de 2 Cargas pontiformes



trabalho realizado p/ trazer q_2 : $W_{\infty \rightarrow R} = \int_{\infty}^R \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$$W = - \int_R^{\infty} \vec{F}_e \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_R^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R}$$

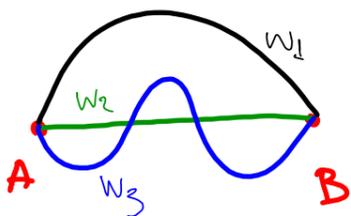
$\left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \Big|_R^{\infty}$

Energia potencial da distribuição de Cargas q_1 e q_2 , com função da distância r

$W(r) = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$

$[W] = [\text{Joule}] \Rightarrow W > 0 \rightarrow \text{realiz. trabalho}$
 $W < 0 \rightarrow (\text{Sinais diferentes})$

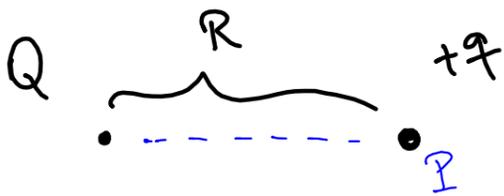
Forças Conservativas $\rightarrow W_1 = W_2 = W_3 = W_{A \rightarrow B}$
 (independe do Caminho!!)



Forças elétricas são Conservativas!

Resumo das aulas 9 - 12

2) Potencial elétrico : } Energia por unid. de carga



$$U = \frac{qQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

trabalho p/ trazer q do infinito até R

$$V_P = \frac{U}{q} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

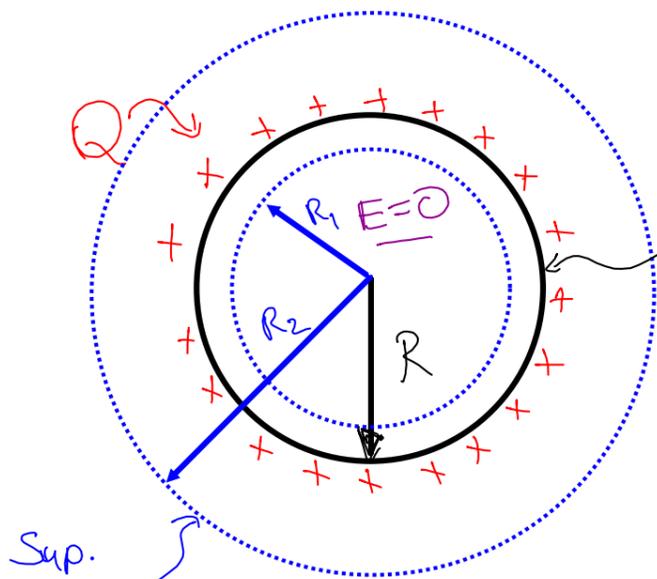
$$[J/C] = [Volt]$$

$$\begin{cases} V > 0 & p/ Q > 0 & (\text{cargas positivas}) \\ V < 0 & p/ Q < 0 & (\text{cargas negativas}) \end{cases}$$

↳ Só depende do sinal da carga fonte!!

Resumo das aulas 9 - 12

Exemplo: gerador de Van de Graaff



$Q = 2 \mu C$
 $R = 10 \text{ cm}$

$\phi(r=R) = \frac{(9 \times 10^9) \cdot 2 \times 10^{-6}}{0,1}$
 Superf. metálica = 180.000 volts
 180 kV

$\phi(r=1\text{m}) = 18 \text{ kV}$

$\phi(1\text{km}) = 18 \text{ V}$

$\phi(6\text{km}) = 3 \text{ V}$ (Campus 2)

Sup. Gaussiana

$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (R_2)^2}$

Energia p/ aproximar

uma carga q até distância r

$W(r) = q \phi(r) \Rightarrow W(R) = \underline{\underline{180 \text{ kJ}}}$

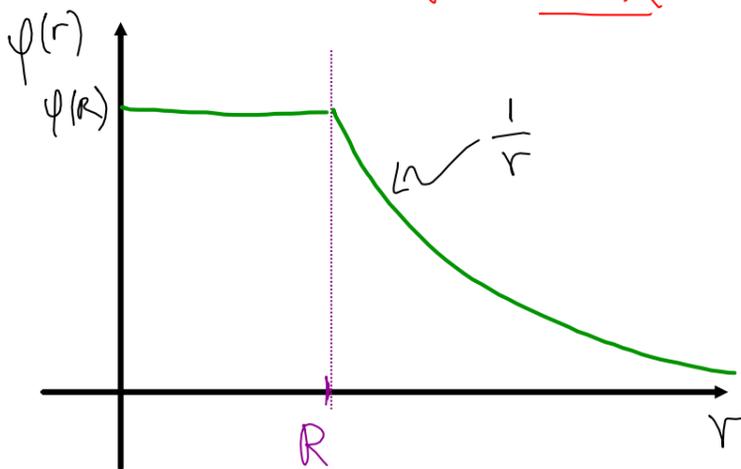
p/ $q = 1 \text{ Coulomb}$

$r = R = 10 \text{ cm}$

⊗

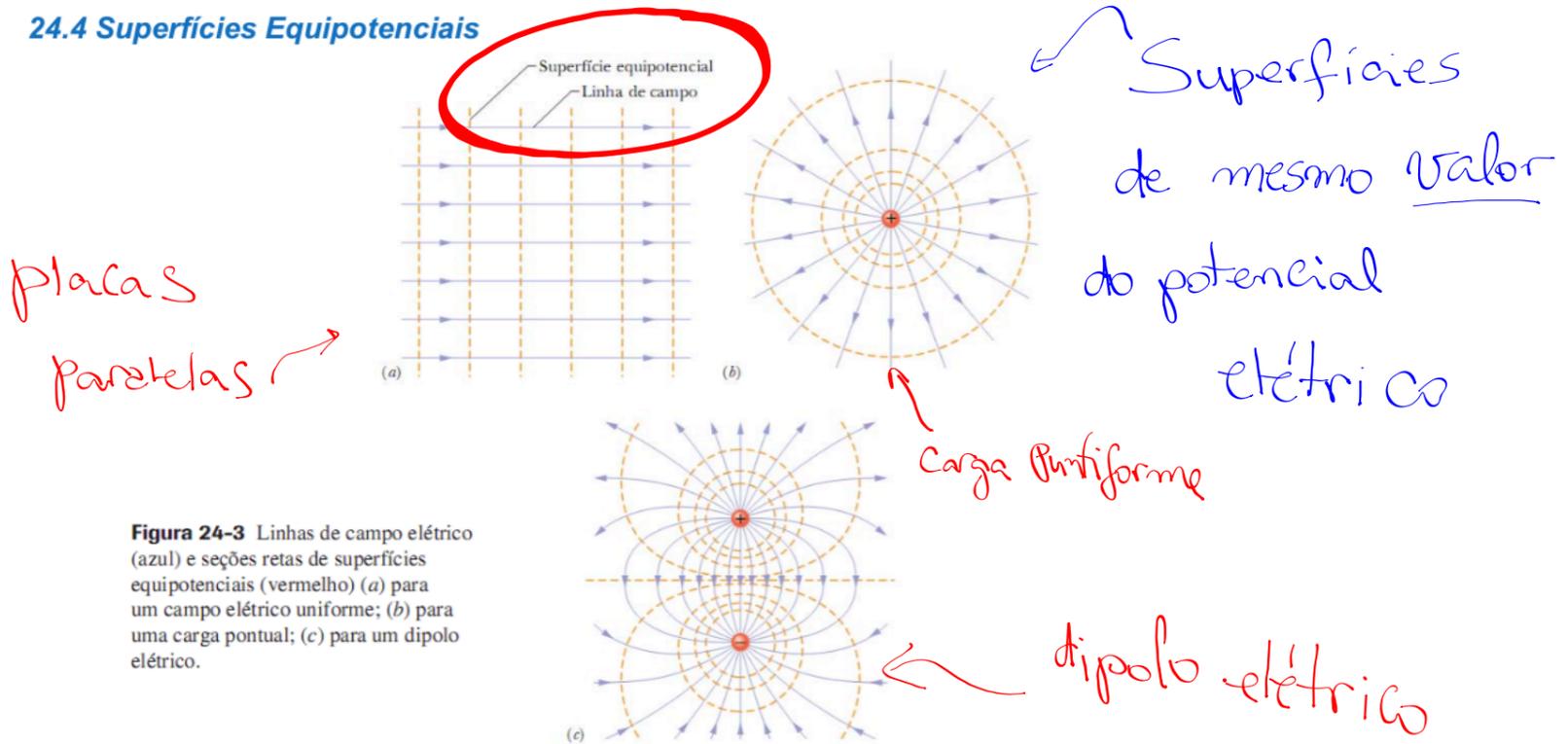
Porém: p/ $r < R$

$\Delta W = 0$ (dentro do "domo" esfera metálica)



Aula 11

24.4 Superfícies Equipotenciais



Aula 11

3) Diferença de potencial elétrico

The diagram illustrates the derivation of the relationship between electric potential and electric field. It starts with two points, A and B, with potentials V_A and V_B respectively. A dashed line connects them. The potential at A is defined as $V_A = \int_A^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$ and the potential at B as $V_B = \int_B^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$. These two equations are subtracted to yield $V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$. This result is then rearranged to show $V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$. The final result is enclosed in a blue box.

$V_A = \int_A^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

$V_B = \int_B^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

$V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

$V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

$V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

Resumo das aulas 9 - 12

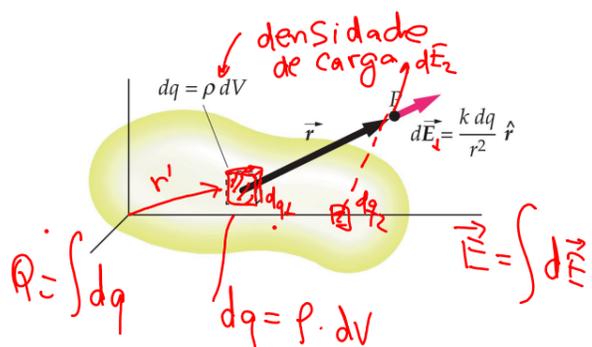
Resumo dos principais resultados (Bloco 1: Eletrostática)...

1) Coulomb:

Lei de Coulomb (2 cargas)

$$\vec{F}_e = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

• Campo de distribuições contínuas



Fluxo do campo

$$\Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

Lei de Gauss:

Forma Integral

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{\sum Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$$

Forma Diferencial

2) Energia Potencial

$$U = W_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

(definição geral de trabalho mecânico)

... p/ produzir uma distribuição de cargas...

$$\oint_C \vec{F}_e \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Conservativo}$$

$$\rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 0$$

Forma Diferencial

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = 0$$

Resumo das aulas 9 - 12

3) Potencial Elétrico: Energia por unid. de carga

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{u(u)}{q}$$

$$u(r) = q V(r)$$

Para uma distribuição de cargas (geral)...

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i q_i V_i$$

(discretas)

(contínuas)

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \rho(r) V(r) dV$$

4) Relação entre $\varphi(r)$ & $\vec{E}(r)$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_B^A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}(r) = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla}\varphi) = -\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = \frac{\rho(r)}{\epsilon_0}$$

↑
Laplaciano

Resumo das aulas 9 - 12

Resumo dos operadores do calculo vetorial

$$\vec{\nabla}(\varphi) = \hat{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \quad (\text{gradiente})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \quad (\text{divergente})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{rotacional})$$

$$\nabla^2(\varphi) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \varphi) = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \quad (\text{laplaciano})$$