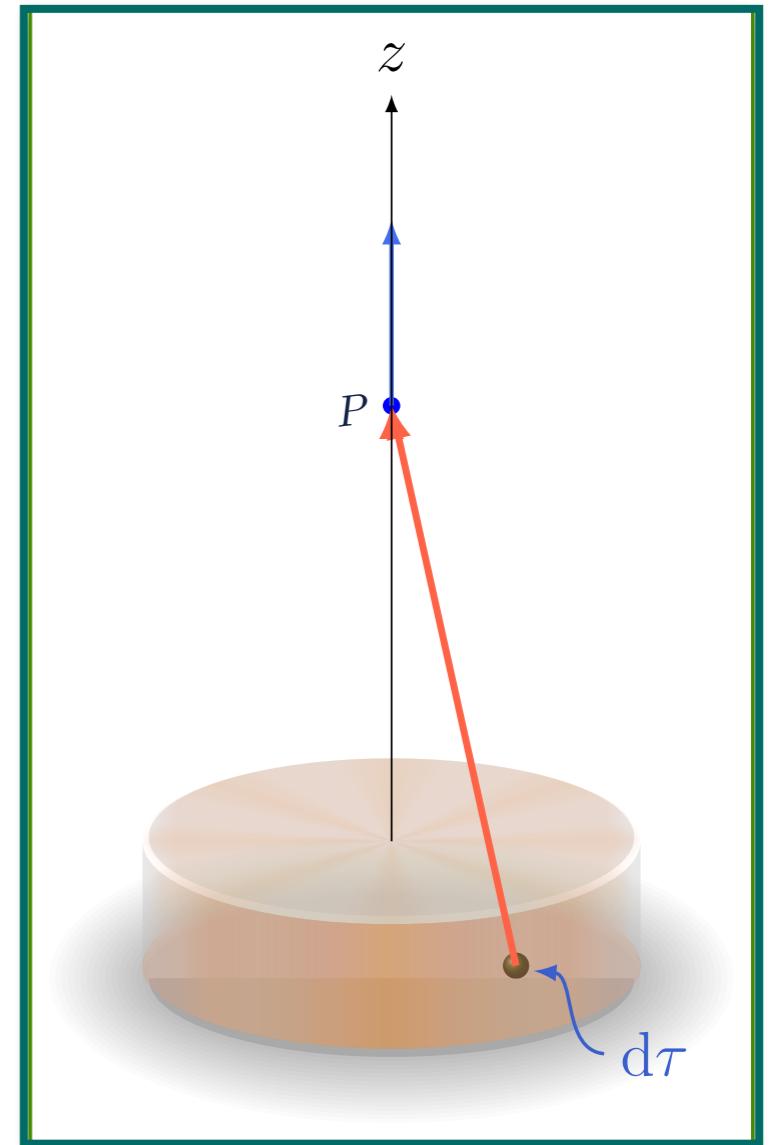


# Eletrromagnetismo

16 de abril  
Eletrostática

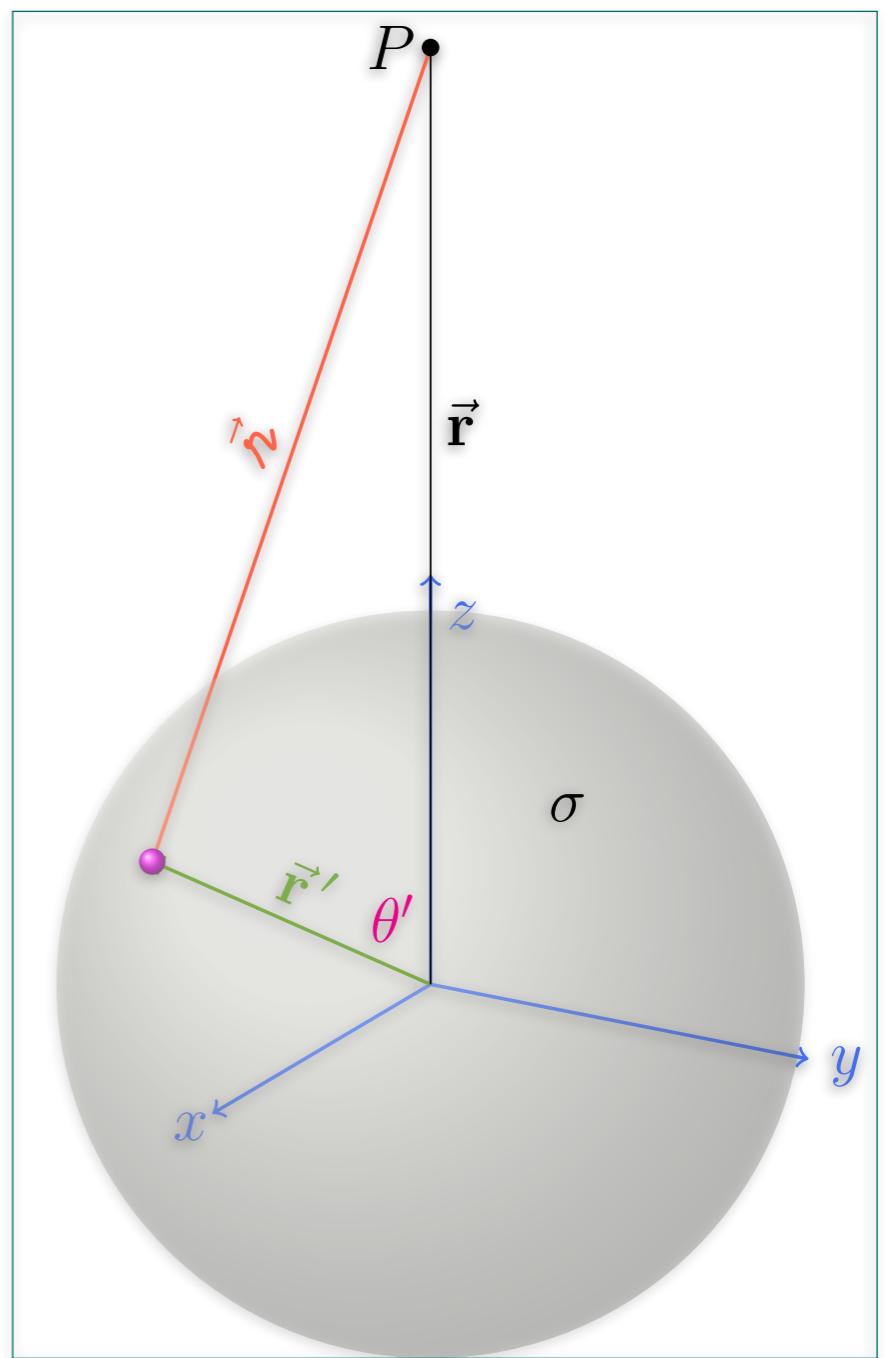
# Potencial de distribuição de cargas

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau'$$



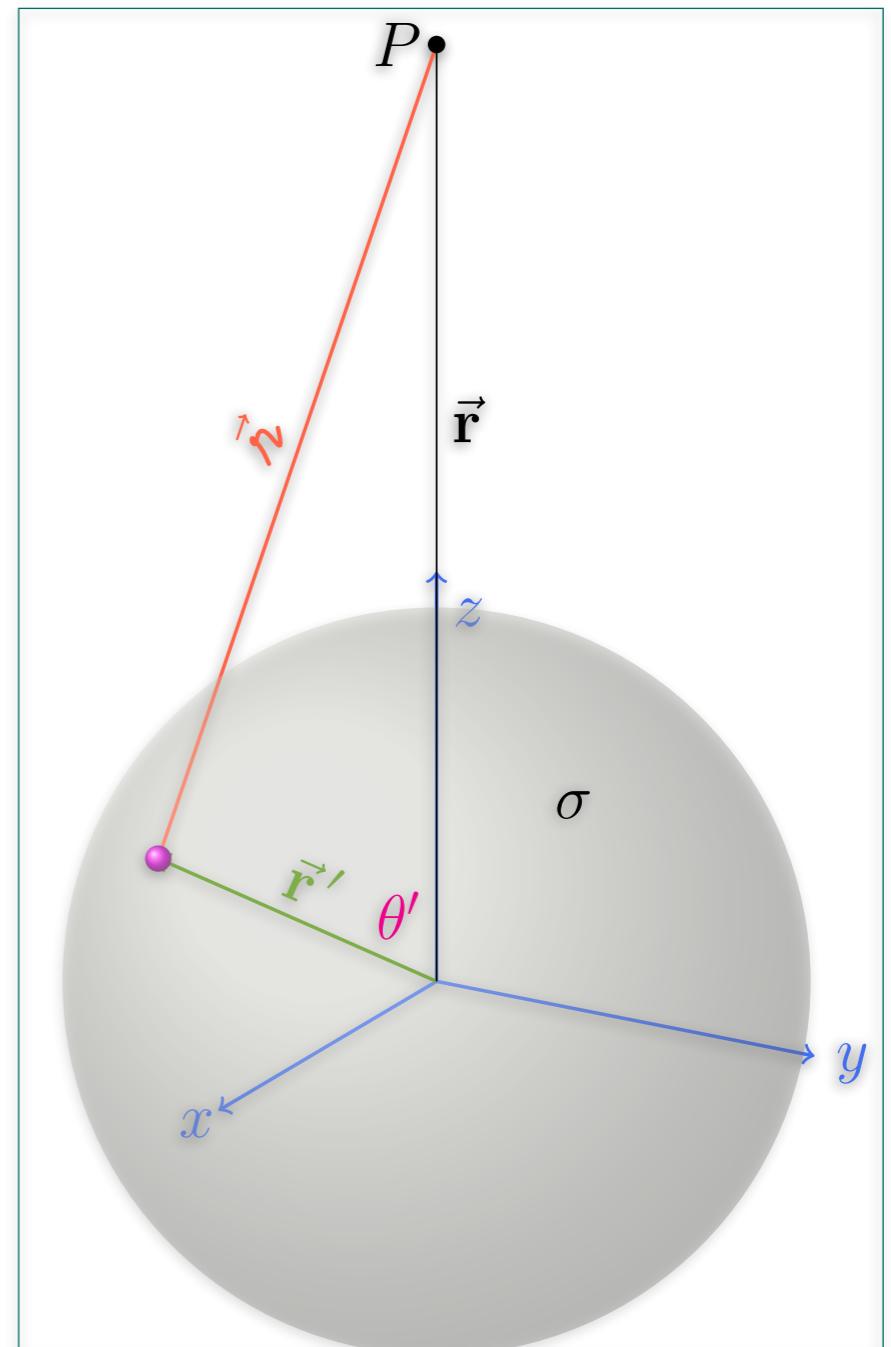
$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = ?$$



$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\kappa} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

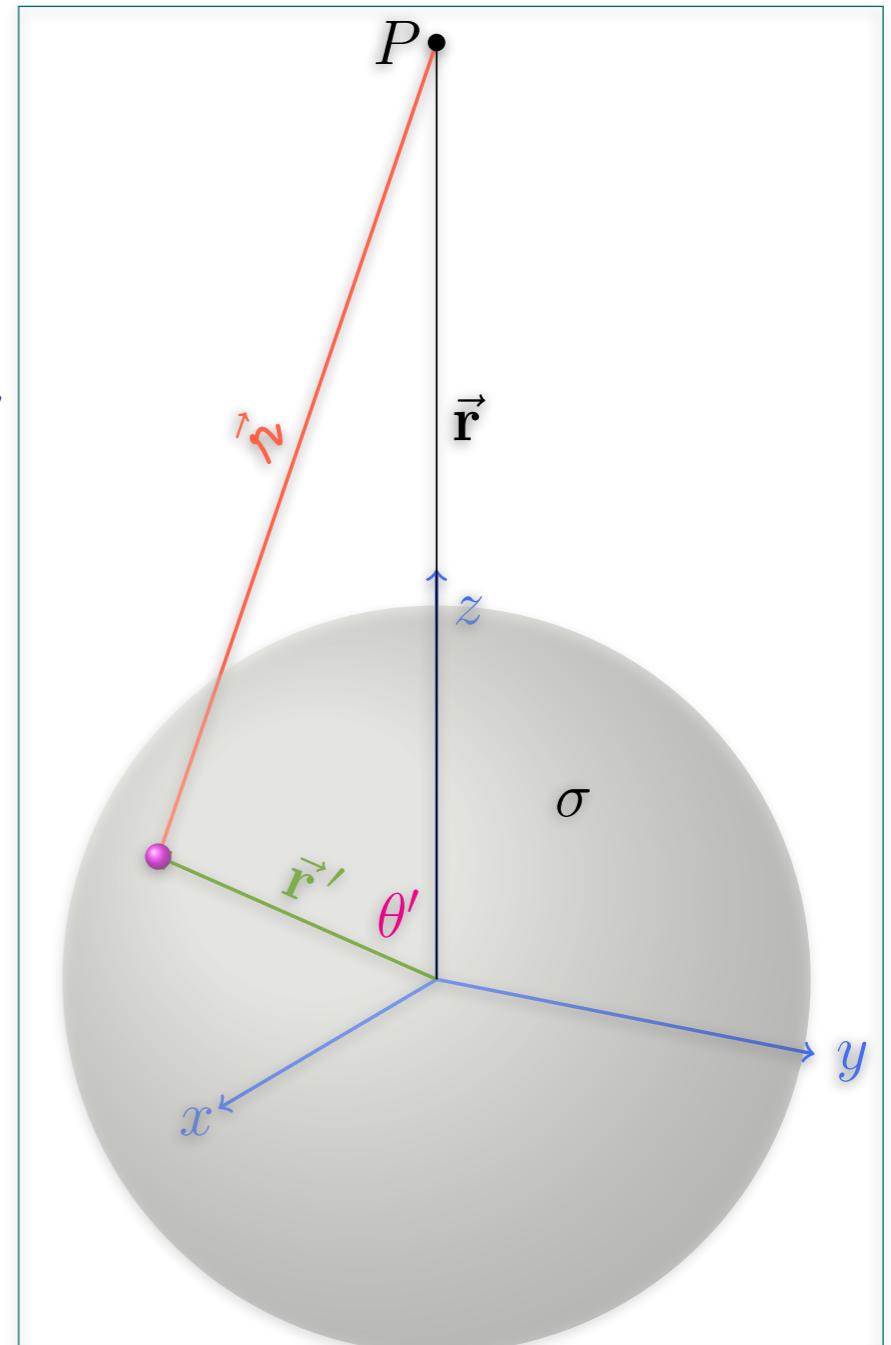
$$\kappa = \left( r'^2 + r^2 - 2rr' \cos(\theta') \right)^{1/2}$$



$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\kappa} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

$$\kappa = \left( r'^2 + r^2 - 2rr' \cos(\theta') \right)^{1/2}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{1}{\left( r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos(\theta') \right)^{1/2}} dA'$$

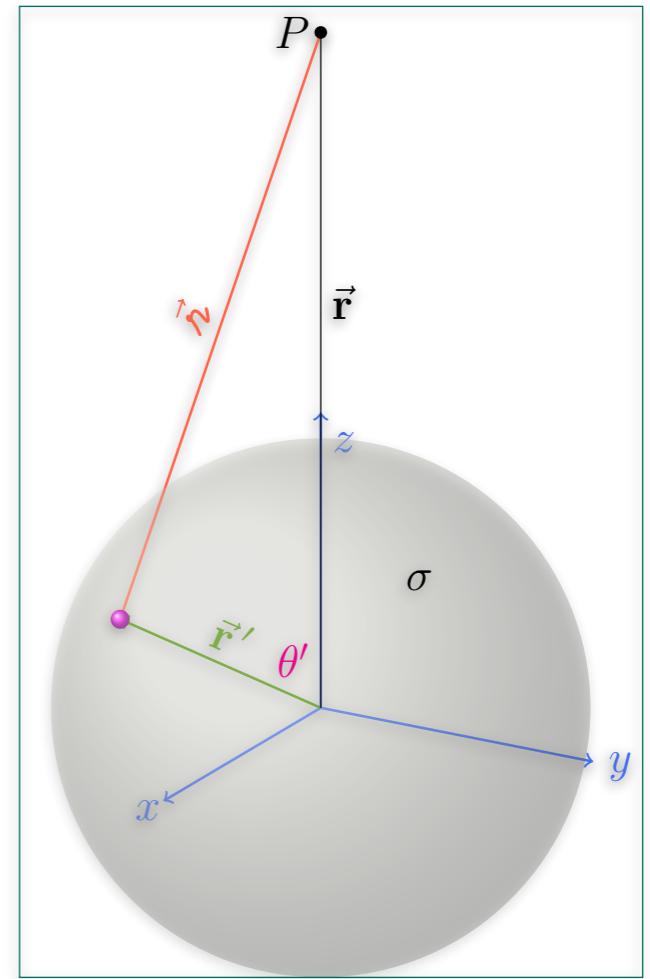


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$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\left( r^2 + R^2 - 2rRu' \right)^{1/2}} R^2 du' d\varphi'$$



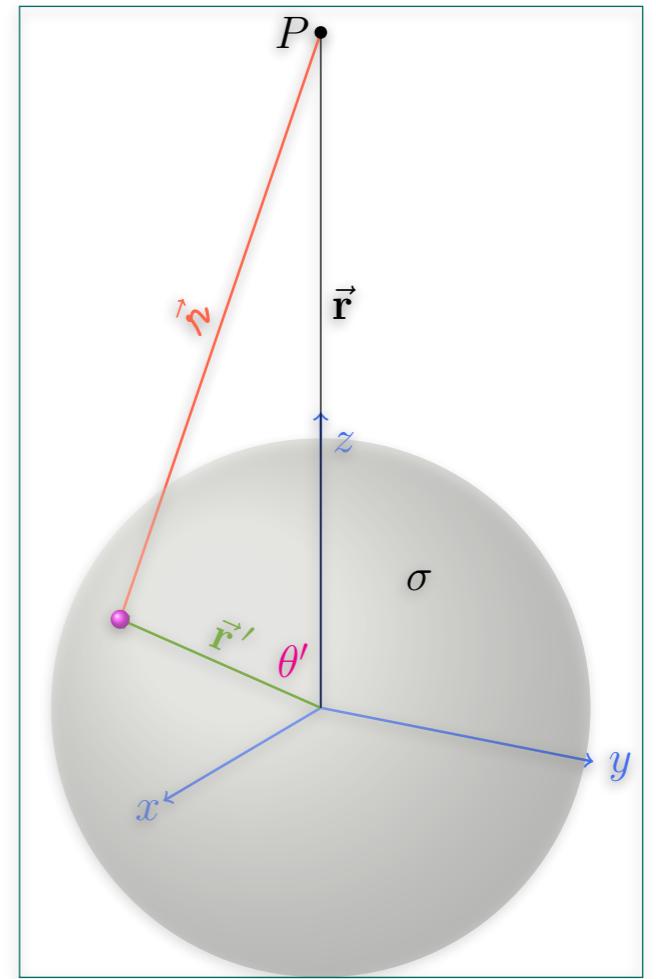
$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\kappa} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

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$$w = r^2 + R^2 - 2rRu' \quad \Rightarrow \quad dw = -2rRdu'$$

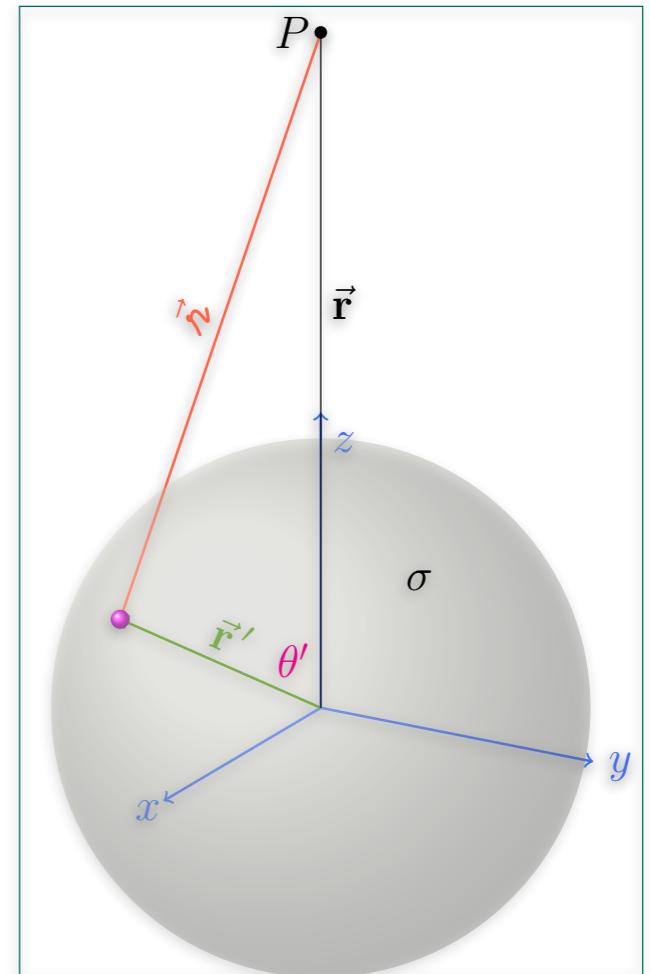


$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{\sigma} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(r^2 + R^2 - 2rRu')^{1/2}} R^2 du' d\varphi'$$

$$w = r^2 + R^2 - 2rRu' \quad \Rightarrow \quad dw = -2rRdu'$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-R^2}{rR} 2\pi \int_{(r+R)^2}^{(r-R)^2} \frac{1}{w^{1/2}} dw$$

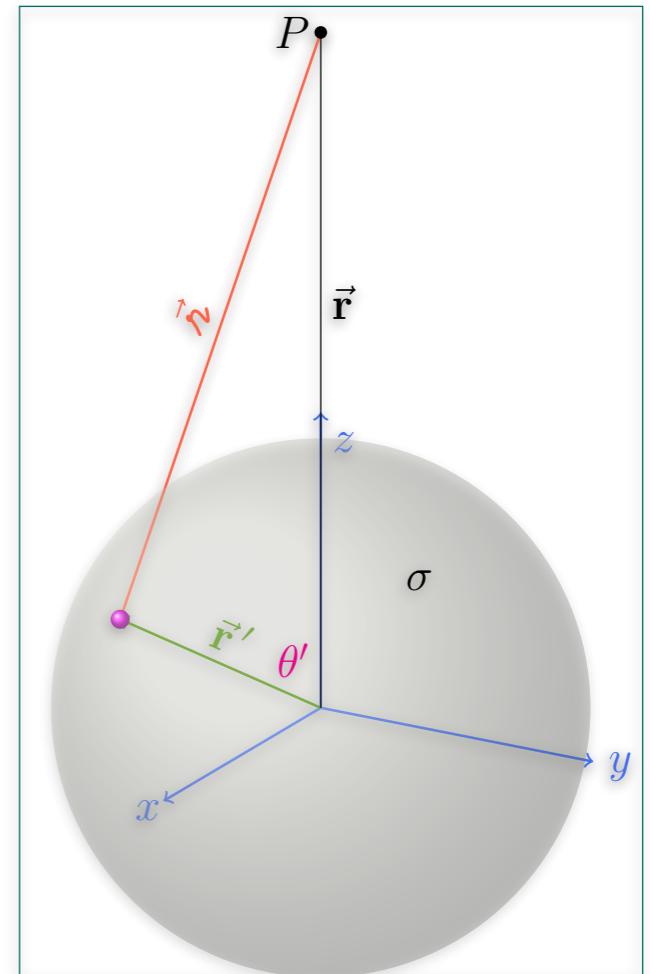


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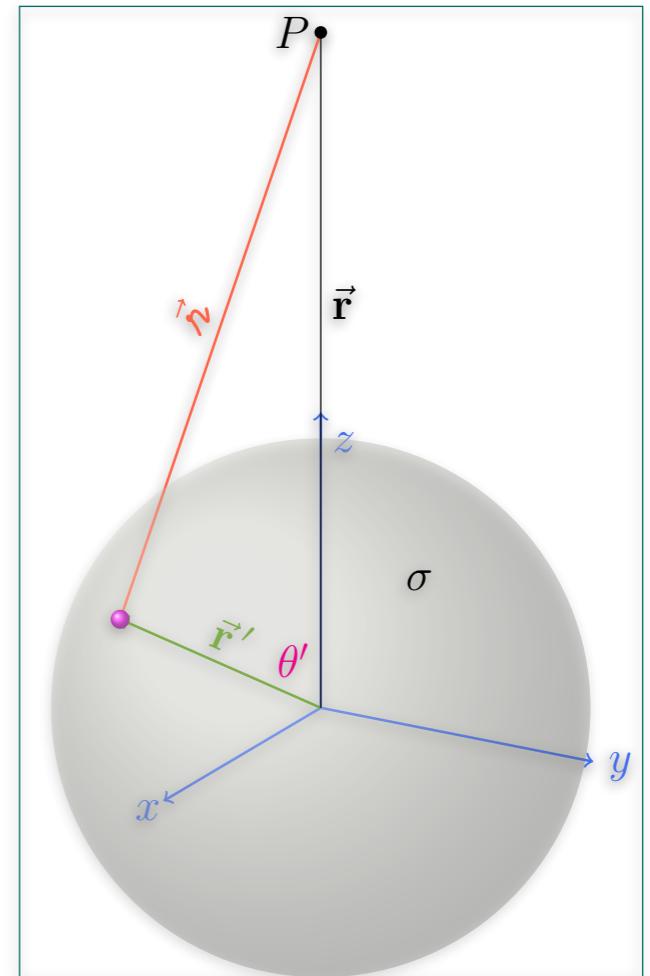
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$$w = r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'u' \quad \Rightarrow \quad dw = -2rr'u' du'$$

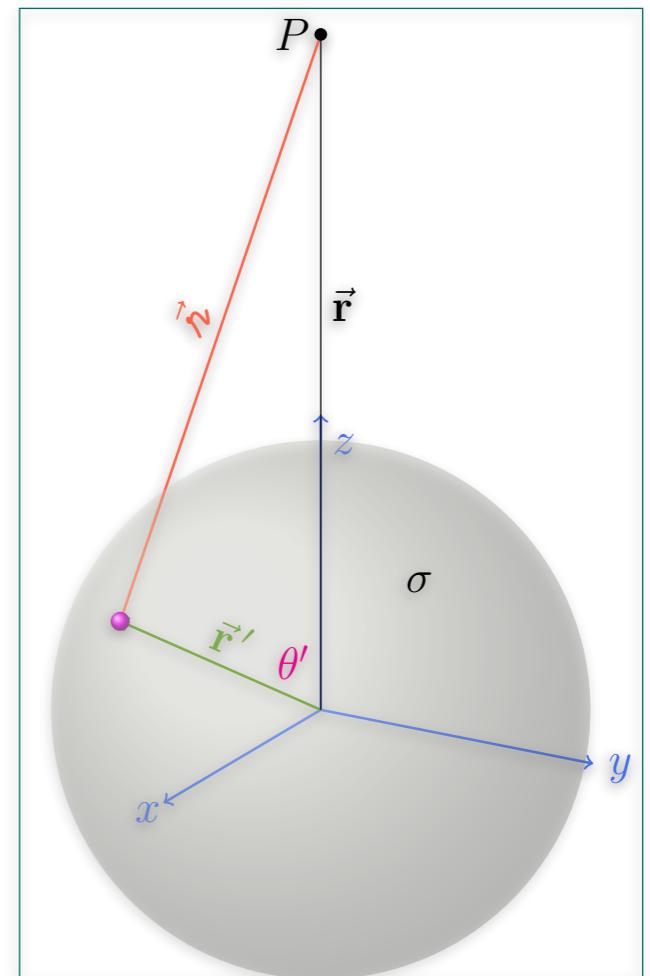
$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-R^2}{2rR} 2\pi \int_{(r+R)^2}^{(r-R)^2} \frac{1}{w^{1/2}} dw$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{-R}{r} (|r - R| - r - R)$$



$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

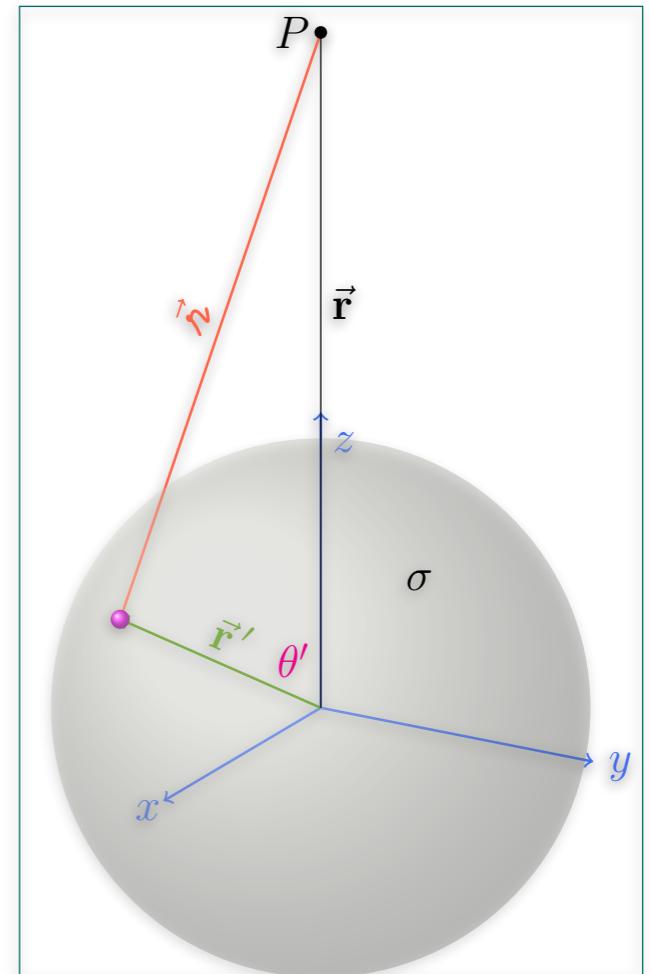
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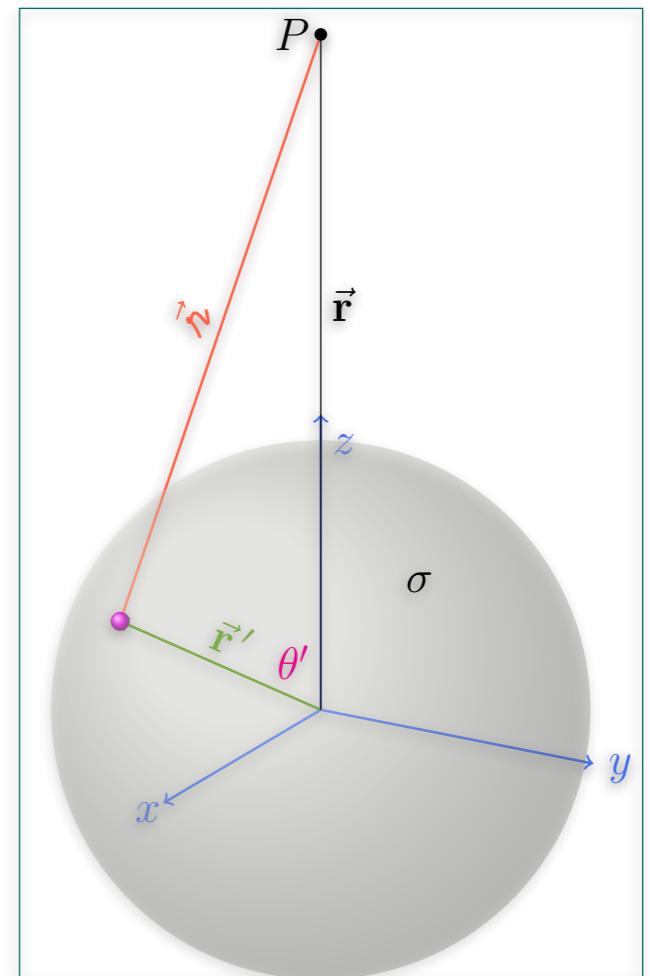
$$V(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r} & (r \geq R) \\ \frac{\sigma R}{\epsilon_0} & (r \leq R) \end{cases}$$



$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

$$V(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \frac{R^2}{r} & (r > R) \\ \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} R & (r \leq R) \end{cases}$$

$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$  ?



$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau' \quad \text{Pratique o que aprendeu}$$

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$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} & (r \geq R) \\ 0 & (r \leq R) \end{cases}$$

