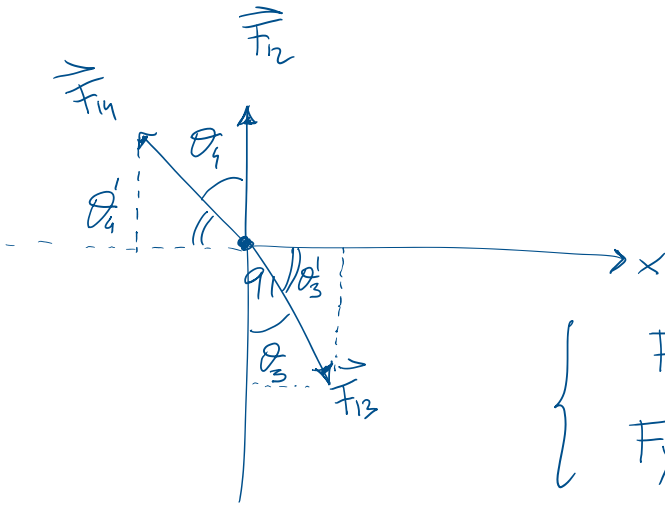


Lezione #13

24/4/2024

Continuamo esercizio precedente:



$$\begin{cases} \theta_4 = 26,5^\circ & \theta_4' = 63,5^\circ \\ \theta_3 = 45^\circ & \theta_3' = 45^\circ \end{cases}$$

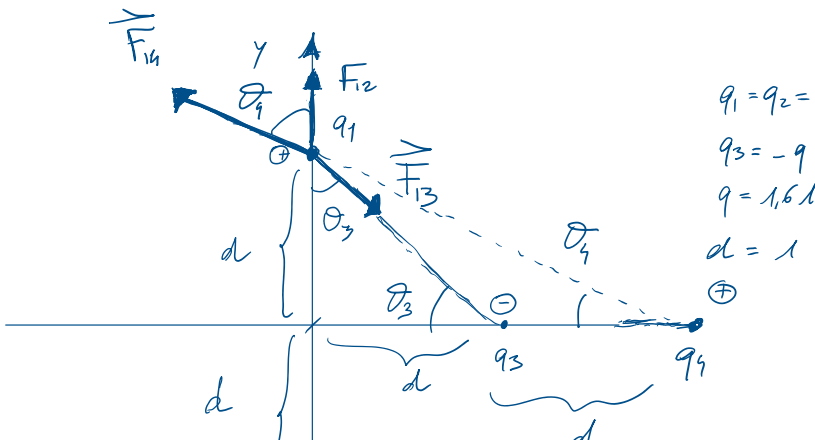
$$\begin{cases} F_x = F_{13} \cos \theta_3' - F_{14} \cos \theta_4' \\ F_y = F_{12} - F_{13} \sin \theta_3' + F_{14} \sin \theta_4' \end{cases}$$

$$F_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}^2} \cos \theta_3' - \frac{q_1 q_4}{r_{14}^2} \cos \theta_4' \right]$$

$$F_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} - \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{13}^2} \sin \theta_3' + \frac{q_1 q_4}{r_{14}^2} \sin \theta_4' \right]$$

Dal momento
 che $q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = q_4 = q$

Le distanze?

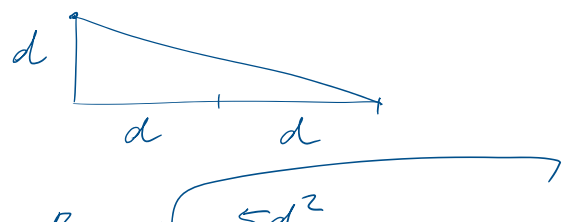


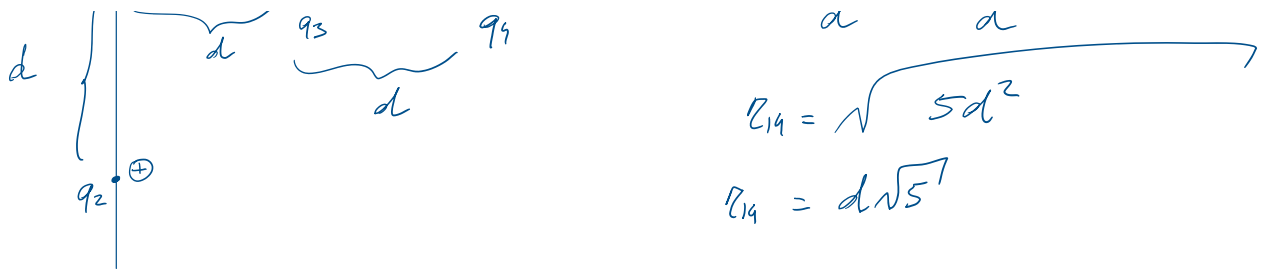
$q_1 = q_2 =$
 $q_3 = -q$
 $q = 1,61$
 $d = 1$

$$r_{12} = 2d$$

$$r_{13} = \sqrt{2}d$$

$$r_{14} = \sqrt{d^2 + (2d)^2}$$





$$F_x = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left[\frac{1}{2d^2} \cos\theta_3' - \frac{1}{5d^2} \cos\theta_4' \right]$$

$$F_y = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left[\frac{1}{4d^2} - \frac{1}{2d^2} \sin\theta_3' + \frac{1}{5d^2} \sin\theta_4' \right]$$

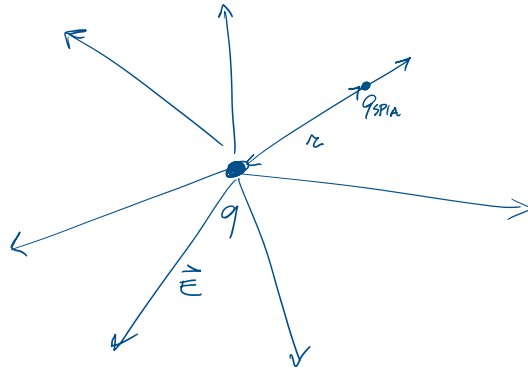
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2,3014 \cdot 10^{-24} [0,2643] = 6,0826 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N} \\ F_y = 2,3014 \cdot 10^{-24} [0,0754] = 1,7361 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N} \end{cases}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{res}| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 6,3255 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{res} \approx 6 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N}$$

CAMPO ELETTRICO

\vec{E}



$$F_c = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q q_{spm}}{r^2}$$

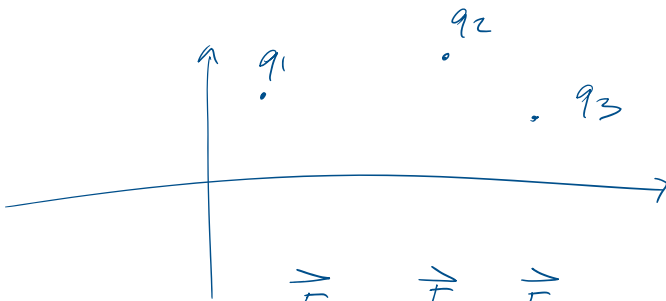
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_c}{q}$$

$$[E] = \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q q_{spm}}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{q_{spm}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

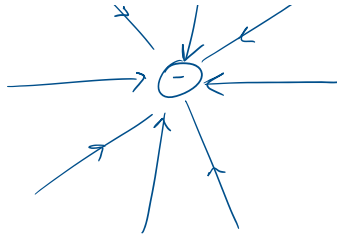
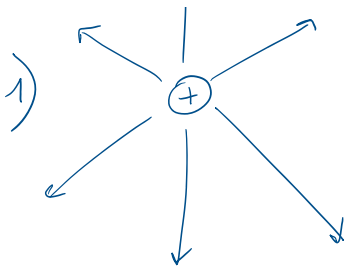
Campo elettrico generato da una carica puntiforme a distanza r



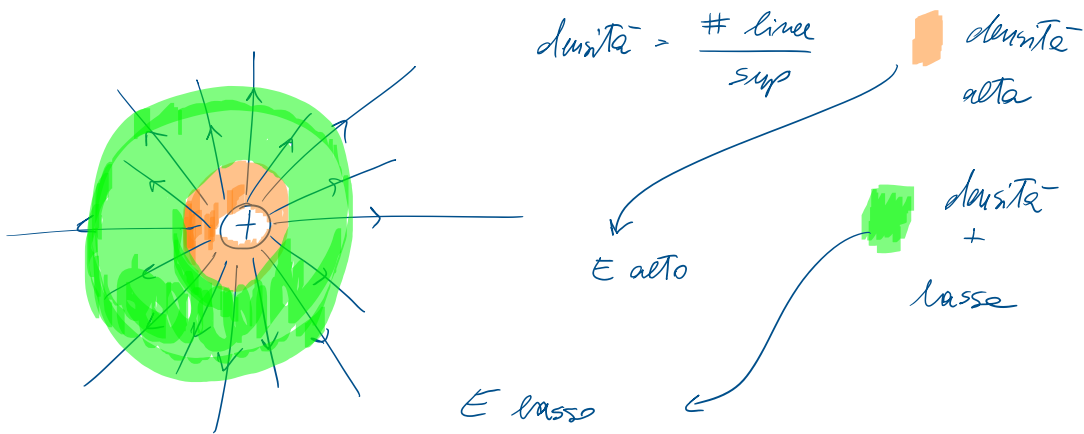
$$\vec{E}_{TOT} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \dots + \vec{E}_n$$

LINEE DI FORZA DEL CAMPO ELETTRICO

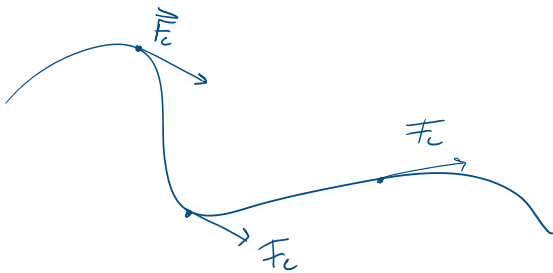




2) Densità delle linee di forza \propto (dirett. prop.)
all'int. del \vec{E}



3) La curvatura delle linee di forza è tale che la
tg in ogni pto rappresenta la direzione delle \vec{F}_c
in quel punto.



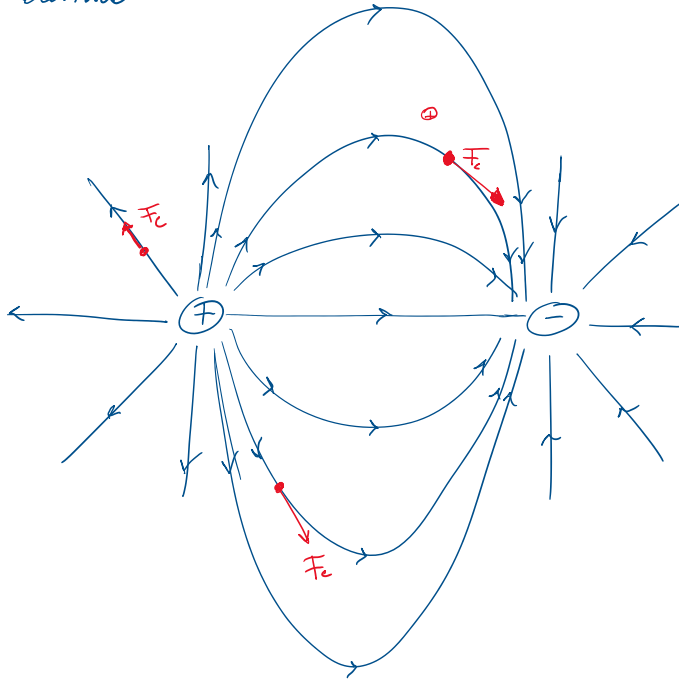
Alcuni esempi:

Dipolo elettrico

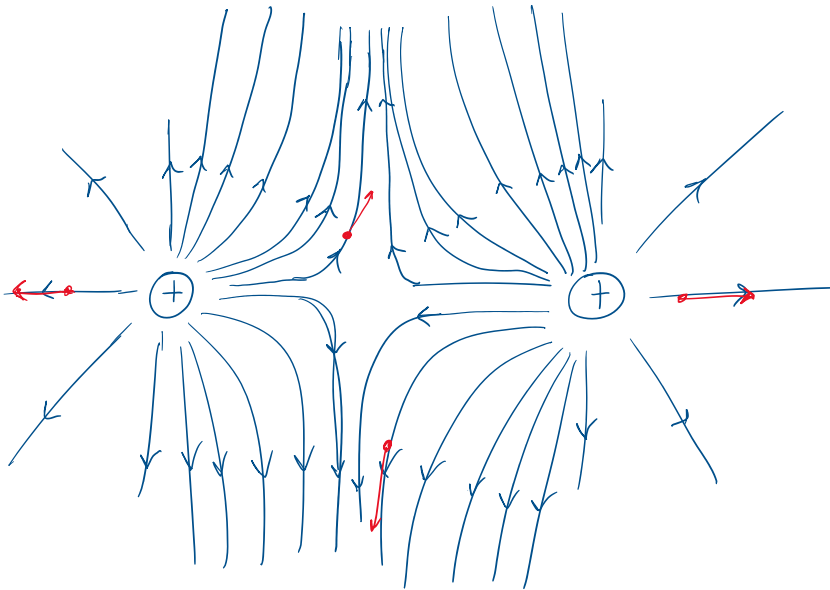


• carica spica

Spazio elettrico



• carica spica

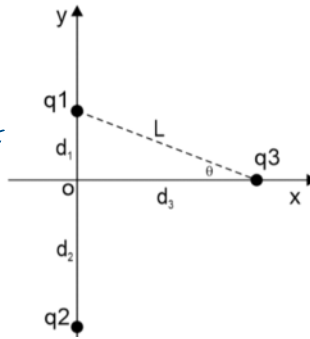


• carica spica

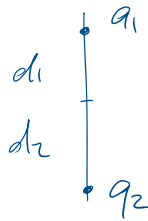
Esercizio:

Tre cariche puntiformi q_1 , q_2 e q_3 , sono tenute ferme nella configurazione riportata in figura. Le cariche valgono: $q_1 = q_2 = 3.20 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C e $q_3 = -2q_1$. Le cariche q_1 , q_2 e q_3 sono distanti d_1 , d_2 e d_3 dall'origine degli assi O. La lunghezza $L = 3$ cm, l'angolo $\theta = 30^\circ$ e $d_2 = 2.5$ cm. [Si ricorda che $1/(4\pi\epsilon_0) = 8.99 \cdot 10^9$ N m²/C²]. Calcolare:

1. La Forza di Coulomb esercitata dalla carica q_2 sulla carica q_1 .
2. Disegnare le linee di forza dei campi elettrici generati dalle 3 cariche.
3. Il modulo del campo elettrico totale generato da ~~cariche~~ ^{TUTTE LE CARICHE}



1) \vec{F}_{12}



$$r_{12} = d_1 + d_2$$



$$d_1 = L \sin \theta$$

$$d_1 = 0,03 \sin(30^\circ) = 0,015 \text{ m}$$

$$r_{12} = 0,015 + 0,025 = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} = 8,99 \cdot 10^9 \frac{(3,2 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{(4 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}$$

$$= 8,99 \cdot 10^9 \frac{10^{-38} (3,2)^2}{16 \cdot 10^{-4}} \cdot 10^{-25}$$

$$= 8,99 \cdot (3,2)^2 \frac{1}{16} \cdot 10^{-25} = 5,7536 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{12} = 6 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ N}$$

