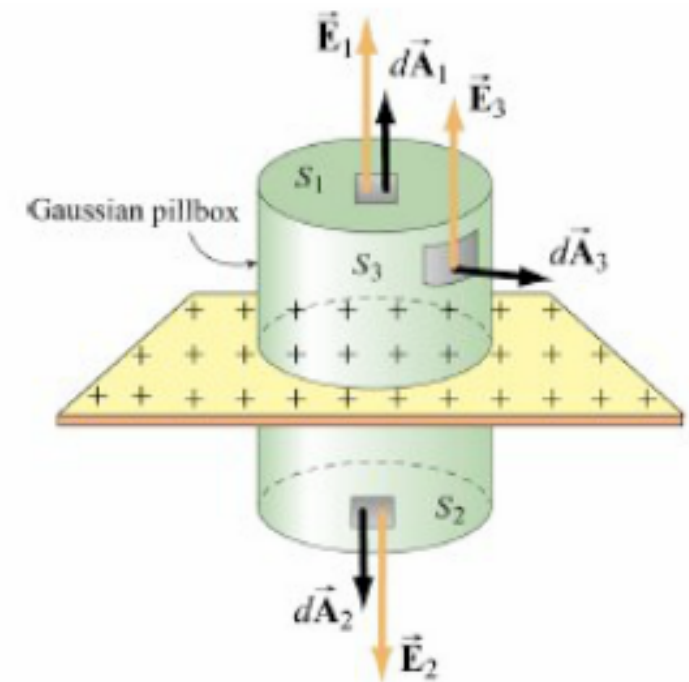
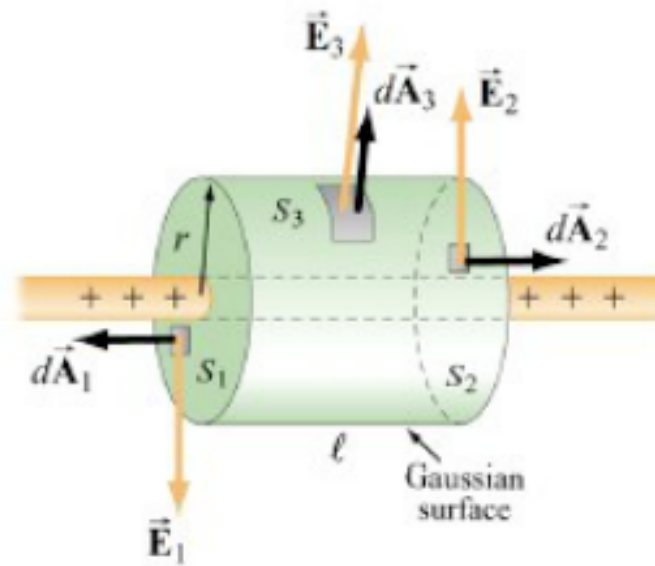
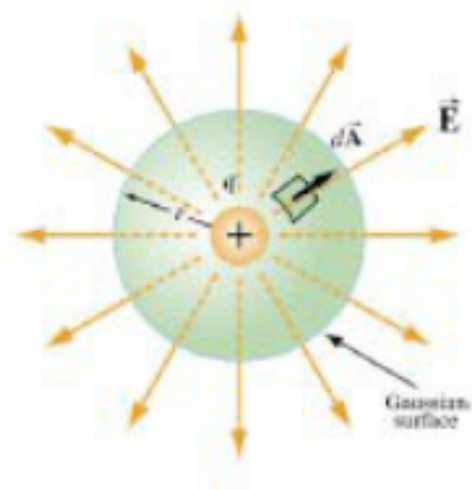


Clase 15

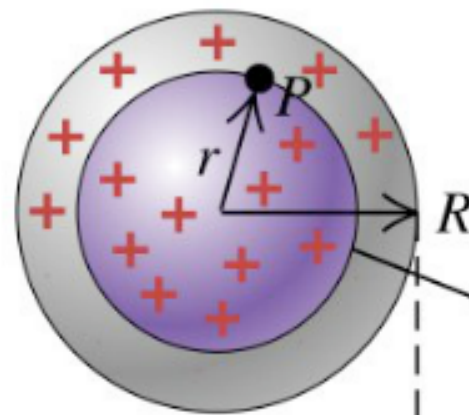
14/03/2013

Lecturas 24.1 - 24.8

HEMOS VISTO QUE

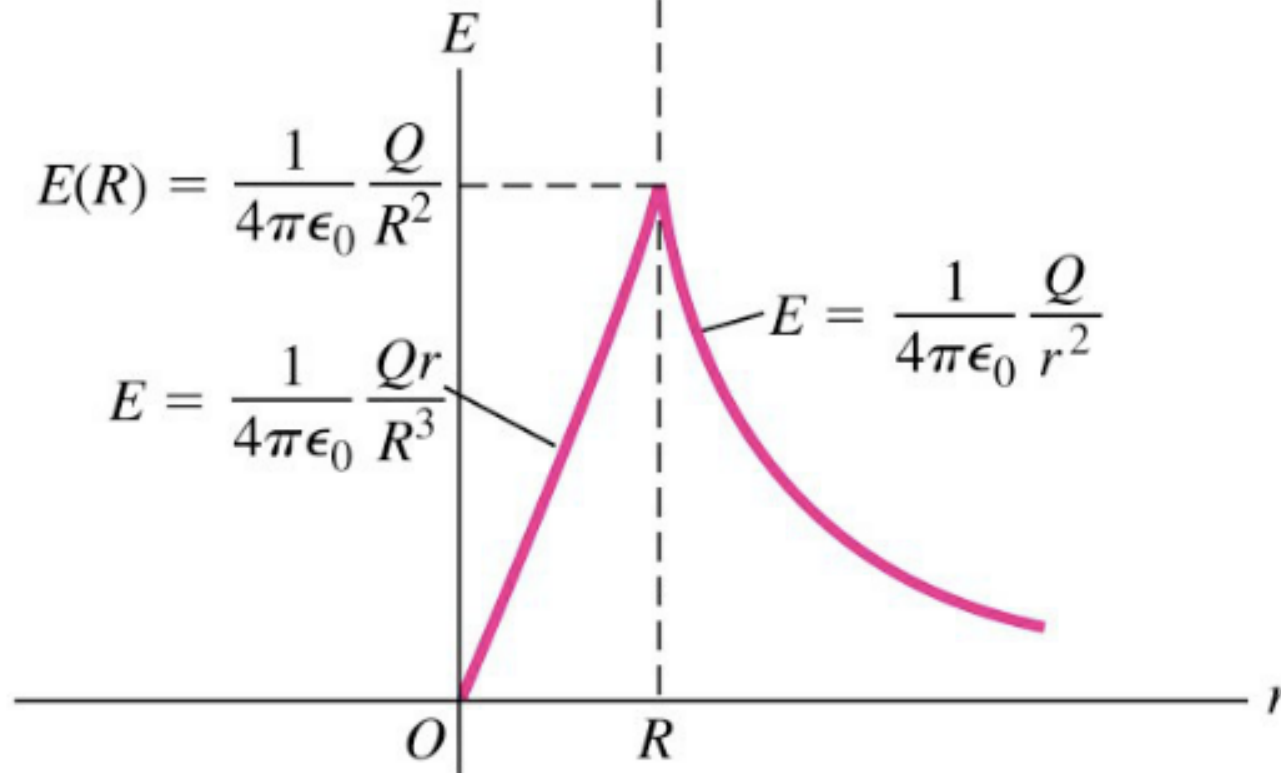


$$E = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} r$$



$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \text{ C/m}^3$$

Gaussian surface



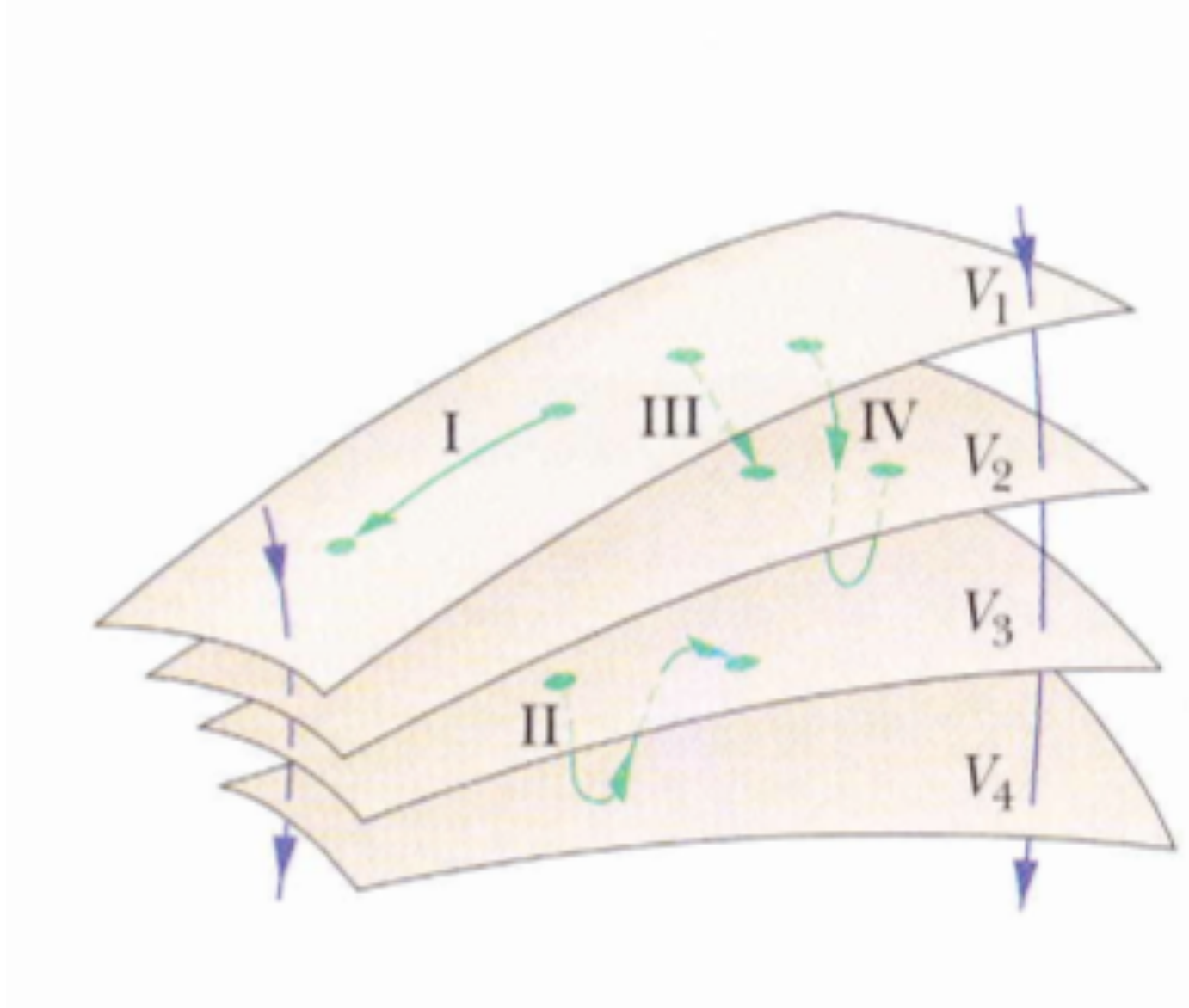


Energía del Potencial Eléctrico

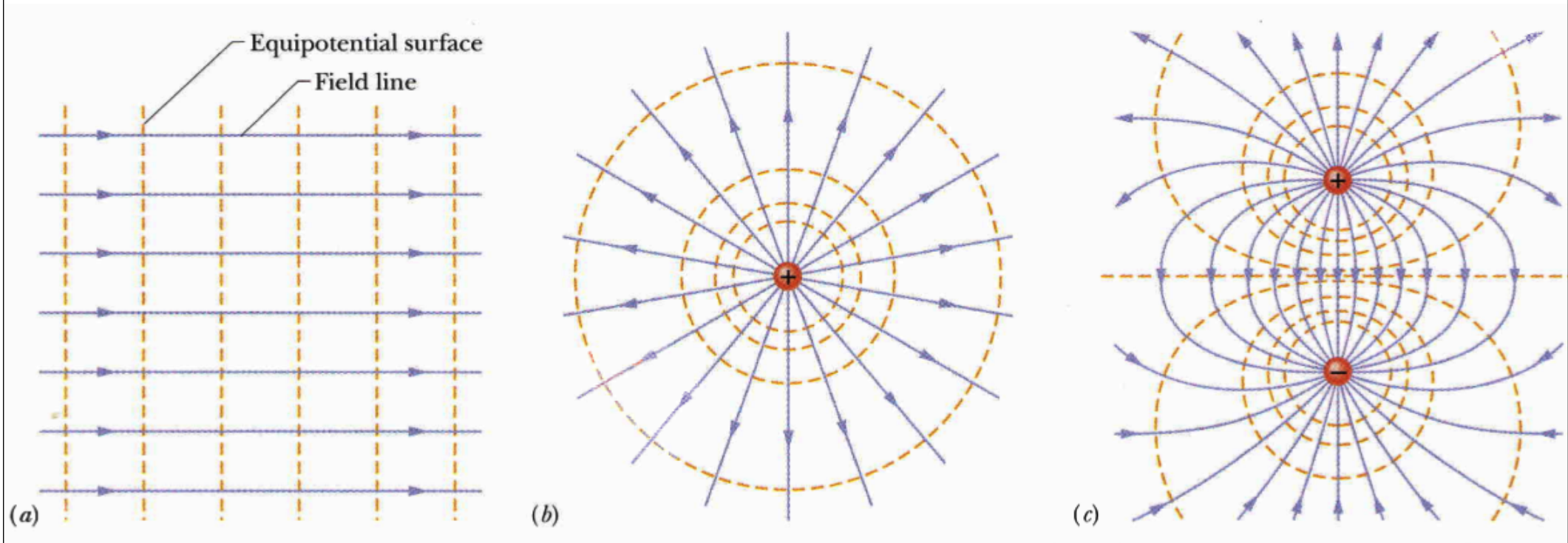
y

Potencial Eléctrico

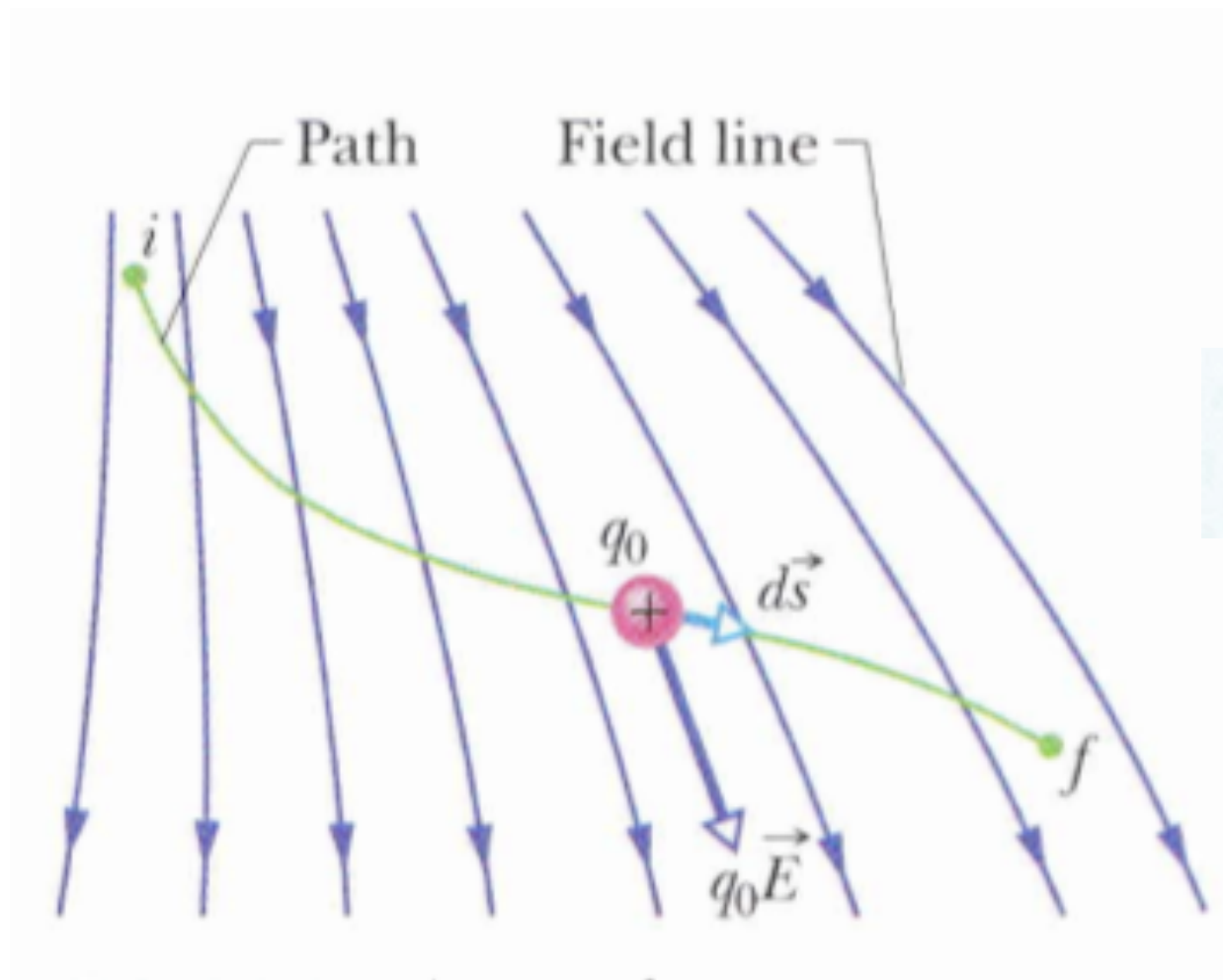
Superficies equipotenciales



Superficies equipotenciales

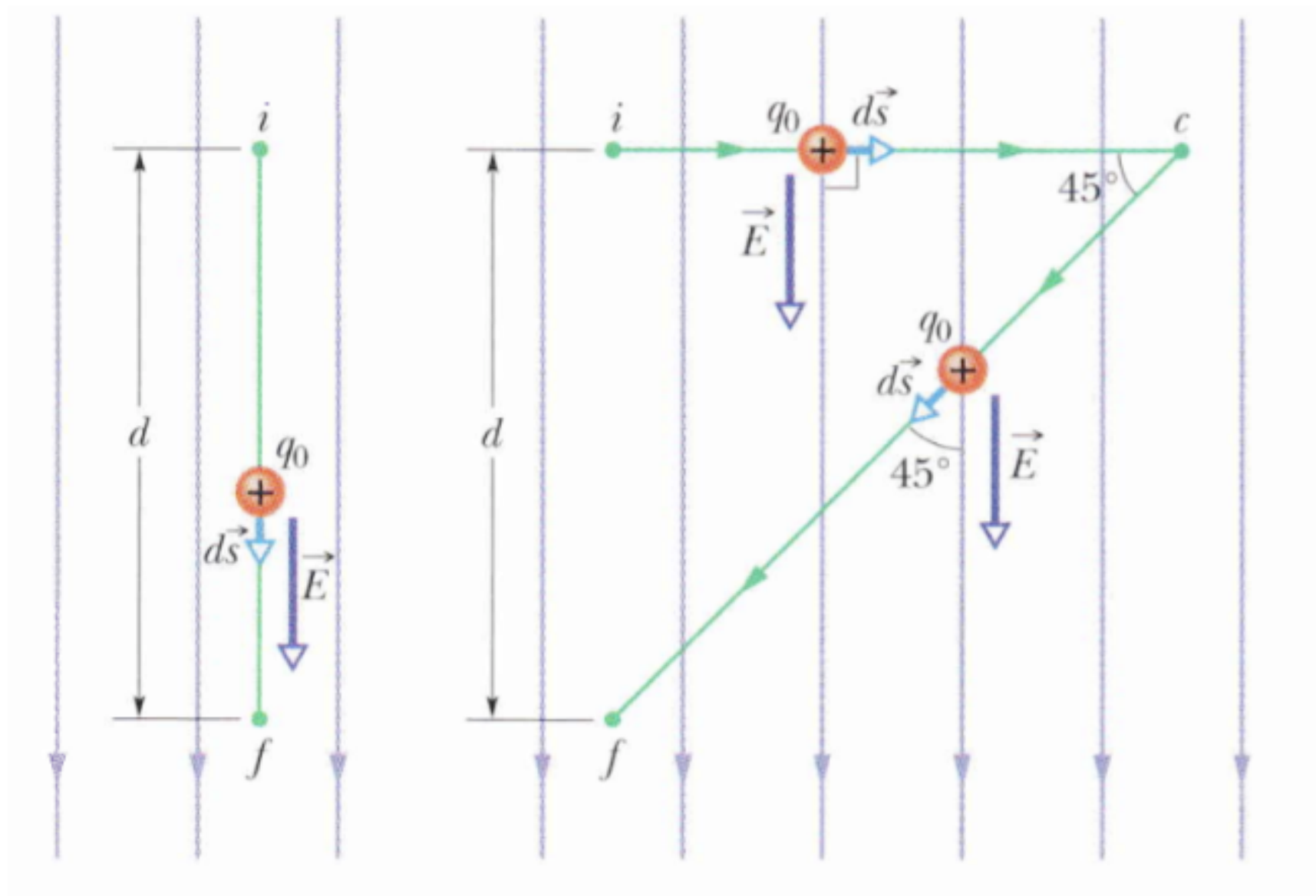


Cálculo del potencial a partir del campo

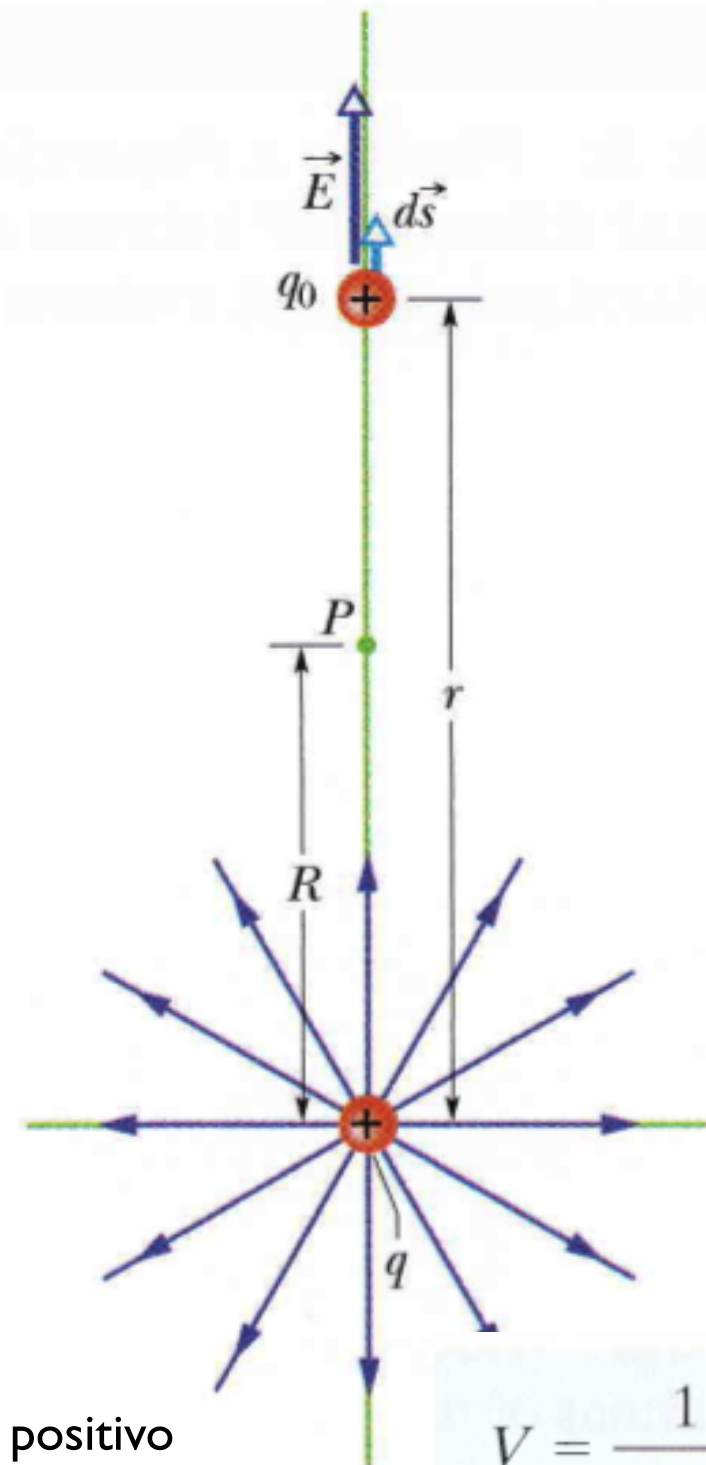
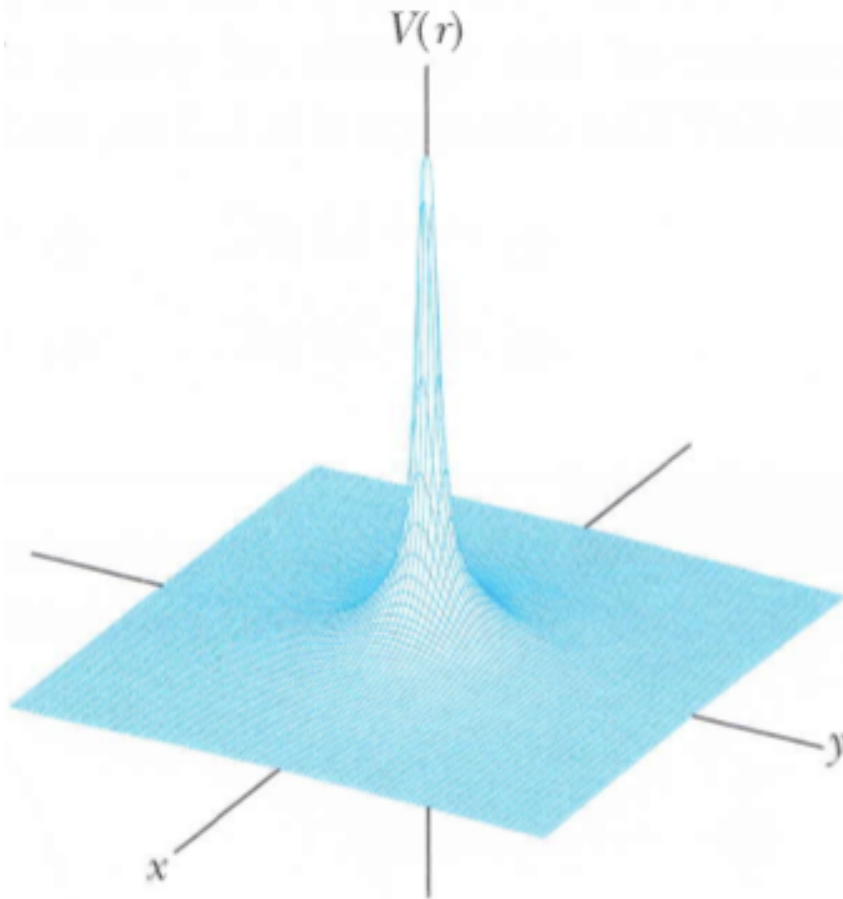


$$V = - \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s},$$

Ejercicio



Potencial debido a una carga puntual

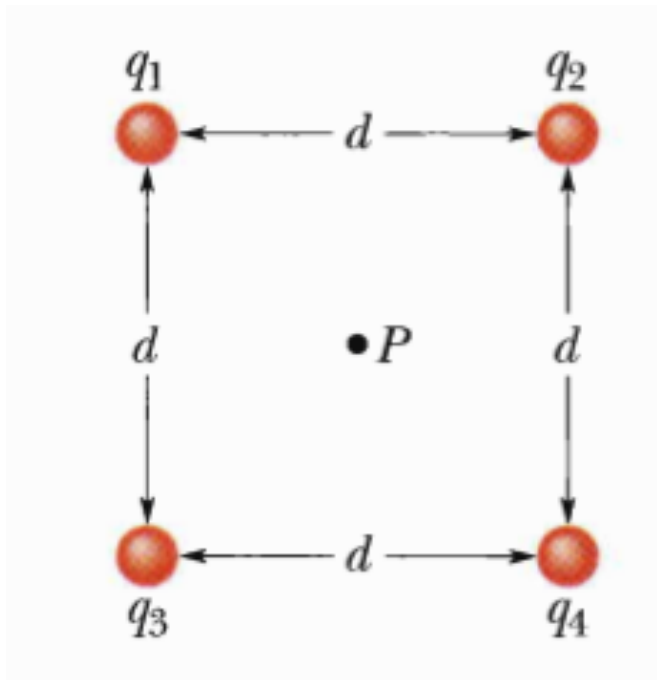


Una partícula cargada + produce un potencial eléctrico positivo
y cargada - un potencial eléctrico negativo

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

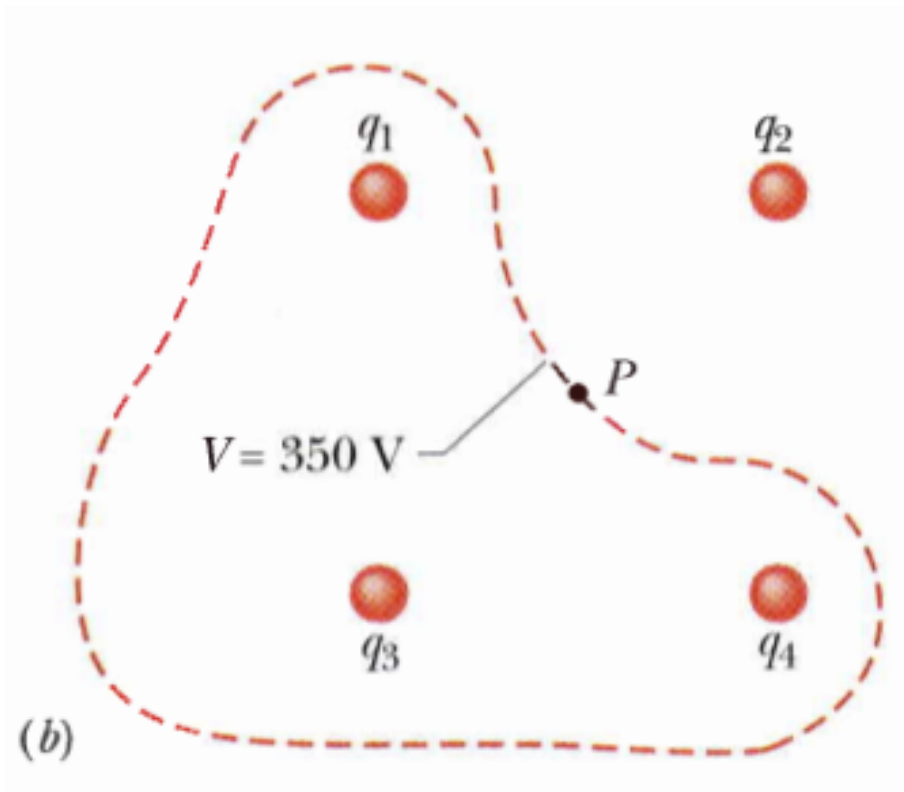
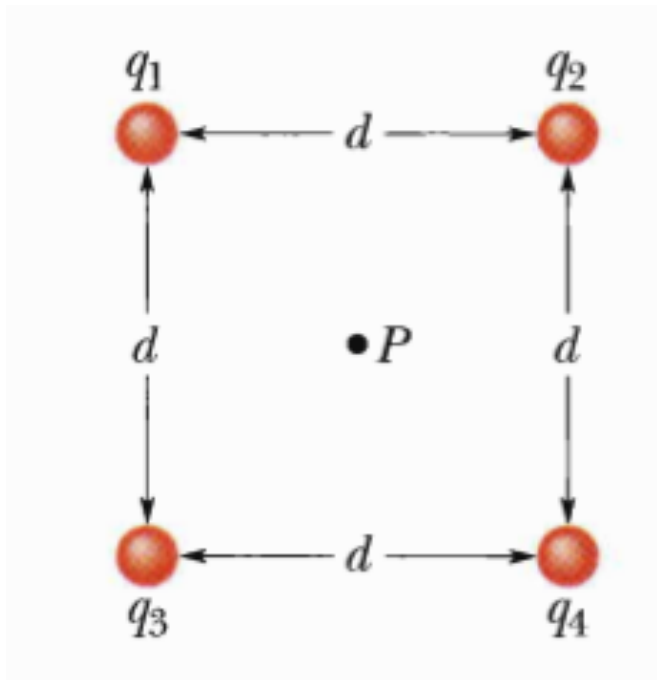
Potencial debido a cargas puntuales

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$

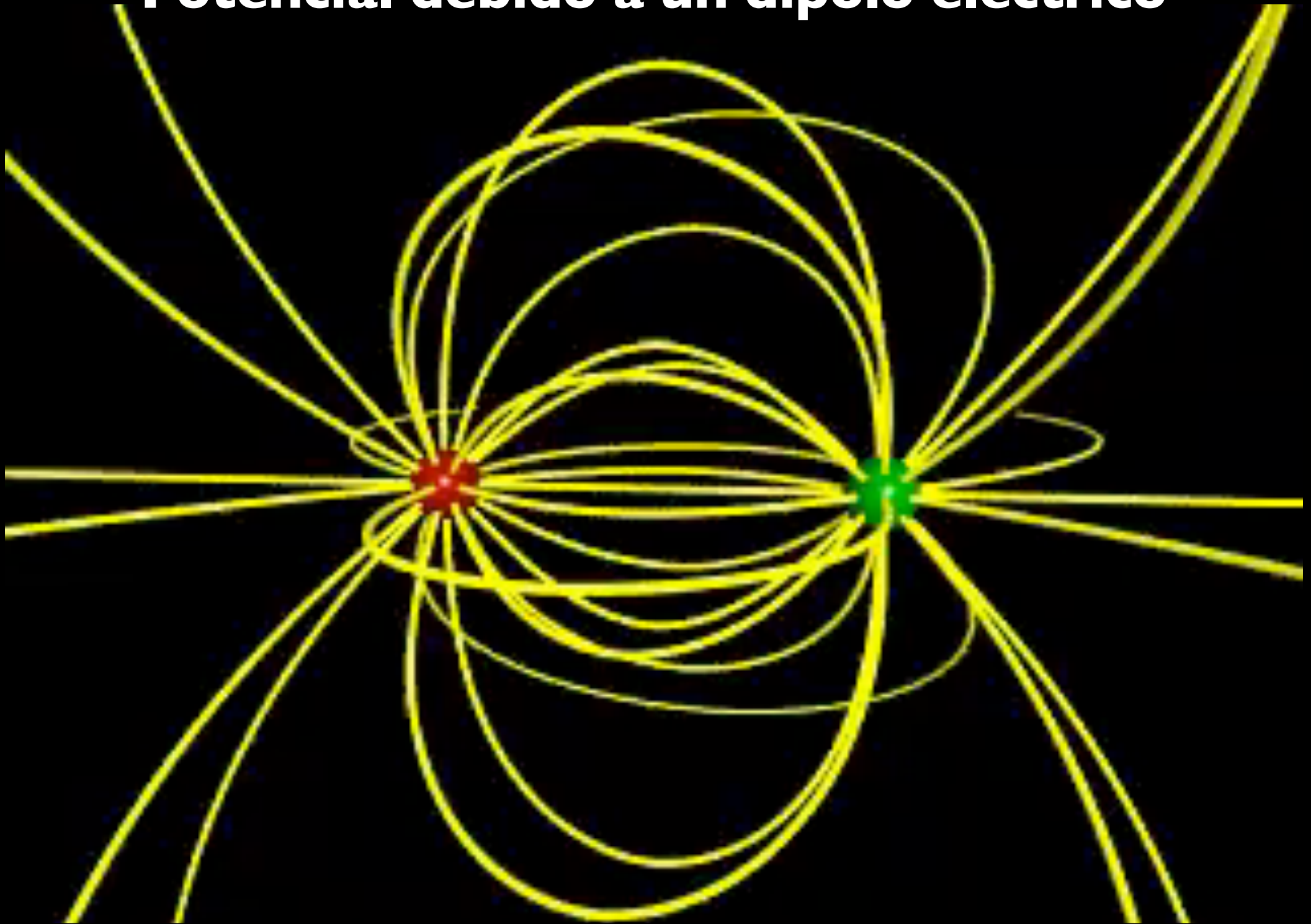


Potencial debido a cargas puntuales

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{r_i}$$



Potencial debido a un dipolo eléctrico



Potencial debido a un dipolo eléctrico

