

## 0. RECUERDA

|                                              |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intensidad:<br>$I = \frac{Q}{t} \text{ (A)}$ | Prefijos:<br>$n \text{ (nano)} = 10^{-9}$ $\mu \text{ (micro)} = 10^{-6}$ $p \text{ (pico)} = 10^{-12}$ | Densidad de carga:<br>$\vartheta_r = \frac{Q_T}{R} \text{ (C/m)}$ $\vartheta_s = \frac{Q_T}{S} \text{ (C/m}^2\text{)}$ $\vartheta_v = \frac{Q_T}{V} \text{ (C/m}^3\text{)}$ |
| Carga:<br>$Q = N \cdot q_e \text{ (C)}$      |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                             |

## 1. LEY DE COULOMB

|                                                                           |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\vec{F} = K \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot \vec{u}_r \text{ (N)}$ | $K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_r}$ | $K_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ (N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2\text{)}$ |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## 2. INTENSIDAD DEL CAMPO ELÉCTRICO

a) Sistema de cargas puntuales:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q} = \frac{K \cdot q}{r^2} \cdot \vec{u}_r \text{ (N/C)}$$

b) Sistema de distribución de carga continua. Teorema de Gauss:

$$\text{Flujo: } \phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int E \cdot dS \cdot \cos \alpha = E \cdot \int dS = K \frac{q}{r^2} \cdot S_{\text{sfera}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{\text{interna}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$\cos \alpha = 1$  porque consideramos que el vector superficie ( $d\vec{S}$ ) es perpendicular a las líneas de campo.

## 3. CONSIDERACIONES ENERGÉTICAS

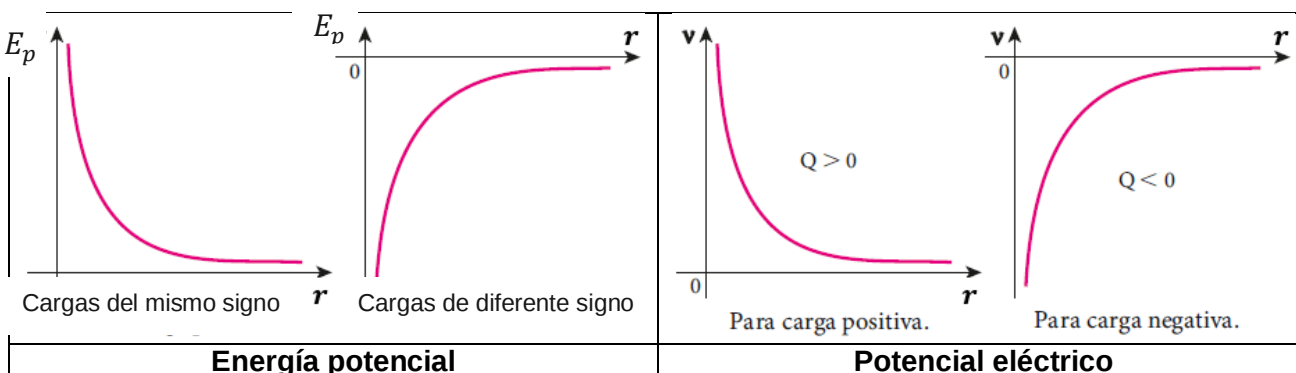
La fuerza eléctrica es conservativa  $\rightarrow W_{nc} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta E_m = 0$

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                       |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| $W = -\Delta E_p$ | $W = \int_A^\infty \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^\infty K \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2} \cdot d\vec{r} = \left[ -K \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r} \right]_A^\infty = K \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_A}$ | $E_p = K \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_A} \text{ (J)}$ |
|                   | $-\Delta E_p = E_{pA} - E_{p\infty} = E_p$                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                       |

## 4. POTENCIAL ELÉCTRICO

$$V = \frac{E_p}{q} \text{ (V)}$$

$$\Delta V = V_B - V_A = \frac{E_{pB}}{q} - \frac{E_{pA}}{q} = -\frac{1}{q} \cdot (E_{pA} - E_{pB}) = -\frac{1}{q} W_A^B \Rightarrow W_A^B = -q\Delta V$$



## 5. CIRCULACIÓN DEL CAMPO

$$C = -\frac{\Delta E_p}{q} - \Delta V$$

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{R}; \frac{W}{q} = \int \frac{\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{R}}{q}; -\frac{\Delta E_p}{q} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{R}; \boxed{C = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{R} = 0}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} W = -q \cdot \Delta V \\ W = F \cdot \Delta x = E \cdot q \cdot \Delta x \end{array} \right\} = -q \cdot \Delta V = E \cdot q \cdot \Delta x; \boxed{E = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}}$$