

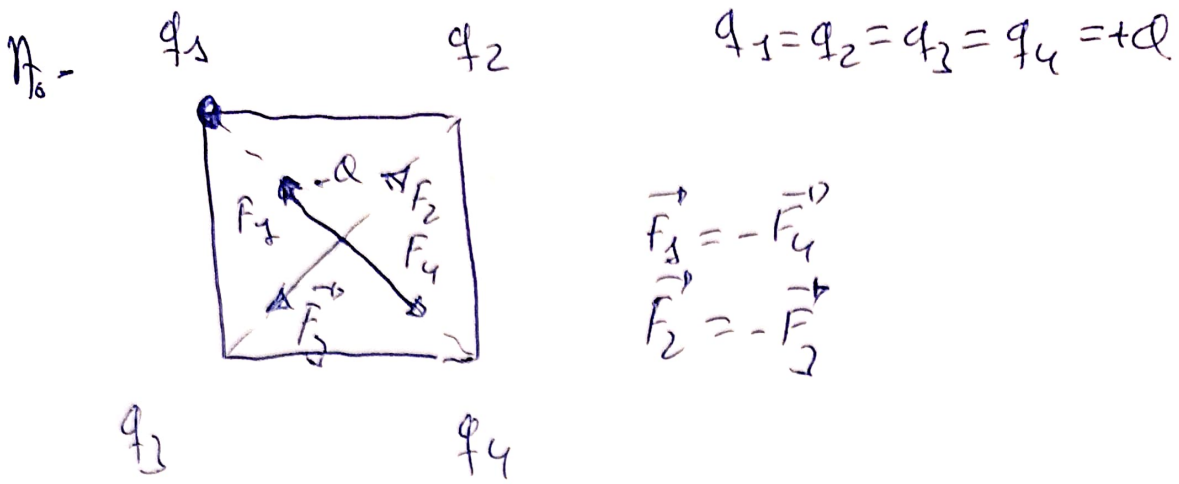
A.- Colócanse catro cargas puntuais $+Q$ nos vértices dun cadrado e outra carga $-Q$ no centro. A forza atractiva que sente a carga $-Q$ é: a) catro veces maior cá que sentiría se só houbese unha carga $+Q$ nun dos vértices do cadrado; b) nula; c) dúas veces maior cá que sentiría se só houbese unha carga $+Q$ nun dos vértices do cadrado. (2023)

B.- Nunha rexión do espazo na que hai un campo eléctrico de intensidade $\vec{E} = 6 \cdot 10^3 \vec{i} \text{ N} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$ colga, dun fío de 20 cm de lonxitude, unha esfera metálica que posúe unha carga eléctrica de $8 \mu\text{C}$ e ten unha masa de 4 g. Calcule: a) o ángulo que forma o fío coa vertical; b) a velocidade da esfera cando pasa pola vertical ao desaparecer o campo eléctrico. DATO: $\vec{g} = -9,8 \vec{j} \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$ (2021)

C.- Explique que se pode dicir de catro cargas iguais situadas nos vértices dun cadrado que son abandonadas libremente nesa posición: a) están en equilibrio estable; b) móvense cara ao centro do cadrado; c) sepáranse cada vez máis rápido. (2022)

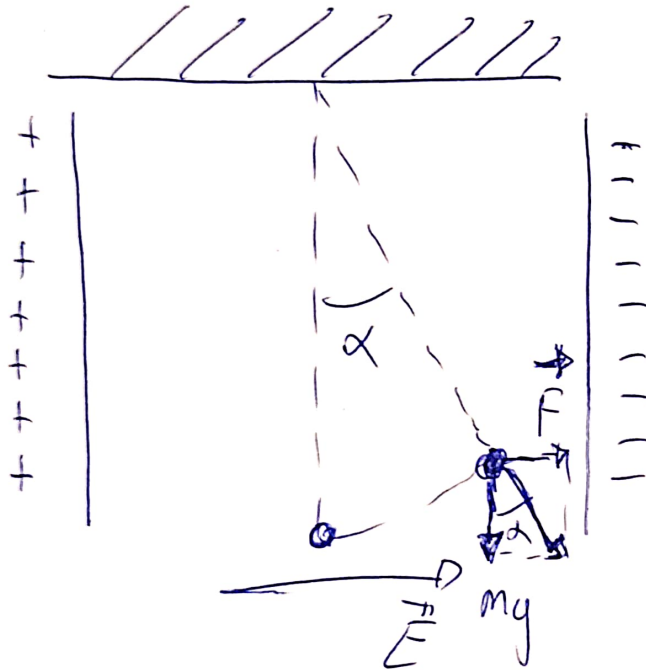
D.- Unha carga eléctrica positiva encóntrase baixo a acción dun campo eléctrico uniforme. A súa enerxía potencial aumenta se a carga se despraza: a) na mesma dirección e sentido que o campo eléctrico; b) na mesma dirección e sentido oposto ao campo eléctrico; c) perpendicularmente ao campo eléctrico. (2021)

E.- Dúas cargas eléctricas positivas de 3 nC cada unha están fixas nas posicións $(2,0)$ e $(-2,0)$ e unha carga negativa de -6 nC está fixa na posición $(0,-1)$. a) Calcule o vector campo eléctrico no punto $(0,1)$. b) Colócase outra carga positiva de $1 \mu\text{C}$ no punto $(0,1)$, inicialmente en repouso e de xeito que é libre de moverse. Razoe se chegará ata a orixe de coordenadas e, en caso afirmativo, calcule a enerxía cinética que terá nese punto. As posicións están en metros. DATO: $K = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{C}^{-2}$.



6/ Nalo

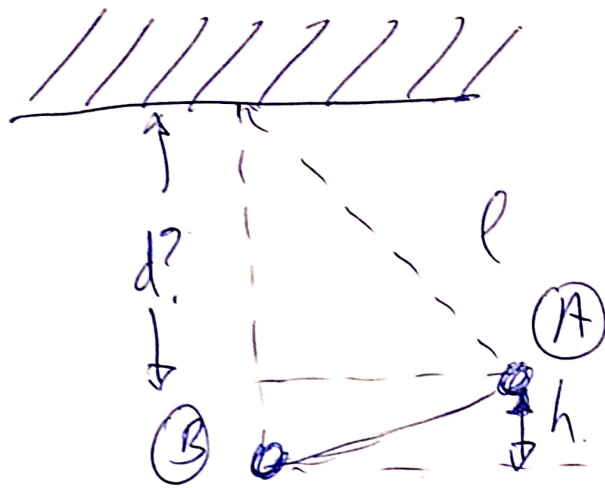
3. -



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{|\vec{F}|}{|m\vec{g}|} \quad ; \quad |\vec{F}| = q \cdot \vec{E} = 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^3 \frac{N}{C} = 48 \cdot 10^{-3} N$$

$$|m\vec{g}| = m|\vec{g}| = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} kg \cdot 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2} = 40 \cdot 10^{-3} N$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{48 \cdot 10^{-3} N}{40 \cdot 10^{-3} N} = 1.2 \quad ; \quad \alpha = 50.5^\circ$$



$$l = 0.2 \text{ m.}$$

$$h = l - d.$$

$$d = l \cos \alpha \Rightarrow d = 0.2 \text{ m.} \cos 50.19^\circ = 0.13 \text{ m.}$$

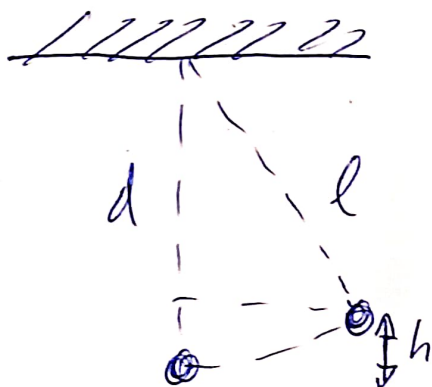
$$\text{Energia A} = \text{Energia B.}$$

$$mgh_A = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$$h_A = l - d = 0.2 - 0.13 \text{ m} = 0.07 \text{ m.}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 0.07 \text{ m}} = 1.18 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

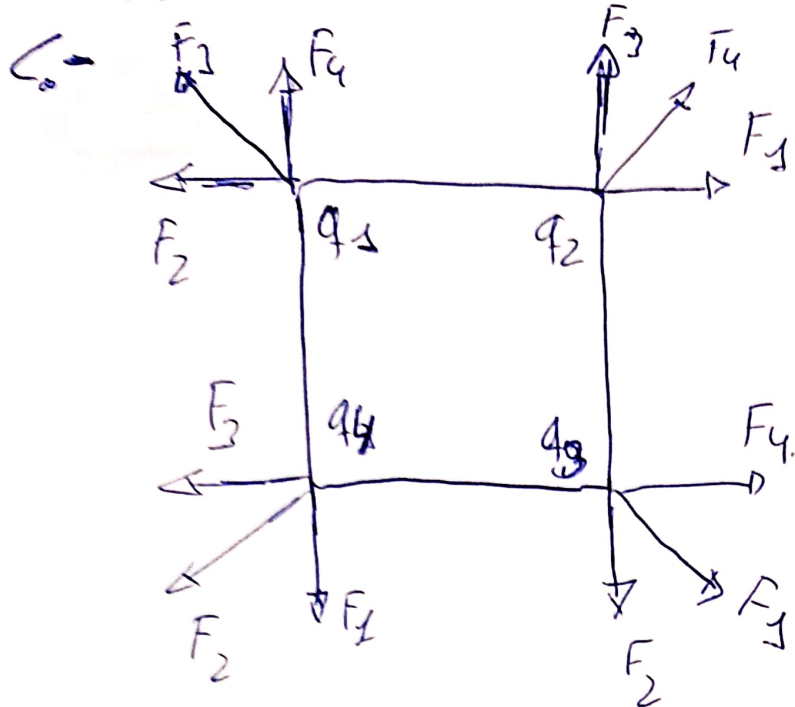
Temos outra forma mais compacta de conseguir a expressão da altura



$$h = l - d$$

$$h = l - l \cos \alpha$$

$$h = l(1 - \cos \alpha)$$



Hai unha forza resultante, polo tanto hai unha aceleración, se hai aceleración hai aumento da velocidade. Aínda que a ~~aceleración~~ vai diminuíndo

2.-

$$\Delta E_p = -W$$

$$\Delta E_p = q \Delta V$$

$$\Delta V = - \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

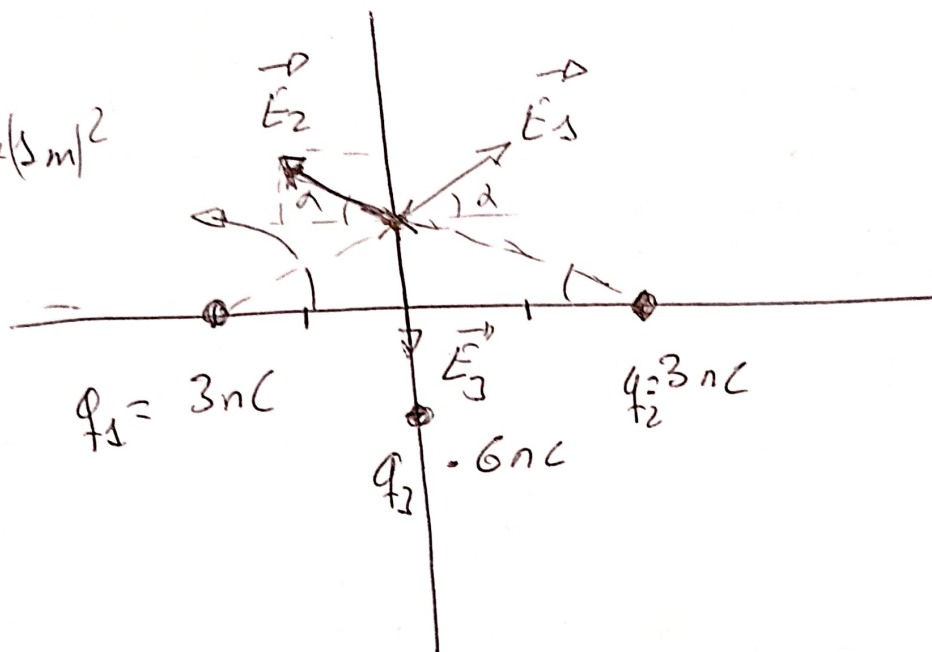
$$\Delta E_p = - q \vec{E} d\vec{r}$$

a resposta é a b

$E_0 -$

$$d^2 = (2m)^2 + (3m)^2$$

$$d^2 = 5m^2$$



$$|\vec{E}_1| = |\vec{E}_2| = 9 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-9} C}{5m^2} = 5.4 N/C$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} ; \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} ; \sin \alpha = 0.45 ; \cos \alpha = 0.89$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{(E_2)_y}{|\vec{E}_2|} ; \cos \alpha = \frac{(E_2)_x}{|\vec{E}_2|}$$

$$(E_2)_y = 0.45 \cdot 5.4 N/C = 2.43 N/C$$

$$(E_2)_x = 0.89 \cdot 5.4 N/C = 4.81 N/C$$

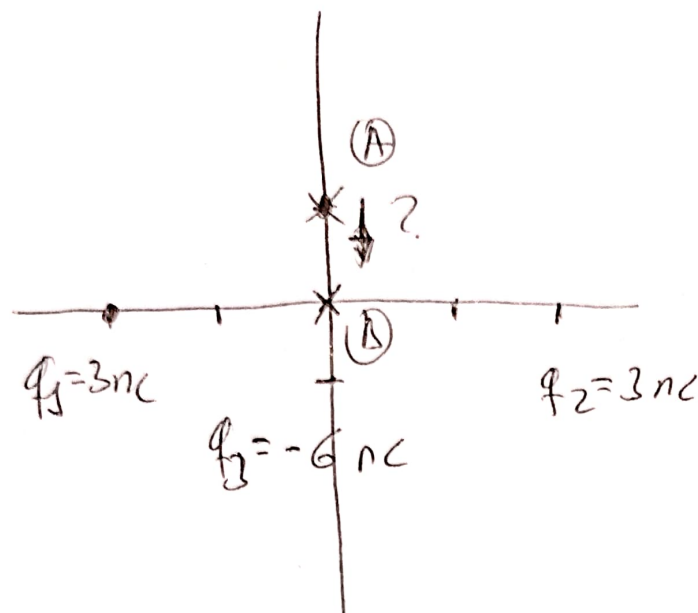
$$\vec{E}_2 = -4.81 \vec{i} + 2.43 \vec{j} (N/C)$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = 4.81 \vec{i} + 2.43 \vec{j} (N/C)$$

$$|\vec{E}_3| = 9 \cdot 10^4 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-9} C}{(2m)^2} = 13.6 N/C$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = -13.6 \vec{j} N/C$$

$$E_{TOTAL} = -8.74 \vec{j} N/C$$



$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \left(\frac{q_1}{d_1} + \frac{q_2}{d_2} + \frac{q_3}{d_3} \right)$$

$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \left(\frac{2 \times 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{\sqrt{5} \text{m}} + \frac{(-6 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C})}{2 \text{m}} \right) = -2'85 \text{ V}$$

$$V_B = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \left(\frac{2 \times 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{2} + \frac{-6 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{1 \text{m}} \right)$$

$$V_B = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} (-3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}) = -27 \text{ V}$$

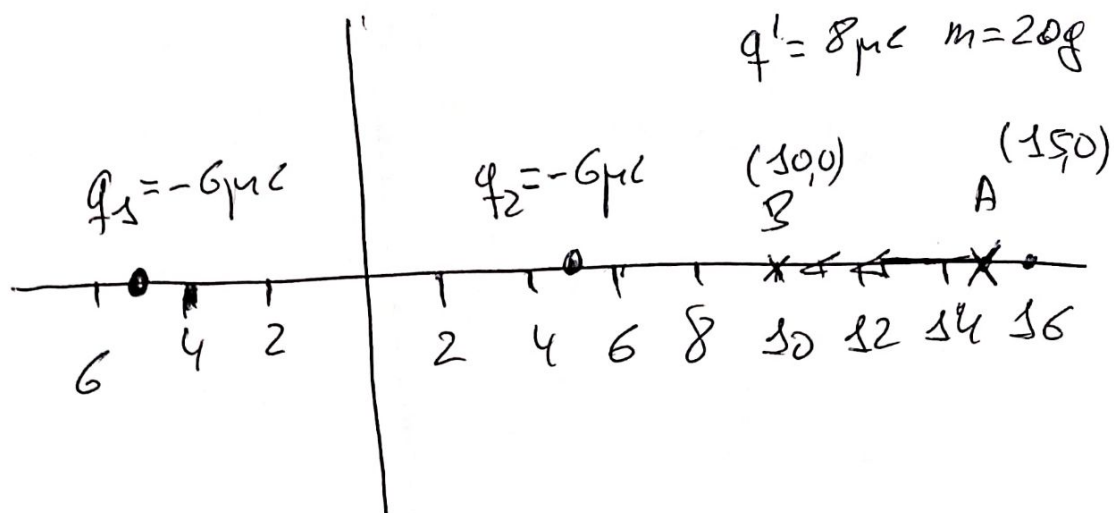
Energia A = Energia B

$$(E_P)_A = (E_P)_B + (E_C)_B$$

$$(E_C)_B = (E_P)_A - (E_P)_B = q (V_A - V_B) = 1 \cdot 10^{-6} [-2'85 \text{ V} - (-27 \text{ V})] = 2'42 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

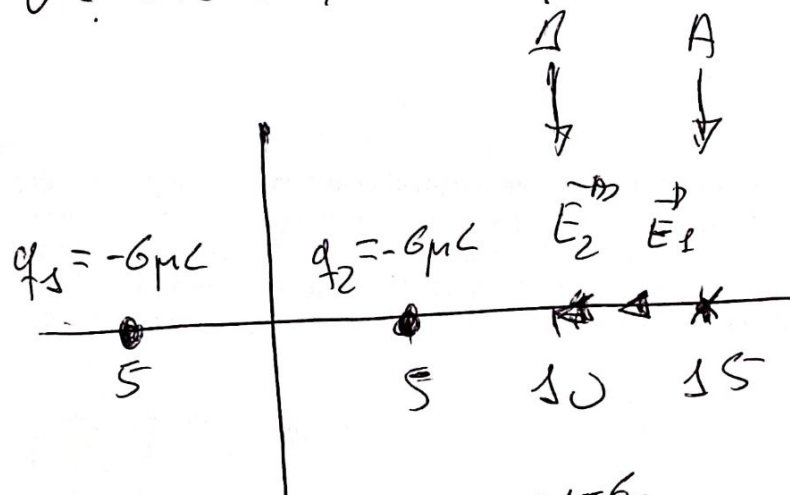
$$= 1 \cdot 10^{-6} [-2'85 \text{ V} - (-27 \text{ V})] = 2'42 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

1.-



a) $\vec{E}$ en. $(15,0)$

b) V ? en $(10,0)$ de q' abandonado no punto A



$$|\vec{E}_1| = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-6} C}{(20m)^2} = 135 N/C$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = -135 \hat{i} N/C$$

$$|\vec{E}_2| = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-6} C}{(10m)^2} = 540 N/C$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = -540 \hat{i} N/C$$

$$\vec{E}_T = -575 \hat{i} N/C$$

6)

$$V_A = (V_s)_A + (V_2)_A$$

$$V_A = K \frac{q_1}{20m} + K \frac{q_2}{10m} ; q_1 = q_2$$

$$V_A = K q \left(\frac{1}{20m} + \frac{1}{10m} \right)$$

$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C} \cdot (-6 \cdot 10^{-6} C) \left(\frac{1}{20m} + \frac{1}{10m} \right)$$

$$V_A = -8.100 \text{ J/C} // V_{(15,0)} = -8.100 \text{ J/C}$$

$$V_1 = (V_1)_1 + (V_2)_1$$

$$V_1 = K \left(\frac{q_1}{15m} + \frac{q_2}{5m} \right)$$

$$V_1 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} (-6 \cdot 10^{-6} C) \left(\frac{1}{15m} + \frac{1}{5m} \right)$$

$$V_1 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} (-6 \cdot 10^{-6} C) \frac{4}{15} m^{-1}$$

$$V_1 = -24.400 \text{ J/C} ; V_1$$

$$\text{Energia A} = \text{Energia 1}$$

$$\text{Energia en (15,0)} = \text{Energia (10,0)}$$

$$(E_p)_{(15,0)} = (E_p)_{(10,0)} + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$V^2 = \frac{2}{m} \phi' (V_{15,0} - V_{10,0})$$

$$V^2 = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{Kg}} (8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{C}) \left[(-8.500 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}}) - (-14.400 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}}) \right]$$

$$V^2 = 5'04 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

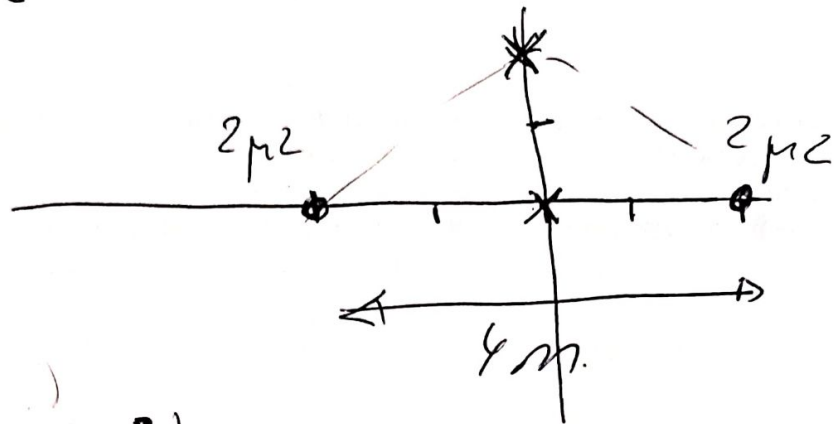
$$V = 2'24 \text{ m/s}$$

Unidades

$$\frac{1}{\text{Kg}} \frac{\text{J}}{\cancel{\text{C}}} \cancel{\text{C}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{Kg}} = \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{Kg}} = \frac{\cancel{\text{Kg}} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot \text{m}}{\cancel{\text{Kg}}} = \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

2.-

$$|q| = 2 \mu C$$

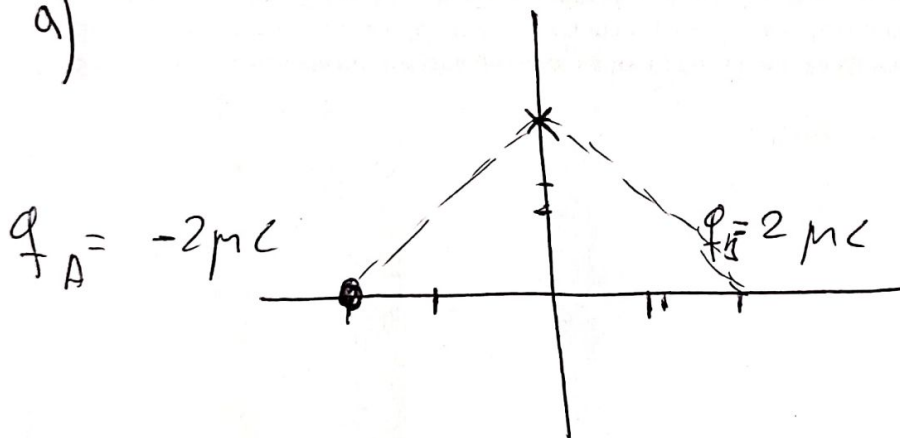


a) $V?$ en $(2, 2) m$.

b) $a?$ probón ; $a = \frac{F}{m}$

No sabemos el signo, pero si sabemos que se repelen o atraen.

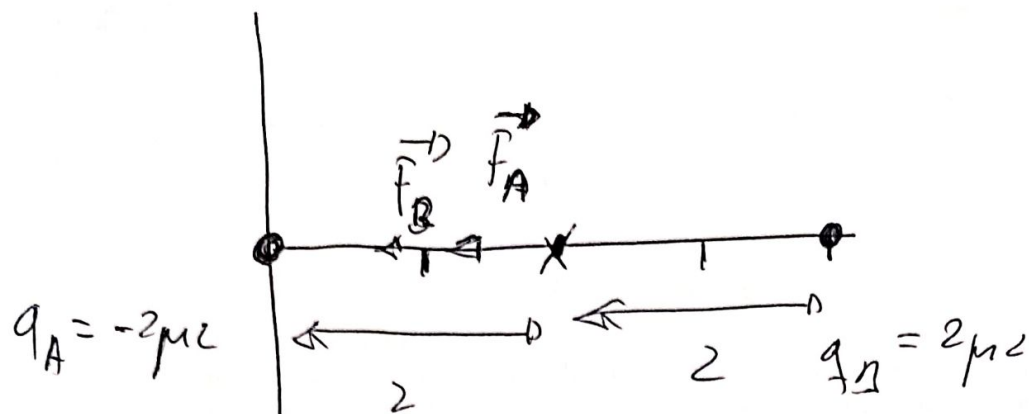
a)



$$V = k \frac{q}{d} \quad d_A = d_B ; |q_A| = |q_B|$$

pero de signo contrario los cuerpos

$$V = 0$$

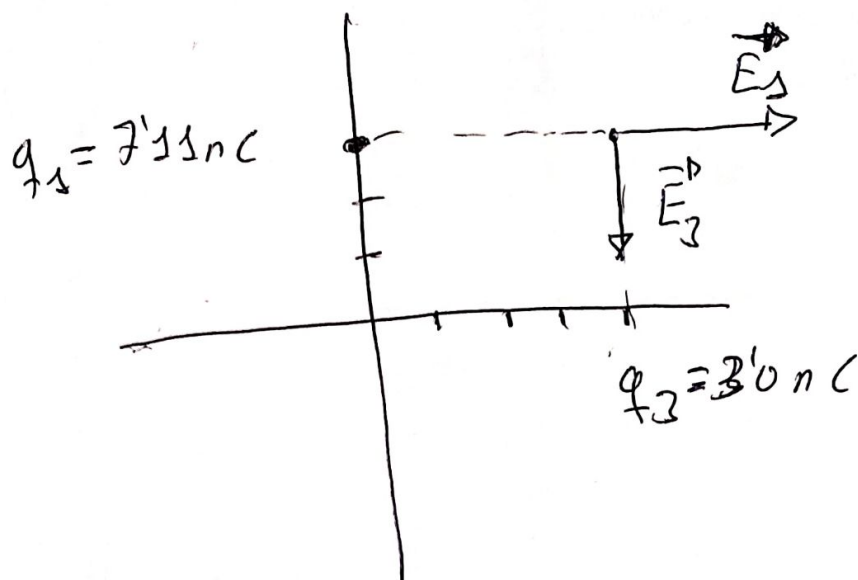


$$|\vec{F}_A| = |\vec{F}_B| = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{C} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{C}}{4 \text{m}^2}$$

$$|\vec{F}_A| = |\vec{F}_B| = 7.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{N}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \frac{|\vec{F}|}{m} = \frac{7.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{N}}{5.67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{kg}} = 4.31 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

3.-



a) $\vec{E}(4, 3)$ b) $V(4, 3)$; c) срға. $V = 0$

$$a) |\vec{E}_1| = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \frac{7.11 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(4 \text{m})^2} = 4 \text{ N/C}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = +4 \vec{i} \text{ N/C}$$

$$|\vec{E}_2| = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(3 \text{m})^2} = 3 \text{ N/C}$$

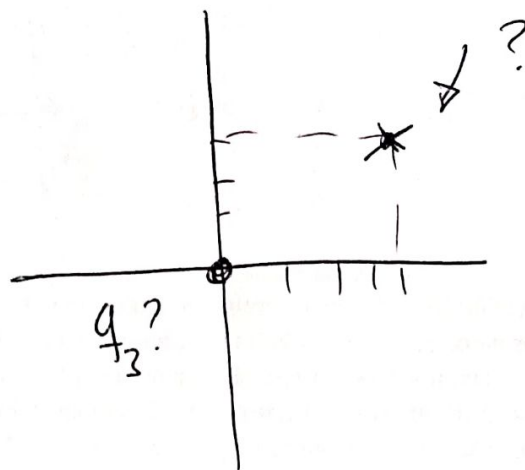
$$(\vec{E})_{(4,3)} = 4 \vec{i} - 3 \vec{j} \text{ (N/C)}$$

$$b) V_{(4,3)} = V_1 + V_2 = k \frac{q_1}{r_1} + k \frac{q_2}{r_2}$$

$$V_{(4,3)} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \left(\frac{7.11 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{4 \text{m}} + \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{C}}{3 \text{m}} \right)$$

$$V_{(4,3)} = 25 \text{ V.}$$

c) $\vec{F}$



$$V(q_3) = 25 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{q_3} = -25 \text{ V no punto } q_3$$

$$V_{q_3} = -25 \text{ V} \Rightarrow q_3 = - , d_3^2 = 4^2 \text{ m}^2 + 3^2 \text{ m}^2 = 25 \text{ m}^2$$

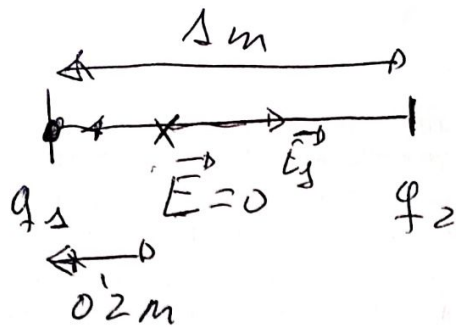
$$d = 5 \text{ m.}$$

$$V_{q_{23}} = k \cdot \frac{|q_3|}{5 \text{ m}} \Rightarrow |q_3| = \frac{V_{q_3} \cdot 5 \text{ m.}}{k}$$

$$|q_3| = \frac{25 \text{ V} \cdot 5 \text{ m.}}{9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}} = 13'89 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

$$q_3 = -13'89 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

4-



$$q_1 = 2 \mu\text{C}$$

a) q_2 ? ; V ? en 0.2m . ; c) $W_{0.2}^{\infty}$ $q = -3 \mu\text{C}$

$$|\vec{E}_1|_{0.2\text{m}} = q_1 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{C}}{(0.2\text{m})^2} = 4.5 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 =$$

q_2 debe ser positiva

$$|\vec{E}_2| = \frac{q_2}{d_2^2} = 11 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\vec{E}_2| = |\vec{E}_1| \\ d_2 = 0.8\text{m} \end{array} \right.$$

$$|q_2| = \frac{|\vec{E}_1| \cdot d_2^2}{K} = \frac{4.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{N/C} \cdot (0.8\text{m})^2}{9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}} = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{C}$$

$$q_2 = + 3.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \mu\text{C}$$

$$b/ \quad V_{0.2\text{m}} = K \left(\frac{q_1}{0.2\text{m}} + \frac{q_2}{0.8\text{m}} \right) = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \left(\frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{C}}{0.2\text{m}} + \frac{3.2 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{C}}{0.8\text{m}} \right)$$

$$V_{0.2\text{m}} = 4.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{V}$$

$$c) W = - \Delta E_p = - (-2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}) \cdot (0 - 4'5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ V})$$

$$W = - 5'35 \text{ J}$$

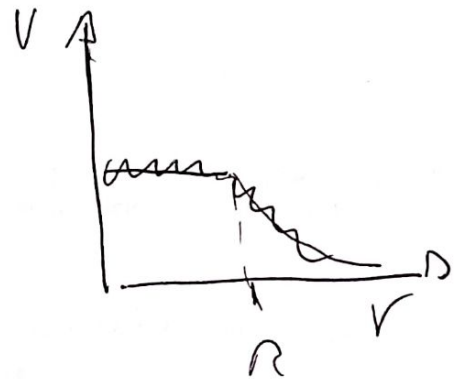
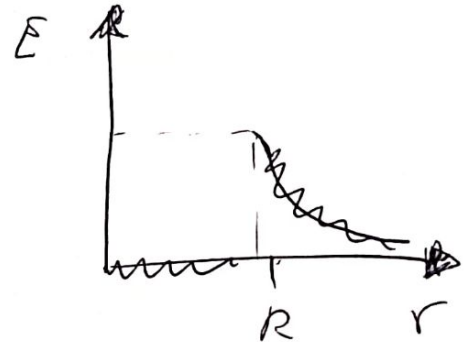
5.-

Th. de Gauss

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$E \cdot \Delta r = \Delta V$$



$$R = 4 \text{ cm} \quad Q = +8 \mu\text{C}$$

$$a) E = 0 \quad (r = 0'2 \text{ cm})$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{(6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} = 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ N/C}$$

$$V_{4 \text{ cm}} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = 1'80 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{0'2 \text{ cm}} = 1'8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{6 \text{ cm}} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = 1'2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V}$$