

Guía 1: Electrostática en el vacío

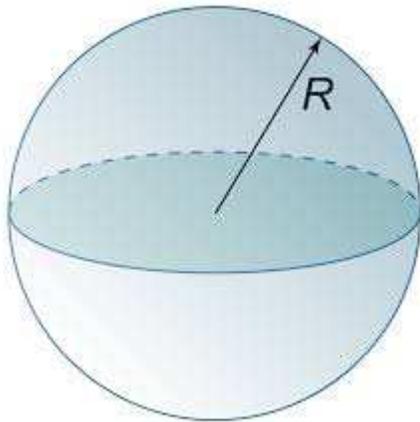
Campo electrostático

9. Plantear la expresión para el cálculo del campo eléctrico, en todo punto del espacio, producido por una distribución esférica de carga de radio R y de densidad volumétrica $\rho = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$

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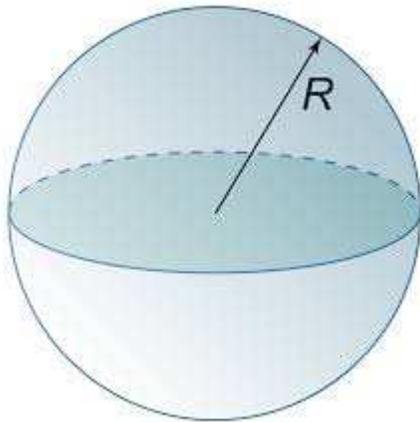
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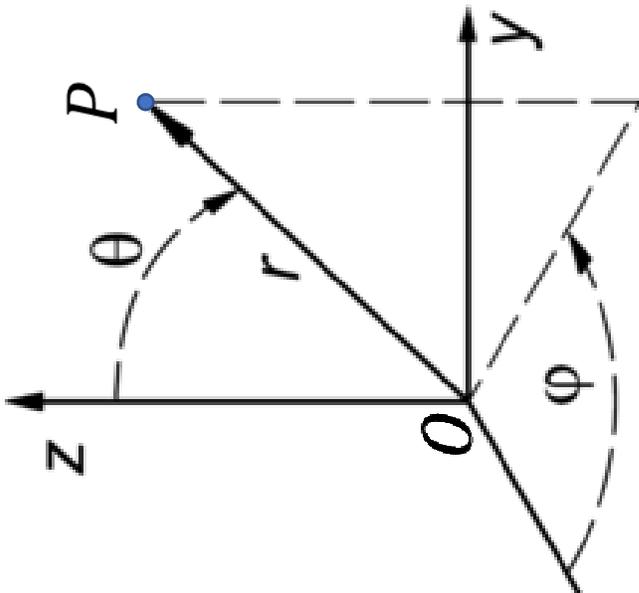
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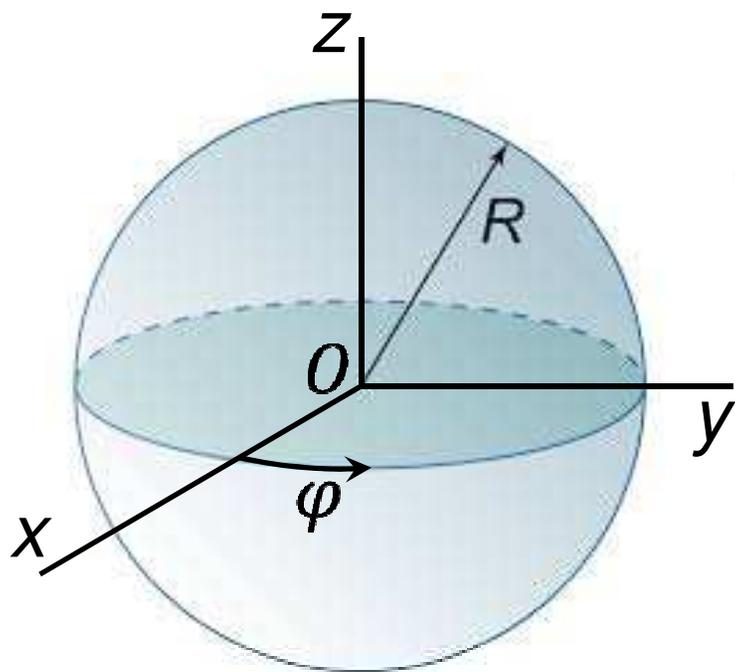
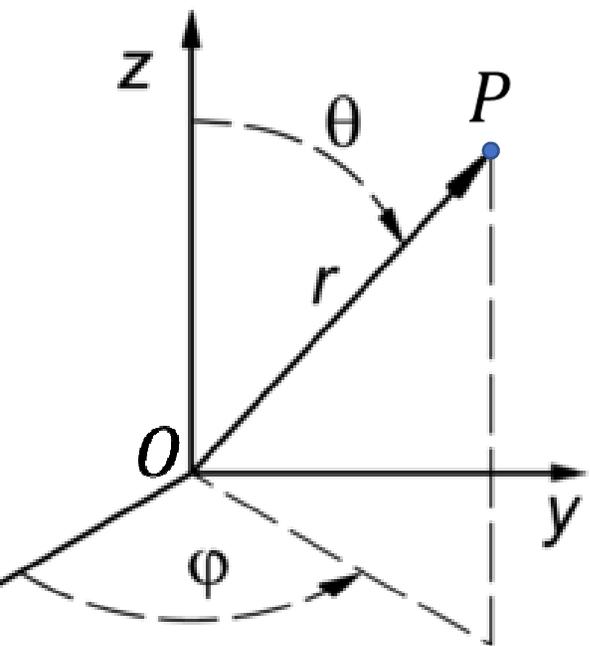
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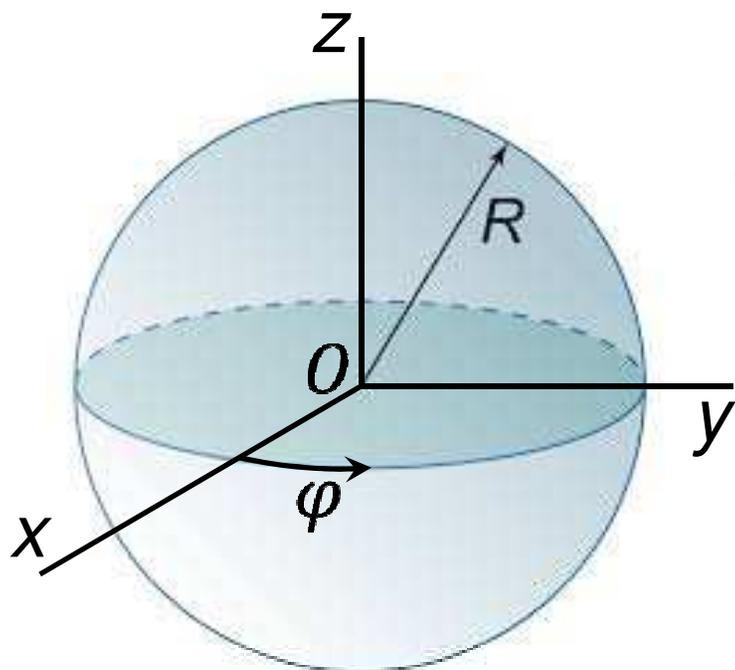
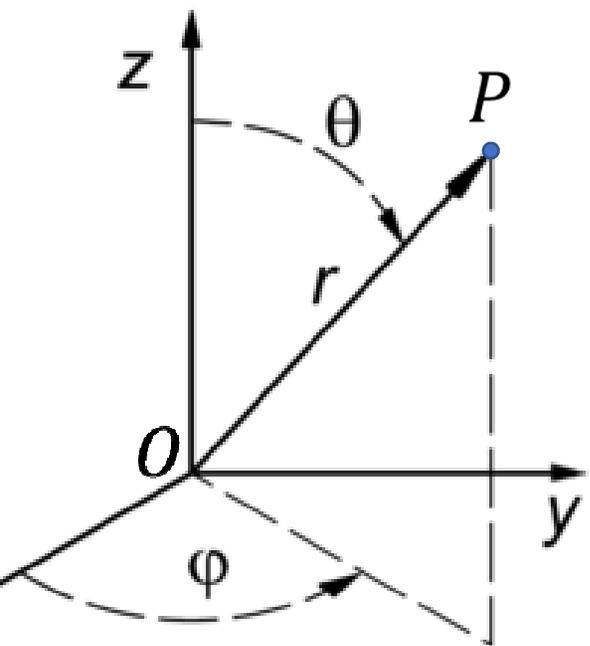


Coordenadas esféricas: r, θ, φ

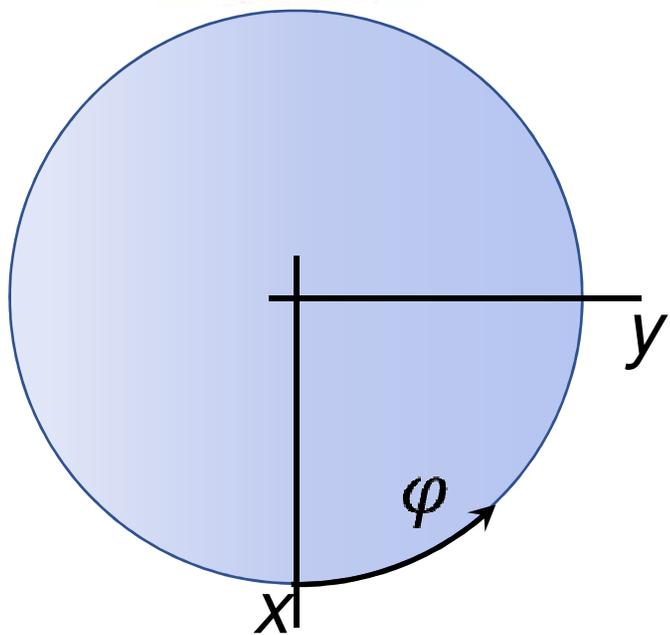


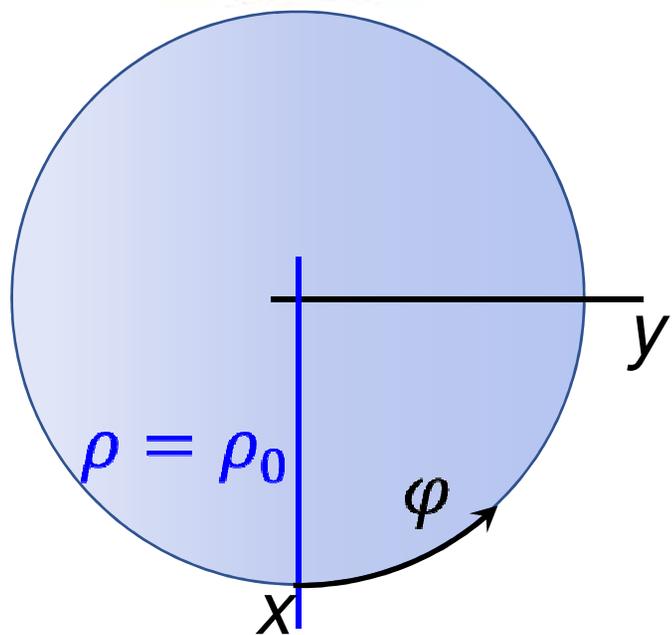
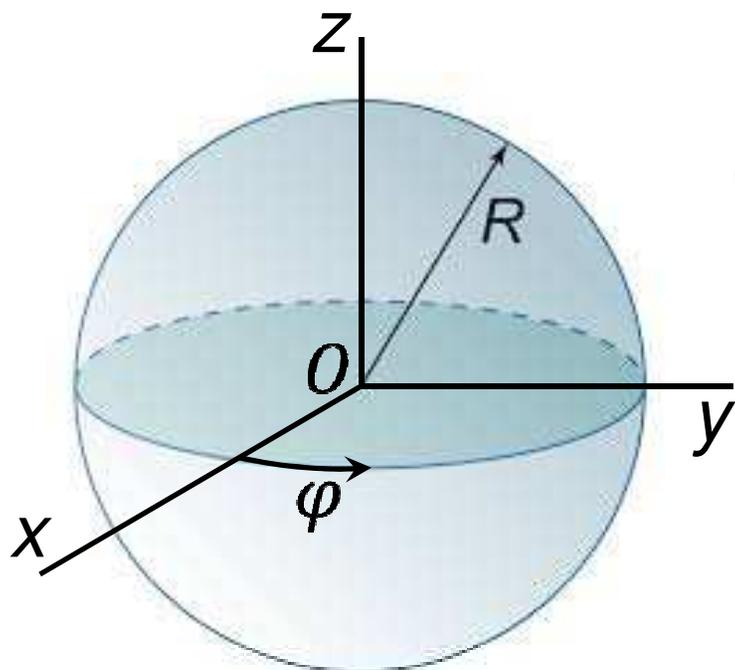
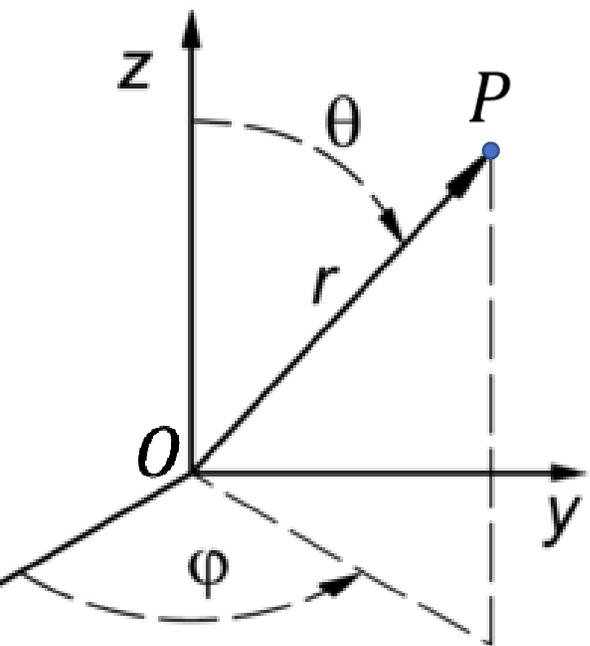


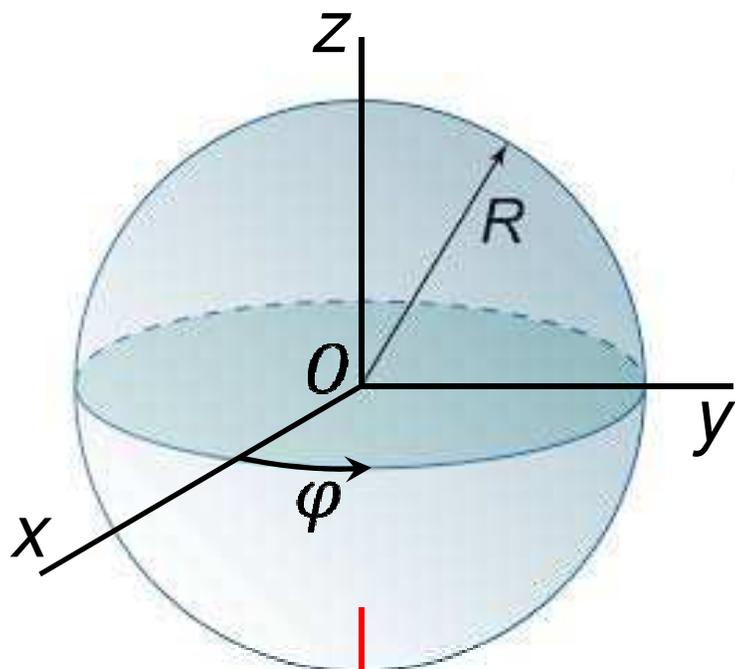
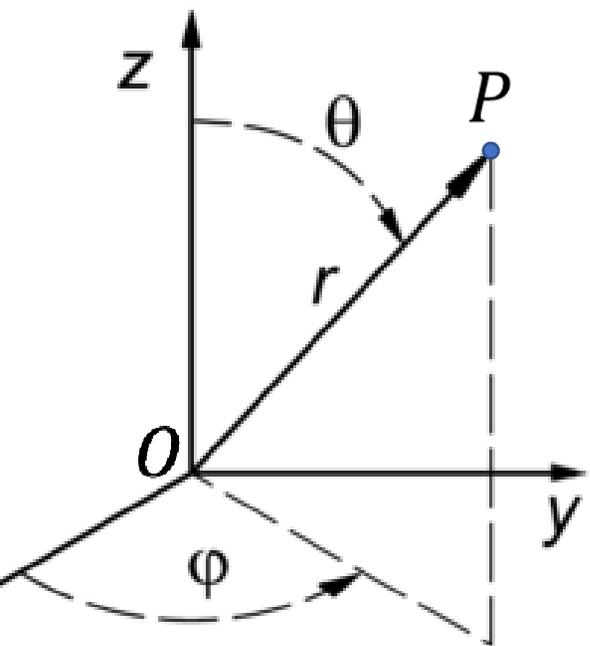
$$\rho = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$$



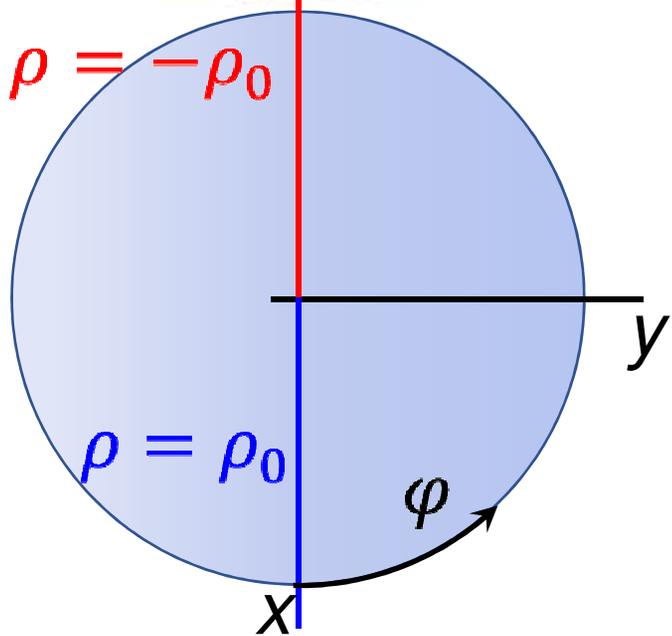
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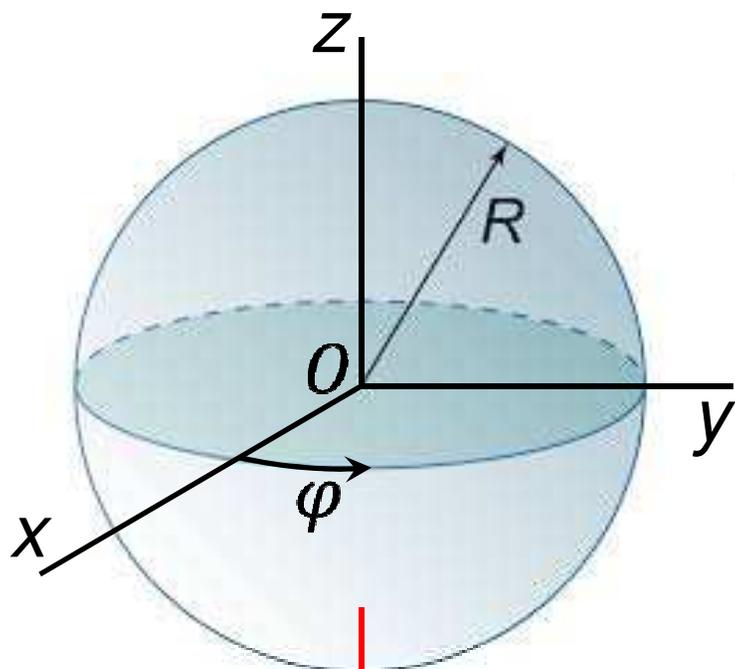
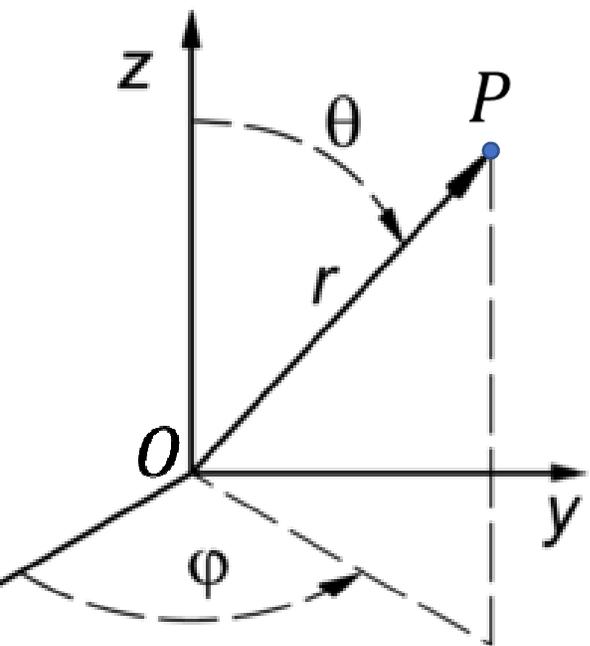




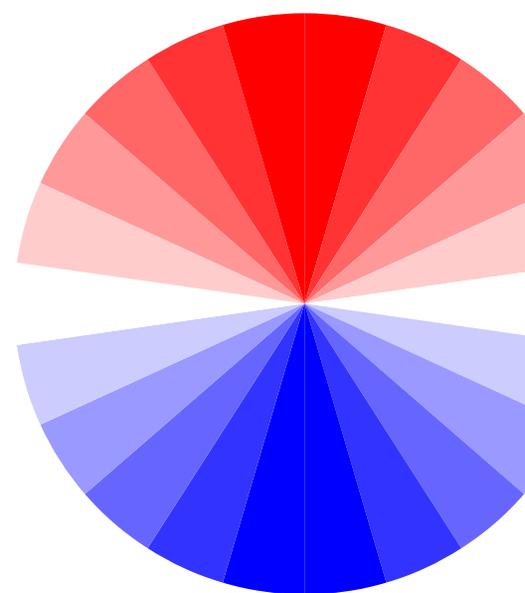
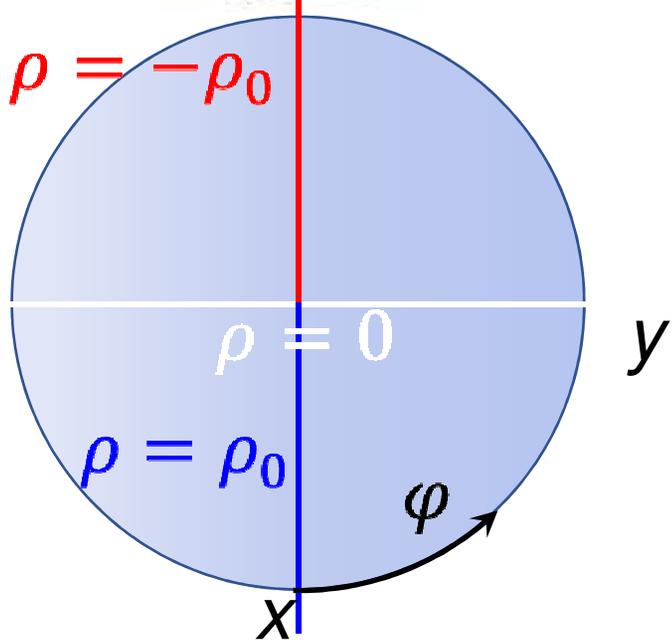


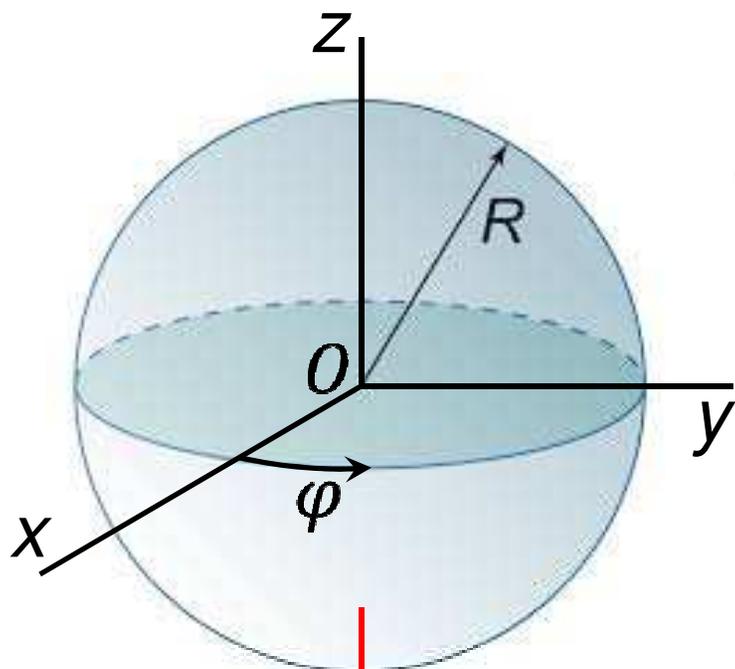
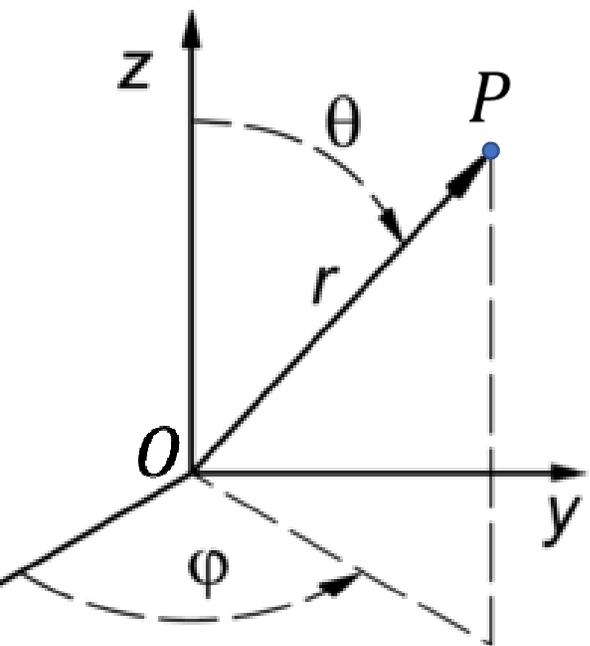
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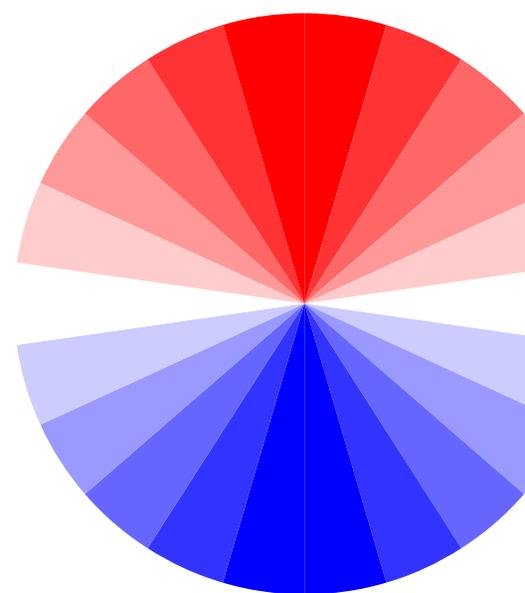
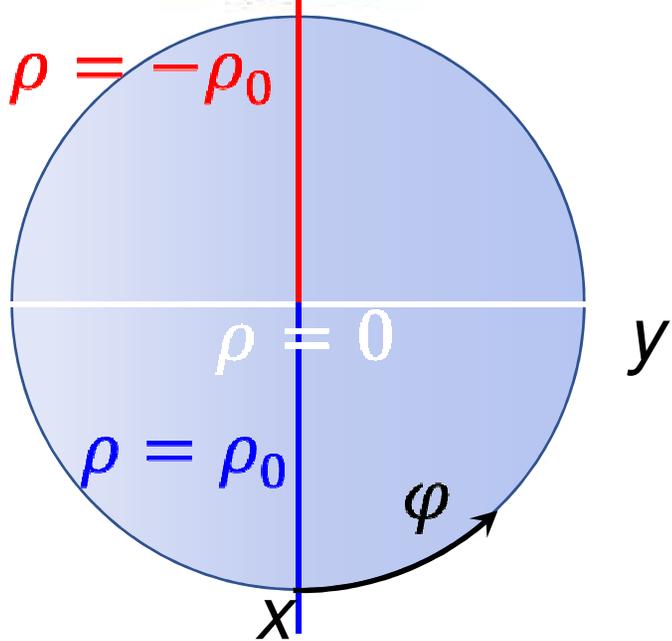


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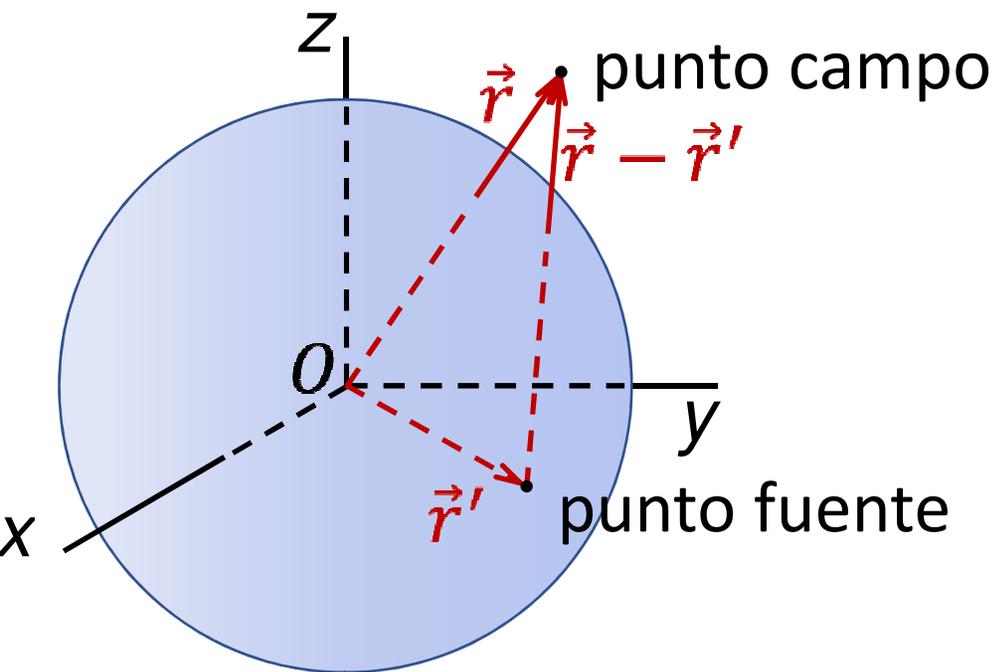




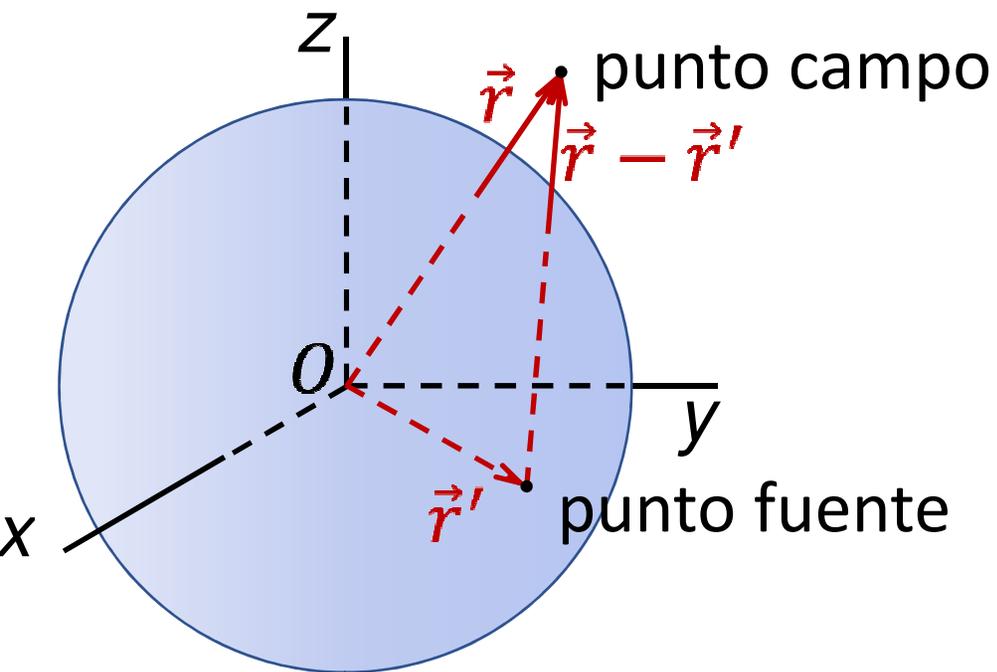
$$\rho = \rho_0 \cos \varphi$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

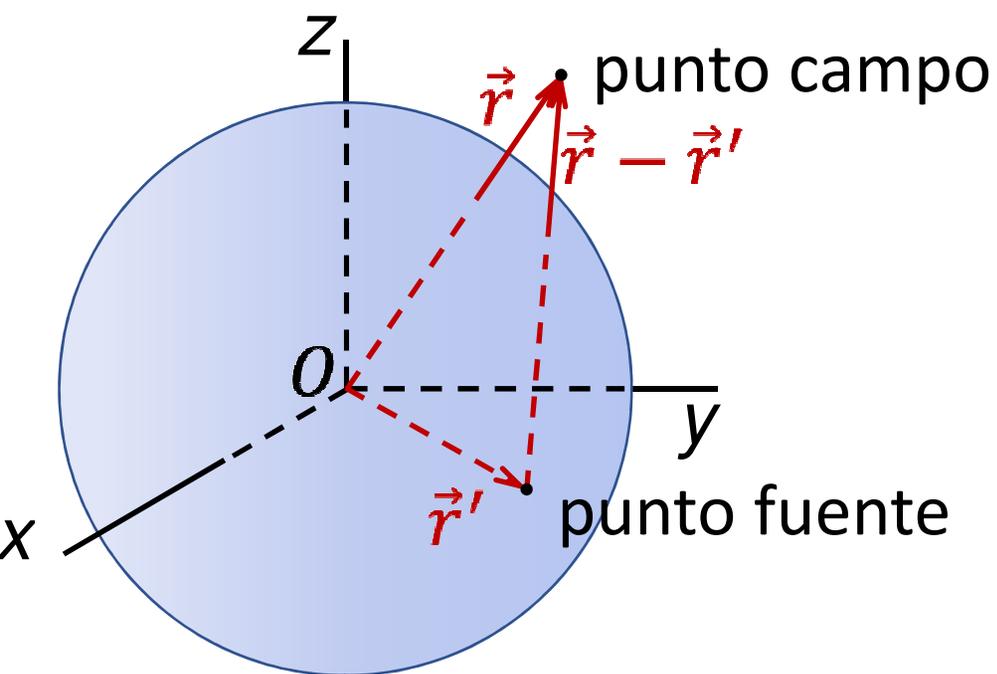


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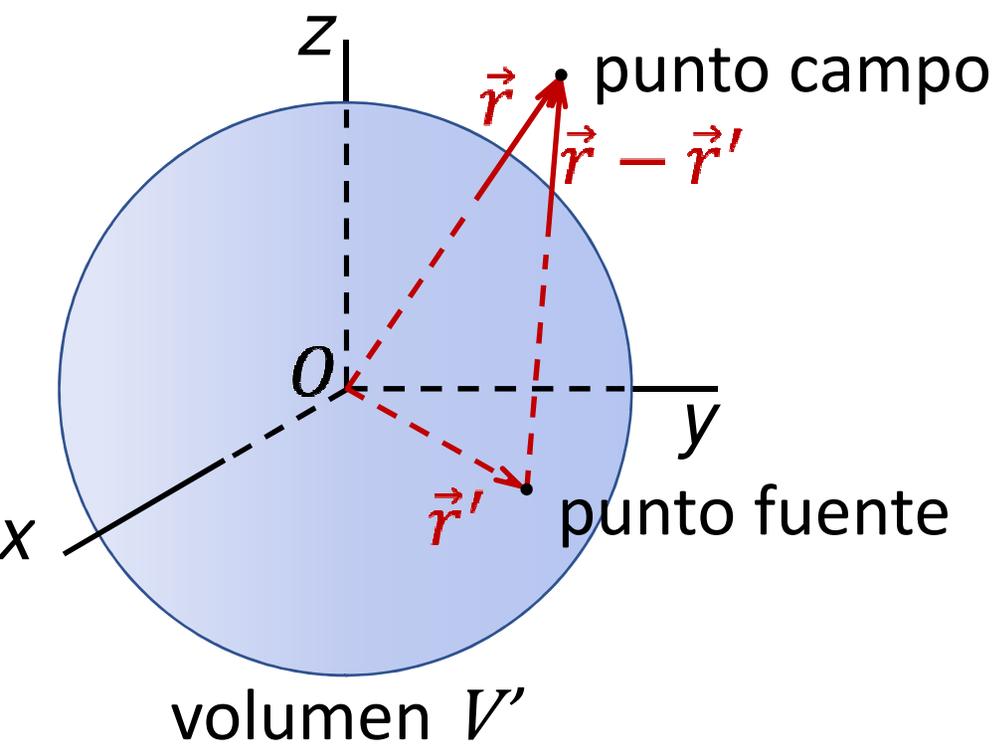
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$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$



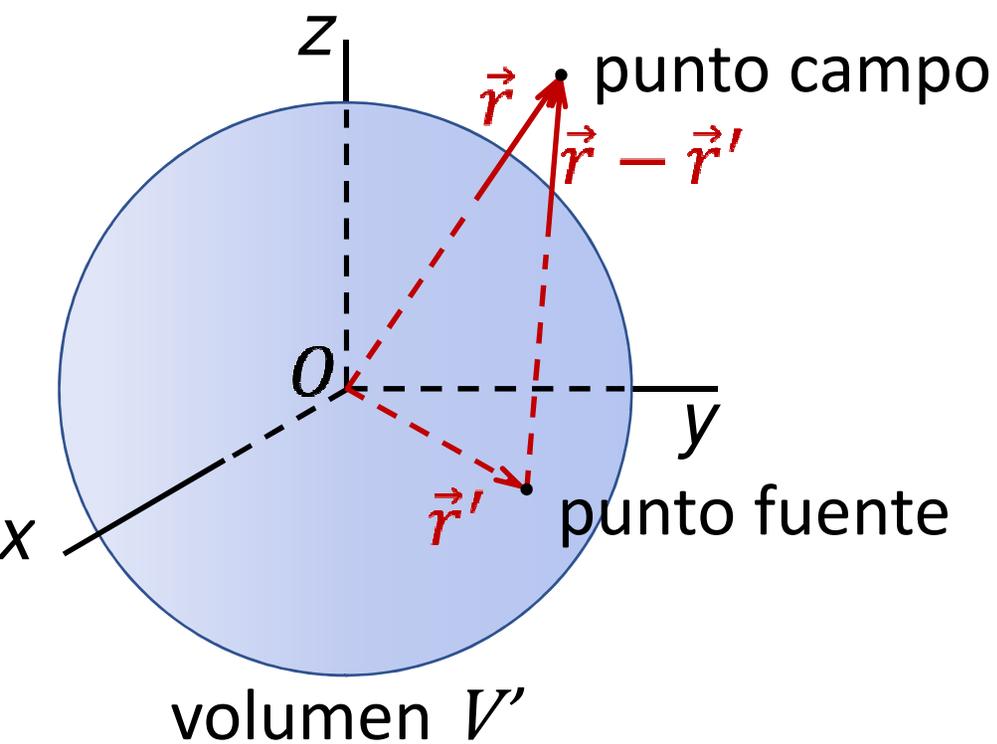
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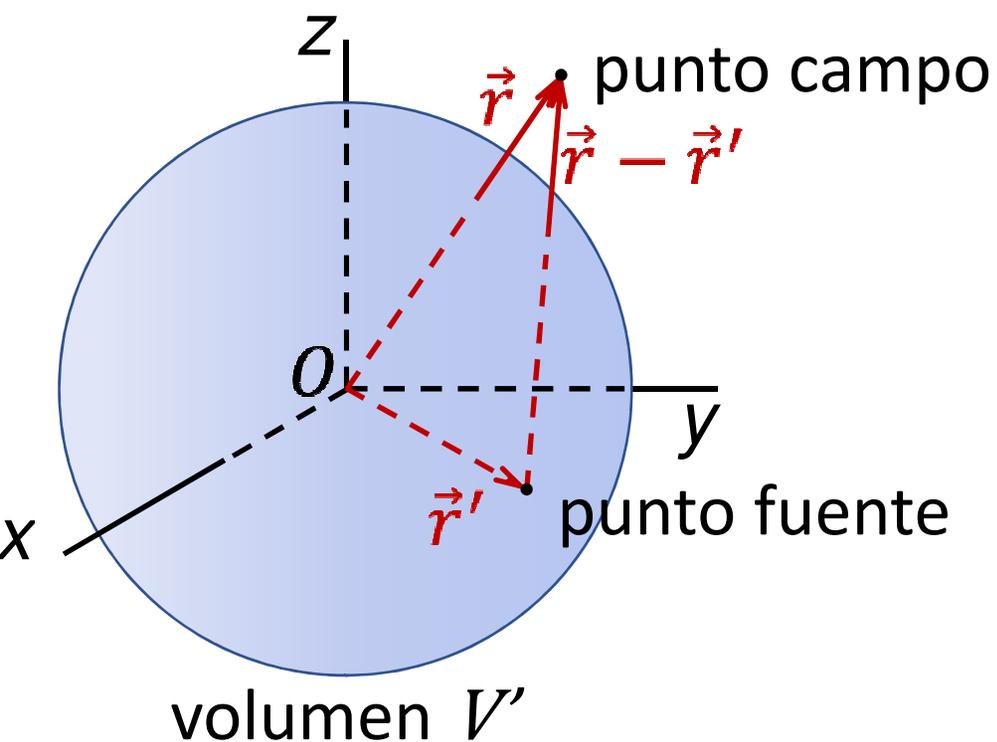
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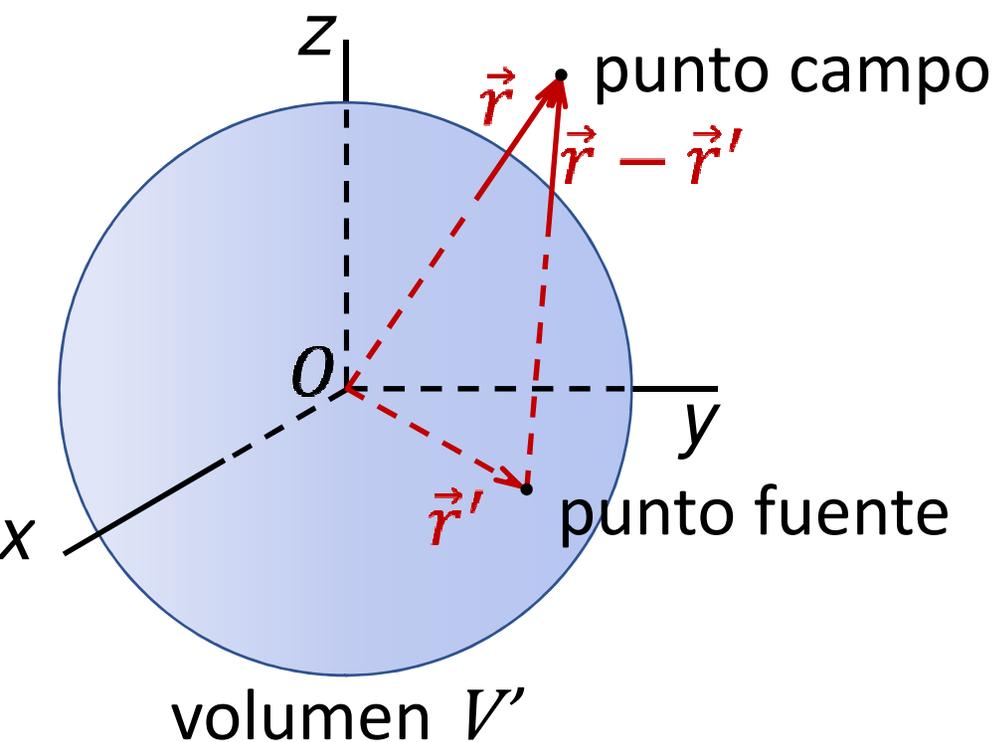


Pasos

1. dV'
2. \vec{r}'
3. \vec{r}
4. $\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$
5. $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$



Pasos

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$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

$$dV' = r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'$$

\vec{r}'

\vec{r}

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

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coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

ds

dV'

$\vec{r}' = \vec{r}'(r', \theta', \varphi')$ vector con valor numérico y

orientación en el espacio, **coordenadas** y **versores**

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

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coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

ds

dV'

$\vec{r}' = r'(\theta', \varphi')$ vector con valor numérico y

orientación en el espacio, **coordenadas** y **versores**

$$\vec{r}' = x' \hat{i} + y' \hat{j} + z' \hat{k}$$

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \quad \rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

ds

dV'

\vec{r}'

\vec{r}

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$

$\vec{r}' = \vec{r}'(r', \theta', \varphi')$ vector con valor numérico y orientación en el espacio, **coordenadas** y **versores**

$$\vec{r}' = x' \hat{i} + y' \hat{j} + z' \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}' = r' \text{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi' \hat{i} + r' \text{sen}\theta' \text{sen}\varphi' \hat{j} + r' \cos\theta' \hat{k}$$

mantenemos los versores cartesianos

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

ds

dV'

\vec{r}'

\vec{r}

$$\vec{r} = r \text{ sen}\theta \cos\varphi \hat{i} + r \text{ sen}\theta \text{ sen}\varphi \hat{j} + r \cos\theta \hat{k}$$

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$

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$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

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coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

$$\vec{r} = r \text{ sen}\theta \cos\varphi \hat{i} + r \text{ sen}\theta \text{ sen}\varphi \hat{j} + r \cos\theta \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}' = r' \text{ sen}\theta' \cos\varphi' \hat{i} + r' \text{ sen}\theta' \text{ sen}\varphi' \hat{j} + r' \cos\theta' \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = (r \text{ sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \text{ sen}\theta' \cos\varphi') \hat{i} + (r \text{ sen}\theta \text{ sen}\varphi - r' \text{ sen}\theta' \text{ sen}\varphi') \hat{j} + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi') \hat{i} + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi') \hat{j} + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = [(r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi')^2 + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi')^2 + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta')^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

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$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi') \hat{i} + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi') \hat{j} + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = [(r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi')^2 + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi')^2 + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta')^2]^{1/2}$$

rollando, agrupando, con $\operatorname{sen}^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta = 1$ y $\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \operatorname{sen}\alpha\operatorname{sen}\beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

coordenadas de integración esféricas: r', θ', φ'

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r}' = (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi') \hat{i} + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi') \hat{j} + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = [(r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos\varphi')^2 + (r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\varphi - r' \operatorname{sen}\theta' \operatorname{sen}\varphi')^2 + (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta')^2]^{1/2}$$

rollando, agrupando, con $\operatorname{sen}^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta = 1$ y $\cos\alpha\cos\beta + \operatorname{sen}\alpha\operatorname{sen}\beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta)$

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = [r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi') - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta']^{1/2}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$

OS

dV' ✓

\vec{r}' ✓

\vec{r} ✓

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$ ✓

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$ ✓

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

dS

dV' ✓

\vec{r}' ✓

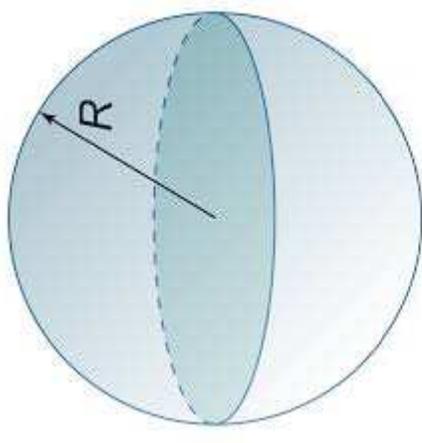
\vec{r} ✓

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$ ✓

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$ ✓

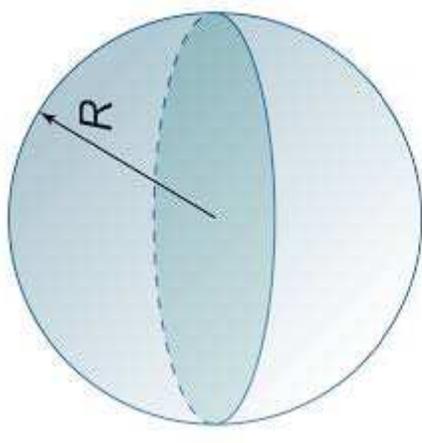
- $0 \leq r' \leq R$
- $0 \leq \theta' \leq \pi$
- $0 \leq \varphi' \leq 2\pi$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$



- $0 \leq r' \leq R$
- $0 \leq \theta' \leq \pi$
- $0 \leq \varphi' \leq 2\pi$

dS

dV' ✓

\vec{r}' ✓

\vec{r} ✓

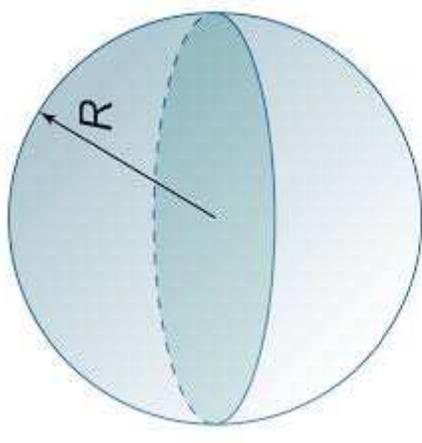
$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$ ✓

$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$ ✓

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') r'^2 \sin\theta'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} dr' d\theta' d\varphi'$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') dV'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}') = \rho_0 \cos\varphi'$$



- $0 \leq r' \leq R$
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dS

dV' ✓

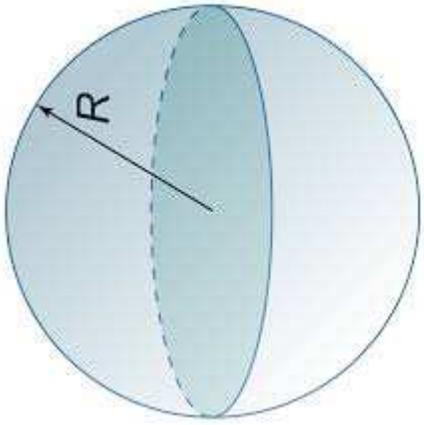
\vec{r}' ✓

\vec{r} ✓

$\vec{r} - \vec{r}'$ ✓

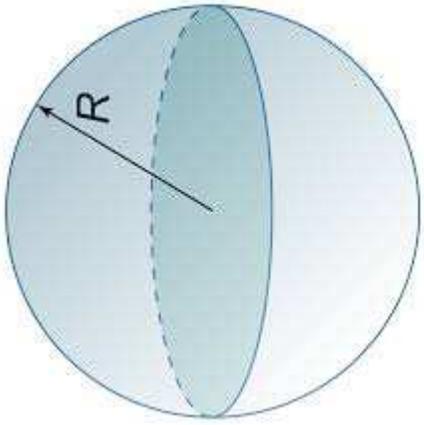
$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$ ✓

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') r'^2 \sin\theta'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} dr' d\theta' d\varphi'$$



$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E_x(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{i} + E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{j} + E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{k}$$



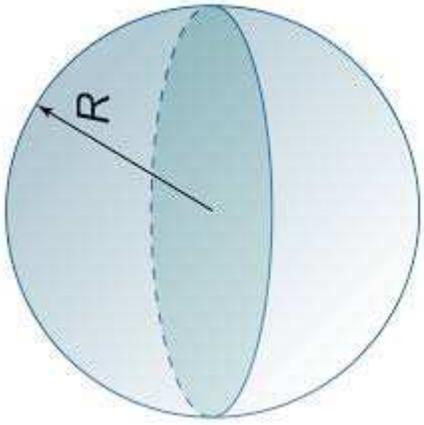
$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E_x(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{i} + E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{j} + E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{k}$$

$$E_x(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \sin\theta \cos\varphi - r' \sin\theta' \cos\varphi') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$

$$E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \sin\theta \sin\varphi - r' \sin\theta' \sin\varphi') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$

$$E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$



$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$$

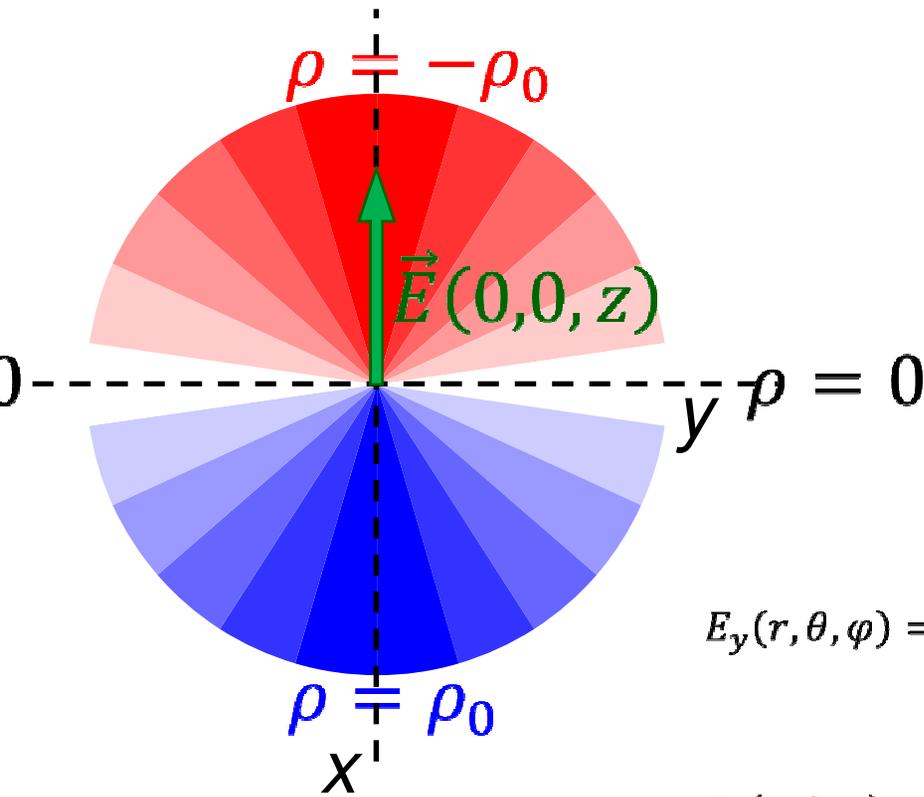
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E_x(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{i} + E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{j} + E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) \hat{k}$$

$$E_x(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \sin\theta \cos\varphi - r' \sin\theta' \cos\varphi') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$

$$E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \sin\theta \sin\varphi - r' \sin\theta' \sin\varphi') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$

$$E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi'(r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi')] - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta'}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_0 \cos\varphi$$



Por la forma de $\rho(\varphi)$, podemos deducir que en los puntos del eje z:

$$\vec{E}(0,0,z) = -|E|\hat{i}$$

Esto se puede obtener demostrando que las integrales

$$E_y(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi' (r \sin\theta \sin\varphi - r' \sin\theta' \sin\varphi') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi') - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta']^{3/2}}$$

$$E_z(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R \frac{\cos\varphi' (r \cos\theta - r' \cos\theta') r'^2 \sin\theta' dr' d\theta' d\varphi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \sin\theta \sin\theta' \cos(\varphi - \varphi') - 2rr' \cos\theta \cos\theta']^{3/2}}$$

dan resultado 0 cuando $\theta = 0$ o $\theta = \pi$

Este problema resuelto es un material previo a las clases a distancia de Física II de la FIUBA. Por supuesto que en ese espacio podemos seguir hablando acerca de lo que acabo de contarles.

Gracias y saludos.

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