

Unidad 5 Electroestática

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Calcule la fuerza electrostática neta sobre la carga Q_3 debido a las cargas Q_1 y Q_2

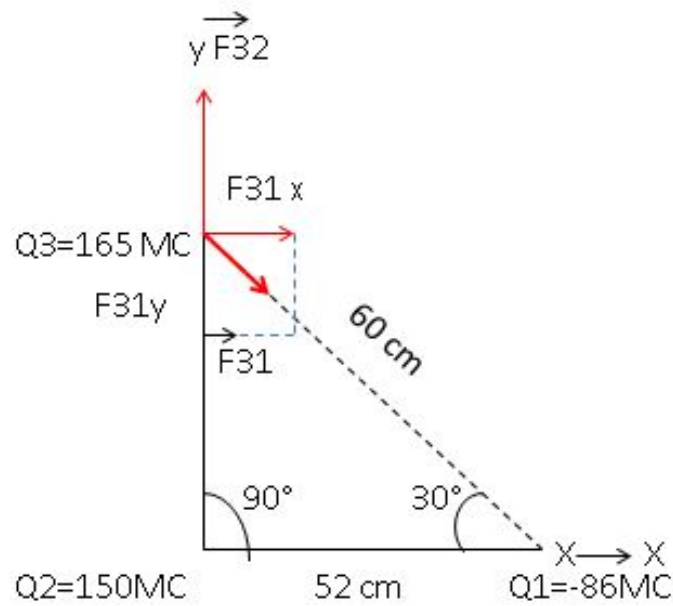


Figure 1: This is a caption

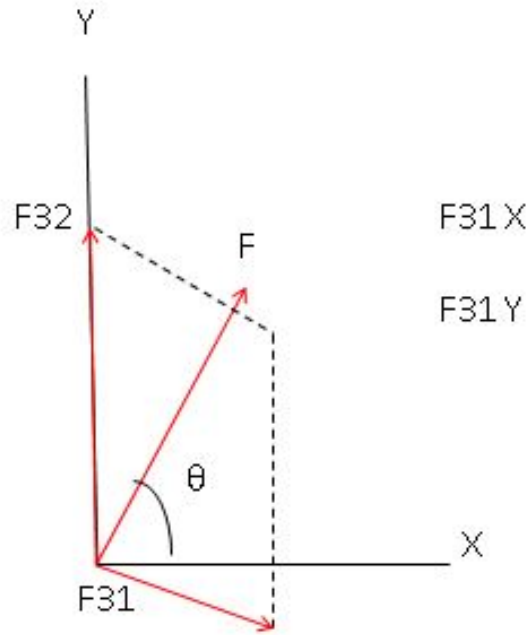


Figure 2: This is a caption

$$F_{32} = K \frac{Q_3 Q_2}{r_{32}^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{c^2} \frac{(65 \times 10^{-6} c)(50 \times 10^{-6} c)}{(0.3m)^2} = 325 N$$

$$F_{31} = K \frac{Q_3 Q_1}{r_{31}^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{c^2} \frac{(65 \times 10^{-6} c)(-86 \times 10^{-6} c)}{(0.6m^2)} = -139.75 N$$

$$\vec{F} = F_{31} \hat{i} + (F_{31}y + F_{32}) \hat{j}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{F_{31}y}{F_{32}} \right) \quad (Fy) = \sqrt{F_{31}^2 y^2 + F_{32}^2}$$

$$F_{31}X = (140N)(\cos 30 \text{ grados}) = 121.2 N$$

$$Fy_{31} = F_{31} \text{ sen } 30 \text{ grados} = (140 N) \text{ sen } 30 \text{ grados} = -70 N$$

$$Fy = F_{31}y = 330N - 70N = 260 N$$

$$r = \sqrt{F_{31}^2 x^2 + F_{31}^2 y^2} = \sqrt{(121.2N)^2 + (260N)^2} = 286.8N$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Fy}{Fx} = \frac{260N}{121.2} = 2.14$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} = 64.95 \text{ grados}$$

Calcula la magnitud y dirección del campo eléctrico en un punto P el cual esta a 30 cm a la derecha de una carga $Q = -3.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$

$$F = K \frac{Q}{r^2} =$$

$$E = K \frac{Q}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} (-3 \times 10^{-6}) = 9 \times 10^3 \text{ (N/C)} \left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= -3 \times 10^5 \text{ N} = 300\,000 \text{ N}$$

Que es la magnitud de la fuerza eléctrica de la atracción entre un núcleo de hierro ($q = +26 \text{ e}$) y su electrón mas interno si la distancia entre ellas es de $1.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$?

Solución

Usamos la ley de coulomb

$$F = K \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2} = \left(9 \times 10^9 \times 26 \times (1.602 \times 10^{-19})^2 \right) \div (1.5 \times 10^{-12})^2$$

$$= -2.67 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

$$Q_1 = 26e$$

$$Q_2 = -e$$

$$r_1 = 1.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2}$$

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

Cual es la fuerza eléctrica repulsiva entre dos protones

$$q_1 = 4e$$

$$q_2 = e$$

$$r = 4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2}$$

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = 14.43 \text{ N}$$

Compare la fuerza electrica que contiene el electron en orbita $r = 0.53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ alrededor de un nucleo de protones en el atomo de un hidrogeno , con la fuerza del proton ¿Cual es la taza entre estas dos fuerzas?

$$F_c = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$f_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg s}^2}$$

$$m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_p = 1.672 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

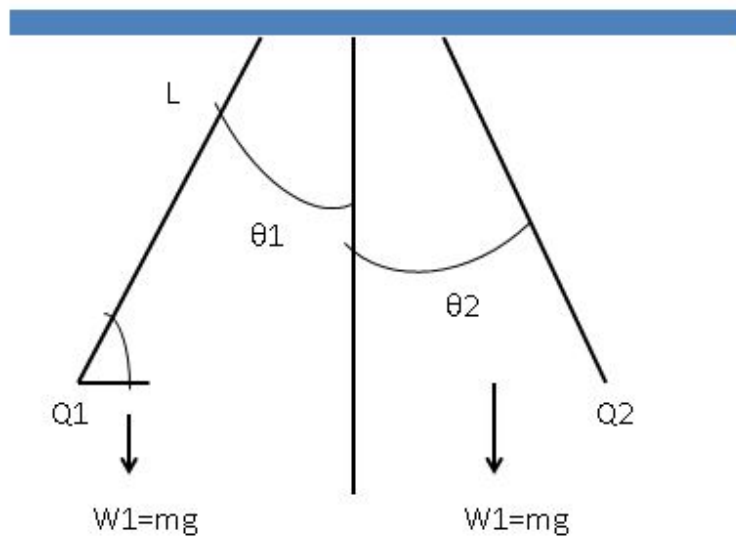


Figure 3: This is a caption

Solución Para Q_1

$$\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_1}$$

Ecuaciones de equilibrio

$$\Sigma_{FX} = 0$$

$$\Sigma_{FY} = 0$$

$$\Sigma_{FX}:$$

$$Tx - Fc = 0$$

$$T \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1 \right) = Fc$$

$$T \sin \theta_1 = \frac{2k \theta^2}{l^2 (\theta_1 + \theta_2)^2} \quad TQ_{r2} = \frac{2KQ^2}{l^2 Q_1 (\theta_1 + \theta_2)^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{FY}:$$

$$Ty - mg = 0$$

$$T \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1 \right) = mg$$

$$T \cos \theta_1 = mg$$

$$T = mg$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= l \sin \theta_1 + l \sin \theta_2 \\ &= l (\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2) \\ &= l (\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{aligned}$$

Para Q_2

$\Sigma Fx :$

$$Fc = T \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - Q_2 \right)$$

$$T \operatorname{sen} \theta_2 = \frac{2k Q_2}{l^2(Q_1+Q_2)}$$