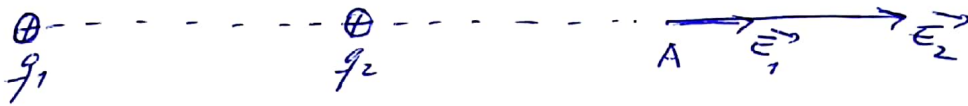


1)



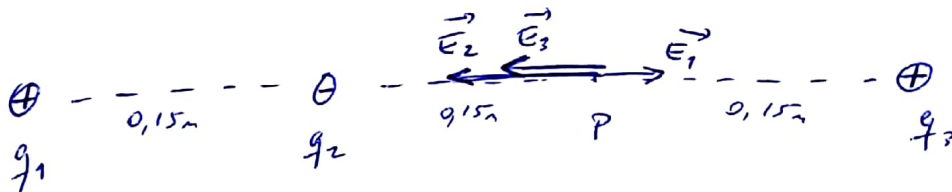
$$E_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(0,16\text{m})^2} = 1,1 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 4,0 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(0,08\text{m})^2} = 5,6 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = 1,1 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} + 5,6 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = \boxed{6,7 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}}$$



2)



$$E_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 2,3 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(0,30\text{m})^2} = 2,3 \times 10^2 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 3,0 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(0,15\text{m})^2} = 1,2 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 1,2 \times 10^{-9} \text{C}}{(0,15\text{m})^2} = 4,8 \times 10^2 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{neto}} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3$$

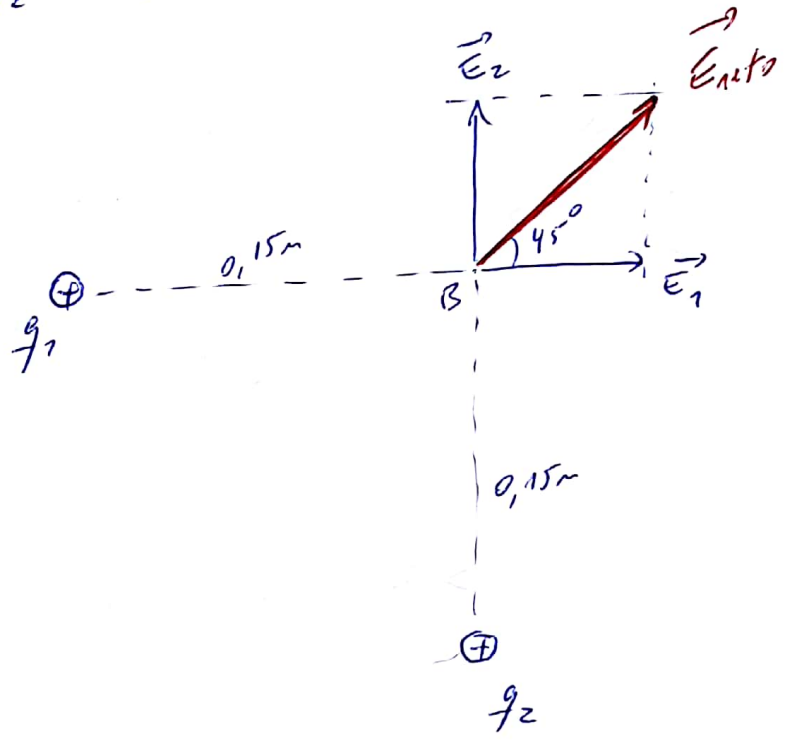
$$E_{\text{neto}} = E_2 + E_3 - E_1$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = 1,2 \times 10^3 \frac{N}{C} + 4,8 \times 10^2 \frac{N}{C} - 2,3 \times 10^2 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = 1,5 \times 10^3 \frac{N}{C}$$

Horizontal y hacia la izquierda.

3) $q_1 = q_2 = 20 \times 10^{-6} C$

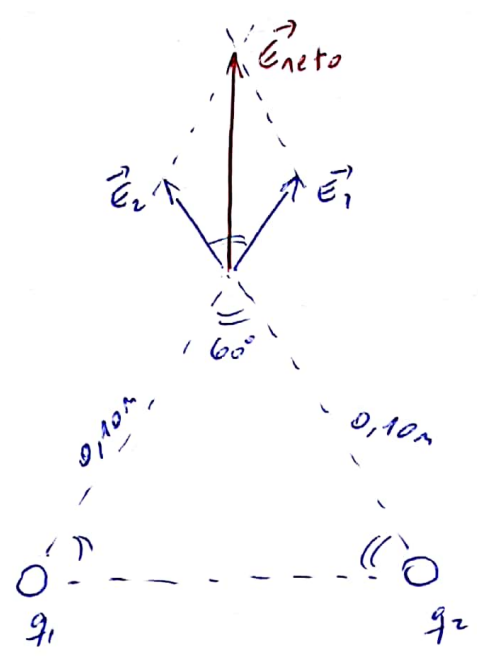


$$E_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2} \cdot 20 \times 10^{-6}}{(0,15m)^2} = 8,0 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_2 = 8,0 \times 10^6 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = \sqrt{(8 \times 10^6)^2 + (8 \times 10^6)^2} = 1,1 \times 10^7 \frac{N}{C}$$

4)



$$q_1 = q_2 = 3,0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}$$

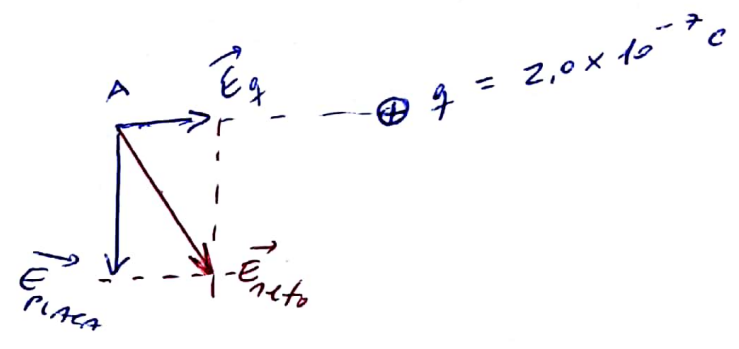
$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} \cdot 3,0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{(0,10\text{m})^2} = 2,7 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = \sqrt{(2,7 \times 10^3)^2 + (2,7 \times 10^3)^2 + 2 \cdot (2,7 \times 10^3)(2,7 \times 10^3) \cdot \cos(60)}$$

$$E_{\text{neto}} = 4,7 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

VERTICAL Y HACIA ARRIBA.

5)

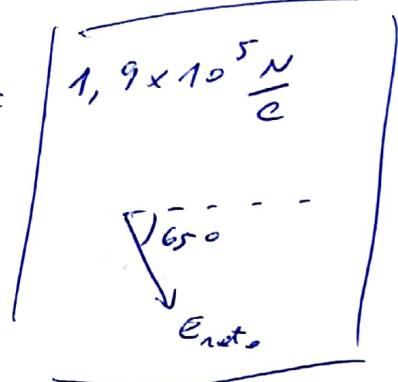


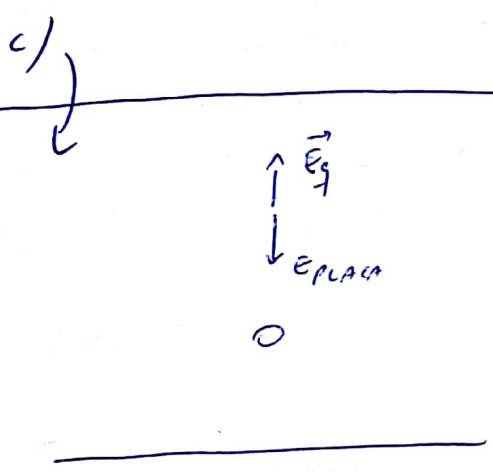
$$\sigma = -3,0 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$a) E_f = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2} \cdot 2,0 \times 10^{-7} C}{(0,15m)^2} = 8,0 \times 10^4 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$E_{PLACA} = \frac{3,0 \times 10^{-6} \frac{C}{m^2}}{2 \cdot 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{Nm^2}} = 1,7 \times 10^5 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$b) E_{neto} = \sqrt{(8,0 \times 10^4)^2 + (1,7 \times 10^5)^2} = 1,9 \times 10^5 \frac{N}{C}$$

$$\alpha = \text{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{1,7 \times 10^5}{8 \times 10^4} \right) = 65^\circ$$




PARA QUE E_{neto} SEA CERO,
 $E_f = E_{PLACA}$ (CON SENTIDO CONTRARIO).
 (VECTORES OPUESTOS)

$$\Rightarrow E_f = 1,7 \times 10^5 \frac{N}{C}$$

LUEGO DESARROLLAMOS LA DISTANCIA:

$$E_f = \frac{kq}{d^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{kq}{E_f}}$$

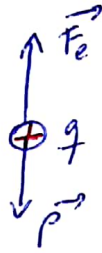
$$d = 0,10m \quad (*)$$

(*)
 EL PUNTO SOLUCI3N
 ESTA A 0,10m
 ARRIBA DE LA
 PART3CULA.

- x -

6) NO VA.

7)



PARTÍCULA $\rightarrow m = 5 \cdot m_{p+} = 8,35 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 $\rightarrow q = 5 \cdot q_{p+} = 8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

SUPONEMOS QUE LA PARTÍCULA SOLO CONTIENE 5 PROTONES

PARTÍCULA EN REPOLO $\Rightarrow F_{\text{neto}} = 0$

$\rightarrow F_e = P = 8,35 \times 10^{-26} \text{ N}$

$$E = \frac{|\sigma|}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$|\sigma| = 2\epsilon_0 \cdot E \rightarrow ?$$

PRECISAMOS HALLAR EL CAMPO GENERADO POR LA PARTÍCULA PARA LUEGO HALLAR SU DENSIDAD.

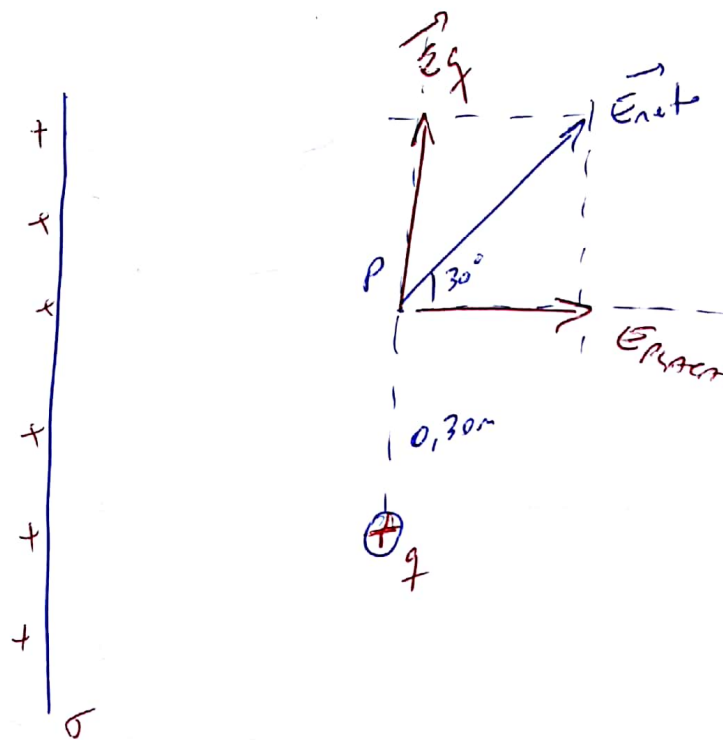
$$E = \frac{F_e}{q} = \frac{8,35 \times 10^{-26} \text{ N}}{8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}} = 1,04 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sigma| = 2 \cdot 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{m}^2} \cdot 1,04 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}$$

$$|\sigma| = 1,84 \times 10^{-18} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Y ESTA CARGA ES POSITIVAMENTE.

11)



DATO :

$$E_{neto} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N}{C}$$

USAR LA TRIGONOMETRÍA PARA HALLAR EL CAMPO DE LA PLACA Y EL CAMPO DE LA PARTÍCULA.

$$\sin(30) = \frac{OP}{H}$$

$$\sin(30) = \frac{E_g}{E_{neto}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_g = E_{neto} \cdot \sin(30) = 2,5 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N}{C}$$

$$\cos(30) = \frac{ADY}{H}$$

$$\cos(30) = \frac{E_{placa}}{E_{neto}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{placa} = E_{neto} \cdot \cos(30) = 4,3 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N}{C}$$

TEMIENDO LOS CAMPOS AHORA PODEMOS HALLAR q Y σ .

$$E_g = \frac{kq}{d^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{E_g \cdot d^2}{k} = \frac{2,5 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N}{C} \cdot (0,30m)^2}{9 \times 10^9}$$

$$q = 2,5 \times 10^{-13} C$$

$$E_{PLACA} = \frac{|\sigma|}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sigma| = 2\epsilon_0 \cdot E_{PLACA}$$

$$|\sigma| = 2 \cdot 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \cdot 4,3 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N}{C} = \boxed{7,6 \times 10^{-13} \frac{C}{m^2}}$$

— X —