

Soluciones del primer parcial de Electromagnetismo - 2005

Problema 1

a)

Dentro de la esfera: $\vec{E}_1 = -\nabla\Phi_1$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_1 = \rho_L = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_1 + \nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_1 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_1 = 0$

$$\boxed{\therefore -\nabla^2 \Phi_1 = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \Phi_1) = 0}$$

Fuera de la esfera: $\vec{E}_2 = -\nabla\Phi_2$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_2 = \rho_L = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_2 = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_2$

$$\boxed{\therefore -\nabla^2 \Phi_2 = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \Phi_2) = 0}$$

b)

En la esfera: $\boxed{\mathbf{r}_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = 0}$ $\boxed{\mathbf{s}_p = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{e}_r = P \hat{k} \cdot \hat{e}_r = P \cos \theta}$

En el vacío: $\boxed{\mathbf{r}_p = 0}$

c) Se supone ahora:

$$\Phi_1 = A_1 + B_1 r \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{A_2}{r} + \frac{B_2}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

Condiciones de borde:

- $\Phi_2 \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B_2}{r^2} \cos \theta \quad \therefore A_2 = 0$

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\nabla\Phi_1 = -B_1 \cos \theta \hat{e}_r + B_1 \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$$

- $\vec{E}_2 = -\nabla\Phi_2 = 2\frac{B_2}{r^3} \cos \theta \hat{e}_r + \frac{B_2}{r^3} \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$

$$E_{1r}(R) = E_{2r}(R)$$

$$\hat{t} = \hat{e}_\theta \Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{B_2}{R^3}$$

$$\vec{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 + \vec{P} = -\epsilon_0 B_1 \cos \theta \hat{e}_r + \epsilon_0 B_1 \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta + P \hat{k}$$

- $\vec{D}_2 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 = 2\epsilon_0 \frac{B_2}{r^3} \cos \theta \hat{e}_r + \epsilon_0 \frac{B_2}{r^3} \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$

$$D_{1n}(R) = D_{2n}(R)$$

$$\hat{n} = \hat{e}_r \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\mathbf{e}_0 B_1 \cos \mathbf{q} + P \cos \mathbf{q} = 2\mathbf{e}_0 \frac{B_2}{R^3} \cos \mathbf{q} = 2\mathbf{e}_0 B_1 \cos \mathbf{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad B_1 = \frac{P}{3\mathbf{e}_0} \quad \text{y} \quad B_2 = \frac{PR^3}{3\mathbf{e}_0}$$

Los campos dentro y fuera son:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_1 &= -\frac{P}{3\mathbf{e}_0} (\cos \mathbf{q} \hat{e}_r - \sin \mathbf{q} \hat{e}_q) = -\frac{P}{3\mathbf{e}_0} \hat{k} \\ \vec{E}_2 &= \frac{PR^3}{3\mathbf{e}_0} \left(\frac{2}{r^3} \cos \mathbf{q} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r^3} \sin \mathbf{q} \hat{e}_q \right) \end{aligned}}$$

Problema 2

a) En coordenadas cilíndricas, por la simetría del problema:

$$\vec{E} = E(r)\hat{e}_r \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Phi = \Phi(r) \quad \text{En el dieléctrico y en el vacío.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}_D &= \frac{C_D}{r} \hat{e}_r \\ \text{De la ecuación de Laplace para } \Phi : \\ \vec{E}_V &= \frac{C_V}{r} \hat{e}_r \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{En la interfaz entre el dieléctrico y el vacío: } E_{1t} = E_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{C_D}{r} = \frac{C_V}{r} \quad \therefore C_D = C_V$$

Entonces: $\vec{E} = \frac{C}{r} \hat{e}_r$ en toda la región entre los conductores.

$$\text{Es: } -V = \Phi_2 - \Phi_1 = -\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{C}{r} dr \quad \Rightarrow \quad V = C \operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{V}{\operatorname{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{r} \hat{e}_r}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{D}_V &= \mathbf{e}_0 \vec{E} & \vec{D}_D &= \mathbf{e} \vec{E} \\ \vec{P}_V &= 0 & \vec{P}_D &= \mathbf{c} \vec{E} = (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}_0) \vec{E} = \mathbf{e}_0 (K - 1) \vec{E} \end{aligned}}$$

b)

En la región vacía:

$$\mathbf{s}^1_{libre} = \mathbf{e}_0 \vec{E}(R_1) \cdot \hat{e}_r = \mathbf{e}_0 \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^2_{libre} = \mathbf{e}_0 \vec{E}(R_2) \cdot (-\hat{e}_r) = -\mathbf{e}_0 \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_2}$$

En la región con dieléctrico:

$$\mathbf{s}^1_{libre} = \mathbf{e} \vec{E}(R_1) \cdot \hat{e}_r = \mathbf{e} \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^2_{libre} = \mathbf{e} \vec{E}(R_2) \cdot (-\hat{e}_r) = -\mathbf{e} \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^1_{pol.} = \vec{P}(R_1) \cdot (-\hat{e}_r) = \mathbf{e}_0 (K-1) \vec{E}(R_1) \cdot (-\hat{e}_r) = -\mathbf{e}_0 (K-1) \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\mathbf{s}^2_{pol.} = \vec{P}(R_2) \cdot \hat{e}_r = \mathbf{e}_0 (K-1) \vec{E}(R_2) \cdot \hat{e}_r = \mathbf{e}_0 (K-1) \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\mathbf{e}_0 (K-1) \frac{V}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \hat{e}_r \right) = 0$$

c)

A potencial constante: $\vec{T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \Big|_v \hat{k}$, \hat{k} saliente.

$$U = U_D + U_V$$

$$U_D = \int_{V_D} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e} E^2 dV = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e} \frac{V^2}{\text{Ln}^2(R_2/R_1)} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{r^2} L r \mathbf{q} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow U_D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{e} L \mathbf{q}}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} V^2$$

$$U_V = \int_{V_V} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_0 E^2 dV = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}_0 \frac{V^2}{\text{Ln}^2(R_2/R_1)} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{r^2} L r \left(\frac{3}{4} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \right) dr$$

$$\Rightarrow U_V = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{e}_0 L \left(\frac{3}{4} \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \right)}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} V^2$$

$$\therefore U = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}_0) \frac{LV^2}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \mathbf{q} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\mathbf{e}_0 LV^2}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{T} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}_0) \frac{LV^2}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \hat{k}$$

d)

$$\vec{J} = g\vec{E} = \frac{gV}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{r} \hat{e}_r$$

En una superficie cilíndrica de radio r , contenida en el dieléctrico y que abarque el ángulo \mathbf{q} :

$$I = \int_s \vec{J} \cdot \hat{e}_r dS = \frac{gV}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{r} \int_s dS = \frac{gV}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \frac{1}{r} (\mathbf{q} r L)$$
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{gV}{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)} \mathbf{q} L$$

$$\boxed{\therefore R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{g} \frac{\text{Ln}(R_2/R_1)}{\mathbf{q} L}}$$