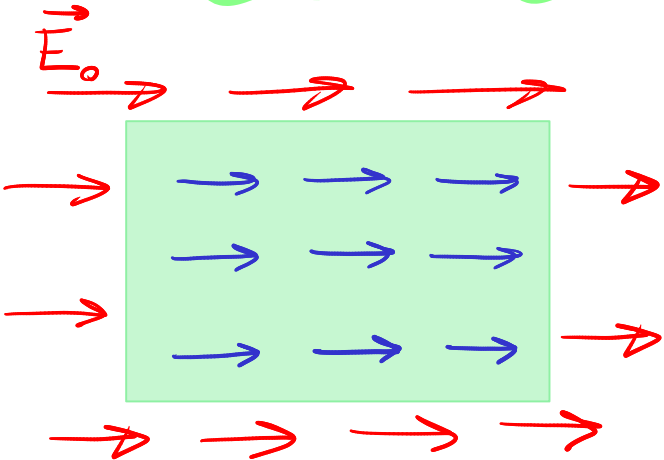
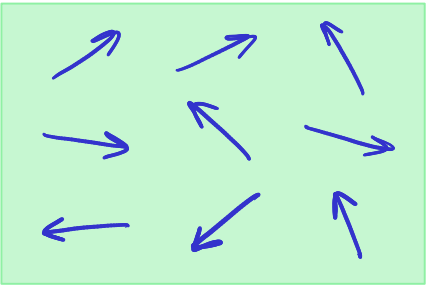


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Electrostática en
Medios Materiales

Dielectricas

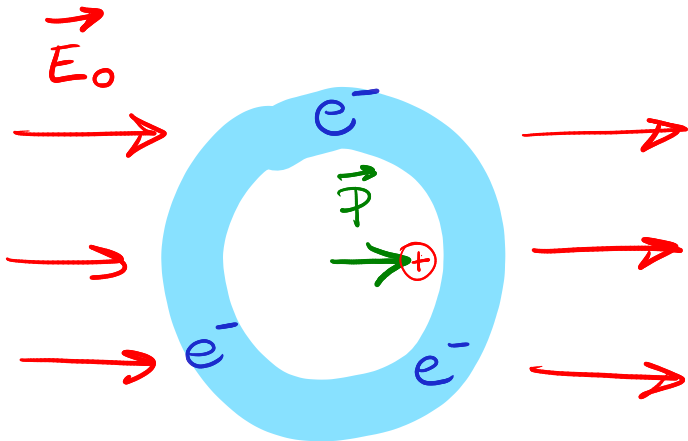
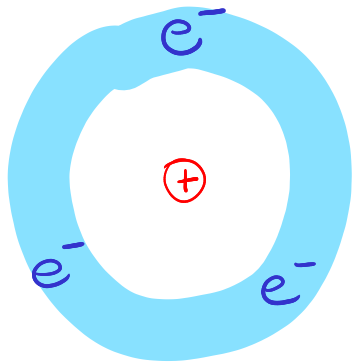
Dielectric Polares



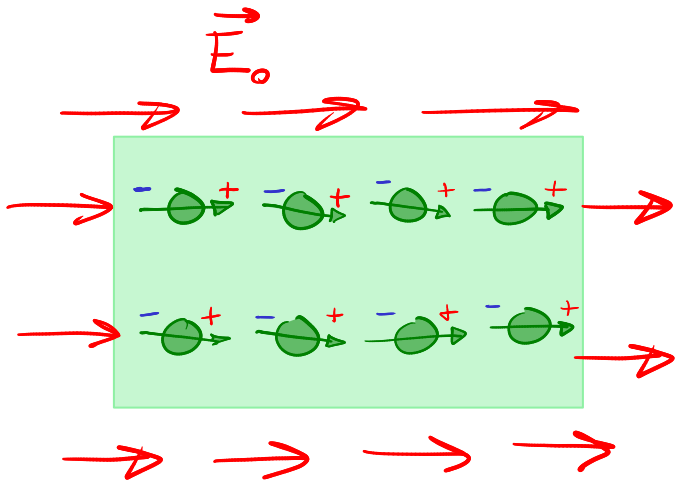
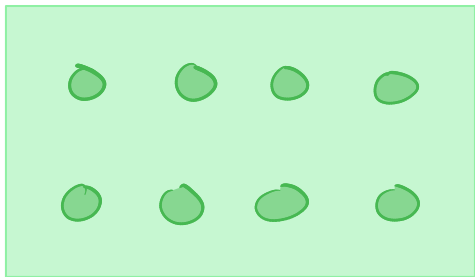
Dielectricas

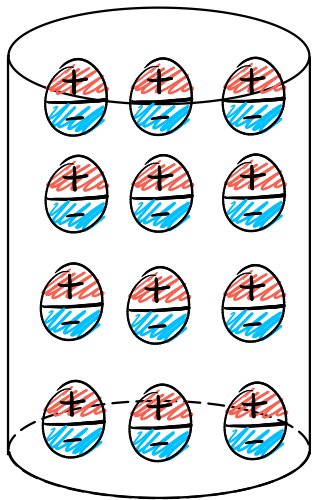
NO

Polares

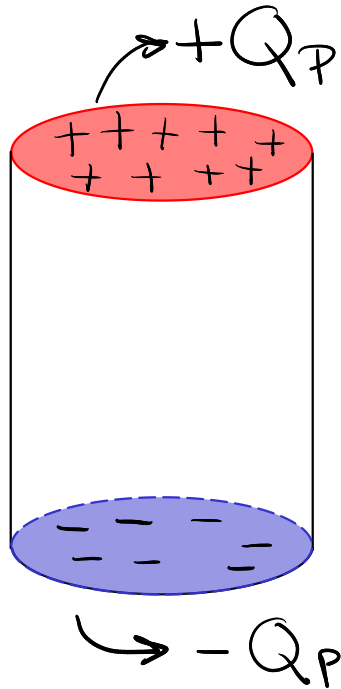


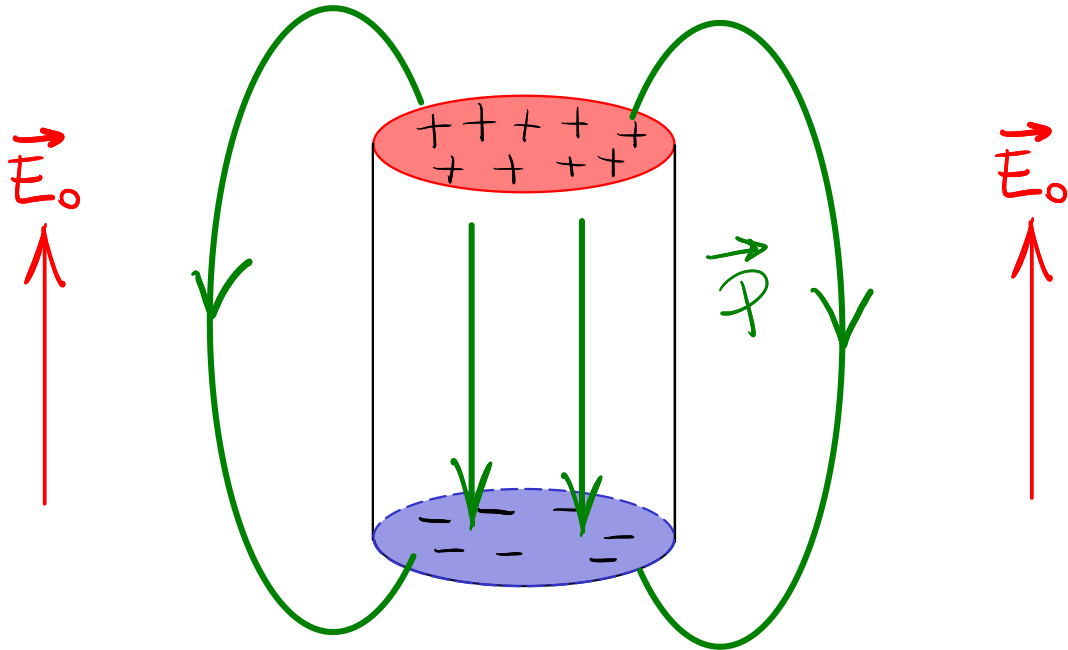
Dielectric NO Polares

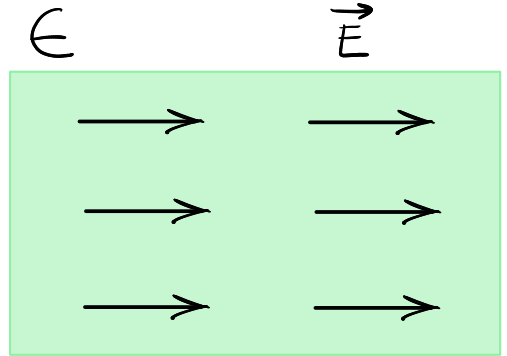
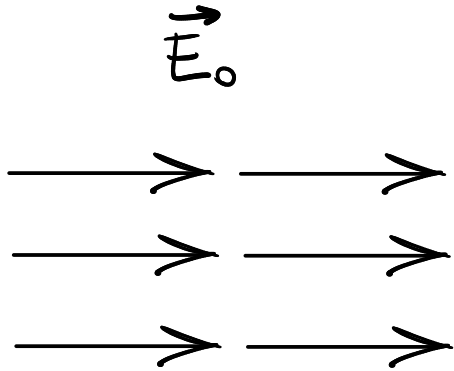




≡







Campo \vec{E} disminuye
su intensidad

Electrostática en
Medios Materiales

Dielectricas

Otras relaciones constitutivas importantes en Física

Ley de Ohm:

$$\vec{J} = g \vec{E}$$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between current density and electric field:

- \vec{J} is labeled as Corriente eléctrica (Electric current).
- g is labeled as resistividad (resistivity).
- \vec{E} is labeled as Campo Eléctrico (Electric field).

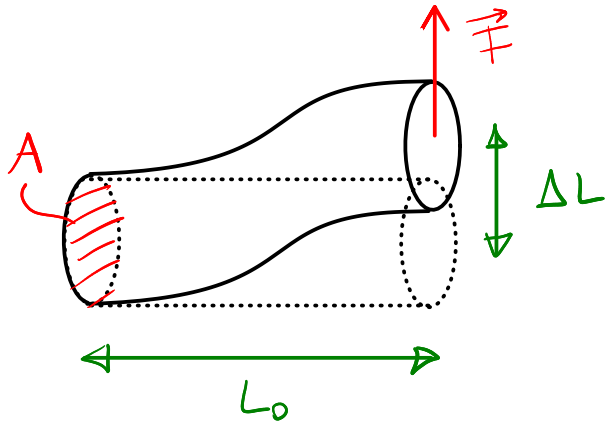
Ley de Fourier:

$$\vec{J}_Q = -\frac{1}{k} \vec{\nabla} T$$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between heat current density and temperature gradient:

- \vec{J}_Q is labeled as Corriente de calor (Heat current).
- k is labeled as Conductividad térmica (thermal conductivity).
- $\vec{\nabla} T$ is labeled as Campo de temperatura (temperature field).

Ley de Young:



$$\frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{1}{E} \frac{F}{A}$$

Deformación

Módulo
de Young

$\frac{\text{Fuerza}}{\text{Area}} = \text{Tensión}$

Ley de Ohm: $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$

Ley de Fourier: $\vec{J}_Q = -\frac{1}{k} \vec{\nabla} T$

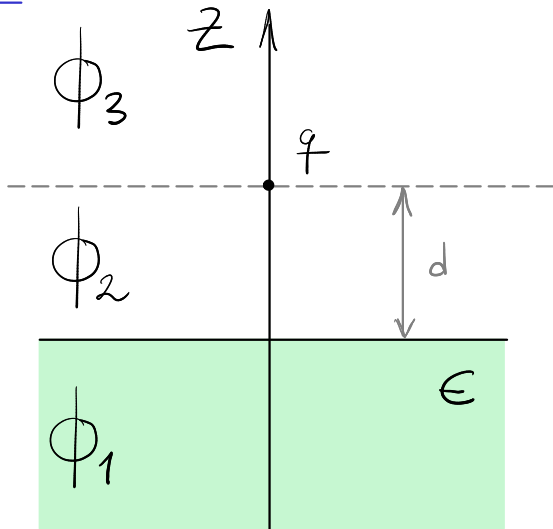
Ley de Young: $\frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{1}{E} \frac{F}{A}$

Características de las ctes de las relaciones const

- Dependen del material (caract. microscópicas)
- Se pueden obtener midiendo en un laboratorio.
- Se pueden calcular modelando el material a nivel microscópico.

Esto permite comparar con las constantes medidas y estudiar la validez del modelo físico

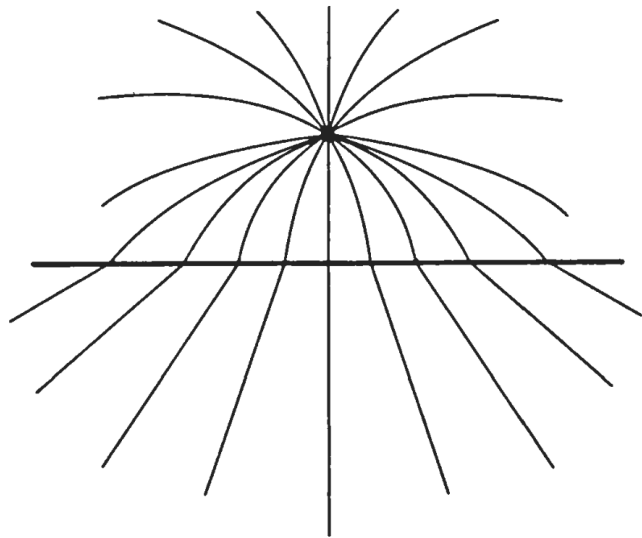
Ejercicio 5



$$\nabla^2 \phi_3 = 0$$

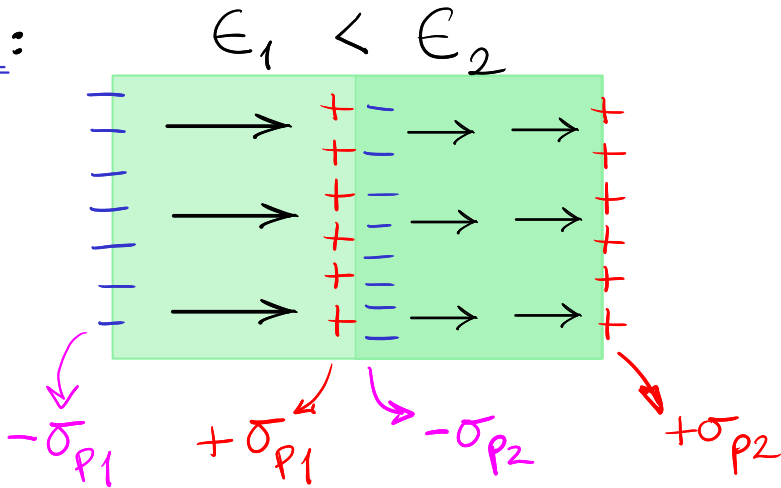
$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi_1 = 0$$

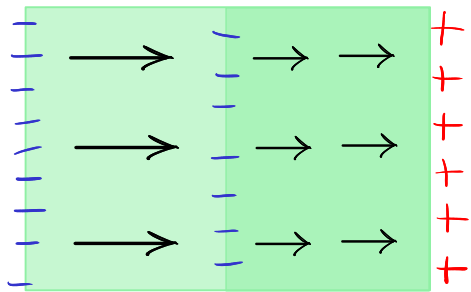


c. Densidad Volumétrica
de polarización ρ_p ????

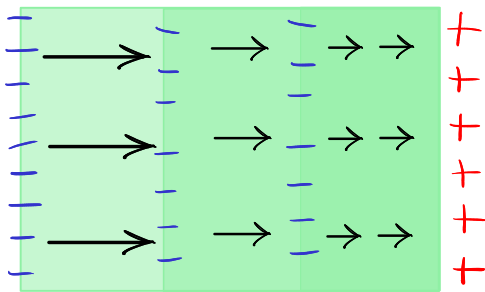
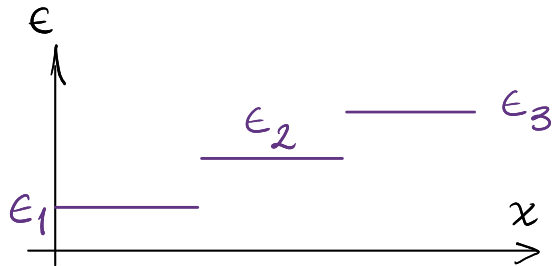
Exemplo:



Como $\sigma_{p2} > \sigma_{p1} \Rightarrow \sigma_p \text{ neta} = \sigma_{p1} - \sigma_{p2} < 0$



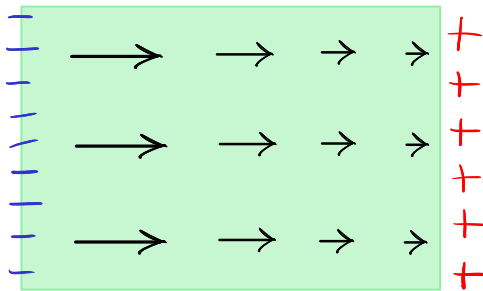
$$\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2$$



$$\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2 < \epsilon_3$$



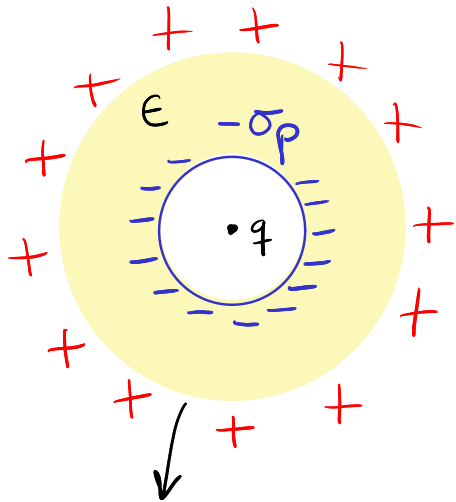
Medio
NO homogéneo



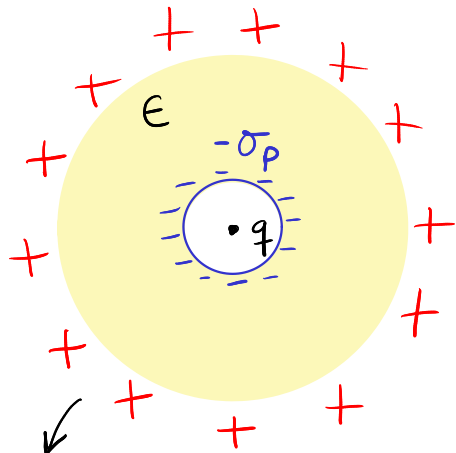
σ_{pol} → Densidad Superficial

$\rho_{pol}(x)$ → Densidad Volumétrica!!

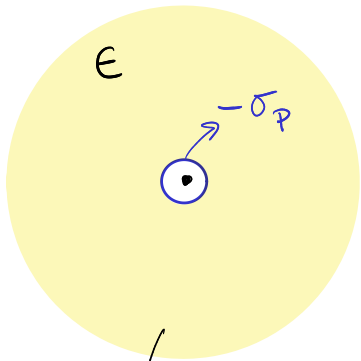




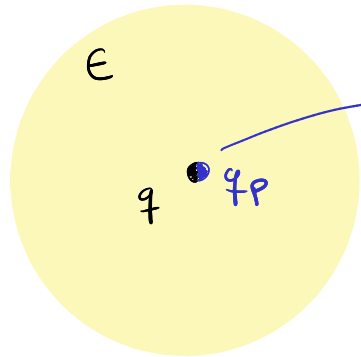
Dielectrico homogéneo) $q > 0$



Si achico la cavidad
 $|\sigma_p|$ sobre la sup interna
 aumenta su valor



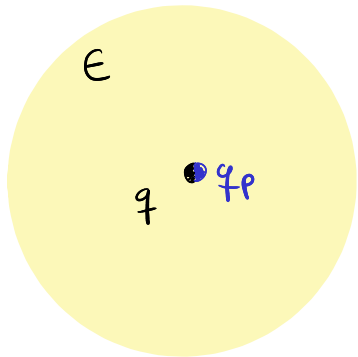
$|\sigma_p|$ Muy grande



Densidad Volumétrica!!

Densidad libre $\vec{P}_L(\vec{r}) = q$

Densidad vol de carga libre:



$$\vec{\rho}_L(\vec{r}) = q \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

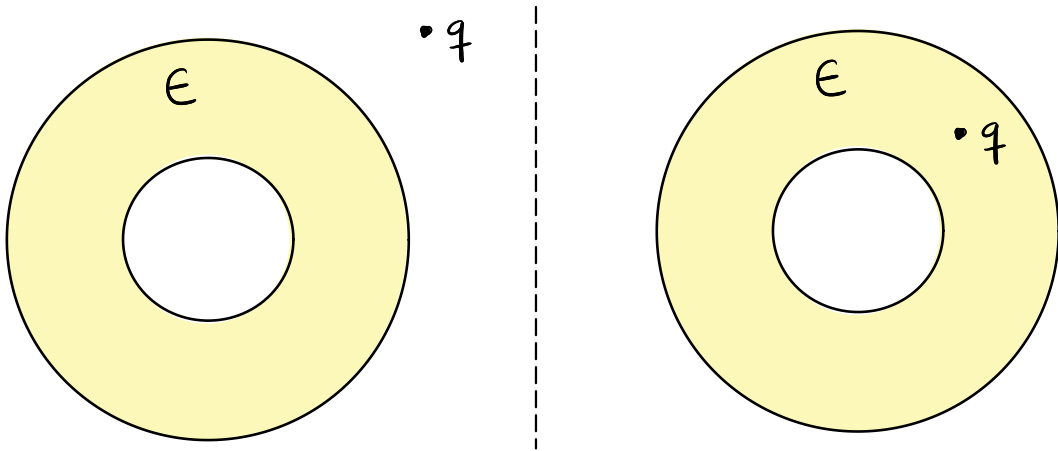
\vec{r}_0 : posición de q

Densidad vol de carga de pol:

$$\vec{\rho}_P(\vec{r}) = q_p \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

$\rightarrow q_p < 0$ (si $q > 0$)

Ejercicio 4



Ejemplo

Esfera dieléctrica sumergida en campo eléctrico homogéneo

