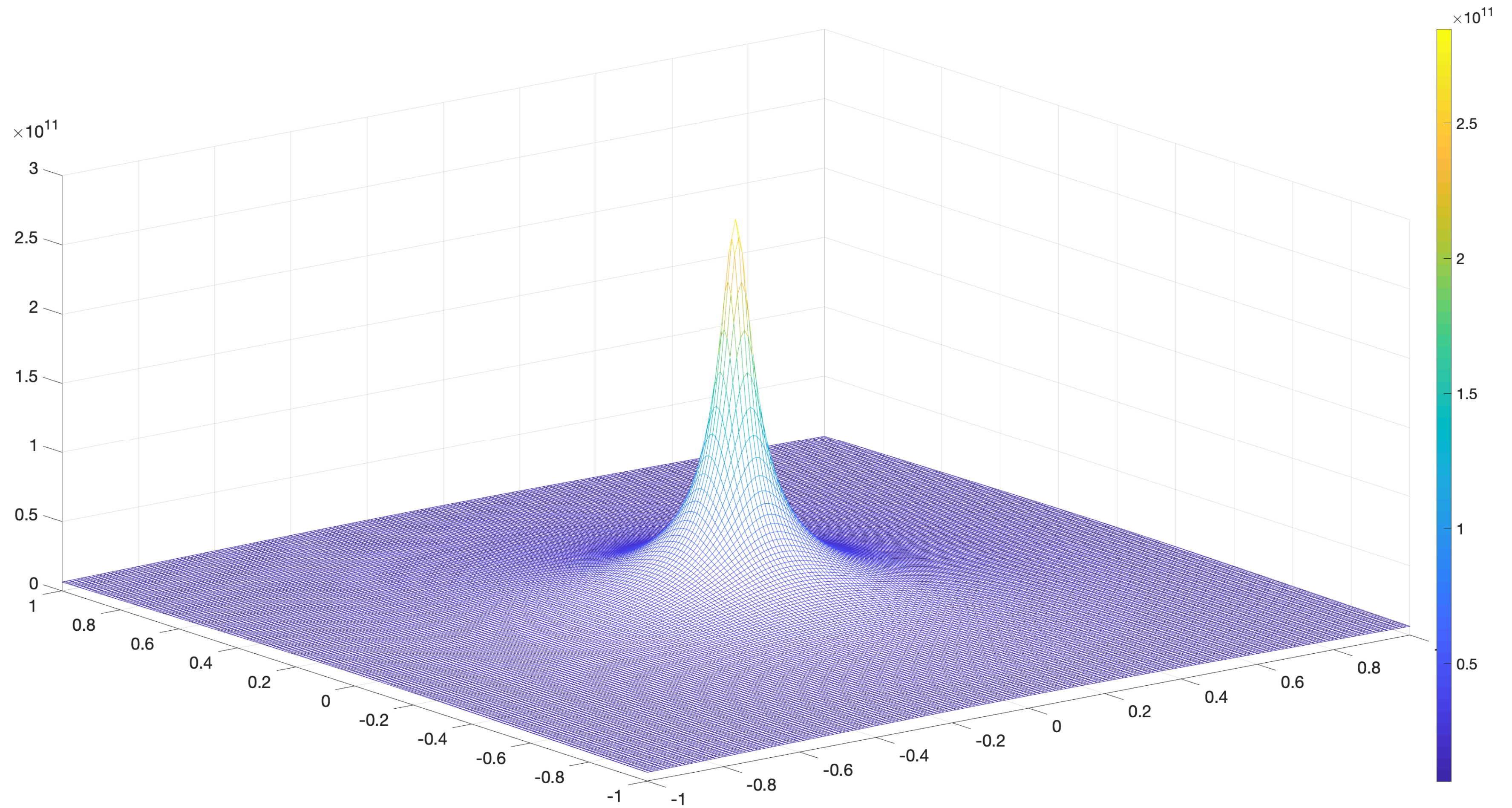


Potenziale ~~alla~~ ρ_{me} $\vec{e}$ $1/R$ $R \rightarrow \infty$ $V(R) \rightarrow 0$

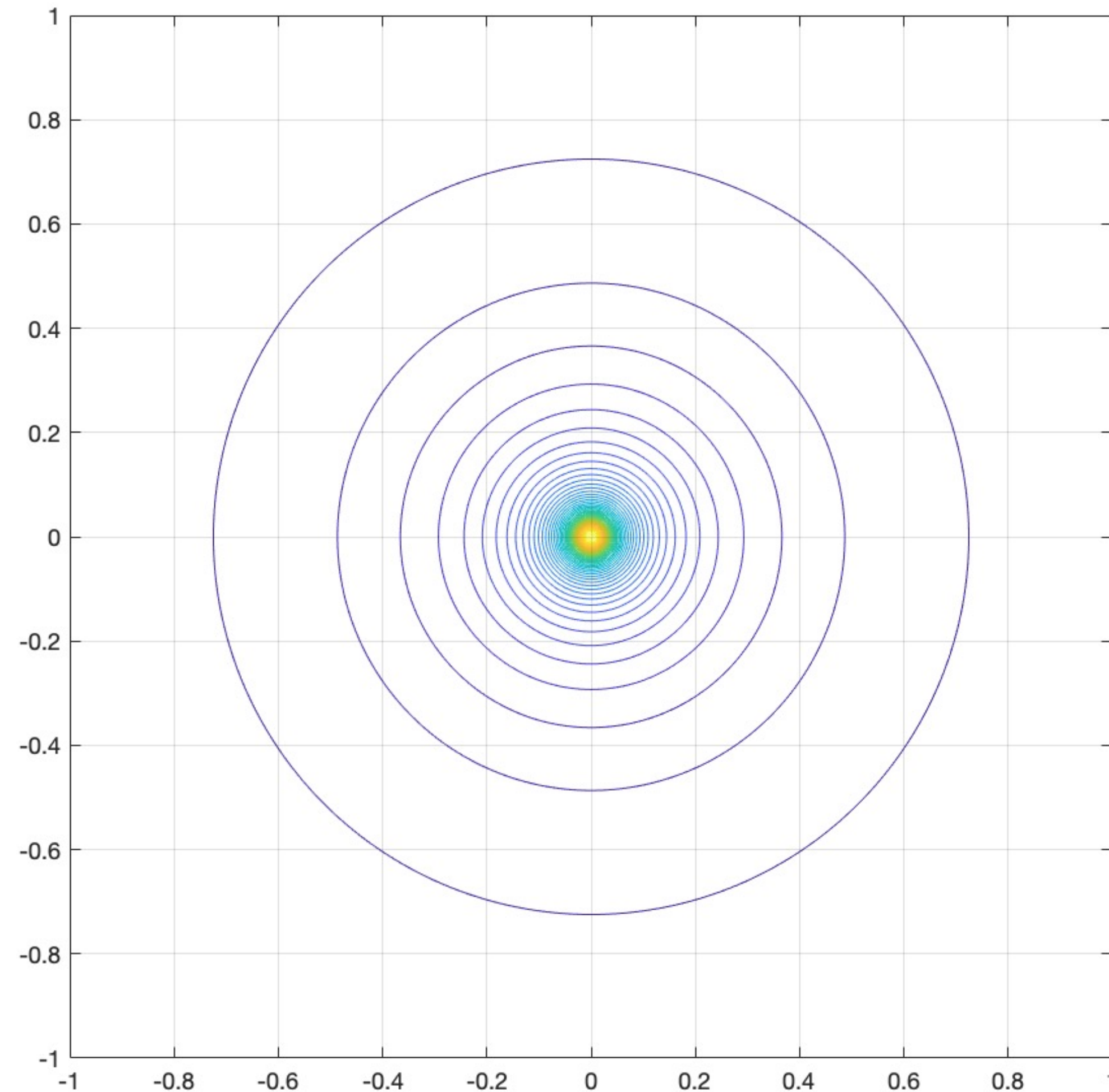
$$q_1 = 1 \text{ C}$$



Potenziale

Si rappresenta come curve di livello, sono curve a
potenziale costante

$$q_1 = 1 \text{ C}$$



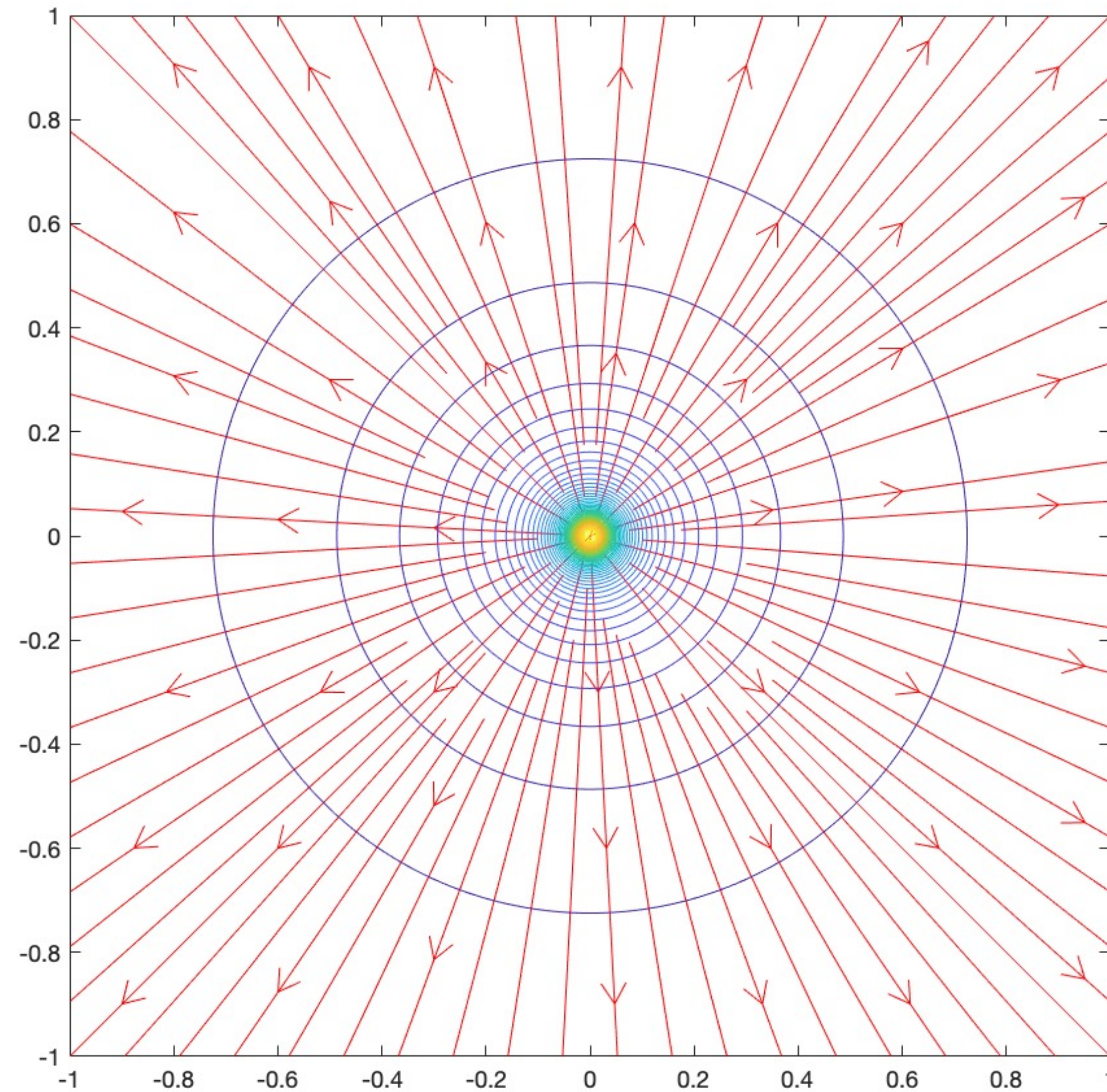
il lavoro
lungo le
curve a V cost
è nullo.
Lavoro 0

||
↓
dallo scopo
elettronico
Sicuramente è
PERPENDICOLARE
alle curve livello
 $F \cdot ds = 0$

Potenziale e linee di campo

corpo sferico con q_1 perpendicolare alle
linee equipotenziali

$$q_1 = 1 \text{ C}$$

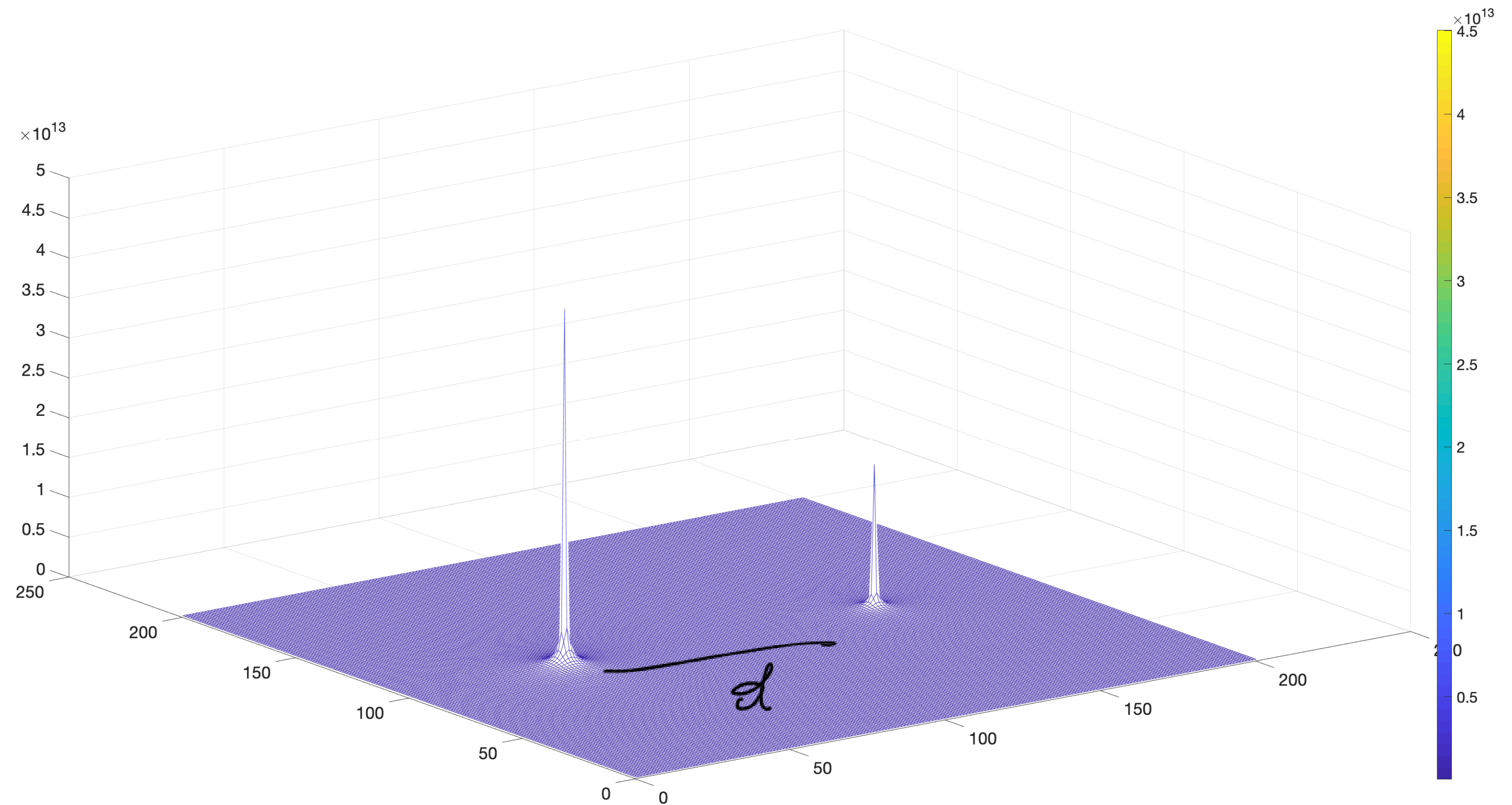


Potenziale

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = 2 \text{ C}$$

$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$

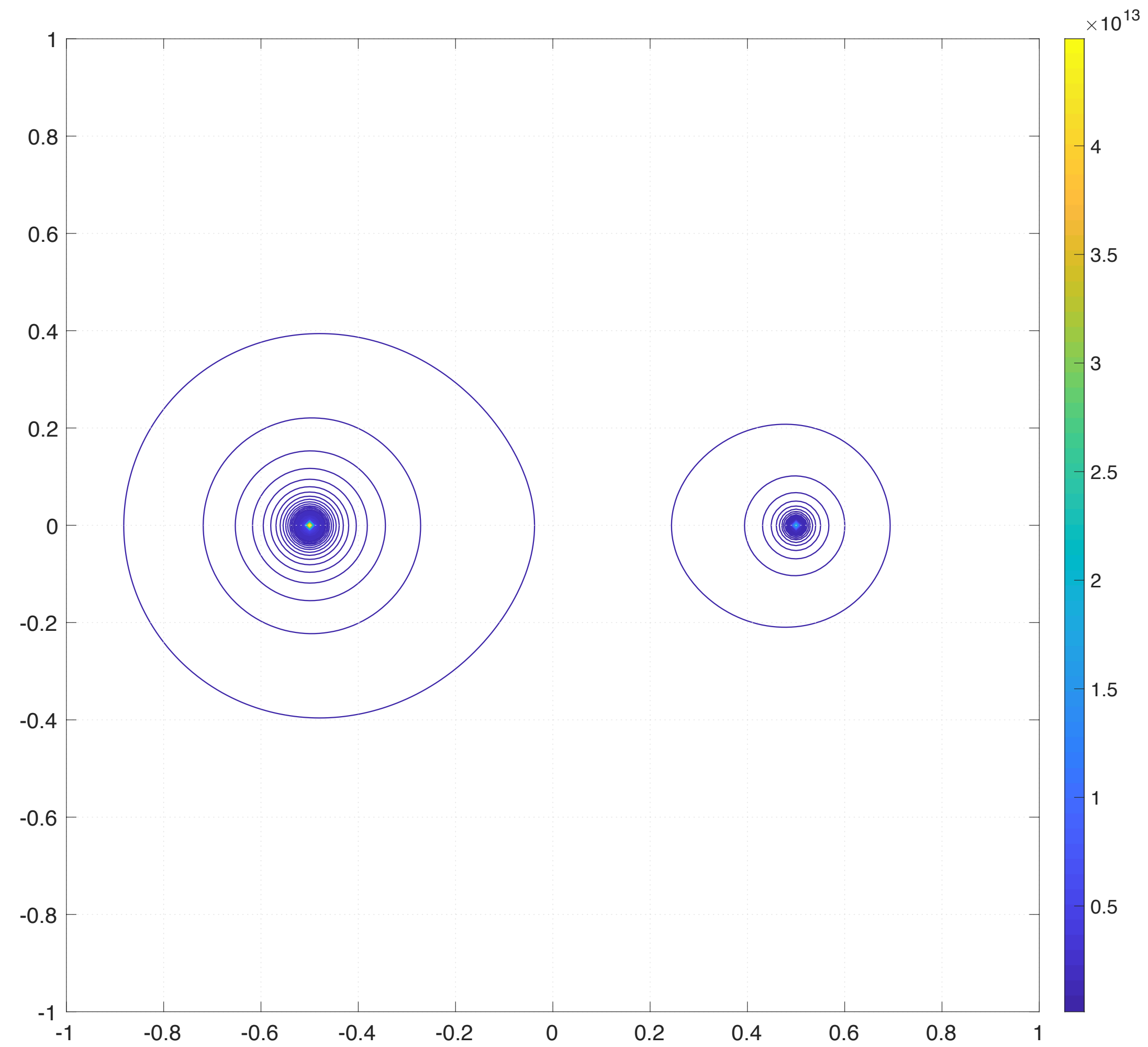


Potenziale

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = 2 \text{ C}$$

$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$



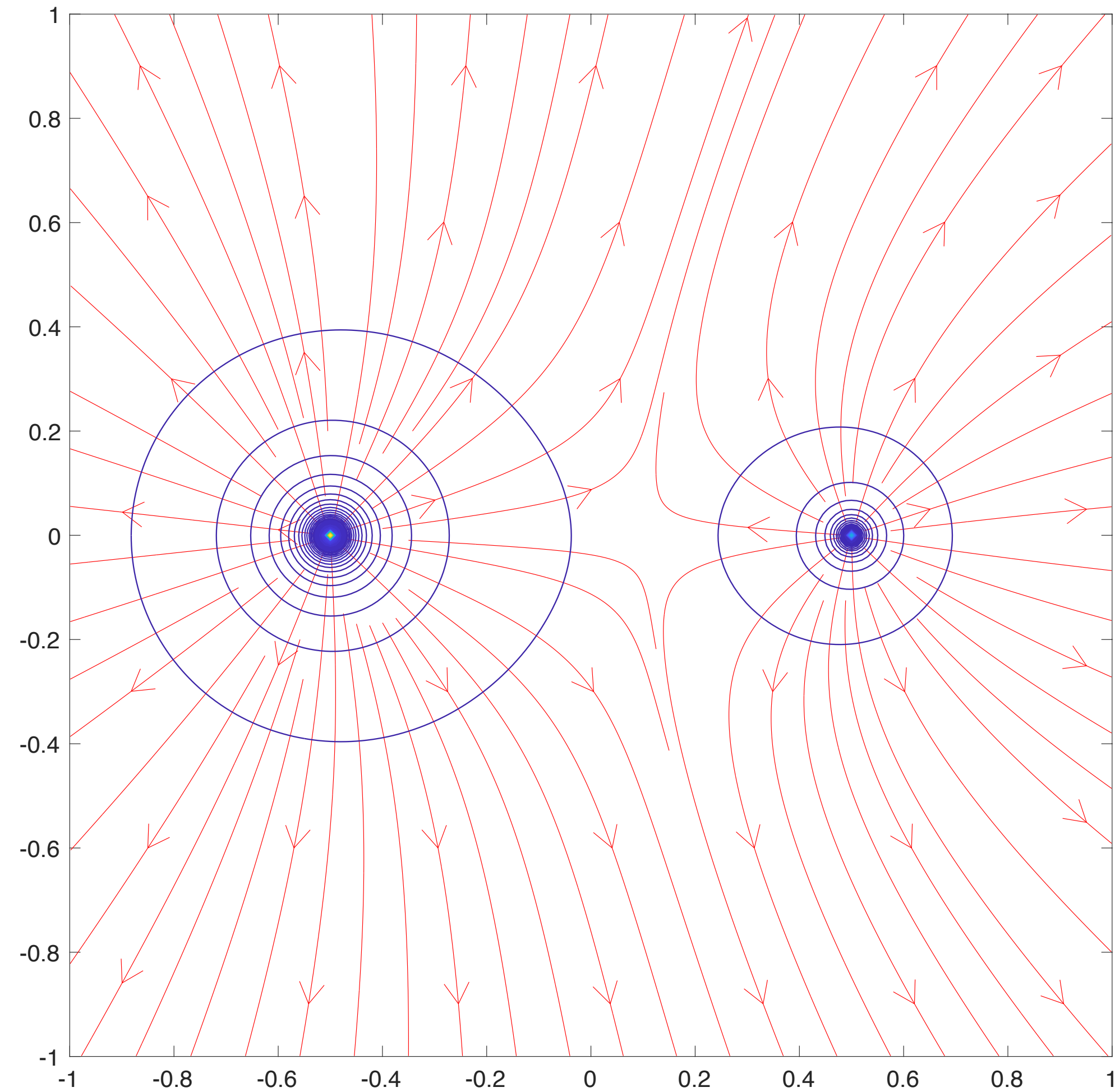
Potenziale

Corpo el. serie perpendicolare alla curv

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = 2 \text{ C}$$

$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$



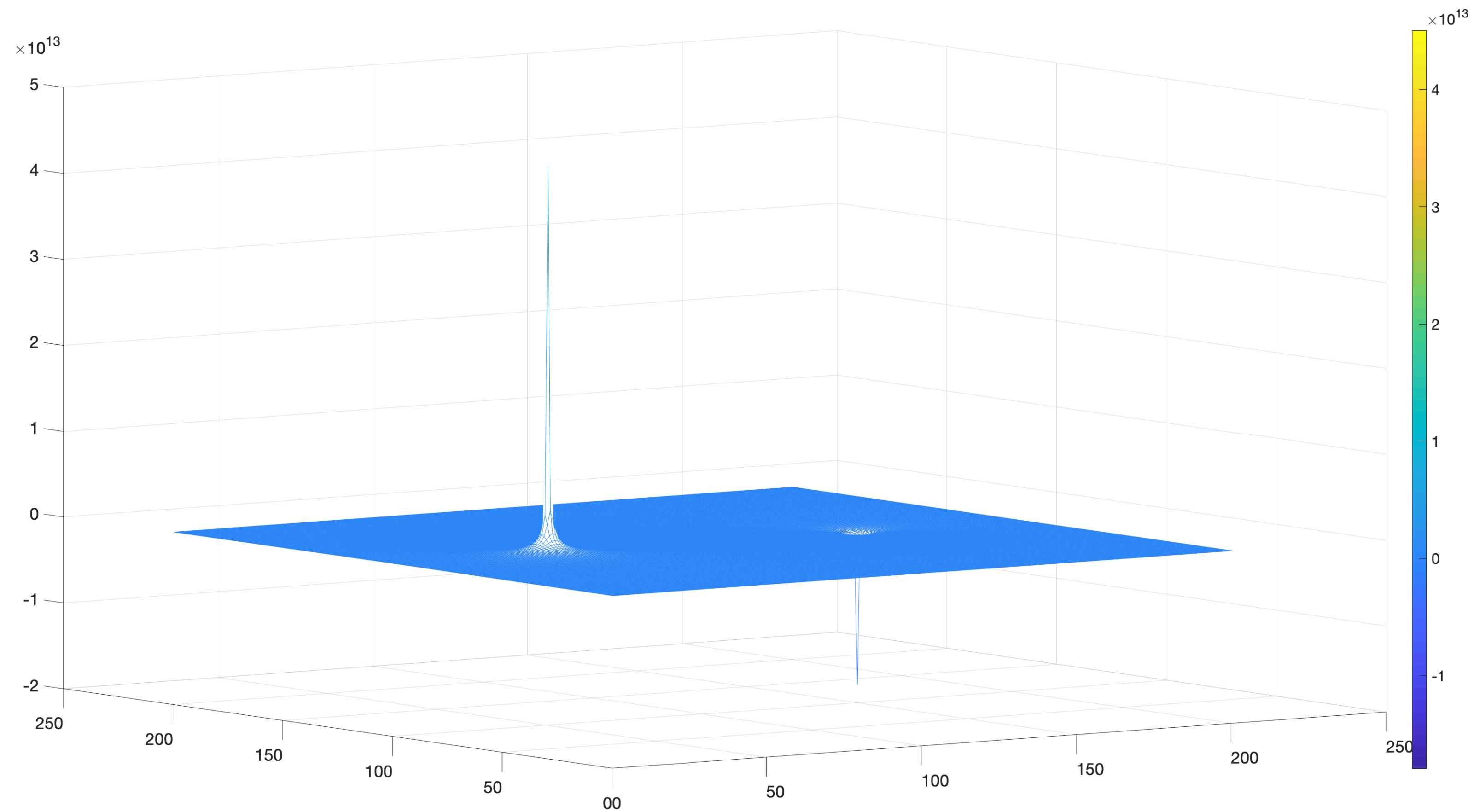
Potenziale è una f. dello
spazio

potens. delle 2 cariche (positiva e negativa)

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$q_2 = -2 \text{ C}$$

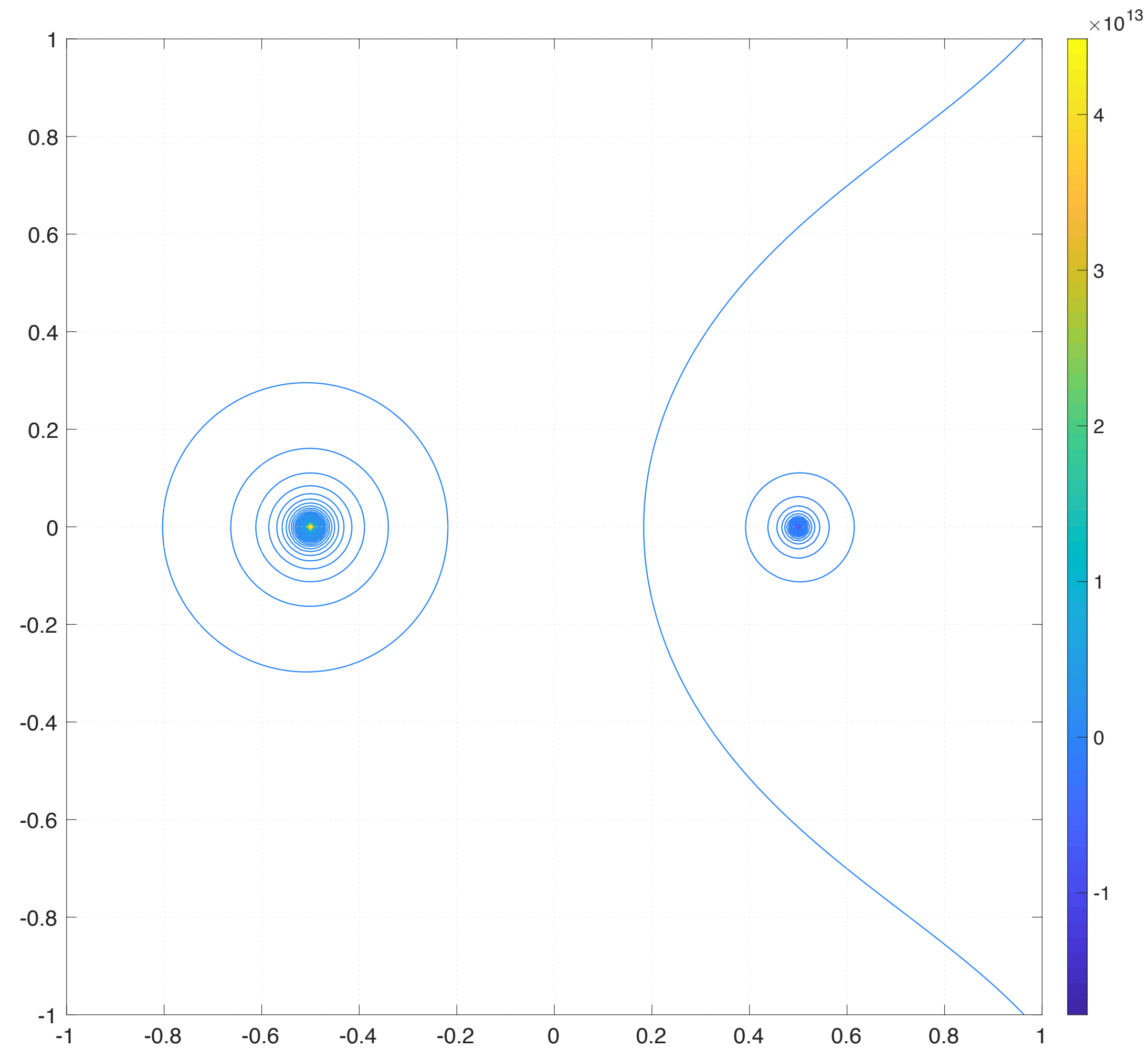
$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$



Potenziale

potenziale delle curve di
livello

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$
$$q_2 = -2 \text{ C}$$
$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$



Potenziale

$$q_1 = 5 \text{ C}$$
$$q_2 = -2 \text{ C}$$
$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$

