

Capítulo 6.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad q \cdot E = ma$$

$$q \cdot \frac{V}{d} = m \cdot a$$

$$q \cdot \frac{V}{d} = m \cdot \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2x}$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a \Delta x$$

$$a = \frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2x}$$

$$\left[\frac{2eVx}{m v_0^2 d} + 1 \right]^{1/2} v_0 = v(x)$$

$$b) \quad J = nq v \Rightarrow$$

~~$n = \frac{J}{qv}$~~

$$n = \frac{J}{qv} \Rightarrow$$

$$n = \frac{i}{eA \cdot v_0} \left[1 + \frac{2eVx}{m v_0^2 d} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V = 9V$$

$$T = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$R_0 = 4,5 \Omega$$

$$P = 1,5W$$

$$\alpha = 4,5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{81}{1,5} \Rightarrow \boxed{R = 54 \Omega}$$

$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$$

$$54 = 4,5 [1 + 4,5 \times 10^{-3} (T_0 - 20^\circ)]$$

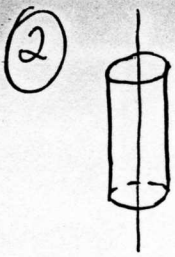
$$54 = 4,5 [1 + 4,5 \times 10^{-3} T_0 - 90 \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$54 = 4,5 + 20,25 \times 10^{-3} T_0 - 90 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$54 - 4,41 = 20,25 \times 10^{-3} T_0$$

$$T_0 = \frac{49,59}{20,25 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\boxed{T_0 = 2,45 \times 10^3 \text{ C}}$$



$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \therefore \lambda = \frac{q}{l}$$

$$\lambda = E 2\pi\epsilon_0 r$$

$$\frac{q}{l} = E 2\pi\epsilon_0 r$$

$$q = E 2\pi\epsilon_0 r l \quad \therefore q = it; \quad l = v \cdot t$$

$$i \cdot t = E 2\pi\epsilon_0 r v \cdot t$$

$$i = 500 \cdot 2\pi \cdot 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-2} \cdot 10^2$$

$$i = 1,39 \times 10^{-8} \text{ A}$$

(4) $E = 100 \text{ V/m}$
 $i = 1800 \text{ A}$

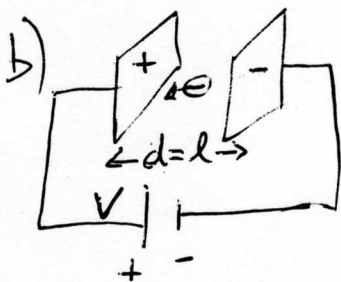
$$J = \sigma \cdot E \quad \therefore J = \frac{i}{S}$$

$$\frac{i}{S} = \sigma \cdot E \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{i}{4\pi R^2 \cdot E} \Rightarrow J = \frac{1800}{4\pi (6,37 \times 10^6)^2 \cdot 100}$$

$$J = 3,53 \times 10^{-14} \text{ } \Omega \text{ m}^{-1}$$

(5) a) $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \quad \therefore R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d}{A} \Rightarrow A = \frac{d}{R\sigma}$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon}{d} \frac{d}{R\sigma} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\epsilon}{C\sigma}$$



$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{l}{A}$$

$$C = \frac{k\epsilon_0 A}{l} = \frac{l}{A} = \frac{k\epsilon_0}{C}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{k\epsilon_0}{C}$$

