

Q_1
 \vec{r}_f \vec{r}_i

$$\Delta U = - \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

$$d\vec{\ell} = -\hat{r} dr$$


$$\vec{F} = -\vec{F}_c = -\frac{k_e Q q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\int_{r_i}^{r_f} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{r} dr = - \int_{r_i}^{r_f} F_c \cdot \hat{r} dr$$

$$= -k_e Q q \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{1}{r^2} dr$$

$$= k_e Q q \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_{r_i}^{r_f} = k_e Q q \left(\frac{1}{r_f} - \frac{1}{r_i} \right)$$


$r_i \sim \infty$
 $\Delta U \sim U \sim \frac{k_e Q q}{r}$


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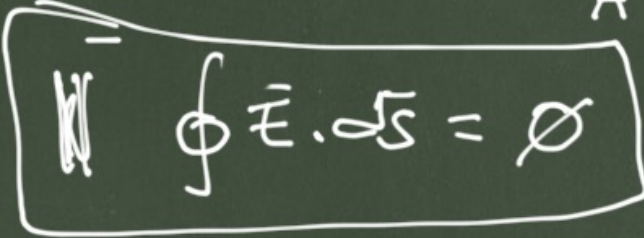
\vec{F}_c	\Leftrightarrow	$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_c}{q}$	
V	\Leftrightarrow	$V = \frac{U}{q}$	POTENZIALE EL.
E.P.E. ↓ minimo		= $k_e \frac{Q}{r}$	CAMPO SCALARE

$$V_f - V_i = - \int_i^f \vec{F}_c \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (\vec{F}: \text{conserv.})$$


$$V_f - V_i = - \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$




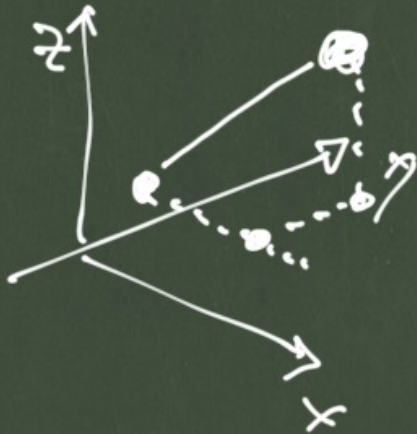
$$V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$




$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

1. della
 CIRCOLAZIONE 

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$$dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} dz \quad \textcircled{1}$$


$$dV = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

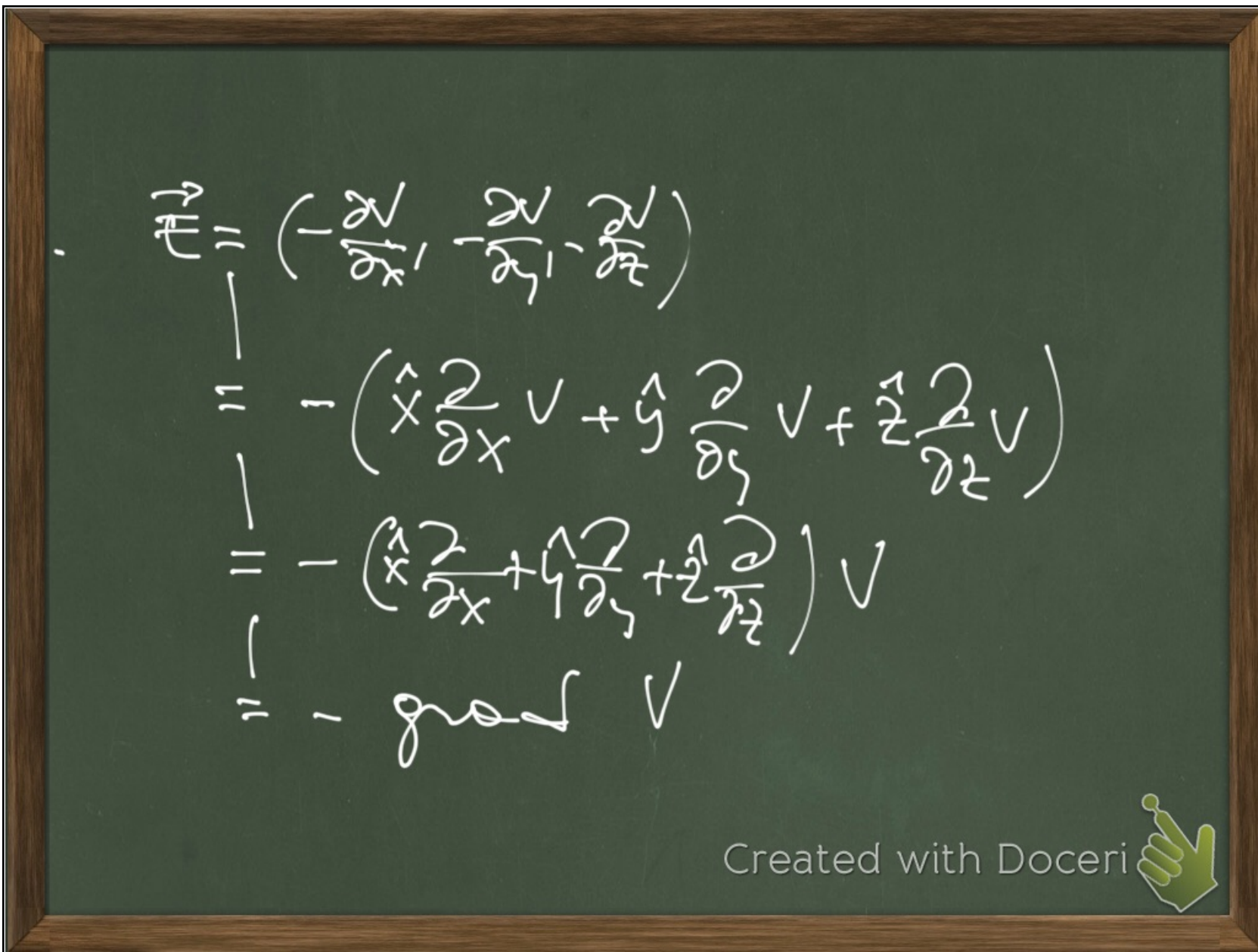
$$\vec{E} = (E_x, E_y, E_z) \quad d\vec{s} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z}$$


$$= E_x \hat{x} + E_y \hat{y} + E_z \hat{z}$$

$$dW = [E_x dx + E_y dy + E_z dz]$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \dots$$

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- V delle sovrapposizioni
- V del campo elettrico
- E da V

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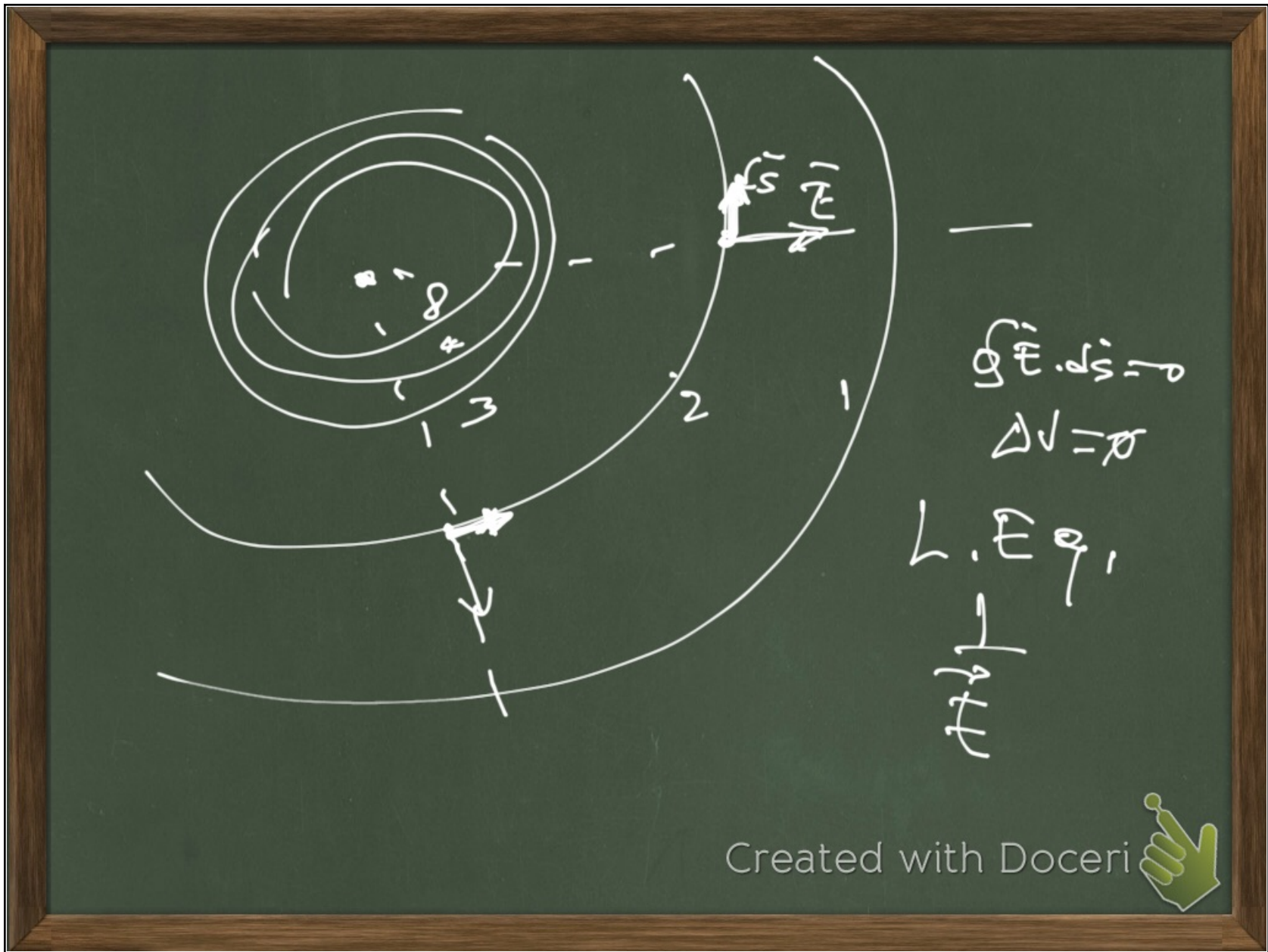
$$V(r) = k_e \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$-\vec{E} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \dots = \frac{k_e Q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$



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