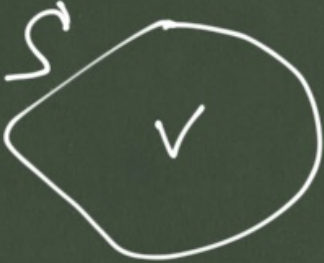




$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V d\vec{r} \rho(\vec{r})$$

$$\rho(r) = \rho_0 \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^\alpha$$

$$= \rho_0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r > R \\ r \leq R \end{array} \right.$$


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$$\int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_S E \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} dA = \int_S E dA$$

$$d\vec{A} = \hat{r} dA$$


$$= E \int_S dA$$

$$= E 4\pi r^2$$




$$\int f(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \rightarrow \text{coord. spherical}$$

$$r, \theta, \phi$$

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$\text{azimut } \varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$
 $\text{polare } \vartheta \in (0, \pi)$
 $r \in (0, \infty)$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \vartheta \, dr \, d\vartheta \, d\varphi$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \int \sqrt{r} \rho(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{R^\alpha} \int_0^R dr r^2 r^\alpha \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\rho_0}{R^\alpha} \int_0^R r^{\alpha+2} dr \underbrace{\left(\phi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right)}_{2\pi} \underbrace{\left(-\cos\theta \Big|_0^\pi \right)}_2 \\
 &= 4\pi \frac{\rho_0}{R^\alpha} \int_0^R r^{\alpha+2} dr
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$4\pi \frac{\rho_0}{R^\alpha} \int_0^R r^{\alpha+2} dr = \frac{4\pi \rho_0}{R^\alpha} \left. \frac{r^{\alpha+3}}{\alpha+3} \right|_0^R$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \rho_0}{R^\alpha} \frac{R^{\alpha+3}}{\alpha+3} = \frac{4\pi R^3}{\alpha+3} \rho_0$$

$$4\pi r^2 E = \frac{4\pi R^3}{\epsilon_0 (\alpha+3)} \rho_0$$

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$$4\pi r^2 E = \frac{4\pi R^3}{\epsilon_0 (\alpha + 3)} \sigma_0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{4\pi R^3}{\alpha + 3} \sigma_0 \right)$$


$$E = \frac{k_e Q^{(\alpha)}}{r^2}$$

FUORI

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{enc}} &= \frac{4\pi\rho_0}{R^2} \int_0^{r_g} dr r^{\alpha+2} = \frac{4\pi\rho_0}{(3+\alpha)R^2} (r^{3+\alpha}) \Big|_0^{r_g} \\
 &= \frac{4\pi\rho_0}{(3+\alpha)R^2} r_g^{3+\alpha} \\
 &= Q \left(\frac{r_g}{R} \right)^{3+\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jentoo

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{k_e Q_{\text{enc}}}{r^2} = \frac{k_e Q}{r^2} \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^{3+\alpha} \\
 &= k_e Q r \left(\frac{r^\alpha}{R^{3+\alpha}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$E = \frac{k_e Q_d}{r^2} = \frac{k_e Q}{r^2} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^{3+\alpha}$$

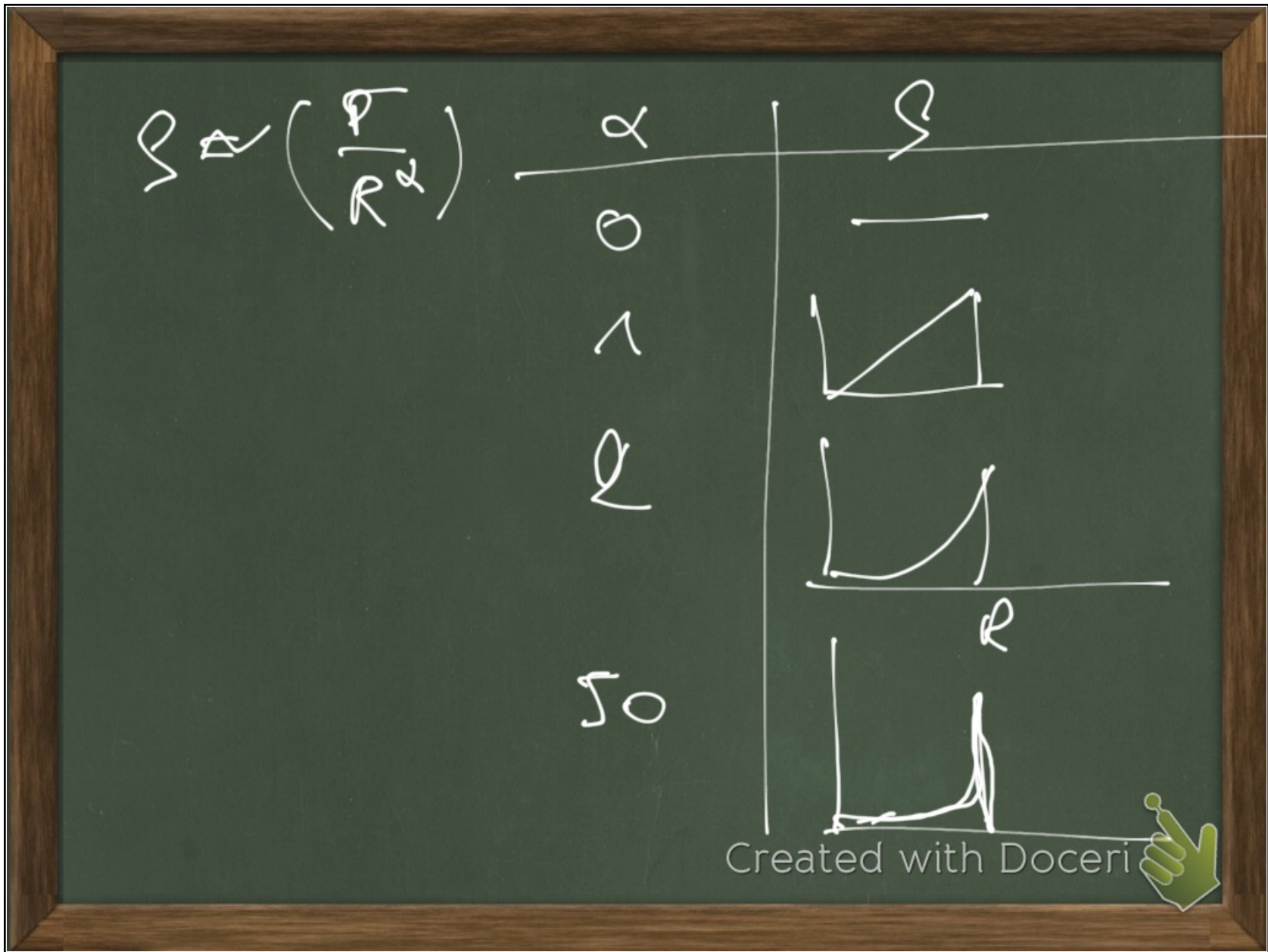
$$= k_e Q r \left(\frac{r^\alpha}{R^{3+\alpha}}\right)$$

$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \frac{k_e Q r}{R^3}$

$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow \frac{k_e Q r^2}{R^4}$

$\alpha = 50 \rightarrow \frac{k_e Q r^{51}}{R^{53}}$

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$$\frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

divergenza
opera sui vettore
produce uno scalare

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{A} = (A_x, A_y, A_z)$$

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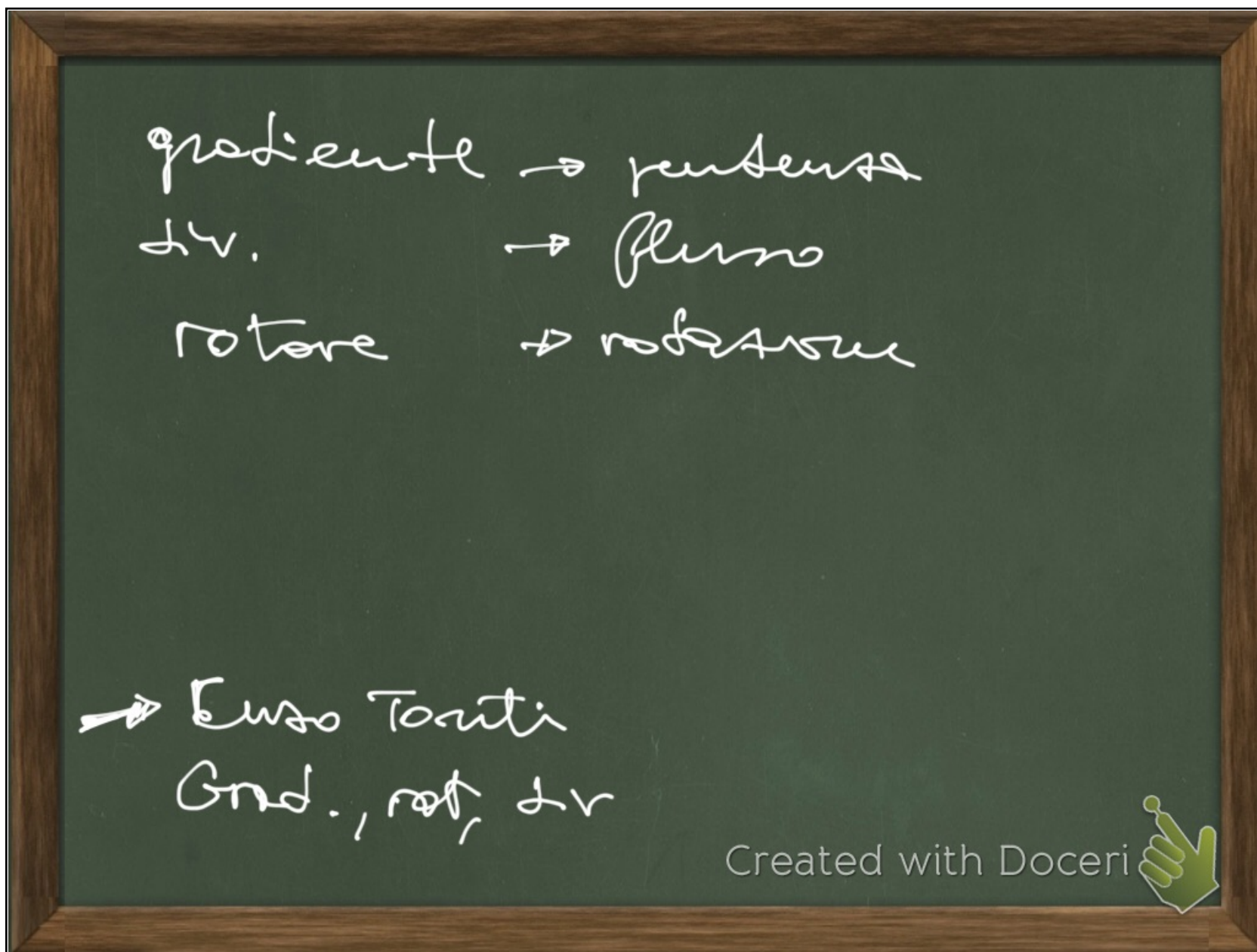
$$\oint_S \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} \vec{A} = \oint_V \text{div } \vec{A} \, dV$$

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \oint_V \rho \, dV$$

$$= \int_V \text{div } \vec{E} \, dV$$

Gauss \Rightarrow $\boxed{\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}}$ \Rightarrow I eq. Maxwell

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$f = x^2 + y^2$

$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2x + y \cdot 2y$

$(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) f =$

grad f

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$\text{div } \vec{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0$? sfera carica con $\rho = \rho_0$

$4\pi r^2 E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \rightarrow E = \frac{r \rho_0}{3 \epsilon_0} \equiv E_r$

E ha solo comp. r ; usiamo coord sferiche

$\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 E_r) + \dots = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\rho_0}{3 \epsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^3) = \frac{3}{r^2} \frac{\rho_0}{3 \epsilon_0} r^2 = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_0}$

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nota ρ , trovare E

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 E_r) = \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$r^2 E_r = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int r^2 \rho_0 = \frac{\rho_0 r^3}{3 \epsilon_0} \rightarrow E_r = \frac{\rho_0 r}{3 \epsilon_0} !$$

$\sigma \perp \vec{E} \perp \vec{D}$!

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