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Kelas B

BAB III

Metode Penentuan Potensial

3.1 Persamaan Laplace

 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e} = 0$ untuk $\vec{E}$ konservatif

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} = \int \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Persamaan Laplace}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\nabla \cdot \nabla V$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho = -\nabla^2 V$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = 0 ; \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \rightarrow \text{Hukum Poisson}$$

Untuk menghitung potensial listrik dari rumus Poisson :

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$

Dalam pers. Laplace $\rho=0$, $\epsilon_0 = \text{konstan}$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0 ; \text{ untuk satu dimensi maka}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V_x}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{karena } V \text{ fungsi dari } x \text{ saja, maka}$$

$$\frac{d^2 V_x}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dV}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dx} = k, \quad k = \text{konstan}$$

$$dV_x = k dx$$

$$V_x = kx + b ; b = \text{bilangan konstanta}$$

Untuk koordinat bola, maka pers. Laplace satu dimensi :

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} = k$$

$$dV = \frac{1}{r^2} k dr$$

$$V(r) = -\frac{1}{r^2} k + C$$

$$V_a = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_b = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$x_a = 0$$

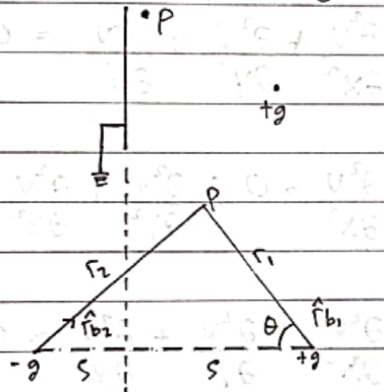
$$x_b = 10$$

$$y_p = 5$$

3.2. Metode Bayangan

a.) Muatan titik dengan batang konduktor

①

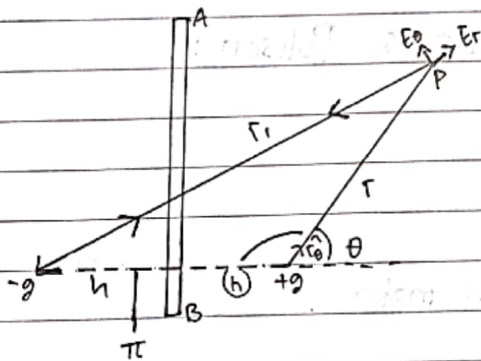


$$V_p = \dots? \quad E_r = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}; \quad E_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}$$

$$V_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{+q}{r_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} \quad \vec{E}_0 = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \right) \quad \vec{E}_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}$$

② Penjumlahan Bayangan



$$V_p = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'} \right)$$

$$V_p = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{r' - r}{r \cdot r'} \right)$$

$$V_p = V(r, \theta)$$

Perhatikan Gambar.

$$V(r, \theta) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$E_r = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{1/2}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{3/2}(2r + 4h \cos \theta)}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{3/2}}$$

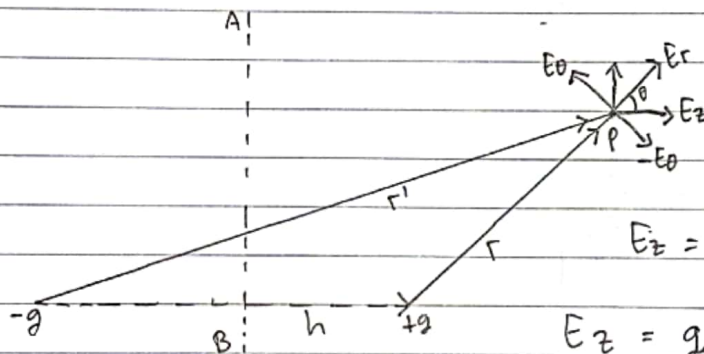
$$= -\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{(r + 2h \cos \theta)}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{3/2}}$$

$$\therefore E_r = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{(r + 2h \cos \theta)}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore E_\theta = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{2 \sin \theta}{(r^2 + 4h^2 + 4hr \cos \theta)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{2h \sin \theta}{r^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{E}_0 = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}$$



$$E_z = E_r \cos \theta - E_\theta \sin \theta$$

$$E_z = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} - \frac{r \cos \theta + 2h}{r'^3} \right]$$

Untuk setiap titik pada bidang AB, $r = r' = a$, sehingga,

$$E_z(a) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{a^2} - \frac{a \cos \theta + 2h}{a^3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2h}{a^3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{2h}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} d(a)$$

$$d(a) = -\frac{2h}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

$d(a)$ = muatan induksi persatuan luas pada pelat konduktor AB

Muatan induksi total pada pelat AB

$$\int_0^\infty d(a) = \int_0^\infty d(2\pi x dx) = -h q \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{a^3} dx$$

$$= -h q \int_0^\infty \frac{q}{a^3} da$$

$$= -2$$

$\Rightarrow$ bukti sebagai muatan bayangan