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*Resume Lisma**

2.9 Potensial Listrik.

Sifat khusus dari muatan listrik $\vec{E}$ yaitu $\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$, ini artinya medan $\vec{E}$ merupakan gradien suatu skalar, jadi,

$\vec{E} \propto \nabla \phi$, maka $\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$

menurut teorema Stokes.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} = \int \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \quad (\text{Caranya selisih lihat gambar.})$$

artinya $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P}$ tidak bergantung pada pilihan jalan a ke b.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\nabla V \\ E \cdot d\vec{P} &= -\nabla V \cdot d\vec{P} \\ &= -dV \\ \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} &= \int_a^b -dV \\ \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} &= V_b - V_a \end{aligned}$$

Vi lintasan tertutup.

$V_b = V_a$ hal ini berlaku untuk medan $\vec{E}$ dari suatu muatan titik
 $V_b = V_a = 0$ di titik asal atau jika setiap konfigurasi suatu muatan.

Baru lepas Stokes. Bila lintasan a ke b tertutup, melalui jalan 1 dan jalan 2
 harga $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} \neq 0$, karena $\langle S_1 + S_2 \rangle$.

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} = \int \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$ selanjutnya lintasan $\vec{E} = \nabla V$. ($\vec{S}$ min, gravitasi potensial).

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0, \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla V = \int_a^b dV$$

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

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

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

jika $V_a + V_b$.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\nabla^2 V.$$

$$E \cdot d\vec{P} = -\nabla V \cdot d\vec{P}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{s0} &= -\nabla^2 V. \\ \Rightarrow \nabla^2 V &= -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b \oint dV = \int_a^b dV$$

$$= V \Big|_a^b = V_b - V_a$$

$$= \boxed{V_b = V_a}$$

$$V_b = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\nabla V \cdot d\vec{P} = dV$$

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

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} = -\int \nabla V \cdot d\vec{P} = -\int dV, \text{ jadi persamaan diatas}$$

$$V(a) = -\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P}$$

$$V(b) = -\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P}$$

$$V_{ab} = V_b - V_a = -\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} + \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P} = -\int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{P}$$

$$= -\int_a^b E \cdot d\vec{P} - \int_a^b E \cdot d\vec{P} = -\int_a^b E \cdot d\vec{P}$$

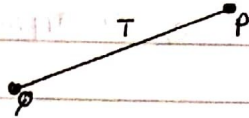
$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b$$

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{Rumus umum.}$$

Jadi Potensial disentu titik P.

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = - \int_0^P \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

misal:



$$V(\mathbf{r}) = - \int_0^r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= - \int_0^r \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

Untuk sejumlah muatan $q_1, q_2, q_3 \dots q_n$ masing-masing pada jarak $r_1, r_2, r_3 \dots r_n$ maka,

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} + \frac{q_3}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{q_n}{r_n} \right] \Rightarrow \text{Penjumlahan biasa.}$$

Potensial oleh distribusi muatan.

1. Untuk kawat

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\lambda dr}{r}$$

2. Untuk distribusi oleh permukaan.

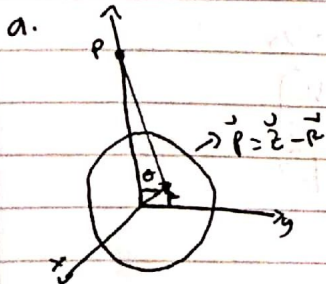
$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\sigma ds}{r}$$

3. distribusi oleh volume.

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho d\tau}{r}$$

Contoh.

1. Potensial oleh muatan permukaan bersambung?



Bola konduktor bermuatan homogen dengan rapat muatan σ .

Berapa potensial dititik P.

Solusi: distribusi muatan pada permukaan bola, maka.

$$V\langle P \rangle = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\sigma d\vec{s}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{R^2 \sin\theta d\theta dp'}{\langle z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \cos\theta \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}} \rightarrow |\vec{P}| = \langle z^2 + R^2 - \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\sigma R^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\phi \sin\theta d\theta}{\langle 2zR^2 - 2Rz \cos\theta \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sigma R^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d\langle -2Rz \cos\theta \rangle}{\langle z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \cos\theta \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma R}{\epsilon_0 z} \langle 2 \langle z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \cos\theta \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \rangle_\pi$$

$$= \frac{\sigma R}{2\epsilon_0 z} \left\{ \langle z^2 + R^2 + 2Rz \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} - \langle z^2 + R^2 - 2Rz \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

$$\therefore V\langle P \rangle = \frac{\sigma R}{2\epsilon_0 z} [\langle R+z \rangle - \langle z-R \rangle]$$

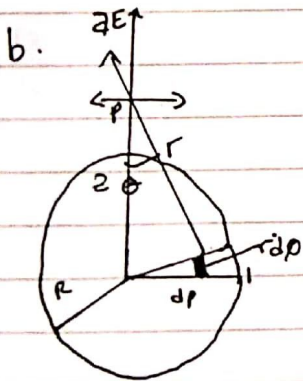
$$= \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 z}$$

Bila $R > z$, maka

$$[\langle R-z \rangle^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = R-z$$

$$V\langle P \rangle = \frac{\sigma R}{2\epsilon_0 z} [\langle R+z \rangle - R+z]$$

$$V\langle P \rangle = \frac{\sigma R}{\epsilon_0 z}$$



$$V\langle P \rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\sigma d\vec{s}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{r'^2 d\theta d\phi}{\langle z^2 + r'^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\phi r' dr'}{\langle z^2 + r'^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\langle r'^2 \rangle}{\langle z^2 + r'^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2} - 2 \langle z^2 + r'^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_0^R$$

$$V\langle P \rangle = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} [\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} - z]$$

Persamaan diatas dapat juga dihitung dengan dengan

$$\text{rumus : } V(D) = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{z}$$

2. Potensial Oleh muatan Volume.

Bola Dengan n .

