

Keber: B

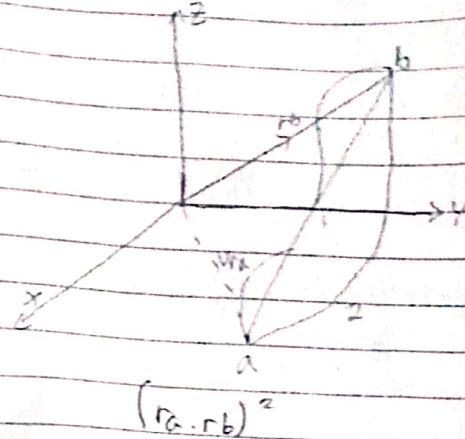
Sifat khusus dari medan listrik  $\vec{E}$  yaitu  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$ , medan  $\vec{E}$  merupakan gradien suatu skalar. jadi  $\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$  maka  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} = \int \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$
$$F = \nabla V$$

$$E dp = - \nabla V dp = - dv$$

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} = \int_b^a -du$$

$$\int E^2 d\vec{p} = v_b - v_a$$



Va lintasannya ketulup

$$V_b = V_a = 0$$

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} = 0$$

baru ke per. Skuter

$$\int E d\vec{p} = \int 0 \times E d\vec{t}$$

$$ds^2 \neq 0, \quad \Delta = E = 0$$

Selanjutnya :  $\vec{E} = -\nabla V$  (E merupakan gradien potensial)

$$E = -\nabla V$$

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

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

$$E \cdot dp = - \nabla V \cdot dp$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\nabla^2 V$$

$$\int_a^{b'} E dp = - \int_a^b dv$$

p

$$= V \int_a^b dv$$

$\epsilon_0$

$$= V_b - V_a$$

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

$$V_b = V_a$$

$$Dr dp = dv$$

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

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} = - \int \nabla V \cdot d\vec{p} = - \int du, \text{ jadi persamaan diatas } V_b = k \frac{Q}{r_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(a) &= - \int_a^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} \\
 V(b) &= - \int_b^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} \\
 V_{ab} &= V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} \\
 &= - \int_a^b E \cdot \vec{p} \\
 &= - \int_a^b E dp - \int_a^{\infty} E dp \\
 &= - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p}
 \end{aligned}$$

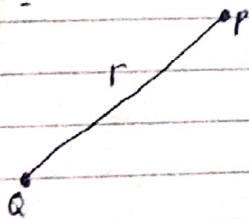
$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p}$$

$$V(p) = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} \rightarrow \text{Rumus umum}$$

Jadi potensial di suatu titik P

$$V(p) = \int_{\infty}^p \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p}$$

Misal :



$$\begin{aligned}
 V(p) &= - \int_{\infty}^r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{p} \\
 &= - \int_{\infty}^r \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} dr
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$$

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  $V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} + \frac{q_3}{r_3} + \dots + \frac{q_n}{r_n} \right] \rightarrow$  penjumlahan biasa

potensial oleh distribusi muatan

$$1) \text{ untuk kawat } V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\lambda dr}{r}$$

$$2) \text{ untuk distribusi oleh permukaan } V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\sigma da}{r}$$

$$3) \text{ distribusi oleh volume } V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho dV}{r}$$