

# ELEKTROSTATIČKE POLE

od ključnih pojmova (fyz. veličina): EL. NABOJ

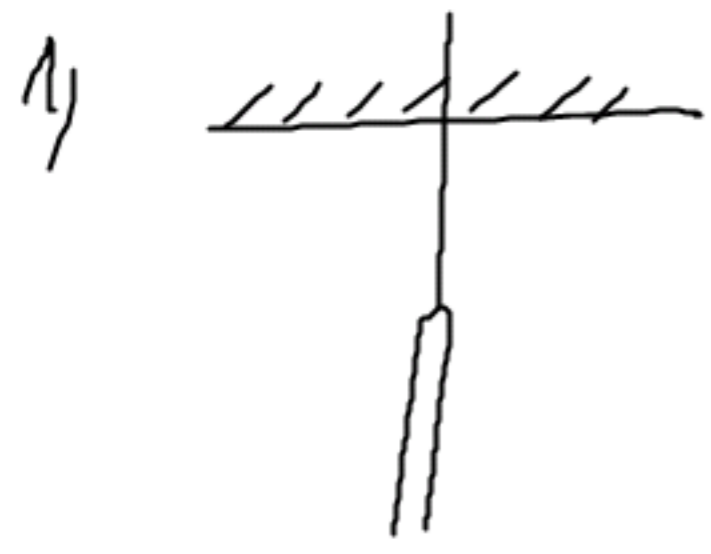
$$Q; [Q] = C$$

$Q$  je KVAANTOVAN = el. naboj je celostný  
násobkem ELEMENTÁRNÍHO NABOJE;  $Q = ke$ ;  
 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

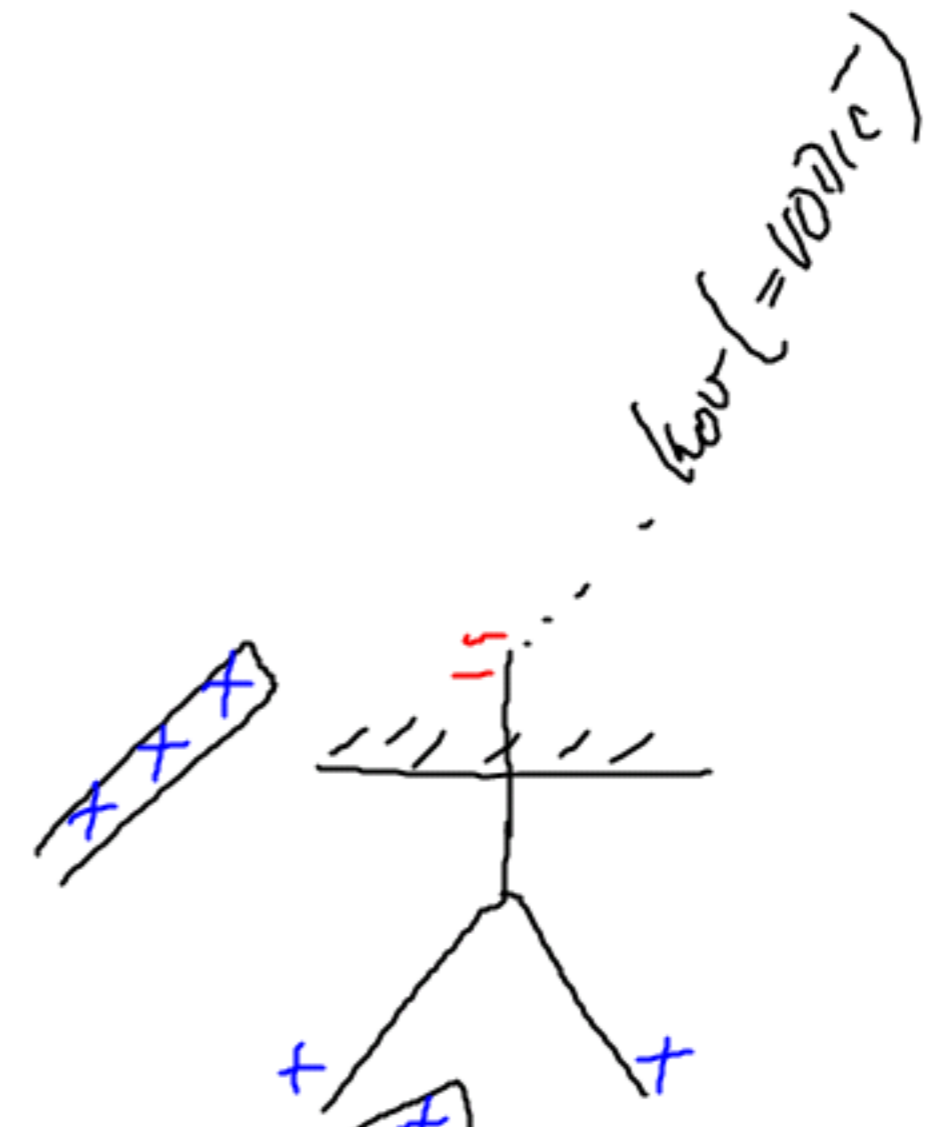
$$e = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} C$$

mab'jem' žičes:

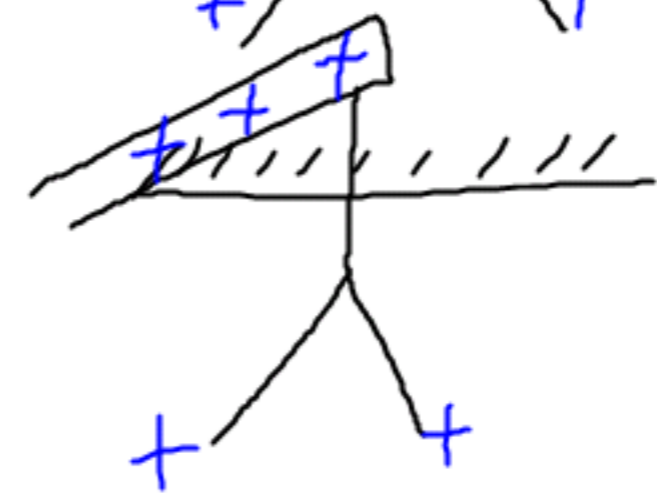
- žičem'
- dož kern
- elst. induktive



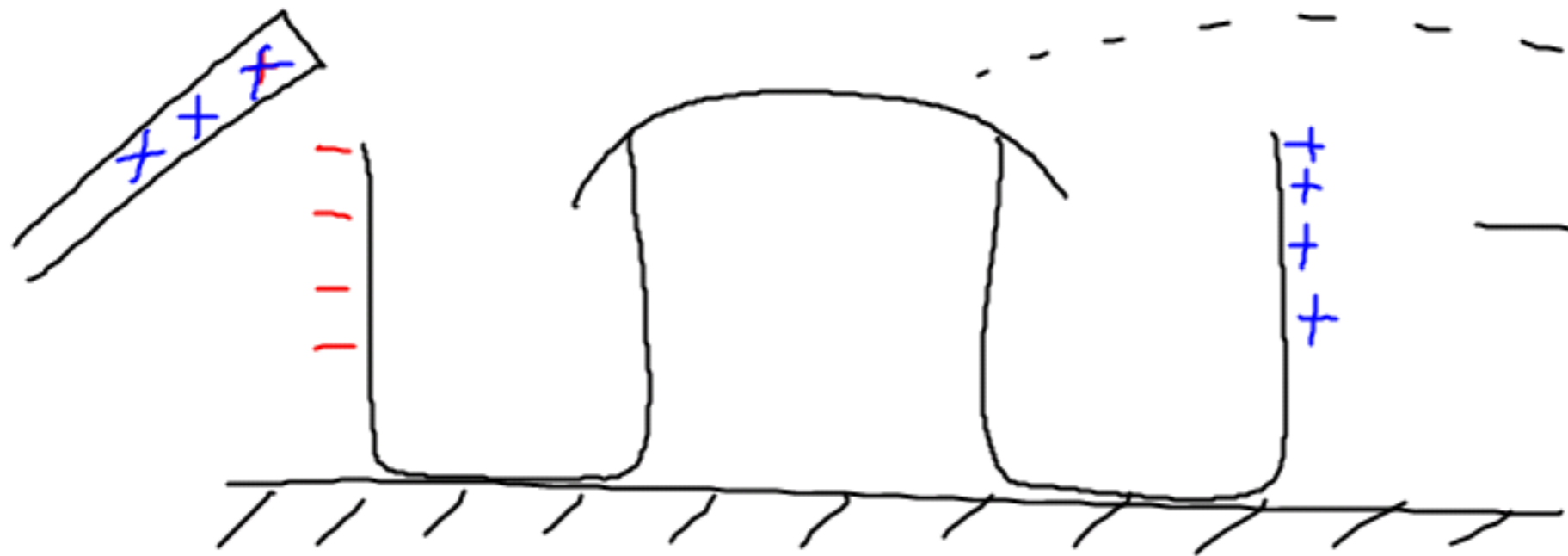
2)



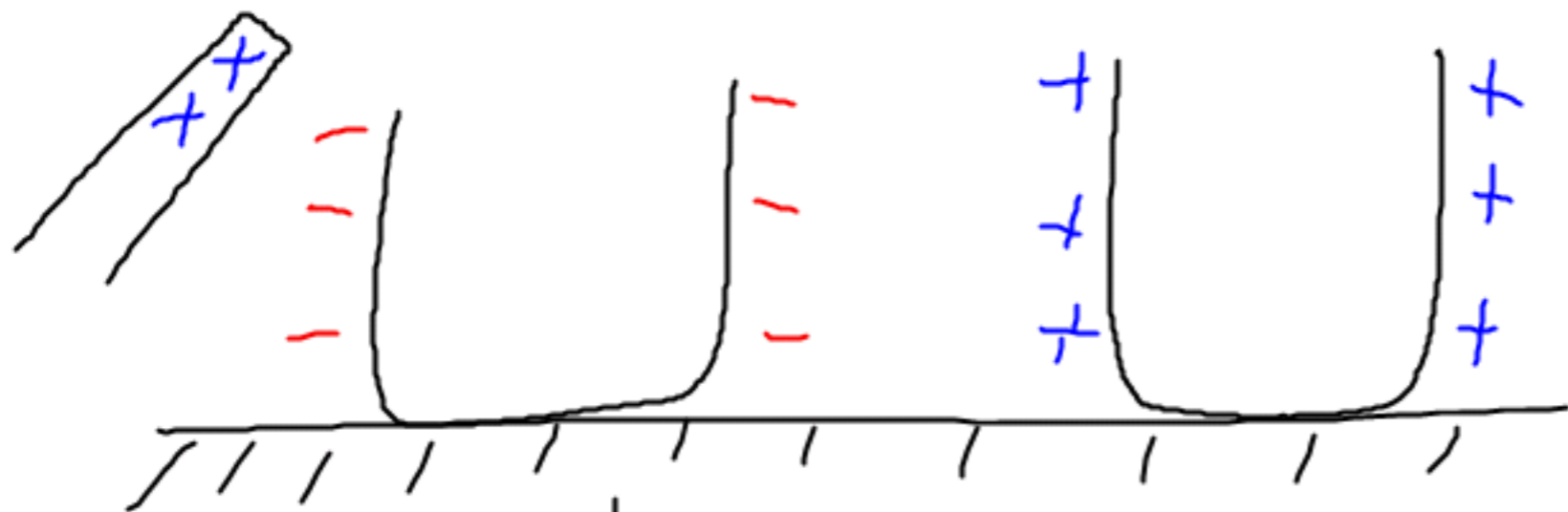
3)



1)



2)



ВА'2 АМ'  
МА/303

сложнее, чем в 1-м

# Elsd. indukcija

## o vadnre' ķēle so

- po pī blīzēm' nabī ķēlo ķēle sa se  
PĒESUNOU vadnrostu' cā'sh'ie ( $e^-$ )
- ķēle sa se pītahujī'  $\Rightarrow \vec{F}_e$

## o nevadnre' ķēle so

- po pī blīzēm' nabī ķēlo ķēle sa nastane

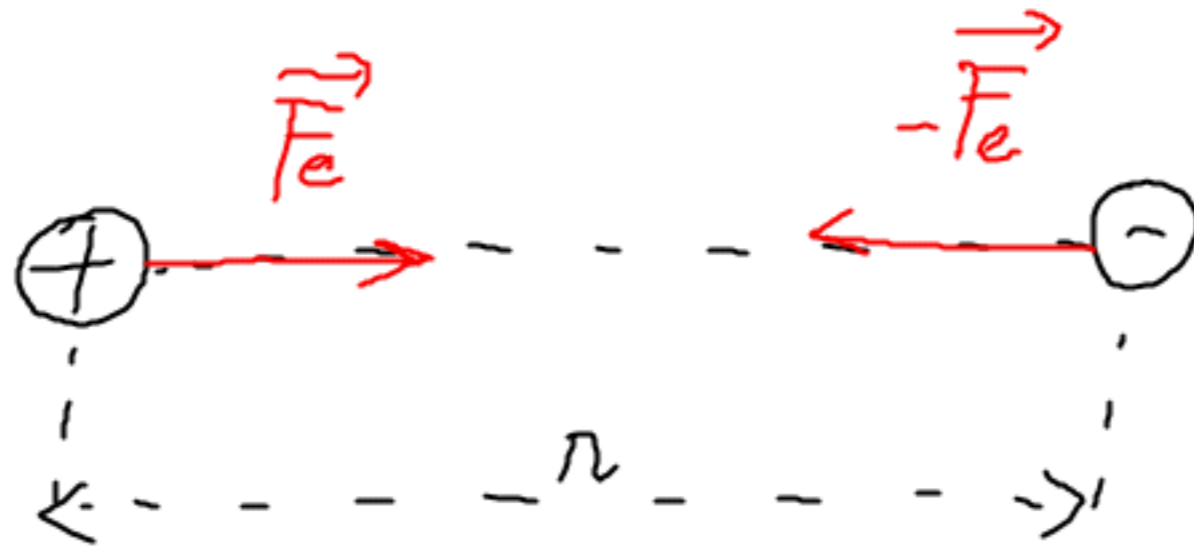
POLARIZACE

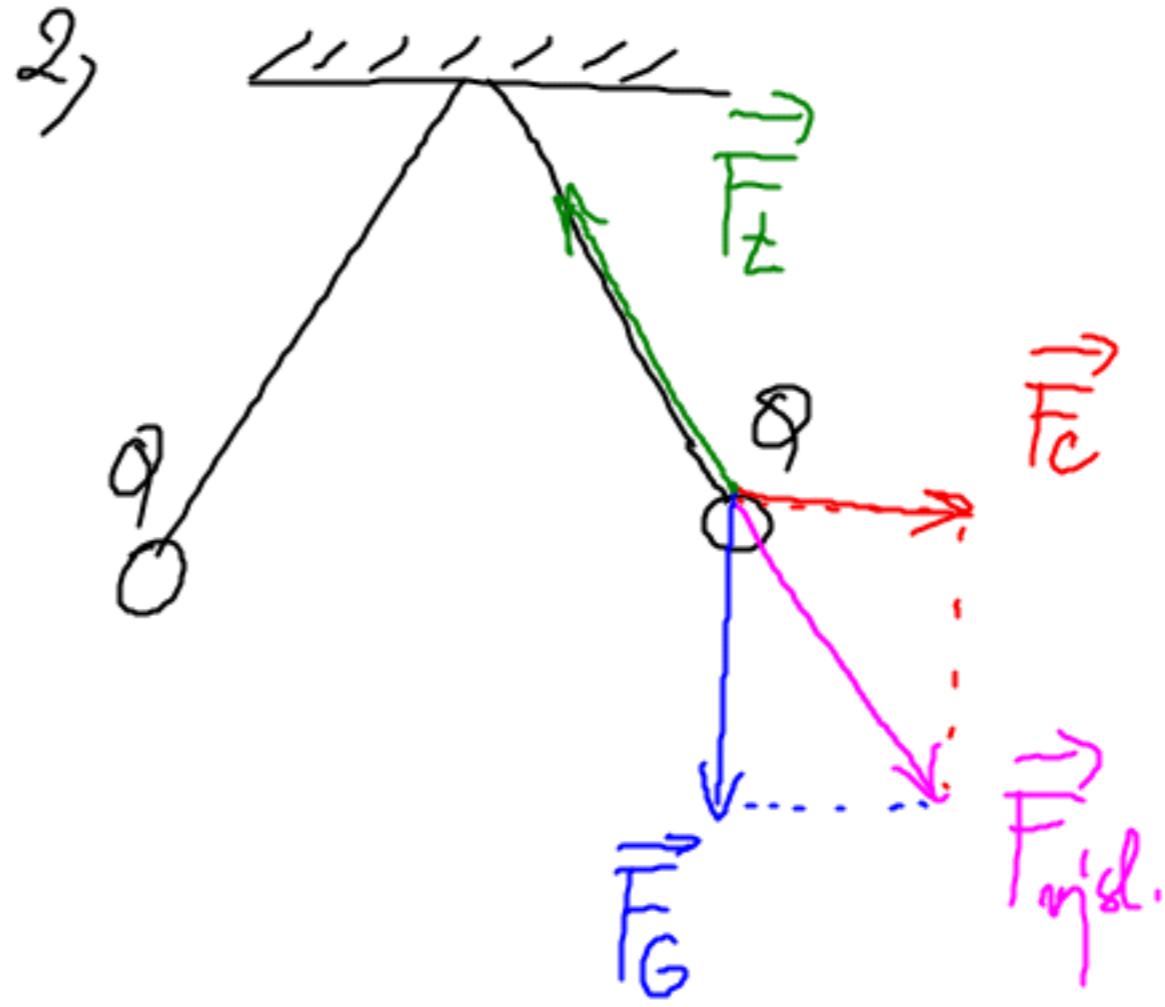
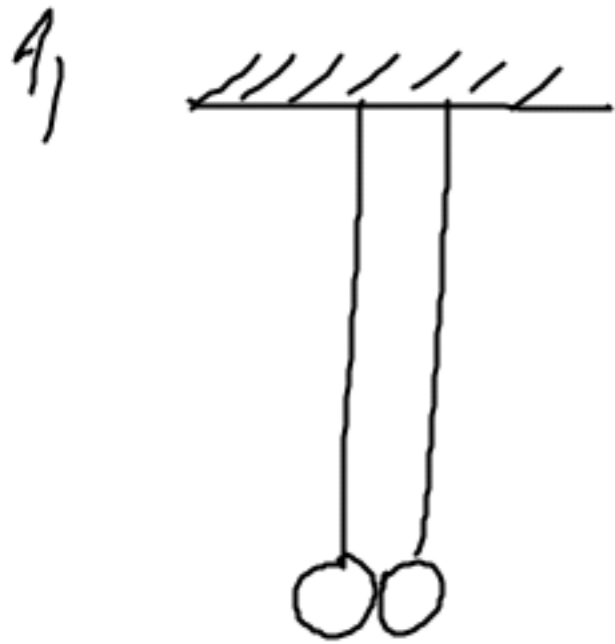
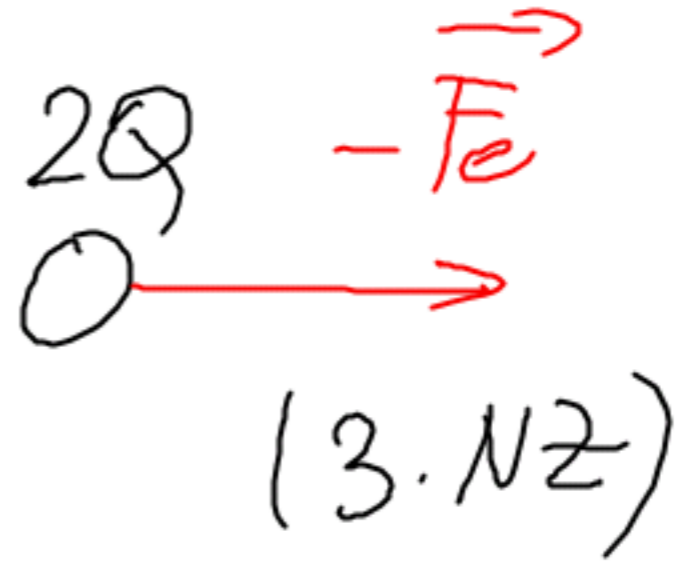


- ķēle sa se pītahujī'  $\Rightarrow \vec{F}_e$

# Elst. сила (Coulomb's adhon)

$$F_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$$

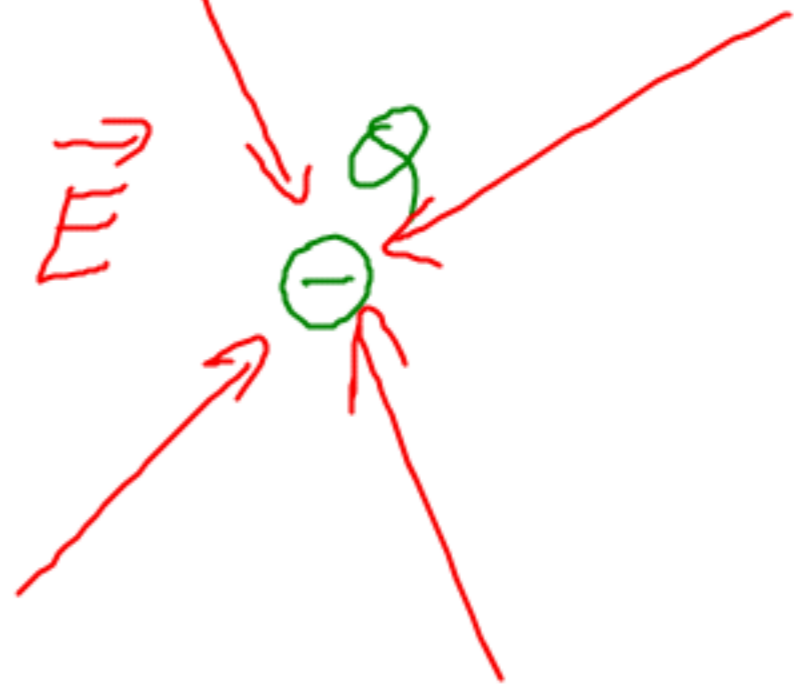
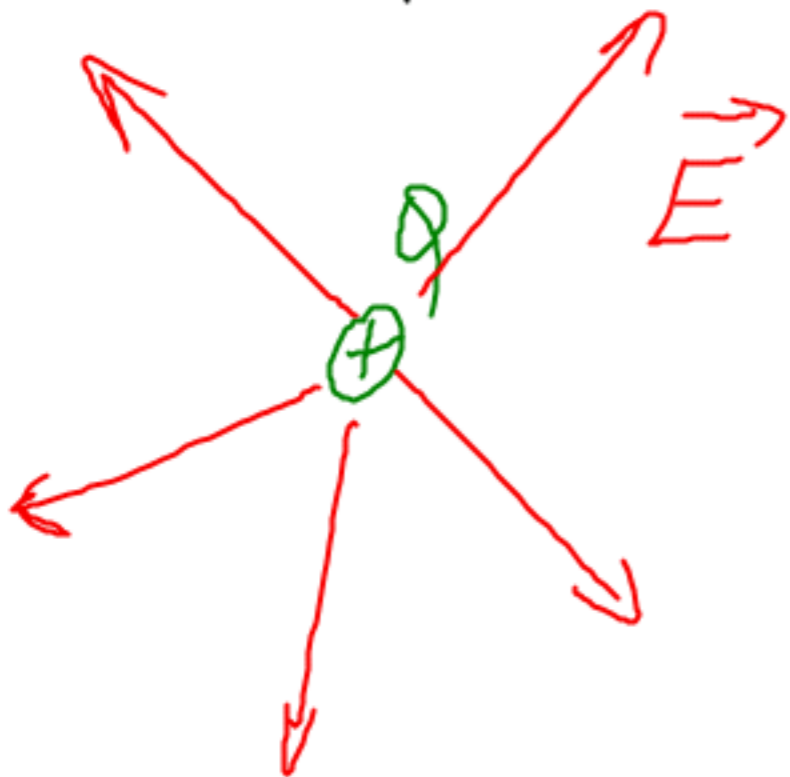




# El. intensita

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_e}{Q_{\text{test}}}$$

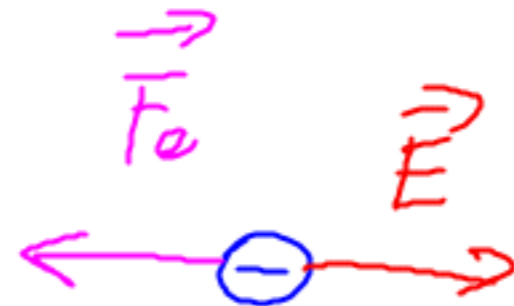
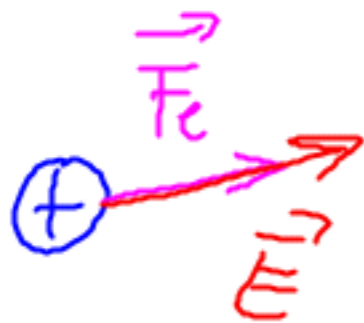
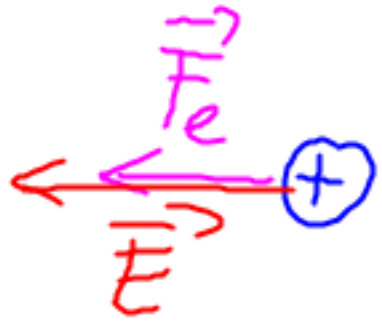
radialm' pole:  $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \cdot \frac{Q}{r^2}$



$Q$  bndi'ca' pole

$Q_{\text{test}}$  testovací náboj

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_e}{Q_{\text{test}}}$$



$\Downarrow$   
směr  $\vec{E}$  : (+)  $\rightarrow$  (-)



## Plasma' hustota malboye

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$$

malat'  $S$  (kroky, hrany, ...)  $\Rightarrow$   $\sigma$  velha'

## Deskovy kondenzator

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{d}$$

$S$  - plocha desek

$d$  - vzdálenost - " -