

# CH1 Continuous Charges

$$v = \int a dt = a \int dt = at + v_0$$

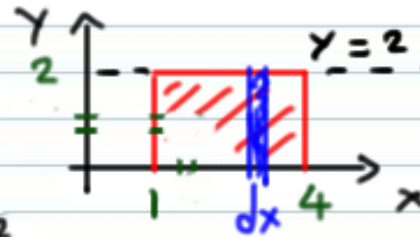
Integration الحساب

Definite Integration : حساب الحساب

$$\int_1^2 x dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_{x=2} - \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_{x=1} = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \int_1^4 2 dx = 2 \int_1^4 dx$$

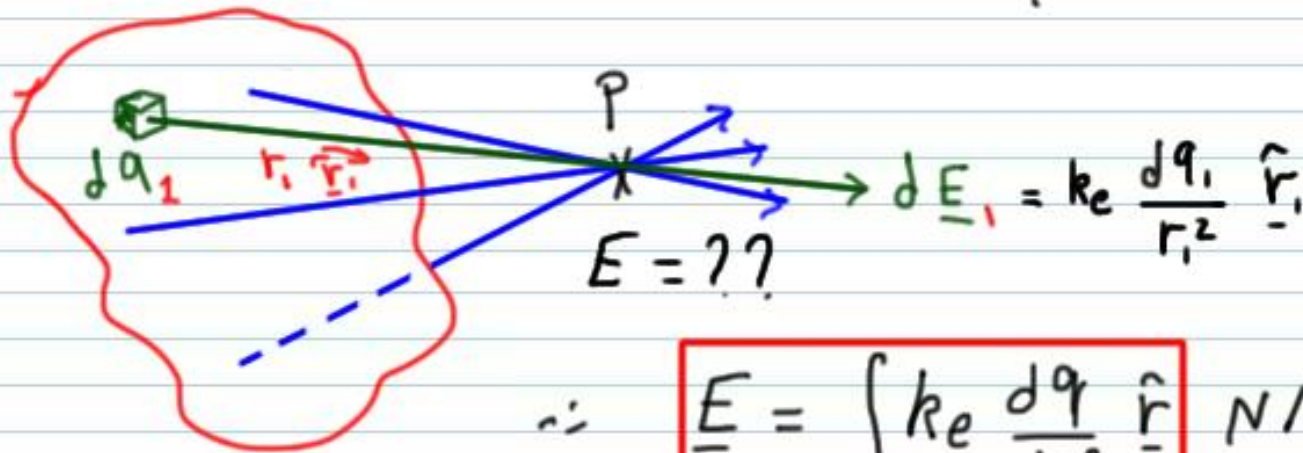
$$= 2(x)_1^4 = 2(4-1) = 6 \text{ m}^2$$



$$dA = 2 dx$$

# CH1 Continuous Charges

الشحنات المتصلة



$$\therefore \underline{E} = \int_Q k_e \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r} \text{ N/C}$$

$dq$ 

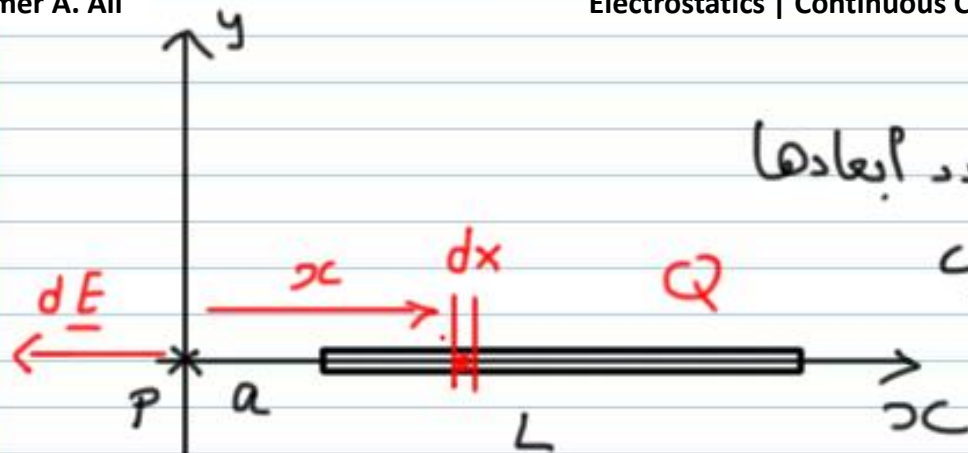
- $\rightarrow \lambda dl$
- $\rightarrow \omega dA$
- $\rightarrow \rho dV$

الشحنات المتصلة  
التوزيع

$\lambda \text{ C/m}$  e.g.  $\lambda = \frac{Q_{tot}}{L}$

$\omega \text{ C/m}^2$  e.g.  $\omega = \frac{Q_{tot}}{A}$

$\rho \text{ C/m}^3$  e.g.  $\rho = \frac{Q_{tot}}{V}$



$$dE = k_e \frac{dq}{x^2}$$

$$dq = Q \frac{dx}{L} \quad (\lambda = Q/L)$$

$$dE = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad a \rightarrow a+L$$

$$E = k_e \frac{Q}{L} \int_a^{a+L} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$= k_e \frac{Q}{L} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^{a+L}$$

$$= k_e \frac{Q}{L} \left[ \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\underline{E = \frac{-k_e Q}{a(a+L)} \hat{i} \text{ N/C}}$$

$$a \gg L \Rightarrow E \rightarrow \frac{kQ}{a^2}$$

1 اختر عينة صغيرة مناسبة وحدد أبعادها

2 حدد بُعدها عن نقطة الحساب

3 حدد اتجاه \$dE\$ وأرسله

4 احسب مقدار \$dE\$

5 عوّل من \$dq\$ حسب المألة

6 حلل \$dE\$ واستفد من القائل

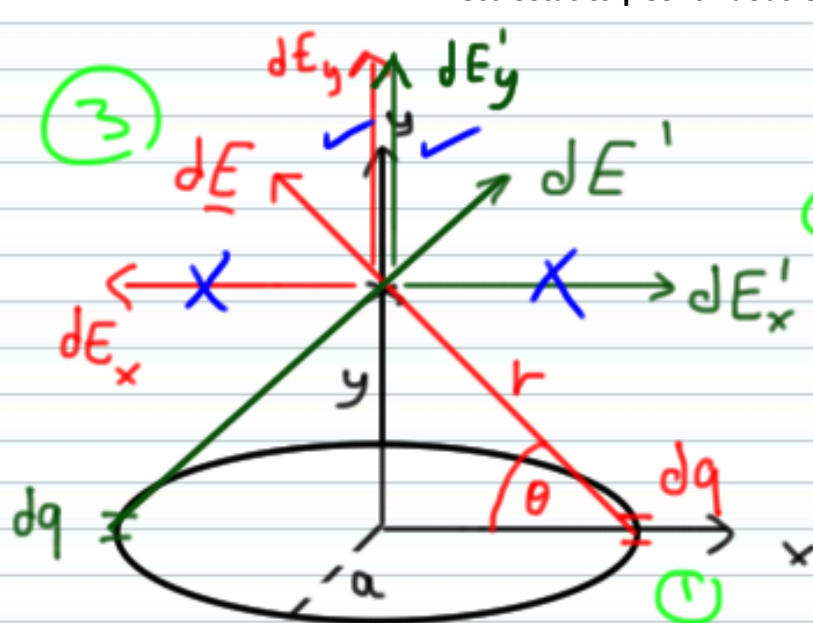
7 عرف حدود التكامل حسب توزيع الشحنة

8 اكتب صيغة التكامل

9 أخرج الثوابت من التكامل وقيم بجملة

10 عوّل بحدود التكامل

11 اكتب نتيجة المجال المحصل



$$(2) \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + y^2} = \text{Const} \quad \text{; } \underline{\underline{(2) \text{ J } \lambda \text{ m}}}$$

$$dE = k_e \frac{\lambda dl}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}}$$

$$dE_y = dE \sin \theta \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{k_e \lambda y dl}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1.5}} \quad (5)$$

$$(6) \quad E = \frac{k_e \lambda y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1.5}} \int_0^{2\pi a} dl = \frac{k_e \lambda 2\pi a y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1.5}}$$

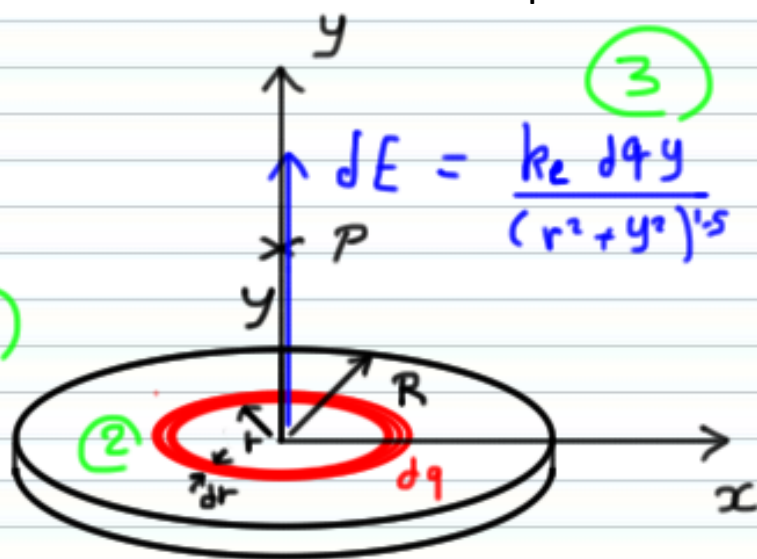
$$Q = \lambda 2\pi a$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{E}} = \frac{k_e Q y}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1.5}} \underline{\underline{j}} \text{ N/C}$$

$$\text{if } y \gg a \quad E \rightarrow \frac{k_e Q}{y^2} \text{ N/C}$$

مثال (3)

(1)



$$dE = \frac{k_e dq y}{(r^2 + y^2)^{1.5}}$$

$$\therefore dE_y = k_e y \frac{dq}{(r^2 + y^2)^{1.5}}$$

$$dq = Q \frac{dA}{A} = \omega dA$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$\therefore dq = \omega 2\pi r dr$$

$$\therefore E_y = y k_e \omega \pi \int_{r=0}^{r=R} \frac{2r dr}{(r^2 + y^2)^{1.5}}$$

$$E_y = y k_e \omega \pi \int_{u=y^2}^{u=R^2+y^2} \frac{du}{u^{1.5}}$$

$$= y k_e \omega \pi \left[ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{u}} \right]_{y^2}^{R^2+y^2}$$

$$u = r^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dr} = 2r$$

if  $y \ll R$ 

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{E}} = \frac{\omega}{2\epsilon_0} \left[ 1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 + y^2}} \right] \hat{j} \text{ NIC}$$

(10)