

(RAPPELS MATHÉMATIQUES)

**EXERCICE 1/** Soit  $T(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$  et  $\vec{V} = \langle 2xy ; x^2 + y^3 \rangle$

1/ calculer  $\text{grad } T$  ; 2/ calculer  $\text{div } \vec{V}$  ; 3/ calculer  $\text{Rot } \vec{V}$

**EXERCICE 2/** Calculer les dérivées partielles d'ordre 2 des fonctions suivantes :

a/  $f(x,y) = x^2(x+y)$

c/  $f(x,y) = xy$

b/  $f(x,y,z,t) = \frac{1}{(x+y+z+t)^2}$

d/  $f(x,y) = \cos(xy)$

(Champs et forces électrostatiques)

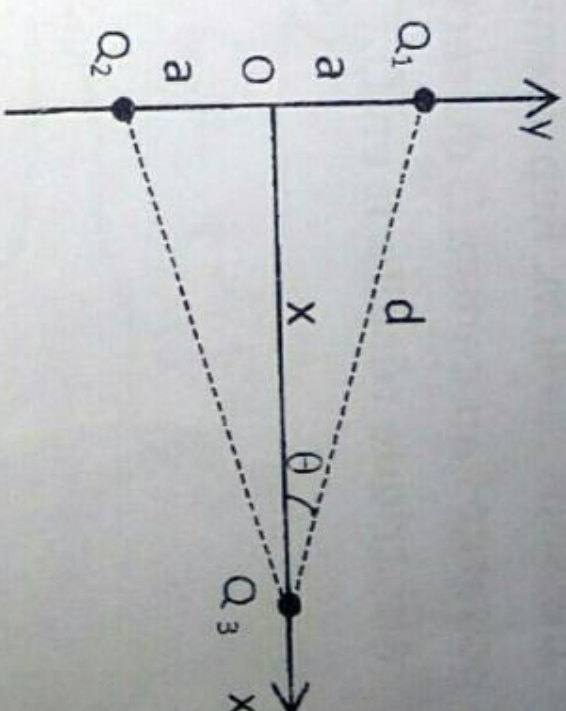
**EXERCICE 3/**

Dans l'assemblage de charges ci-dessous on demande de calculer

la résultante des forces qui s'applique à la charge  $Q_3$

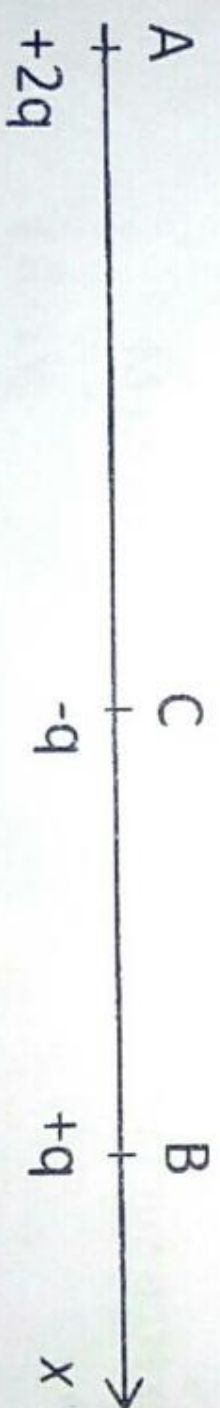
avec  $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = q > 0$ .

AN:  $q = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ ,  $a = 3 \text{ cm}$ ,  $x = 4 \text{ cm}$ .



**EXERCICE 4/** Soit la distribution de charges ci-dessous (figure 1),  $d = AB = 0,2 \text{ m}$ . Les deux charges placées en A et B sont fixes, par contre la charge placée en C est mobile sur la droite AB.

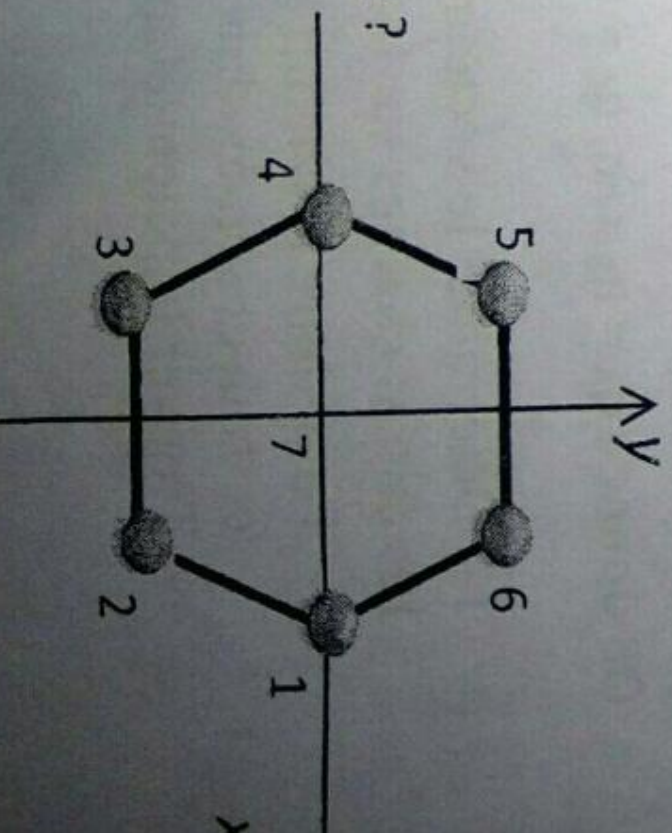
- Quelle est la position d'équilibre de la charge placée en C ?



**EXERCICE 5/**

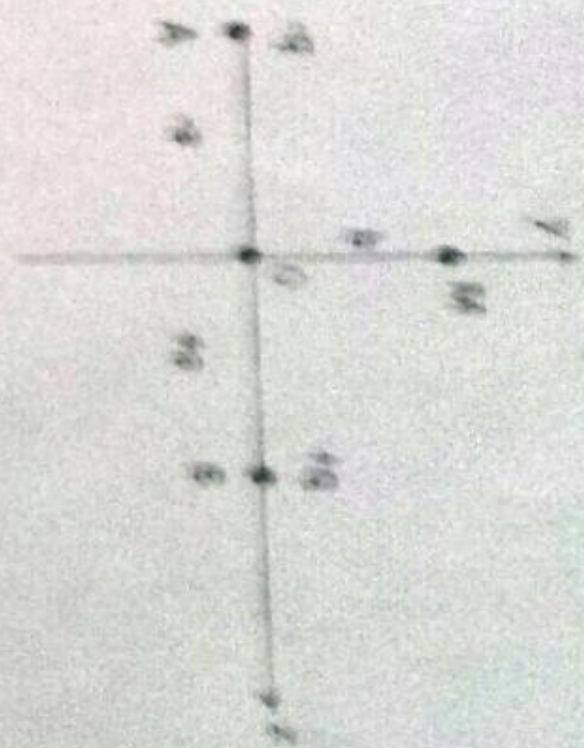
On dispose des charges ponctuelles  $q$  identiques en grandeur et en signe aux sommets d'un hexagone régulier, voir figure.

- Quelle charge ponctuelle  $Q$  de signe contraire faut-il placer au centre de l'hexagone pour que la résultante de toutes les forces qui agissent sur chacune de ces charges soit égale à zéro ?



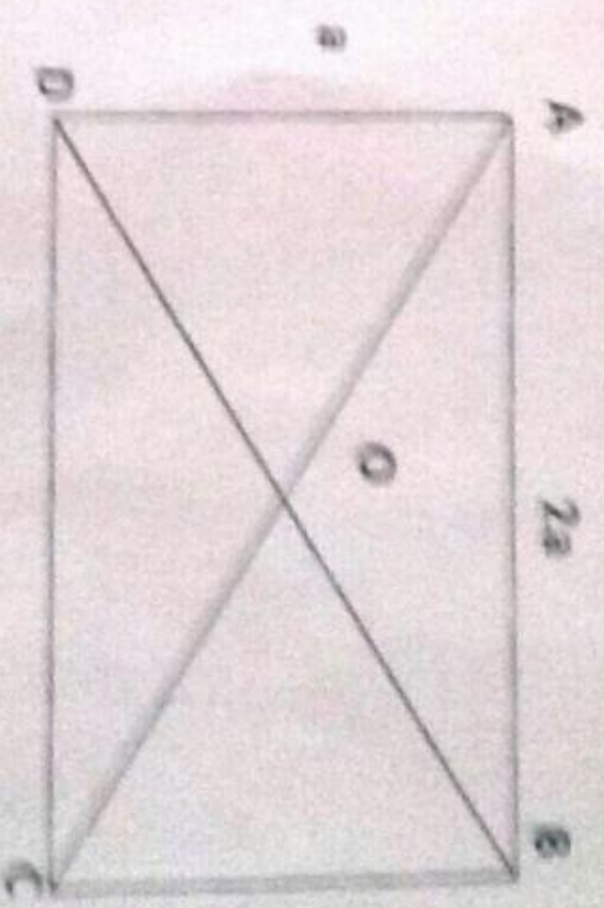
**EXERCICE 6/** Deux charges ponctuelles égales et de signe contraire  $-q$  et  $+q$  sont placées sur l'axe des abscisses OX respectivement aux points A ( $-a, 0$ ) et B ( $+a, 0$ ) (Voir fig).

- 1/ Donner le champ électrostatique  $\vec{E}$  au point M ( $0, b$ ) situé sur l'axe des ordonnées OY
- 2/ Donner le potentiel créé par ces deux charges au point M.
- 3/ On place une troisième charge  $+2q$  au point M. Calculer la force électrostatique qui s'exerce au point M.



**EXERCICE 7/**

Quatre charges ponctuelles égales à  $+q, -2q, +2q$  et  $-q$  avec  $q = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ , sont placées respectivement aux quatre sommets A, B, C, D d'un rectangle ainsi qu'il est indiqué sur la figure ci-dessous,  $a=4\text{cm}$ . Représenter sur le schéma les vecteurs champs électriques créés par les quatre charges au centre O du rectangle. Déterminer ensuite la direction, le sens l'intensité du champ électrique résultant en O.



**EXERCICE 8/**

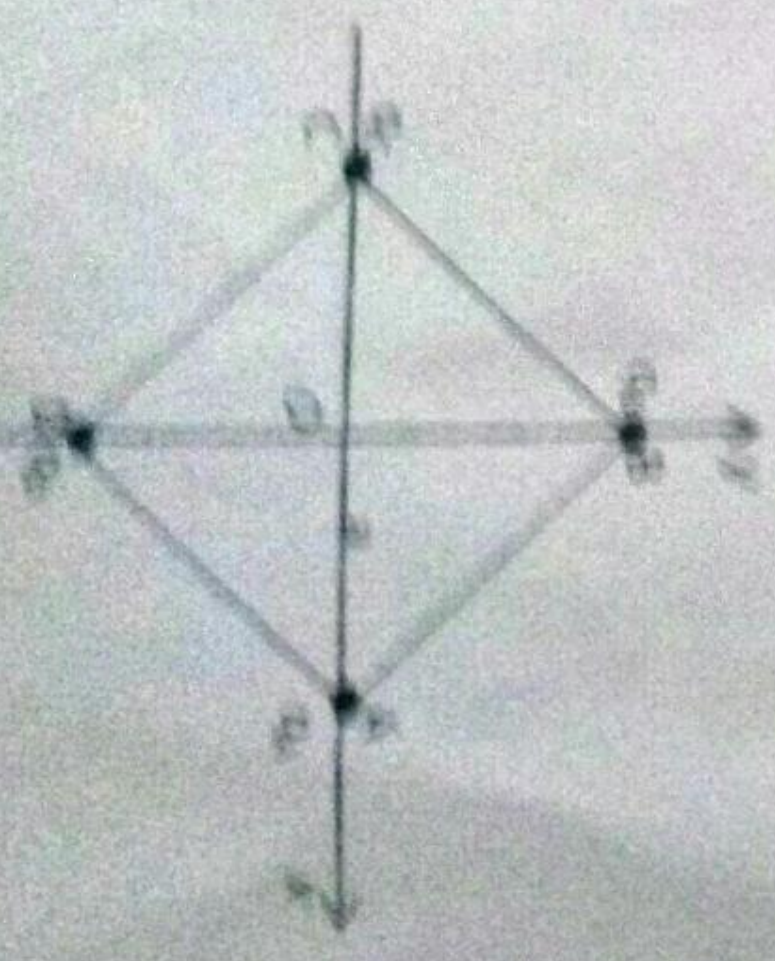
- 1/ Déterminer le champ électrique  $\vec{E}$  créé en M ( $0, 0, 5$ )m par les charges  $q_1 = 0,35\mu\text{C}$  placée au point  $M_1 (0, 4, 0)$ m et  $q_2 = 0,55\mu\text{C}$  placée au point  $M_2 (3, 0, 0)$ m.
- 2/ trouver la force  $\vec{F}$  qui s'exerce sur la charge  $q_3 = 0,45 \mu\text{C}$  placée en M

**EXERCICE 9/**

On considère quatre charges électriques ponctuelles  $q_a, q_b, q_c$  et  $q_d$  disposées aux sommets d'un losange ABCD dont les coordonnées dans le plan ( $x, y$ ) sont : A( $a, 0$ ), B( $0, a$ ), C( $-a, 0$ ), D( $0, -a$ ). (Voir figure 1)

On donne :  $q_a = q_b = +q, q_c = q_d = -q$  ou  $q_2=0$ .

- 1- Déterminer le vecteur force électrostatique créée par les autres charges sur la charge  $q_c$  et son module.
- 2- En déduire le champ électrique  $\vec{E}_c$  créé au sommet C et trouver son module.
- 3- Trouver le potentiel au centre O.



$$T(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\vec{V} = \langle 2xy; x^2; x^2 + y^2 \rangle$$

Calculons  $\vec{\text{grad}} T$ ,  $\text{div} \vec{V}$ ,  $\text{Rot} \vec{V}$ .

$$\vec{\text{grad}} T = \nabla T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ 2x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{div} \vec{V} = \nabla \cdot \vec{V} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) \cdot \left( 2xy \vec{i} + x^2 \vec{j} + (x^2 + y^2) \vec{k} \right)$$

$$\left( 2xy \vec{i} + x^2 \vec{j} + (x^2 + y^2) \vec{k} \right)$$

$$\text{div} \vec{V} = \frac{\partial (2xy)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2)}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{div} \vec{V} = 2y + 2x + 0 = 2y + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{div} \vec{V} = 2y + 2x}$$

$$\text{Rot} \vec{V} = \nabla \wedge \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xy & x^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xy & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ 2xy & x^2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{k}$$

$$+ \vec{k} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2xy \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} x^2 \right) \vec{i} - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} 2xy \right) \vec{j}$$

$$+ \vec{k} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2xy \right)$$

(1)

$$\text{Rot} \vec{V} = (3y^2) \vec{i} - \vec{j} (3x^2) + \vec{k} (2x - 2y)$$

$$\text{Rot} \vec{V} = 3y^2 \vec{i} - \vec{j} 3x^2$$

Ex 02 : Calculons les

a) dérivées partielles d'ordre 2  
 $f = x^2(x+y)$ ;  $f(x, y) = xy$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x(x+y) + x^2 = 2x^2 + 2xy + x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2; \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2 + 2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2 + 2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = 2x$$

b)  $f(x, y) = xy$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = ?; \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = ?; \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = ?$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = 1; \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = 1$$

$$\bullet) f(x, y) = \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y \sin(xy); \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-y \sin(xy)) = -\sin(xy) - yx \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-x \sin(xy)) = -\sin(xy) - xy \cos(xy)$$

$$4) f(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{(x+y+z+t)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{-2(x+y+z+t)^{-3}}{(x+y+z+t)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-2f}{(x+y+z+t)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3}; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3} \right) = \frac{-6(x+y+z+t)^{-4}}{(x+y+z+t)^2} = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-2}{(x+y+z+t)^3} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

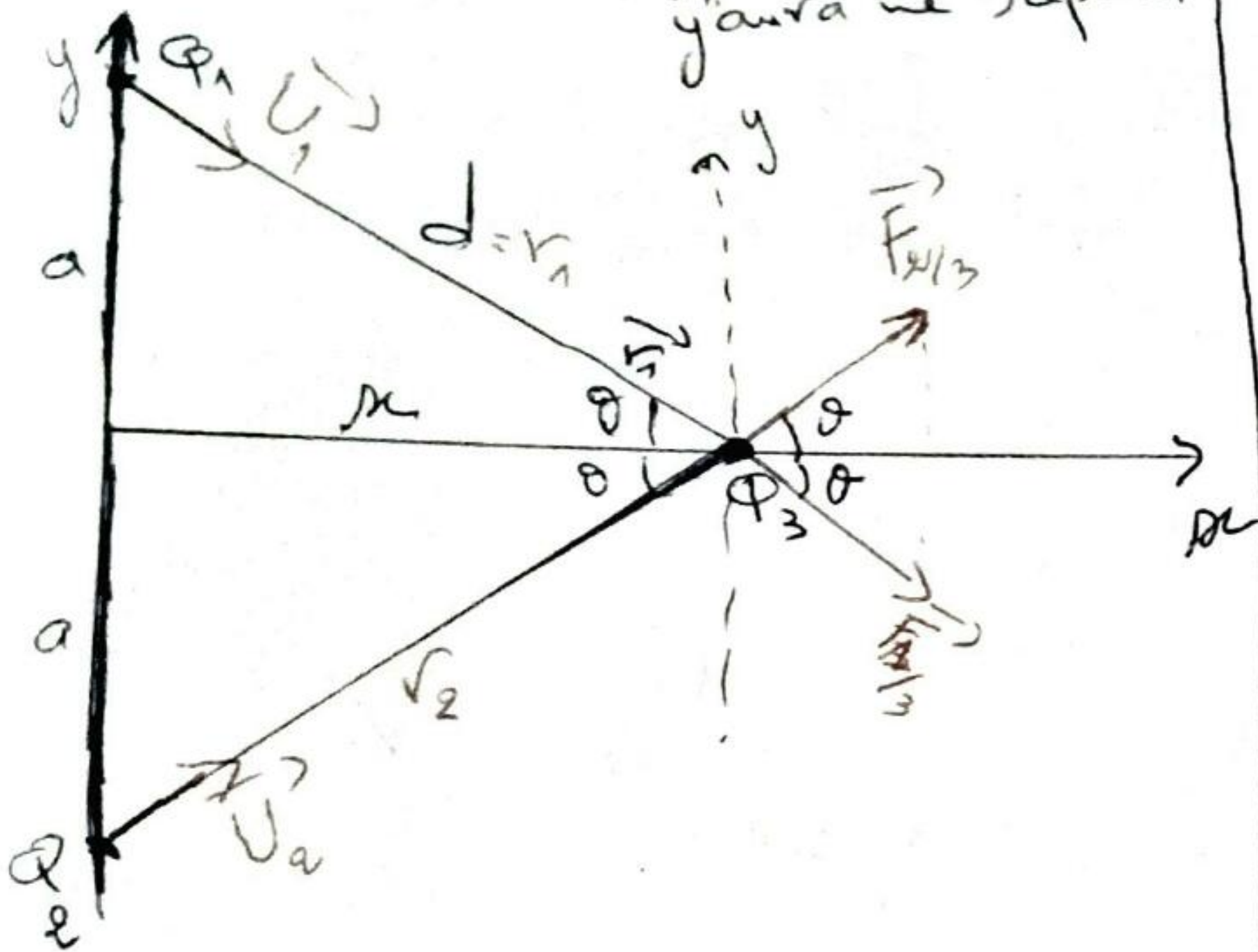
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{-6}{(x+y+z+t)^4}$$

(2)

# Champs et forces électrostatiques

Exo 3

deux charges de même signe, il y aura une répulsion



$$\vec{F} = \sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_{1/3} + \vec{F}_{2/3}$$

Par projection on aura:

$$\vec{F}_{1/3} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } \vec{F}_{2/3} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = F_{1/3} \cos \theta + F_{2/3} \cos \theta \\ F_y = -F_{1/3} \sin \theta + F_{2/3} \sin \theta = 0 \text{ (par symétrie)} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{1/3} = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r_{1/3}^2} = k \frac{q^2}{d^2}$$

$$F_{2/3} = k \frac{|q_2 q_3|}{r_{2/3}^2} \text{ avec } r_{2/3} = d$$

$$F_{2/3} = \frac{k q^2}{d^2} \text{ avec } d = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ et } \tan \theta = \frac{a}{x} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,75$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 36,9^\circ \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow F = F_x = k \frac{q^2}{d^2} \cos \theta +$$

$$k \frac{q^2}{d^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{2k q^2 \cos \theta}{d^2} \vec{i}$$

$$F = \frac{2k q^2 \cos \theta}{d^2} \vec{i}$$

avec  $k = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$  où  $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi \cdot 10^9}$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{36\pi \cdot 10^9}} = \frac{36\pi \cdot 10^9}{4\pi}$$

$$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{2(9 \cdot 10^9)(2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2}{0,25 \cdot 10^{-2}} (0,801)$$

$$F = 230,688 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N} = 0,2307 \text{ N}$$

même méthode:

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{1/3} + \vec{F}_{2/3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{1/3} = k \frac{q_1 q_3}{r_{1/3}^2} \vec{u}_{1/3} = \frac{k q^2}{r_{1/3}^2} \vec{u}_{1/3}$$

$$r_{1/3} = ? \quad \boxed{r_{1/3} = d} = r_{2/3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{2/3} = \frac{k q^2}{r_{2/3}^2} \vec{u}_{2/3}$$

$$\vec{u}_{1/3} = ? \quad \vec{u}_{2/3} = ?$$

$$\vec{F}_{1/3} = r_{1/3} \vec{u}_{1/3} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_{1/3} = \frac{\vec{r}_{1/3}}{r_{1/3}}$$

$$U_{2/3} = \frac{V_{2/3}}{V_{y/3}}$$

$$V_{x/3} = ? \quad V_{y/3} = ?$$

$$\vec{V}_{x/3} = \vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_3 + \begin{pmatrix} q_{x3} - q_{x4} \\ q_{y3} - q_{y4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_1(a) ; q_2(0 - a)$$

$$q_3(m, 0)$$

$$\vec{V}_{x/3} \begin{pmatrix} a - 0 \\ 0 - a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m \\ -a \end{pmatrix} = m\vec{i} - a\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{V}_{y/3} \begin{pmatrix} a - 0 \\ 0 - (-a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m \\ a \end{pmatrix} = m\vec{i} + a\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{U}_{x/3} = \frac{\vec{V}_{x/3}}{V_{x/3}} = \frac{m\vec{i} - a\vec{j}}{d}$$

$$\vec{U}_{y/3} = \frac{\vec{V}_{y/3}}{V_{y/3}} = \frac{m\vec{i} + a\vec{j}}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{x/3} = \frac{Kq^2}{d^2} (m\vec{i} - a\vec{j})$$

$$\vec{F}_{y/3} = \frac{Kq^2}{d^2} \left( \frac{m}{d} \vec{i} + \frac{a}{d} \vec{j} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{F}_{x/3} + \vec{F}_{y/3} = \frac{2Kq^2 m}{d^3} \vec{i}$$

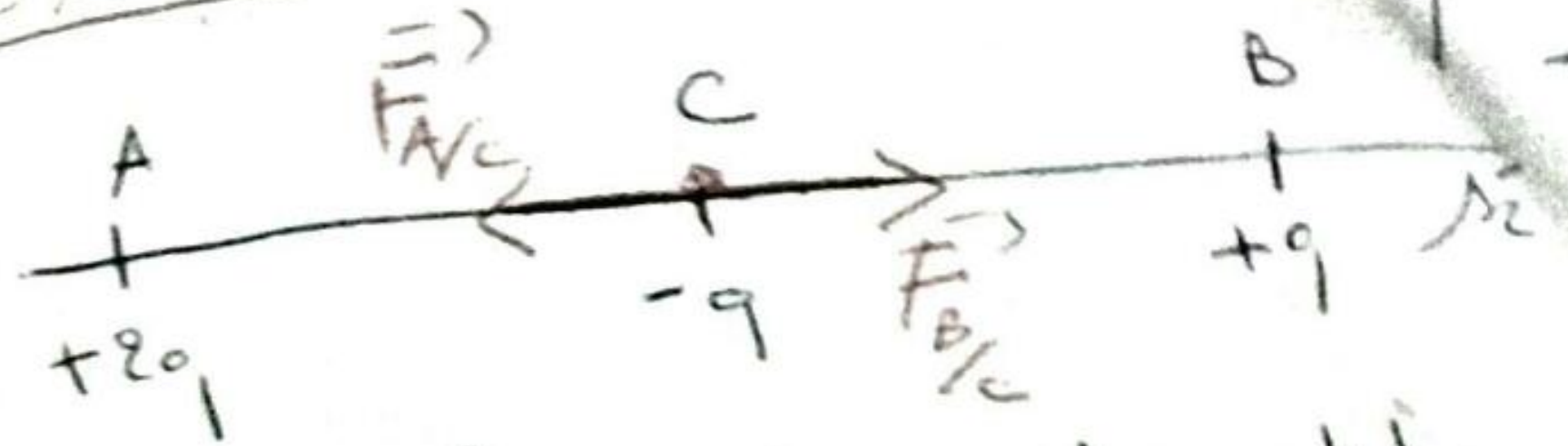
$$F = \frac{2(9 \cdot 10^9)(2 \cdot 10^{-2})^2(4)10^{-2}}{(\sqrt{m^2 + a^2})^3}$$

$$= \frac{2(9 \cdot 10^9)(4 \cdot 10^{-16})4 \cdot 10^{-2}}{(5 \cdot 10^{-2})^3}$$

$$F = 2,304 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

Ex 04

$$d = AB = 0,2 \text{ m}$$



Trouvons la position d'équilibre de la charge placée en C

Pour que la charge C garde la position d'équilibre il faut que :

$$\vec{F}_{A/C} = \vec{F}_{B/C} \text{ c.a.d.}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_{i/c} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{A/C} = F_{B/C}$$

$$\Rightarrow K \frac{|q_A q_C|}{(AC)^2} = K \frac{|q_C q_B|}{(BC)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{K 20 q^2}{(AC)^2} = \frac{K 9^2}{(BC)^2}$$

on pose  $m = AC$

$$\Rightarrow AB = AC + CB = m + CB$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{CB = AB - m}$$

$$\text{alors } \frac{K 20^2}{m^2} = \frac{K 9^2}{(AB - m)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB - m)^2 K 20^2 = m^2 K 9^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB^2 - 2ABm + m^2) K 20^2 = m^2 K 9^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m^2 + 2AB^2 - 4ABm - m^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 4(0,2)m + 2(0,2)^2 = 0 ; d = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow m = ?$$

Suite d'exo 4

$$\Delta = (0,8)^2 - 4(0,02) = 0,64 - 0,32$$

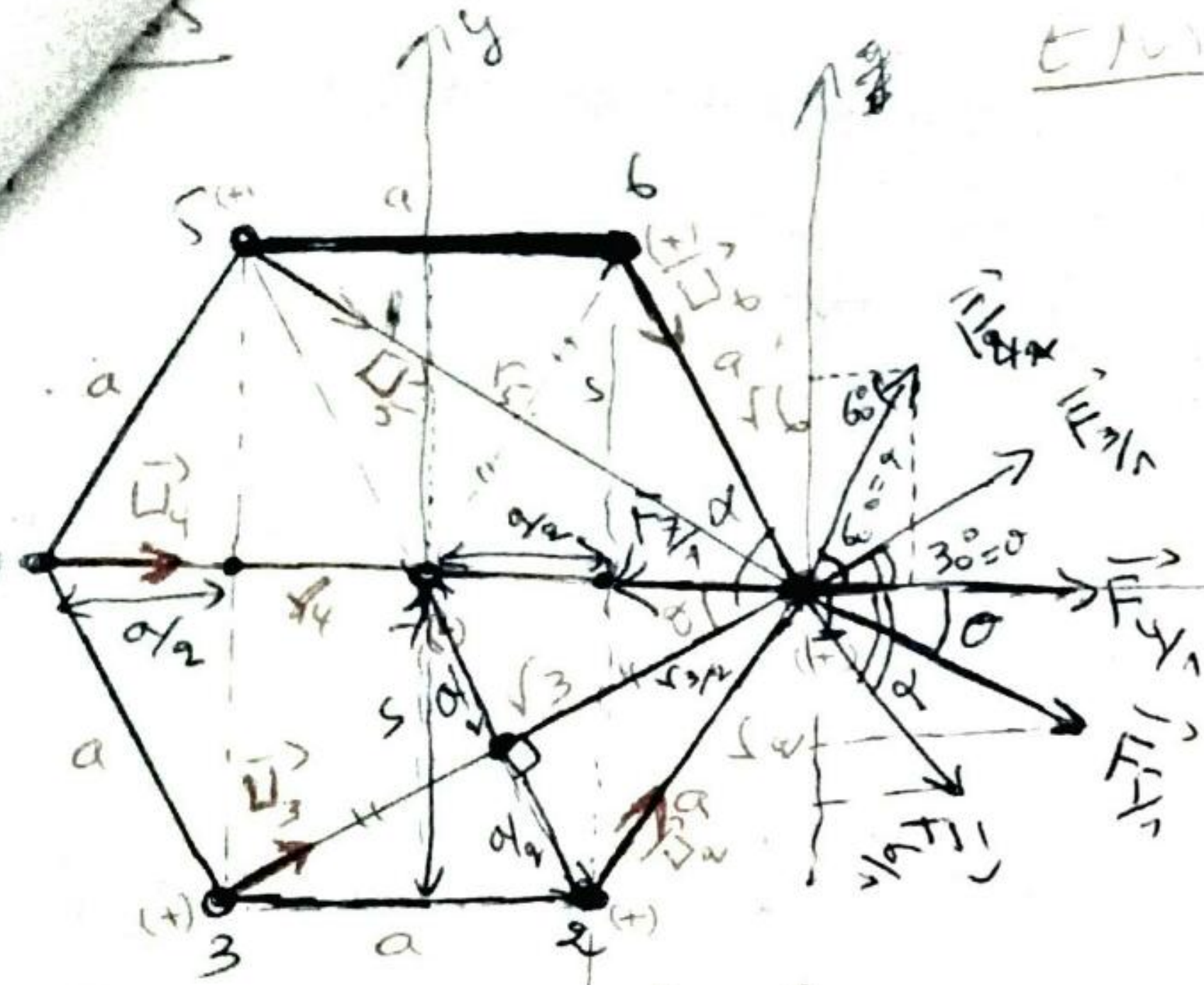
$$\Delta = 0,32 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 0,565$$

$$x_1 = \frac{+0,8 + 0,565}{2} = 0,68 > AB \text{ refusée}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{+0,8 - 0,565}{2} = 0,1157 < AB$$

$\Rightarrow$  la position d'équilibre de la charge c est à 0,1157 de

la charge A et à  $AB - 0,1157 = 0,2 - 0,1157 = 0,0843$  m de la charge B



on suppose que toutes les charges ont même signe positive (+)  
 la charge  $q_7$  prend une charge opposé (négative (-))

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0} = \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4 + \vec{F}_5 + \vec{F}_6 + \vec{F}_7$$

1<sup>ère</sup> méthode : méthode analytique

$$\vec{F}_2 = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_2 = k \frac{q^2}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = \frac{k q^2}{r_3^2} \vec{u}_3 ; \vec{F}_4 = \frac{k q^2}{r_4^2} \vec{u}_4$$

$$\vec{F}_5 = \frac{k q^2}{r_5^2} \vec{u}_5 ; \vec{F}_6 = \frac{k q^2}{r_6^2} \vec{u}_6$$

$$\vec{F}_7 = -k \frac{|q q|}{r_7^2} \vec{u}_7$$

Maintenant on cherche  $r_i = ?$

$$r_2 = r_6 = r_7 = a$$

$$r_3 = r_5 \text{ alors } \left(\frac{r_3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_3^2}{2} = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r_3 = a\sqrt{3}} = r_5$$

$$r_4 = ? \quad r_4 = 2a$$

+ Calculons les vecteurs unitaire

$$\vec{u}_2 = \frac{\vec{r}_2}{r_2} ; \vec{u}_4 = \frac{\vec{r}_4}{r_4}$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \frac{\vec{r}_3}{r_3} ; \vec{u}_5 = \frac{\vec{r}_5}{r_5}$$

$$\vec{u}_6 = \frac{\vec{r}_6}{r_6} ; \vec{u}_7 = \frac{\vec{r}_7}{r_7}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = ? \quad \vec{r}_3 = ? ; \vec{r}_4 = ? ; \vec{r}_5 = ? ; \vec{r}_6 = ? ; \vec{r}_7 = ?$$

$$q_1 \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ; q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a/2 \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a/2 \\ -a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{avec } s = \sqrt{a^2 - (a/2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{4}}$$

$$\boxed{s = \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$q_3 \begin{pmatrix} -a/2 \\ -a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} ; q_4 \begin{pmatrix} -a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_5 \begin{pmatrix} -a/2 \\ +a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} ; q_6 = \begin{pmatrix} a/2 \\ +a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_7 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 \begin{pmatrix} a - a/2 \\ 0 + a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a/2 \\ a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 \begin{pmatrix} a + a/2 \\ 0 + a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a/2 \\ a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3a}{2} \vec{i} + \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_4 \begin{pmatrix} a + a \\ 0 - 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2a \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_5 \begin{pmatrix} a + a/2 \\ 0 - a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a/2 \\ -a/2\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3a}{2} \vec{i} - \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3} \vec{j}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{2} \\ -\frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}\vec{j}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a\vec{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = \frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}\vec{j} = \frac{a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = \frac{3a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}\vec{j} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{a}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2a} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{r}_4 = \frac{3a}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}\vec{j} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{a}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_5 = \frac{a}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}\vec{j} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_6 = \frac{a}{a} = \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = k \frac{q^2}{r_1^2} \vec{U}_1 = kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = k \frac{q^2}{r_2^2} \vec{U}_2 = kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = k \frac{q^2}{r_3^2} \vec{U}_3 = kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_4 = kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{6a^2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_5 = k \frac{q^2}{r_5^2} \vec{U}_5 = \frac{kq^2}{4a^2} (\vec{i})$$

$$\vec{F}_6 = k \frac{q^2}{r_6^2} \vec{U}_6 = kq^2 \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_7 = kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{6a^2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_8 = k \frac{q^2}{r_8^2} \vec{U}_8 = kq^2 \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{2a^2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2}\vec{j} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_{71} = \frac{kq^2}{r_{71}^2} \vec{U}_{71} = -kq \frac{\varphi}{a^2} \vec{i}$$

and

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4 + \vec{F}_5 + \vec{F}_6 + \vec{F}_7 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{2a^2}\vec{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{a^2}\vec{j} \right) + kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{6a^2}\vec{j} \right) + kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{4a^2} \right) \vec{i} + kq^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{6a^2}\vec{j} \right) + kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{2a^2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2}\vec{j} \right) + kq^2 \left( \frac{1}{2a^2}\vec{i} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2}\vec{j} \right) = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{kq^2}{a^2} \varphi \vec{i} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2} \right) q \varphi = 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{6a^2} - \frac{1}{6a^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2a^2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q \left( \frac{3 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + 3}{6a^2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} \right) = \frac{q}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = q \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{3}}{6} \right)$$

$$\varphi = q \left( \frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi = q \left( \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = q \left( \frac{15 + 4\sqrt{3}}{12} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = q \left( \frac{15 + 4\sqrt{3}}{12} \right)$$

methode (Methode de projection)

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 + \vec{F}_4 + \vec{F}_5 + \vec{F}_6 + \vec{F}_7 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{1x} + F_{2x} + F_{3x} + F_{4x} + F_{5x} + F_{6x} + F_{7x} = 0 \\ F_{1y} + F_{2y} + F_{3y} + F_{4y} + F_{5y} + F_{6y} + F_{7y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = F_1 \cos \alpha + F_2 \cos \theta + F_3 + F_4 \cos \theta + F_5 \cos \alpha + F_6 \cos \alpha - F_7 = 0 \\ F_y = F_1 \sin \alpha + F_2 \sin \theta + F_3 + F_4 \sin \theta - F_6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = F_1 \cos \alpha + F_2 \cos \theta + F_3 + F_4 \cos \theta + F_5 \cos \alpha + F_6 \cos \alpha - F_7 = 0 \\ F_y = F_1 \sin \alpha + F_2 \sin \theta + F_3 + F_4 \sin \theta - F_6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

de (1) on aura:

$$\text{avec } F_7 = k \frac{\varphi q}{r_7} = \frac{k \varphi q}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k q^2}{a^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{k q^2}{3a^2} \cos \theta +$$

$$\frac{k q^2}{4a^2} + \frac{k q^2}{3a^2} + \frac{k q^2}{a^2} =$$

$$\frac{k \varphi q}{a^2} = 0$$

$$\alpha = ? \quad \text{et } \theta = ?$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{S}{\frac{a}{2}} \text{ avec } S = a - \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{\frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3}}{\frac{a}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow S = \frac{\sqrt{3a^2}}{4} \quad S = \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

alors, il en result :

$$k q^2 \left( \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3a^2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{3a^2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\varphi k q}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = 0 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi = 0 \left( \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) C}$$

Remarque:

$$\text{tg } \theta = \frac{S}{a + \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\frac{a}{2} \sqrt{3}}{3 \frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ rad}}$$

(8)

Exo 6 2<sup>ème</sup> méthode pour calculer  $\vec{E}$ .

Par projection:  $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{AM} + \vec{E}_{BM}$

$$\vec{E}_{AM} = E_{AM} \sin \alpha \vec{i} - E_{AB} \cos \alpha \vec{j} \quad \text{avec } \sin \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}; \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{BM} = -E_{BM} \sin \theta \vec{i} + E_{BM} \cos \theta \vec{j} \quad \text{avec } \cos \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2+a^2}}; \sin \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{AM} = \frac{kq}{\|\vec{AM}\|^2} = k \frac{q}{(\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^2}; \quad E_{BM} = k \frac{q}{(\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^2} = k \frac{q}{a^2+b^2}$$

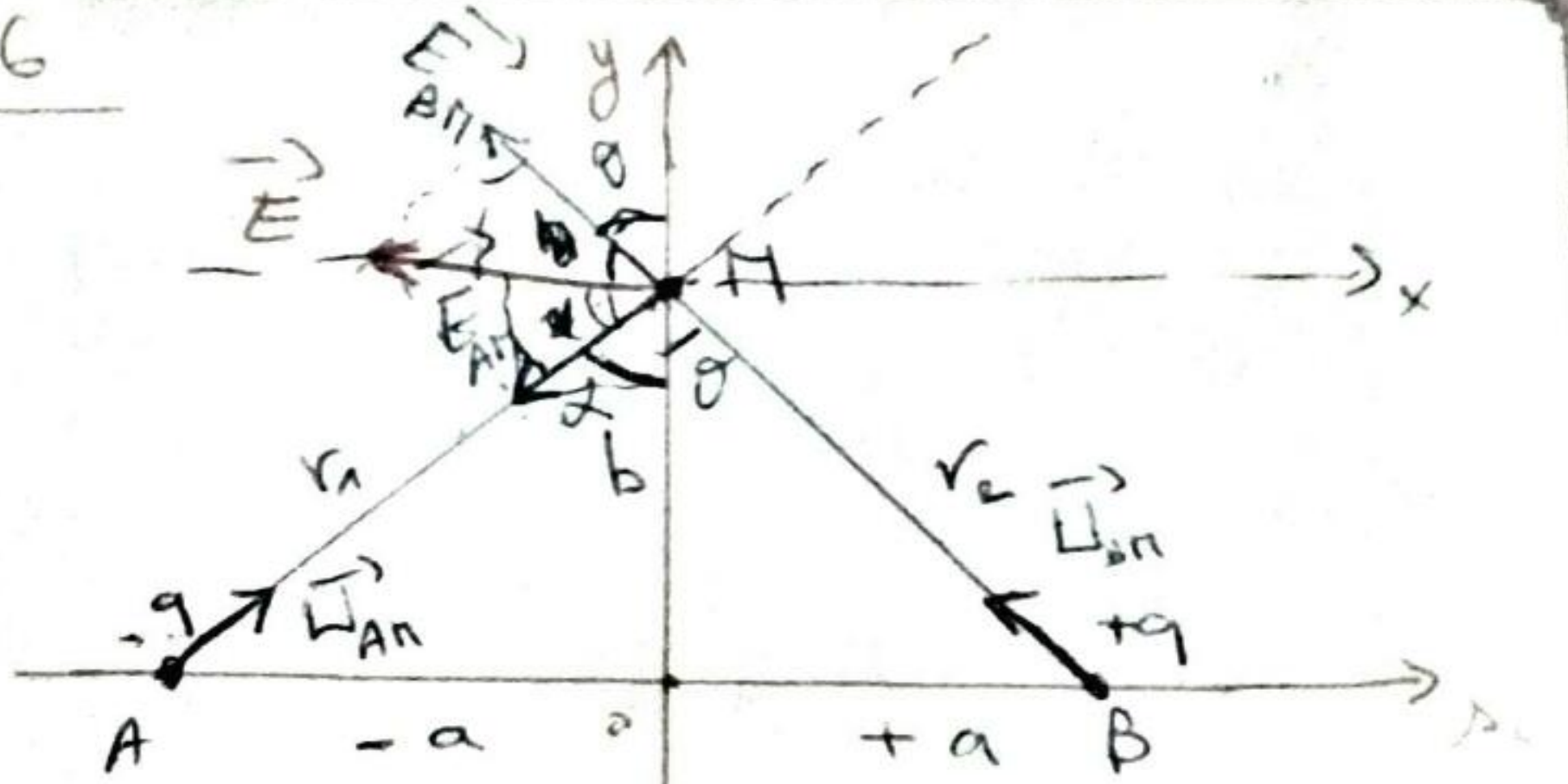
$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = -k \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \frac{a}{a^2+b^2} \vec{i} + k \frac{q}{a^2+b^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \vec{j} - k \frac{q}{a^2+b^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \vec{i} + k \frac{q}{(\sqrt{a^2+b^2})^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \vec{j} = -2k \frac{q}{a^2+b^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \vec{i} + 2k \frac{q}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} b \vec{j}$$

Remarque:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{a}{b}; \quad \text{tg } \theta = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \text{tg } \alpha = \text{tg } \theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \theta}$$

$\Rightarrow$

on donne le champ électrostatique  $\vec{E}$  au point  $M(0, b)$



$$\vec{E} = k \frac{q}{r^2} \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{BM} + \vec{E}_{AM}$$

$$\vec{E}_{AM} = -k \frac{|q_A|}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_{AM} = -k \frac{|-q|}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_{AM}$$

$$r_1^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow \vec{E}_{AM} = -k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{AM}$$

$$\vec{u}_{AM} = \frac{\vec{AM}}{\|\vec{AM}\|}; \vec{AM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - (-a) \\ b - 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_{AM} = \frac{a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\vec{u}_{BM} = \frac{\vec{BM}}{\|\vec{BM}\|}; \vec{BM} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - a \\ b - 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{BM} = k \frac{|q|}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_{BM} = k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{BM} \text{ avec } r_2^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = -k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{AM} + k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{BM}$$

$$\vec{E} = -k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{i}$$

2) Donnons le potentiel créé par ces deux charges au M.

$$U_{AM} = k \frac{(-q)}{r_1} = k \frac{-q}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}; U_{BM} = k \frac{q}{r_2} = k \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -k \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + k \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = 0$$

3)  $M = +2q$ ; Calculons  $\vec{F}$  au point M

$$\vec{E}_M = -k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{AM} + k \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{BM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = M \vec{E} = 2q \vec{E} = -k \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{AM} + k \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{BM}$$

$$= 2qk \left( -\frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{q}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{j} \right) = -4 \frac{kq^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{i} = \vec{F}$$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode:

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{BM} + \vec{F}_{AM}$$

par projection

le triangle AMq est

Isocèle

$$MA = MB$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$F_x = -F_{BM} \sin \alpha - F_{AM} \sin \alpha = -K \frac{2q^2}{r_1^2} \sin \alpha - K \frac{2q^2}{r_2^2} \sin \alpha$$

$$F_y = F_{BM} \cos \alpha - F_{AM} \cos \alpha = K \frac{2q^2}{r_1^2} \cos \alpha - K \frac{2q^2}{r_2^2} \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$r_1^2 = a^2 + b^2 = r_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x = -K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \sin \alpha - K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \sin \alpha = -K \frac{4q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \sin \alpha$$

$$F_y = 0 \text{ avec } \sin \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \text{ et } \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

3<sup>ème</sup> méthode:  $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{AM} + \vec{F}_{BM} = K \frac{2q^2}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_{AM} + K \frac{2q^2}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_{BM}$

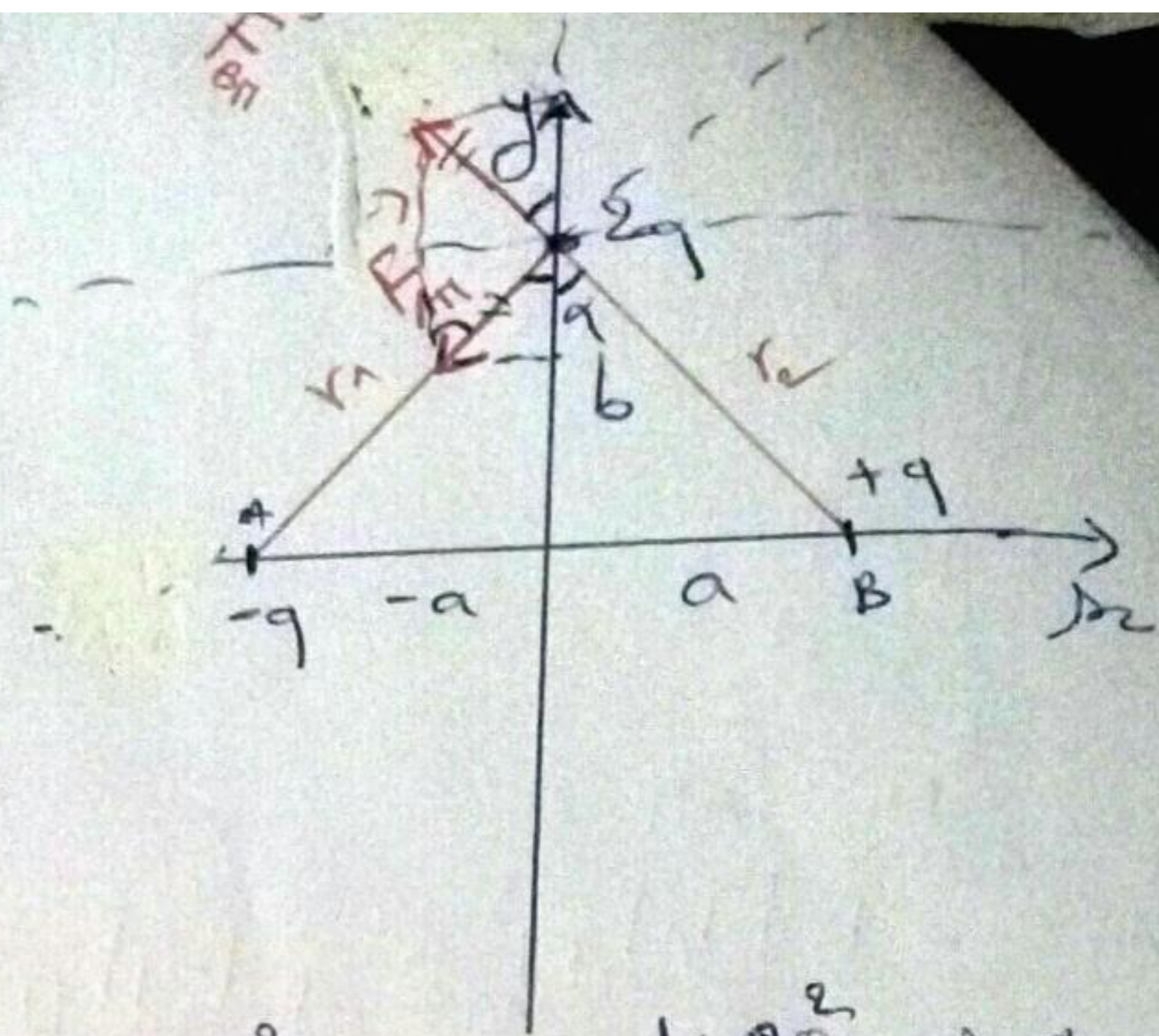
$$\vec{F} = -K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{AM} + K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \vec{u}_{BM}$$

$$\vec{u}_{AM} = \frac{\vec{r}_1}{r_1}; \quad \vec{r}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0+a \\ b-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}$$

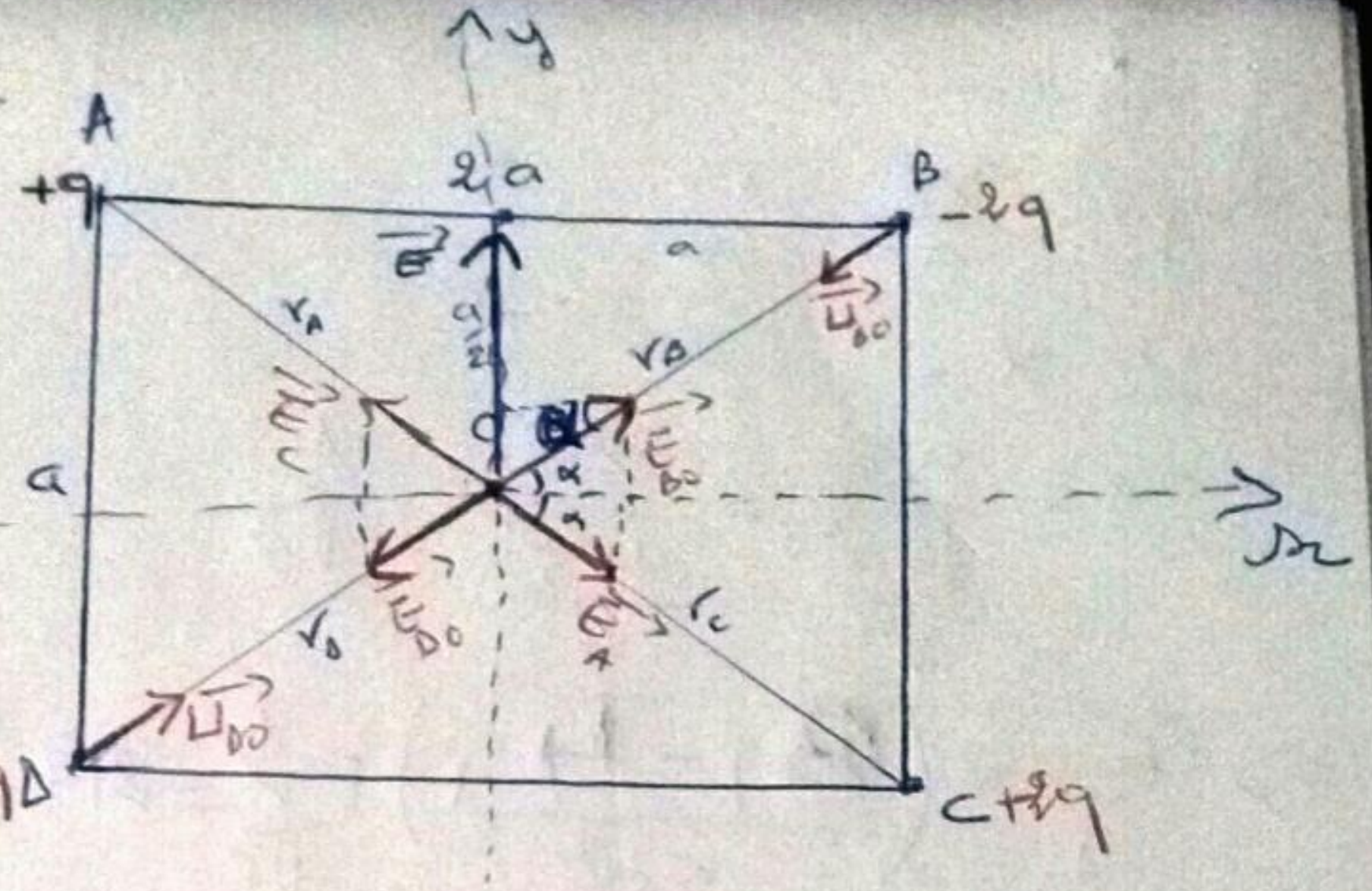
$$\vec{r}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0-a \\ b-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_{AM} = \frac{a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}; \quad \vec{u}_{BM} = \frac{-a\vec{i} + b\vec{j}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\vec{F} = K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{i} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{j} \right) + K \frac{2q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{-b + b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{F} = -K \frac{4q^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{(a)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \vec{i}$$



EX07



$\alpha = +q; \beta = -2q$   
 $\epsilon = +2q$  et  $\delta = -q$   
 $a = 4\text{cm} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{m}$

$$\vec{E}_{BO} = -k \frac{|-2q|}{r_B^2} \vec{U}_{BO}$$

$$r_B^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 = \frac{a^2 + 4a^2}{4} = \frac{5a^2}{4}$$

$$\vec{E}_{BO} = -k \frac{8q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_B$$

$$\vec{E}_{AO} = k \frac{|+q|}{r_A^2} \vec{U}_{AO} \text{ avec } r_A^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 = \frac{5a^2}{4}$$

$$\vec{E}_{AO} = \frac{k \cdot 4q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_{AO}$$

$$\vec{E}_{CO} = k \frac{|2q|}{r_C^2} \vec{U}_{CO} = k \frac{8q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_{CO} \text{ avec } r_C = r_A = r_B = r_D$$

$$\vec{E}_{DO} = -k \frac{|-q|}{r_D^2} \vec{U}_{DO} = -\frac{k \cdot 4q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_{DO}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{E}_{AO} + \vec{E}_{BO} + \vec{E}_{CO} + \vec{E}_{DO} = -k \frac{8q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_B + \frac{4kq}{5a^2} \vec{U}_A + k \frac{8q}{5a^2} \vec{U}_C - \frac{4kq}{5a^2} \vec{U}_D$$

2) Trouvons la direction, sens et intensité du  $\vec{E}_T$

$$\vec{E}_T = \vec{E}_{AO} + \vec{E}_{BO} + \vec{E}_{CO} + \vec{E}_{DO}$$

Par projection:  $(\perp O x) = \vec{E}_{BO} \cos \alpha - \vec{E}_{AO} \cos \alpha + \vec{E}_C \cos \alpha - \vec{E}_D \cos \alpha = E_x$

$$\Rightarrow E_x = \left(\frac{E_{BO}}{r_{BO}} - \frac{E_{AO}}{r_{AO}} + \frac{E_C}{r_C} - \frac{E_D}{r_D}\right) \cos \alpha = 0$$

$(\perp O y)$ :  $E_{BO} \sin \alpha - E_{AO} \sin \alpha - E_{DO} \sin \alpha + E_{CO} \sin \alpha = E_y$

$$E_y = \left(\frac{E_{BO}}{r_{BO}} - \frac{E_{AO}}{r_{AO}} - \frac{E_{DO}}{r_{DO}} + \frac{E_{CO}}{r_{CO}}\right) \sin \alpha = 2 \left(\frac{E_{BO}}{r_{BO}} - \frac{E_{AO}}{r_{AO}}\right) \sin \alpha = 2 \left(k \frac{8q}{5a^2} - k \frac{4q}{5a^2}\right) \sin \alpha$$

Suite d'Exo 7

$$\sin \alpha =$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a/2}{a} = 1/2$$

on trouve  $\alpha =$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a/2}{\frac{\sqrt{5a^2}}{\sqrt{4}}} = \frac{a/2}{\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_y = 2 \left( \frac{89 - 49}{5a^2} \right) k \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 2k \frac{40}{5a^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-1}}{5 \cdot 16 \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_y = \frac{18 \cdot 10^3}{5 \cdot 10^{-4} (2,24)} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ N/C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_T = E_y \vec{j} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{12} \vec{j}$$

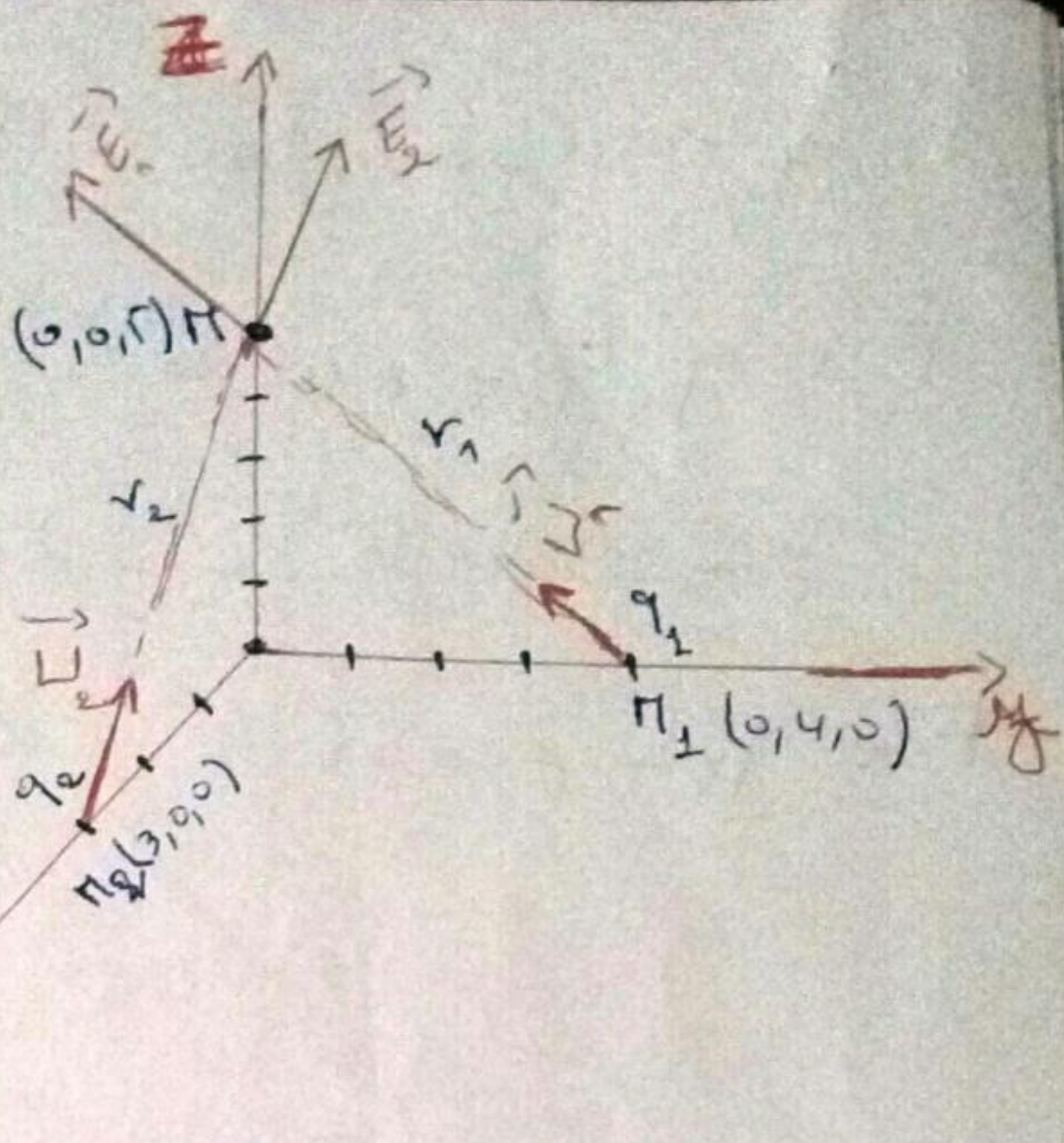
$$\vec{E}_T = 1,6 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ N/C}$$

Pour le sens et la direction voir la figure.

$$q_1 = 0,35 \mu C$$

$$q_2 = 0,55 \mu C$$

Ex 08



$$\vec{E}_1 = k \frac{|q_1|}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_1$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = k \frac{|q_2|}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_2$$

$$r_1^2 = 4 + 5^2 = 16 + 25 = 41$$

$$r_2^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 = 9 + 25 = 34$$

$$\text{et } \vec{u}_1 = \frac{\vec{r}_1}{r_1}; \quad \vec{u}_2 = \frac{\vec{r}_2}{r_2}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 5 & -0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow -4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k} = \vec{r}_1$$

$$\vec{r}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -0 & 0 \\ 5 & -0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{r}_2 = -3\vec{i} + 5\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \frac{-4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}}{\sqrt{41}} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{u}_2 = \frac{-3\vec{i} + 5\vec{k}}{\sqrt{34}} = -0,88\vec{i} + 0,735\vec{k}$$

$$= 0,625\vec{j} + 0,781\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_1 = k \frac{q_1}{r_1^2} \vec{u}_1 = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,35 \cdot 10^{-6}}{41} \left( \frac{-4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}}{\sqrt{41}} \right) = 0,048 \cdot 10^3 \vec{j} + 0,060 \cdot 10^3 \vec{k}$$

$$= -48,02\vec{j} + 60,02\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E}_1 = -48,02\vec{j} + 60,02\vec{k}} \quad 76,82$$

$$\boxed{E_1 = 76,82 \text{ Nm}}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = E_2 \vec{u}_2 = \frac{k q_2}{r_2^2} \vec{u}_2 = \frac{9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,55 \cdot 10^{-6}}{34} = 145,58 \text{ N/m}$$

$$= 145,58 (-0,88\vec{i} + 0,735\vec{k}) = -74,25\vec{i} + 106,76\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_T = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = -74,25\vec{i} - 48,02\vec{j} + 106,76\vec{k}$$

$$\boxed{E_T = 204,85 \text{ N/C}}$$



2)  $q_3 = 0,45 \mu\text{C}$  placé en M; Calculons  $\vec{F}$

$$\vec{F} = q_3 \vec{E} = 0,45 \cdot 10^{-6} \left( -74,28 \vec{i} - 48,02 \vec{j} + 184,7 \vec{k} \right)$$
$$= -33,41 \cdot 10^{-6} \vec{i} - 21,61 \cdot 10^{-6} \vec{j} + 83,15 \cdot 10^{-6} \vec{k}$$

$$F = q_3 E = 0,45 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 204,85 = \boxed{92,18 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ N}}$$

terminons le vecteur  $\vec{F}$  au point C

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{Dc} + \vec{F}_{Bc} + \vec{F}_{Ac}$$

Par projection:

$$\perp (Ox) : F_{Ac} + F_{Bc} \cos \alpha - F_{Dc} \cos \alpha = F_x$$

$$\perp (Oy) : F_{Bc} \sin \alpha + F_{Dc} \sin \alpha = F_y$$

$$F_{Ac} = +K \frac{q^2}{r_{Ac}^2}$$

$$F_{Bc} = K \frac{q^2}{r_{Bc}^2}$$

$$F_{Dc} = \frac{K q^2}{r_{Dc}^2}$$

$$r_{Ac} = 2a \Rightarrow F_{Ac} = K \frac{q^2}{4a^2}$$

$$r_{Bc} = r = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = a\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow F_{Bc} = K \frac{q^2}{2a^2}$$

$$r_{Dc} = r = \sqrt{2} a \Rightarrow F_{Dc} = \frac{K q^2}{2a^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + a^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2} a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ rad} = 45^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow K \frac{q^2}{4a^2} + K \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{K q^2}{2a^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = F_x$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x = \frac{K q^2}{4a^2}$$

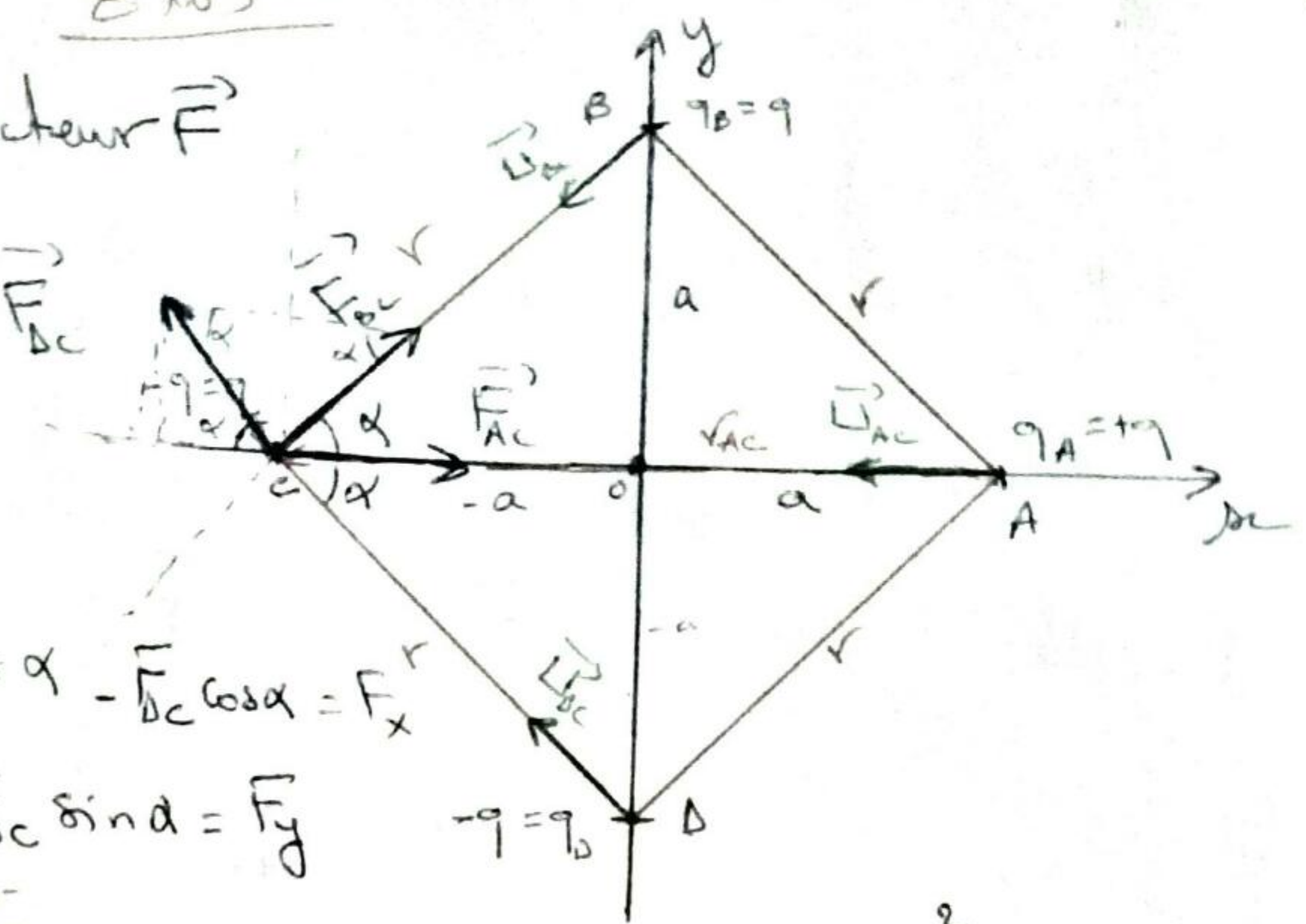
$$F_y = K \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{K q^2}{2a^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = K \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_y = \frac{K q^2}{2a^2} \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = K \frac{q^2}{4a^2} \vec{i} + \frac{K q^2 \sqrt{2}}{2a^2} \vec{j}$$

$$s) F = \sqrt{\left( \frac{K q^2}{4a^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{K q^2 \sqrt{2}}{2a^2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{K^2 q^4}{16a^4} + \frac{K^2 q^4}{4a^4}}$$

$$F = \sqrt{\frac{9K^2 q^4}{16a^4}} = \frac{3K q^2}{4a^2}$$



2) Vektor methode:

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{Ac} + \vec{F}_{Bc} + \vec{F}_{Bc}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Ac} = -k \frac{q^2}{4a^2} \vec{u}_{Ac} ; \vec{r}_{Ac} = 4a^2 \vec{i} ; \vec{u}_{Ac} = \frac{\vec{r}_{Ac}}{r_{Ac}} ; \vec{r}_{Ac} = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -a \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a \\ -a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_{Ac} = \frac{-a\vec{i} - a\vec{j}}{\sqrt{2}a} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{F}_{Ac} = +k \frac{q^2}{4a^2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{F}_{Bc} = k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \vec{u}_{Bc} ; \vec{r}_{Bc} = a\sqrt{2} \vec{i} ; \vec{u}_{Bc} = \frac{\vec{r}_{Bc}}{r_{Bc}} = \frac{a\sqrt{2} \vec{i}}{a\sqrt{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u}_{Bc} = \frac{-a\vec{i} + a\vec{j}}{\sqrt{2}a} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \vec{j})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{Bc} = k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{Bc} = -k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \vec{u}_{Bc} \text{ avec } \vec{u}_{Bc} = \frac{\vec{r}_{Bc}}{r_{Bc}} = \frac{a\sqrt{2} \vec{i}}{a\sqrt{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_{Bc} = a\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-a\vec{i} + a\vec{j}}{a\sqrt{2}} = \vec{u}_{Bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{Bc} = -k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = k \frac{q^2}{4a^2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) + k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \right) + \frac{kq^2}{2a^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = k \frac{q^2}{4a^2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j}) + k \frac{q^2}{2a^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \sqrt{\frac{9k^2q^4}{16a^4}} = \frac{3kq^2}{4a^2} \text{ N}$$

2)  $\vec{E}_c$  et  $|\vec{E}_c|$  ;  $\vec{F}_c = q_c \vec{E}_c \Rightarrow \vec{E}_c = \frac{\vec{F}_c}{q_c} = \frac{3kq^2}{4a^2q} = \frac{3kq}{4a^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_c = \frac{\vec{F}_c}{q_c} = -k \frac{q}{4a^2} (\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

11/103

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 V_i = V_A + V_B + V_C + V_D$$

$$V_0 = k \frac{q_A}{a} + \frac{k q_B}{a} + \frac{k q_C}{a} + \frac{k q_D}{a}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{k q}{a} + \frac{k q}{a} - \frac{k q}{a} - \frac{k q_D}{a} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_0 = 0V}$$