

Ex 04

Expression du  $\vec{E}(r)$

1)  $r < R_1$

$$E_1 \cdot S_G = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$S_G = 4\pi r^2$$

$$E_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{0}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_1 = \text{[scribble]}$$

$$E_1 = 0$$



2)  $R_1 < r < R_2$

$$E_2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\sum q_i = \iiint \rho \, dV$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \Rightarrow dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\sum q_i = \int_{R_1}^r \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} \int_{R_1}^r r^3$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} (r^3 - R_1^3)$$

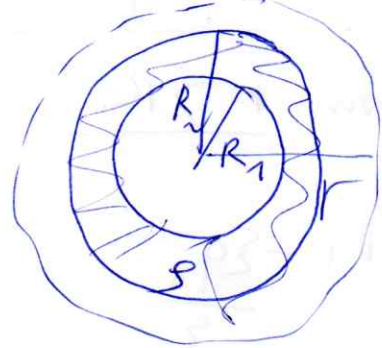
ou  $\sum q_i = \rho \Delta V = \rho (V_r - V_{R_1})$   
 $= \rho \left( \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} R_1^3 \right)$

Donc  $E_2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} (r^3 - R_1^3)$

$$E_2 = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} (r^3 - R_1^3)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} \left( r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2} \right)$$

3)  $r > R_2$



$$E_3 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\sum q_i = \iiint \rho \, dV = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} [r^3]_{R_1}^{R_2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} (R_2^3 - R_1^3)$$

ou  $\sum q_i = \rho \Delta V = \rho (V_{R_2} - V_{R_1})$

$$= \rho \left( \frac{4\pi}{3} R_2^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} R_1^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} (R_2^3 - R_1^3)$$

Donc

$$E_3 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} (R_2^3 - R_1^3)$$

$$E_3 = \frac{\rho (R_2^3 - R_1^3)}{3\epsilon_0 r^2}$$