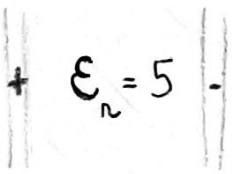


3



$$C_1 = 500 \text{ pF} = 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ F}$$

$$U_1 = 5000 \text{ V} = 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ V}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$U_2 = ? \text{ V}$$

$$W = ? \text{ J}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2}$$

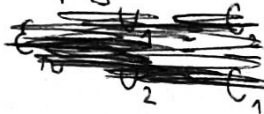
$$U_2 = \frac{2,5 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 2,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V}$$

$$Q = C \cdot U$$

$$[Q] = 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^3$$

$$Q = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

odpuzení od soustavy  $\rightarrow Q = \text{konst.}$



$$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{S}{d}$$

$$C_2 = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{S}{d}$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = \frac{C_1}{\epsilon_r}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 10^{-10}}{5} = 1 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ F}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C \cdot U^2$$

$$\Delta W = W_2 - W_1$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_2 U_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_1 U_1^2$$

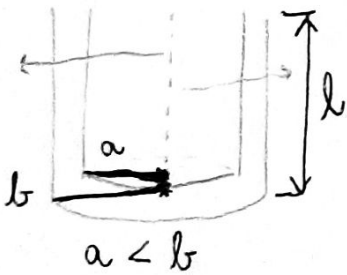
$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [10^{-10} \cdot (2,5 \cdot 10^4)^2 - 5 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot (5 \cdot 10^3)^2]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (6,25 \cdot 10^{-2} - 1,25 \cdot 10^{-2})$$

$$W = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} / 2 = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J}$$

Práce potřebná k odstranění desky dielektrika činí  $2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ J}$  a nová rovnoběžná napětí na kondenzátoru bude  $2,5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ V}$ .

6



$$C = ?$$

$$C = Q \cdot U; C = \epsilon \cdot \frac{S}{d}$$

$$S_{\text{plocha}} = 2\pi r l$$

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Q = S \cdot \sigma$$

$$S = 2\pi R l$$

Intenzita vnitřního pole je rovnoměrná.

$$E \cdot \int_{\text{plocha}} 1 dS = E \cdot 2\pi r l = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\rightarrow E = \frac{2\pi R l \sigma}{2\pi r l \epsilon_0} = \frac{R \cdot \sigma}{r \cdot \epsilon_0}$$

$$U = \frac{W}{Q} = \int_a^b E dr = \int_a^b \frac{R \cdot \sigma}{\epsilon_0 \cdot r} dr = \frac{R \cdot \sigma}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{r} dr$$

$$U = \frac{a \cdot \sigma}{\epsilon_0} \cdot (\ln b - \ln a) = \frac{a \cdot \sigma}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$R = a$$

(přičte se od vnitřního pole)

$$U = \frac{a \cdot Q}{2\pi \cdot a \cdot l \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{2\pi l \epsilon_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} \rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\frac{Q}{2\pi l \epsilon_0} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{2\pi l \epsilon_0}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

# Index komentářů

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1.1 C=Q/U