

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

1/2

ES. P 757 A.19

$$\Delta V = -3,5 \times 10^2 \text{ V}$$

$$r = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$Q = ?$$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon r$$

$$\Delta V C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \cdot \Delta V \rightarrow Q = 4\pi\epsilon r \Delta V = -3,9 \times 10^{-9}$$

n Q elementari?

$$n Q_e = \frac{Q_{\text{tot}}}{e^-} = \frac{-3,9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}} = 2,4 \times 10^{10} \text{ C}$$

N° 42 PAG 761

$$Q_{\text{TOT}} = 20 \text{ nC}$$

$$C = 5,0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta V = 50 \text{ V}$$

n cond?

$$Q_{\text{TOT}} = n \cdot Q$$

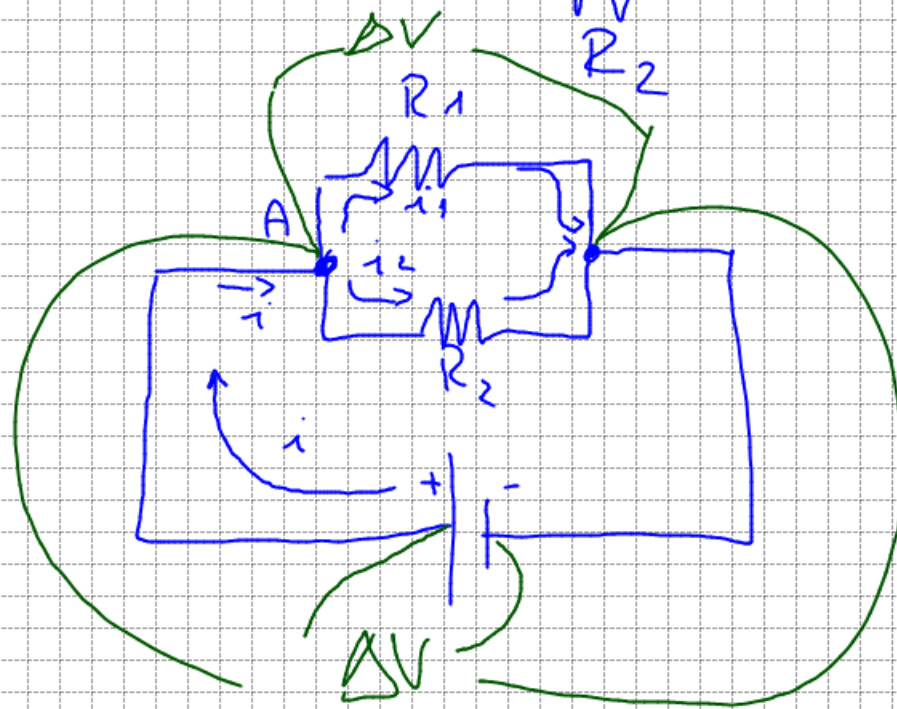
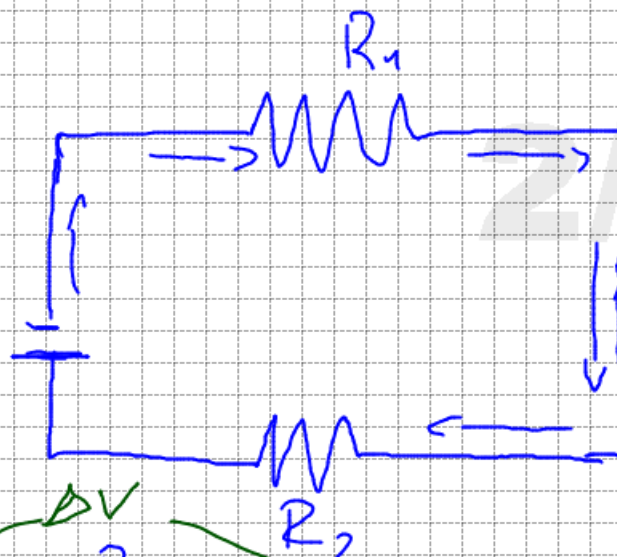
$$Q = C \cdot \Delta V$$

$$Q = 5,0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ F} \cdot 50 \text{ V} = 250 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$$

$$2,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$n = \frac{Q_{\text{TOT}}}{2,5 \times 10^{-6}} = n = \frac{20 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}}{2,5 \times 10^{-6}} = 8$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta V}{R \Omega}$$



$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta V}{R_{eq}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{\Delta V}{R_1} + \frac{\Delta V}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$