



Escuela de
Ingeniería
Universidad
de Chile

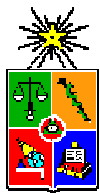


FI33A ELECTROMAGNETISMO

Clase 14

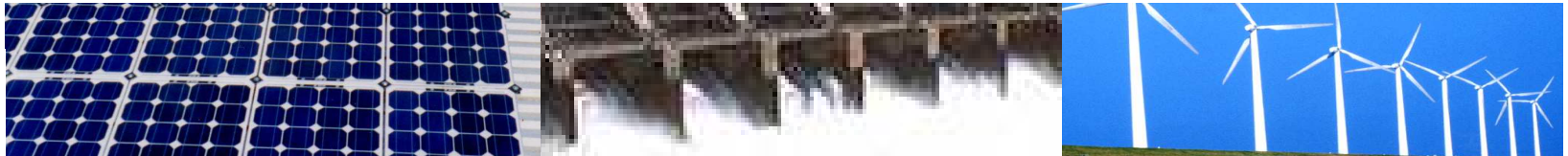
Corriente Eléctrica-IV

LUIS S. VARGAS
Area de Energía
Departamento de Ingeniería Eléctrica
Universidad de Chile



INDICE

- Condiciones de Borde para J
- Ley de Voltajes de Kirchhoff
- Ley de Corrientes de Kirchhoff



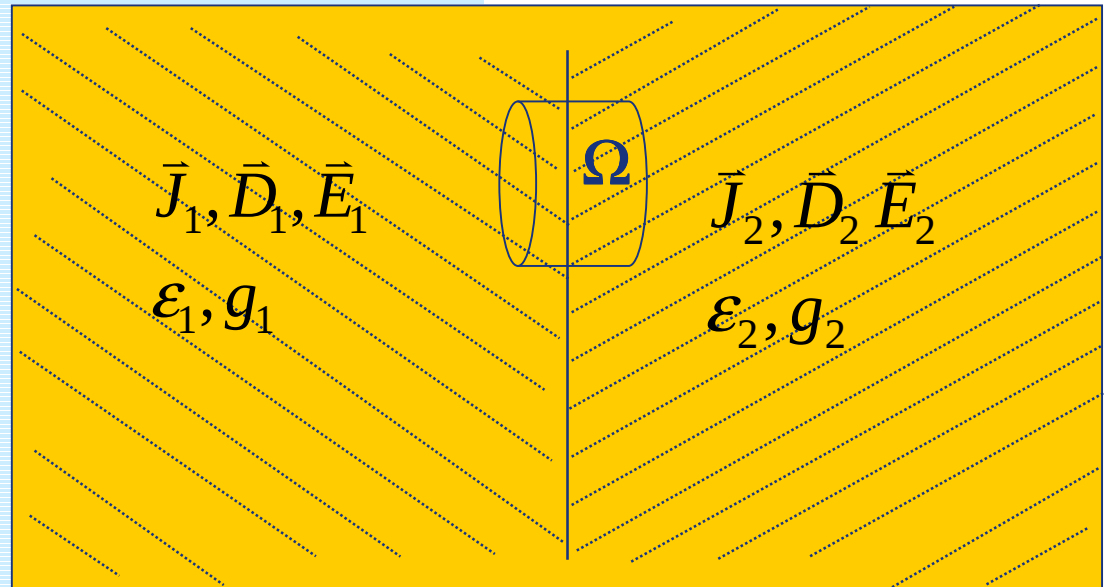
Condiciones de Borde para $\vec{J}$

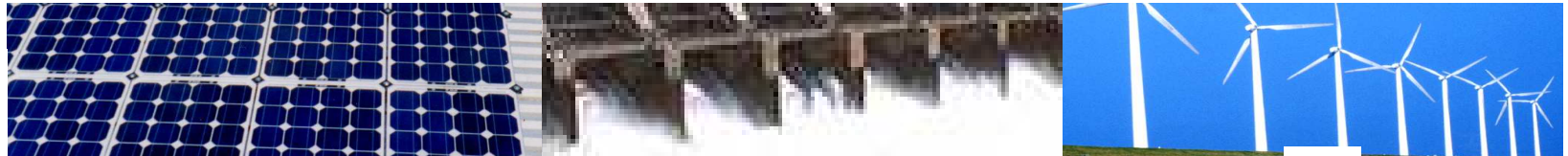
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_{1t} = \vec{E}_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{J_{1t}}{g_1} = \frac{J_{2t}}{g_2}$$

$$\vec{D}_{1N} - \vec{D}_{2N} = \sigma_{\text{libre}}$$

$$\epsilon_1 \vec{E}_{1n} - \epsilon_2 \vec{E}_{2n} = \sigma_l \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 \frac{J_{1n}}{g_1} - \epsilon_2 \frac{J_{2n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l$$

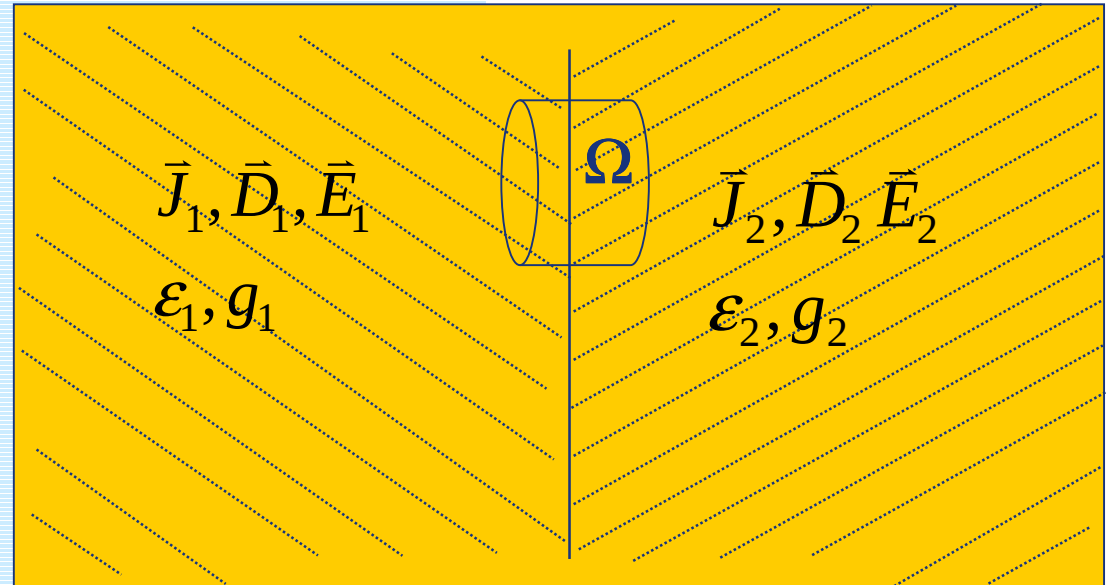




Condiciones de Borde para $\vec{J}$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 \frac{J_{1n}}{g_1} - \epsilon_2 \frac{J_{2n}}{g_2} = \sigma_l$$

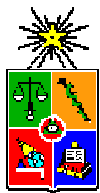
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$



I. Situación Estacionaria

$$\frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$



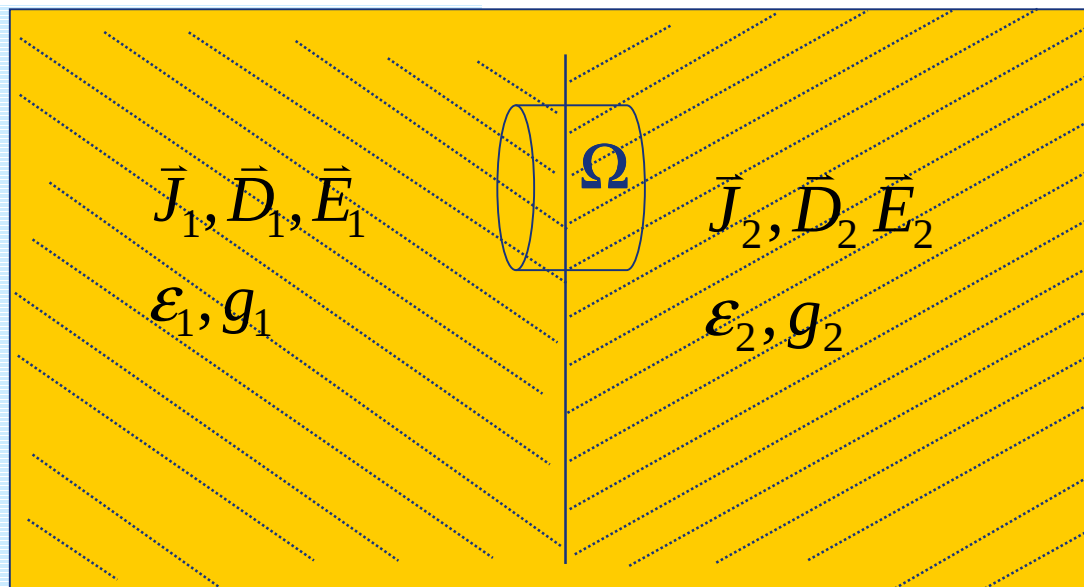
Condiciones de Borde para $\vec{J}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

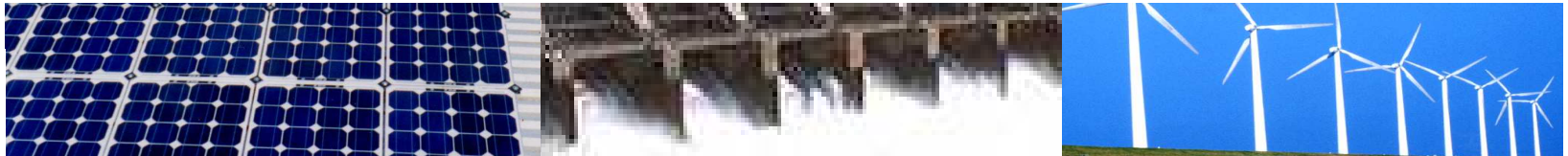
I. Situación transitoria

$$\frac{\partial \rho(t)}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

$$\oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = J_{2n} \Delta S - J_{1n} \Delta S$$



Haciendo tender la altura del cilindro a cero $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t}$ se acumula sólo en la superficie que limita los medios

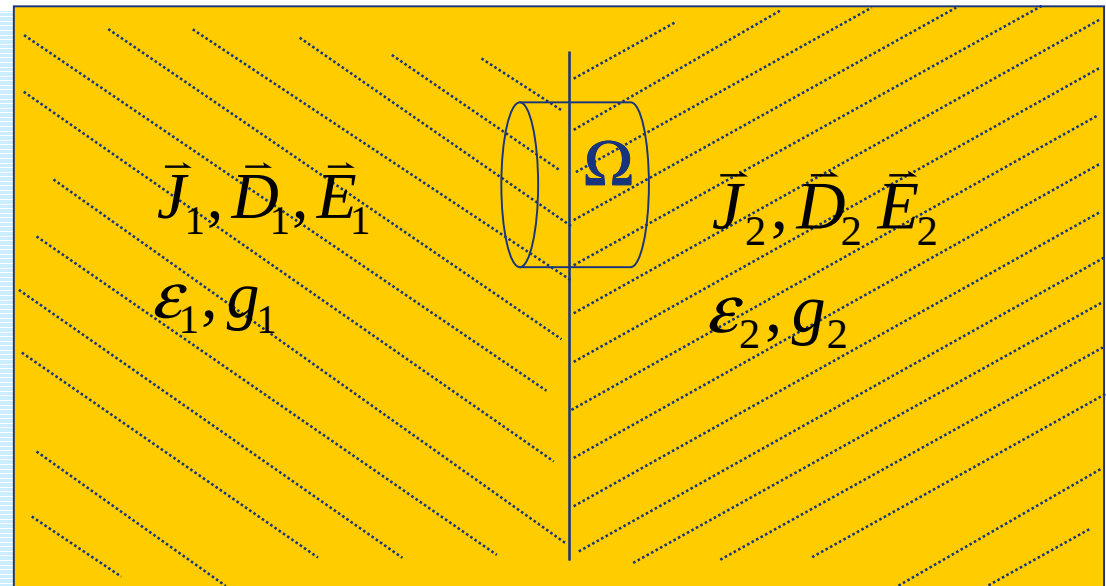


Condiciones de Borde para $\vec{J}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\sigma \cdot \Delta S)$$

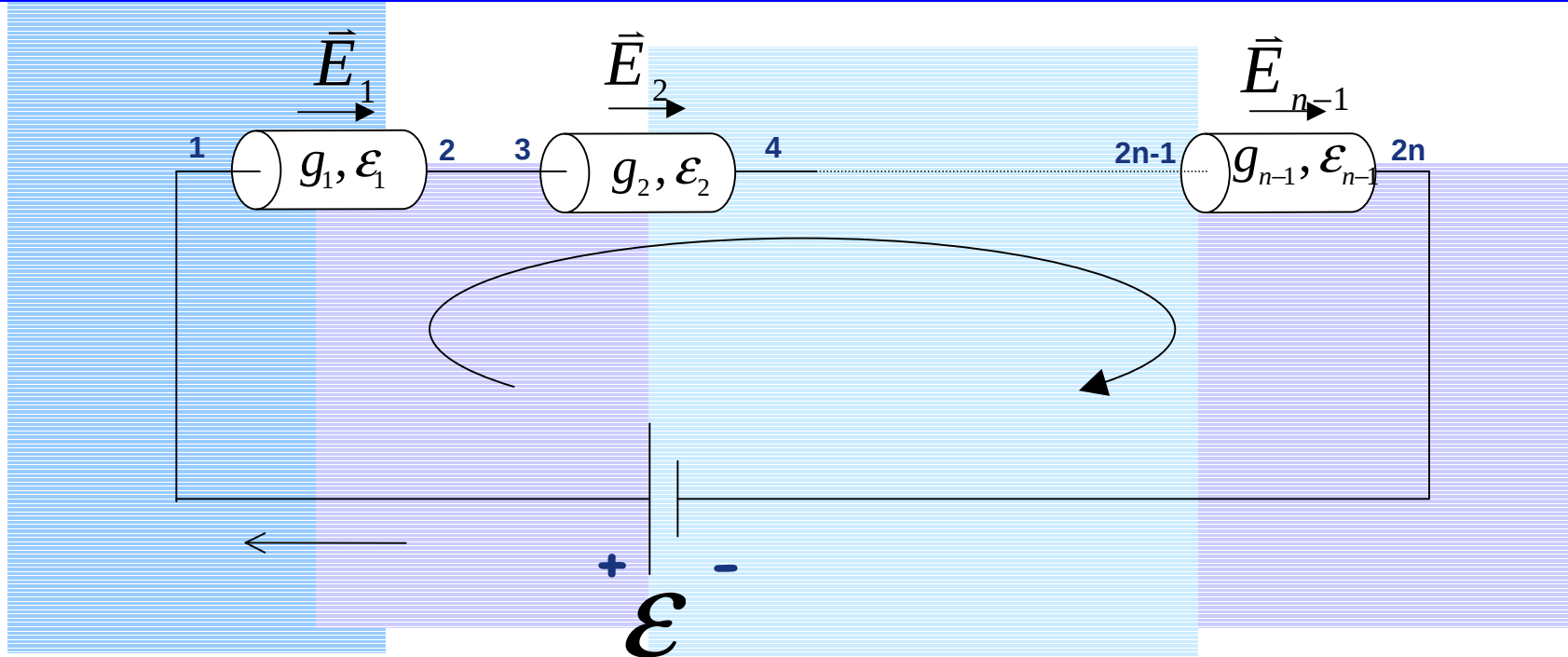
$$\Rightarrow J_2 \Delta S - J_1 \Delta S + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} \Delta S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J_2 - J_1 + \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = 0$$





Ley de Voltajes de Kirchhoff

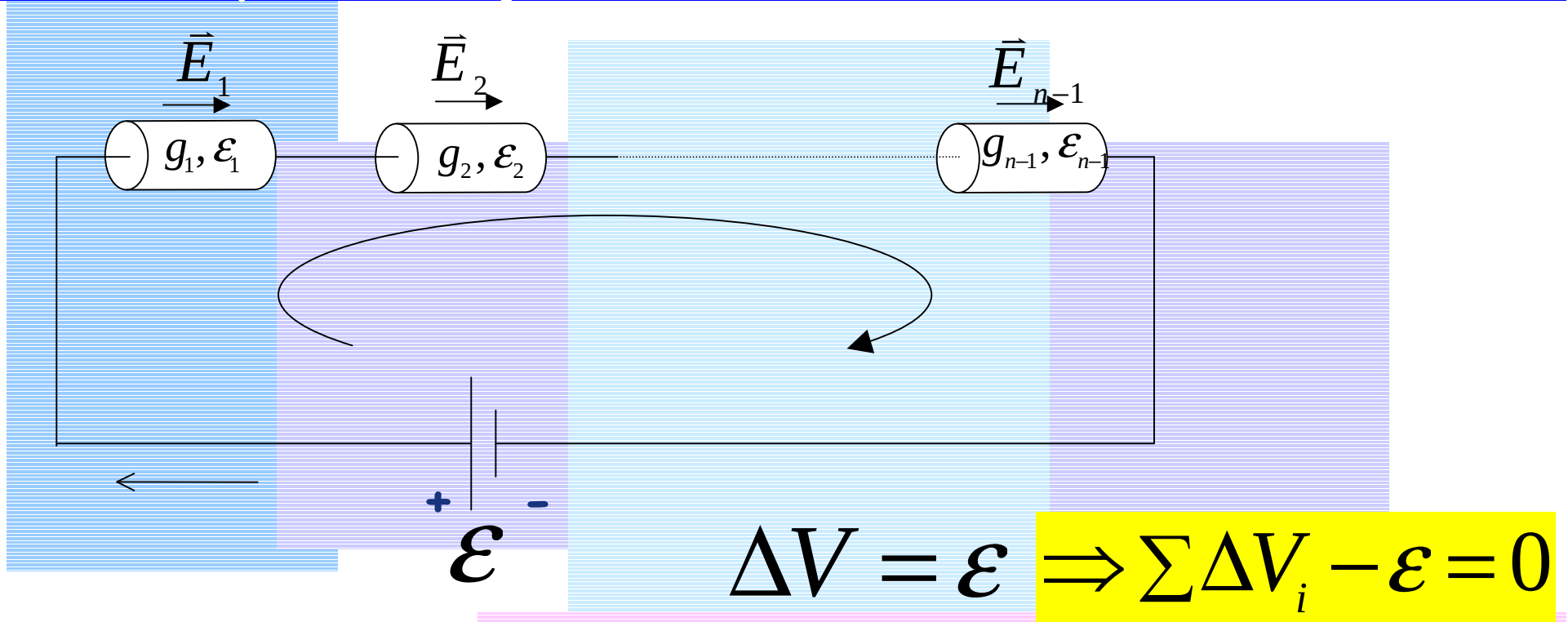


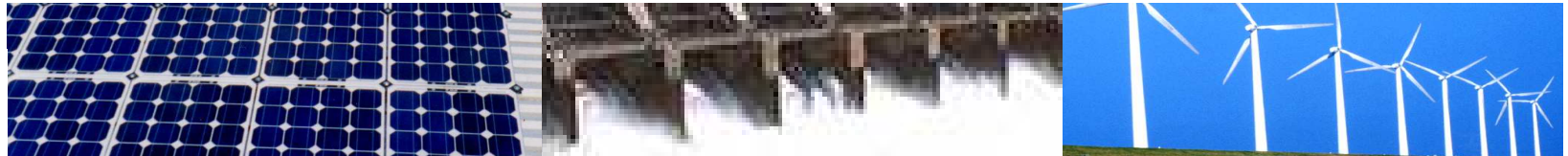
$$\Delta V = \int_1^2 \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3^4 \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n \vec{E}_{n-1} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (5.47)$$

$$\Delta V = \sum E_i l_i = (V_1 - V_2) + (V_3 - V_4) + \dots + (V_{n-1} - V_n) \quad (5.48)$$

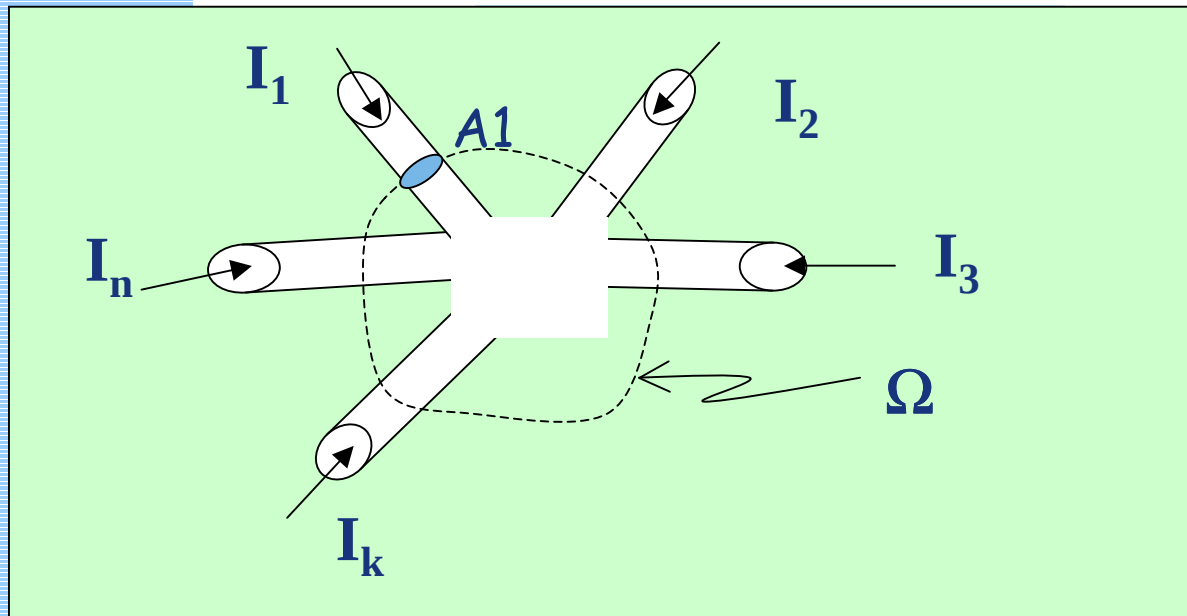


Ley de Voltajes de Kirchhoff





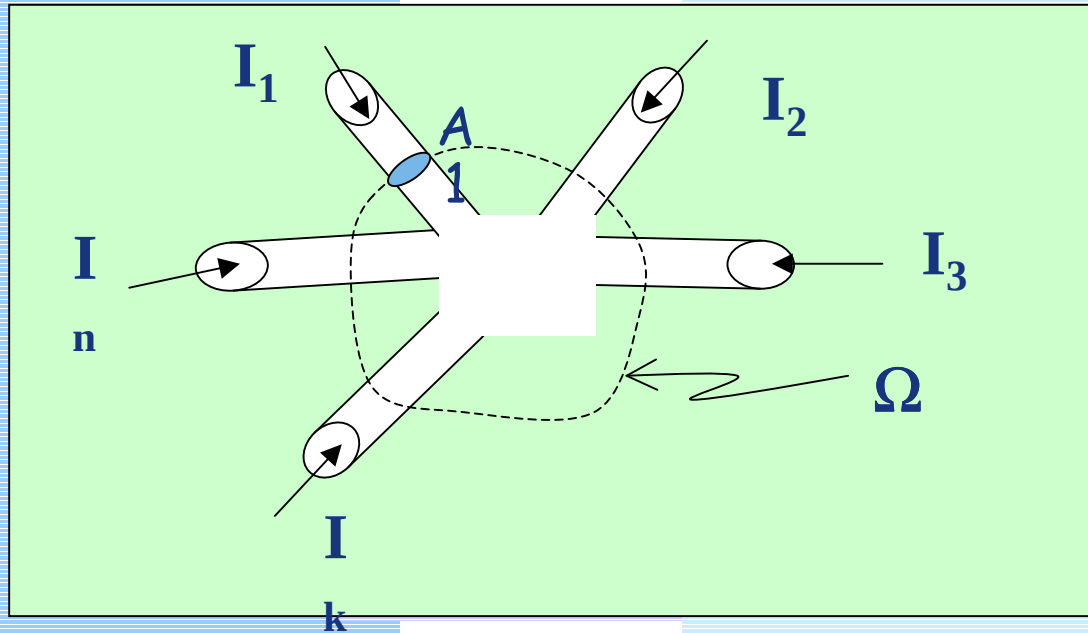
Ley de Corrientes de Kirchhoff



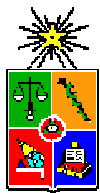
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{J} dV = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$



Ley de Corrientes de Kirchhoff



$$\oiint_{S(\Omega)} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n I_k = 0$$



Escuela de
Ingeniería
Universidad
de Chile

