

carga en movimiento

■ definiciones de velocidad

■ productos punto

$$\text{apn}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_] := \alpha x \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] + \alpha y \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] + \alpha z \text{Sin}[\phi]$$

$$\text{apnxyz}[\mathbf{x}_-, \mathbf{y}_-, \mathbf{z}_-, \alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_] := \alpha x x + \alpha y y + \alpha z z$$

$$\beta \text{pn}[\theta_, \phi_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \beta x \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] + \beta y \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] + \beta z \text{Sin}[\phi]$$

$$\beta \text{pnxyz}[\mathbf{x}_-, \mathbf{y}_-, \mathbf{z}_-, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \beta x x + \beta y y + \beta z z$$

$$\text{ap}\beta[\alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \alpha x \beta x + \alpha y \beta y + \alpha z \beta z$$

$$\text{Evel}[\theta_, \phi_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \frac{\left((1 - (\beta x^2 + \beta y^2 + \beta z^2)) \{ \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta x, \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta y, \text{Sin}[\phi] - \beta z \} \right)}{(1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

$$\text{Evelxyz}[\mathbf{x}_-, \mathbf{y}_-, \mathbf{z}_-, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \frac{\left((1 - (\beta x^2 + \beta y^2 + \beta z^2)) \{ x - \beta x, y - \beta y, z - \beta z \} \right)}{(1 - \beta \text{pnxyz}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

$$\text{Evelmag}[\theta_, \phi_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \frac{\left((1 - (\beta x^2 + \beta y^2 + \beta z^2)) \sqrt{(\text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta x)^2 + (\text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta y)^2 + (\text{Sin}[\phi] - \beta z)^2} \right)}{(1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

■ definiciones de aceleración

$$\text{num}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_] := \left(\begin{aligned} & \text{apn}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z]^2 * (1 - 2 \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z] + (\beta x^2 + \beta y^2 + \beta z^2)) \\ & - 2 * (1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]) * \\ & (\text{apn}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z]) * (\text{apn}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z] - \text{ap}\beta[\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]) \\ & + (1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^2 * (\alpha x^2 + \alpha y^2 + \alpha z^2) \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\text{Eacel}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_: 0, \alpha y_: 0, \alpha z_: 0, \beta x_: 0, \beta y_: 0, \beta z_: 0] := \frac{(\text{apn}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z] \{ \text{Cos}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta x, \text{Sin}[\theta] \text{Cos}[\phi] - \beta y, \text{Sin}[\phi] - \beta z \} - (1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]) \{ \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z \})}{(1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

$$\text{Eacelxyz}[\mathbf{x}_-, \mathbf{y}_-, \mathbf{z}_-, \alpha x_: 0, \alpha y_: 0, \alpha z_: 0, \beta x_: 0, \beta y_: 0, \beta z_: 0] := \frac{(\text{apnxyz}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z] \{ x - \beta x, y - \beta y, z - \beta z \} - (1 - \beta \text{pnxyz}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]) \{ \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z \})}{(1 - \beta \text{pnxyz}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

$$\text{Eacelmag}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_: 0, \alpha y_: 0, \alpha z_: 0, \beta x_: 0, \beta y_: 0, \beta z_: 0] := \frac{\sqrt{\text{num}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]}}{(1 - \beta \text{pn}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z])^3}$$

$$\text{Etot}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_, R_: 1] := \frac{1}{R^2} \text{Evel}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z] + \frac{1}{R} \text{Eacel}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]$$

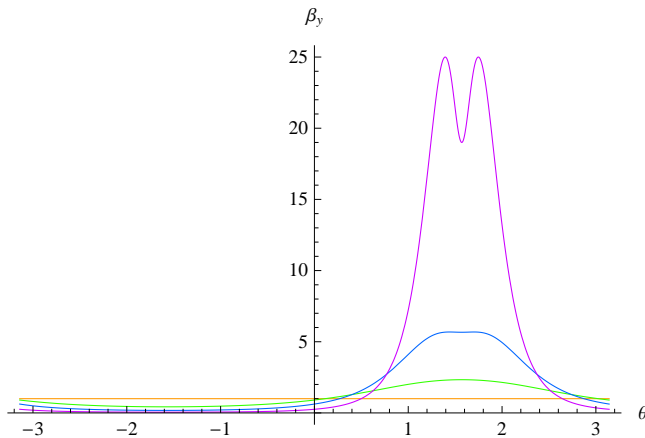
$$\text{Etotmag}[\theta_, \phi_, \alpha x_, \alpha y_, \alpha z_, \beta x_, \beta y_, \beta z_, R_: 1] := \frac{1}{R^2} \text{Evelmag}[\theta, \phi, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z] + \frac{1}{R} \text{Eacelmag}[\theta, \phi, \alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z, \beta x, \beta y, \beta z]$$

términos de velocidad

```
Simplify[Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, βy, 0]]
```

$$\frac{(-1 + \beta_y^2) \sqrt{1 + \beta_y^2 - 2 \beta_y \sin[\theta]}}{(-1 + \beta_y \sin[\theta])^3}$$

```
Plot[{Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.4, 0],
      Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.7, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.9, 0]}, {θ, -π, π}, AxesLabel → {θ, βy},
      PlotRange → All, PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}]
```

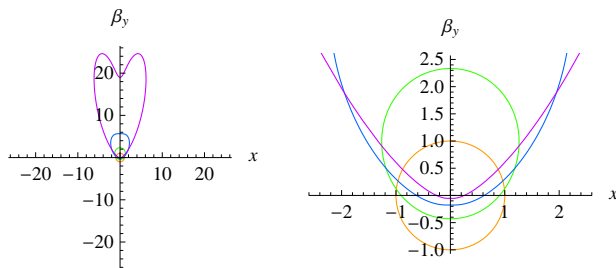


```
polplotvels =
```

```
PolarPlot[{Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.4, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.7, 0],
            Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.9, 0]}, {θ, -π, π}, AxesLabel → {x, βy}, PlotRange → All,
            PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}], DisplayFunction → Identity];
```

```
polplotvelsdet = PolarPlot[{Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.4, 0],
                            Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.7, 0], Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.9, 0]}, {θ, -π, π},
                            AxesLabel → {x, βy}, PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}],
                            PlotRange → {{-2.5, 2.5}, {-1, 2.5}}, DisplayFunction → Identity];
```

```
Show[GraphicsRow[{polplotvels, polplotvelsdet}], DisplayFunction → $DisplayFunction]
```

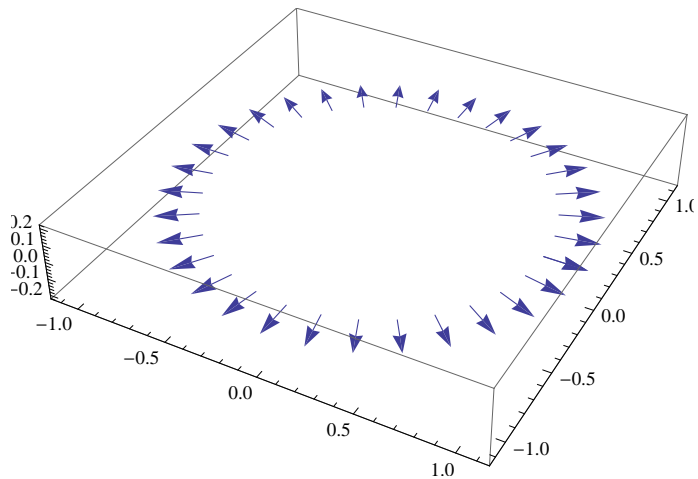


```
plotpolarvel0 = PolarPlot[{Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0, 0]}, {θ, -π, π}, AxesLabel → {x, βy},
                          PlotRange → All, PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}];
```

```
VectorPlot[{-1 - θ^2 + φ, 1 + θ - φ^2}, {θ, -3, 3}, {φ, -3, 3},
            VectorPoints → RandomReal[{-3, 3}, {300, 2}], VectorScale → Large];
```

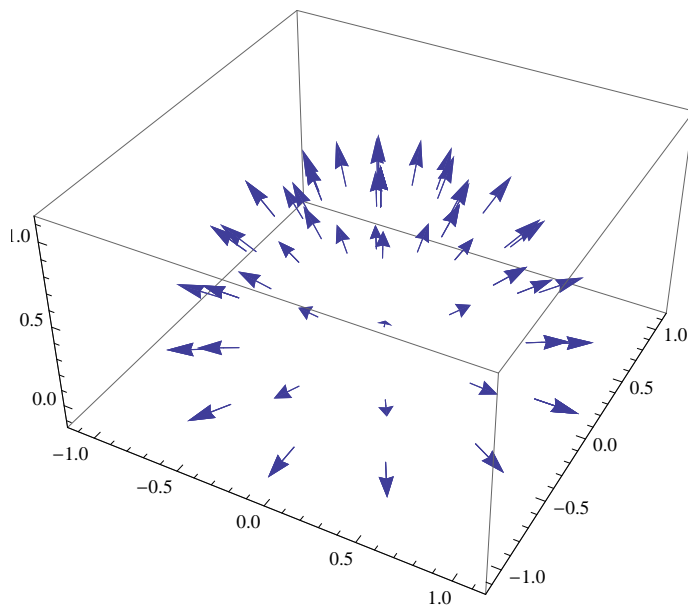
```
points2d = Table[{Cos[θ], Sin[θ], 0}, {θ, 0, 2 Pi, Pi / 16}];
```

```
VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, {z, -.1, .1},
  VectorPoints → points2d, VectorScale → Medium, BoxRatios → Automatic]
```



```
points3d = Flatten[
  Table[{Cos[θ] Cos[φ], Sin[θ] Cos[φ], Sin[φ]}, {θ, 0, 2 Pi, Pi / 6}, {φ, 0, 2 Pi, Pi / 8}], 1];
```

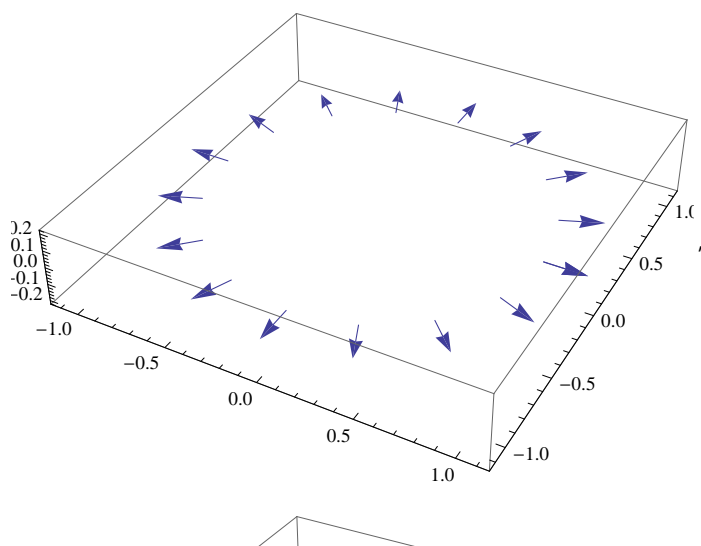
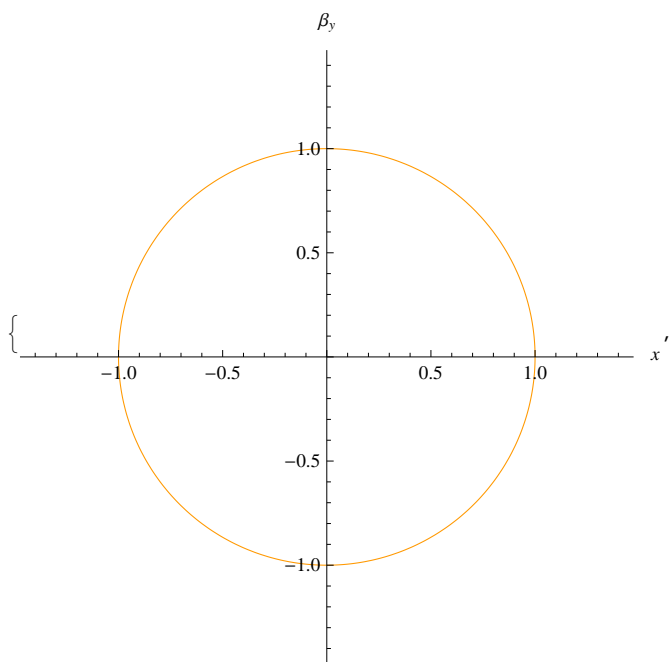
```
VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, {z, 0, 1},
  VectorPoints → points3d, VectorScale → Medium, BoxRatios → Automatic]
```

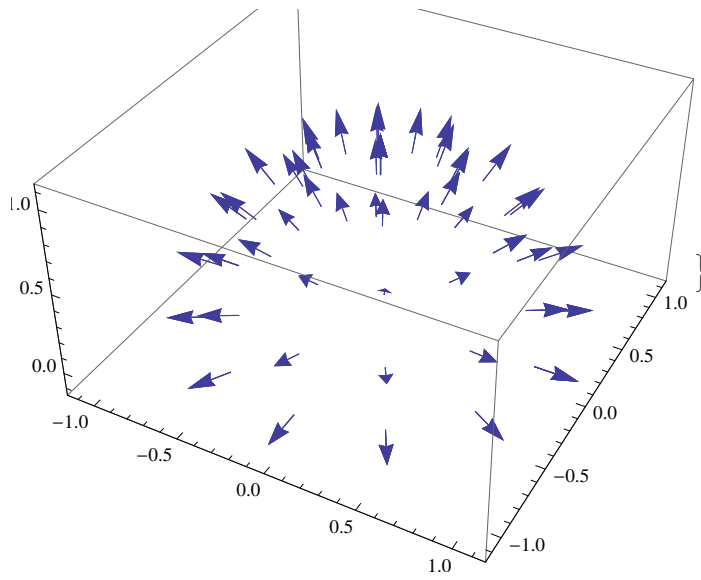


```
plot2dvel0 = VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
  {z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints → points2d, VectorScale → Medium, BoxRatios → Automatic];
```

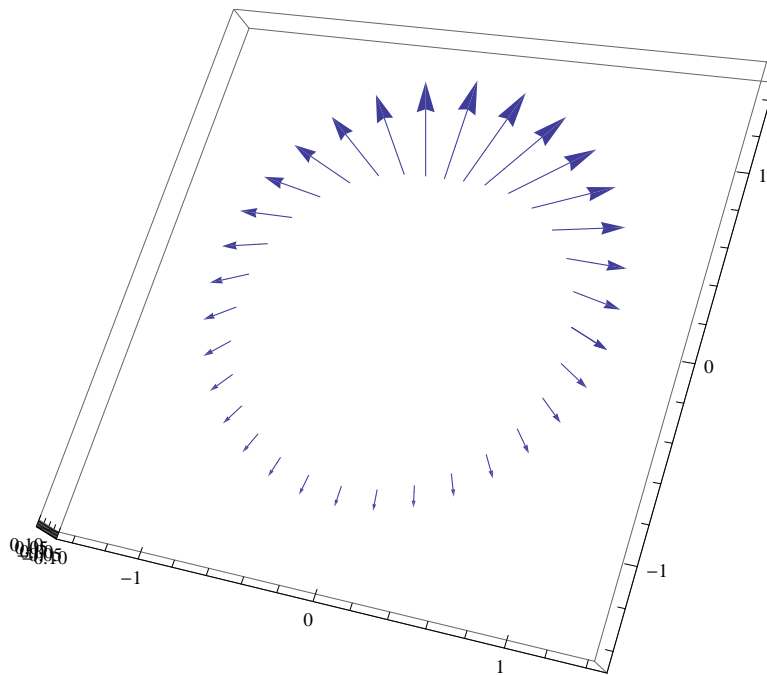
```
plot3dvel0 = VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
  {z, 0, 1}, VectorPoints → points3d, VectorScale → Medium, BoxRatios → Automatic];
```

```
{plotpolarvel0, plot2dvel0, plot3dvel0}
```

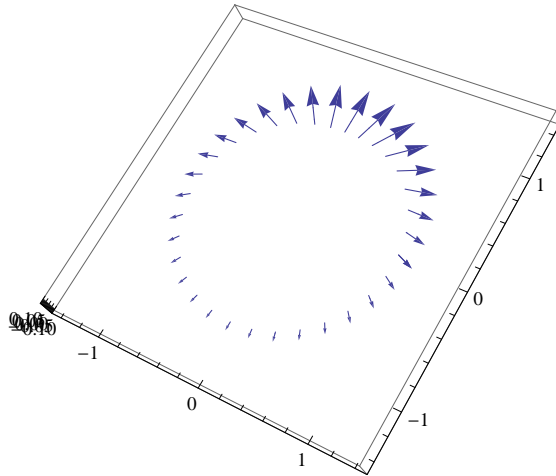




```
plot2dvel7 = VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0.4, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
{z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints -> points2d, VectorScale -> {.2, Scaled[.4], Automatic},
BoxRatios -> Automatic, PlotRange -> {{-1.5, 1.5}, {-1.5, 1.5}, {-.1, .1}}]
```

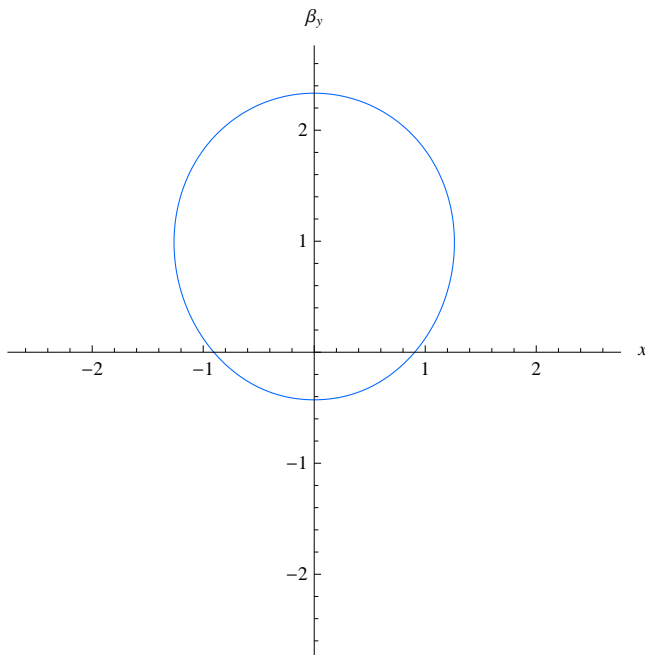


```
VectorPlot3D[Evelxyz[x, y, z, 0, 0.4, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
{z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints -> points2d, VectorScale -> Automatic,
BoxRatios -> Automatic, PlotRange -> {{-1.5, 1.5}, {-1.5, 1.5}, {-.1, .1}}]
```

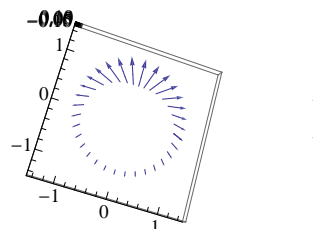
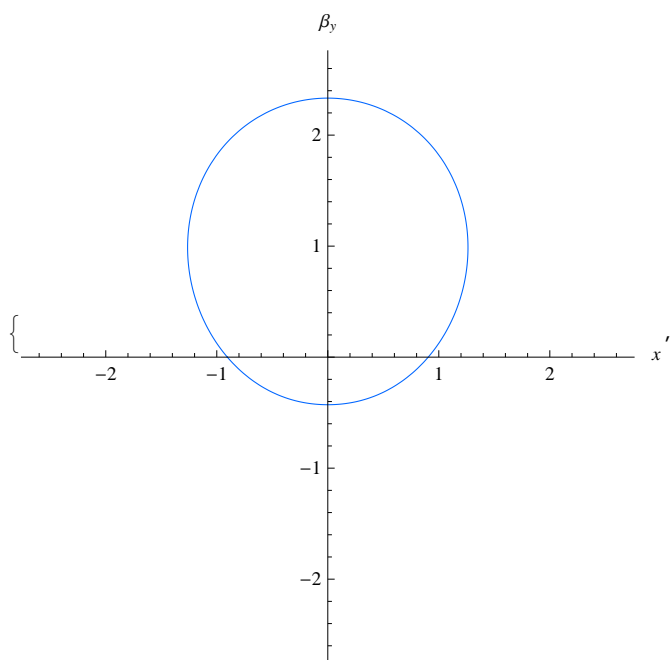


```
plotpolarvel7 = PolarPlot[{Evelmag[θ, 0, 0, 0.4, 0]}, {θ, -π, π},
AxesLabel -> {x, βy}, PlotRange -> All, PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}]
```

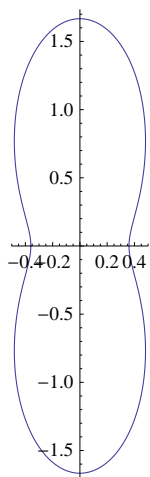
General::ivar: 3.3877070526190334` is not a valid variable. >>



```
{plotpolarvel17, plot2dvel17}
```



```
PolarPlot[ $\frac{1 - 0.64^{\sin[\theta]}}{\sqrt{(1 - 0.64^{\sin[\theta]})^3}}$ , { $\theta$ , - $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ }]
```



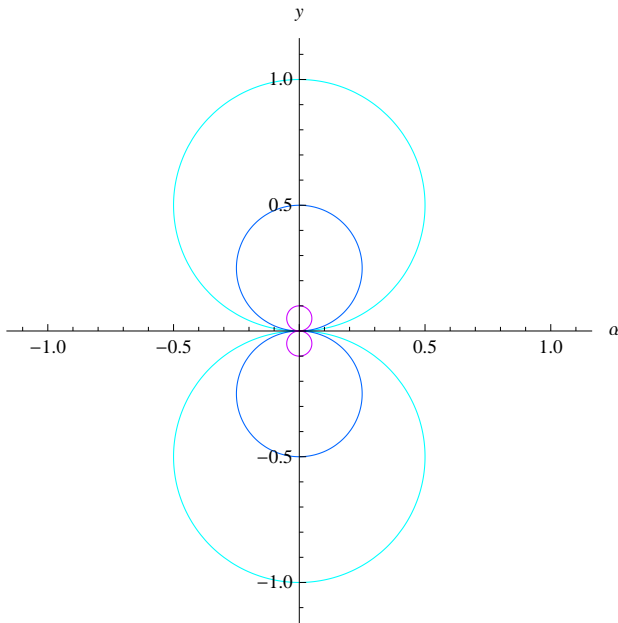
aceleración

■ aceleración para velocidad cero.

```
Simplify[Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0,  $\alpha_x$ ]]
```

$$\sqrt{\sin[\theta]^2 \alpha_x^2}$$

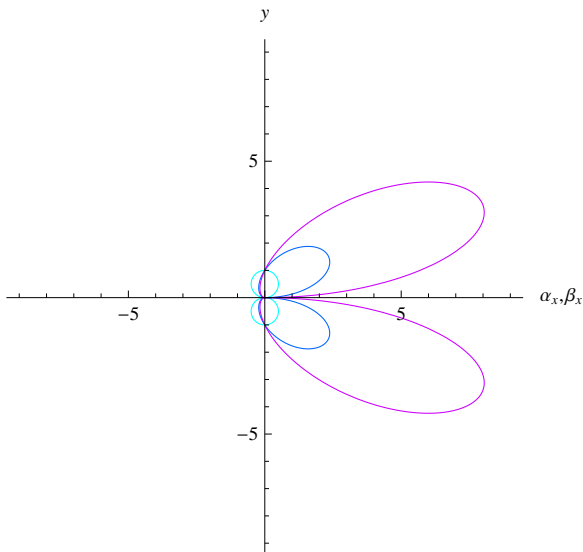
```
PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1], Eacelmag[θ, 0, 0.5], Eacelmag[θ, 0, 0.1]}, {θ, -π, π},
  AxesLabel → {α, y}, PlotRange → All, PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.5]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}]
```



■ aceleración para velocidad colineal arbitraria.

```
PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
  Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5], Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.7]}, {θ, -π, π},
  AxesLabel → {"!\(\(*SubscriptBox[\(\alpha\), \(\mathbf{x}\)]\)\), !\(\(*SubscriptBox[\(\beta\), \(\mathbf{x}\)]\)\)", y},
  PlotRange → All, PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.5]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}]
```

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```
Simplify[Eacelmag[θ, 0, α_x, 0, 0, β_x]]
```

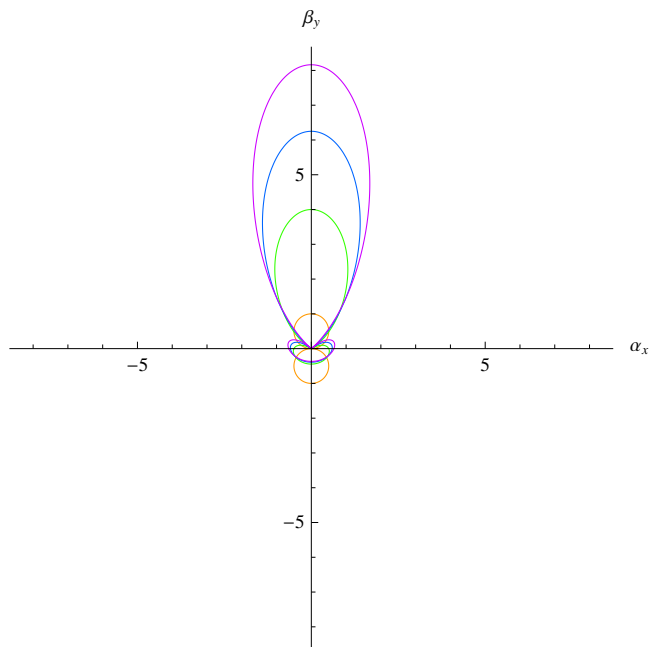
$$-\frac{\sqrt{\sin[\theta]^2 \alpha_x^2}}{(-1 + \cos[\theta] \beta_x)^3}$$

aceleración para velocidad perpendicular.

```
Simplify[Eacelmag[θ, 0, αx, 0, 0, 0, βy, 0]]
```

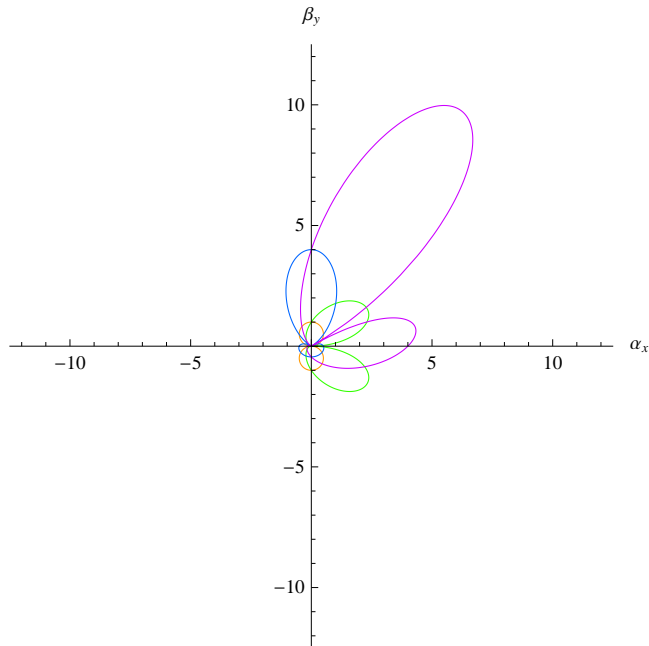
$$-\frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 (\beta y - \sin[\theta])^2}}{(-1 + \beta y \sin[\theta])^3}$$

```
PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5`],
  Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.6`], Eacelmag[θ, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.65`]}, {θ, -π, π},
  AxesLabel → {"\!\(\*\SubscriptBox[\(\alpha\), \(\x\)]\)", βy}, PlotRange → All,
  PlotStyle → {{Hue[0.1`]}, {Hue[0.3`]}, {Hue[0.6`]}, {Hue[0.8`]}}
```



■ aceleración para velocidad colineal y perpendicular.

```
PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5`],
  Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5`], Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5`, 0.5`]}, { $\theta$ , - $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ },
  AxesLabel -> {"! $\alpha$ ", " $\beta_y$ "}, PlotRange -> All,
  PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.1`]}, {Hue[0.3`]}, {Hue[0.6`]}, {Hue[0.8`]}}
```



términos de aceleración

velocidad cero (naranja)

velocidad colineal (verde)

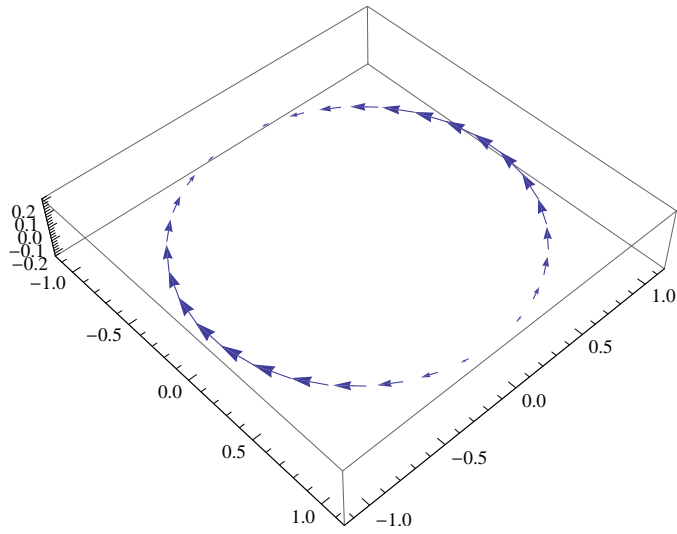
velocidad ortogonal a aceleración (azul)

velocidad en ambas direcciones (morado)

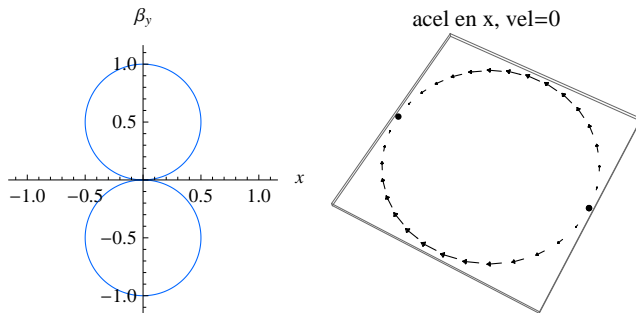
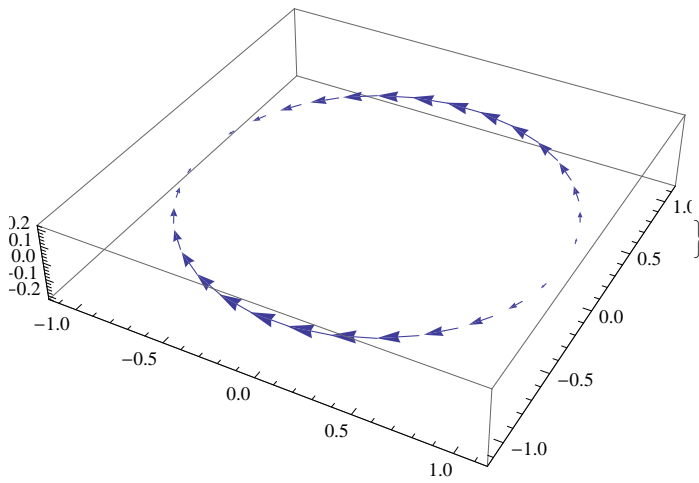
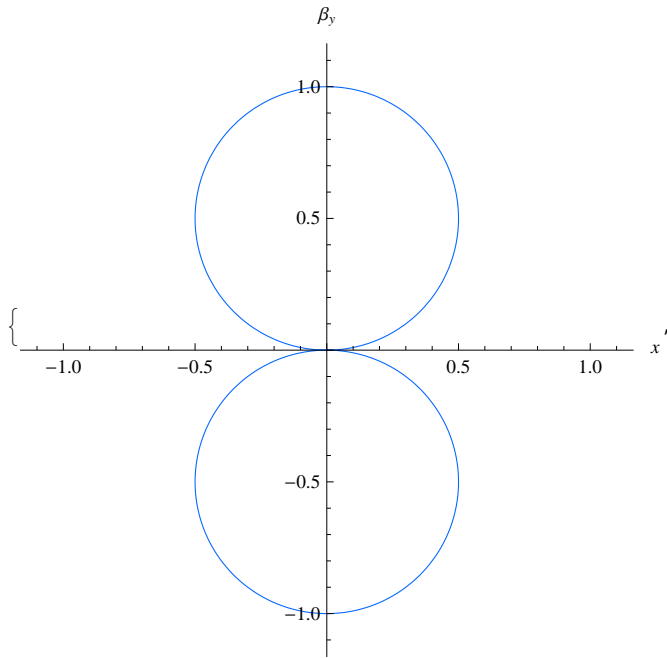
```
plotpolaracell = PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1]}, { $\theta$ , - $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ },
  AxesLabel -> { $\alpha$ ,  $\beta_y$ }, PlotRange -> All, PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}];
```

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```
plot2dacell = VectorPlot3D[Eacelxyz[x, y, z, 1, 0, 0], {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},  
  {z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints -> points2d, VectorScale -> Medium, BoxRatios -> Automatic]
```



```
{plotpolaracel1, plot2dacel1}
```



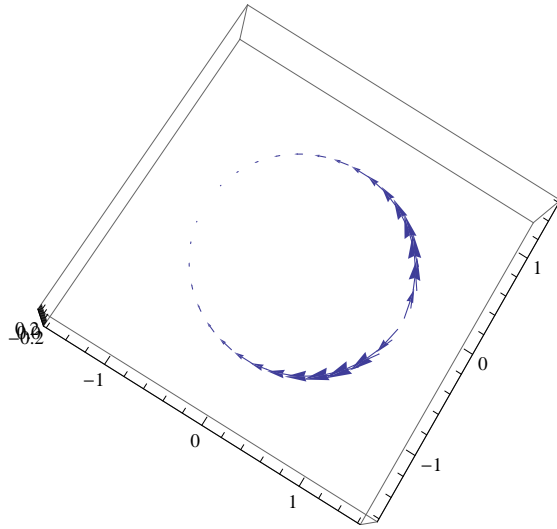
```
plotpolaracel1vel5col = PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[theta, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5]}, {theta, -pi, pi},
  AxesLabel -> {x, beta_y}, PlotRange -> All, PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}];
```

General::ivar: 3.3877070526190334` is not a valid variable. >>

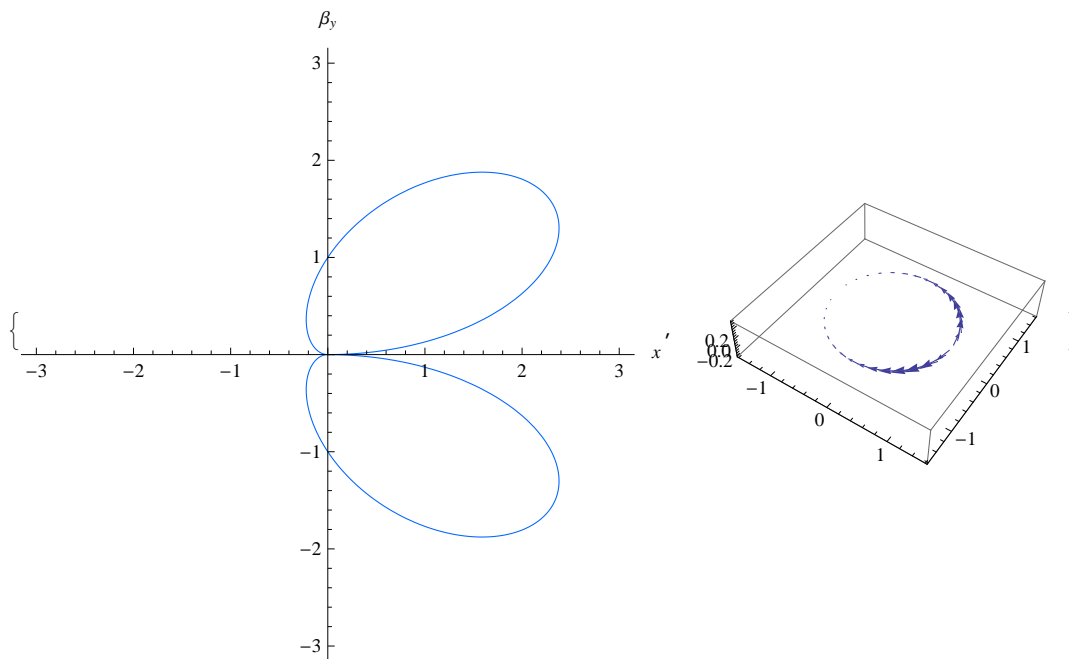
```

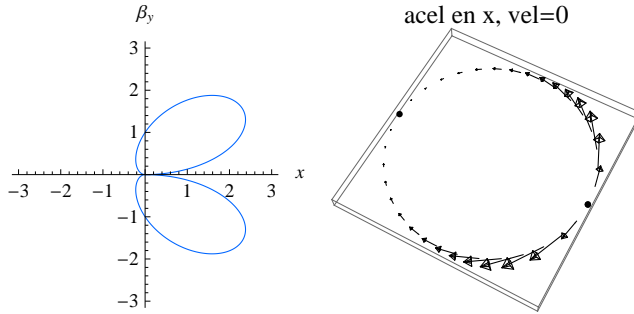
plot2dace11vel5col =
VectorPlot3D[Eacelxyz[x, y, z, 1, 0, 0, .5], {x, -1.3, 1.3}, {y, -1.3, 1.3},
{z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints -> points2d, VectorScale -> Automatic, BoxRatios -> Automatic]

```



```
{plotpolarace11vel5col, plot2dace11vel5col}
```

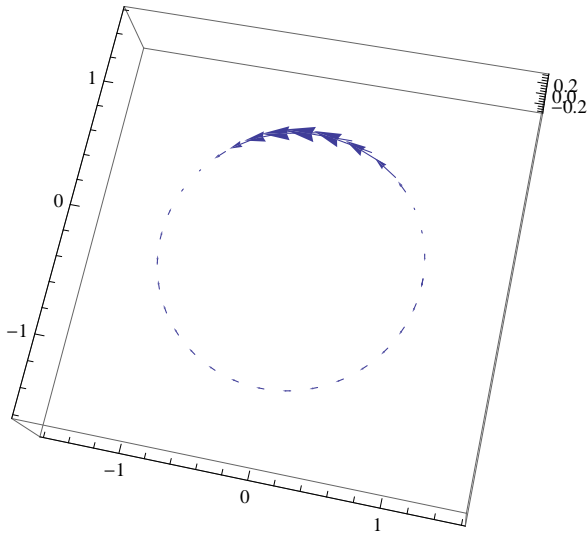




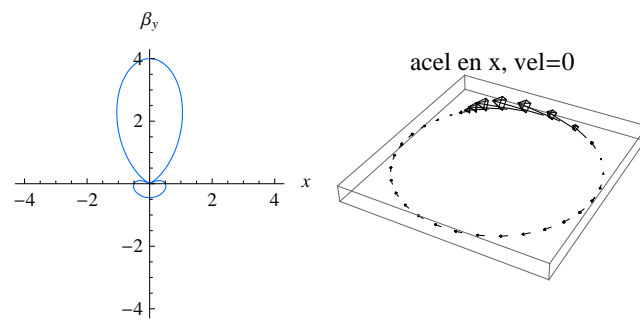
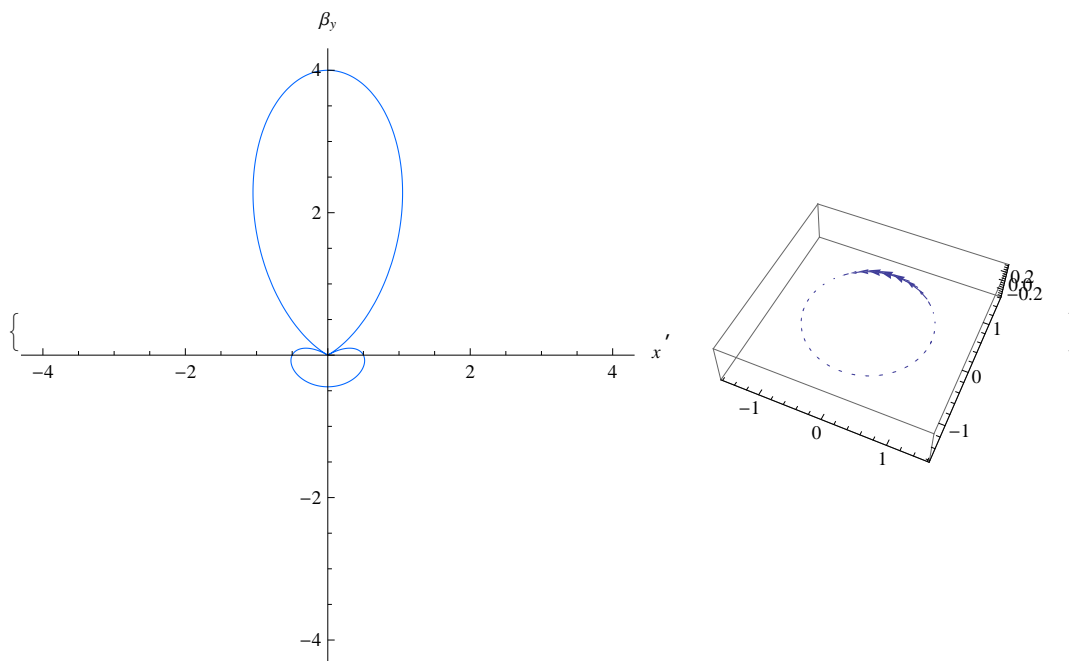
```
plotpolaracellvel5per =
  PolarPlot[{Eacelmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5]}], { $\theta$ , - $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ }, AxesLabel -> {x,  $\beta_y$ },
  PlotRange -> All, PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}, DisplayFunction -> Identity];
```

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```
plot2dacellvel5per =
  VectorPlot3D[Eacelxyz[x, y, z, 1, 0, 0, 0, .5], {x, -1.3, 1.3}, {y, -1.3, 1.3},
  {z, -.1, .1}, VectorPoints -> points2d, VectorScale -> Automatic, BoxRatios -> Automatic]
```

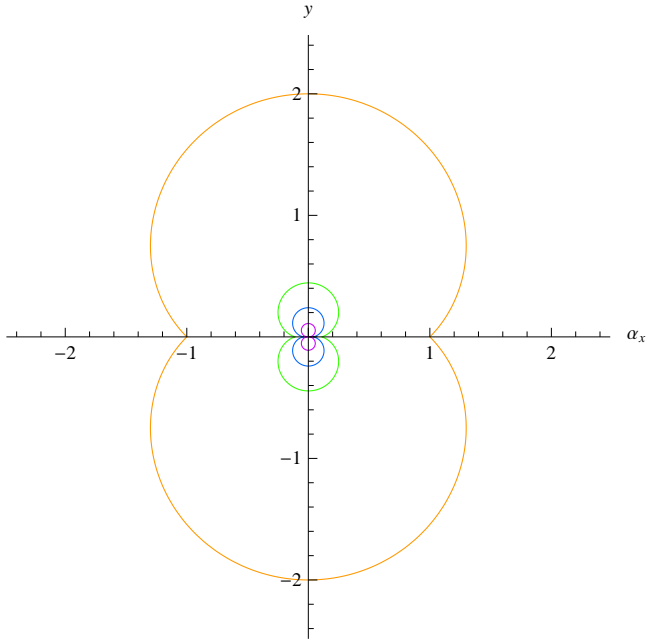


```
{plotpolaracel1vel5per, plot2dacel1vel5per}
```



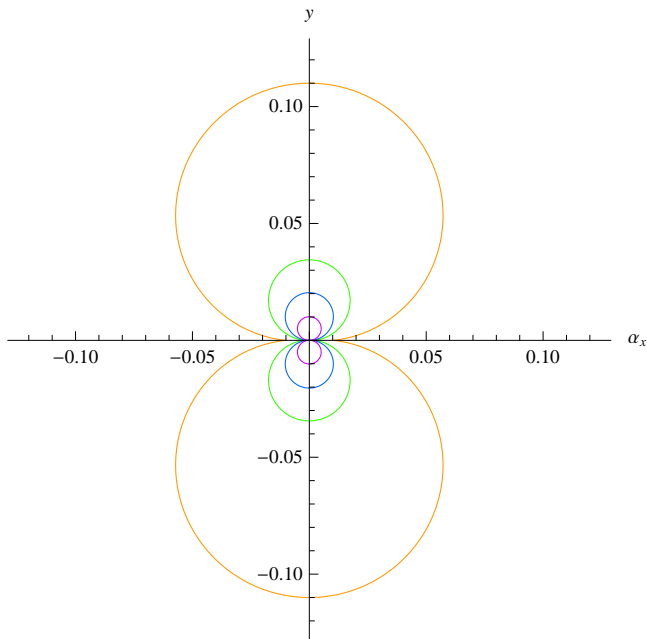
contribuciones de términos de velocidad y aceleración

```
PolarPlot[{Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3],
  Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10]}, { $\theta$ , - $\pi$ ,  $\pi$ },
  AxesLabel -> {"\!\(\*\SubscriptBox[\(\alpha\), \(\mathbf{x}\)]\)", y}, PlotRange -> All,
  PlotStyle -> {{Hue[0.1`]}, {Hue[0.3`]}, {Hue[0.6`]}, {Hue[0.8`]}}
```



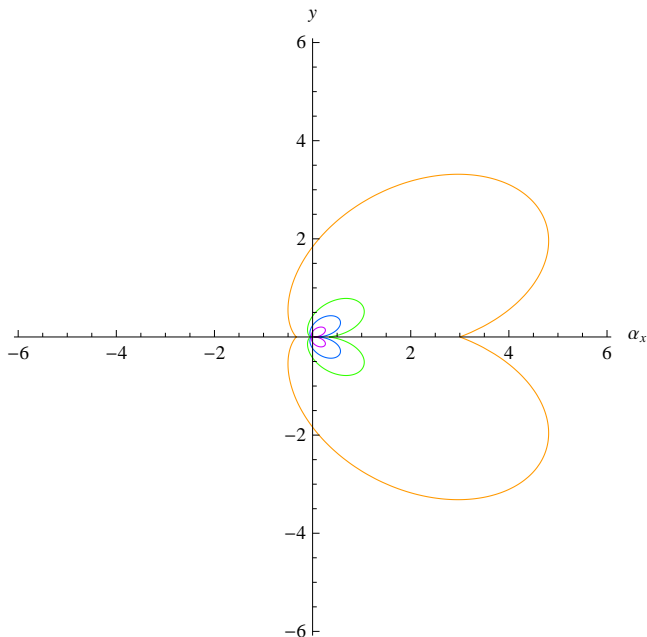
para velocidad cero y aceleración en x , el campo estático contribuye para distancias cercanas a la carga.


```
PolarPlot[{Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 30],
  Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 50], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 100]},
{ $\theta$ ,  $-\pi$ ,  $\pi$ }, AxesLabel  $\rightarrow$  {"! $\alpha$ ", " $x$ "}, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  All,
PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}
```



para velocidad cero y aceleración en x , el campo estático ya no contribuye a mayores distancias.

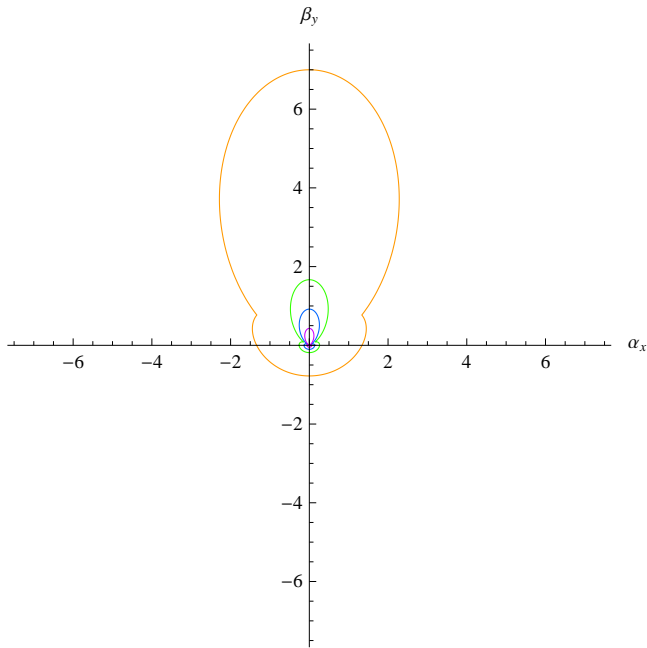
```
PolarPlot[{Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5, 0, 0, 1], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5, 0, 0, 3],
  Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5, 0, 0, 5], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.5, 0, 0, 10]},
{ $\theta$ ,  $-\pi$ ,  $\pi$ }, AxesLabel  $\rightarrow$  {"! $\alpha$ ", " $x$ "}, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  All,
PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {{Hue[0.1]}, {Hue[0.3]}, {Hue[0.6]}, {Hue[0.8]}}
```



velocidad colineal, el campo de velocidad y de aceleración ambos contribuyen a distancias cercanas.

Para mayores distancias con velocidad colineal, el campo de aceleración contribuye pero el campo de velocidades es ya pequeño.

```
PolarPlot[{Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5^, 0, 1], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5^, 0, 3],
  Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5^, 0, 5], Etotmag[ $\theta$ , 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5^, 0, 10]},
  { $\theta$ ,  $-\pi$ ,  $\pi$ }, AxesLabel  $\rightarrow$  {"! $\alpha$ ", " $\beta_y$ "}, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  All,
  PlotStyle  $\rightarrow$  {{Hue[0.1^]}, {Hue[0.3^]}, {Hue[0.6^]}, {Hue[0.8^]}}
```



aceleración 3D en general