

croissent de E_x et E_y :

$$E_x = E_y \Rightarrow \frac{3ed}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-3/2} = \frac{ed}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-3/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3d}{8} = \frac{y}{4}$$

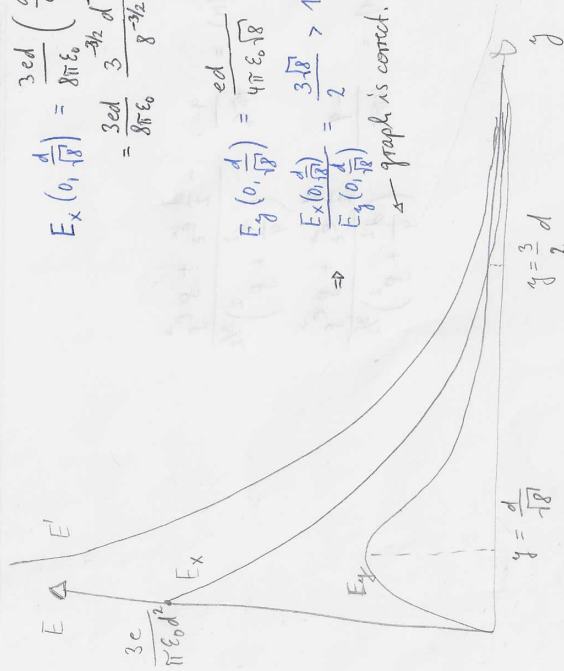
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{2}d}$$

Donc meilleur graphique:

$$E_x(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}}) = \frac{3ed}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + \frac{d^2}{8} \right)^{-3/2} = \frac{3ed}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3^{-3/2} d^{-3}}{8^{-3/2}}$$

$$E_y(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}}) = \frac{ed}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{8}} \frac{3^{-3/2} d^{-3}}{8^{-3/2}} \Rightarrow \frac{E_x(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}})}{E_y(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}})} = \frac{3\sqrt{8}}{2} > 1$$

graph is correct.



$$E'(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}}) = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{8}{d^2} = \frac{2e}{\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$$

$$\frac{E'(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}})}{E_x(0, \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}})} = \frac{2e \cdot 8 \cdot \sqrt{8} \cdot 3^{3/2}}{\pi \epsilon_0 d^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 8^{3/2}} = \frac{16 \cdot 3^{3/2}}{3 \cdot 8^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot \sqrt{3} \approx 1,225 > 1$$

ok!!

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{4} = \sqrt[3]{64} &= 8 \quad (d^2)^{3/2} = d^3 \\ \frac{d}{dy} E_y(y) &= \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-3/2} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{e y}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-5/2} \\ &= \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-3/2} - 3y \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-5/2} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \left(\frac{d^2}{4} + y^2 \right)^{-3/2} - 3y^2 &= 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow y^2 = \frac{d^2}{8} \\ y &= \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{8}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{8}} \end{aligned}$$