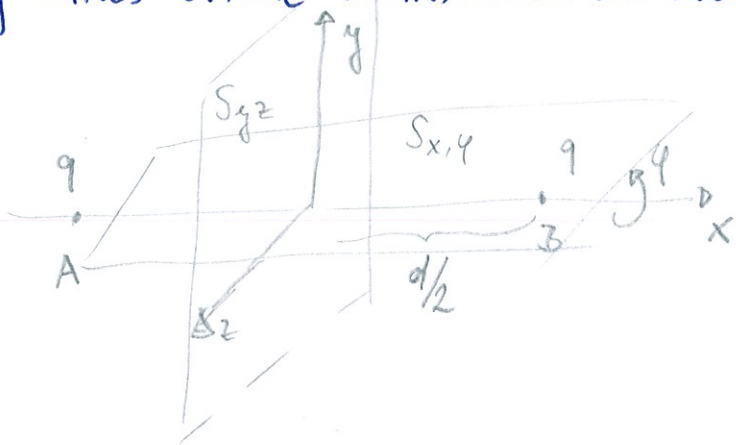


Symétries d'une distribution de charges



Q1: Éléments de symétrie de la distribution (spatiales)

a) plans de symétrie

$$S_{yz}, \infty S_{x,y}$$

b) axes de rotation

$$C_{\infty}(x), \infty C_2 \quad (\text{dans le plan } y, z)$$

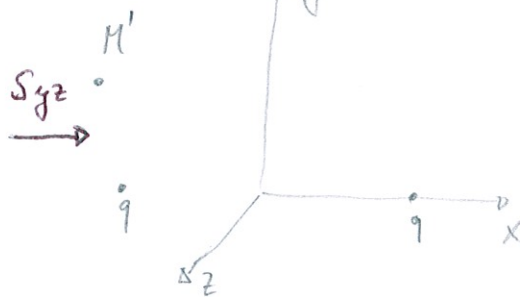
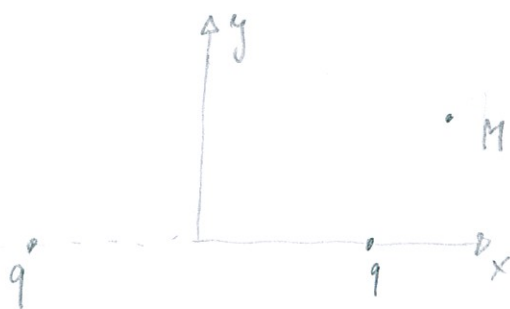
$$C_n \text{ avec } \varphi = \frac{2\pi}{n}, \text{ donc ici } \varphi = \pi.$$

c) centre d'inversion

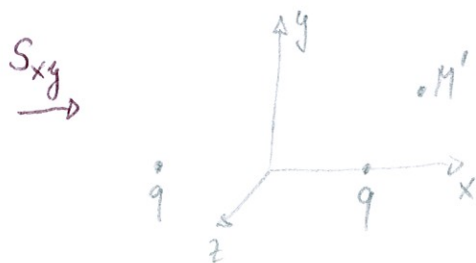
$$I : (x, y, z) \mapsto (-x, -y, -z)$$

Q2: Point M et champ dans M ($x > 0, y > 0$)

transformées de M:

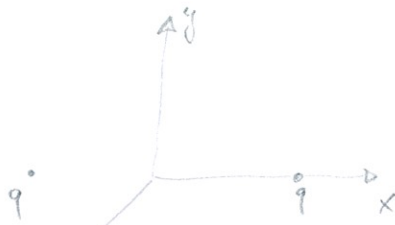


(transformations dites "actives", sur système)

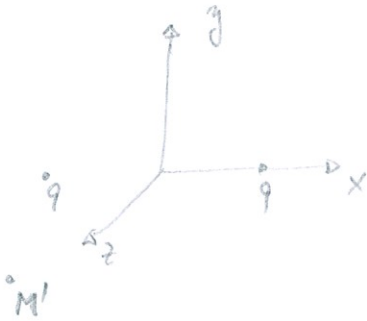


etc. ...

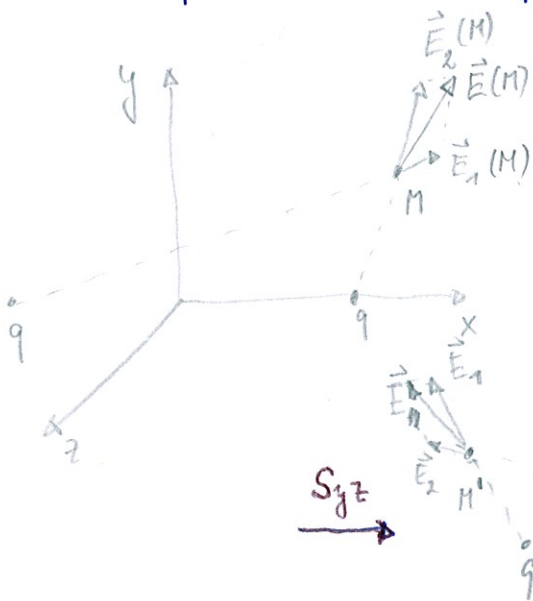
$C_2(z)$
→



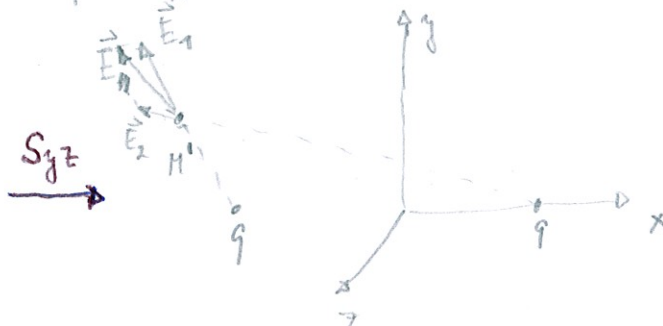
I
→



transformées du champ \vec{E} :

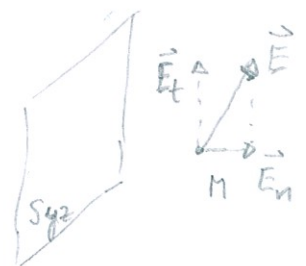


$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{forme générale :} \\ \vec{E}(M) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{PM}}{\|\vec{PM}\|^3} \end{array} \right)$$

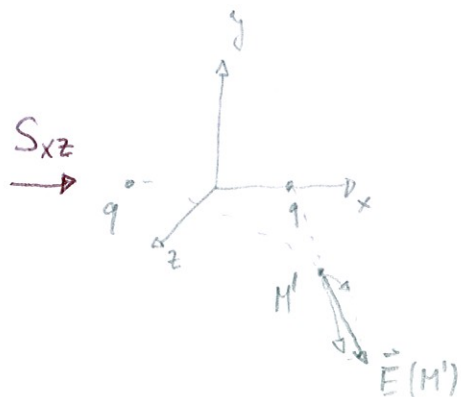


Soit $\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}(x,y) = \vec{E}_n(M) + \vec{E}_t(M)$:

$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(M') = -\vec{E}_n(M) + \vec{E}_t(M)$



une autre exemple :



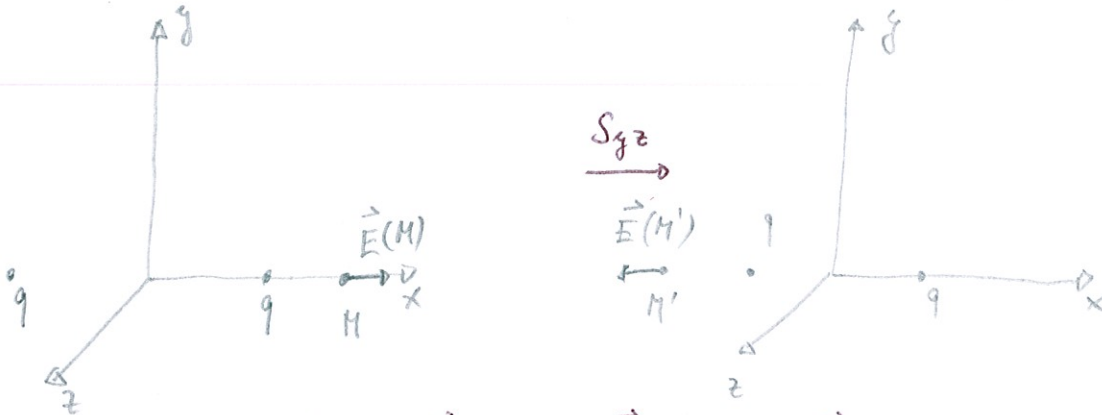
dans ce cas :

$$\vec{E}(M') = -\vec{E}_n(M) + \vec{E}_t(M)$$

même constat.

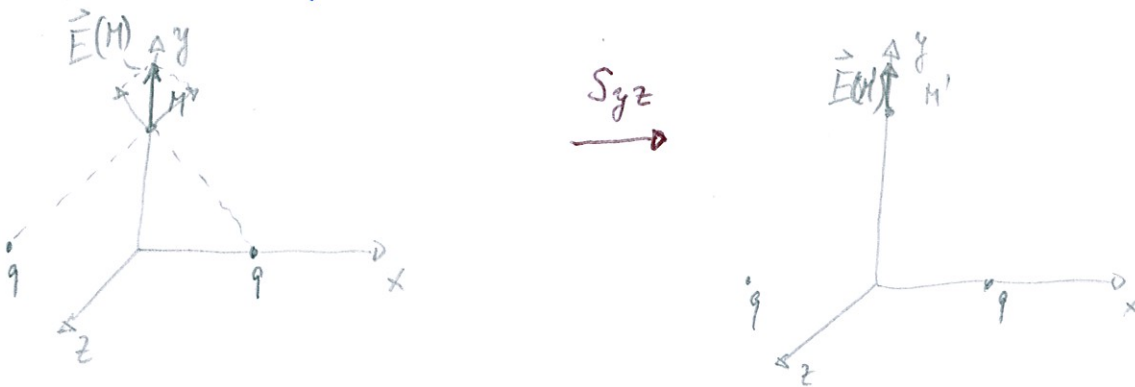
Q3: Cas particuliers

a) $M(x > 0, y = 0)$



remarquable: $\vec{E}_t(M) = \vec{E}_t(M') = \vec{0}$

b) $M(x = 0, y > 0)$



$$\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}(M')$$

$$\vec{E}_t(M) = \vec{E}_t(M')$$

$$\vec{E}_n(M) = \vec{E}_n(M') = -\vec{E}_n(M)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_n(M) = \vec{0}$$

ici M est un point dans un plan de symétrie!

\Rightarrow le champ \vec{E} pour des points dans un plan S est tangentiel au plan S .

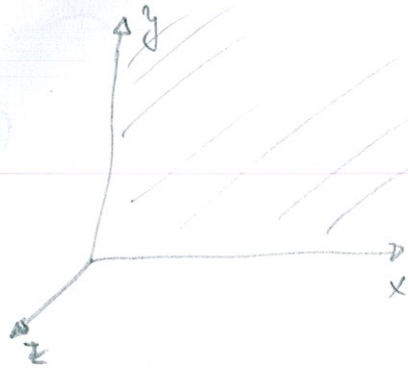
c) $M(x = 0, y = 0)$

$$\vec{E}(M) = \vec{E}(M') \quad \text{pour } S_{yz} \text{ et } S_{xy} \text{ et } S_{xz}$$

$$\vec{E}_n(M) = \vec{0} \quad \text{pour } S_{yz} \text{ et } S_{xy} \text{ et } S_{xz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}(M) = \vec{0}$$

Q4: Zone minimale



car S_{yz} relie au quadrant



et S_{xz} relie aux quadrants
avec $y < 0$.

alors quadrant $M(x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$ par exemple suffisant.