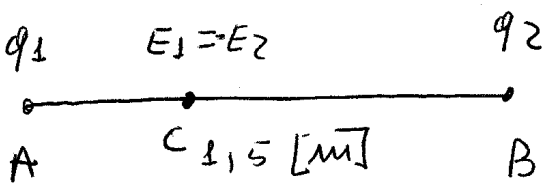
PAG. 685 N. 15 VOL. 2 - FISICA.

$\varepsilon_r = 1,8$

$AC = 0,15\ [m]$

$AB = 1,5\ [m]$



$q_1 = 5,12 \times 10^{-3}\ [C]$

$E_{tot} = E_1 + E_2 = 0$

$$E_1 = K_0 \frac{q_1}{AC^2} \qquad E_2 = K_0 \frac{q_2}{BC^2}$$

$$\cancel{K_0} \frac{q_1}{AC^2} = \cancel{K_0} \frac{q_2}{BC^2} \qquad \frac{5,12 \cdot 10^{-3}\ [C]}{(0,15)^2\ [m^2]} = \frac{q_2}{1^2\ [m^2]}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{5,12 \cdot 10^{-3}\ [C]}{0,25\ [\cancel{m^2}]}\ 1\ [\cancel{m^2}] = 20,8 \cdot 10^{-3}\ [C]$$

$$= 2,08 \cdot 10^{-2}\ [C]$$

b) NO.