

quasi static
currents
7.12; 7.15; 7.34
Law of
solenoids
gaps in
conductors

Striker Hall
12/6/20
Phy 330

Homework 6 Chapter 7

7.12).

solenoid radius a

field inside $B(t) = B_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{z}$

radius $a/2$ Resistance R

magnetic flux $= \phi = B \cdot A$
induced emf $= \mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$$A = \pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \hat{z} \quad B_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{z} \text{ for } \vec{B} \text{ and } \pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \hat{z}$$

$$= B_0 \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \cos(\omega t)$$

as a function of time

$$B_0 \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \cos(\omega t) \text{ for } \phi \quad \mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left[B_0 \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \cos(\omega t) \right] = \frac{\pi B_0 \omega a^2}{4} \sin(\omega t) \text{ emf as a function of time}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{\pi B_0 \omega a^2}{4R} \sin \omega t \quad I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$= \frac{\pi B_0 \omega a^2}{4R} \sin \omega t$$

7.15).

radius a n turns per unit length

current I

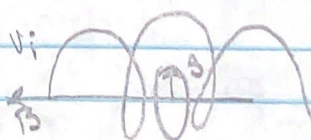
E field, magnitude & direction

$s < a$

$$B(s) = \mu_0 n I \quad \mu_0 = \text{magnetic permeability}$$

$$\phi = B \cdot A$$

$\phi = \text{magnetic flux}$ area $= A = \pi r^2$



$$\phi = \begin{cases} \mu_0 n I (\pi s^2) & s < a \\ \mu_0 n I (\pi a^2) & s > a \end{cases}$$

inside solenoid $s < a$ $-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = E \oint dl$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(B A) = E \oint dl$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

$$A = \pi s^2$$

$$-(\pi s^2)(\mu_0 n \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}) = E(2\pi s)$$

$$-\frac{s}{2} \mu_0 n \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = E \text{ inside}$$

$$s > a \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

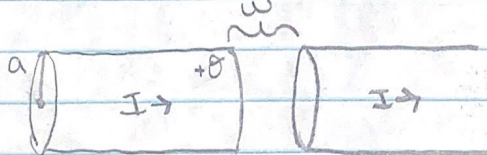
$$-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = E \oint dl \quad B \cdot A \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

Stokes theorem: $-\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(B A) = E \oint dl$ $\mu_0 n I$ for B and πa^2 for A

$$-(\pi a^2)(\mu_0 n \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}) = E(2\pi s)$$

$$E = -\frac{\pi a^2 \mu_0 n}{2\pi s} \frac{\partial I}{\partial t}$$

7.38).



$$J_a = \epsilon_0 \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{I}{A} \quad \pi A = \pi a^2$$

$$J_a = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \hat{z}$$

$$\oint B \cdot dl = B(2\pi s) = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

$$J_a(\pi s^2) = I_{enc}$$

$$B(2\pi s) = \mu_0 J_a(\pi s^2)$$

$$= \mu_0 \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \pi s^2$$

$$= \mu_0 I \frac{s^2}{a^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I s}{2\pi a^2}$$