TEMA 5 - CAMPOS MAGNETOSTATICOS

CAMPO MAGNÉTICO CREADO POR UNA CARGA PUNTUAL 9 que MEVE

VELOCIDAD

. CON ANU

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot q \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{V} \times \widehat{r}}{r^2}$$

 $\overrightarrow{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot q \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \widehat{r}}{r^2}$ $\overrightarrow{S.I} = \text{unidad} \quad \overrightarrow{Tesla}(T)$ $\overrightarrow{V} = \text{la distancia entre } q \text{ y } P.$ $\overrightarrow{V} = \text{velocidad du la carge}$ $\overrightarrow{V} = \text{Gauss} = 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ $\overrightarrow{V} = \text{velocidad du la carge}$ $\overrightarrow{V} = \text{permeabilidad magnética del vac}$

Ejemplo: q=4'5nC; se nueve por la recta y=3 1Vi= 3%

c'B en el punto (0,0) cuando una carga se encuentra

en (-4,3)?

$$\hat{U}_{Y} = \frac{(4,-3)}{\sqrt{4^{2}+3^{2}}} = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{-3}{5}, 0\right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{\overrightarrow{v} \times \widehat{u}_r}{r^2} = 10^{-7} \cdot 4^{15} \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot \frac{(3,0,0) \times (\frac{4}{5}, \frac{-3}{5},0)}{5^2} =$$

$$= -3^{1}24.10^{-17} \hat{K}$$

Si expresamos
$$\overrightarrow{V} = \frac{de}{dt}$$
 entonces:

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} dq \quad \frac{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} dq \quad \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} \times \vec{r} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_0}{4\pi} . \quad \vec{I} . \quad \vec{I}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \frac{d\vec{B}}{d\vec{B}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi T} \cdot \vec{I} \cdot \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^2}$$
Ley Biot-Savart

B magnético creado por un o
hilo por el que circula

una corriente I

$$(B_{p} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi l}) \int \frac{d\vec{e} \times \vec{u}r}{r^{2}} \int \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi l} \int \frac{dx}{r^{2}} \frac{dx}{l} \frac{dx}{r^{2}} \int \frac{dx}{dx} \frac{dx}{l} \frac{dx}{l}$$

$$= \frac{\mu \circ I}{4\pi} \int \frac{r^2}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cos\theta \, d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{\mu \circ I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{R} \int \cos\theta \, d\theta =$$

$$\begin{cases} sen \phi = \cos \theta \implies \cos \theta = \frac{R}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$lx = R + ag\theta \longrightarrow dx = \frac{R}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{r^2}{R} d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow B_{p} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{R} \cdot (\text{sen}\theta^{*} - \text{sen}\theta_{a})$$

$$B_{p} = \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi R}$$

