

16/7/2015

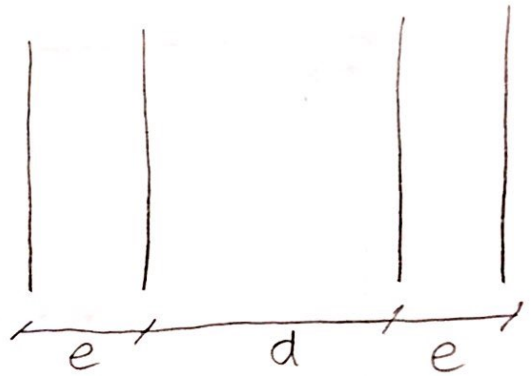
1) 0,06m de radio

$$A = \pi (0,06\text{m})^2$$

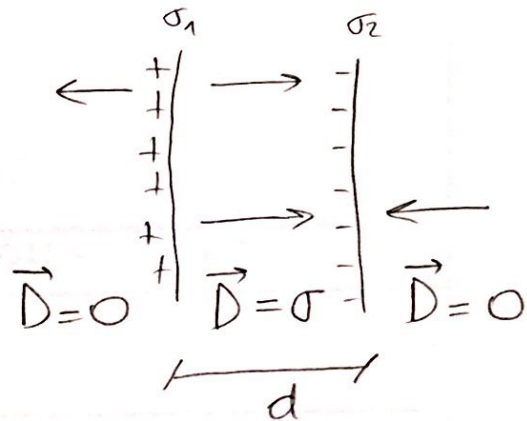
$$e = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{m}$$

$$d = 0,01\text{m}$$

se conecta a una batería de 20V



$$C = \frac{q}{|\Delta V|}$$



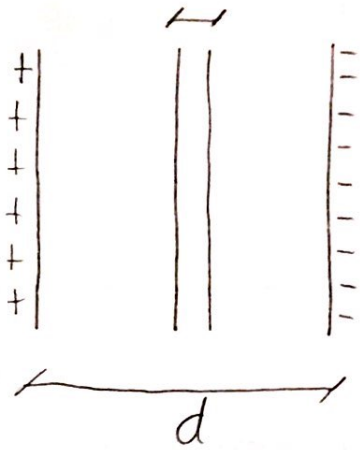
$$\vec{D} = \sigma \hat{i}, 0 < x < d$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{i}, 0 < x < d$$

$$|\Delta V| = \int_0^d \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{i} \hat{i} dx = \frac{\sigma d}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \left[C = \frac{\sigma A}{\frac{\sigma d}{\epsilon_0}} = \frac{A \epsilon_0}{d} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[C = \frac{\pi (0,06)^2 \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}}{0,01} = 1 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{F} \right]$$

b)



$$\vec{D} = \sigma \hat{i} \quad 0 < x < d - e$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{i} \quad 0 < x < d - e$$

$$|\Delta V| = \int_0^{d-e} \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{i} \hat{i} dx = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} (d - e)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{\sigma A}{\frac{\sigma(d-e)}{\epsilon_0}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d - e}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ F} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \cdot \pi (0,06 \text{ m})^2}{0,01 \text{ m} - e}$$

$$\Rightarrow [e = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}]$$

2) $1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ de sección

$$R_M = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$N = 1885$$

$$I = 0,2 \text{ A}$$

$$[\vec{B}_M = 0,1 \text{ T}]$$

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{\ell} = i r$$

$$H_M 2\pi R_M = N i r$$

$$H_M = \frac{1885 \cdot 0,2 \text{ A}}{2\pi \cdot 0,2 \text{ m}}$$

$$[H_M = 300 \text{ A/m}]$$

Supongo que las líneas de campo quedan confinadas dentro del imán. Esto se puede demostrar en un material lineal:

$$H_{Mt} = H_{0t}$$

$$\frac{B_{Mt}}{\mu_{0\mu_r}} = \frac{B_{0t}}{\mu_0} \quad \text{como } \mu_{0\mu_r} \gg \mu_0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_M \gg B_0$$

$$\Rightarrow B_0 \cong 0$$

y además $\iint \vec{B} d\vec{S} = 0$

$$b) \quad e = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{\ell} = i_r$$

$$H_M (2\pi R_M - e) + H_0 e = N \cdot i_r$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ B_0 \\ \mu_0 \end{array} \rightarrow \iint \vec{B} d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$B_0 = B_M$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0 = \frac{B_M}{\mu_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_M (2\pi R_M - e) + \frac{B_M}{\mu_0} = N i_r$$

$$B_M = (N i_r - H_M (2\pi R_M - e)) \mu_0$$

$$B_M = 4,73 \cdot 10^{-4} - H_M 1,57 \cdot 10^{-6}$$