UNIVERSITE IBN TOFAIL

Année Universitaire 2013/2014

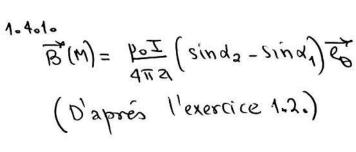
ECOLE NATIONALE DES SCIENCES APPLIQUEES

Lycle Intégré Préparatoire aux Formations d'Ingénieurs Cycle Intégré Préparatoire aux Formations d'Ingénieurs

Physique 3 : Electromagnétisme

Solution Devoir Libre N° 1: Symétrie et orientation du champ magnétique - Loi de Biot et Savart

Exercice 1.4. Champ magnétostatique d'un circuit carré (Exercice supplémentaire)





Tout plan contenant l'axe (M,3) est un plan

d'antisymetrie.



Ona: sind =
$$\frac{h}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $a = \frac{h}{\sin \alpha}$

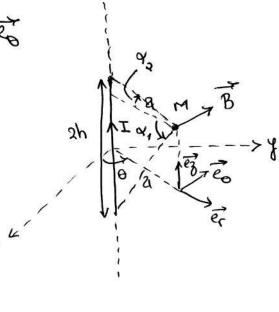
$$\overrightarrow{B}_{AB} = \frac{p_o T}{4\pi a} \left(sin \theta_1 - sin \theta_2 \right) \overrightarrow{u}$$

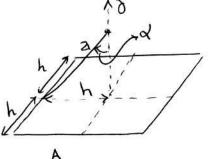
$$B_{AB} = \frac{p_o T}{4\pi \cdot \frac{h}{\sin d}} \left(\sin \theta_{\lambda} - \sin \theta_{\lambda} \right)$$

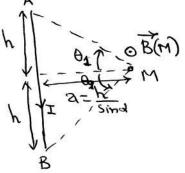
$$\theta' = -\theta^3$$

$$sin\theta_1 = \frac{h}{AM}$$

$$sin\theta_1 = \frac{h}{AM}$$
 avec $AM^2 = h^2 + a^2$
= $h^2 + \frac{h^2}{sin^2 d}$







$$AM^{2} = h^{2} \left(\frac{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}{\sin^{2}\alpha} \right) \Rightarrow AM = \frac{h}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}$$

$$B_{AB} = \frac{h^{2} T \sin^{2}\alpha}{4\pi h} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{K}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}}}{\frac{K\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}{\sin^{2}\alpha}}$$

$$B_{AB} = \frac{h^{2} T \sin^{2}\alpha}{2\pi h} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{K}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}}{\frac{\pi h}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}}$$

$$A.4.4. \quad B(M) = 4B_{AB}$$

$$B(M) = \frac{2 \cdot h^{2} T \sin^{2}\alpha}{\pi h} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}$$

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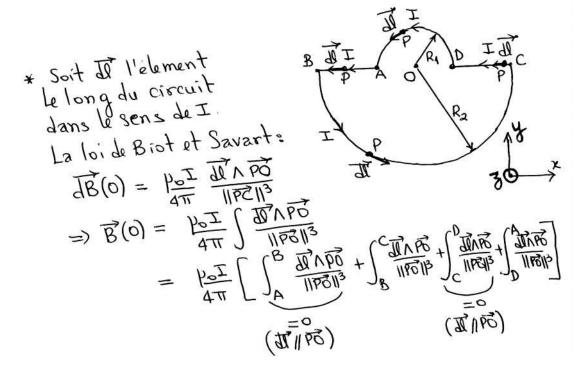
$$B(M) = \frac{2 \cdot h^{2} T \sin^{2}\alpha}{\pi h} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin^{2}\alpha + 1}}$$

$$B(0) = \frac{2 \cdot h^{2} T \sin^{2}\alpha}{\pi h} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B(0) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{h^{2} T}{\pi h} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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<u>Exercice 1.6.</u> Champ magnétostatique d'un circuit constitué par des tronçons circulaires (Exercice supplémentaire)*



entre
$$B \in C$$
: $\frac{1}{4} \land PO = \frac{1}{4} PO(e_3) = R_3 dl e_3 (PO = R_2)$
 $D \in A$: $\frac{1}{4} \land PO = \frac{1}{4} PO(e_3) = R_1 dl e_3 (PO = R_1)$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\int_{B}^{C} \frac{dl}{R_2^2} + \int_{B}^{A} \frac{dl}{R_1^2} \right] e_3$
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\pi R_2}{R_2^2} + \frac{\pi R_1}{R_1^2} \right] e_3$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\pi R_2}{R_2^2} + \frac{\pi R_1}{R_1^2} \right] e_3$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\pi R_2}{R_1 R_2} \left(R_1 + R_2 \right) e_3 \right]$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{\pi R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right] \left[\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right] e_3$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right] \left[\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right] e_3$
 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2} \right] e_3$
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 $\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{B}(0) =$