

1 \rightarrow $F_{12} \propto q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

2 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (Coulomb's law)

3 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

4 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

5 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

6 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

7 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

8 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

9 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

10 \rightarrow $F_{12} = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$ (force between two charges)

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{a}_{12}$$

$q_1 \xrightarrow{\text{charge}} \vec{r}_{12} \quad q_2 \xrightarrow{\text{charge}}$

$\left| \vec{r}_{12} \right| = 1$

$\frac{1}{\left| \vec{r}_{12} \right|^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

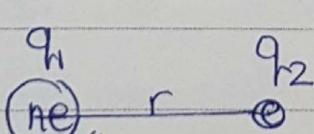
$\therefore \vec{a}_{12} = \vec{r}_{12}$

$\therefore \vec{F}_{12} = k q_1 q_2 \vec{r}_{12}$

$$(electric) C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \cdot \epsilon}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{constant}}$$

$$|F_{12}| = |F_{21}| \propto q_1 q_2^2 \rightarrow \text{قانون جاذبية}$$

\times \rightarrow $F \propto q_1^2 q_2^2$ (Superposition)



$$\vec{F}_0 = \vec{F}_{1,0} + \vec{F}_{2,0} + \dots + \vec{F}_{n,0}$$

$$F_{12} \propto (ne)^2 e^2 = n^2 e^4$$

$$F_{12} \propto n(e^2 e^2) = n e^4$$

$$q_1^o \quad q_2^o \quad q_n^o$$

(electrostatic) field

نَبِيُّكَ لَا يَسْمَعُ سَرِيرَكَ فَلَمَّا نَادَاهُ مُوسَىٰ

Val
f

وَمَنْ حَرَجَ عَنِ الْعُصُولِ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي أَعْلَمِ بِهَا مُؤْمِنٌ وَمَنْ حَرَجَ عَنِ الْعُصُولِ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِي أَعْلَمِ بِهَا مُؤْمِنٌ

$$\text{verb: } v_{Gj} = \vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2}$$

$$\bar{v}_m = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{1 + \frac{v_1 v_2}{c^2}}$$

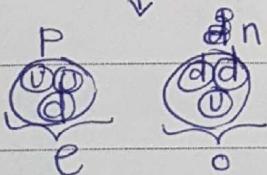
أَنْزَلَهُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ

$$N_1 N_1 = N_2 = C \Rightarrow N_1 N_1 = C$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \cdot e}}$$

لِرَسْنَجٍ
كَعْدَادَيْنِ
كَلْمَانَكَلْمَانِ

وَجَاهَتِهِ الْمُسْبَاتِ وَالْمُنْسَبَاتِ ۖ



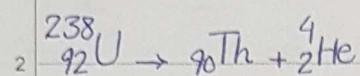
$$V: \frac{2}{3} e 7$$

$$d: -\frac{1}{3}e$$

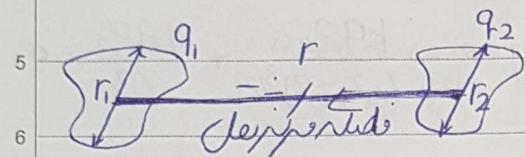
metabolise

فلم مستند
كتاب (عنوان) يرثا، كوة بازا

(تالیف کے لئے اپنے نام) (2)



$$q_1 = q_2 \text{ (like sign)}$$

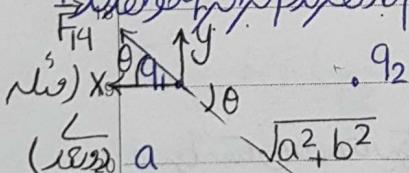


$$*\sqrt{r} \gg \max(r_1, r_2) \Rightarrow$$

وَيَعْلَمُ الْجَنَّةَ وَالْجَنَّةَ يَعْلَمُ فَانِي

$$8 \quad \vec{F}_{12} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2} \vec{a}_{12}$$

۹ مسکن کموداری کا طلاق اسٹریٹ
۱۰ (... وادیہ علیہ) لے گئی پڑھیں
۱۱ (عمرانیہ) دیکھیں (جیسا کہ فیضیں) اور نہ ۲
۱۲ (عمرانیہ) دیکھیں (جیسا کہ فیضیں) اور نہ ۳
۱۳ مسکن کموداری کا طلاق اسٹریٹ
۱۴ (عمرانیہ) دیکھیں (جیسا کہ فیضیں) اور نہ ۴
۱۵ اور طلاق اسٹریٹ



$$\vec{F}_1 = \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{41}$$

$$q_3 \cdot b \rightarrow q_4$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{b^2} \vec{i} \quad \vec{F}_{31} = \frac{kq_1q_3}{a^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_{41} = \frac{k q_1 q_4}{(a^2+b^2)} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{41} = F_{41} \cos\theta \hat{i} + F_{41} \sin\theta \hat{j}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_{1x} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{21x} + F_{31x} + F_{41x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{kq_1q_2}{b^2} + \frac{kq_1q_4b}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} = 0 \\ F_{2y} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{21y} + F_{31y} + F_{41y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{kq_1q_4a}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{kq_1q_3}{a^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

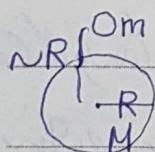
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_2 = \frac{-b^3}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} q_4 \\ q_3 = \frac{-a^3}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} q_4 \end{cases}$$

$$q_1 + \underbrace{q_3 + q_4}_{\text{neglectable}} = 3q \quad (\text{neglectable})$$

*neglectable **

$$\left(\frac{-b^3 - a^3}{(a^2+b^2)^{3/2}} + 1 \right) q_4 = 3q \Rightarrow q_4 = (\dots)q \Rightarrow q_4 \underset{\downarrow}{\text{neglectable}} \rightarrow$$

neglectable



$$F_e = \frac{G M m}{R^2} \Rightarrow g = F_e/m = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

centrifugal force

$$q_0 \quad r \quad . \quad q' \\ \vec{ar}, |\vec{ar}| = 1$$

$$F_E = \frac{kq_0q'}{r^2} \vec{ar} \rightarrow \text{Centrifugal force}$$

$$E = \ln \frac{\vec{F}_E}{q'} = \frac{kq}{r^2} \vec{ar}$$

Centrifugal force

(Only) if q is constant

Free fall

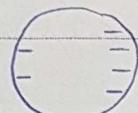
Subject: Physics Date: _____ Near _____ Month: _____ Day: _____

$$1. E=0$$

2. $\vec{F} = 0$ (عند نقطة محايدة)

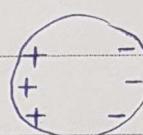
3. $F_x = 0 \Rightarrow q_1 q_2 / r^2 = 0$ (عند نقطة محايدة)

$$4. 1. q < 0$$



$$q' > 0$$

$$5. 2. q_r = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_r = 0$$



$$q' > 0$$

6. $F_r \neq 0$ (عند نقطة محايدة)

$$7. +q_r \quad d \quad -q$$

8. $\vec{E}_r = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_{-q}$

9. $\vec{E}_r = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_{-q}$

10. $\vec{E}_r = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_{-q}$

$$11. -q \cdot d_1, d_1 \cdot +q \quad \vec{E}_q \leftarrow \bullet P \rightarrow \vec{E}_{-q}$$

$$\vec{E}_r = \vec{E}_q + \vec{E}_{-q}$$

$$12. \text{مقدار التأثير} \quad \frac{kq}{(z+d_1)^2} \quad \frac{kq}{(z-d_1)^2}$$

$$13. E_r = kq \left(\frac{1}{(z-d_1)^2} - \frac{1}{(z+d_1)^2} \right)$$

$$14. (1+\alpha)^m = 1 + \alpha m \quad (\text{تقريب المقادير})$$

$$15. \alpha \ll 1$$

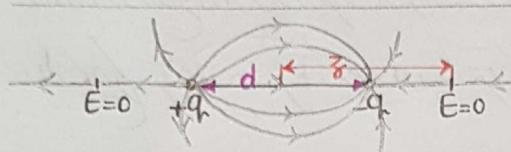
$$16. m \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$17. E_r = kq \left(\left(1 - \frac{d}{z}\right)^+ - \left(1 + \frac{d}{z}\right)^- \right)$$

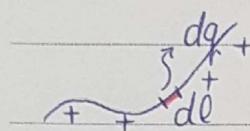
$$18. z \gg d$$

Misagh

$$E_p = \frac{kq}{8^2} \left[(1 + d_8) - (1 - d_8) \right] = \frac{2kqd}{8^3} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_p = \frac{2k\vec{P}}{8^3}$$

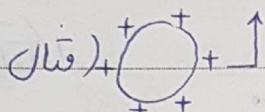


$$\text{اگرکه} \vec{E} = 0 \text{ پس} P = qd$$

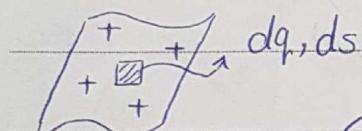


$$\text{اگرکه} \lambda = \frac{dq}{ds} (\text{C/m})$$

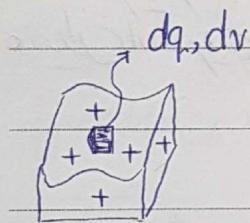
$$\lambda = C_l \rightarrow \text{کارکرد} \lambda$$



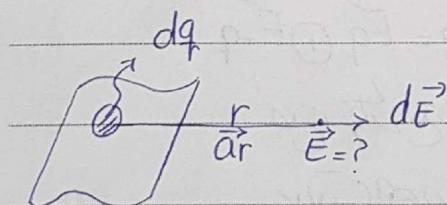
$$\text{کارکرد} \rho$$



$$\text{کارکرد} \sigma = \rho = \frac{dq}{ds} (\text{C/m}^2)$$



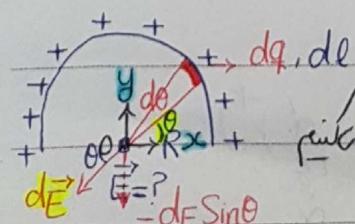
$$\text{کارکرد} \rho = \frac{dq}{dr} (\text{C/m}^3)$$

 dF 

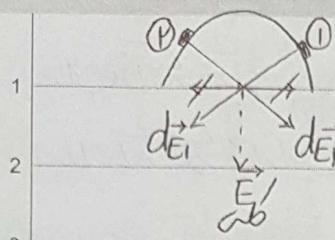
$$\begin{aligned} \text{کارکرد} : dq &= \lambda dr \\ \text{کارکرد} : dq &= \sigma ds \\ \text{کارکرد} : dq &= \rho dv \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{ar}$$

کارکرد (کارکرد) میتواند از طریق تابعی که بر اینکه کجا قرار دارد (که سطوحی را دربر گیرد) محاسبه شود.



$$\cos\theta + \sin\theta \leq 1 < 0$$



गुणकीय परिवर्तन के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad dq = \lambda dl, \quad dl = R d\theta$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad dq = \lambda dl, \quad dl = R d\theta$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda R d\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \Rightarrow d\vec{E}_y = \frac{\lambda d\theta \sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$\vec{E}_y = \frac{-\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \cos\theta \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{-\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad \lambda = \lambda_0 \cos\theta \rightarrow \text{सैर्कुलर लोड}$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E}_x = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad \cos\theta = -\cos(\pi - \theta) \rightarrow \int_{\theta}^{\pi} \frac{-\lambda \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} d\theta \rightarrow |\vec{dE}_x| = |\vec{dE}_y|$$

लोगों के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।

$$d\vec{E} \cos\theta \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta \\ \lambda \cos\theta \rightarrow \lambda \cos(\pi - \theta) \rightarrow -\lambda \cos\theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad dq = \lambda dl = \lambda \cos\theta R d\theta$$

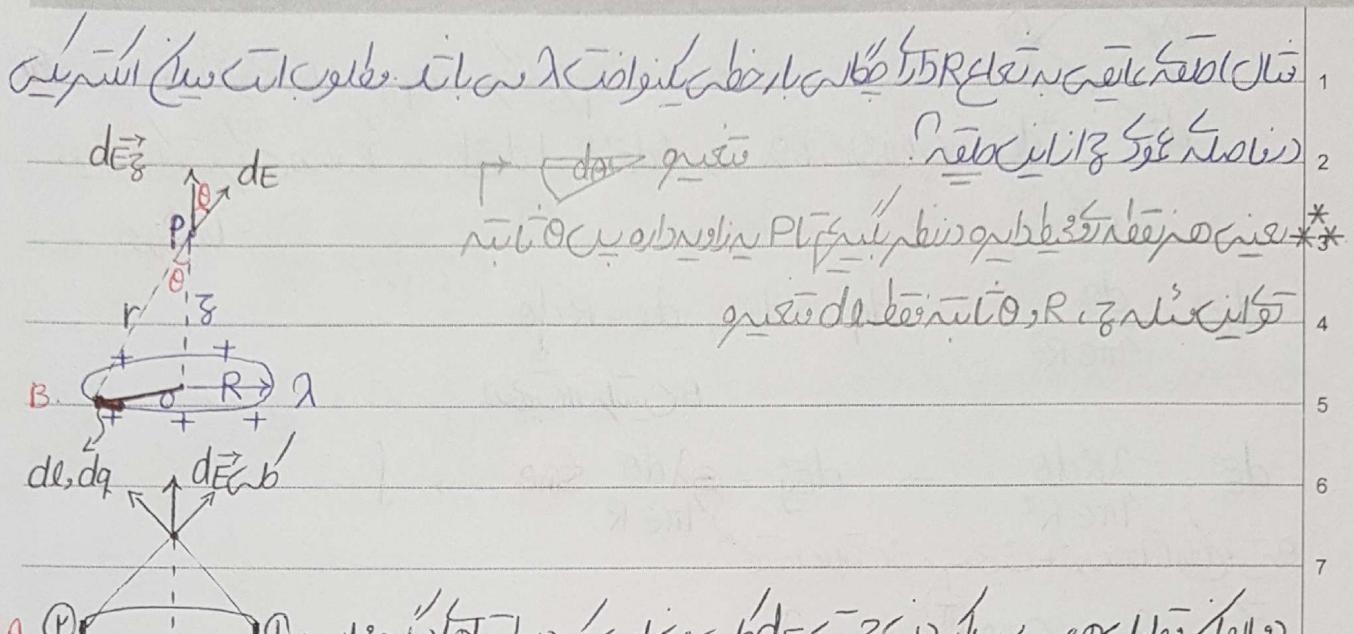
$$\rightarrow dE_x = \frac{-\lambda \cos\theta d\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \cos\theta \rightarrow \int_0^\pi \frac{-\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \frac{\cos^2\theta d\theta}{1 + \cos^2\theta} = \vec{E}_x \rightarrow$$

$$E_x = \frac{-\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right) \Big|_0^\pi \rightarrow E_x = \frac{-\lambda}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$B. \text{ क्या इसकी ? } \quad dq = \lambda dl \rightarrow q = \int_0^\pi \lambda \cos\theta R d\theta = \lambda R \sin\theta \Big|_0^\pi = 0$$

(क्षेत्रफल का गणना करने के लिए यहाँ का अवधारणा करें।)

-धूम्रधूम्री + धूम्रधूम्री +

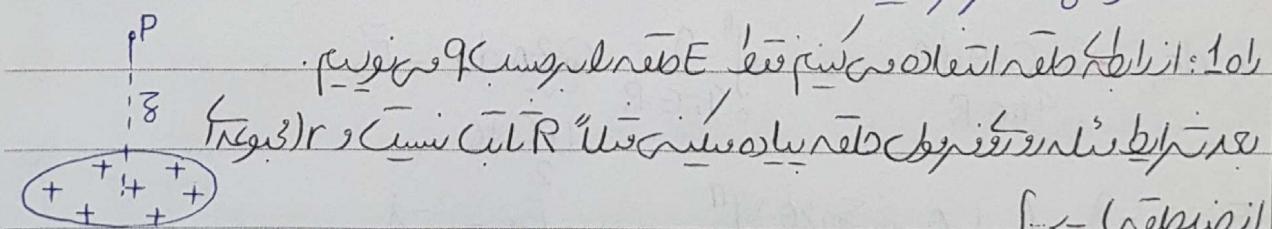


$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad r = \sqrt{R^2 + z^2} \quad GSO = \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$$

$$dE_z = \frac{\lambda dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow \int dE_z = \vec{E}_z = \frac{\lambda z}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \underbrace{\int dz}_{2\pi R} (b3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_z = \frac{\lambda R z}{2\epsilon_0 (R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \quad \text{Unter} \quad E_z = \frac{q R z}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G (R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

ReibE \rightarrow CW E \rightarrow UPE \rightarrow E q **anwendungsfähig** \rightarrow **reib** **längs**
E **habe** **Umo.** **Cole** **gewollt** **haben** **haben** **haben** **haben** **haben** **haben**



(ds) **bew** (ell)

$$① (\Sigma = \pi r^2) \rightarrow \frac{ds}{dr} = 2\pi r \rightarrow ds = 2\pi r dr$$

$$\pi(r+dr)^2 - \pi r^2 = 2\pi r dr + \pi dr^2 \rightarrow$$

$$dq = \sigma ds = \sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr \quad \text{2} \quad 2ds = 2\pi r dr$$



$$dE_z = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow E_z = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \int_{r=0}^R \frac{r dr}{(z^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\rightarrow E_z = -\frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \right]_{r=0}^R \rightarrow E_z = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right]$$

$$E_z = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left(1 - \underbrace{\frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}}}_0 \right) \quad (\text{mit zunehmender } z \text{ sinkt } E_z)$$

$$\rightarrow E_z = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$\Delta t \cdot \Delta P > \bar{C}_{\text{lit}}$ \rightarrow mit zunehmender Δt sinkt E_z (für festes ΔP)

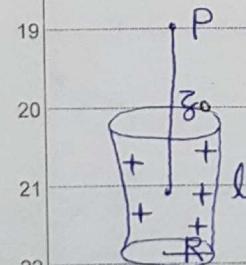
ausrechnen

$$\begin{cases} \Delta P \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Delta t \rightarrow \infty \\ \Delta P \neq 0 \Leftarrow \Delta t \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ergebnis: } E = hf \rightarrow \Delta E \cdot \Delta t > \bar{C}_{\text{lit}}$$

(realistisch) $\Delta t \cdot \Delta P > \bar{C}_{\text{lit}} \rightarrow$ mit zunehmender ΔP sinkt E_z (für festes Δt)

Wirkungsweise der Kapazität auf die Feldstärke

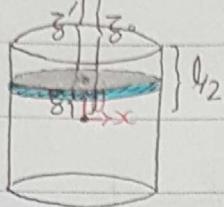


$$\text{Ergebnis: } E_z = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right]$$

$$\sigma A = dq \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{dq}{A} \rightarrow$$

$$A \leftarrow +R \quad E_z = \frac{dq}{2\epsilon_0 A} \quad (\dots)$$

Misagh



$$z' = z_0 - z$$

$$dE_8 = \frac{d\mathbf{q}}{2\epsilon \cdot A} \left[1 - \frac{(z_0 - z)}{\sqrt{(z_0 - z)^2 + R^2}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{q} &= Pdv \\ dv &= Adz \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow d\mathbf{q} = PAdz$$

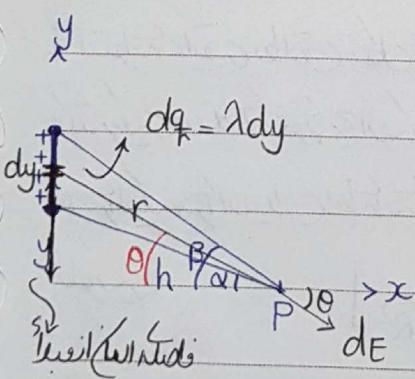
$$\rightarrow dE_8 = \frac{Pdz}{2\epsilon} \left[1 - \frac{(z_0 - z)}{\sqrt{(z_0 - z)^2 + R^2}} \right] \rightarrow E_8 = \int dE_8 =$$

$$\frac{P}{2\epsilon} \int_{-l_2}^{l_2} \left(1 - \frac{(z_0 - z)}{\sqrt{(z_0 - z)^2 + R^2}} \right) dz = \frac{P}{2\epsilon} \left[z + \sqrt{(z - z_0)^2 + R^2} \right]_{-l_2}^{l_2}$$

$$l + \sqrt{(z_0 - l)^2 + R^2} - \sqrt{(z_0 + l)^2 + R^2}$$

lonely tree in a park without leaves - X

Sent in by a student. A diagram of a cylinder with a hole in it.



$$dE = \frac{d\mathbf{q}}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot r^2} \xrightarrow{*} dE = \frac{\lambda dy}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot h}$$

$$\begin{cases} dEx = dE \cos\theta \\ dEy = -dE \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan\theta = \frac{y}{h} \rightarrow y = h \tan\theta \rightarrow dy = \frac{h \times d\theta}{\cos^2\theta} \rightarrow \text{arc length} \\ * r \cos\theta = h \rightarrow r = h/\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

perigee and apogee of a planet's orbit

Misagh

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_x = \int dE_x = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_y = \int dE_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} -\sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha) \end{array} \right.$$

$\Leftarrow \text{no nucleon}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\pi/2 \\ \beta = +\pi/2 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{Ukell}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_x = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} (2) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 h} \\ E_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0 h} (0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(جواب فیصلہ) کیا مسئلہ است؟ (جواب فیصلہ)

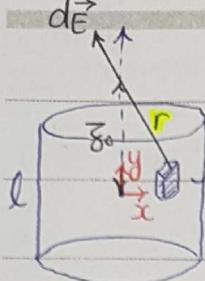
$$\begin{aligned} ds &= dx \cdot dy \\ dv &= dx \cdot dy \cdot dz \\ \vec{E} &= E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} + E_z \vec{k} \\ E(x, y, z) &\quad (x, y, z) \quad (x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r, \varphi, z)$ (اعانہ) $(\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}) \rightarrow (\vec{a}_r, \vec{a}_\varphi, \vec{a}_z)$ فیصلہ 2

(نیکیتھیں) \Rightarrow سپریم

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \\ \tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= dz \rho d\varphi \\ dv &= \rho d\rho d\varphi dz \end{aligned}$$



$$(x', y', z') \rightarrow (\rho' \cos\varphi', \rho' \sin\varphi', z')$$

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{ar}$$

$$\vec{ar} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|r|} = \frac{\rho' \hat{r}}{r}$$

$$r = |r| \rightarrow \vec{r} = (a-x')\vec{i} + (a-y')\vec{j} + (z_a - z')\vec{k}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{ar} = \frac{-x'\vec{i} - y'\vec{j} + (z_a - z')\vec{k}}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + (z_a - z')^2}}$$

Komplett

$$dq = \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\varphi \cdot dz$$

gesenktes Trichter

Nebenwirkende Stützkräfte

$$d_{Eg} = d_E \cdot \vec{k}$$

Zentriert → perpendicularly to $d_E P$, $d_E \varphi$

$$\{ d_{EP} = d_E \vec{ap} \rightarrow \vec{i} \cdot \vec{ap} = \cos\varphi, \vec{j} \cdot \vec{ap} = \sin\varphi, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{ap} = 0$$

$$\{ d_{E\varphi} = d_E \vec{ap} \rightarrow \vec{i} \cdot \vec{ap} = -\cos\varphi, \vec{j} \cdot \vec{ap} = \sin\varphi, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{ap} = 0$$

negativer Anteil

$$\Rightarrow d_{Eg} = d_E \cdot \vec{k} = \frac{\rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\varphi \cdot dz \cdot (z_a - z')}{4\pi\epsilon_0 [\rho'^2 + (z_a - z')^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$E_g = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{z=42}^{42} \int_{\rho=0}^R \frac{\rho' d\rho' (z_a - z') dz'}{(\sqrt{\rho'^2 + (z_a - z')^2})^3}$$

Integration über den Raum

Für den Raum zu integrieren

$$\rightarrow E_z = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon} \int_{-l_2}^{l_2} \left(\frac{-d\zeta}{\sqrt{\rho'^2 + (\zeta - \zeta')^2}} \right) \Big|_{\rho=0}^R (\zeta_0 - \zeta')$$

$$\left(\frac{d\zeta}{(\zeta_0 - \zeta)} - \frac{d\zeta}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\zeta - \zeta')^2}} \right) (\zeta_0 - \zeta')$$

$$\rightarrow E_z = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon} \left[\zeta' + \sqrt{R^2 + (\zeta - \zeta')^2} \right] \Big|_{-l_2}^{l_2}$$

$$\rightarrow E_z = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon} (l + \sqrt{R^2 + (\zeta_0 - l_2)^2} - \sqrt{R^2 + (\zeta_0 + l_2)^2})$$

Fundamental principle of superposition

$$a_p \quad a_\phi \quad a_z$$

$$\vec{i} \quad \cos\phi \quad -\sin\phi \quad 0 \quad \rightarrow a_p = \cos\phi \vec{i} + \sin\phi \vec{j}$$

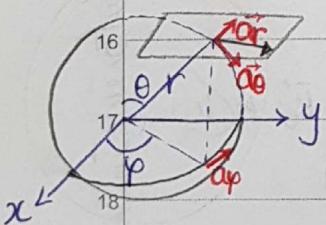
$$\vec{j} \quad \sin\phi \quad \cos\phi \quad 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_\phi = -\sin\phi \vec{i} + \cos\phi \vec{j} \\ a_z = \vec{k} \end{array} \right\} (l a_z || \vec{k} | C_{SO})$$

$$\vec{k} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad (l a_z || \vec{k} | C_{SO})$$

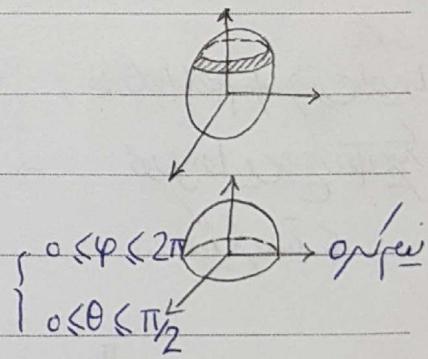
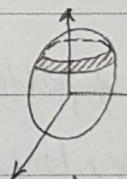
Condition: $0 < \theta < \pi$ but ϕ is not fixed

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r, \theta, \phi)$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$



Case 3



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\tan\phi = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$(i) \quad \vec{a}_r \quad \vec{a}_\theta \quad \vec{a}_\phi$$

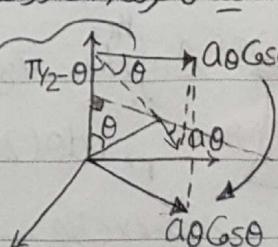
Express in Cartesian

$$\vec{i} \quad \sin\theta \cos\phi \quad \cos\theta \cos\phi \quad -\sin\phi$$

xy plane

$$\vec{j} \quad \sin\theta \sin\phi \quad \cos\theta \sin\phi \quad \cos\phi$$

$$\vec{k} \quad \cos\theta \quad -\sin\theta \quad 0$$



Misagh

$$\vec{ar} = \sin\theta \cos\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} + \cos\theta \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a\theta} = \cos\theta \cos\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{j} - \sin\theta \vec{k}$$

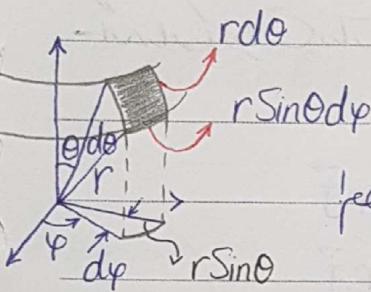
$$\vec{a\varphi} = -\sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\varphi \vec{j}$$

فرمکتیس سینکلر بسته به مختصات

نقطه که در مختصات مولود است $\sigma = \sigma(\cos\theta \cos\varphi, \cos\theta \sin\varphi, \sin\theta)$

آنچه که در مختصات مولود است $\sigma = \sigma(r, \theta, \varphi)$

جواب 1.18



$$dV = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi dr$$

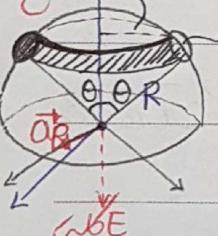
جواب 1.19

پیوسته از مختصات مولود

پیوسته از مختصات مولود

جواب 1.20

$$r \sin\theta \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi r \sin\theta$$



$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} (-\vec{ar})$$

جواب 1.21

برای کل جمع

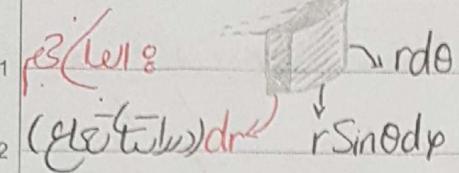
$$dE = dE_R = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} (-\vec{ar} \cdot \vec{k}) = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} (-\vec{ar} \cdot \vec{k} \cos\theta)$$

جواب 1.22

$$\int dE_R = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta = -\frac{\sigma}{6\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int d\varphi \left(\int d\theta (2\pi r \sin\theta) \right) dr = \int ds \quad (\text{جواب 1.18})$$

جواب 1.23



$$dv = (r^2 dr) (\sin \theta d\theta) d\phi$$

$$dE_r = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon R^2} \left(\vec{ar} \cdot \vec{b}_3 \right) \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon \cdot (2\pi)} \int_{\rho=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} r \sin \theta d\rho r d\theta \cdot \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

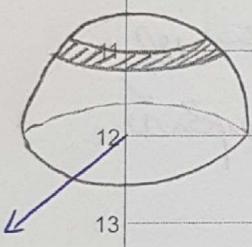
nur innerer Raum

$$\int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \cos \phi d\phi = \sin \phi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

1. oktantenraum

(Alle Quellenfelder im Raum außer $\theta, \phi < 90^\circ$)

Eine Quelle mit P im Raum $r = p \cdot r^2$ sendet ein Feld aus, das proportional zu r^{-3} ist.



$$dv = 2\pi r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon r^2} (-\vec{ar}) \quad , \quad dq = \underbrace{(P r^2)}_P dv$$

$$\rightarrow dE_3 = \frac{2\pi r^2 dr \sin \theta}{4\pi\epsilon r^2} \underbrace{(-\vec{ar} \cdot \vec{K})}_{-\cos \theta} \times P r^2$$

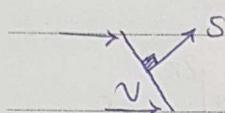
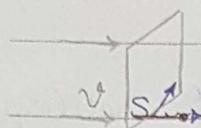
$$\rightarrow \int dE_3 = \int_{r=0}^R \frac{-P(r^2 dr)}{2\epsilon} \underbrace{\int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \sin \theta}_{-\cos \theta} d\theta \rightarrow E_3 = \frac{P}{2\epsilon} \left(\frac{R^3}{3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{PR^3}{12\epsilon}$$

وائزو زب

جیلیستاری \rightarrow جیلیستاری

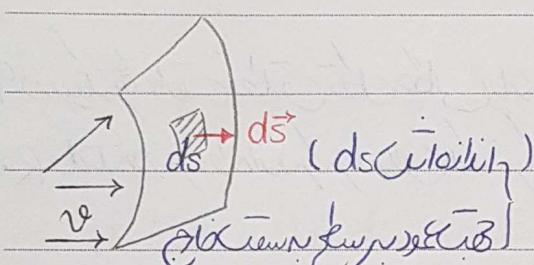
تینگنیزی

جیلیستاری (جیلیستاری) کے عواید



$$\varphi = \nabla A = \nabla S \rightarrow \varphi = \nabla \cdot S$$

$$\text{نیک} \neq \vec{v}, \vec{S} = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \varphi = 0$$

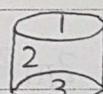


$$d\varphi = \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\varphi = \iint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{s} \rightarrow \text{جیلیستاری} \quad (\text{جیلیستاری})$$

$$\text{جیلیستاری} \rightarrow \varphi_E = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\text{نیک} \rightarrow \varphi_E = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$



$$(3, 2, 1) \rightarrow \text{جیلیستاری} \quad (\text{جیلیستاری})$$

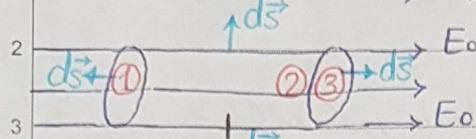
$$\varphi_E = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \text{جیلیستاری} \quad (\text{جیلیستاری})$$

$$\text{نیک} \rightarrow \text{جیلیستاری} \quad (\text{جیلیستاری})$$

جیلیستاری
(نیک)

جیلیستاری نیکی کے پیشہ وریں نیکی کے پیشہ وریں φ_E کے لئے
(جیلیستاری) نیکی کے پیشہ وریں φ_E کے لئے

1. weil es kein Außenfeld E. Folgt dann dass es keine Ladung gibt



2. nicht (d) eingeschlossen $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \Rightarrow$ nicht topotaktisch

3. (d) Folgerung E q (3)

ausgeklammert

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \rightarrow \pi_2 \quad (\varphi = ABCD)$$

$$\text{ausgeklammert} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \underbrace{\int_1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}_{\downarrow} + \underbrace{\int_2 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}_{\circ} + \underbrace{\int_3 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}_{\downarrow}$$

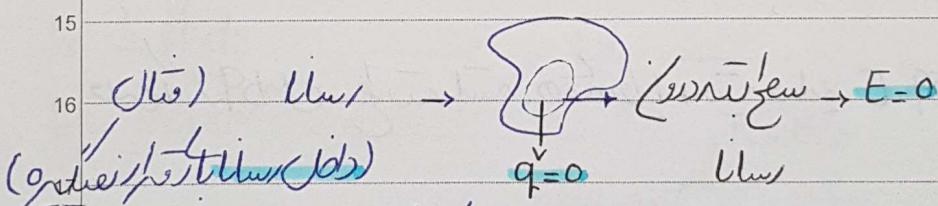
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \rightarrow 0$$

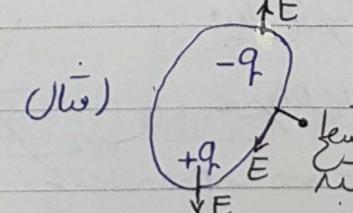
$$= \iint -E ds + \iint E ds = -E \underbrace{\iint ds}_{A} + E \underbrace{\iint ds}_{A} = 0 = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{nicht erlaubt}$$

grundsätzlich

1. aus) nicht E=0 \rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \rightarrow q=0



2. aus) nicht E=0 \rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \rightarrow q=0

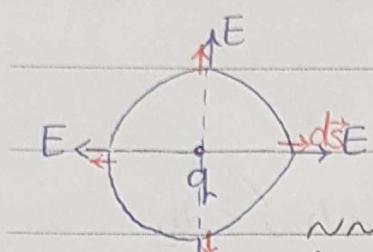


$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_r - q_l}{\epsilon} = 0$$

$E \neq 0$

Misagh

8. Coulomb's Law / Gauss's Law



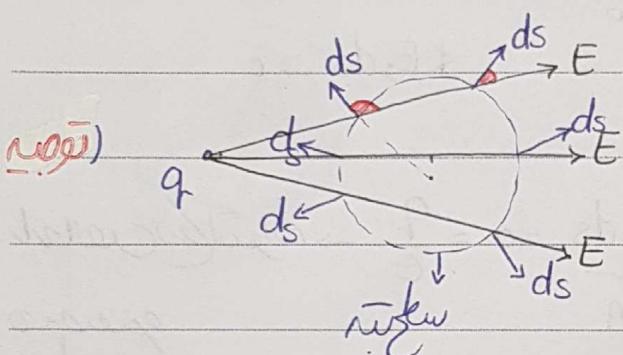
نیکولے، چیل کوئن جو کوئی جو سپا

نیکولے نیکولے E \rightarrow E + ds \leftarrow اسے رکھ دیں

E نیکولے کوئن جو کوئی جو سپا

(نیکولے)

$$\oint E \cdot ds = 0 \rightarrow \oint E \cdot ds = E \oint ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$



\rightarrow (-,+) نیکولے نیکولے

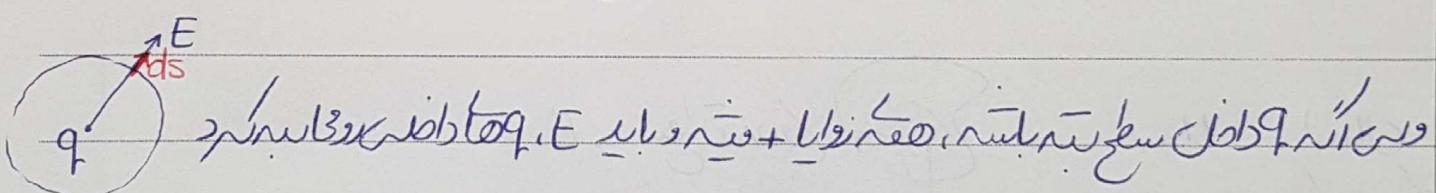
نیکولے کوئن جو کوئی جو سپا

نیکولے نیکولے E نیکولے

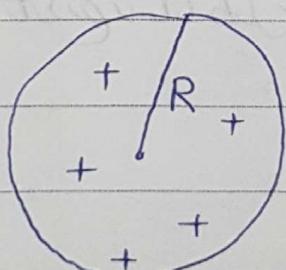
(نیکولے E)

$$\oint E \cdot ds = 0 \rightarrow \text{نیکولے کوئی جو کوئی جو سپا}$$

(نیکولے کوئی جو کوئی جو سپا)



نیکولے کوئی جو کوئی جو سپا

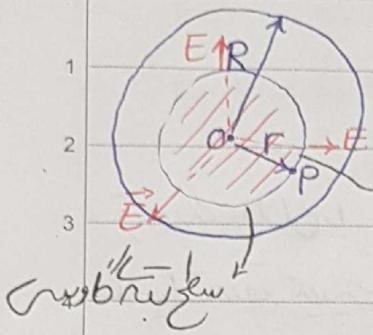


$$\text{نیکولے کوئی جو کوئی جو سپا} E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad **$$

نیکولے کوئی جو کوئی جو سپا

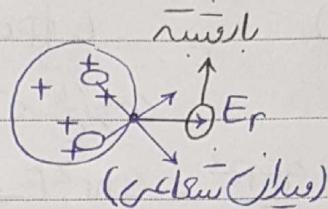
(نیکولے)

$E \rightarrow 0, r \rightarrow \infty$ نیکولے نیکولے، $E \rightarrow \infty, r = 0$ نیکولے



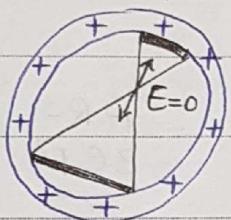
$$1. 0 < r < R$$

$$\rho = \frac{dq}{dv} \quad (dq = \rho dv)$$



18. ~~Coulomb's law~~

Gesamtkraft ist die Summe aller Kräfte.



\rightarrow {Gesamtkraft}

$$\oint E ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

\downarrow \oint \rightarrow Gesamtkraft ist die Summe

$$E \oint ds$$

$$4\pi r^2$$

oder

$$r \sin \theta d\phi$$

$$r d\theta \leftarrow dr$$

Für den gesamten Raum $\oint dv$ ist es *

$$dv = r^2 dr \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} dp = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

mit Hilfe

$$dv = ds \cdot dr = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$2 \text{ Gegeben } (V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rightarrow dr = 4\pi r^2 dr) \quad (2)$$

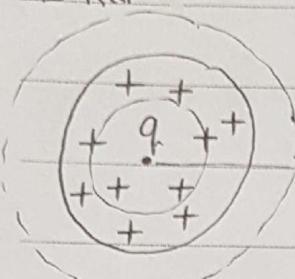
$$q_t = \iiint \rho dv = \int_0^R \rho \cdot r^2 dr \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \cdot 4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \cdot 4\pi r^3}{3\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$\rightarrow r=0 \rightarrow E=0$$

Misagh

2. RCR



$$\rightarrow ds E \text{ (outward) } \\ (\epsilon_0)$$

$$\oint E \cdot ds = 4\pi r^2 E \rightarrow \underline{\text{لجهای اجنبی}} \\ \underline{\text{میانیابی}} \\ \downarrow \text{نمایش مکانی}$$

$$\bullet q = \int_0^R \rho 4\pi r^2 dr = \rho \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = 4\pi r^2 E \rightarrow E = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

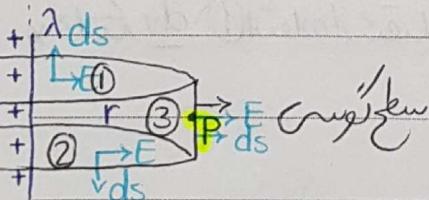
نیزهای اجنبی
ابدیاتی

E از این اجنبی

$$(wb) \quad \text{ویرایش} \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \rightarrow E = \frac{\rho 4\pi R^3 / 3}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

فیزیکی کسری که در اینجا پیشنهاد شده است ρ نیزهای اجنبی
این بزرگ است تا اینکه این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت
و این اینکه این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت

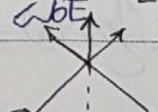
لهم این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت



لهم این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت

نیزه 1 باز خواهد داشت

$$\oint E \cdot ds = \oint E_1 ds + \oint E_2 ds + \oint E_3 ds$$



لهم این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت

(نیزه 1 که این نیزه 2 را باز خواهد داشت)

لهم این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت $\oint E_1 ds = \frac{\rho \pi r^2}{2}$

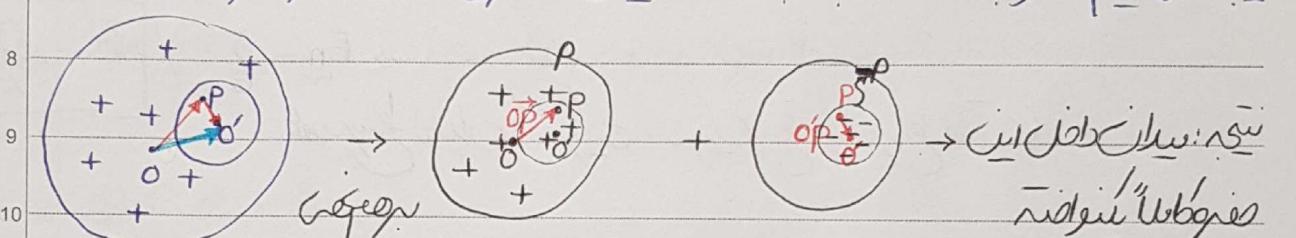
لهم این نیزهای اجنبی را باز خواهد داشت

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E \oint ds = E(2\pi r l)$$

3 \vec{E} \downarrow
nur \vec{E} entlang \vec{n} entlang

$$\frac{\partial}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\lambda l}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E(2\pi r l) = \frac{\lambda l}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

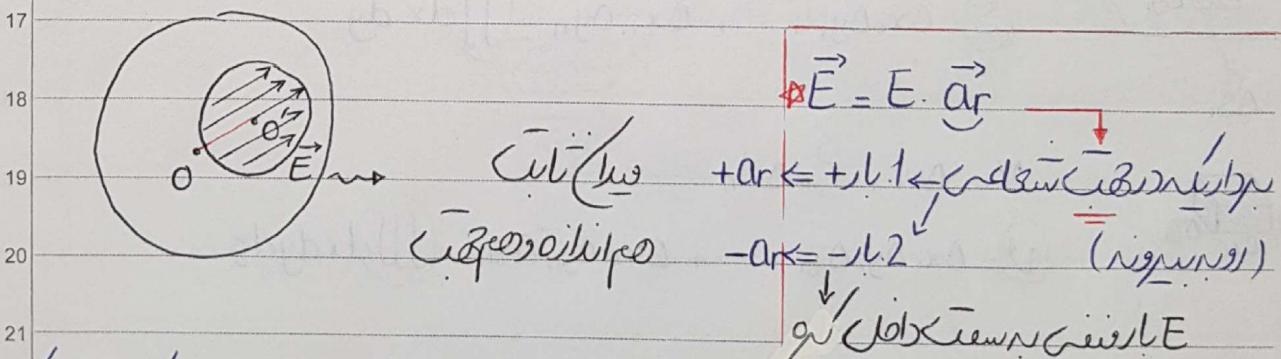
Die Ladung ist konzentriert auf der Achse des Kreises. Der Feldvektor \vec{E} ist parallel zur Achse.



$$\vec{E} = \frac{P r}{3\epsilon_0} \vec{E}_1 + \frac{P(-\vec{O}P)}{3\epsilon_0} \vec{E}_2$$

$0 < r < R$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} (\vec{OP} - \vec{O'P}) = \frac{P(\vec{OO'})}{3\epsilon_0}$$



$$* \text{Feldlinien} \rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 r}, \quad k > 1$$

E_r

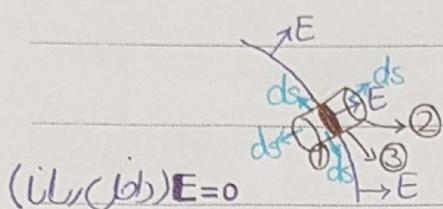
$$k = 1 \quad \text{für } r \gg R$$

$E = \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0 r} \vec{ar}$

$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2)^{1/2}} \vec{ar}$

Misagh

(پیکر لایه ها را در بودن) لایه های کوچک پیش از پیوستن



$$\oint E \cdot ds = \int_1 E \cdot ds + \int_2 E \cdot ds + \int_3 E \cdot ds$$

$$(1)(2)(3) E = 0$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\pi}{2}} \perp (1)(2)(3) E = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \oint E \cdot ds = E \cdot \Delta S = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \quad \cancel{\Delta S} \rightarrow E \cdot \Delta S = \frac{q \Delta S}{\epsilon} \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$$

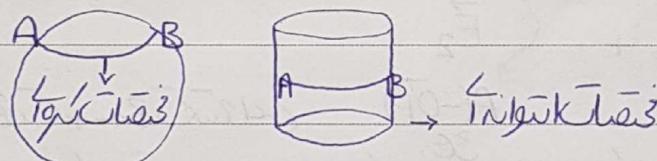
$$E_n = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$$

(کمترین مقدار از این روش را که می خواهیم داشت)

$$l = \Delta x_1 + \dots + \Delta x_n$$

$$\rightarrow l = \int dx$$

گردید



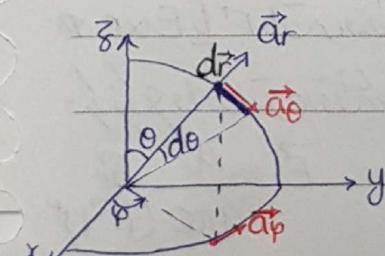
$$S = \Delta S_1 + \dots + \Delta S_n$$

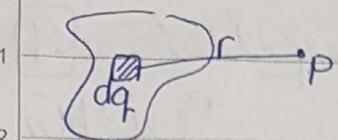
$$(S) - \Delta x_1 \Delta y_1 + \dots + \Delta x_n \Delta y_n = \iint dx dy$$

$$V = \Delta V_1 + \dots + \Delta V_n$$

$$(V) - \Delta x_1 \Delta y_1 \Delta z_1 + \dots + \Delta x_n \Delta y_n \Delta z_n = \iiint dx dy dz$$

آنچه در اینجا بحث شده است این است که این روش را برای محاسبه مساحت و حجم از چه مجموعه ای از اشیاء استفاده کنیم*





$$dq \xrightarrow{\text{abst}} \lambda dl \rightarrow E_x = \int dE_x$$

$$\oint ds \rightarrow E_y = \iint dE_y$$

$$pdv \rightarrow E_z = \iiint dE_z$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0}$$

nb ist der Koeffizient für die Ladung

$$\int f(x)g(y) dx dy = (\int f(x)dx)(\int g(y)dy)$$

$$x_1y_1 + x_1y_2 + \dots = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n)$$

$$\iint E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

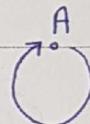
nb (nur) konzentrisch

\oint

nb (nur) konzentrisch

nb konzentrisch

$$\rightarrow \text{(nur)} \oint dw = 0$$



nb konzentrisch

gesuchtes Element ist b

ausreichend

$$\underbrace{\oint E \cdot d\vec{l}}_{q/E} \rightarrow dw = q \cdot \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

nb nur

$$\iint E \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

nb nur

nb nur

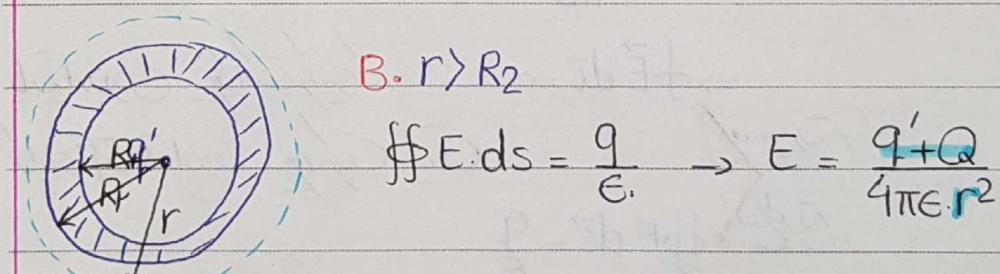
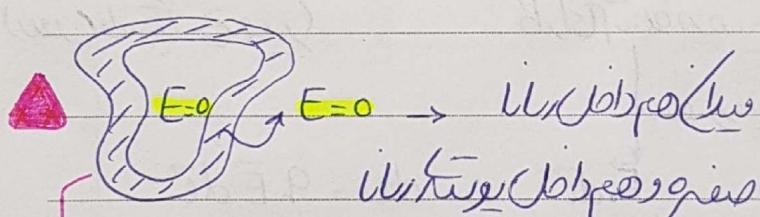
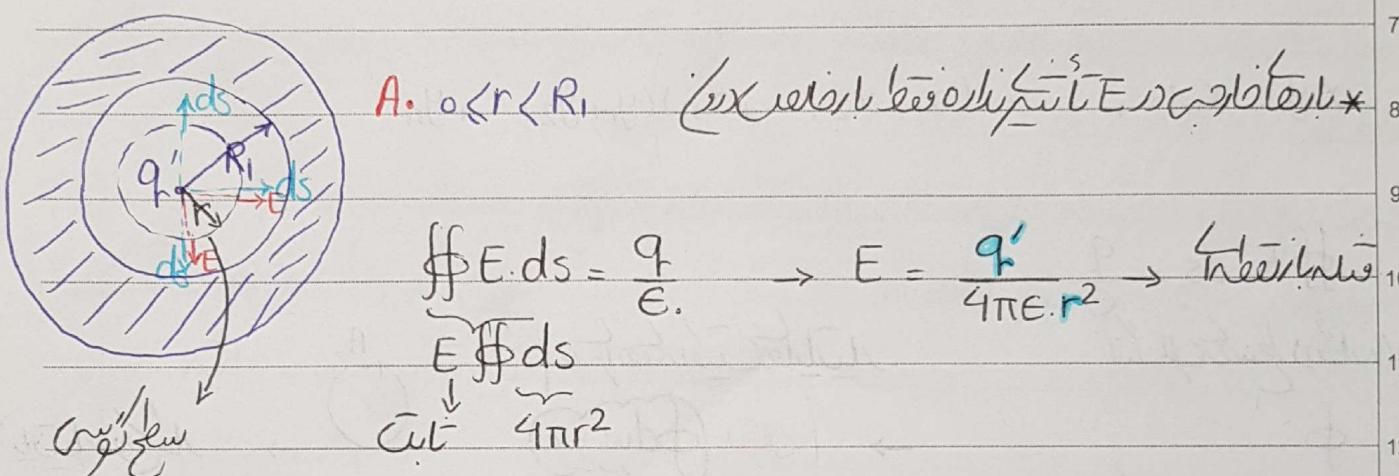
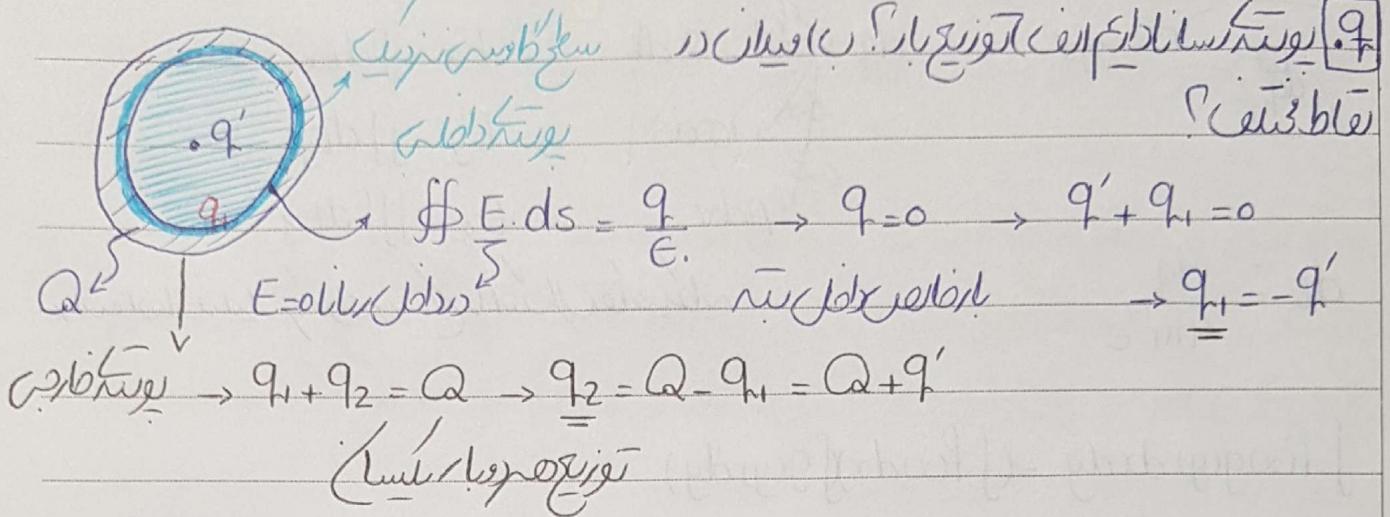
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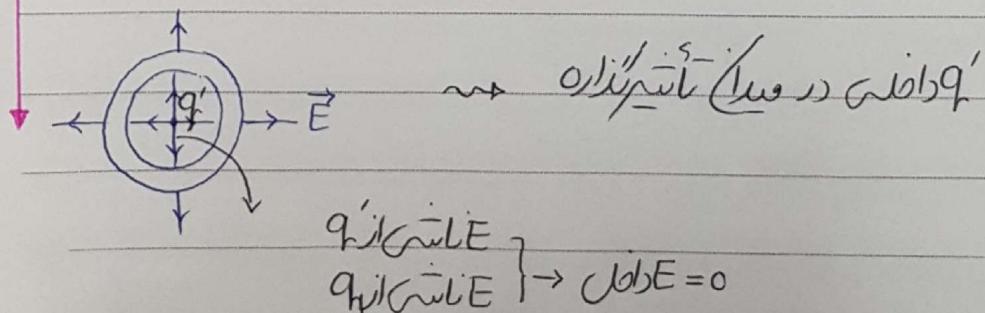
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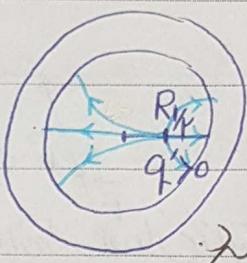
25



C. $R_1 < r < R_2 \rightarrow E = 0$



Q.



إذا كان الشكل مقطوعاً بمحور عمودي على محور المدحوم

فإن المدحوم في المحور الممتد

نحو اليمين

إذا كان الشكل مقطوعاً بمحور عمودي على محور المدحوم

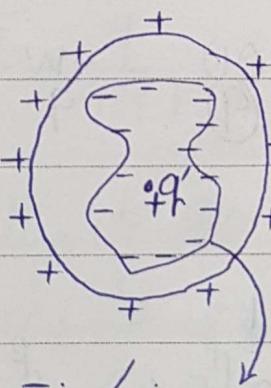
فإن المدحوم في المحور الممتد

إذا كان الشكل مقطوعاً بمحور عمودي على محور المدحوم

$r > R_f$ فـ $E = \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

إذا كان الشكل مقطوعاً بمحور عمودي على محور المدحوم

$$\oint E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{q+Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

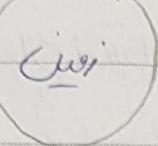


فـ $E = \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

إذا كان الشكل مقطوعاً بمحور عمودي على محور المدحوم

$$\textcircled{1} \quad W_1 = W_2$$

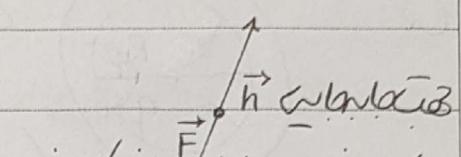
$$\textcircled{2} \quad m\vec{F}, F=mg$$



$$\text{عملیات این پلیکم} = W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{h} = -mgh$$

عملیات این پلیکم

(کار از پلیکم)



عملیات این پلیکم

عملیات این پلیکم

$$* \underline{\Delta U} = U_f - U_i = \underline{W}$$

$$W < 0 \rightarrow U_f > U_i \rightarrow \text{کار از پلیکم} < 0$$

$$\text{کار از پلیکم} = * \underline{\Delta V} = \frac{\Delta U}{m} = -\frac{W}{m} = gh$$

نحوه محاسبه کار

کار از پلیکم که در آن میدان E ثابت است، کار از پلیکم را می‌توان با E محاسبه کرد.

$$W_1 = W_2 \leftarrow$$

$\oint dw = 0$ (کار از پلیکم که در آن میدان E ثابت است) \leftarrow

کار از پلیکم؛ $w \neq 0 \rightarrow$ کار از پلیکم

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -W$$

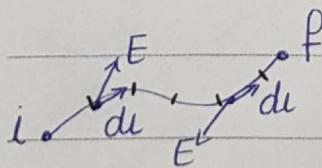
$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q} = -\frac{W}{q}$$

کار از پلیکم

$$(w = -w')$$

فروضی کنید

$$\Delta V = \frac{q}{q} \int_i^f E \cdot dl = - \int_i^f E \cdot dl$$



$$dw = \vec{F} \cdot dl \rightarrow w = \int_i^f dw = q \int_i^f \vec{E} \cdot dl$$

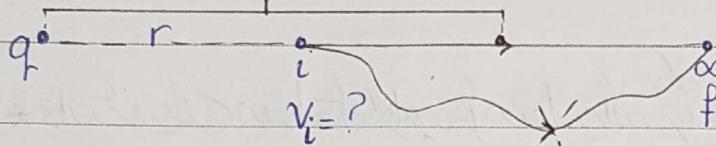
$$Idl \rightarrow \text{کار از پلیکم} \rightarrow E = cte \quad \vec{F} = E \vec{q} \rightarrow F = cte$$

کار از پلیکم

1 * Chitriga \rightarrow مادیا کار، نمونی بسیار کیتیں تھیں
 2 $V_i = \int_{\text{r}}^{\infty} E dr$ $\leftarrow V_p = 0 \leftarrow$ مادیا کار پر ہے نی (کی) یعنی
 3 $r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_p \rightarrow 0$ جس کی وجہ سے کار پر ہے نی

$$\Delta V = - \int_{\text{r}}^{\infty} E dr$$

نیچے اسٹریک ہوئے



فیصلہ فرائیں کیا کیا

کار پر ہے نی کی وجہ سے کار پر ہے نی
کار پر ہے نی کی وجہ سے کار پر ہے نی

$$\Delta V_p - V_i = - \int_{\text{r}}^{\infty} E dr = - \int_{\text{r}}^{\infty} \frac{q dr'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r'^2} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r'} \right) \Big|_{\text{r}}^{\infty} \Rightarrow$$

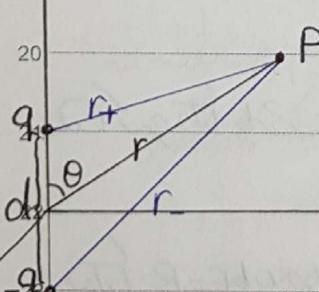
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{ar}$$

Electricity

$$V(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

کار پر ہے نی

$$dr = dr' \hat{ar} \rightarrow r' \rightarrow \text{جو دن بھر کے لئے ملے جائے تو} \\ r' \rightarrow dr'$$



$$V = (V_+) + (V_-) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_+} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_-}$$

کار پر ہے نی کی وجہ سے کار پر ہے نی

$$\rightarrow V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right]$$

اگر d < r
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{r} \ll 1$

$$r_{\pm} = \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{d^2}{4}} \quad \left\{ 2r \cdot \frac{d}{2} \cos \theta \right\} = r \sqrt{1 + \frac{d^2}{4r^2}} + \frac{d}{r} \cos \theta$$

r پر ہے نی پر ہے نی

جس کی وجہ سے $(\frac{d}{2r})^2$ میں مل جائے

کار پر ہے نی

$$\rightarrow r_{\pm} = r \left(1 \mp \left(\frac{d}{r} \right) GSO \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon r} \left(\left(1 - \frac{(d)}{r} GSO \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \left(1 + \frac{(d)}{r} GSO \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon r} \times \frac{d}{r} GSO$$

$$\rightarrow V = \frac{q \cdot d \cdot GSO}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot r^2} \Rightarrow V = \frac{\vec{P} GSO}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot r^2}$$

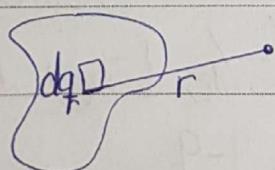
$\vec{P} = q \cdot d$ ~~مقدار~~ ~~مقدار~~

Eduar نظریه فیزیکی که در آن از مفهوم V استفاده شده است. V که در اینجا GSO نامیده شده است، مقداری است که باعث شدنی برای انتقال الکترونهاست. V که در اینجا GSO نامیده شده است، مقداری است که باعث شدنی برای انتقال الکترونهاست.

$$1. \Delta V = - \oint_i E \cdot dl$$

$$\oint E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$$

$$2. V = \int dv = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon r}$$



فیزیکی نظریه فیزیکی که در آن از مفهوم V استفاده شده است.

$$E_1 = \frac{Pr}{3\epsilon} \quad 0 < r < R$$

$$E = \begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{Pr}{3\epsilon} & 0 < r < R \\ E_2 = \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon \cdot r^2} & r > R \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow لطفاً $r = R$ لطفاً

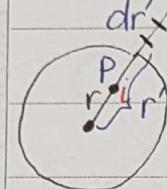
لطفاً $P = 3R^2 \epsilon / 4$ لطفاً

Subject: Electrostatic Potential Electric Field

Year _____
Month _____
Day _____

For $r' > R \rightarrow V(\infty) - V(r) = - \int_r^\infty E \cdot dr' = - \int_r^\infty \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon_0 r'^2} dr' \Rightarrow$

$$V(r) = \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon_0 r}$$



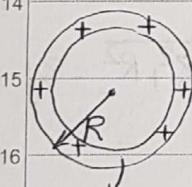
$$0 < r < R \rightarrow V(f) - V(i) = - \int_i^f E \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 - V(r) = - \int_r^\infty E \cdot d\vec{r} \Rightarrow V(r) = \int_r^R \frac{Pr'}{3\epsilon_0} dr' + \int_R^\infty \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon_0 r'^2} dr'$$

$$\frac{P}{6\epsilon_0} [R^2 - r^2] - \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon_0 r} \Big|_R^\infty$$

$$\rightarrow V(r) = \frac{PR^2}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{Pr^2}{6\epsilon_0}$$

Electric field inside a charged sphere



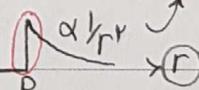
$$r < R \rightarrow E = 0$$

$$(E)$$

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Now

$$r > R \rightarrow E \neq 0$$



$$(V)$$

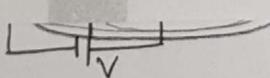
Electric potential outside a charged shell

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

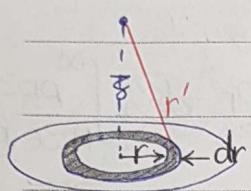
$$(Using) F \rightarrow R \Rightarrow V(R) - V(r) = - \int_{r=r}^{r'=R} \frac{Pr'}{3\epsilon_0} dr' = - \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{r'^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{r=r}^{r'=R}$$

$$V(R) = \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{PR^2}{3\epsilon_0}$$

Misagh



میتوانیم این سیستم را به دو قسم تقسیم کنیم (پوششی و پنهانی) $\rightarrow dV = 2\pi r dr / \sigma V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$



$$ds = 2\pi r dr$$

$$dq = \sigma ds$$

آنچه در اینجا میخواهیم بگیریم

1. $\sigma(\varphi) \rightarrow$ پیش از اینکه این سیستم را پوششی نامند

$dV = (rd\varphi)dr \rightarrow$ این سیستم را پنهانی نامند

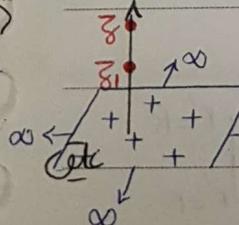
2. $\sigma(r) \rightarrow$ پیش از اینکه این سیستم را پنهانی نامند

$$dV = \frac{\sigma ds}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{\sigma \times 2\pi r dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{z^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow V = \int dV = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \int_{r=0}^R \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{z^2 + r^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\sqrt{z^2 + r^2} \right]_{r=0}^R = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} - z \right]$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$V = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} - z) = \infty$$



آنچه در اینجا میخواهیم بگیریم

که این سیستم را پنهانی نامند

که این سیستم را پنهانی نامند

که این سیستم را پنهانی نامند

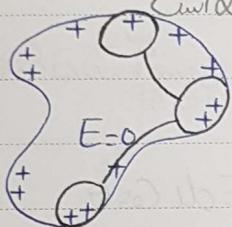
$$\rightarrow V_f - V_i = - \int_i^P \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \rightarrow V(z) - V(z_i) = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

دلتای جذب

$$V(z) - V(z_0) = - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon} dz = \frac{-\sigma}{2\epsilon} (z - z_0)$$

$$\rightarrow V(z) = \frac{-\sigma}{2\epsilon} (z - z_0) + V(z_0) \rightarrow V(z) = \frac{-\sigma}{2\epsilon} z + C$$

أمثلة على تطبيق المبدأ
في حالة الكهرباء $V(z \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \Rightarrow C \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V(z) \rightarrow \infty$



$$V_F - V_i = - \int E dl \Rightarrow V_F = V_i \rightarrow$$

التيار لا يتدفق

التيار لا يتدفق $E_1 = q_1 / 4\pi\epsilon R_1^2$ $E_2 = q_2 / 4\pi\epsilon R_2^2$ $\sigma = q/A$

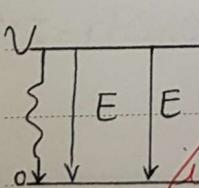
$$\Rightarrow \frac{q_1 \cdot R_1}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot R_1^2} = \frac{q_2 \cdot R_2}{4\pi\epsilon \cdot R_2^2} \Rightarrow E_1 R_1 = E_2 R_2 \Rightarrow \sigma_1 R_1 = \sigma_2 R_2 \rightarrow \sigma_1 = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \sigma_2$$

$$E_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon R_1^2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon R_2^2}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon} \rightarrow$$

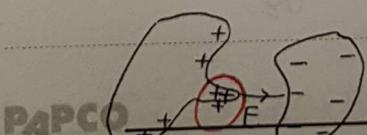
التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow E \leftarrow \uparrow \sigma \leftarrow$
التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow E \leftarrow \uparrow \sigma \leftarrow \downarrow R \leftarrow$
التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow E \leftarrow \uparrow d \leftarrow$



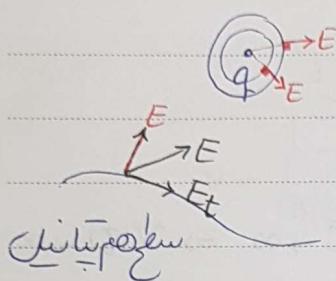
$$V = Ed \rightarrow E = \frac{V}{d} \rightarrow$$

التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow E \leftarrow \uparrow d \leftarrow$

التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow E \leftarrow \uparrow d \leftarrow$



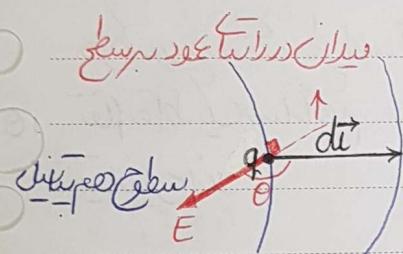
التيار لا يتدفق $\uparrow \sigma \leftarrow$



تاریخی کے نئے وابط کے لئے کو

$(V \propto \frac{1}{r})$ کے لئے کو لے لے کر کر کر کر کر کر *

$V_F - V_i = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $\rightarrow \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \rightarrow [E_t = 0]$ کے لئے کے لئے کے لئے کے لئے



$$dv = \frac{\partial U}{q} = -\frac{dw}{q} = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -Edl \cos \theta$$

$$= -E dl$$

v $v + dv$

$$dw = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = q \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$EGs\theta = E_l$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{E} q$$

$$l \leftarrow E \leftarrow E_l = \frac{\partial v}{\partial l}$$

* پہلی x کا لپٹ // $\rightarrow E_x = -\frac{\partial V(x, y, z)}{\partial x}$

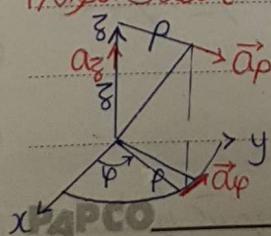
(ف) $V(x) = x^2 * y + zx + y \rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 2xy + z \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = x$

* y کا لپٹ $\rightarrow E_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$

* z کا لپٹ $\rightarrow E_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$ لگا لگا لگا

ثانی لپٹ 8

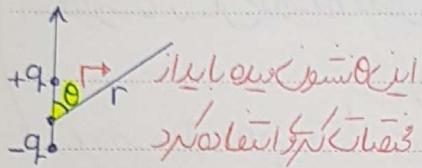
$$E_p = -\frac{\partial V(p, \varphi, z)}{\partial p}$$



$$E_\varphi = -\frac{\partial V(p, \varphi, z)}{p(\partial \varphi)}$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial V(p, \varphi, z)}{\partial z}$$

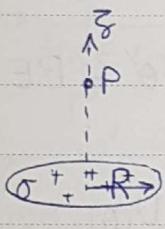
جواب $E_r = -\frac{\partial V(r, \theta, \varphi)}{\partial r}$, $E_\theta = -\frac{\partial V(r, \theta, \varphi)}{r(\partial \theta)}$, $E_\varphi = -\frac{\partial V(r, \theta, \varphi)}{r \sin \theta (\partial \varphi)}$



جواب مطابق با مطالعه اینجا E_r باید باشد
(یعنی θ و r تابع نباشند)

$$V = \frac{P C_0 \theta}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot r^2} \rightarrow E_r = \frac{2 P C_0 \theta}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot r^3}, E_\theta = \frac{P \sin \theta}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot r^3}, E_\varphi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{P}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot r^3} (2 C_0 \theta \vec{r} + \sin \theta \vec{\theta})$$



$$V = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon} [\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} - R]$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial V(x, y, z)}{\partial z} = -\frac{dV}{dz} \rightarrow E_z = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon} \left[1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right]$$

آنقدر نمیتوانیم

جواب مطابق با مطالعه اینجا E_z باید باشد

آنقدر نمیتوانیم $\sum F_i = 0$ باشد

$F \sin \theta$ (که F را در θ میگیرد) $\sum F_i = 0$ باشد

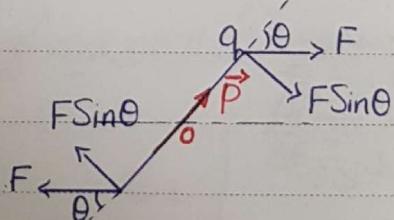
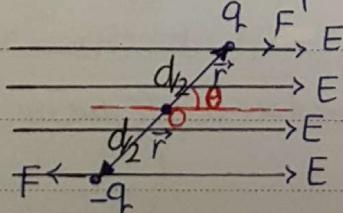
سازوی خود را در θ میگیرد

$$\vec{T} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = r F \sin \theta$$

آنقدر F را در θ میگیرد

$$F = Eq$$



$$P_{APC} \otimes \vec{T} = 2 \sin \theta \times F \times d_2 = q \vec{d} \vec{E} \sin \theta - \vec{P} \vec{E} \sin \theta - \vec{P} \times \vec{E} \otimes \rightarrow (xPL) \text{ که بجزیف}$$

(دسته)

Da Subject $\vec{T} = \vec{P} \times \vec{E}$

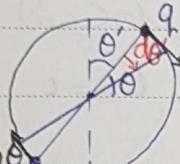
Date

$$\Delta U = -W = -\int dw = -2 \times \int (F \cos \theta') (d_2 \times d\theta') \times l = -Fd \cos \theta = -PE \cos \theta = -\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E}$$

وهو ينبع من

الكتلة الماء

الكتلة الماء



$$F \sin \theta = F \cos \theta'$$

والآن نفترض أن

$$\theta' = \pi/2 - \theta$$

$$dw = P F \cos \theta' (d_2 d\theta') = P E \cos \theta' d\theta' \rightarrow W = \int_{\theta'=0}^{\theta'} P E \cos \theta' d\theta' = P E \sin \theta'$$

Eq.

$$\Rightarrow W = P E \cos \theta \rightarrow \Delta U = -W = -P E \cos \theta \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta U = -W = -\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E}} = U(\theta)$$

$$U(\theta=0) = -PE$$

$$U(\theta=\pi/2) = 0$$

$$U(\theta=\pi) = PE$$

$$E = E \sin \omega t$$

فإذاً $U(\theta) = PE \sin \theta$

q_1 q_3
 q_2

فی المکانات لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

$$\Delta U = -W = W' \rightarrow \Delta U = W' = qV + kE$$

لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

q_n

$$W_1 = 0$$

$$W_2 = V_{12} \times q_2 = q_1 \times V_{21}$$

لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

$$W_3 = (V_{13} + V_{23}) q_3 = q_1 V_{31} + q_2 V_{32}$$

$$q_2 \times \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon r_{12}} = q_1 \times \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon r_{12}} = q_1 \times V_{21}$$

لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

$$\oplus 2W' = q_1(V_{21} + V_{31} + \dots) + q_2(V_{12} + \dots) + q_3(V_{13} + V_{23} + \dots) + \dots$$

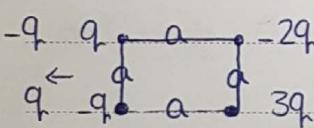
لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی V_1

V_2

V_3

$$\rightarrow \Delta U = W' = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} q_i V_i$$

($\epsilon = EA$, $V = Ed$)



لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

$$\rightarrow \Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \int ds V$$

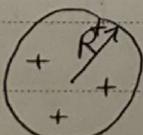
$$\rightarrow \Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \int dq V \rightarrow \text{لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی} \rightarrow \Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \int pdv V$$

* ΔU

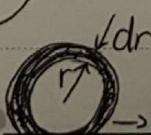
$$\rightarrow \Delta U = \frac{E}{2} \iiint K E^2 dv$$

لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی

(لیست فیزیکی و انتگرالی)



$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{Pr}{3\epsilon} = E_1 & \text{if } r < R \\ \frac{PR^3}{3\epsilon r^2} = E_2 & \text{if } r > R \end{cases}$$



$$\rightarrow dv = 4\pi r^2 dr (1 - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3)$$

Subject

Date

K=1

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \times \left[\int_0^R \frac{\rho r^4}{9\epsilon} \times 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\rho^2 R^6}{9\epsilon r^4} \times 4\pi r^2 dr \right]$$

$$\rightarrow U = \frac{2\pi\rho^2}{9\epsilon} \times \frac{R^5}{5} + \frac{2\pi\rho^2 R^5}{9\epsilon} = \frac{12\pi\rho^2 R^5}{45\epsilon}$$

8/6/16

$q \uparrow \rightarrow E \uparrow \rightarrow v \uparrow$ *(dilution of electric field due to motion)*

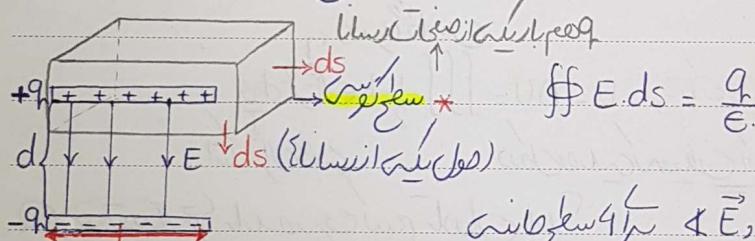
$$q \propto v \rightarrow q = C v$$

(Inertia of charge)

q remains constant (only field is zero)

* $C = \frac{q}{v}$ $\rightarrow q = Cv$ $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{dv} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{v}$

(Field remains same)

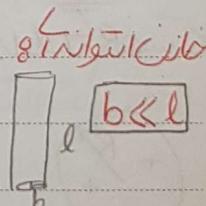
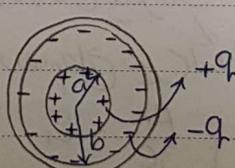
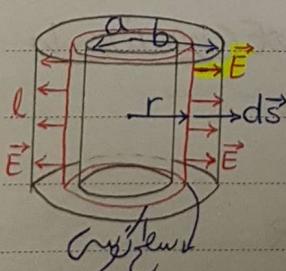


$$\text{and } q = \frac{\epsilon A}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{and } q = \epsilon A \\ E = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\oint E \cdot ds = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E \iint ds = EA = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{AE}$$

$$V(+)-V(-) = - \int_{(-)}^{(+)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{(+)}^{(-)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E \int dl = Ed \rightarrow E \cdot d = V \rightarrow$$

$$V = \frac{qd}{AE} \rightarrow C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{AE}{d}$$



$$\begin{cases} r < a \rightarrow \oint E \cdot ds = 0 \\ r > b \quad \oint E \cdot ds = E \oint ds = 0 \rightarrow E = 0 \end{cases}$$

mitte

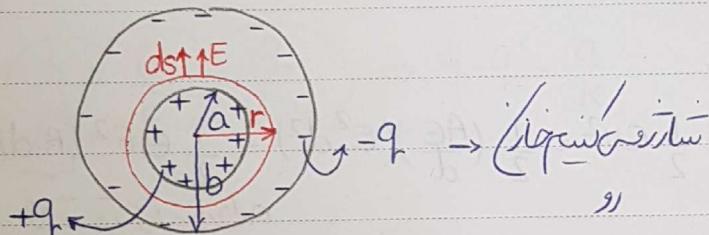
$$\text{Umkehr} \quad E \cdot ds = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\text{ring}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E \int_{\text{ring}} d\vec{s} = E \times 2\pi r l = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

ring

$$\Rightarrow a < r < b : E = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r l}$$

$$V(+) - V(-) = \int_{(+)}^{(-)} E \cdot d\vec{u} \Rightarrow V = \int_a^b \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r l} dr = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 l} \times \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \rightarrow C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 l}{\ln(b/a)}$$

Feldlinien / Linienintegral



Schrift

$$r > b \quad r < a \rightarrow E = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a < r < b \rightarrow \oint E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \oint ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow V = \int_a^b E \cdot dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{q(b-a)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (ab)} \rightarrow C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 ab}{b-a}$$

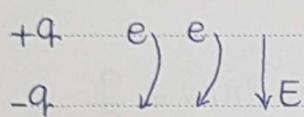
$$V(+) - V(-) = \int_{(-)}^{(+)} E \cdot d\vec{u} = \int_{a \times 10^{-9}}^{b \times 10^{-9}} E \cdot d\vec{u}$$

$$\begin{cases} pF = 10^{12} F \\ nF = 10^{-9} F \\ \mu F = 10^{-6} F \end{cases}$$



(Umkehr, ein neuer Feldvektor ist entstanden, der μF ausdrückt)

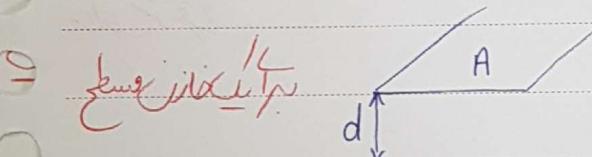
8. Electrostatic Energy



$$dU = V'dq' = \frac{q'dq'}{C} \rightarrow U = \int dU = \int_0^q \frac{q'dq'}{C} \Rightarrow V' = \frac{q'}{C}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$E = \frac{q}{\epsilon A} < E_{critical}$
مقدار انتشار $\rightarrow V_{max}$
کثیف نمایش

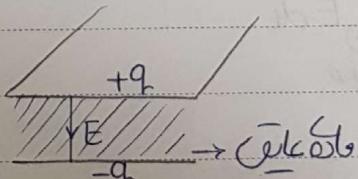
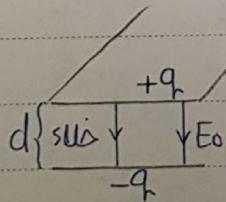


$$U = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{A\epsilon}{d} \right) (E^2 d^2) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 (A.d)$$

$$\begin{cases} C = \epsilon A/d \\ V = Ed \end{cases}$$

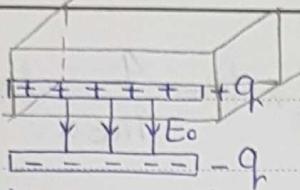
$$U = \frac{V}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dU}{dv} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 \rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 dv$$



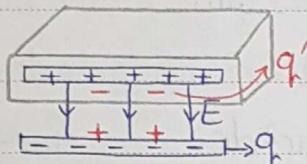
مقدار انتشار \rightarrow کمینه
(کلیکل) \rightarrow $\oplus \ominus$
کمینه ایم

$$q' \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ - \end{array}$$



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E_0 A = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \rightarrow E_0 = \frac{q}{A\epsilon}$$

çünkü



$$\iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = EA = \frac{q-q'}{\epsilon}$$

çünkü

$$K = \frac{E_0}{E} = \frac{q}{q-q'} \Rightarrow q-q' = \frac{q}{K} \rightarrow \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q-q'}{\epsilon} = \frac{q}{K\epsilon}$$

çünkü

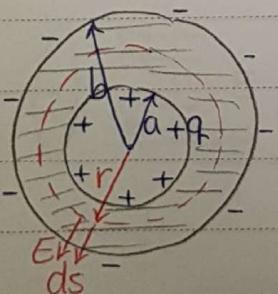
çünkü, massasızdır $\rightarrow \iint K \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$

$$C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q}{Ed} = \frac{q}{\frac{q}{K} \frac{d}{AE}} = \frac{KA\epsilon}{d}$$

+ çünkük

çünkü $\alpha_r = K$ konstantı tabii ki bir konstantdır
on neye bağlı

silindirin U = ?, kapalı nîcde C = ? (cevap)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r < a, r > b \rightarrow E = 0 \\ a < r < b \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \iint K \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \underbrace{KE}_{\alpha} \underbrace{\iint ds}_{4\pi r^2} = \frac{q}{\epsilon}$$

$$V = V_+ - V_- = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E du = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E du = \left(\int_a^b \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr \right) = \int_a^b \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

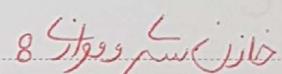
$$C = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q}{\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

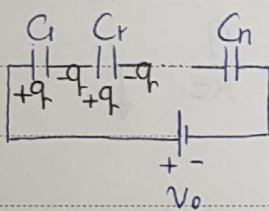
$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \rightarrow dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} = \frac{Q^2 \ln(b/a)}{2 \times 4\pi\epsilon_0 a} = \frac{Q^2 \ln(b/a)}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

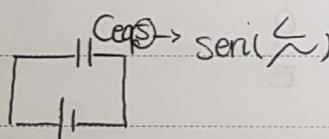
$$dV = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi dr = \frac{4\pi r^2 dr}{4\pi} = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

1) $U = \iiint \frac{1}{2} k \epsilon_0 E^2 dV = \int_{r=a}^b \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\alpha}{r} \times \epsilon_0 \times \frac{Qr}{(4\pi\epsilon_0 ar)^2} dr = U$

8 Steps 

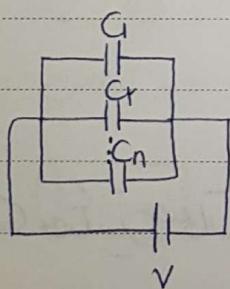


$$q = q_1 = q_2 = \dots = q_n \leftarrow \text{only one position for charge}$$



$$j\omega/C_e \rightarrow V_0 - \frac{q}{C_1} - \frac{q}{C_2} - \dots - \frac{q}{C_n} = 0$$

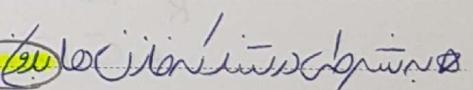
$$V_0 - \frac{q}{C_{eqs}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{C_{eqs}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{C_i}$$



$$V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n$$

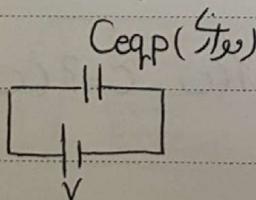
$$q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n = q$$

$$C_1 V + C_2 V + \dots + C_n V = q$$

 location in which 

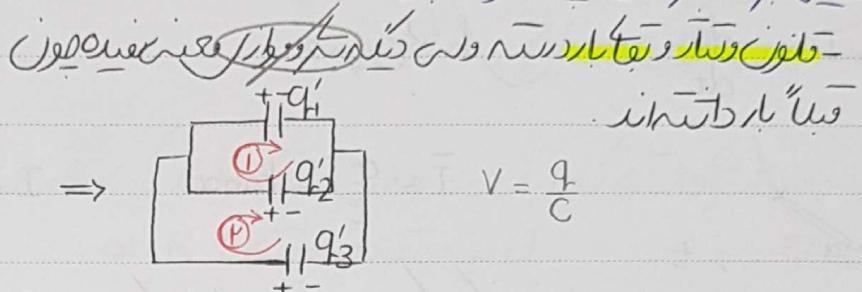
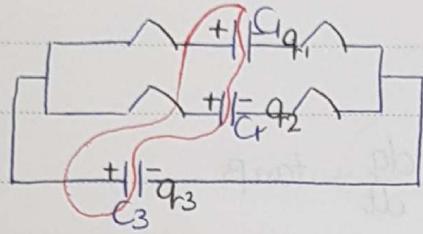
the total voltage

$$\Rightarrow C_{eqp} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$



$$C_{eqp} V_0 = q$$

میتوانیم ریاضیاً مجموع قدرتی q_1, q_2, q_3 با تکثیر C_1, C_2, C_3 اینجا $V = \frac{q}{C}$



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

لطفاً: $q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = q'_1 + q'_2 + q'_3$

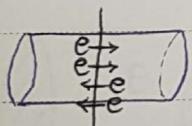
- ~~نقطه اول~~ \Rightarrow ~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~

~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~: $\frac{q'_1}{C_1} + \frac{q'_2}{C_2} = 0$ ~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~

~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~: $\frac{q'_3}{C_3} - \frac{q'_2}{C_2} = 0$

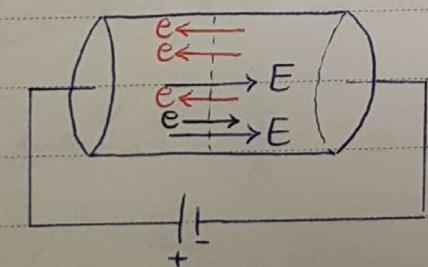
فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب

میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد) میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد) میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد) میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد)



$$\text{جهد} I = 0$$

معنی: $E=0$ \rightarrow ~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~ \rightarrow ~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~ \rightarrow ~~فاحص و ساز دارای چندین قطب~~



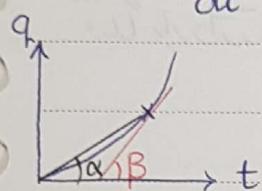
~~(نحوی مدار) بیواید~~ \rightarrow

میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد) میتوانیم از اینجا (یاد)

PAPCO $V_C \rightarrow i_C = 0$

$$I = \bar{I} = \frac{q}{t} \rightarrow \text{konstant}$$

$$i = I = \frac{dq}{dt} \rightarrow \text{lineär}$$



$$\bar{I} = \frac{q}{t} = \tan \alpha$$

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \tan \beta$$

(Unterschieden der Anfangswerte) $I \neq \bar{I} \leftarrow \text{nicht konstant}$

∞ hyperbolisch

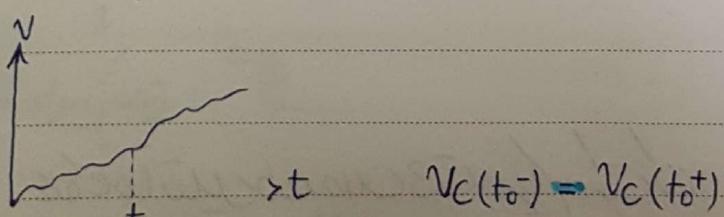
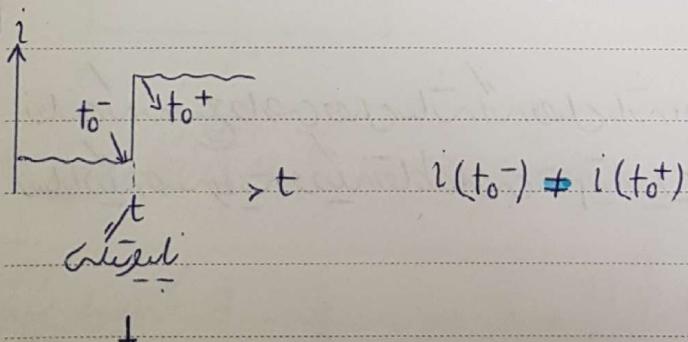
$$\text{Von } i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \Rightarrow q = Cv_C \rightarrow i_C = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dv_C}{dt}$$

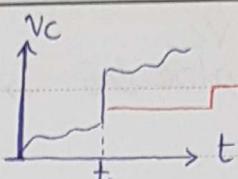
$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \leftarrow \text{nur } \frac{dv_C}{dt} \leftarrow$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \leftarrow \text{nur } \frac{dv_C}{dt} \leftarrow \text{nur } v_C + \text{Konst.}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \rightarrow \text{nicht stetig}$$

(Unterschieden der Anfangswerte) $i_C(t_0^-) \neq i_C(t_0^+)$



عکس کنترل کننده V_C \rightarrow مدار R و C \rightarrow  $\frac{dV_C}{dt} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow |i_C| \rightarrow \infty$ از طرفی $i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$

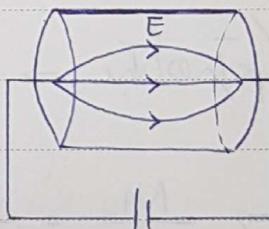
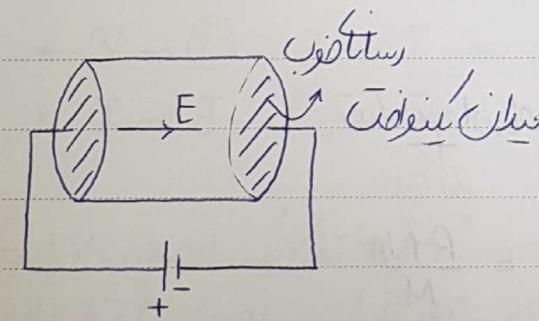
مدار R و C با مدار ∞ و R میتواند به صورت $V_C = V_0 + \Delta V e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{RC}}$ باشد

1- قانون صمیمان \leftarrow مدار ورودی را در نظر نماییم \leftarrow از کو (صون) صمیمان (conservation of charge)

$$\text{نمودار: } \sum_{i=1}^n I_i = 0 \rightarrow \text{میزان تکوین} - \text{میزان خروج} + \text{میزان صمیمان} = 0$$

$$-n < \sum_{i=1}^n -n + i \leftarrow (\text{نحو}) \text{ نمودار: } \sum_{i=1}^n v_i = 0 \leftarrow \text{قانون ورودی 2}$$

قانون صمیمان



(نحو) $\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} \rightarrow E$ \rightarrow E نیست

$$\text{نحو} \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A} \Rightarrow I = \iint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\text{نحو} \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A}$$

PAPCO $I = \iint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$ $\nexists J, ds = \pi r^2 \rightarrow I = 0$

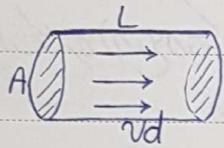
$$n = \frac{\text{أصل الكثافة}}{\text{الكتلة المolar}} \xrightarrow{VL} n = \frac{\text{كتلة المolar}}{M} \rightarrow \text{كتلة المolar}$$

$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{F} = n\vec{e}\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$

كتلة المolar v_d \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n}$ \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{n}$

كتلة المolar v_d \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n}$ \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{n}$

كتلة المolar v_d \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n}$ \rightarrow $v_d = \frac{M}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{n}$



$$t = \frac{L}{v_d}$$

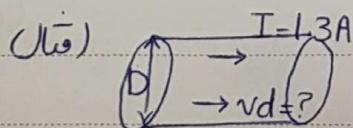
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{q}{t} = nAe \cdot v_d \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A} = nev_d$$

$$q = n \underbrace{(AL)}_{\text{مساحة}} e$$

$$\underline{\underline{v_d \propto E}} \rightarrow \boxed{\underline{\underline{v_d = \mu E}}} \rightarrow J = \underbrace{nem}_{\sigma} E \rightarrow \boxed{J = \sigma E} \rightarrow \vec{E} \perp \vec{J}$$

قيمة: v_d \rightarrow $n = \frac{\text{كتلة المolar}}{\text{كتلة}}$

$$\frac{N_A}{N} \cdot \frac{M}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{N_A}{N}}{\frac{m}{M}} = \frac{M}{m} \Rightarrow n = \frac{P N_A}{M}$$



$$J = nev_d \rightarrow v_d = 14 \text{ cm/mm} \rightarrow \text{كتلة المolar}$$

كتلة، $D = 1.8 \text{ mm}$

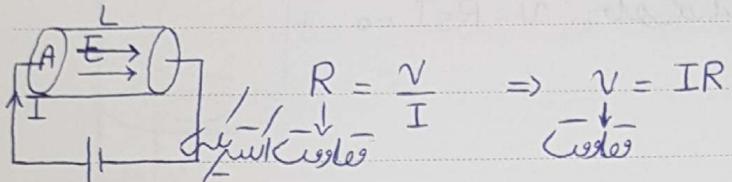
$$v_d = ?$$

$$J = \frac{I}{A} = \frac{1.3 A}{\pi \times (0.9)^2 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ (A/m}^2)$$

$$J = \frac{P N_A}{M} \rightarrow P, M \rightarrow \text{kg/m}^3, \text{kg/mol}, \text{Na}/\text{mol}$$

مختصر ملخص

$$\text{معادلة } R = \frac{V}{I} \rightarrow \text{معادلة المقاومة} \rightarrow \text{معادلة المقاومة المترافق}$$



$$R_o \neq R \rightarrow \text{معادلة المقاومة المترافق غير متساوية}$$

$$\text{نظراً لـ } E \rightarrow V = -\int \vec{E} d\vec{l} \Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} \rightarrow I = \iint \vec{J} ds$$

$$* V \rightarrow E \rightarrow J \rightarrow I \Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$* I \rightarrow J \rightarrow E \rightarrow V$$

از المعادلة السابقة :

$$V = -\int \vec{E} d\vec{l} = E L \rightarrow E = \frac{V}{L}$$

$$J = \sigma E = \sigma \left(\frac{V}{L} \right) = \frac{I}{A} \Rightarrow I = A \frac{V}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{I} = \frac{L}{A \sigma}$$

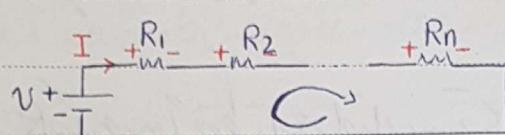
$$\rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{L}{A \sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \times \frac{L}{A} = \frac{\rho L}{A} \rightarrow \text{معادلة المقاومة}$$

حيث $\sigma \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \rho \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow R \rightarrow 0$

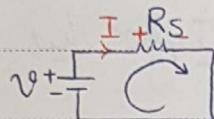
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مکانیک

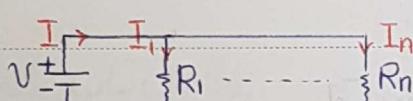


$$\text{لوریا: } V - R_1 I - R_2 I - \dots - R_n I = 0$$



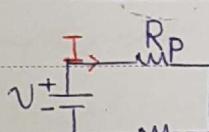
$$\text{لوریا: } V - R_s I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_s = \sum_{i=1}^n R_i$$



$$I - I_1 - I_2 - \dots - I_n = 0$$

$$\rightarrow V = I_1 R_1 + I_2 R_2 + \dots + I_n R_n$$

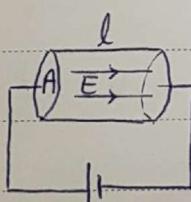


$$\rightarrow I = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{V}{R_n}$$

$$V - R_p I = 0 \rightarrow \frac{I}{V} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

$$\frac{I}{V} = R_p$$

$$\Rightarrow R_p = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{R_i}$$



$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

→ نسبتی

$$V \rightarrow E = \frac{V}{l} \rightarrow J = \sigma E = \frac{\sigma V}{l} \rightarrow I = \frac{\sigma V}{l} A$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho} \rightarrow \Delta V = - \int E dl$$

$$I = \iint J \cdot dA$$

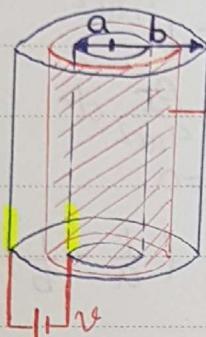
$$\text{نسبتی} \rightarrow V = E \cdot l$$

$$\Rightarrow I = JA$$

$$\rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{l}{A} = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

تاریخ از تاریخ پیش از زمین

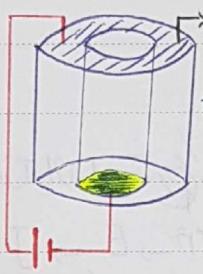
تاریخ از تاریخ پیش از زمین



کل جریان

→ اینجا که نماینده جریان است که از سطح خارج شود *
او را در نظر نمایم (چون دفعه ای که از سطح خارج شود) (که از سطح خارج شود)

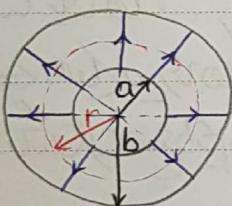
* لایه هایی که از اینجا عبور می کنند
آن پس از اینجا
(اینها از اینجا عبور نمی کنند)



$$R = \frac{Pl}{A} = \frac{Pt}{\pi(b^2 - a^2)}$$

صیار از اینجا

نماینده جریان



$$\text{کل جریان} I \Rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A} = \frac{I}{2\pi r t}$$

$$E = P J = \rho \frac{I}{2\pi r t}$$

$$\Delta V = V_+ - V_- = - \int E \cdot dl = \int_{r=a}^{r=b} \frac{\rho I}{2\pi r t} dr$$

$$J = \sigma E \rightarrow E = JP$$

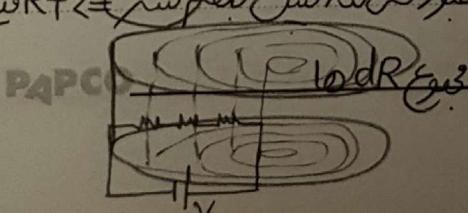
$$\rightarrow V = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi t} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \rightarrow R = \frac{\rho}{2\pi t} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A} \rightarrow dR = \frac{\rho dr}{2\pi r t}$$

کل جریان

نماینده جریان

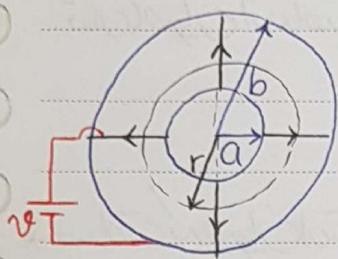
$$\Rightarrow R_T = \int_a^b \frac{\rho dr}{2\pi r t} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi t} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$



کل جریان

نماینده جریان

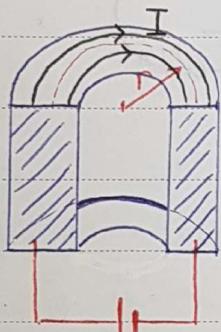
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$$I \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{A} = \frac{I}{4\pi r^2} \rightarrow E = PJ = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$V = V_+ - V_- = - \int E \cdot dr \Rightarrow V = \int_{r=a}^{r=b} \frac{\rho I}{4\pi r^2} dr$$

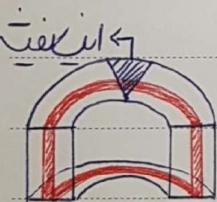
$$\rightarrow V = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \Rightarrow R = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$



نحوی از پیشنهاد شده است

$$(1) \rightarrow E \rightarrow J \rightarrow I \Rightarrow R = \frac{V}{I}$$

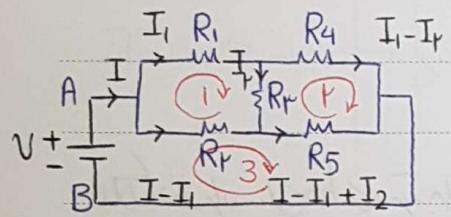
(2) جذب میگردد



$$dG = \frac{dA}{\rho l} \quad \leftarrow \frac{1}{R} = G \quad \downarrow$$

لطفاً جذب میگردد

$$\Rightarrow G = \int dG$$



فیل

$V, I, I_1, I_2 \rightarrow$ ۳. لای علی چند جمله ای که داریم \rightarrow $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

لای علی چند جمله ای که داریم \rightarrow $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4$

$$1 \text{ لای} \rightarrow -R_1 I_1 - R_3 I_2 + R_2 (I - I_1) = 0$$

$$2 \text{ لای} \rightarrow R_3 I_2 - R_4 (I - I_2) + R_5 (I - I_1 + I_2) = 0$$

$$3 \text{ لای} \rightarrow -R_2 (I - I_1) - R_5 (I - I_1 + I_2) = 0$$

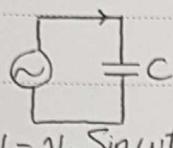
$$v \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \text{ باکلیو طن} \rightarrow du = v dq \rightarrow P = \frac{du}{dt} = v \frac{dq}{dt} = v I(t)$$

$$(U = \underline{V} \underline{I})$$

$$U = \int_0^t v(t) I(t) dt = \int P(t) dt$$

$$(V = RI) \rightarrow P = VI - RI^2 = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{V} \rightarrow C \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right) - \frac{dq}{dt} = I$$



جیسے وہ گزینہ کیا جائے تھا کہ قدرتی جریان میں ایک پولاریٹر کی وجہ سے

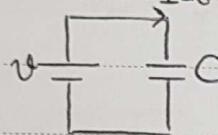
$$i = C \frac{dV}{dt} = CV \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$U = \int v \cdot i dt = \int_0^T V_0 \sin \omega t \cdot CV \omega \cos \omega t dt = 0$$

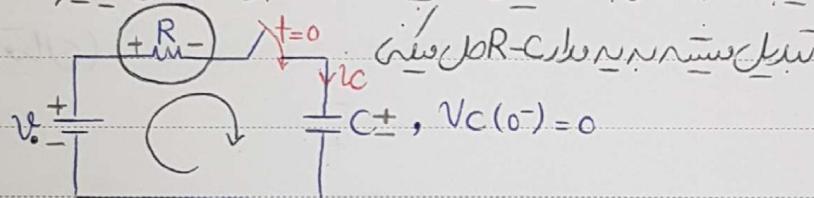
$$I = 0$$



$$V = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \rightarrow I = 0 \rightarrow P = 0$$

(جیسا کہ پورے طور پر اسی کی وجہ سے)

2. ~~لیکن اب اسکے بعد اس کی قدرتی کیا ہے اس کے لئے R اور C کی وجہ سے~~



$$V_0 - R \frac{di}{dt} - V_C = 0 \rightarrow V_0 - RC \frac{dV}{dt} - V_C = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V_C}{RC} = \frac{V_0}{RC}$$

$$i_C = C \left(\frac{dV}{dt} \right)$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow E = L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{V_0}{RC} = \bar{C}t \rightarrow V_C(t) = A + B e^{-t/RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C(0^+) = V_C(0^-) \Rightarrow A + B e^{-t/RC} = 0 \rightarrow A + B = 0$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$:

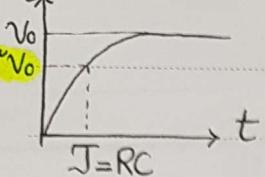
$$i_C = 0, V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = V_0 \Rightarrow A = V_0 \Rightarrow B = -A = -V_0$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C(t) = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-t/RC} \right), t > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{V_C}{RC} &= \frac{V_0}{RC} \\ t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{dV_C}{dt} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{V_C(t \rightarrow \infty)}{RC} = \frac{V_0}{RC} \Rightarrow V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = V_0$$

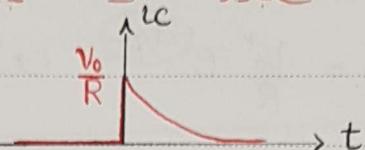
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 $v(t)$ 

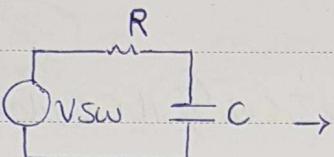
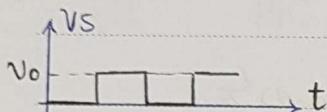
(negative transient voltage is towards the initial value)

⇒



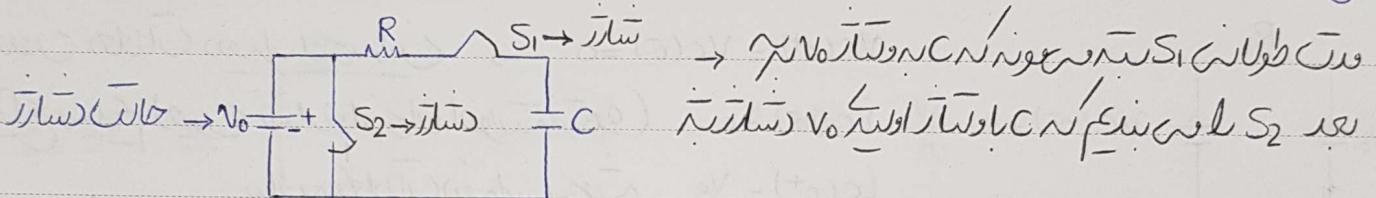
$$v_C(t) = V_0 \cdot (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \Rightarrow i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{R} \cdot e^{-t/\tau} \rightarrow \begin{cases} i_C(0^-) = 0 \\ i_C(0^+) = \frac{V_0}{R} \end{cases}$$

$t > 0, \tau = \frac{RC}{T}$



current through C is zero

JEE



$$\begin{aligned} &+V_C + R i_C = 0 \\ &-R i_C - V_C = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow R C \frac{dV_C}{dt} + V_C = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{V_C}{RC} = 0} \\ &i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

initial value is zero and final value is

$$V_C(t) = A' + B' e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$V_C(0^-) = V_C(0^+) = V_0 \rightarrow A' + B' = V_0 \rightarrow B' = V_0$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \rightarrow A' = 0$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V_C = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dV_C}{dt} = 0$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty)/RC = 0 \rightarrow V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{-V_0}{R} e^{t/\tau}$$

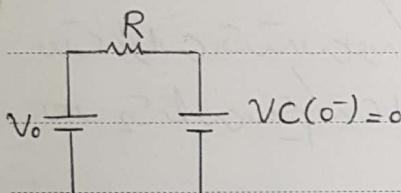
PAQPCO (initial value)

$$P = \frac{du}{dt} = R i^P = R i_{(C)t}^P = \frac{V_0^P}{R} e^{2t/RC}$$

$$\rightarrow U = \int_{t=0}^{\infty} P dt = \frac{V_0^P}{R} \int_{t=0}^{\infty} e^{-2t/RC} dt = \frac{V_0^P}{R} \cdot \frac{RC}{2} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$U_C = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U = U_C \rightarrow$$



بعد عددة ثوانٍ ستمنجز $V_C(t)$ \rightarrow $V_C(0^+) = V_C(0^-) = 0$

$i_C(0^-) = 0$ (عند توصيل المقاوم R يتدفق التيار i فقط)

$i_C(0^+) = \frac{V_0}{R}$ (عند قطع المقاوم R يتدفق التيار i_C فقط)

$$P = V_0 i_C(t)$$

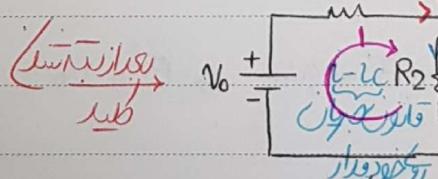
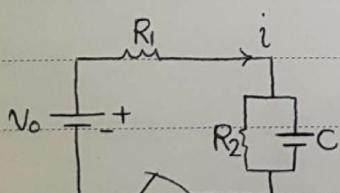
خارج المقاوم R يتدفق التيار i فقط \leftarrow خارج المقاوم R يتدفق التيار i فقط

عند $t=0$ يتدفق التيار i فقط \leftarrow طبقاً لـ Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL)

عند $t=\infty$ يتساوى التيار i مع التيار i_C \rightarrow $i_C(t=\infty) = i(t=\infty)$

عند $t=\infty$ يتساوى الجهد V_C مع الجهد V_0

عند $t=\infty$ يتساوى الجهد V_C مع الجهد V_0



عند $t=0$ $V_C = 0$

$$1 \text{ Neb}: V_0 - R_1 i - R_2 (i - i_C) = 0 \rightarrow i = \frac{V_0 + R_2 i_C}{R_1 + R_2} *$$

$$2 \text{ Neb}: R_2 (i - i_C) - V_C = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{R_2 (i - i_C)} = V_C$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$$

$$R_2 \left(\frac{V_0 + R_2 i_C}{R_1 + R_2} - i_C \right) = V_C$$

$$\rightarrow R_2 \left(\frac{V_0 - R_1 i_C}{R_1 + R_2} \right) = V_C$$

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$$\frac{R_1 R_2 i_C}{R_1 + R_2} + V_C = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow \text{put } C \frac{dV_C}{dt} \text{ on RHS}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{R_1 C} - \frac{V_C}{R_1 R_2 C / (R_1 + R_2)} \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \text{purely exponential}}$$

$$V_C(t) = A + B e^{-t/T} \quad t > 0$$

$$(i) \quad t = 0^+ \rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \text{initial value} \quad i_C(0^+) = \frac{V_0}{R_1}$$

$$i_C = \frac{V_0}{R_1} \rightarrow \text{initial value}$$

$$t = \infty \rightarrow V_C = \frac{V_0}{R_1 + R_2} \quad i_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{V_0}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_C(0^+) = V_C(0^-) = 0 \rightarrow A + B = 0 \rightarrow A = -B$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = A \rightarrow B = \frac{-V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C(t) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (1 - e^{-t/T}), \quad t > 0$$

$$T = \frac{R_1 R_2 C}{R_1 + R_2}$$

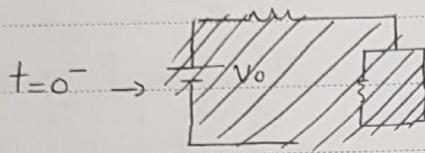
$$g) \quad i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{R_1} (e^{-t(R_1+R_2)/R_1 R_2 C}) \quad t > 0$$

$$i_C(t) = \frac{V_0}{R_1} = \frac{V_0}{R_1} e^{-t(R_1+R_2)/R_1 R_2 C} \xrightarrow{\text{ln} \frac{V_0}{i_C}} \ln \frac{R_1 R_2 C}{(R_1 + R_2)} = t$$

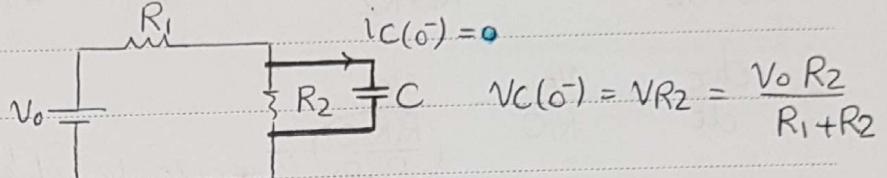
P4PCO

Subject _____
Date _____

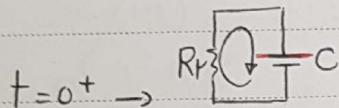
At $t=0^-$



At $t=0^+$ the voltage across the capacitor is



$$V_C(0^-) = V_C(0^+) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



$$-Ri - V_C = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dV_C}{dt} + \frac{V_C}{RC} = 0$$

$$V_C(t) = A' + B'e^{-t/\tau'}$$

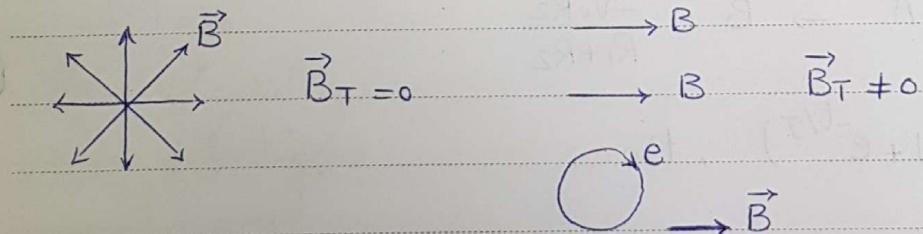
$$V_C(0^+) = A' + B' = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_C(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \rightarrow A' = 0, B' = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \Rightarrow V_C(t) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} e^{-t/\tau'}, t > 0$$

arbitrary

initial condition

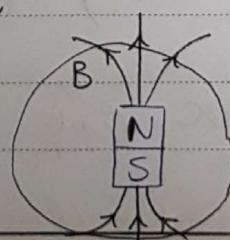
2- $B_T = 0$ \rightarrow $B_T \neq 0$ \rightarrow e \rightarrow B



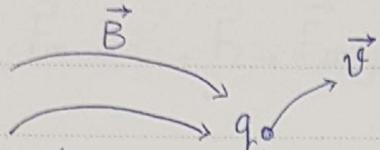
$$\oint E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow 10 \text{ mV}$$

$$\oint B \cdot ds = 0$$

Electric dipole moment
Electric dipole moment
Electric dipole moment



Electric dipole moment



$$\text{If } q = 0 \rightarrow F_m = 0$$

$\vec{F}_m \perp \vec{v}, \vec{B}$

$$\vec{F}_m(-q) = -\vec{F}_m(q) \quad (\text{لأن } \vec{v} \leftarrow +q, \text{ مما يعني أن } \vec{F}_m \text{ يتجه في اتجاه } \vec{v})$$

$\vec{v} \parallel \vec{B} \rightarrow \vec{F}_m = 0$

$$|F_m| = qVB \sin \alpha$$

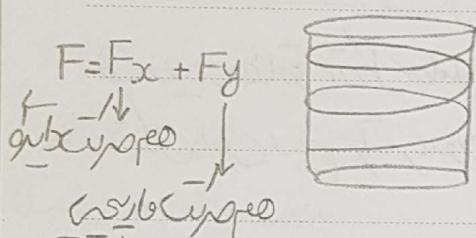
$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$T = 10^4 \text{ G}$$

$o = w_{F_m} \Leftarrow \vec{F} \perp \vec{v}$ (عند تلاقي الميل)

\downarrow (عند تلاقي الميل)

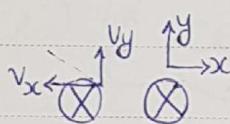
$$* dw = \vec{F}_m \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{F}_m \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \cdot dt = \vec{F}_m \cdot \vec{v} \cdot dt = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F}_m \perp \vec{v}$$



$$F = F_x + F_y$$

جذب المقطور

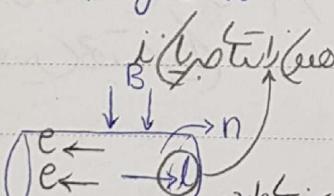
斥斥 المقطور



$$q > 0$$

$$|\vec{v}| = v_0$$

$$v_x^P + v_y^P = v_0^P$$

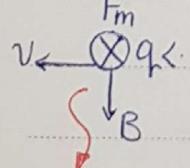


$$F_m = qVB \rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{B}$$

$$F = Blisina$$

$$N = n(Al)$$

زوج المقطور



$$F_m = N F_m' = n(Al) qVB = JAlB = Bli$$

$$J = nqv$$

$$J = \frac{i}{A} \sum_{\text{فول}} (A_{\text{فول}}) - nqv, \rightarrow i = nAqv$$

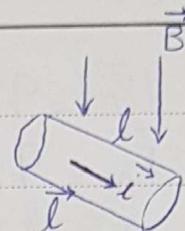
$$P \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \rightarrow \otimes q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$i = JA$$

$$J = \frac{i}{A}$$

$$(A_{\text{فول}}) - nqv$$

$\vec{F}_m = i \vec{l} \times (\vec{B})$



$$\vec{F}_m = i \vec{l} \times (\vec{B})$$

İndüksiyon定律
Amper (law) (Current Law)

(Current Law)

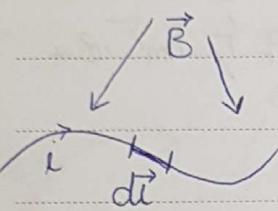
İndüksiyon定律 (Induction Law)

(Current Law)

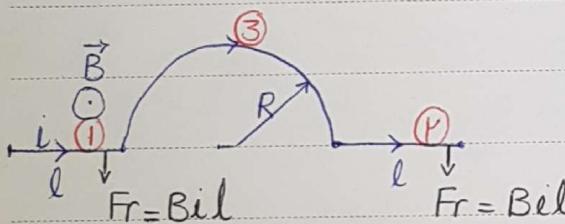
$$d\vec{F}_m = i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_m = \int d\vec{F}_m$$

İndüksiyon定律 (law)

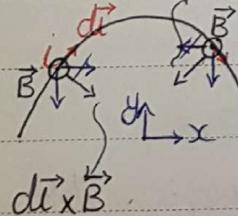


İndüksiyon定律 (Induction Law)
Current Law



$$\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \rightarrow F = i \vec{l} \times \vec{B} \xrightarrow{\text{Fr}} \vec{F} = BiL$$

$$d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$



\Rightarrow İndüksiyon定律 (law)
İndüksiyon定律 (law)

İndüksiyon定律 (Induction Law)
İndüksiyon定律 (Induction Law)

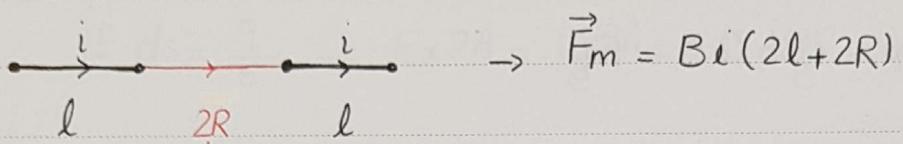
$$d\vec{l}, \vec{B} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$dF_{m3} = idlB$$

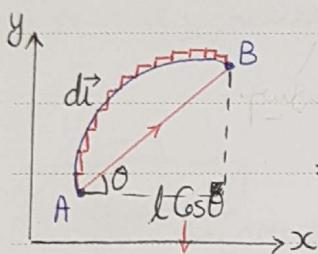
$$dF_{m3y} = dF_{m3} \times \sin\theta = i(Rd\theta)B \sin\theta$$

$$\rightarrow F_{m3y} = \int dF_{m3y} = BiR \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta = 2BiR$$

$$\vec{F}_m = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_{m3y} = Bi(2l + 2R)$$



مکرر کیل پارادیگم کے پورے توبہ نے کیا جائے گا



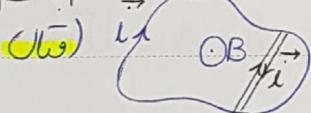
$$\Rightarrow \text{توبہ}(B)$$

$$d\vec{F}_m = dI \times \vec{B}i \Rightarrow \left\{ \int d\vec{F}_mx = \vec{F}_{mx} \right. \\ \left. \int d\vec{F}_{my} = \vec{F}_{my} \right.$$

لئے کیلے چھوڑنے کے لئے *

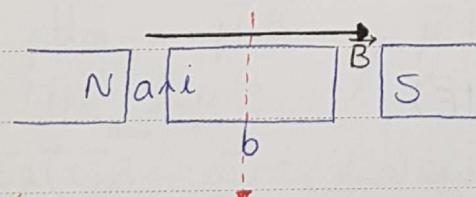
خود کیلے کیلے

(کیلے کیلے کیلے)



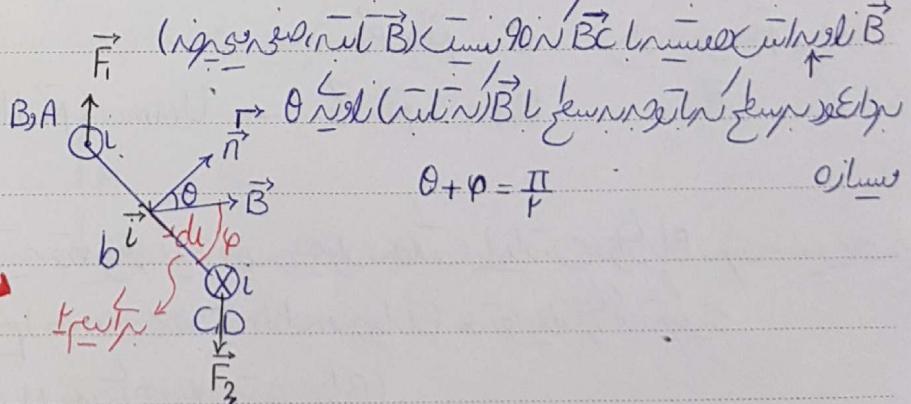
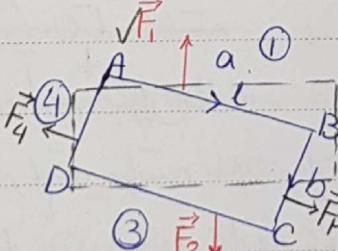
مکرر کیل پارادیگم کے پورے توبہ نے کیا جائے گا

اوسمی توانی



تو (کیلے کیلے کیلے) نے کیا جائے گا

کیلے کیلے کیلے

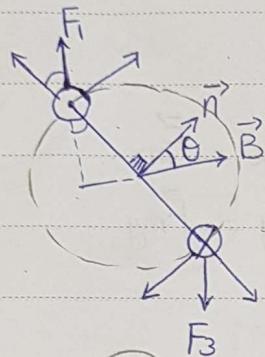


$$1_{\text{مکر}}: \vec{F}_1 = i a B = \vec{F}_3$$

$$* \& \vec{l}, \vec{B} = \vec{n}$$

$$2_{\text{مکر}}: \vec{F}_2 = i B b \sin \theta = i B b \cos \theta = F_4$$

$$\vec{M} \cdot \vec{F} = 0$$



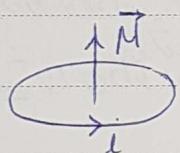
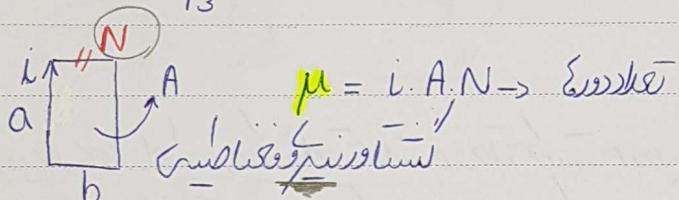
از پیشنهاد شده

$$J = \vec{F} \times \vec{r}$$

$$J = 2F_1 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow J = i a B \sin \theta b$$

$$A = ab$$

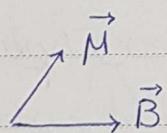
$$\Rightarrow J = \mu B \sin \theta \Rightarrow \vec{J} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$



از پیشنهاد شده: $\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}$

$$\vec{P} + q \quad \vec{J} = \vec{P} \times \vec{E}$$

$$U_E = -\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E} \rightarrow U_{\text{min}} (\vec{P} \parallel \vec{E})$$

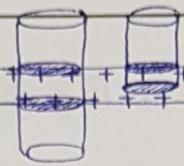
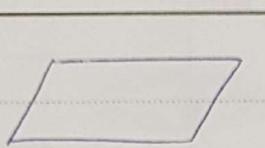


$$J = \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$$

$$U_M = -\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B} \rightarrow U_{\text{min}} (\vec{M} \parallel \vec{B}) \rightarrow$$

از پیشنهاد شده

آنچه باید تذکر کرد این است که میدان مغناطیسی میگیرد و میدان الکتریکی نه
و میدان الکتریکی از عایق عبور میکند (که این اتفاق ممکن نیست) (که این اتفاق ممکن نیست)
(که این اتفاق ممکن نیست) (که این اتفاق ممکن نیست)



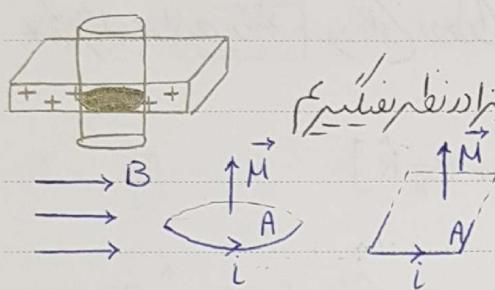
$$E = 0 \rightarrow i_{\text{av}}$$

جهاز كهربائي يحيط بمسار

$$\int E \cdot ds = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E \times 2A = \frac{\sigma \times 2A}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \text{مجال متجهي}$$

نوعان المجال

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Leftarrow \text{مجال متجهي مستقيم}$$



$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \Leftarrow \text{مجال متجهي دائري}$$

لـ $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ \Leftarrow المجال المتجهي الدائري

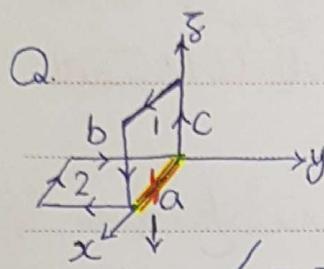
$$|\vec{\mu}| = NiA \rightarrow \text{ساتورنس} \rightarrow \text{عادي}$$

$$\vec{T} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{التيار المتجهي}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_m = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} \\ U_{m_{\text{max}}} = -\mu B \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{\mu} \parallel \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{T} = 0$$

مجال $\vec{\mu}$ \leftarrow $\vec{i} + \vec{\mu}$ (جهاز كهربائي) \rightarrow \vec{i} (جهاز كهربائي) \rightarrow $\vec{\mu}$ (جهاز كهربائي) *

$$i = i_0 \sin \omega t \rightarrow \begin{cases} i > 0 \rightarrow \uparrow \mu \\ i < 0 \rightarrow \downarrow \mu \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\mu}_1 = i(ac) \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{\mu}_2 = -i(ba) \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\mu} = \vec{\mu}_1 + \vec{\mu}_2 = i(ac\hat{j} - ba\hat{k})$$

فیلیپس

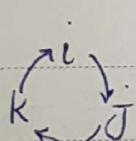
حاجات قاب (عزم)

~~مکانیزم مولکولی $\vec{\mu}$ و مکانیزم اخراج $\vec{\mu}$ در میدان مغناطیسی~~

(کلیه)

* $M \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{زیرا نیز}$

$$\vec{T} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} = [i(ac\hat{j} - ba\hat{k})] \times [B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}]$$



$$\Rightarrow \vec{T} = I [-ac\hat{k} B_x + acB_z \hat{i} - baB_x \hat{j} + baBy \hat{i}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{T} = I [(acB_z + baBy) \hat{i} - baB_x \hat{j} - acB_x \hat{k}]$$

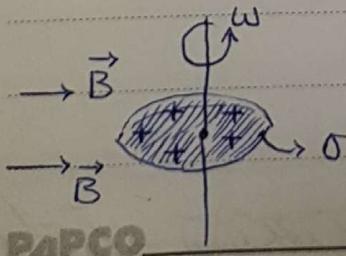
رسانی میکنیم که \vec{T} میکند

$$\text{اوچهاری} U_m = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = I(ac\hat{j} - ba\hat{k}) \cdot (B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z})$$

گردش

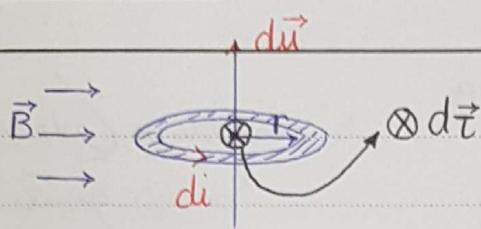
$$= -I [acBy - baBz]$$

لطفاً ملاحظه کنید که U_m را با I و B برابر نمایند. این میتواند مقداری از B باشد که میتواند T را تغییر دهد.



$$\vec{T} = ?$$

میتوانیم T را محاسبه کنیم.



لورنسیت فیزیک

$$d\vec{\mu} = di \times \pi r^2$$

(کوئنٹیٹیویٹیو)

$$di = \frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{\sigma ds}{T} = \sigma (2\pi r dr)$$

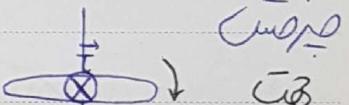
$$d\vec{\tau} = d\vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{اے} \quad d\tau = B \pi r^2 di = 2B\sigma \pi^2 dr / T \cdot r^3$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow d\tau = 2B\sigma \pi^2 r^3 \cdot \frac{\omega}{2\pi} dr \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau = \int^R \omega B \sigma \pi r^3 dr = B \sigma \pi \omega \frac{R^4}{4} \quad \otimes$$

لورنسیت فیزیک
لورنسیت فیزیک

لورنسیت فیزیک



لورنسیت فیزیک

لورنسیت فیزیک

لورنسیت فیزیک

لورنسیت فیزیک

لورنسیت فیزیک

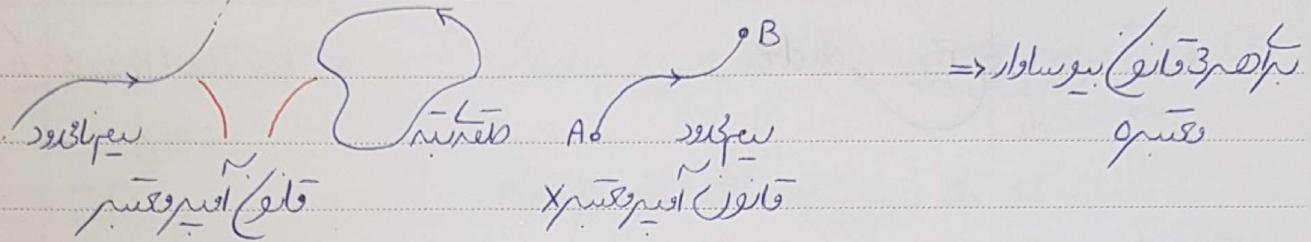
لورنسیت فیزیک

↓

لورنسیت فیزیک
(لورنسیت فیزیک)

لورنسیت فیزیک

↓



بیسوار قاعده بیسوار
فریز

یوکیز ۱۸۲ / دستیل ۱۷۶۱

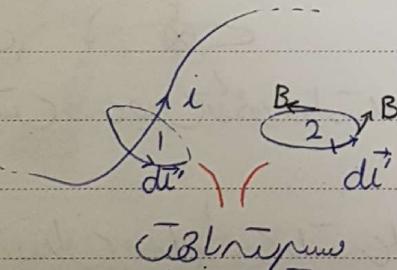
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i$$

فیلر بیسوار: $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i d\vec{l}}{4\pi r^3}$

پلیننیتسه لدین ۱۷۶۱

دیگر کلیات را در آنها می‌دانند که از اینها برای ایجاد میدان استفاده شود.

D) قاعده (ثیوس، نیپون، مانیون) پیش از اینها می‌دانند که اینها را در اینجا استفاده کنند.



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i$$

مکانیزم این میدان

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}' = 0$$

کیمیا و فیزیک میان میدان های ایجاد شده*

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i$$

(+) (-)

N) پیش از اینها میدانی که بیان می‌کنند که این میدان را می‌توان با این قدرتی ایجاد کرد.

یوکیز ۱۸۲ < di

یوکیز ۱۸۲ < di

Date

$i + i\bar{c} \bar{m} \bar{c} s$ Prinzip der komplexen Gradien \vec{B}

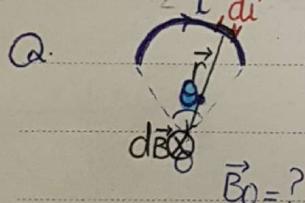
$$\vec{B} \text{ in } \vec{B} \approx d\vec{B} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi r^3} \right) dI \times \vec{r}$$

$dI = 2\pi r$ میانگین تراکم میانگین میانگین

$\langle \vec{B}, d\vec{I} \rangle = 0 \Leftarrow$ میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{I} = \oint \vec{B} dI = B \oint dI = B(2\pi r) = \mu I \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$$

نکرهنگ $\frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} = B$ میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین میانگین



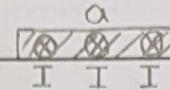
$$d\vec{B} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi r^3} \right) dI \times \vec{r} \rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^3} dI R \rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} dI \frac{R}{R d\theta}$$

$$\langle d\vec{I}, \vec{r} \rangle = \pi/2 \rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R} \times d\theta$$

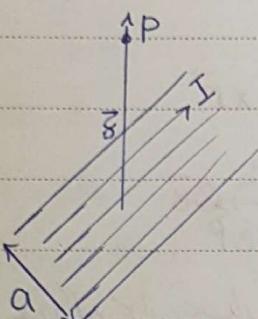
$$\rightarrow \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R} \int d\theta \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i \theta}{4\pi R} \otimes$$

نکرهنگ $\theta = 2\pi \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2R}$

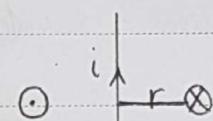
PAPCO



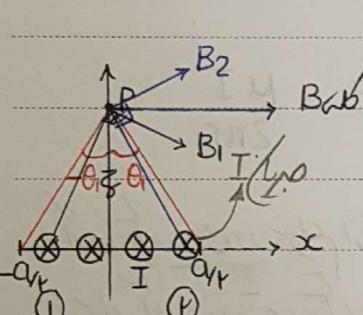
میں اسی طریقے سے بنا دیا تھا (بے شکر) اسی طریقے سے بنا دیا تھا (بے شکر) Calculation Result



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dI$$

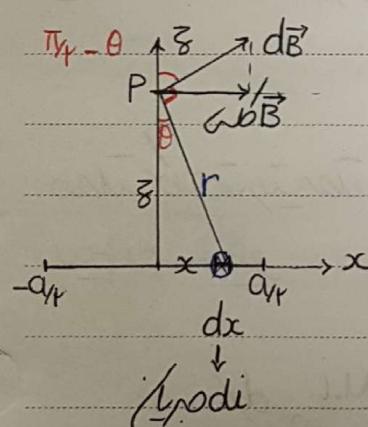
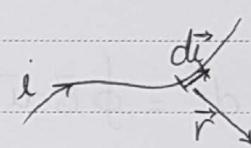


میں اسی طریقے سے بنا دیا تھا (بے شکر)



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} dI \times \vec{r}$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{a}{z} \rightarrow \theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{z} \right)$$



$$d\vec{B}_x = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dI \cos \theta$$

$$\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

$$B_x = \int d\vec{B}_x = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{dx \cos \theta}{r} \right), \quad r = \sqrt{z^2 + x^2}$$

a I
dx di

$$\Rightarrow di = \frac{Idx}{a}, \quad dI$$

$$\rightarrow B_x = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \int_{-\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{z d\theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\rightarrow B_x = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \times 2\theta_1$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{x}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{dx}{z}$$

$$\rightarrow B_x = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a} \times \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{z} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow dx = \frac{z d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$a \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow B_x \rightarrow 0$$

PAPCO

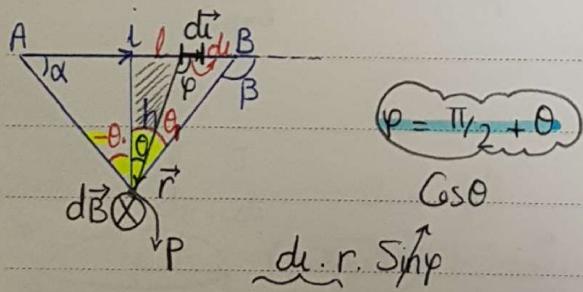
(نیپیدیکل یا کوئی تاریخی تجزیہ کرنے کا کام پاکیزہ)

میکرون فیزیک از اینجا بگذرد. پس از اینجا بگذرد. اینجا که باید AB را داشت.

او را باز بخواهد. و اینجا داریم $d\vec{E}$.

از ۱- $d\vec{r}$ باشد.

و همچنان ۲/



$$\rho = \pi / 2 + \theta$$

$\cos \theta$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i d\vec{r}}{4\pi r^3} \Rightarrow d_B = \frac{\mu_0 i dI}{4\pi r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$B = \int d_B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \left(\int \frac{\cos \theta dI}{r^2} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi h} \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{l}{h} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{dl}{h}$$

پاپکو $r \cos \theta - h$

$$(C_{\alpha} \sin \theta - C_{\beta} \sin \theta)$$

$$\sin \theta \Big|_{-\theta}^{\theta}$$

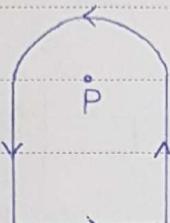
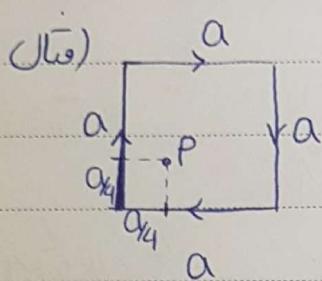
$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi h} (C_{\alpha} \sin \theta - C_{\beta} \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{\beta} = \sin \theta$$

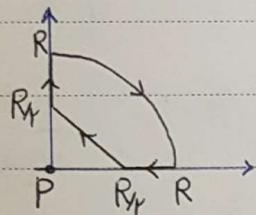
Subject _____

Date _____

* $\alpha = 0, \beta = \pi \rightarrow B = \frac{M \cdot I}{4\pi h} (\cos\alpha - \cos\beta) = \frac{M \cdot I}{2\pi h}$

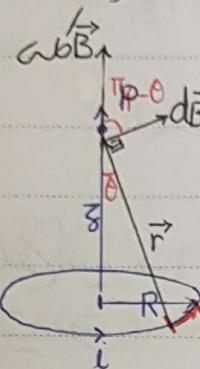


مکانیزم این میدان را در این دو حالت بررسی کنید



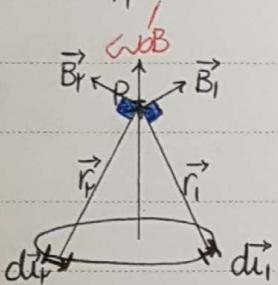
آنچه در این میدان را در این دو حالت بررسی کنید

پیویسیز سیم کاری پلیس (میانه) را در مکانات قرار دهید.



$$\langle d\vec{I}, \vec{r} \rangle = \pi r$$

توصیه:



$$dB_z = dB \times \cos(\pi/2 - \theta) = dB \times \sin \theta$$

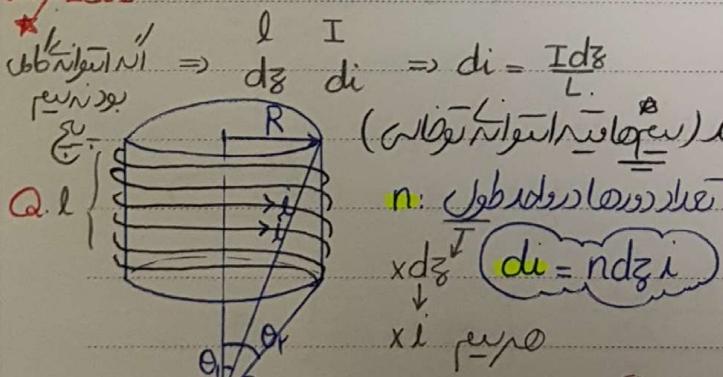
$$\sin \theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$$

$$d\vec{B}_z = \frac{\mu_0 I dI \cdot r \cdot \sin \theta}{4\pi (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \rightarrow \int d\vec{B}_z = \frac{\mu_0 I R}{4\pi (z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \int \frac{dz}{2\pi R}$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dI \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}_z = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}$$

دیگر کار



$$dB_z = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z} \Rightarrow dB_z = \frac{\mu_0 n i R^2 dz}{2(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}$$

الی:

P4PCO

$$N = n(A) L$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{z}{R} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \times d\theta = \frac{dz}{R}$$

$$z^2 = R^2 \cot^2 \theta \rightarrow z^2 + R^2 = R^2 / \sin^2 \theta$$

Subject _____
Date _____

$$\Rightarrow dB_z = \frac{\mu n R^2 i}{2} \int_{R^2 / \sin^3 \theta} R d\theta / \sin^2 \theta \rightarrow dB_z = \frac{\mu n i}{2} (\cos \theta \Big|_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2}) \Rightarrow$$

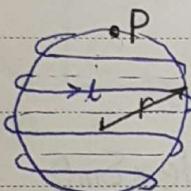
$$\int dB_z = \frac{\mu n i}{2} (\cos \theta_2 + \cos \theta_1) \rightarrow B_z = \frac{\mu n i}{2} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

* माला की तरफ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = 0 \\ \theta_2 = \pi \end{array} \right.$ $\Rightarrow \int dB_z = \mu n i$
बाहर $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = \pi \\ \theta_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$ $\rightarrow B_z = \mu n i$

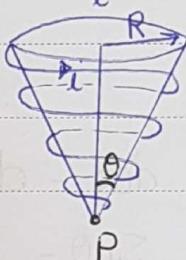


→ माला की तरफ
उत्तरी ओर

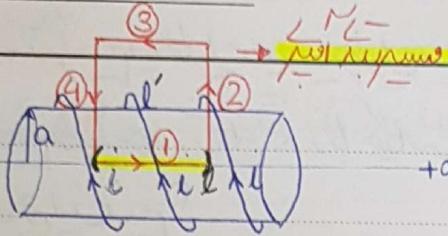
$$n = \frac{N}{l} \rightarrow \text{लम्बाई } \propto$$



nV



(केवल)

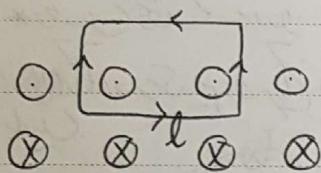


ackl

green leafy vegetables and fruits

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 l \rightarrow \int_1 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_2 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_4 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow Bl = \mu_0 l$$

$$B = \mu \cdot n I$$



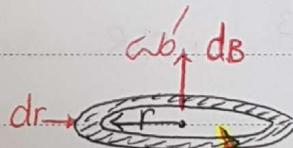
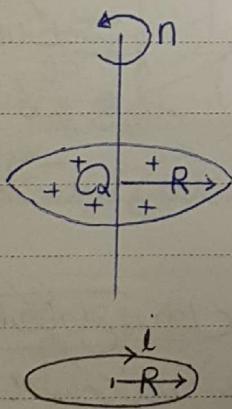
$$B = \sigma(76) \bar{m}$$

۱۰۷۴۲۳۷۸۱۰۰۰

exhibit

(B ← NNS) | B → (B, one (بَعْدَ) (4) ← NFP (لِلْبَعْدِ))

Interest in new types of systems and new technologies is increasing. Q designs for new systems and new technologies are being developed.



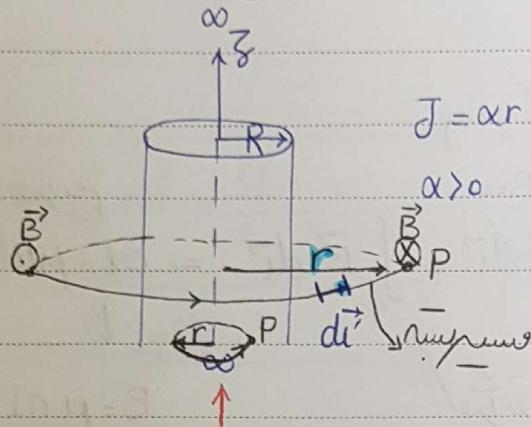
$$di = \frac{dq}{T} = ndq$$

$$\frac{Q}{\pi R^2} ds \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \int dB = \frac{M}{Z} \int \frac{\frac{nQ}{\pi R^P} 2\pi r dr}{r} = \frac{M \cdot nQ}{R^2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{M \cdot nQR}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{M \cdot n Q}{R}$$

Conductor (with linear density $J = \alpha r$) inside a barrel of Radius R driven by motor $\alpha > 0$



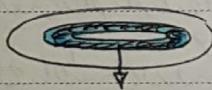
$$dI = J \cdot ds \Rightarrow I = \iint J \cdot ds$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu \cdot I$$

$$\oint B \cdot dl' = B \int dl' = B \times 2\pi r$$

$$\Rightarrow B \times 2\pi r = \mu \cdot \iint J \cdot ds$$

$$\rightarrow B \times 2\pi r = \mu \cdot \alpha \iint r^2 \pi dr$$



$$ds = 2\pi r dr$$

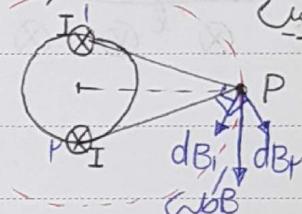
$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu \cdot \alpha R^3}{3r} \quad : r > R$$

negligible

negligible

negligible

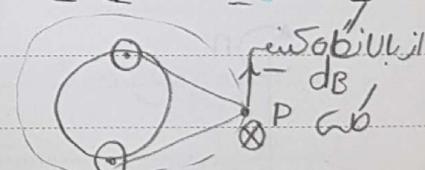
(negligible)



(negligible)

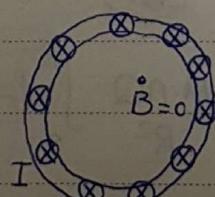
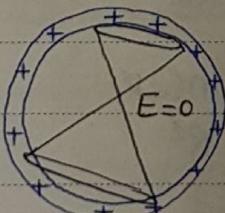
B (negligible)

(negligible)



(negligible) \leftrightarrow (negligible)

negligible



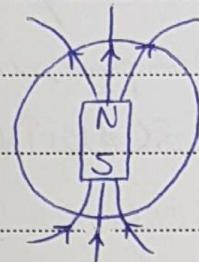
$$0 < r < R \rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu i \Rightarrow B \times 2\pi r = \int_0^R \mu \times 2\pi r^2 dr \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 \pi r^2}{3}$$

Gesetze

(Stilistik)

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{c}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

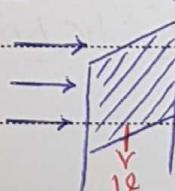
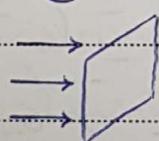
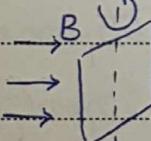


Magnetische Flussdichte/Fluss

$$\varphi_E = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\varphi_{m,B} = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Flussrichtung = Flussrichtung \vec{B} , fließt im zentralen Bereich \vec{B} nach rechts



$\oint B \cdot ds$ = Fluss

$$B = B_0 \sin \omega t$$

S = Fluss

Flussrichtung/Flussrichtung

(in)

aus

(Stilistik)

$$* E_m = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d\varphi_B}{dt} (N)$$

Gesetz der

Flussänderung/Flussänderung

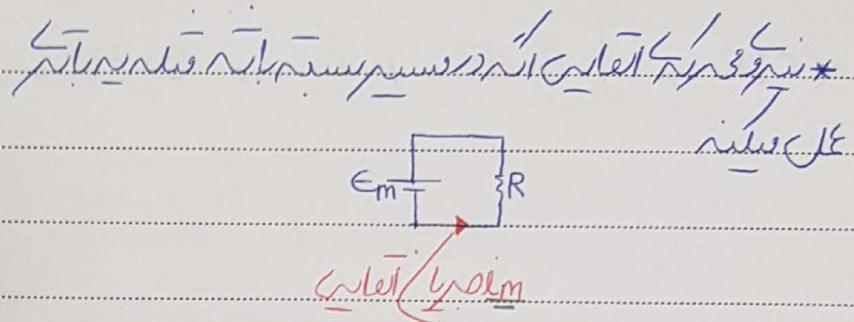
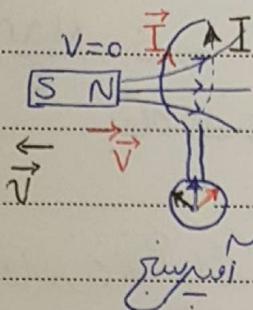
Flussänderung/Flussänderung

(Stilistik)

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

Flussänderung/Flussänderung

$$\text{Data Max } \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu i$$



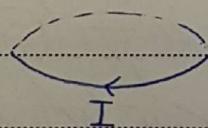
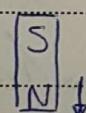
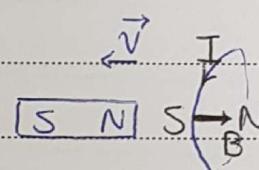
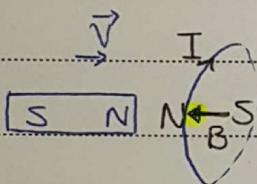
$$I_m = \frac{E}{R}$$

Umkehrung des Motorprinzips

$$I_{Kreis} = (I_{Kreis} B) \downarrow p / (I_{Kreis} B \sin \varphi) \text{ ist Kreisstrom}$$

(B sin φ) ist B sin φ ein Winkel zwischen B und I_m

Kreisstrom $I_{Kreis} = I_{Kreis} B / I_{Kreis} = I_{Kreis} \sin \varphi$ Sankt Georgenstrasse



Wirkungsweise eines Motors $E_m = I_m \cdot R$ ($R = 0$)

(Wirkungsweise eines Motors, der aus einem Stromkreis besteht)

Ampere'sches Gesetz $\frac{-d\varphi}{dt} = E = \vec{\Phi} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \leftarrow$ Flussänderung

Flussänderung

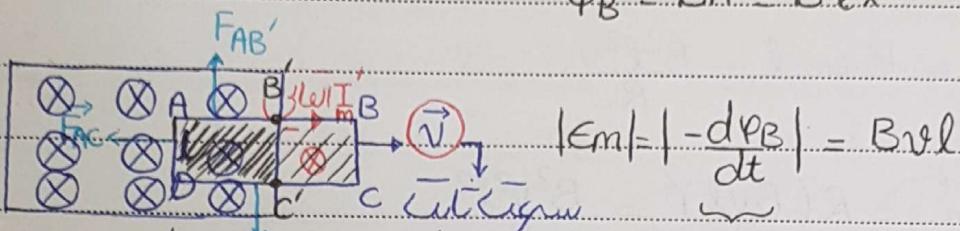
$$\varphi = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Fluss \rightarrow Flussänderung \rightarrow Flussänderung

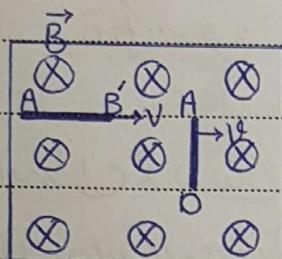
Data Max

$$\Phi_B = BA = Blx$$

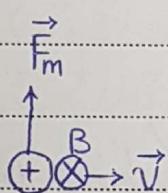
Q



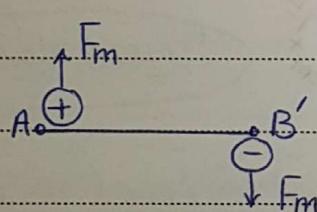
Skizze eines Kreisels (w) \vec{B} $\vec{F}_{DC'}$
(Liegt Kons)



$$\vec{F}_m = q_r \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

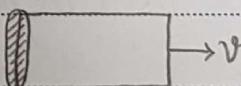


Grundgesetz der Elektrodynamik
Gesetzmässig



$$\Rightarrow |Em| = Blv = |E_{AD}|$$

Induziertes AD und Elektrische Energie



$$|Em| = Blv$$

Wirkungsweise $I_m = \frac{Blv}{R}$

Cutting of Flux $dw = F dx \Rightarrow P = \frac{dw}{dt} = F \frac{dx}{dt} = Fv \Rightarrow P = FABv = \frac{Bl^2v^2}{R}$

in Circular Motion v

Data Max

$$F_{AB'} = F_{CD}$$

$$F = i \vec{I} \times \vec{B} = Bi ml = \frac{B^2 l^2 v}{R}$$

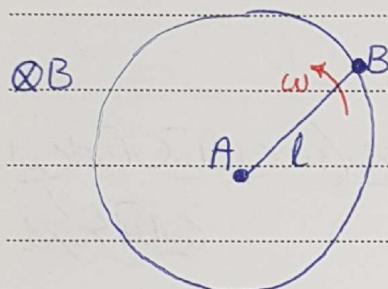
$$P_R = R i m^2 = R \left(\frac{Bvl}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{B^2 v^2 l^2}{R}$$

R

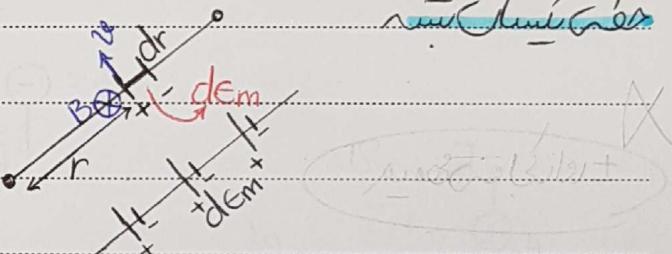
$$\Rightarrow P = P_R \rightarrow \text{Für } \vec{R} \text{ ist es kein Konservativfeld}$$

$$P = R i m^2$$

$$P = dw$$



Ergebnis ist nicht $\int \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$

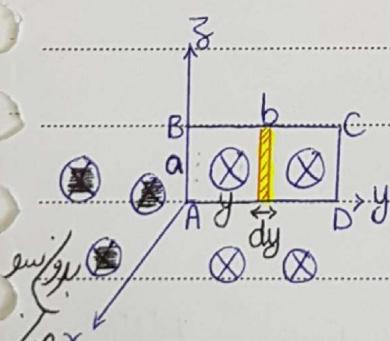


$$d\vec{m} = B \vec{v} dr = B \omega r dr$$

$$V = rw \rightarrow A \int dr \quad (\text{will man nicht } V) \Rightarrow \{ V = rw \quad (V = \vec{w} \times \vec{r}) \}$$

$$E = \int d\vec{m} = B \omega l^2 / 2$$

(will man nicht E)



$$\vec{B} = -\alpha y e^{-t} \vec{i}$$

$$|E_m| = \left| -\frac{d(\vec{\varphi}_B)}{dt} \right| = \frac{\alpha ab^2 e^{-t}}{2} \quad B \otimes C \otimes D \leftarrow B \leftarrow \uparrow y$$

(y < 0)

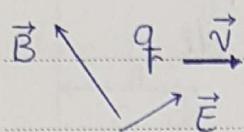
$$d\vec{\varphi}_B = B ds = \alpha y e^{-t} (ady) \rightarrow \vec{\varphi}_B = \alpha a e^{-t} \int_{y=0}^{y=b} y dy = \alpha a \frac{b^2}{2} e^{-t}$$

(nicht)

$$ds = dx dy \rightarrow \int_0^a \int_0^b dx dy (y)$$

Data Max

Ejemplo 19. \vec{E} y \vec{B} constantes \rightarrow B' constante / no constante



$$\text{Caso 1: } \vec{E} = \text{constante}, \vec{B} = \text{constante} \rightarrow \vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Caso 2: } \vec{E} = \text{constante}, \vec{B} = \text{variable} \rightarrow \vec{F}' = q\vec{E}' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{E}' = \vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\ F = F' \end{array} \right\}$$

(eléctromagnetismo)

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

(relatividad especial)

$$\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v} + \vec{v}_0 \Rightarrow \vec{F} \rightarrow \vec{F}'$$

$$Em = \int \vec{E}' \cdot d\vec{l}' = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}' + \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}'$$

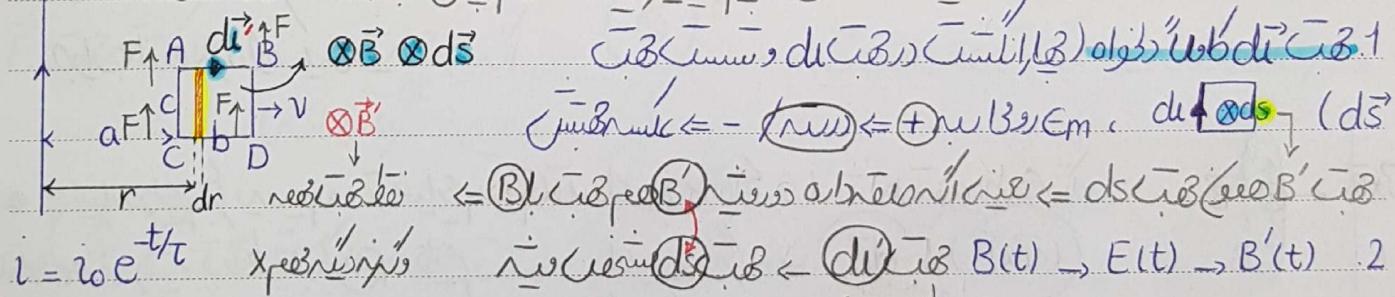
$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}' = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$PB = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$Em = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} + \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}'$$

$$Em = \left| -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} \right|$$

$$ds = cdr$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{2\pi r} \rightarrow \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = -\frac{\mu_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{2\pi r \tau}$$

P4PCO \otimes \vec{B}

Subject _____

Date _____

$$\ln \left(\frac{a+b+vt}{a+vt} \right)$$

a+b+vta+vt

$$E_m = \int \frac{\mu_0 i_0}{2\pi r} e^{-t/\tau} \cdot \frac{cdr}{r} + \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) / d\vec{l} + \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

per unit

per unit

per unit

per unit

Circu. current: $\otimes \otimes \Rightarrow + \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \right) (ds)$

$$+ \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) / d\vec{l} + \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

DC

CA

(VB ds)

$$- \left(\frac{\mu_0 i_0 e^{-t/\tau} v c}{2\pi (a+b+vt)} \right)$$

(+ < Curren F) $\frac{\mu_0 i_0 e^{-t/\tau} v c}{2\pi (a+vt)}$

Curren BD per unit B

(Kirec per unit B)

$$\Rightarrow E_m = \frac{\mu_0 i_0 c e^{-t/\tau}}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{a+b+vt}{a+vt} \right) + \frac{\mu_0 i_0 v c e^{-t/\tau} b}{2\pi (a+b+vt)(a+vt)}$$

نحوه مولیتی نسبت ب توزیعی ب نسبت اندیاب

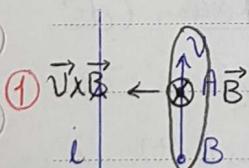
a+b+vt

$$d\varphi_B = B ds = \frac{\mu_0 i_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{2\pi r} cd r \Rightarrow \varphi_B = \int_{a+vt}^{a+b+vt}$$

$$|E_m| = \left| -\frac{d\varphi_B}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{\mu_0 i_0 e^{-t/\tau}}{2\pi} c \ln \left(\frac{a+b+vt}{a+vt} \right) - \frac{\mu_0 i_0 e^{-t/\tau} c}{2\pi} \left(\frac{v}{a+b+vt} - \frac{v}{a+vt} \right) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{v}{a+vt} \right]$$

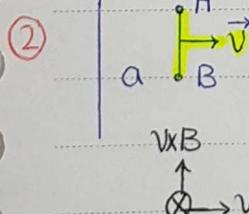
نحوه اندیاب



$$\epsilon(A-B)=0$$

$(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \perp d\vec{l}$

لهم مولیتی نسبت ب توزیعی *



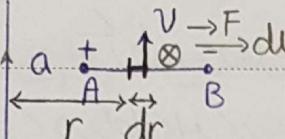
$$\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi (a+vt)}$$

$$E_m = B l v \Rightarrow E_m = \frac{\mu_0 i l v}{2\pi (a+vt)}$$

نحوه اندیاب

قابلیتی ب نسبت اندیاب

PAPCO

④ 

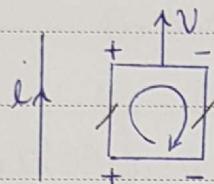
نیز اسٹرینج میٹر کا سامانہ اسی پر مبنایا گیا ہے

$$d\text{em} = Bdr \cdot v \rightarrow \text{اپنے لئے}$$

$$d\text{em} = \frac{\text{Moi} \cdot v \cdot dr}{2\pi r} \Rightarrow E_m = \int d\text{em} = \frac{\text{Moi} \cdot v}{2\pi} \int \frac{dr}{r}$$

نیز اسٹرینج میٹر کا سامانہ اسی پر مبنایا گیا ہے

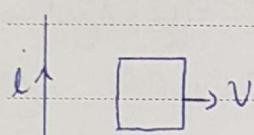
$$\Rightarrow E_m = \frac{\text{Moi} \cdot v}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{a+l}{a}\right)$$



نیز اسٹرینج میٹر کا سامانہ اسی پر مبنایا گیا ہے

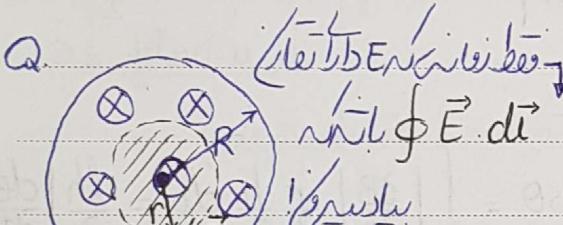
نیز اسٹرینج میٹر کا سامانہ اسی پر مبنایا گیا ہے

$E = 0 \leftarrow \text{رسانی} \rightarrow \text{نہیں} \leftarrow \text{نہیں}$



نیز اسٹرینج میٹر کا سامانہ اسی پر مبنایا گیا ہے

(ULCA) E_m = Bvl

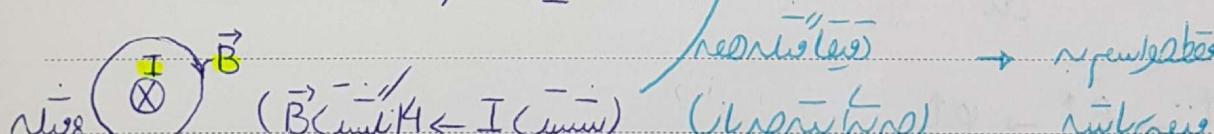
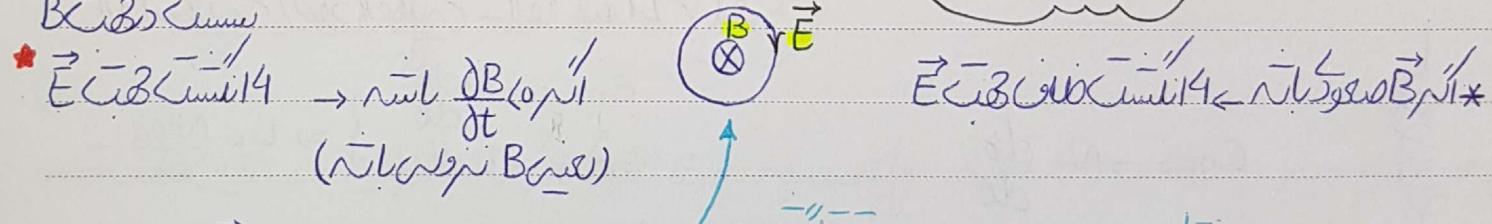


$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$0 < r < R \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint E \vec{dl} = E \oint dl = E (2\pi r)$$

لیکن

$$Ex 2\pi r = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} (\pi r^2) \Rightarrow |\vec{E}|_{in} = \left| \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \right| \frac{r}{2} : 0 < r < R$$



$$r > R : \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E (2\pi r) = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial r} (\pi R^2) \Rightarrow |E| = \left| - \frac{\partial B}{\partial r} \right| \frac{R^2}{2r}$$

نیز مولیکولیتیکس نہیں (نیز) سبائیٹیک (نیز)

: (Magnetfeld - induziertes) Grundgesetz



$$E_m = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E_m = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt} \\ E_m = -L \frac{di}{dt} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow L = \frac{N \Phi_B}{i}$$

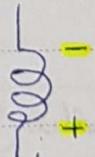
$$i \uparrow \rightarrow B \uparrow \rightarrow \varphi \uparrow$$

$$\varphi \propto i \Rightarrow N \Phi_B = L i \Rightarrow L = \frac{N \Phi_B}{i}$$

Grundgesetz

$$\text{Magnetfeld } E_m = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$E_m = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

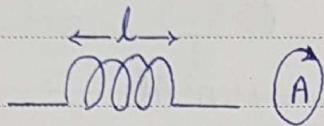


~~PAPCO~~ ~~Umkehrung (Reziprozität) der magnetischen Induktion ist -negativ~~

$\frac{di}{dt}$

* صرارةً $i(0-) = i(0+)$ ولأنه في اللحظة $t=0$ تم توصيل المكثف

الصيغة العامة

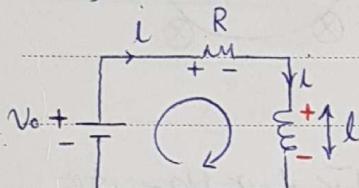


$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

$$\Phi_B = BA = (\mu_0 n i)A$$

$$N = nl$$

جهاز مولد



(+) و (-) لـ $V_o - Ri - Em = 0$

$$\Rightarrow V_o i = Ri + Em$$

نوع المولد

R قابل للتعديل

$$P_i = \frac{dU_i}{dt} = Em i = L \left(\frac{di}{dt} \right) i$$

$$\frac{dU_L}{dt} = L i \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow U_L = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

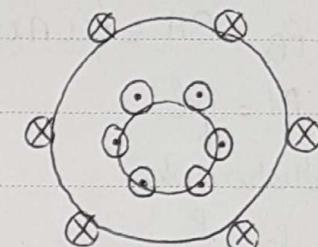
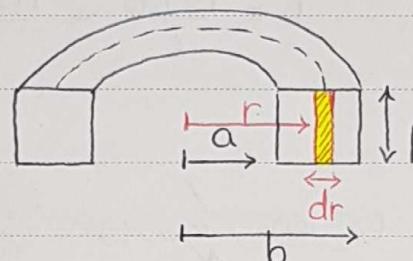
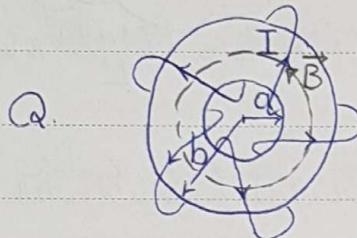
نوع المولد \leftarrow نوع المولد \leftarrow $Em \propto \frac{di}{dt}$ \leftarrow i قابل للتعديل

نوع المولد \leftarrow نوع المولد \leftarrow i قابل للتعديل

$$U_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n^2 A l \left(\frac{B}{\mu_0 n} \right)^2 = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \cdot \frac{Al}{l}$$

$$U_L = \frac{U_L}{V} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \quad \leftarrow \text{احسب المغناطيس} \rightarrow \text{مagnetic field} \quad i \rightarrow \text{loop} \quad \text{area} \quad l$$

$$U_L = \iiint u_L d\vartheta = \iiint \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} d\vartheta = \frac{1}{2} l i^2 \quad \begin{cases} L = \mu_0 n^2 A l \\ B = \mu_0 n i \end{cases}$$



الآن نحسب المغناطيس في المغناطيس $r < a \rightarrow$ المغناطيس في المغناطيس $r > b \rightarrow$
 $r < a, r > b \rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i = 0$ $r > b \rightarrow$ المغناطيس في المغناطيس $r > b$

(لأن $b < 1/\omega$) \Rightarrow المغناطيس في المغناطيس $r > b$ ≈ 0

$$a < r < b \rightarrow B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 (N I) \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}$$

الآن نحسب المغناطيس في المغناطيس $a < r < b$

$$d\varphi_B = B ds = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \cdot h dr \rightarrow \varphi_B = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} h dr = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \ln(b/a)$$

$$L = \frac{N \varphi_B}{I} = \frac{N \cdot N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\iiint \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} d\vartheta = \int_a^b \frac{(\mu_0 N I / 2\pi r)^2}{2\mu_0} 2\pi r dr h = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I^2 h}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$* ds = dh$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$* L \rightarrow ① \frac{N \varphi_B}{I} \quad (\varphi_B = B ds \quad ① \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i \quad ②)$$

$$② U_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \iiint u_L d\vartheta$$

$$\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$

~~470000~~ ~~470000~~

~~80 Meister~~

$$N_1 \quad N_F$$

$N_{12} = 2 L_1 L_2$

$$\text{Vor M}_{21} = N_2 \varphi_{21}$$

$$\rightarrow M_{12} - M_{21} = M \text{ (Meister)} \quad \text{Lösung}$$

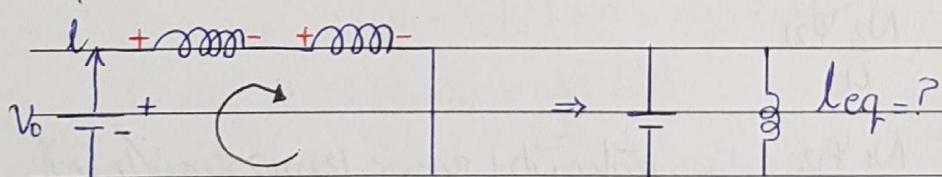
$$M_{12} = N_1 \varphi_{12}$$

i_2

$$\epsilon_2 = -N_2 \frac{d\varphi_{21}}{dt} = -M \frac{du}{dt}, \quad \epsilon_1 = -M \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = -L_1 \frac{du}{dt} + M \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\epsilon_2 = -L_2 \frac{du}{dt} + M \frac{du}{dt}$$



$$i_1 = i_2$$

$$v_0 - L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} - L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{di}{dt} (L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 - L_{eq} \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

$$L_{eq} = \sum_{i=1}^n L_i$$

$$\frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{L_i}$$

ART

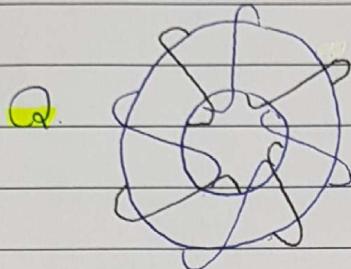
Subject

Date

$$\text{Max}(M) = \sqrt{l_1 l_2}$$

(عند التقاء)

$\Leftarrow \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$



$$l_1 = \frac{\mu \cdot N_1 r h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$l_2 = \frac{\mu \cdot N_2 r h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

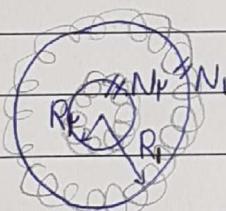
$$M_{12} = \frac{N_1 \varphi_{12}}{i_2} = \frac{\mu \cdot N_1 N_2 h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) - M_{21} \rightarrow M = \sqrt{l_1 l_2}$$

عند التقاء

$$B = \frac{\mu \cdot N_2 I_2}{2\pi r}$$

$$\varphi_{12} = \iiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int \frac{\mu \cdot N_2 I_2 h}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu \cdot N_2 I_2 h}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

\boxed{h}
 \downarrow
 dr



$$M = ?$$

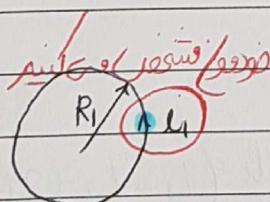
Q.

$$\checkmark M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \varphi_{21}}{i_1}$$

$$R_2 \ll R_1$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{N_1 \varphi_{12}}{i_2} \rightarrow$$

عند التقاء



$$B = \frac{\mu \cdot i_1 (N_1)}{2R_1}$$

$$\varphi_{21} = B_1 (\pi R_1^2) = \frac{\mu \cdot i_1 N_1 (\pi R_1^2)}{2R_1} \Rightarrow M_{21} = \frac{\mu \cdot N_1 N_2 (\pi R_1^2)}{2R_1}$$

عند التقاء

نوع بـ B (عند التقاء)
أمثلة

$$M_{21} = M_{12}$$

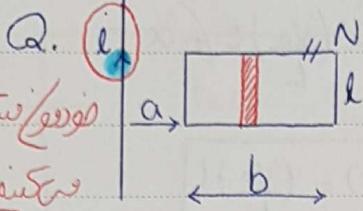
عند التقاء

ART

$$\downarrow \varphi_{21} \quad \downarrow \varphi_{12}$$

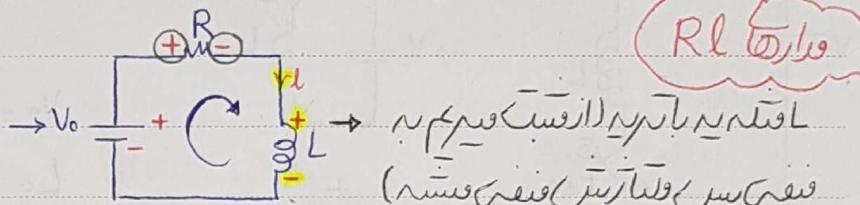
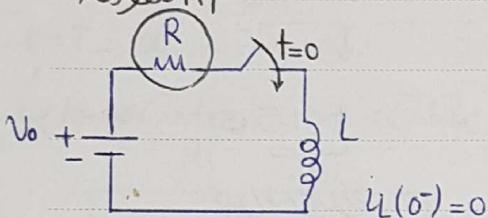
$$\frac{i_2}{2} B_1 \quad \frac{i_1}{2} B_2$$

*4



$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \rightarrow \varphi_{21} = \int_a^{b+a} \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} l dr = \frac{\mu_0 i l}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b+a}{a}\right) \rightarrow$$

$$M = \frac{N_2 \varphi_{21}}{i} = \frac{N_2 N l}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b+a}{a}\right) \rightarrow$$



$$V_0 - Ri - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{L/R} = \frac{V_0}{L}$$

$$i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

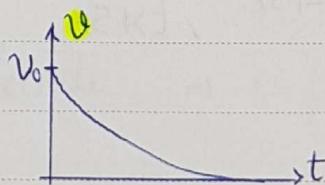
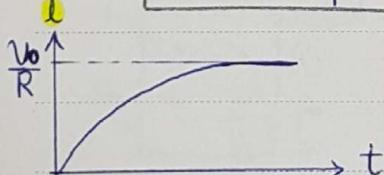
$$i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}, t > 0$$

$$t=0 \rightarrow i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0 \Rightarrow A+B=0 \rightarrow A=-B$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow i(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{V_0}{R} = A$$

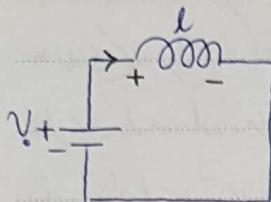
که این را می بینیم

$$\Rightarrow i(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right), t > 0$$



$$V = V_0 e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} = V_0 e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}, t > 0$$

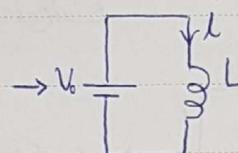
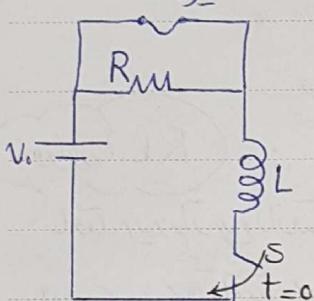
$$(Q3) T=0 \Leftarrow \text{سلسلة متصاعدة} i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$



$$V_o - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_o}{L} \Rightarrow i = \left(\frac{V_o}{L}\right)t + \alpha$$

$$i(0^-) = i(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow i(t) = \left(\frac{V_o}{L}\right)t$$

A3 جزء



$$i = \frac{V_o}{L} t = 2t = i_{max} = 3(A)$$

$$V_o = 10V$$

$$L = 5H$$

$$R = 15\Omega$$

$$t = 1.5(s)$$

$$t > 1.5(s) \rightarrow V_o - Ri - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0$$

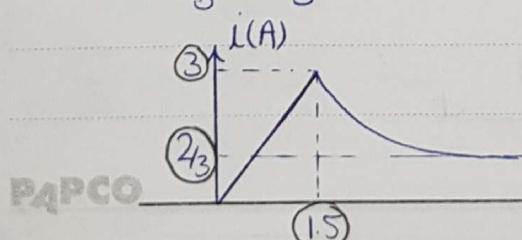
$$\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{i}{4R} = \frac{V_o}{L}$$

$$i = a + be^{-\frac{t}{4R}} , t > 1.5(s)$$

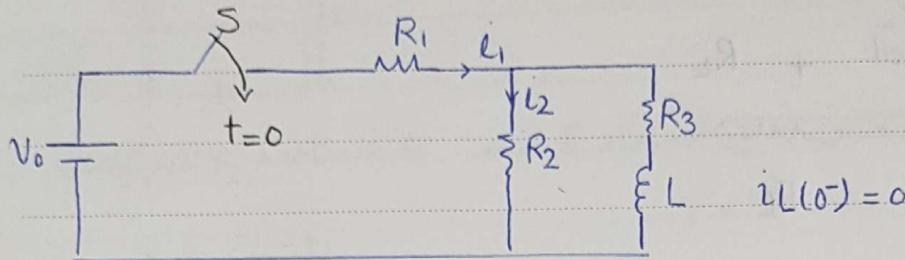
$$i(t=1.5^-) = 3A = i(t=1.5^+)$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow i = \frac{V_o}{R} \rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}(A) \Rightarrow b = \frac{V_o}{3} e^{1.5 R_L}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{V_o}{3} e^{-3(t-1.5)} , t > 1.5$$



Exterior Resistor



1. At t=0+: $V_0 \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} i_1(0^+) = i_2(0^+)$

$$i_1(0^+) = i_2(0^+) = \frac{V_0}{R_1 + R_2}$$

At t=0+ R_1 is dominant ($i_1(0^+) \approx V_0 / R_1$)

2. At t → ∞, $S \rightarrow \infty$

At t → ∞ R_1 is dominant ($i_1(\infty) \approx V_0 / R_1$)

$$V_0 \frac{1}{R_1} i_1(\infty) = i_2(\infty) + i_L(\infty)$$

$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{V_0}{R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}} = \frac{V_0 (R_2 + R_3)}{R_1 R_2 + R_1 R_3 + R_2 R_3}$$

At t → ∞ R_1 is dominant ($i_1(\infty) \approx V_0 / R_1$)

$$(V_0 - R_1 i_1(\infty)) = R_3 (i_1(\infty) - i_2(\infty))$$

At t → ∞ $i_2(\infty) = i_1(\infty)$

$$(V_0 - R_1 i_1(\infty)) = R_3 (i_1(\infty) - i_1(\infty))$$

At t → ∞ $i_1(\infty) = V_0 / R_1$

$$i_2(\infty) = \frac{i_1(\infty) R_3}{R_2 + R_3} = \frac{V_0 R_3}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{V_0 R_2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}$$

3. At t → ∞, $S \rightarrow \infty$ exterior resistor

$$i_1 = 0$$

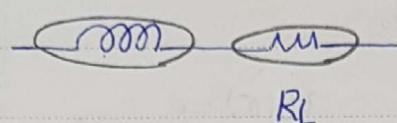
$$i_2 = -i_L(\infty)$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) e^{-\frac{(R_2+R_3)t}{L}}$$

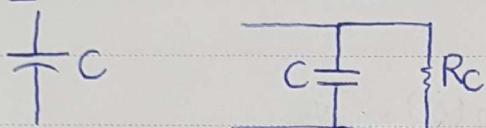
$$\frac{dU_L}{dt} = R i_L^2(t) \rightarrow U = \int R i_L^2(t) dt \Rightarrow U = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$T = \frac{L}{R_2 + R_3}$$

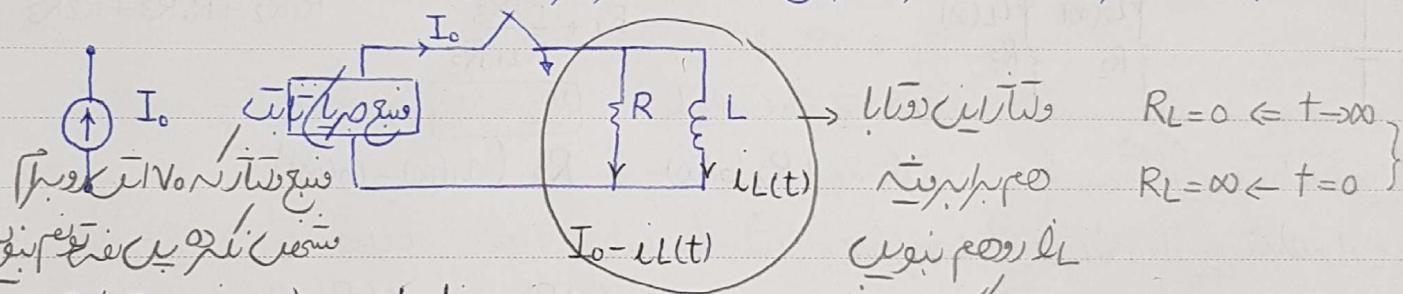
مکانیزم = مکانیزم



مکانیزم = مکانیزم



مکانیزم دینامیکی بسیار ساده است از مکانیزم های دیگر کمتر پیچیده است
 $i = L \frac{di}{dt}$ پیش از این دیگر مکانیزم های دیگری در مورد این مکانیزم توضیح داده شده اند (برای مکانیزم دینامیکی)



$$R(I_0 - i_L(t)) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$$

$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} + R i_L(t) = RI_0 \Rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{i_L(t)}{\frac{L}{R}} = \frac{RI_0}{L}$$

$$i_L(0^-) = 0 \rightarrow A + B = 0$$

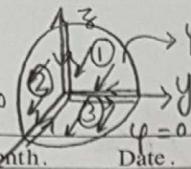
$$i_L(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \quad t > 0$$

$$i_L(t \rightarrow \infty) = I_0 \rightarrow A = I_0$$

نیز میتوانیم

$$t > 0 : i_L(t) = I_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}})$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{I_0}{2} = I_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}) \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{Rt}{L} = \ln 2 \rightarrow$$

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$$\varphi = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{t}) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{t}) \frac{\pi r^2}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{clockwise}} \rightarrow \leftarrow + i \bar{w} n ds$$

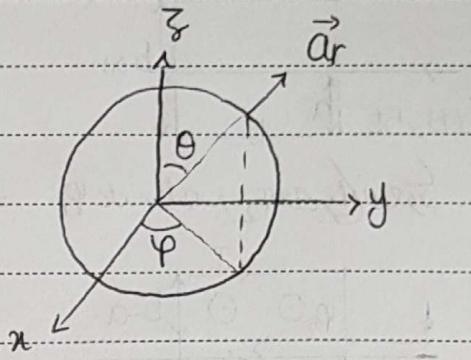
$$E_1 = \left| -\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right| = \alpha \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$E = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$$

$$\bar{ds} = r^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi \, \vec{ar}$$

$$\left| \frac{d\bar{B}}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{t})}{dt} \right| \vec{i} = \alpha \vec{i}$$

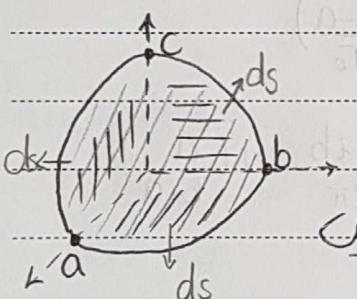
using law of cosines



$$|E| = \iint r^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi \, \alpha [\vec{ar}, \vec{i}]$$

Sin theta Cos phi

$$|E| = \alpha r^2 \left(\int_{0=0}^{\pi/2} \sin^2\theta \, d\theta \right) \left(\int_{\varphi=0}^{\pi/2} \cos\varphi \, d\varphi \right) = \alpha \pi r^2 / 4$$



(Expt.) $\oint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} = \iint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} + \iint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} + \iint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s}$

$\approx \frac{1}{8}$

$\begin{matrix} xy \\ \downarrow \\ xz \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} yz \\ \downarrow \\ \text{neglect} \end{matrix}$

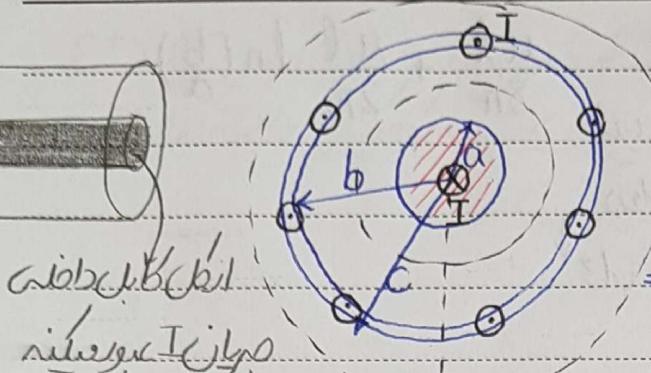
$+ \iint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0 \quad (x \bar{B}(i))$

$d\bar{s} = -dy \, dz \vec{i}$

$$E = \left| \iint_{yz} \frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\bar{s} \right| = \iint_{yz} \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{t})}{\partial t} \right|}_{\alpha} dy \, dz = \frac{\alpha \pi r^2}{4}$$

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L = ? (گلشنگی)

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$$x \cdot B = 0 \quad (\text{معنی} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu I) \Rightarrow r > c : B = 0$$

$$B(2\pi r) = 0$$

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$$*\iint \frac{B^2}{2\mu} dv = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

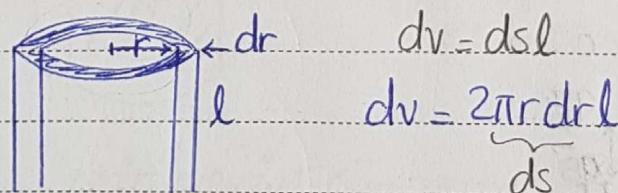
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$$0 < r < a : \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu I \quad \left(\frac{\pi a^2}{\pi r^2} l \right) \Rightarrow I = I \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)$$

$$B_1(2\pi r) = \mu I \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi a^2} \Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{\mu I r}{2\pi a^2} \quad 0 < r < a$$

$$a < r < b : B_2(2\pi r) = \mu I \Rightarrow B_2 = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$$



$$\Rightarrow \int_{r=0}^a \left(\frac{B_1^2}{2\mu} \right) 2\pi r l dr + \int_a^b \left(\frac{B_2^2}{2\mu} \right) 2\pi r l dr = \frac{\mu I^2 l}{4\pi a^4} \left(\frac{a^4}{4} \right) + \frac{8\pi^2 a^4}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

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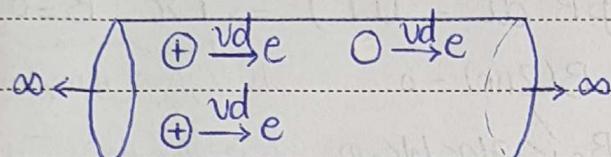
$$\frac{\mu I^2 l}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \Rightarrow L = \frac{\mu l}{8\pi} + \frac{\mu l}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

stetig und

abwärts

parallelkondensator

• q



$$q_{\text{elektrostatisch}}: \vec{F} = q \vec{E} + q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda^- \\ | \\ - E \\ | \\ - r \\ | \end{array} \quad E^- = \frac{\lambda^-}{2\pi\epsilon r}$$

$$\lambda^- = \frac{q}{l^-}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ | \\ + r \rightarrow E_+ \\ | \\ + \end{array} \quad E^+ = \frac{\lambda^+}{2\pi\epsilon r}$$

$$\lambda^+ = \frac{q}{l^+}$$

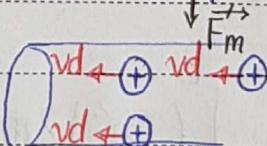
• l^- • l^- •

• l^+ • l^+ •

$$l^- = l^+ \Rightarrow \lambda^- = \lambda^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = q \left[\frac{-\lambda^-}{2\pi\epsilon r} + \frac{\lambda^+}{2\pi\epsilon r} \right] \vec{a}_r + 0 = 0$$

$qd \xrightarrow{\text{vd}}$



$$\vec{F}' = q \vec{E}' + q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0$$

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$$E^+ > E^- \Rightarrow \lambda^+ > \lambda^- \Rightarrow l^+ < l^-$$

$$t_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\text{Zeitdilatation} \rightarrow t = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$