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INDUCCIÓN
1. lado a = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m} R = 2 \Omega B_0 = 0.3 \text{ T} S = a^2 = 0.1^2 = 0.01 \text{ m}^2
   a) w=10 rpm = 10 vuelto extrad 1 min = 12 rad/s es un Mcv, p=wt, p=0
       varia el angulo entre E y 5 D= B·S·cos (= B·S·cos (wt)
          \phi = 8 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos(\omega t) = 0.3 \cdot 0.01 \cdot \cos(\pi t) = 3.10^{-3} \cos(\pi t) (wb)
         \varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left[ 3.10^{-3} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} t) \right] = 3.10^{-3} \frac{\pi}{3} \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} t) = \pi.10^{-3} \sin(\frac{\pi}{3} t) V
         \mathcal{E} = R \mathbf{I}; I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{3.14.40^{-3}}{9} sen(\frac{\pi}{3} t) = 1.57 \cdot 10^{-3} sen(\frac{\pi}{3} t) (A)
   b) Aplicando la ley de laplace à cada tado
           F=IIxB F1=IlxB
           B=Bj; h= 41
           B = 0.3 i(\tau); l_1 = 0.1 i(m)
           F_1 = I l_1 \times B = 0.5 \cdot 0.1 i \times 0.8 j = 0.015 (i \times j) = 0.015 k (N)
            F<sub>2</sub>- I l<sub>2</sub>xB=0,5·0,1 j x 0,3 j=0; F<sub>2</sub>=Ill<sub>2</sub>l·18l·senφ=0; pus φ=0
            F_3 = I l_3 \times B = 0.5 \cdot (-0.1 i) \times 0.3 j = -0.015 (i \times k) = -0.015 k (N)
             F4 = I l4 xB = 0,5.(-0,1j) x 0,3j = -0,015(jxj) =0
      r=2 cm => s=TCY2 B=3,6 T paralelo of eje Z
      w= 6 rad/s; Mcv: q= cut
      a/ Si R=3 D Determinar Imax
            Φ= B· S· Cos φ = 3,6 · π· 0,022 ωs (6 t) (Wb)
            φ = 4,52 10-3 cos(6t) (Wb)
            \mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left[ 4.52 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \cos(6 \cdot t) \right] = 6.4.52 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sin(6t) = 2.71 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \sin(6t) (V)
            I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{2.71}{3} \cdot 10^{-2} \operatorname{sen}(6+) = 9.05.10^{-3} \operatorname{sen}(6+)(A) - \operatorname{si} \operatorname{seu}(6+) = 1 \Rightarrow I_{\text{max}}
            I = I_{max} \cdot seu(6 \cdot t) \Rightarrow I_{max} = 9.05 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}; si seu(6t) = 1 \Rightarrow 6t = \frac{\pi}{2} rad
                                    ep = IT rad => la espira estará conterida en el plano YZ
        b) \mathcal{E} = 2.71 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ sen}(6t) = 2.71 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ sen}(6.3) = 2.71 \cdot 10^{-2} (-0.75) = -2.04 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ V}
9. Bobina de 10 espiras; r= 20 cm = 0,2 m; B=0,04 T inicialmente
     perpendicular al piono de la bobina 40=0; Gira alrededor de uno de sus
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Si  $cos(\omega t) = 4 \Rightarrow c_{max} = 0.0503 \text{ Wb}$ b)  $\omega = 120 \text{ rpm} = 120 \frac{2\pi}{60} = 4\pi \text{ rad/s}$ ;  $\varepsilon = -\frac{d}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} [0.0503 \cos(4\pi t)] = 4\pi \cdot 0.0503 \sin(4\pi t) [V]$ Para t = 0.1s;  $\varepsilon(t) = 0.632 \cdot \text{sen}(4\pi \cdot t)(V)$   $\varepsilon(0.1s) = 0.632 \cdot \text{sen}(4\pi \cdot 0.1) = 0.601 \text{ V}$ 

a)  $\phi = NB - S - \cos \phi = 10.0,04 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,2^2 \cdot \cos(\omega t) = 0,0503 \cos(\omega t)$  (Wb)

diametros. Mc P= Po+wt, P=wt



