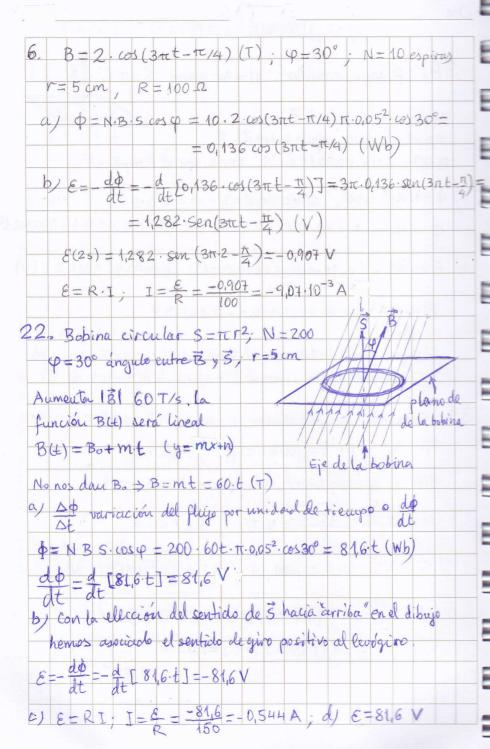
INDUCCIÓN 36. Bobina circular N=30 espiras S=TC r2 NB Tomamos el sentido de 3 hacia donde apunta B Q=0 angulo cutre 3 y 3. B(t) = 0,01+ +0,04+t2 en SI varia con el trempo a) o= N·B·S·coso; como coso=1; o= N·B·S  $\Rightarrow$  = N B(t) S = 30. (0,01 t + 0,04 t²) TL. 6,042 = 0,001508 t + 0,006032 t² (Wb) b)  $E = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} [0,001508 + 0,006032 + ^2] = 0,001508 - 0,01206 + (V)$ E(5s) =-0,001508-0,01206.5=-0,06183 V El signo menos indica que el sentido de la corriente inducida es questo al elegido como positivo asociado al sentido de 3. 32. Solenoide N=200 espiras r=4cm Bo=0,5T. P=60°, ent=100ms=0,1s, 5=tr2 B(t) er function lineal del tiempo B = Bo - mt  $M = \frac{B_0 - B}{t} = \frac{0.5 - 0}{0.1} = 5$  T/s B = 0.5 - 5 ta) \$\phi\_0 = N.B. 5 cos \$\phi = 200. 0,5 17.0,042 cos 600 = 0,25 1 Wb b) &= - d = - d [200 (0,5-5+) 1.0,042.cos 60]= = -d [0,251-2,51-t] =2,51 V



$$dy$$
 = NBS cosφ; B=B0-mt, No conscersion B pero La valor no va a influir eu la f.e.m.

 $d$  = N-B·S·cosφ = 200 (B0-60t)·10.0.052.cos 30° = = 1.36·8b-81.6± (Wb)

 $e = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{136} B_0 - 81.6t = 81.6 \text{ V}$ 

29. Solenoide R = 20 Ω N= 500 espirals  $\phi$  = 2.5 cm.

 $f = 1.25 \text{ cm}$ ; B<sub>0</sub> = 0.3 T; Eje paralelo a  $\vec{B}$  ⇒  $\phi$  = 0

Disminuye hasta B=0 en t=0.15.

 $e$   $\phi$  = NR.5 cosφ = 500·0.3 · π·0.01252 cus0° = 0.0736 Wb

 $e$   $\phi$  in lineal (Ec. de una recta de pendieute negotiva)

 $e$   $\phi$  = NB·S = 500·(0.3 - 3 t)·π·0.01252 = 0.0736 - 0.736 t (Wb)

 $e$  =  $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt}$  [0.0736 - 0.736t] = 0.736 V

 $e$  =  $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt}$  [0.0736 - 0.736t] = 0.736 V

 $e$  =  $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt}$  [0.0736 - 0.736t] = 0.736 V

 $e$  =  $\frac{d\phi}{dt}$  =  $\frac{d}{dt}$  [0.0736 - 0.7368 C

3.  $e$  = 0.3 k (T)  $e$  =  $e$  = 0.7368 C

3.  $e$  = 0.3 k (T)  $e$  =  $e$  = 0.7368 C

3.  $e$  = 0.3 k (T)  $e$  =  $e$  = 0.75 m

 $e$  =  $e$  +  $e$  +

$$\Phi = B \cdot S = 0.3 \cdot (0.5 + 1.5 \cdot t) = 0.15 + 0.45 \cdot t \cdot (Wb)$$

$$E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} [0.15 + 0.45 \cdot t] = -0.45 \cdot V$$
by El marrimiento en MRUA  $X = X_0 + \frac{1}{2} at^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot t^2 = 1 + t^2 (m)$ 

$$S = t \cdot X = t(X_0 + \frac{1}{2} at^2) = 0.5 \cdot (1 + t^2) = 0.5 + 0.5 \cdot t^2$$

$$\Phi = B \cdot S = 0.3 \cdot (0.5 + 0.5 \cdot t^2) = 0.15 + 0.15 \cdot t^2 \cdot (Wb)$$

$$E = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} [0.15 + 0.15 \cdot t^2] = -2 \cdot 0.15 \cdot t = -0.3t \cdot (V)$$
En el instante  $t = 2 \cdot S \cdot \Phi(2s) = 0.15 + 0.15 \cdot 2^2 = 0.75 \cdot Wb$ 

$$E (2s) = -0.3 \cdot 2 = -0.6 \cdot V$$