Problema 7.33 (Griffiths): eout.

Vinn pu no interior de "eabo" existe un eaux po electrons

$$\vec{E} = \frac{A_0}{a_T} \frac{dI}{dt} \ln \left( \frac{s}{R} \right) \hat{z}$$

Pars une connente I, ess(wt), obtenha a rezais entre a connente hotol de destocomento e a connent I(t).

$$\vec{J}_{d} = \mathcal{E}_{0} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\mu_{0} \mathcal{E}_{0}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d^{2}I}{dt^{2}} \cdot lm \left(\frac{S}{R}\right) \hat{z} = \frac{\mu_{0} \mathcal{E}_{0}}{2\pi} \cdot \Gamma(t) \cdot \omega^{2} \cdot lm \left(\frac{R}{S}\right) \hat{z}$$

Para obler a comente total term de interpeu est densidade de comente some o secças transversal de cobo:

$$I_{A} = \int_{\Sigma} \vec{J}_{A} \cdot d\vec{z} = \frac{\mu_{0} \epsilon_{0} \omega^{2} I(t)}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{R} l_{m} \left(\frac{R}{S}\right) 2\pi S dS =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0} \epsilon_{0} \omega^{2} I(t)}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} l_{m} R \cdot 2\pi S dS - \int_{0}^{R} l_{m} S \cdot 2\pi S dS \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0} \epsilon_{0} \omega^{2} I(t)}{2\pi} \left[ l_{m} R \cdot \frac{S^{2}}{2} - \left(\frac{S^{2}}{2} l_{m} S - \int_{\Sigma} \frac{S^{2}}{2\pi} dS \right) \right]$$

= 
$$\mu_0 \in \omega^2 I(t) \left[ \frac{2}{R^2} lm R - \frac{R^2}{2} lm R + \frac{R^2}{4} \right] =$$

Logo:

$$\frac{T_d}{\pm (t)} = \frac{\mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \omega^2 R^2}{4} = \frac{\omega^2}{4c^2} R^2$$

Por exemple: un cobo com R= 1 cm, con w= 217.106

$$\frac{36 \times 10}{4 \times (3 \cdot 10^8)^2} \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{10^8}{10^{16}} = 10^{-8}$$

Problema 7.31

$$J_{\perp} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} \qquad ; \qquad No \qquad "gep" do \qquad laiso cilinderius,$$

$$ua \quad aproximo a as \quad usuo ( (w << a)),$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q(t)}{\varepsilon_0 + ta^2} = 0$$

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} = I(t)$$

$$dt = \varepsilon_0 = I(t)$$

$$J_d = \frac{\pi(t)}{\pi a^2}$$

Podeun ojoro eoleula a eaurps majueitres us intersto gop:

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{e} = \mu_0 \frac{\vec{I}}{\pi a^2} \cdot \vec{\pi} s^2$$

$$2\pi S B(S) = \mu_0 I \frac{S^2}{a^2}$$

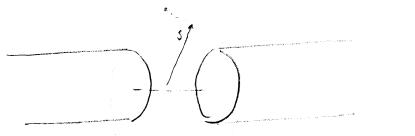
$$B(s) = \frac{M_0}{2\pi} I \frac{s}{a^2} \qquad (eincum ferences!)$$

(eamps majuiten no interior de gop.

B<sub>L</sub> e'eout?

Observoyas : louro u comporte B(S) fono de gop? (5>a)

Nesse earo



15im B1=0

$$B(s)$$
  $2\pi S = h$ .  $I_0 = h$ .  $\pi a^2$ .  $I(t)$ 

$$\overline{\pi} a^2 = h$$
.  $T(t)$ 

Logo: 
$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi i a^2} S & (S < a) \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi i a^2} S & (S < a) \end{cases}$$

$$(S > a)$$

$$(S > a)$$

Paro 
$$S=a$$

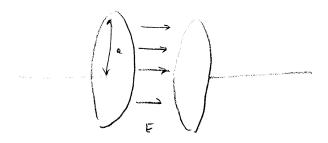
$$\frac{h. \Gamma}{2\pi a} S=a^{-} \text{ ou } S=a^{+}$$

B vous continuouent (not que vas his descontinuided.

do mes : / = /.).

## Problema 7.32

de cargo d'escestante, o problèmes permore innol 03



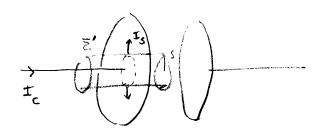
$$E = \frac{6}{6} = \frac{Q(t)}{6\pi a^2} = \frac{Tt}{6\pi a^2}$$

$$(a eomente a' coustand)$$

b) B(s) no interior do gop.



Enperpeux cilendices que terres for do places:



fluxo de consent otrové de Z' ten 2 components:

i) a consent que entre " na tampe"

ii) a consent pur sai no superfrance de

electrodo (un figura).

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_{c} \qquad \qquad \vec{L} = \vec{L}_{(5)}$$

Eutar:

$$\sigma(t) : \left[ \frac{\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_2(s)}{\pi s^2} \right]$$

· lours o e' mui peux, e' independent de s

$$I_c - I_o(s) = \beta s^2$$

$$\underline{\Gamma}_{c} - \underline{\Gamma}_{o}(s) = \underline{\Gamma}_{c} \cdot s^{2} = 0$$

$$=0 \qquad I_0(s) = I_c \left[1 - \frac{s^2}{a^2}\right]$$

Podeur finalment fazer as eoutes.

$$B(s)$$
  $ers = M. \left[ I-I_{o}(s) \right] = M. I_{c} \frac{s^{2}}{a^{2}}$ 

$$B(s) = \frac{L_o I S}{2\pi a^2}$$
 (eour autro)

7.34 (ship this, of prest resolver)
$$E(\vec{r},t) = -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{4}{r^2} \theta (Vt-t) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r},t) = 0$$

. As equous de Moxwell sas som feites?

Vejamo;

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{4}{4\pi\epsilon} \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left[ \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \quad O(vt-r) \right]$$

Mas,

$$\nabla \cdot (f\vec{A}) = f(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + \nabla f \cdot \vec{A}$$

(check this)

Eutos:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{4}{4\pi \, \xi} \left[ \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{r}{r^2} \right) \theta \left( vt - r \right) + \frac{r}{r^2} \cdot \nabla \left[ \theta \left( vt - r \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r^2}\right) = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r^3}\right)$$

Admile pur 
$$r \neq 0$$
; entor  $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{r}{r^3}\right) = >$ 

$$\rightarrow \overline{V} \cdot \left[ \frac{x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + z \hat{n}}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{x}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \right] +$$

$$+ \cdots + \cdots = \frac{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[ \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right) - 3x^2\right] +$$

$$+\left[x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}-3y^{2}\right]+$$

$$+\left[x^{2}+y^{2}+2^{2}-32^{2}\right]=0$$

Logo 
$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{n^2}\right)$$
 e' que en hod o lode mas o fluxo

de 
$$\frac{\hat{r}}{n^2}$$
 ahour de peur proffee supertiere fechod

$$\iint_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \left(\frac{\hat{\Gamma}}{r^2}\right) \cdot \tilde{\Gamma} \quad \Gamma^2 \sin \theta \, d\phi = 4\pi = \iiint_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{\Gamma}}{r^2}\right) \, dV = 7$$

Eutor:  

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{4\pi \xi}} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = 0 = |\vec{h} \cdot \vec{J}| + |\vec{h} \cdot \vec{k} \frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial k}| = 0 \quad \vec{J} = - \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial k} = \frac{1}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \frac{9}{r^2} \sqrt{\delta(N_k - \vec{r}) \hat{r}}$$

Problema 7,60 (modificado)

Heaviside Quality:

M.E. no va'ano

V. B = V. E = 0

transforciais is in us outro de

OU, alternationement.

Q)

$$\vec{B}' = \vec{E}$$

Podeuer definir mus housformonar contiens : ( Lanuar):

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}' = \vec{E} en \eta + c\vec{\delta} sin\eta \\ c\vec{B}' = -Sin \eta \vec{E} + c\vec{\delta} en \eta \end{cases}$$
 (\*\*)  $\Leftarrow p \eta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ )

a) Moi)m pur as equações de Maxwell us vogos sor ruvaciantes sob soto mansformações (theviside-Lannar)

(1) 
$$\nabla \times \vec{E}' = -\vec{B}'$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}' = + \frac{\vec{E}'}{C^2}$$

( obviouent

1

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\vec{B} \\ c \left( \nabla \times \vec{B} \right) = \vec{E} \\ c \end{cases}$$

b) Counden as equociés de Moxwell severalisados paro inclus largos mojuritées. Mostre questos equous permanence invariantes, sob a transformour de H-L., se as largos se mansformour consense de H-L., se as

R

$$E' = E w \eta + c i sin \eta$$

$$c i' = c i w \eta - E sin \eta$$

$$c i' = c q e w \eta + q m sin \eta$$

$$q'_{m} = q_{m} c \eta - c q_{e} sin \eta$$

c) Mosme per a forces de Loneertz "generalizada" e to invaniant sob esto maniformorar confimo

A. ej. Moxwell gementiged :

iii) 
$$\nabla x \vec{E} = -\mu_0 j_m - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial E}$$

i) 
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\xi_0} P_e$$

iii)  $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{\xi_0} J_m - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial k}$ 

iii)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\xi_0} P_e$ 

iv)  $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\xi_0} J_e + \frac{1}{\xi_0^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial k}$ 

0.1