Conservoyais de momenta linear

Teusor de Maxwell:

Força electronoquético que ochea non elemento de volume V:

Podemen: definir une duridade volumico de fonça f

Nume meio moleviel, devenue experieure este descridade à enste da densidade e da consente de congas livres, futais:

$$\vec{f} = (\vec{v}.\vec{3})\vec{E} + [\vec{v}_A\vec{H} + \frac{\vec{\partial}\vec{D}}{\vec{\partial}t}]_A\vec{B}$$

Natural went:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\vec{D}_A \vec{B} \right] = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \wedge \vec{B} + \vec{D} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \wedge \vec{B} = \vec{B} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{D} \wedge \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{f} = (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{B} \wedge (\nabla \wedge \vec{H}) + \vec{B} \wedge \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \vec{C}}{\partial t} [\vec{D} \wedge \vec{B}]$$

$$\vec{f} = (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) \vec{E} - \vec{B} \wedge (\nabla \wedge \vec{H}) + \vec{B} \wedge (\nabla \wedge \vec{E}) - \frac{\partial \vec{C}}{\partial t} [\vec{D} \wedge \vec{B}]$$

louro 7.8=0, pode un seuver:

$$\vec{f} = \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{S}) \vec{E} - \vec{J}_{\Lambda} (\nabla \Lambda \vec{E}) \right] + \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{H} - \vec{B}_{\Lambda} (\nabla \Lambda \vec{H}) \right] - \vec{J}_{L} \left[\vec{J}_{\Lambda} \vec{B} \right]$$

Fu vez de prosequir con todo « jeners lider, vanno admiris que o meis e' membel « isomòfico. Neste caso $\vec{D} = \vec{E} \vec{E} = \vec{B} = \vec{A} \vec{H}$

Eutar :

$$\vec{f} = \varepsilon \left[(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{F} - \vec{E} \wedge (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{E}) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} - \vec{B} \wedge (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}) \right] - \varepsilon \frac{1}{2} \left[\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B} \right]$$

Couridereur a identidate:

$$\nabla \left(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}\right) = \vec{a}_{\Lambda} \left(\nabla_{\Lambda} \vec{b}\right) + \vec{b}_{\Lambda} \left(\nabla_{\Lambda} \vec{a}\right) + \left(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla\right) \vec{b} + \left(\vec{b} \cdot \nabla\right) \vec{a}$$

$$\text{Sign} \vec{a} = \vec{b} \quad \text{oblews}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \nabla (a^2) = (\vec{a} \wedge \nabla \wedge \vec{a}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{a}$$

entas:

L

$$\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\Lambda}(\nabla_{\Lambda}\overline{\mathcal{B}}) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla(\mathcal{B}^{2}) - (\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\Lambda}\nabla_{\Lambda})\overline{\mathcal{B}}$$

Logo

$$\vec{T} = \varepsilon \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{E} + (\vec{E} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{D} \left(\varepsilon \vec{E}^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{e}) \vec{B} + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \nabla \left(\frac{B^2}{2} \right) - \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left[\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \right]$$

Definances o sejuiente tenson: 7:

$$T_{ij} = \mathcal{E} \left[E_{i} E_{j} - \frac{1}{2} S_{ij} E^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[B_{i} B_{j} - \frac{1}{2} S_{ij} B^{2} \right]$$

Por exemple:

$$T_{xx} = \varepsilon \left[E_{x}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} (E_{x}^{2} + E_{y}^{2}) \right] + \frac{1}{\mu} \left[B_{x}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} (B_{x}^{2} + B_{y}^{2} + B_{z}^{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \left[E_{x}^{2} - E_{y}^{2} - E_{z}^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{\mu} \left[B_{x}^{2} - B_{y}^{2} - B_{z}^{2} \right]$$

Esta entidad pode sepresentar-se (uvus certe bose) pose um. momiz:

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{xx} & T_{xy} & T_{xz} \\ T_{yx} & T_{yy} & T_{yz} \\ T_{zx} & T_{zy} & T_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

bur dum

$$(\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau})_{j} = \sum_{i} \nabla_{i} T_{ij} = \sum_{i} \left[\frac{\partial E_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \cdot E_{j} + E_{i} \frac{\partial E_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial E^{2}}{\partial x_{i}} \right] +$$

$$+ \sum_{i} \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial B_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} B_{j} + B_{i} \frac{\partial B_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial B^{2}}{\partial x_{i}} \right]$$

Como vimo:

$$\vec{f} = \mathcal{E} \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} - \frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{B}^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{B} + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} - \frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{B}^2 \right] - \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B} \right]$$

$$\vec{f} = \nabla \cdot \vec{T} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{\mu} (\vec{F} \wedge \vec{B}) \right]$$

$$\vec{f} = \nabla \cdot \vec{T} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial \vec{S}}{\partial t} = \text{denotation to the forms the encouraginal to the forms the encouraginal to the encourage of the encourage$$

lour du un entais un john. V delimbol por un. Superfice E. A forces electromopulhes total que ochum una volum e':

$$\vec{F} = \int \vec{f} \, d\vec{r} = \int (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \, d\vec{r} - \epsilon \mu \int \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial t} \, d\vec{r}$$

Mas, usand o tronund Gouss

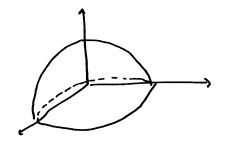
$$\vec{F} = \int \vec{\tau} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma - \epsilon \mu \int \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial t} d\vec{r}$$

Not pur = teur o n'purprised de mus forces per midde de airs que octus us superprise E:

Vejames como isto pode se vitil:

· Exemple 8.2 (Griffiths):

lousidur uns esfera uniformement campode (carga ca). Determine e forma que o hemosferro sulla exerce sobre o hemisferro suarch.



Soluças mando o Tenson de Hoxwell:

uante e' eoustieure pela hérrie de superfront de superfront de superfront de superfront de supervant de supervant au pela bront.

Na superficie de heurisseure, o camp- élèctrice e'.

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{\omega}{R^2} \hat{r}$$

Calculeun T unta repras:

r= sina en of x + sina mus y + en a z

por unider de l'era

Por simme, podeme eouclier pur a force lob! voi ter a director de 2,2°. Por esta razas, e' supriment considerar e compound sepund è de force que orter me superfere de heuristere. Tema: de considera epenos Tex. Tex e Tex

$$f_{z} = T_{zx} \times m_{x} + T_{zy} \times m_{y} + T_{zz} \times m_{z}$$

$$T_{zx} = \xi_{0} \hat{E}_{x} \hat{E}_{z} = \xi_{0} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0} R^{2}} \right)^{2} \sin \theta \exp \phi \exp \theta$$

$$T_{zy} = \xi_{0} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0} R^{2}} \right)^{2} \sin \theta = \sin \phi = \sin \phi$$

$$T_{zz} = \frac{\xi_{0}}{z} \left(\frac{\xi_{2}^{2}}{z} - \hat{\xi}_{x}^{2} - \hat{\xi}_{y}^{2} \right) = \frac{\xi_{0}}{z} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0} R^{2}} \right)^{2} \left[\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta \right]$$

$$\xi_{0} \left(\frac{Q}{z} \right)^{2} \left(\int \sin^{2}\theta \exp \phi + \sin \theta + \sin^{2}\theta \right) + \sin^{2}\theta \exp \phi$$

$$\bar{T}_{2} = \left\{ \frac{0}{4ER^{2}} \right\}^{2} \int \left[siu^{2}\theta en^{2}\phi en\theta + siu^{2}\theta en\theta + siu^{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2}los \alpha \left[los^{2}\theta - siu^{2}\theta \right] \right] R^{2}siu\theta dr$$

howerf.

$$\frac{1}{2}los \alpha \left[los^{2}\theta - siu^{2}\theta \right] R^{2}siu\theta dr$$

de dø

(sin? e en a - i sin² e en a + i en a en a).
. p² sin a do dø

$$F_{z} = \left\{ \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0}R} \right)^{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\} \quad \text{Sin } \Theta \text{ sin } \Theta \text{ de dy}$$

$$= \left\{ \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0}R} \right)^{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\} \quad \text{Sin } \Theta \text{ sin } \Theta \text{ de d} \Rightarrow$$

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$$= \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_{0}R} \right)^{2} \quad$$

$$T_{22} = \xi_0 \left[E_{2}^{2} - E_{x}^{2} - E_{y}^{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\xi_0}{2} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 R^3} \right)^{2} r^{2}$$

$$T_{22} dm_{2} = + \frac{6}{2} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} R^{3}} \right)^{2} r^{2} rd\phi dr$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_{0}}{2} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} R^{3}} \right)^{2} \int_{0}^{R} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^{3} dr d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_{0}}{2} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} R^{3}} \right)^{2} A \pi \frac{R^{4}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{0} R^{3}} \frac{1}{16 R^{2}}$$

Lojo, o force hall er:

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{3Q^2}{16R^2}$$

Método - 2: 2 e' une profour superfore pur delimites o volum ombodo pelo earjo no humantero superos.

Podeun courideren tode o plous xy, mais

a seun-enfur de nous impirents. Est eilkensuperplier mas courriber par o forço porque
o campo e' unlo. Fice entar a interrogas
sobre todo o plano sey. Vejamo:

Deum do circulo de Rado R, vinen joi pur $(F_z)_i = \frac{Q^2}{4FE} \frac{1}{16R^2}$. Vijouros opes o coumiburia es destiplom para r > R.

April =
$$\frac{1}{4\pi 6} \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi 6} \frac{Q}{r^2} \left[\cos \theta \hat{x} + \sin \theta \hat{y} \right]$$

$$T_{2x} m_{x} + T_{2y} m_{y} + T_{2r} m_{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E} \left[-E_{x}^{2} - \hat{t}_{y}^{2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{0} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \right)^{2} \frac{1}{r^{4}}$$

$$(F_{z})_{z} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}}\right)^{2} \iint_{R^{0}} \frac{1}{r^{4}} r d\phi dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}}\right)^{2} \cdot 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2r^{2}}\right)^{6}$$

$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{8R^{2}}$$

Método - 3 -> Intero nas directa, ijuanando a tensos de Maxwell:

Denno da esfera, $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{Q}}{R^3} \vec{F}$

A force por unidede de volumi e' $\rho(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r}^2) dV$ $= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_1 R^3} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_2 R^3} \vec{r} dV$

A compount 22' dest force e':

$$dF_{2} = \frac{63(e)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(4\pi \epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}})^{2}} r en \theta \cdot \left(r^{2} siue dr de de\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{6} \left(\frac{0}{4\pi \epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^{2} \int_{0}^{R} r^{3} dr \int_{0}^{\pi/2} siu \theta en \theta de \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= \frac{3}{6} \left(\frac{0}{4\pi \epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)^{2} \frac{R^{4}}{4} \cdot \frac{siu \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3}{4\pi \epsilon \cdot 16 R^{2}}$$

Paoblema 8.3 (Gniffiths)

talente a forço de amocras mojeristes entre os hemojeris noch à sul de mus superfine esférice mustonue much laurjo de le motaças.

Solugai :

lampo mojuitres dentro e fore de estera oca:

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4\pi}} \int \frac{\vec{K}(\vec{r}')}{\hbar} d\vec{z}$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4\pi}} + r^2 - 2rR \cos \theta'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{K}(\vec{r}')}{A} dz$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{\omega}_A \vec{r}' = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{w} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{w} & \hat{v} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

RSinglish Renai

So o terms essimologe contingen (dog bin) sin 2, que, que, of =0)

Fular.

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{h_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{6 \text{ Rw sinten a'}}{\lambda} d\Sigma$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \vec{\gamma} \int \sigma_R \vec{\omega} \sin \theta \sin \theta \cdot \vec{R}^2 \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \cdot d\theta'$$

$$= \int \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 RG}{3} \vec{\omega}_A \vec{r} \quad (dente do esters)$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 R'G}{3r^3} \vec{\omega}_A \vec{r} \quad (fine de esters)$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla_A \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \not A_B G R w \hat{z} & (dentus) \\ \frac{\not A_B}{4\pi A^3} \left[\frac{3}{3} \pi R^3 G w R \right] \left[2 \ln \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \right] \\ \frac{(f_B R a)}{m} \end{cases}$$

Podeun ojoro colcular o trusos de Karwell. So a fina. sepura 22 souro. Entas.

$$\left(\widehat{T}\cdot d\widehat{\Sigma}\right)_{\xi} = T_{2x} d\Sigma_{x} + T_{2y} d\Sigma_{y} + T_{2z} d\Sigma_{z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[B_z B_x d\Sigma_x + B_z B_y d\Sigma_y + B_z B_z d\Sigma_z - \frac{1}{2} B^2 d\Sigma_z \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[B_z \left(\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{z} \right) - \frac{1}{2} B^2 d\Sigma_z \right]$$

$$\Sigma = ? : \text{ humplion supular + plane equationed.}$$

i) Heunsteno enpuror (comps extures un r= R):

$$B_{z} = \frac{h_{om}}{4\pi R^{3}} \left[2 \cos \theta \left(\hat{r} \cdot \hat{z} \right) + \sin \theta \left(\hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{z} \right) \right] = \frac{h_{om}}{4\pi R^{3}} \left[2 \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta \right] = \frac{h_{om}}{4\pi R^{3}} \left[3 \cos^{2}\theta - 1 \right]$$

di = Risiue de de f

$$\left(\overline{T} \cdot \Delta \overline{Z}\right)_{z} = \frac{1}{\mu_{0}} \left[\beta_{z} \left(\widehat{B} \cdot \Delta \overline{Z}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\beta^{2} \Delta \overline{Z}_{z}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left(\frac{6 \pi R^2}{3} \right)^2 \left[9 \cos^2 \theta - 5 \right]$$
 sine en θ de $d\phi$

$$\int_0^2 dd \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\sigma w R^2}{3}\right]^2 \left[9 \cos^2 \theta - 5\right] \sin \theta \cos d\theta =$$

$$= -\frac{A_{\circ \overline{1}}}{4} \left(\frac{6 \omega R^2}{3} \right)^2$$

Coumibuiques de plano equatorial:

$$B_2 = \frac{2}{3} h_0 6 R \omega I$$

$$d = -r d \theta d \phi = \frac{1}{2}$$

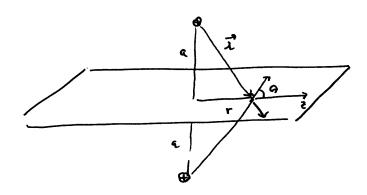
Intepondo:

$$-\frac{2\pi}{2\mu_0}\left[\frac{3}{3}\mu_0R\omega\right]^2\int_0^R rdr = -2\pi\mu_0\left(\frac{6\omega R^2}{3}\right)^2$$

Fonco bb1:

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{\pi h_0}{3} \left(\frac{6 \omega R^2}{3} \right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{4} + 2 \right] \hat{z} = -\frac{\pi h_0}{3} \left(\frac{6 \omega R^2}{3} \right)^2 \hat{z}$$

Proplemo 8.4 (Cuiffith):



louridu dues earges de ignal simul sepanados par uno distancio 2a. Coniden o plano equidiblant destra cargos.

Determin a force repultir. entre es dues earges integrand o tenso, de Moxwell sobre este plano:

S. Lugar :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \left[-r d + d + \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \right] \left[-r d + d + \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} 2 \frac{q}{\chi^2} \cos \theta \hat{r} ; \left(\cos \theta = \frac{r}{\chi} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_{2} = 0 ; \vec{E}^{2} = \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{12}} \frac{q}{(r^2 + a^2)^4} \frac{r}{(r^3 + a^2)^{3/2}} \right]^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \right)^{2} \frac{r^2}{(r^2 + a^2)^3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{q}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \right)^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{r^2}{(r^2 + a^2)^3} \left(-4\pi r d r \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \epsilon_0} (q^2 + \frac{1}{2\pi \epsilon_0})^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{r^3}{(r^2 + a^2)^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{4}{2\pi E} \right\}^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{r^{3}}{(r^{2}+a^{2})^{3}} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u du}{(u+a^{2})^{3}} \right\} = \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left\{ \frac{4}{(2a)^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left\{ \frac{1}{2a} \right\}^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u du}{(u+a^{2})^{3}} = \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left(\frac{4}{(2a)^{2}} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left\{ \frac{1}{2a} \right\}^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u du}{(u+a^{2})^{3}} = \frac{1}{4\pi E} \left(\frac{4}{(2a)^{2}} \right)^{2}$$

Conservação do momento liman:

i. [] E p 5 = deuxidode volvinice de momente ossoviole ou eamps electromognitio.

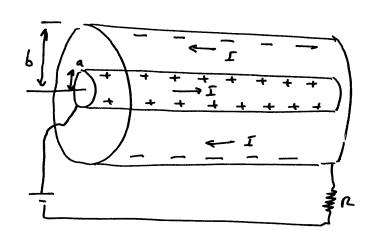
A equoçor autinion pode escurers se como:

$$\frac{\partial \dot{P}_{mic}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \dot{P}_{em}}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \vec{T}$$

til equo (as experim a conservoyas (foul) de moment linear; $-\overline{T} = fluxo do denest dode de moment linear.$

Exemple 8.3 (Gorffishs):

Exemple 8.3 (Buttish,):



labo esawel lays Condulor central tem cargo + x por unded l'eoupeinent . mansport une count I muiform. (ver pro)

O louduba exterior mainporte

larger a comme operhas. Quel e' o moment liman assoured au eampe electromojuétro?

Os eamps sas mais mels me espono entre condulores. Ai, Lun:

$$E = \frac{\lambda \ell}{\ell_0} \rightarrow F = \frac{1}{2r\ell_0} \frac{\lambda}{s} \hat{s}$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{J_0} \left[\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B} \right] = \frac{1}{J_0} \frac{1}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{S} \frac{J_0 \pm 1}{2\pi s} \left(\hat{S} \wedge \hat{\phi} \right)$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 \xi} \frac{\lambda T}{S^2} \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$\hat{I} = \int \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{z} \qquad \frac{\lambda T}{4\pi^2 \xi} \qquad \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{5^2} \sin s \, ds = \frac{\lambda T}{2\pi \xi} \, \ell_M \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{T}$$

moment acumelodo un eampo vim:

$$\frac{1}{100} d^{2} = \frac{2}{5} \xi_{0} k_{0} \int \vec{S} d^{2} = \frac{6 \mu_{0}}{4 \pi^{2} \xi_{0}} \lambda I \int \frac{1}{S^{2}} \ell_{0} \pi s ds$$

$$= \frac{k_{0} \lambda I \ell_{0}^{2} \ell_{0}(\xi_{0})}{2 \ell_{0}(\xi_{0})}$$

Observação: lama o cabo axial mas se move, o momento limar to to difunda en majorado no campo electro majoristo e' difunda de zero. Isso implia que deve hove um momento mecanio e que compenso. De acide viva coh momento mecanio ?

Imphumen ojora que avenerburs R (Re'um prostate variobal). continuo ment. Em consequences, a commit I dimimi. A dimiminas de coment I indus mu compo eléctrico:

$$\frac{e^{2}}{\int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}}} \int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{e} = E(S_{0}) \cdot 1 - E(S_{0}) \cdot 1 = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{e}$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{e} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{e}$$

$$= -\frac{h_{0} \cdot e}{2\pi} \int_{S_{0}}^{S_{0}} f \cdot d\overline{e}$$

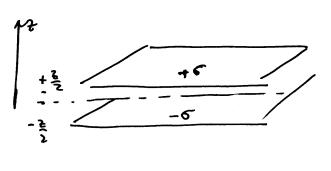
Est compo exerce uns force pur condutores campor.

A variou as de comment produz mu impulso

$$\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma(t)}^{\Gamma(t)} F dt = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \Gamma l}{2\pi} l_m \frac{b}{a} \frac{1}{2}$$

linear ennozinade un eampn!! Mas a cobe nas si move. larjue (ver odient : efulle relativi, la).

Paoblemo 8,5 (Griffiths):



- eum annoduras.
- b) laleule a force bel from unidade de a'ne que outre un armadue, superior.
- c) lolente o momento por unidade de airea, por unidade de tempo que a movesso o plano xy
- d) Obtente a force por unidede de akre que a armoden

Tij 80 leur element die jouens

$$T_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2} & E^{2} = T_{yy} ; T_{22} = \frac{\epsilon_{0}}{2} E^{2}$$

$$T_{23} = \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} &$$

b)
$$F_{z} = \int \overline{T}_{zz} \, m_{z} \, d\bar{z} = -\frac{6^{2}}{2\xi} A$$

$$a'_{xz} \, d\sigma$$

$$a'_{x$$

- e) $-T_{22} = \frac{6^2}{2\xi}$ = momente pur chesves so amodel de are (xy) por unidad de lemps.
- d) A face of a accordance superer leach e' ipus l

 o'v seasoned moment pur a shoress por munded de

 leap. (e au.) ; $f = -\frac{C^2}{2E_0}$!

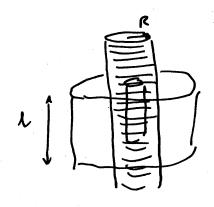
louservo ças do momento angular:

 $\vec{\phi}_{em} = k_0 & \vec{5} \equiv densidode de volume de momente l'una else momentes hos.$

Evidente mente per podemen tombém defense mus dense de volveire de momento auxular:

Vajeur un exemplo que ilestre este facto:

Exemple 8.4 (Gruffiths)



Um soleroid (m espiron/comperment)

moito longo transporto meno comente I

lo construent, existem a superfrir artinduca,

de altere l, uma dentro (rais a)

conso + Q uniformement distribution,

outro externo (rais b), conso - Q.

Quando e connecte un soleniste connecte a dinnimita, or ciliadres connectent e auden. Porque??

(l-> b)

Soluciais:

No esposso enma ciliaden existe un campo eléctrico rodista que podemen fou-lument calentan:

$$E(s) = \frac{Q}{\xi}$$

e mu eampo mojuiblo:

Isto dé onique a mus densidade volvement bruen:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}$$

1 mount anjular to be a musseudo uns compo a

$$\frac{1}{L_{1m}} = \frac{1}{L_{1m}} \cdot \pi (R^2 - a^2) \cdot L_{2}$$

$$= \frac{L_{1m}}{2\pi M} \pi (R^2 - a^2) \cdot L_{2}$$

$$= \frac{L_{1m}}{2\pi M} \pi (R^2 - a^2) \cdot L_{2}$$

avando I comera a diminuir, a vaniaras de fluxo montho que um campo elécturo (aremference), de ovort com e lei de Faraday:

$$275 E(s) = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -75^{2} \cdot h_{om} \frac{dE}{dt} \qquad (s < R)$$

$$E(s) = -\frac{h_{om}}{2} \frac{dE}{dt} s \stackrel{f}{dt}$$

ads
$$E(s) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_{om} R^2}{s} \frac{d\Gamma}{dt}$$
 (s) R)

Este eaupo do ompeu a steomento mucamos un folho, viliuduicas:

Folko externo:

Folho interna:

avants I dimini pars zur, o impulso aufulan uos cilinden di sonzem o um monnet aufular.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \int M_{a}(t) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \mu_{o} m Q a^{2} \int \frac{d\Gamma}{dt} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{o} m Q a^{2} \Gamma \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = \int M_{b}(t) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Q \mu_{o} n T R^{2} \frac{2}{2}$$

Neste instant o moment annessend un comment o moment uncource da notanas da cilindra s':

= Lem inivistement armosement vo eaurpr.