

Problema-1

Teste-A:

- a) A lei de Ampère corresponde a um regime estacionário e' incoerente quando generalizada a situações dinâmicas, nas quais ~~as~~ densidades volumétricas de cargas variam no tempo.

Seu efeito, $\forall \vec{V}$, (diferenciável), $\nabla \cdot (\vec{V} \times \vec{V}) = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \partial_x [\partial_y V_z - \partial_z V_y] + \partial_y [\partial_z V_x - \partial_x V_z] + \partial_z [\partial_x V_y - \partial_y V_x] = \\ & = (\partial_x \partial_y - \partial_y \partial_x) V_z + \dots = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Mas:}$$

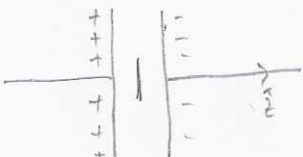
$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = \mu_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{J} \neq 0$! Evidentemente, o conservador local de carga impõe que $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\epsilon \left(\nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$

(visto que $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$)

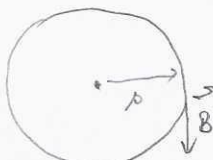
Logo, para que $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = 0$, e' necessario que

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu \vec{J} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

(conhecidas de Maxwell: a lei de Ampère)

b)  $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{z} = \frac{Q(t)}{A \epsilon_0} \hat{z}$ (ignorando efeitos de borda)

No espaço entre as placas há ~~uma~~ densidade de deslocamento $\vec{J}_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \hat{z} = \epsilon_0 \frac{1}{A \epsilon_0} \frac{\partial Q(t)}{\partial t} \hat{z} = \frac{1}{A} I \hat{z}$

 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{atravessa}} \text{ (Lei de Ampère - Maxwell) .}$

$I_{\text{atravessa}}$ e' apenas a corrente de deslocamento que atravessa o atrecho. $\vec{B}(s)$ e' circumferencial e so depende do s em cm .

$$\cancel{2\pi s} B(s) = \mu_0 \frac{I}{A} \cancel{\pi s^2} ; A = \pi a^2 \text{ (área dos anelados)}$$

$$\vec{B}(s) = \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi a^2} s \hat{\phi} \quad \text{se } (s < a)$$

Observações:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\pi s B(s) = \mu_0 \frac{I}{\cancel{\pi a^2}} \cdot \cancel{\pi a^2} \Rightarrow \vec{B}(s) = \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi s} \hat{\phi} \quad \text{se } (s > a) \\ \text{(ignorando o efeito de bordo)} \\ \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{se } (s > a) \end{array} \right.$$

Logo: no espaço entre anelados $\vec{E} = \frac{Q(t)}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{z} =$

$$= \frac{I \cdot t}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{z} ; \quad \vec{B}(s) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a^2} s \hat{\phi}$$

Teste-B

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \hat{z} = \frac{(Q_0 - It)}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{z} \quad (s < a)$$

$$\vec{J}_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = -\frac{I}{\pi a^2} \hat{z}$$

$$\cancel{2\pi s} B(s) = -\mu_0 \frac{I}{\cancel{\pi a^2}} \cancel{s^2} \Rightarrow \vec{B}(s) = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a^2} s \hat{\phi} \quad (s < a)$$

Problema - 2

Teste A:

Método - 1:

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{k}{r} \hat{r}$$

$$\rho_b = -\frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r \left(r^2 \frac{k}{r} \right) = -\frac{k}{r^2} \quad (a < r < b)$$

$$\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{k}{b} & (s=b) \\ -\frac{k}{a} & (s=a) \end{cases}$$

Conhecidas as cargas ligadas podemos usar a Lei de Gauss
(devido a simetria do problema: \vec{E} é radial, isto é: $\vec{E} = E(r) \hat{r}$)

$r < a \Rightarrow E(r) = 0$ visto que não há quaisquer cargas.

$$\begin{aligned} a < r < b \quad 4\pi r^2 E(r) &= \frac{Q_{\text{int}}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left[4\pi a^2 \sigma_b(a) + \int_a^r \left(-\frac{k}{r^2} \right) 4\pi r^2 dr \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left[-4\pi a^2 \frac{k}{a} + 4\pi k (r-a) \right] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} 4\pi k r \end{aligned}$$

Logo:

$$\vec{E}(r) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{k}{r} \hat{r} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$$

 $r > b$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi r^2 E(r) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left[-4\pi a^2 \frac{k}{a} + 4\pi b^2 \frac{k}{b} + 4\pi k (b-a) \right] = \\ &= 0 \Rightarrow E(r) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Logo: $\vec{E}(r) = 0 \quad r < a$

$$\vec{E}(r) = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0} \quad a < r < b$$

$$\vec{E}(r) = 0 \quad r > b$$

Método - 2 : Aplicação da "pseudo-lei de Gauss"

$$\rho_L = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = 0$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 (\nabla \times \vec{E}) + \nabla \times \vec{P}$$

0

$$\vec{P} = \frac{\mu}{r} \hat{r} : \nabla \times \vec{P} = 0 ; \text{ Logo } \nabla \times \vec{D} = 0$$

\vec{D} = campo constante, em $\infty \Rightarrow$ zero em todos os lados.

$$\vec{D} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = -\vec{P} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Logo: } \vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } r < a \\ -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon_0} & \text{se } a < r < b \\ 0 & \text{se } r > b \end{cases} \quad (\text{como antes})$$

Condição de fronteira:

$$D'_1 - D'_2 = \sigma_L = 0 \Rightarrow D_\perp \text{ deve variar continuamente}$$

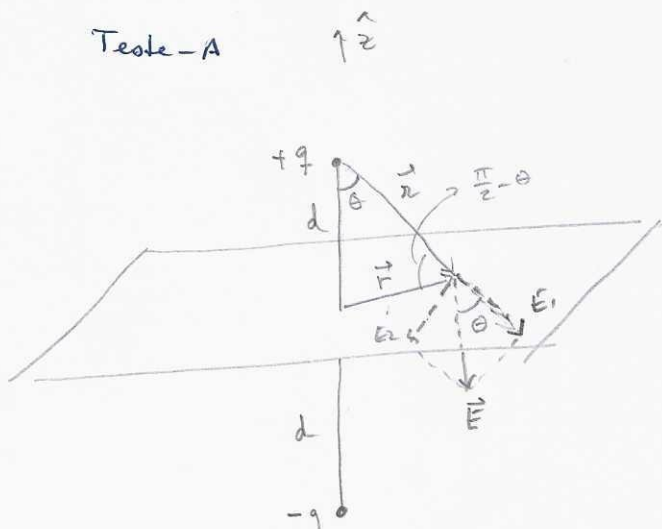
Mas $\vec{D} = 0$; cond. garantida trivial.

$$E''_1 - E''_2 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{E} \parallel \hat{r} \Rightarrow E''_1 = E''_2 = 0 \quad \text{O.K.}$$

$$\left[\text{Teste-B: tudo igual mas } \vec{P} = -\frac{\mu}{r} \hat{r} \right]$$

Problema -3

Teste - A



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\hat{z} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{d}{r} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{r^2+d^2}}$$

$$r^2 = r^2 + d^2$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\hat{z} \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{d}{(r^2+d^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$f_i = T_{ij} n_j$$

$$\hat{n} = -\hat{z}$$

$f_z \neq 0$ (por simetria, a única componente de força)

$f_z = -T_{zz}$ = densidade superficial de forças no plano.

$$\vec{F}_z = \int f_z d\vec{z}_z = - \int_0^\infty T_{zz} \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

$$T_{zz} = +\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \frac{d^2}{(r^2+d^2)^3} = \frac{q^2}{8\pi^2\epsilon_0} \frac{d^2}{(r^2+d^2)^3}$$

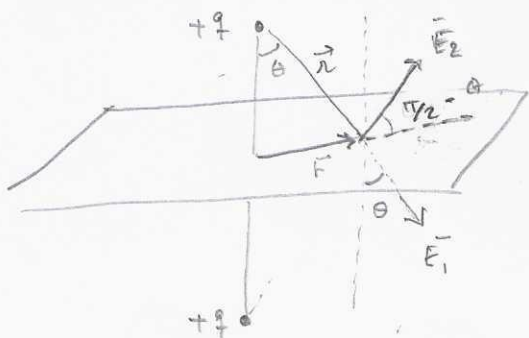
$$F_z = - \frac{d^2 q^2}{8\pi^2\epsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{2\pi r dr}{(r^2+d^2)^3} = - \frac{d^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} q^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{r dr}{(r^2+d^2)^3} =$$

$$= - \frac{d^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} q^2 \left(\frac{1}{2d^2} \right)^2$$

$$= - \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{4d^2}$$

□

Teo 4-3



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \sin\theta \hat{r}$$

$$r^2 = r^2 + d^2$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{(r^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} \hat{r}$$

$$T_{zz} = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \frac{r^2}{(r^2 + d^2)^3}$$

$$F_z = - \int T_{zz} 2\pi r dr = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{r^2 \cancel{2\pi} r dr}{(r^2 + d^2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{r^3 dr}{(r^2 + d^2)^3}$$

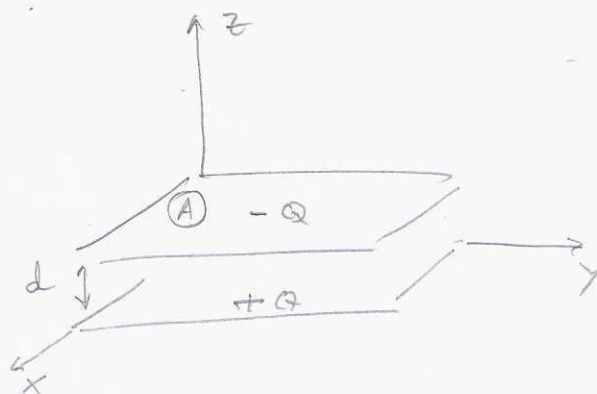
$$= + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(2d)^2}$$

□

Problema 4

Teste - A: a) $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \hat{z}$

$$\vec{B} = B \hat{x}$$



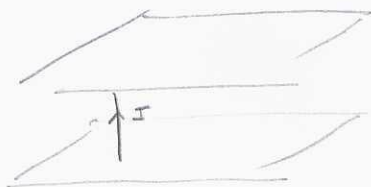
$$\vec{p}_{\text{em}} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \epsilon_0 \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} B (\hat{z} \times \hat{x}) = \frac{Q}{A} B \hat{y}$$

(densidade volumétrica de momento linear.)

$$\vec{p}_{\text{em}} = \frac{Q B}{A} \cdot A \cdot d \hat{y} = Q B d \hat{y}$$

(momento eletromagnético total.)

b)



$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I dl B (\hat{z} \times \hat{x})$$

$$\vec{F}(t) = I d B \hat{y}$$

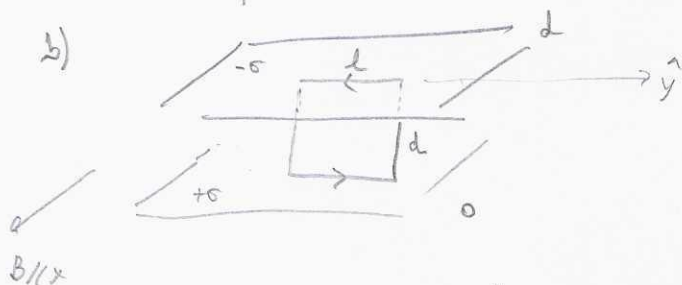
$$\text{impulso} = \vec{F} = \int_0^\infty \vec{F}(t) dt = \hat{y} \int_0^\infty I(t) d B dt$$

$$I(t) = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F} = \hat{y} \int_Q^0 -dQ d B = Q B d \hat{y}$$

Teste - B: p?

b)



$$B(t) d \cdot l = \phi(t) = \phi_{\text{mag}}$$

$$-d \frac{dB(t)}{dt} = -\frac{\partial \phi_{\text{mag}}}{\partial t} = [E(0) - E(d)] l$$

$$\vec{F}(t) = [+Q E(0) - Q E(d)] \hat{y} = -d Q \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\vec{F} = \hat{y} \int_B^0 -dQ \frac{dB}{dt} = Q B d \hat{y} \quad (\text{como antes})$$