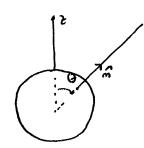
3. Lamps anisdos por mein polanizados e majorhizados (com publicus)

tumps electrico e moperties

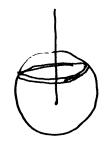
2. Colente o campo elèctrico produzido por uno estero de rais R mijonnement polanizada.

كەلىرىمىن :



lous viun, a polanizours de muis pode su moderno por Pb = - v. p 1 por $\sigma = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$. Evidentement, o primera tumo el mulo porpura polarizo 405 4' uniformer. Tema ju considerar opens

contribuiças de sejundo lemas (densidad superfical) P. n = P cos 0; lours esteular est camps?



Vajamn:
$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \qquad (virth f=0)$$

Usando landrundos esperios:

POA fruction V = V(r, a)

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) = \ell(\ell+1)$$

$$R(r) = Ar^{2} + \frac{B}{r^{2+1}}$$

Le Policion de Legender.

$$V(r, \theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(A_k r^k + \frac{B_k}{r^{k+1}} \right) P_k (en \theta)$$

$$r > r - v(r) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{\ell}}{r^{\ell+1}} P_{\ell}(en a)$$

· Policiand deve ser continuo o n=R =>

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k R^k P_k(eng) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{r^{k+1}} P_k(eng) = D$$

· No superficie de notes his una descouhemendel de compo nadial:

$$\left(\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_{in}}{\partial r}\right)_{13=R} = -\frac{G(\theta)}{\epsilon_0}$$

Isto impore:

$$\frac{8e}{2} \left\{ -(1+i) \frac{8e}{R^{2+2}} P_{1}(\omega_{1}\omega_{1}) - 1 A_{1} R^{2-1} P_{2}(e_{1}\omega_{1}) \right\} = -\frac{G(0)}{6}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{8e}{R^{1+2}} & \frac{A \cdot R}{R^{1+2}} & = A_e \cdot R^{1-1} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2k+1) \operatorname{Ag} R^{k-1} \operatorname{Pg'}(\operatorname{cun} A) = \frac{\Gamma(0)}{\xi_0}$$

Usando o subsombidat da policióner de lependre:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi}^{\xi} \int_{\xi}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} P_{\ell}(x) P_{\ell}(x) dx = \frac{2}{2\ell + 1} \int_{-1}^{1} \ell \ell'$$

$$|O(\theta = X)| = \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\infty} |P_{2}(ex \Theta)| P_{2}(ex \Theta) \sin \Theta d\Theta = \int_{0}^{\infty} |P_{2}(ex \Theta)| P_{2}(ex \Theta) |P_{2}(ex \Theta)| |$$

Seja entas:

Entar; so A, to:

$$\frac{2}{3}A_1 R^0 3 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} A_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{3} \frac{2}{6}$$

No interior de superfina

Foro do inputive:

1:

$$V(r,\theta) = \frac{R^3 \frac{P}{3E_0}}{r^2} \cos \theta \quad (R) R$$

Enter, se
$$V(r, \theta) = \frac{P}{3E} r \cos \theta = \frac{P}{3E} z r c R$$

$$V(r, a) = \frac{e^3}{r^2} \frac{p \omega s a}{s \varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot P = P_{\text{for}}$$

$$R^3 = \frac{\rho_{rer}}{2} \frac{3}{4\pi}$$

Potencial de sem dipolo Pror

$$E_{r} = -\frac{3V}{3r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{2 P_{ror} en \Theta}{r^{3}}$$

$$E_0 = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial G} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{P \sin G}{r^3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\vec{E} \\
\vec{evr} =
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\vec{r} \\
\vec{r}$$

- 3. Una esfera de rais R tem uno polarizações elechera P(F) = KF (K= COUST.)
 - a) latente of a Pb
 - b) loteule o campo eléctrico deutro e fono do esfera.

(a)
$$G_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{m} = KR$$

$$P_b = -\vec{V} \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 V_r) = \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^3 K) = -3K$$

(b)
$$n \leqslant R$$

Gauss: $P_b = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}$$

r>R (Zz) - earjo bobl us interior: Quint = 4 TR R3. Pb + 4 TR R 6 = >-4 1 1 1 2 × + 4 1 1 1 2 × R = 0 = = F=0 (2>R)

1

4. loleule o potenciel de une esters uniformement polarizado por interpresar directa:

$$V(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi} \int \frac{\hat{\lambda} \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{r^2} d\vec{r}'$$

Dade pur P(F') = P. (e' uniferun)

$$V(\vec{r}) = \left[\frac{1}{4\pi E} \int \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\lambda^2} d\vec{r}' \right] \cdot \vec{P}_0$$

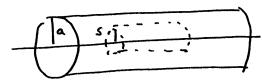
basta: esleular o interol entre parentson: Este interol e' o que componh a un campo electrico enolo por un. estero unifermente canejod com densitod de carjo 1. Fico como exercício (paro foza sózinho(a)) men trans

Entr

P

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} 1/R & \frac{R^3}{36r^2} P es r \theta \\ 1/R & \frac{1}{36} P \cdot r = \frac{P r e r \theta}{36} \end{cases}$$

5. Um pro (infants!) tem une densidade liman de cargo à



e esté nevented por un alado de bonneche isolodos.

loleule o vector des locquemente elictrico.

Solunas

lampo eled. Se s>a?! Neste coso l'=0 => J= E_E =>

$$= \frac{\lambda}{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi s \epsilon} s \qquad 5 > e$$

pars s a Nas sobern estenden É parjur nous

6. lolente o compo mojurkto genod por une estero uniformemente mojurkto do:

Solucias:

Esta deuxidade superficiol de conente camponde a una superficia estánto unafermente campado e un Rotores.

$$A(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{L}(\vec{r}')}{2}$$

Esh problemo esti uselvidi us Griffith. (poj. 236)

$$A(r, \theta, \Phi) = \begin{cases} \frac{h_0(\overline{M} \wedge r^2)}{3} & R \leq R \\ \frac{h_0R^3}{3r^3} (\overline{H} \wedge r^2) & A > R \end{cases}$$

B = VA A

$$\frac{n \leq R}{\beta} = \left[\nabla_{\Lambda} (\vec{H}_{\Lambda} \vec{r}) \right] \frac{\Lambda_{0}}{\beta}$$

$$(\vec{r} \cdot \nabla) \vec{H} - (H \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} + \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{r}) - \vec{H} (\nabla \cdot \vec{H})$$

B= \frac{2}{3}\rho M = lampo untform.

72R lamps de un dipolo electro

$$\overline{B} = \frac{\overline{m} \mu_0}{4\pi} \left[2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \right]$$

Dielichio houspus electricomende neutro

Ubservação:

$$\vec{P} = \vec{E} \times \vec{A} = \vec{E} = \vec{E} \times \vec{A} \times \vec{D} = \vec{E} \times \vec{A} \times \vec{D} = \vec{E} \times \vec{A} \times \vec{D} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \times \vec{B} \times \vec{B} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \times$$

de le =0 → lb =0! a densidele volvente de ears.

e' melo. =0 o potencial electrico obeder à eproneur

de Loplace.

Parblema: louridereun entar o republik problèmes: une ofero diele/chico inura nun eampo Mehmico muisonum.

Oblembo o eampo ele/chico no interior do orfero:

loud. fraulers: a) considered de potencial $V_{in} = V_{out}$ $D_{i_1} - D_{21} = \sigma_L = 0 \implies b) \text{ Nor his carjo lives we surperfore: } \Longrightarrow$

$$\left(\frac{\partial V_{in}}{\partial x}\right)_{R} = \left(\frac{\partial V_{out}}{\partial R}\right)_{R}$$

rish de long - Forena (2>>R)

lous viun na aul TP & 20/9:

$$V_{in}(0,r) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} A_{\ell} r^{\ell} P_{\ell}(\omega, 0)$$

(usand ι) $= -\frac{1}{2} r \cos \theta + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{\ell}}{r^{\ell+1}} P_{\ell}(\omega, 0)$

a) =>
$$\sum_{k} A_{k} R^{k} P_{k} (en \theta) = -E_{0} R eo > \theta + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{k}}{R^{k+1}} P_{k} (en \theta)$$

$$= -E_{0} R P_{k} (en \theta) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{k}}{R^{k+1}} P_{k} (en \theta)$$

$$(P_{k} (en \theta) = en \theta)$$

futer:

$$l=1 \rightarrow A_1 R P_1(eRQ) = -E_0 R P_1(eRQ) + \frac{B_1}{R^2} P_1(eRQ)$$

$$(A_1 + E_0) R = \frac{B_1}{R^2}$$

$$l \neq 1$$

$$A_2 R^2 = \frac{B_4}{R^{2+1}}$$

b)
$$E_r = \frac{1}{2} e^{2r} R (e^{2r}) = -E_0 e^{2r} e^{2r} \frac{(l+1)}{R^{l+2}} R (e^{2r})$$

$$\int_{e_r}^{\infty} e^{2r} R R R^{l-1} = -(l+1) R R^{l-1}$$

$$\int_{e_r}^{\infty} e^{2r} R R^{l-1} = -(l+1) R^{l}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{r} A_{1} & = -\frac{(1+1)B_{1}}{2^{1+2}} \\ E_{r} A_{1} & = -E_{0} - \frac{2B_{1}}{R^{3}} \end{cases} \quad 1 = 1$$

As
$$t^2$$
 condition $a_1 = b_1$ para $t \neq 1$

$$A_1 = \frac{B_2}{g^{d+1}}$$

$$E_1 A_2 e_1 = \frac{B_2}{g^{d+1}}$$

$$E_2 A_3 e_4 = \frac{B_4}{g^{d+2}}$$

So podem su ven'himden simullamoment su Az=Bz=0

$$A_1 = \frac{-3}{\varepsilon_{r+2}} \quad \varepsilon_0 \quad ; \quad B_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_{r-1}}{\varepsilon_{r+2}} \quad R^3 \quad \varepsilon_0$$

rolo:

$$V_{iu}(0,r) = -\frac{3E_0}{E_r + 2} + \omega > 0 = -\frac{3E_0}{E_r + 2} = \frac{1}{E_r}$$

$$E = -\nabla V_{iu} = \frac{3E_0}{E_{r+2}} \stackrel{?}{=} e_{uur}p_{2}$$
uuriforuu

Europea unem sistemo dielechura

que eusto courzélo electricoment?

Sejo (f a derended de conso injectedo uo meno decelectrono Esso demended de conso que mun podemos electrono V leodo hos; hado este processo e' quan-establica). Quanto en la (em empo) anumbos (f em empo) anumbos (f em a p.?:

Has D. 3 = 6+ =0 Of = A. (02)

Mao:

Entas:

$$\Delta w = \int \nabla \cdot [(\Delta \vec{0}) \cdot \vec{v}] d\vec{r} - \int \Delta \vec{D} \cdot (\nabla \vec{v}) d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int (\nabla \cdot \Delta \vec{0}) \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{z} + \int \Delta \vec{D} \cdot \vec{e} d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int (\nabla \cdot \Delta \vec{0}) \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{z} + \int \Delta \vec{D} \cdot (\nabla \vec{v}) d\vec{r}$$

DW = variaceas da deresidade volvere de ecrepa

Isto d' intersonment qual.

Se, olim desso, so districtuice for limer a menter!

$$\Delta w = \vec{E} \cdot \epsilon \, d\vec{E} = d[\epsilon \, \vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} \, \frac{1}{2}] = d[\vec{E} \, \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E}]$$

$$u_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \, \epsilon \, E^{2}$$

(Has De si e' volide pour estis moterioris lineaux e muhari

Problève : Uma esfere condubre de nais a e eouje a encherce d'en en mus curuphible do de electrice (fimen electrice x (espes, une (b-a)).

Colomb a energe desta confirmaças:

Solução: louro vinen autes:

$$\vec{D} = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < e) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \hat{r} & (r > e) \end{cases} = \vec{P} \vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & (z < e) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon r^2} \hat{r} & (a < z < b) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon r^2} \hat{r} & (r > b) \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{Q}{4\pi r^{2}} \cdot \frac{Q}{9\pi e} \int_{a}^{c} \cdot x^{2} \cdot x^{4} dr + \int_{b}^{c} \frac{Q}{4\pi r^{2}} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi r} \int_{c}^{c} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{(4\pi)^{6} \frac{1}{2}} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr + \frac{1}{2} \int_{b}^{c} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{9\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon_{0}(1+2\epsilon_{0})} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right)_{a}^{b} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_{0}} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right)_{b}^{c} \right\} :$$

$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{9\pi \epsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{1+2\epsilon_{0}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2\epsilon_{0}}{b} \right)$$

Problema : lobente a everpe de seus enfers dielécture numéroannement polarizod.

lours viun autor; o campo sund pelo polarizonar us interes de esfero e' $\frac{7}{E} = -\frac{7}{3}$ r.c. R

Pero R > R is set o comp. Such por un dipolo $\vec{P} = \left(\frac{4}{3} R R^3\right) \vec{P}$ colored as onique: $\vec{E} = \frac{R^3 P}{3 (2 \cos A \hat{r} + 5 \sin A \hat{a})}$

A every to sileur (o trobolho vecessione pour produzir o referido stileuro) e entar:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} d\vec{r}$$
 (drehe'chero neumo)

$$\Delta W = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int E^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R^3 P}{3 \epsilon} \right)^2 \int \frac{1}{r^6} \left(4 \cos^2 \theta + 8 i n^2 \theta \right) r^2 \sin \theta dr^4 \theta$$

$$= \frac{(R^3)^2 \pi^2}{18 \ell^2} \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{(4 \ln^3 4 \ln^3 6) \sin 6 \log 6}{(4 \ln^3 4 \ln^3 6) \sin 6 \log 6}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pi R^3 R^2}{4 \pi^2 6}$$

$$\Delta W_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2\xi_{1}}^{-2\xi_{1}} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\xi}$$

$$= +2 \int_{3\xi_{1}}^{-2\xi_{1}} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\xi}$$

$$= -2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \mathcal{E} \, \mathcal{E}^2 \, d\vec{r} \right]^2$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{47} \, \frac{3^2 \, R^3}{\mathcal{E}} \right) = P \, \text{Eucro bold of muls}$$

= P Emero bobl e' muls: Dw, + Dwz = 0

Campo mojurio um meso moteriol (linear « nembrol)

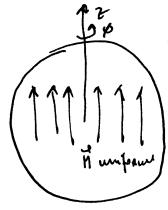
1. lours vinum, M pode su expusso amovés de unes deuxidode volúncios de consent In= VAM e de muso densidade superficial de consent Kb= Mam louridade superficial de consent Kb= Mam louridade une meso infinto de tol formo par Z > 20 (delimibul V), podeme juntan o termo de superficia Ko.

A lui de Ampin, eours visus, veuis

$$\Delta v = 1^t$$

Assim, « camps auxilier It enforch exclusivement à dennide le comme livre Jf, tel come J respond a p.

1.1-lameremes par andisar un problème simples: Quelo campo mojuitio de uno estera muitonmement mojuitios



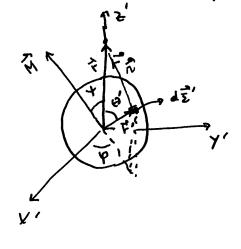
Neole eoso Jb = VnH = 0

teun openso o teun- K = H, 7;

con H/12, Han = Msina p

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{k}_b(\vec{r}')}{\lambda} d\Sigma'$$

Couridereur o sejuint sisteme de eixn:



$$R = \sqrt{R^2 + r^2} = 2Rreos\theta'$$

$$\vec{k}(\vec{r}') = \vec{H} \wedge \hat{n} =$$

$$= M \left[\sin \psi \hat{x} + \cos \psi \hat{z} \right] \wedge \hat{n}$$

$$K_{b}(\vec{r}') = H\left[\sin t \hat{x} + \omega t \hat{z}\right] A\left[\sin \theta' \cos \phi' \hat{x} + \sin \theta' \sin \phi' \hat{y} + \omega \theta' \hat{z}\right]$$

pars A(F): Teun entar:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi} \iint_0^{\pi} R^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\theta' \frac{H \sin \theta \cos \theta' \hat{y}}{\sqrt{R^2 + r^2 - 2Rren \theta'}} =$$

$$\overline{A(F)} = -\frac{h_0}{2} R^2 \sin + M \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\omega_3 e' \sin \theta'}{\sqrt{R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr \omega_3 e'}} d\alpha'$$

Fazendo a unidancio de varidre! u = en A', poderno evleular o integral:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{k_0}{2} R^2 \sin 4 \cdot M \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{u \, du}{R^2 + r^2 - 2Ru} \vec{y}$$

$$= + \frac{k_0}{2} R^2 \sin 4 M + \frac{1}{3 R^2 r^2} \left[(R^2 + r^2 + Rr) |R - r| - (R^2 + r^2 - Rr) (R + r) \right] \vec{y}$$

· rxR (interior de enfero):

$$(R^2+r^2+Rr)(R-r)-(R^2+r^2-Rr)(R+r)=\frac{1}{3}R^2r^2.\frac{2r}{3R^2}$$

$$\overline{A}(\overline{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} R^2 \sin 4M \frac{2r}{3R^2} \gamma$$

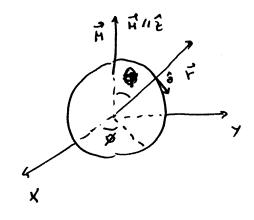
$$\int \vec{A} (\vec{r}) = \frac{A_b}{3} (\vec{A} \times \vec{r})$$

· r>R lexterior de esfera:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{2} R^3 M \sin \psi \frac{2\pi}{3r^2} \hat{\gamma} = \frac{\mu_0 R^3}{3r^2} \vec{M} \wedge \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 R^3}{3r^3} (\vec{M} \wedge \vec{r})$$

Voltando ojour as referencist noturel



Lojo:

$$\overrightarrow{A}(r,\theta,\varphi) = \begin{cases} \frac{f_0 M}{3} r \sin \theta & \text{alg} \\ \frac{f_0 R^3}{3 r^2} \sin \theta & \text{alg} \\ \frac{7}{3 r^2} r^2 & \text{alg} \end{cases}$$

intenda (2CR)

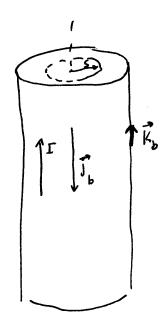
$$\nabla A \vec{A} = \vec{B} = \nabla A \left[\frac{A_0 H}{3} r \sin \theta \vec{\phi} \right] = \frac{2A_0 M}{3} \left[\cos A \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\phi} \right] = \frac{2}{3}A_0 M = \text{uniforms}$$

pars r>R → 0 camps B composed as comps de um dipolo majuitre un mod us onique.

m = H. 4π R³.

Problema:

Un ciliade longo de com (de rais R) transporta une consent uniformement distribuit. Colente H dentre « for de ciliades



Lei & Ampin- Moxwell paro #:

$$S_{1} > R$$
 $2\pi S_{1} + = I \longrightarrow H = \frac{I}{2\pi S} \hat{\beta}$

Meio Linear!

Imojem que o meis e' paromojuitire ou diomojuitire, de tol forme que M soi existe us presenço d B (Se B = 0 entañ M = 0). Podemos seneves:

(Repar pu seolheur H proporcional a H para depime.
a surceptibilitate majorities)

Eutas

Problème: Um viliadre louje de rais R tem emo mojuetizare uniferen parelle as eixo de sinchers. que eresu a distanció as erixo:

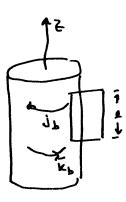
lolente B demmo e foro do moteriol

Solução #1

$$\vec{H} = \kappa s \hat{z} \quad ; \quad \vec{J}_b = \nabla_A \vec{m} = -\frac{\partial \vec{H}_z}{\partial s} \hat{\phi} = -\kappa \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{K}_b = \vec{M}_A \hat{m} = \kappa s (\hat{z} \wedge \hat{s}) = \kappa R \hat{\phi}$$

$$s = R$$



july jone de ciliudes
$$S>R$$
 $\vec{H}=0$ =0 (0) $j_s=0$) $t=P[\vec{B}=0]$

ii) dentos do alindo SCR

$$\oint \vec{B} \, d\vec{e} = + \mu_0 \left[- k L (R - S) + k R L \right]$$

$$\mu_0 = \mu_0 \, k \not S = B \not K$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \, k \, S \hat{2}$$

Solucias #2:

inhim.

Probleme: Um solmoide (com mespires por mided de compriments) esti paremetride com mu moternel de susuptibilidade maquities Xm.

Obtento B duma e fore do solevoide. I as compordente coment de deslacoment

Solução: $\vec{H} = mI\hat{z}$ (decemb) $\vec{B} = \mu_o (\vec{H} + \vec{H}) = \mu_o (1 + \chi_m) \vec{H}$

 $\vec{H} = \chi_{m} \vec{H}$; lows \vec{H} e' uniform $\vec{J}_{b} = 0$ $K_{b} = \vec{H}_{A} \hat{m} = \chi_{m} (\vec{H}_{A} m) = \chi_{m} n \vec{I} \hat{\beta}$

O campo no interior e reforced de 2m 70

(peromojushous) or directed (diomojushous)

Se 2m 40.

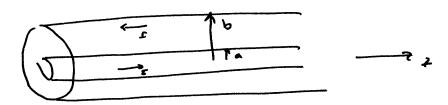
Observações: Nom material homogenea e mentral a densidada de comente lipado J, e proporcional à densidada de comente J, :

loureprendement, vum isolodon (If =0) hourspiero todas as consends de deslocoments seus superficiero

Problema:

Un cabo co-exist courish en dues superficies all'udicon com 7mm >1

separados por un dieléctrice. As commes enculares



mentas enperfrance como a indice na figura.

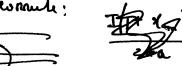
- e) Colcula o eamps empuiris B us repiens entre os 2 lubos.
- b) bolenle o mojurkjouar e an connentes de carjor hjoden e confirm pur dois o bom campo B Soluçar.

e < t < e $\oint \vec{H} \cdot \vec{A} \vec{e} = \vec{I} = \vec{I} \rightarrow H = 2 \vec{L} \vec{s} = \vec{I} \rightarrow \vec{H} (s) = \frac{s \pi s}{L} \vec{g}$

$$\vec{H} = \chi_m \vec{H} = \chi_m \vec{I} \phi$$

$$\vec{J}_b = \nabla_A \vec{h} = \frac{1}{5} \partial_S \left(S \frac{\gamma_{mn} \Gamma}{2\pi S} \right) \hat{z} = 0$$

tobl wrante;



\$ Bdi = 2 0 B = 10 (1+ 7m) \$

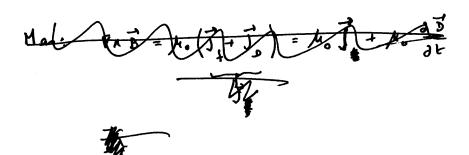
Eurps mojuities

Num cuto instante t, une det contiturações de carjan e connectes produs E e B. Entre t e t e dt os campo alteram a configuração de carjão e connectes anoles e o trabolho reolizado par nesse intervalo de tempo?

une ever je l'hobelles resliged peles eaubo sobre e earle): F. de = Aq (E+ VAB). Vdf = Aq E·V dt

∆q = ſdr ; ρv=j = D F.de=j. É dr dt

(m. bolleo molizodo sobre as caujan e co usende seu dr durante
dt).



Meo:

Hao:

$$\frac{1}{1/6} \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla_A \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{1/6} \left[\vec{B} \cdot (\nabla_A \vec{E}) - \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B}) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1/6} \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla_A \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{1/6} \left[\vec{B} \cdot (\nabla_A \vec{E}) - \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \wedge \vec{B}) \right]$$

Logo:

Ish e':

de - emport de deuxido de volvimiente de la deuxido del deuxido del deuxido de la deuxido del deuxido de la deuxido dela deuxido del deuxido del deuxido del deuxido de la deuxido del deuxido del deuxido del deux

J. E = reslized som as earser e eveneue por