

Resoluc es examens recurso

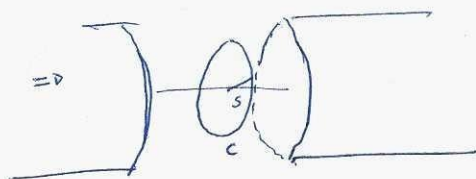
Problema - 1

$$(a) \quad E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{I \cdot t}{A} \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{I t}{\pi a^2 \epsilon_0}$$

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

(coordenadas cil ndricas)

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} \nabla \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{z} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{z}$$

(por simetria)

$$= B(s) 2\pi s = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{I t}{\pi a^2} \cdot \pi s^2 \right] \Rightarrow$$

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

$$b) \quad u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{I^2 t^2}{\pi^2 a^4 \epsilon_0} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \frac{I^2}{4\pi^2 a^4} s^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{I^2}{\pi^2 a^4} \left[\frac{t^2}{\epsilon_0} + \mu_0 \frac{s^2}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \frac{I^2}{\pi^2 a^4} \left[c^2 t^2 + \frac{s^2}{4} \right] \quad (\mu_0 \epsilon_0 c^2 = 1)$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{I t s}{2\pi^2 a^4 \epsilon_0} \underbrace{(\hat{z} \times \hat{\phi})}_{-\hat{s}}$$

$$\vec{S} = - \frac{I^2 t s}{2 \epsilon_0 \pi^2 a^4} \hat{s} //$$

Problema - 2

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

Método - 1 : situação estacionária : $\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$

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

Se $\nabla \times \vec{P} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{D} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D}$ é determinado

pela sua divergência : $\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_L = 0$.

$$\rightarrow \nabla \times \left(\frac{\hat{r}}{r} \right) = 0 ; \rho_L = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D} = 0 \quad \forall r$$

Como $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{\epsilon}$, isto é :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \vec{E} = 0 & r < a \\ \vec{E} = -\frac{k}{r\epsilon} \hat{r} & a < r < b \\ \vec{E} = 0 & r > b \end{array} \right.$$

Método - 2

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 \rho_r) = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

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

Podemos usar agora o lei de Gauss, obtendo o mesmo resultado acima.

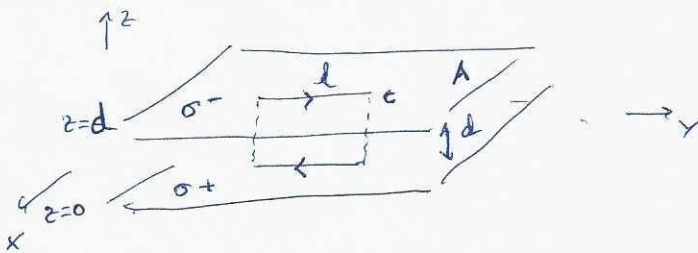
Problema - 3

a) $\vec{E} = E \hat{z} ; \vec{B} = B \hat{x}$

$$\vec{p}_{em} = \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = \epsilon_0 E B (\hat{z} \times \hat{x}) = \epsilon_0 E B \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{P} = \int \vec{p}_{em} \cdot dV = \epsilon_0 E B A d \hat{y}$$

b) $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\dot{\vec{B}} \Rightarrow \iint_{\vec{z}} \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{z} = \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_{\vec{z}} -\dot{\vec{B}} \cdot d\vec{z}$



$$\Rightarrow [E(d) - E(0)] l = -\dot{B} l d$$

$$\vec{F} = [-\sigma A E(d) - \sigma A E(0)] \hat{y} = -\sigma \dot{B} d A \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{I} = \int_0^\infty \vec{F} dt = -\sigma A d \hat{y} \int \frac{dB}{dt} dt = \sigma A d B \hat{y}$$

Mas: $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{I} = \epsilon_0 E A d B \hat{y} = \vec{P}_{em} \text{ (alinea a)}$

Problema-4

Esfera metálica uniformemente carregada. O campo eléctrico é:

$$\vec{E}(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r} & \text{se } r > R \end{cases}$$

Consideremos uma superfície fechada constituída pelo plano equatorial e pelo Superfície hemi-esférica superior, que delimita o hemisfério norte.

O campo eléctrico no plano equatorial é nulo, pelo que \vec{T} é nulo nesta superfície. Nas condições para o fluxo que queremos calcular.

Consideremos a superfície hemi-esférica. Aqui

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

$$\hat{r} = \sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R^2} [\sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}]$$

Por simetria, a força resultante tem apenas uma componente não nula (paralela a \hat{z}). É isto o que precisamos de calcular

$$\vec{F}_z = \left(\vec{T} \cdot d\vec{Z} \right)_z = T_{zx} dZ_x + T_{zy} dZ_y + T_{zz} dZ_z$$

Usando o determinante de $T_{ij} = \epsilon_0 \left[E_i E_j - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ij} E^2 \right]$

obtemos:

$$T_{zx} = \epsilon_0 E_z E_x = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \right]^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \cos\phi$$

$$T_{zy} = \epsilon_0 E_z E_y = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \right]^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \sin\phi$$

$$T_{zz} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} [E_z^2 - E_x^2 - E_y^2] = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \right]^2 [\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta]$$

Por outro lado:

$$d\vec{\Sigma} = R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$$

$$= R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi [\sin\theta \cos\phi \hat{x} + \sin\theta \sin\phi \hat{y} + \cos\theta \hat{z}]$$

Logo se verifica que

$$\left(\vec{T} \cdot d\vec{\Sigma} \right)_z = F_z = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \right]^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta d\phi$$

pelo que:

$$F_z = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left[\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \right]^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\boxed{F_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{8R^2}}$$

Problema-5

a) $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$ (conservation local de charge)

$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ (conducteur ohmique)

L. Gauss $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$\sigma \frac{\rho}{\epsilon} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\rho} = - \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} dt \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \rho(t) = \rho(0) e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} t}$

le temps caractéristique de décaissement de ρ est $\tau = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}$

Substituer les valeurs données

$\tau \sim \frac{1,2 \cdot 8,854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}}{10^{-12} [\Omega \text{ m}]^{-1}} \approx 10 \text{ ns}$

b) $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$; $k = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon \omega}\right)^2} + 1 \right]^{1/2}$

$\omega = 2\pi \cdot 10^6$

$\sigma = 10^{-12}$

$\epsilon \sim 10^{-11} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$

$\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon \omega} = \frac{10^{-12}}{2\pi \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{-11}} \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} 10^{-7} \ll 1$

$k \sim \omega \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon \omega}\right)^2 + \dots + 1 \right]^{1/2} \approx \omega \sqrt{\epsilon \mu_0}$

$\ll 1$

$$k \sim \omega \sqrt{\epsilon/\epsilon_0} = \epsilon_r^{1/2}$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} \epsilon_r^{1/2} \rightarrow \text{substitua valor.}$$

$$\frac{\omega}{k} = v_f = \frac{c}{\epsilon_r^{1/2}} \rightarrow \text{substitua valor.}$$

□

Problema - 6

Modo TEM são impossíveis num tubo condutor oc.



$$\text{TEM} \Rightarrow E_z = B_z = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (E_z = 0)$$

↓

(Nas h's eays no interior do tubo)

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow (\nabla \times \vec{E})_z = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = 0$$

Consequentemente, as equações de Maxwell impoem pa o campo elétrico associado o um modo TEM tem divergência e rotação nulas. Isto significa pa $\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$, e pa $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$, como o fronteira condutora é equipotencial, então $\phi = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = 0$. □

Problema -7

$$\phi = 0 \quad \vec{A} = A \hat{y} \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = + \omega A \hat{y} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \hat{z} = A k \cos(kx - \omega t) \hat{z}$$

Vejamus agora se as eq. de Maxwell são verificadas

Obviamente: $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 0$ são cumpridas

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} \stackrel{?}{=} -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \hat{z} = -A \omega k \sin(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} = + A \omega k \sin(kx - \omega t) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}}}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} \stackrel{?}{=} \mu_0 \vec{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

↓

$$- \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} \hat{y} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \omega^2 A \sin(kx - \omega t) \hat{y}$$

↓

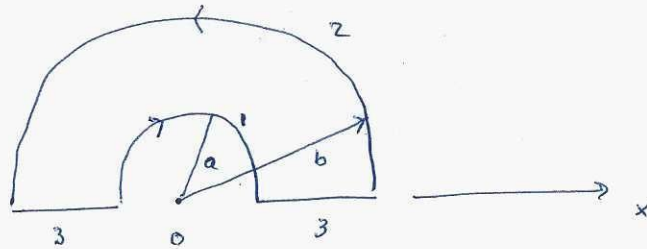
$$+ A k^2 \sin(kx - \omega t) \hat{y}$$

A equação é verificada se $\vec{J} = 0$ e $\frac{\omega}{k} = c$

□

Problema - 8

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I(\vec{r}', t_r)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\vec{r}'$$



$$\vec{A}(0, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{I(t_r)}{r} d\vec{\ell} =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{K(t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} d\vec{\ell}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 K}{4\pi} \left[\oint \frac{t}{r} d\vec{\ell} - \frac{1}{c} \oint d\vec{\ell} \right]$$

$$\vec{A}(0, t) = \frac{\mu_0 K t}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{a} \int_1 d\vec{\ell}_1 + \frac{1}{b} \int d\vec{\ell}_2 + 2 \hat{x} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{x} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 K t}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a} \pi a - \frac{1}{b} \pi b + 2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right] \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{A}(0, t) = \frac{\mu_0 K t}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\mu_0 K}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \hat{x}$$