Probleme 8.8 (Griffiths)

Uno estera de fe de saio R tem mua carga a e rema mojurização remitaram H=MZ

- a) bolente o momento ampular "armazenado" nos campos
- b) Hoshu o pur ocouleer a sole mounerlo anjular puando:
  - 61) Descropertizo a esfero
  - b2) descarejo, enfero.

Soluy as:

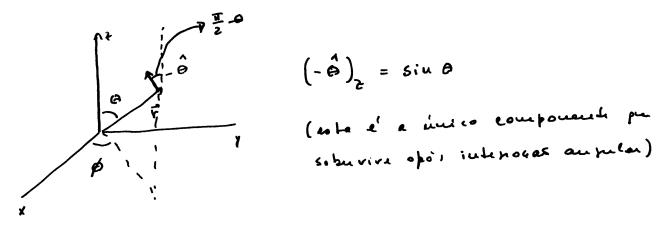
(6) loure virun aules, or comper que de pelo enfere sax:
(m = M 4 R R3):

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{s. } r \leq R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{\Theta}{r^2} \hat{r} & \text{s. } r > R \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} / 6 M \hat{\epsilon} & r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{\Theta}{r^2} \hat{r} & \text{s. } r > R \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} / 6 M \hat{\epsilon} & r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{\Theta}{r^3} \hat{r} & \text{s. } r > R \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} / 6 M \hat{\epsilon} & r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \frac{\Theta}{r^3} \hat{r} & \text{s. } r > R \end{cases}$$

Lozo

$$\vec{\Phi}_{em} = \mathcal{E}_0 \left( \vec{E}_A \vec{B} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{s. } r < R \\ \frac{A_0}{(4\pi)^2} & \frac{\omega_m}{r^5} & \text{sin } \Theta \left( \vec{r}_A \vec{\Theta} \right) \\ \frac{A_0}{(4\pi)^2} & \frac{\omega_m}{r^5} & \text{sin } \Theta \left( \vec{r}_A \vec{\Theta} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{L_{m}} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}_{lm} = -\underline{A_0 \, \Omega_m} \frac{\Omega_m}{(4\pi)^2 \, r^4} \qquad -\hat{\theta} = \hat{r} \wedge \hat{\theta}$$

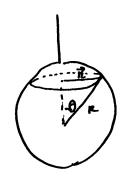


$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\ell}_{em} \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} = \frac{A_0 \cdot 0 \cdot m}{(4\pi)^2 \cdot \Gamma^4} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$=\frac{2}{\epsilon}\frac{\mu_0 \omega_{m}}{(4\pi)^{k}} \quad 2\mu \quad \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{1}{R}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{\mu_0 Q}{(\mu_0)} \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 M \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{R} = \frac{2}{9} \mu_0 Q R^2 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

## b) Desmojurtizações do estra:



A reduces de M => implico o opareciment de un eamps éléctrics anemferences (11 \$) ΦĒ. de = - dp. == E 2 F R Siu A = - 2 / 4. M. T (R Siu A)

$$= \frac{\vec{E}}{3} + \frac{dH}{dt} \hat{\phi}$$

A fonus induzido por este eaurpo no superpiera do ester (que tem uno earge a) é:

€ deusilade sukertier! de cargo.

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \frac{R \sin \varphi}{3} \mu_0 \frac{dH}{dE} d\bar{Z} \phi$$

$$d\vec{N} = \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{f} = -\frac{A_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Siu\theta}{3} \cdot \frac{dH}{dt} d\Sigma \cdot (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$\vec{N} = \hat{z} \int \frac{\mu_0 Q}{4\pi \cdot 3} \sin \frac{dH}{dt} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$=-\frac{2}{2} \frac{2h^{\circ}}{9} O R^{2} \frac{dH}{dt} \longrightarrow L = \int_{2}^{\infty} N_{2} dt = \frac{2h^{\circ}}{9} O R^{2} H 2^{2}$$

62- Deseaujou a enfera: (ex.: ligar o polo viale à teur)

a eargo e' drevada, mandendo- n sembe uniformemende distribuids (Parjui? É'isto plansíve!?)

$$G(t) = \frac{q(t)}{4\pi R^2} \qquad \qquad \left[q(0) = Q\right]$$

d9 = 6 2π RSiuG. RdA; a eargo electrico acumulodo abaixo do anel ilustrado no fijuro e':

$$= \frac{2\pi R^2 \, q(t)}{4\pi R^2} \cdot (1+ \ln A) = \frac{q(t)}{2} (1+ \ln A)$$

A connect pur atroverso o auch de figure e':

$$I(t) = -\frac{dq_s(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{dq}{dt}(1+e010)$$

(uniformement distribuids pelo anil). Ist

Correspond o mus den si de de superficiol de connecti:

$$\vec{k}(t) = \frac{T(t)}{2\pi R Siu A} (-\hat{a})$$

A describade superficial de ferces veur.

Has, pur &? (a everpouent B,, e' du cou h'unea us superpare)

Tomema o volor neidro (Porpui?)

$$\vec{B} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} h, H \hat{\epsilon} + \frac{h_0}{4\pi} \right\} \frac{4\pi R^3 M}{R^3} \left[ 2 \cos R \hat{r} + \sin R \hat{r} \right] \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d\vec{f} = \vec{k} \wedge \vec{B} d\Sigma = \frac{\mu_0 H}{24 \pi} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{dq}{dt} \cdot 2 \left[ (\vec{\theta} \wedge \vec{z}) + \cdots + \cos \theta (\vec{\theta} \wedge \vec{r}) \right].$$

·dZ.

D momento mecamino e':

$$d\vec{N} = R\hat{r}_{\Lambda} d\vec{f} = \frac{\mu_{0}H}{24\pi} \frac{1+en\theta}{siu\theta} \frac{d^{2}}{dt} \left[ \hat{T}_{\Lambda}(\hat{\theta}_{\Lambda}\hat{z}) + ewo \hat{r}_{\Lambda}(\hat{\theta}_{\Lambda}\hat{r}) \right].$$

- d 2

$$d\vec{N} = \frac{\mu_0 H}{12\pi} \frac{dq}{dt} \frac{1+en\theta}{Sin\theta} \left[ end \hat{\theta} + end \hat{\theta} \right] R^2 sind ddd$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 H R^2 dq}{dt} (1+end) eold \hat{\theta} dddd$$

$$N_{2} = -\frac{\mu_{0}HR^{2}}{6\pi} \frac{dq}{dt} \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+en A) \sin A en A dA$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}HR^{2}}{6\pi} \frac{dq}{dt} \cdot 2\pi \left[ -\frac{3\mu^{2}G}{2} - \frac{en^{3}A}{3} \right]_{0}^{\pi}$$

loureprentment:

## Paoblemo 8.9 (Griffiths).

Une solevois muite longe (rais a), som merpines

por unidade de comprimente hampento mus comente Is

une espire (co-oxed) de rais bya tem mus resistence. R

comprime (b) a l'accept is e' reduzed, e' indeged

une comente I que espire.

Quel o origin de potenció

necessario pare superiar est.

conner?

## Soluyas:

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 m J_S \hat{z}$$

$$\phi(t) = \mu_0 m J_S \pi a^2$$

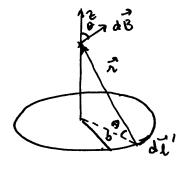
$$dh$$

$$E = -\frac{dp}{dt} = -\mu_0 m \pi a^2 \frac{dI_0}{dt}$$

$$L_{R} = \frac{E}{12} = -\frac{A_{om} \pi a^2}{R} \frac{dls}{dt}$$

Payuting vector: (for de solivoise) r=a:

Commo meopuitro (fono de silenoid rece) tein origen no coment pur this us espero: Quel e' est compes?



(Como possa) bogran consigerar der (B(a) v B(o) (aso go cobiro))

$$dB_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\ell}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$60.9 = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\rightarrow B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\ell b}{(\epsilon^2 + b^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{b^2}{(b^2 + \epsilon^2)^{3/2}}$$

futas:

$$S = \frac{1}{h_0} \left( \vec{E}_A \vec{B} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{h_0} \left[ - \frac{h_0 m}{2} a \frac{d\vec{I}_S}{dt} \right] \left[ \frac{h_0 \vec{I}_A}{2} \left( \frac{b^2}{b^2 + z^2} \right)^{3/2} \right] \left( \vec{b}_A \vec{z} \right)$$

= - 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 /  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$P = \int_{\overline{\lambda}} \overline{5} \cdot d\overline{z} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi a d\overline{z} \cdot S(\overline{z}) =$$

= 
$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi h_0 I_{Rm} \frac{dI_s}{dt} = \frac{2}{a} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dt}{(b^2 + 2^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$l = -(T/L_0 a^2 m \frac{dI_0}{dt}) \hat{I}_R = \mathcal{E}I_R$$

## Problems 8.10 (Griffith.)

Une estero, de sais R possui une polanizo cas uniforme e unes mojnetizaças uniforme. Calcule a moment dechouspu'ho ossous.

Soluyas: louro vimn.

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{36} \vec{P} & r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi 6} \vec{F} & \vec{F} \end{cases} \vec{F} = \vec{P} \qquad n > R$$

$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 \vec{M} & r \in \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r^3} \left[ 3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}) \hat{r} - \vec{m} \right] & r > \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

Deum. de esfers:

Fora:
$$\vec{P} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{A_0}{4\pi} \frac{1}{F^{\epsilon}} \left[ 3(\vec{P} - \vec{r}) \cdot \vec{F} - \vec{P} \right] \left[ 3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}) \cdot \vec{F} - \vec{m} \right]$$

Dado que: 
$$\hat{F}_{\Lambda}(\vec{F}_{\Lambda}\vec{m}) = \vec{F}(\hat{F}_{\Lambda}\vec{m}) - \vec{m}(\hat{F}_{\Lambda}\vec{F})$$
, poderen verbrær pu
$$\left(3\left[(\vec{F}_{\Lambda}\hat{F}_{\Lambda})^{2} - \vec{F}_{\Lambda}\right] 3\left[(\vec{m}_{\Lambda}\hat{F}_{\Lambda}) - \vec{m}_{\Lambda}\right]\right) = -2\left(\vec{F}_{\Lambda}\vec{m}\right) + 3\hat{F}_{\Lambda}.$$

$$\cdot \left[\hat{F}_{\Lambda}(\hat{F}_{\Lambda}m)\right]$$

Eutas:

$$\overrightarrow{P}_{4nn} = \frac{\mu_0}{16\pi^2} \int \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[ \overrightarrow{F} \cdot (\overrightarrow{F} \times \overrightarrow{m}) \right]^2.$$

· r' siua drda dø

Escolha Z/1 (pam)

Eutas:

f= sind end x + sind mud y + coso z

April : component 22' sohuvive:

$$\frac{P_{\text{fond}}}{16\pi^{2}} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{16\pi^{2}} \left( -\frac{1}{3r} \right)_{R}^{\infty} \left\{ -2 \left| \left( \vec{P}_{\Lambda} \vec{m} \right) \right| \right\} \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi + 3 \left| \left( \vec{P}_{\Lambda} \vec{m} \right) \right| \right\} \cos^{2}\theta \, \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}}{12\pi R^{3}} \left| \vec{P}_{\Lambda} \vec{m} \right|_{2}^{2} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{12\pi R^{3}} \left( \frac{1}{3}\pi R^{3} \vec{P} \right)_{\Lambda} \left( \frac{1}{3}\pi R^{3} \vec{M} \right) = \frac{1}{27} \mu_{0} R^{3} \left( \vec{H}_{\Lambda} \vec{P} \right)$$

Ertar: