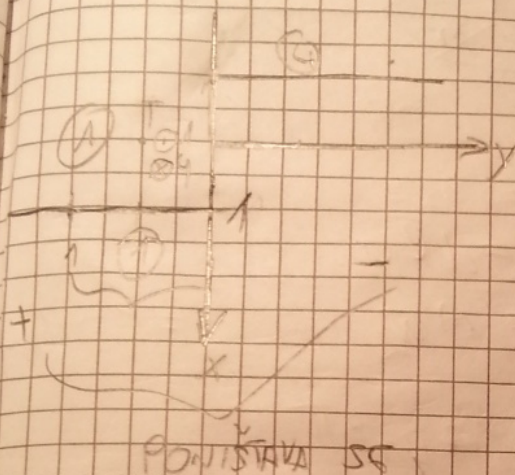
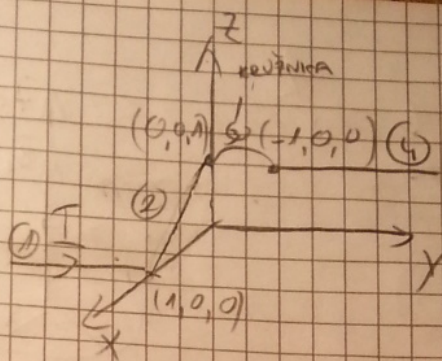


① $T(0, 1, 0)$
 $I = 12,7 \text{ A}$

3.



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B}_{14} &= \vec{a}_7 \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \cdot 1} (\sin 45^\circ + \sin 65^\circ) \\ &= \vec{a}_7 \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

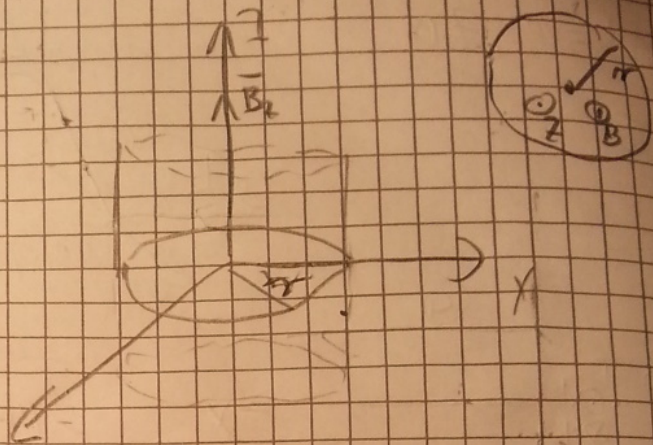
$$\textcircled{2} \vec{B} = k \cdot B_0 \cdot t \cdot \vec{a}_z$$

$$B_0 = 2 \text{ T}$$

$$k = 1,5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = 1, \alpha = 30^\circ, z = 2$$

$$t = 2,5$$



$$\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$d\vec{l} = d\vec{l} \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{A} = A \vec{a}$$

$$A \equiv \frac{B_m}{2} = \frac{k B_0 t}{2}$$

$$A \cdot 2\pi r_0 = B_m \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$A = \frac{1,5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{2} = 3 \text{ Tm}$$

$$\textcircled{3} I = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$d = 2a = 3 \text{ m} (a = 1,5 \text{ m})$$

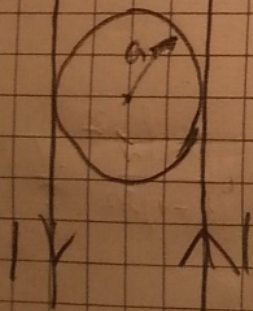
$M = ?$ (magnetische Induktion)

$$M = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{2 \Phi_1}{I}$$

$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$ds = 2 \cdot y dx$$

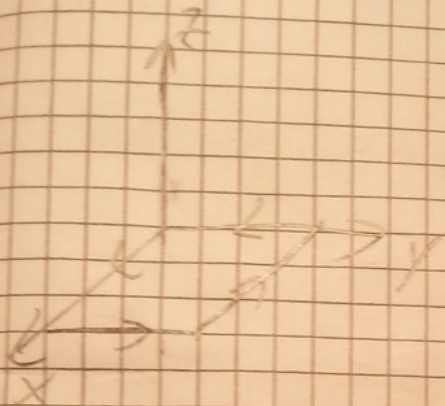
$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \int_{x=0}^{2a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - (x-a)^2}}{x} dx = \mu_0 I a$$



$$M = 2 M_1 = 2 \frac{\mu_0 I a}{1} = 2 \mu_0 a I$$

4

$$H = \frac{1}{2y + 4} \bar{a}_r$$



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{H} = \vec{J}$$

$$I = \int_S \vec{J} \cdot \vec{nds}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,003 = 83 \text{ mA}$$

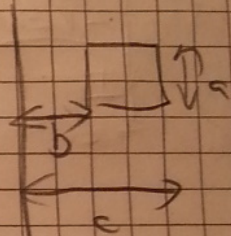
5

$$a = 1$$

$$= 10 \cos(314t) \text{ A}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ } \Omega$$

7a 1 pcdy



$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \int_b^c \frac{a dx}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} a \ln \frac{c}{b}$$

$$\phi_{\text{ur}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} a \left[\ln \frac{2a}{b} - \ln \frac{3a}{2a} \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \left[\ln 2 - \ln \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

0,287

$$\phi(i) = \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \cdot i(t)$$

$$e = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} = - \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) \cdot 10314 \cdot [- \sin(314t)]$$

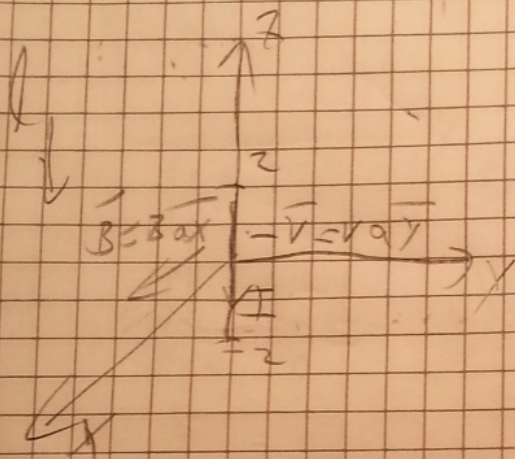
$$|e| = \frac{1e}{4R}$$

$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{\mu_0 a \ln \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)}{2\pi} \cdot 10314 \cdot \frac{1}{4R} = 45 \mu\text{A}$$

6) Vektor \vec{B} v osi z je $-2 \leq z \leq 2$ [m] $B = 2(-a_z)$ [T]

$$\vec{B} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} e^{-0,1x} \vec{a}_z$$

Odrediti iznos E [mV] koji potiče iz promjene veličine konst. brzine $v = 1$ m/s u smjeru \vec{a}_y .



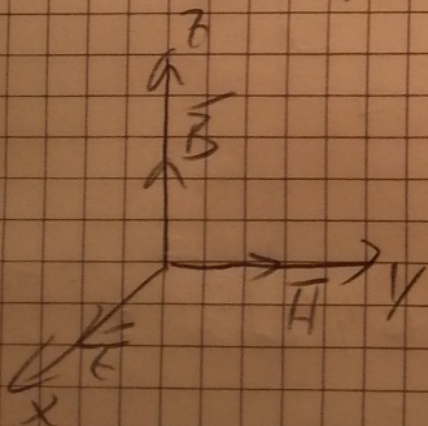
$$\vec{E} = 2 \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} e^{-0,1x} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (x)$$

$$W = \int_{x=0}^1 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{x=0}^1 -4 \cdot 10^{-3} e^{-0,1x} dx$$

$$W = 0,0152 \text{ J} = 15,2 \text{ mJ}$$

7) U vakuumu je d. polje zadanu jedna: $\vec{E}(z,t) = 20 \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \vec{a}_z$
 Odrediti srednju snagu u [W] koja prolazi kroz poluprečnik 2m u ravni xy .



$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{E}}{Z} = \frac{20}{120\pi}$$

gledam \cos^2

$$N_{sr} = \frac{E^2}{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{400}{120\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P = N_{sr} \cdot S = \frac{400}{120\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 = 6,67 \text{ [W]}$$

8) Obračunajte intenzitet električnog polja $E(t=0, x=0,87)$ na vrhu vala u $[V/m]$ zadanog jedna: $E(x,t) = 12 \sin(\omega t - Bx) \vec{a}_y - 16 \sin(\omega t - Bx) \vec{a}_z$

$$B = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad x \cdot B = 0,87 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 1,6\pi$$

$$\vec{E} = 12 \sin(-1,6\pi) \vec{a}_y - 16 \sin(-1,6\pi) \vec{a}_z = -11,4 \vec{a}_y - 15,2 \vec{a}_z$$

$$E = \sqrt{E_y^2 + E_z^2} \approx 19 \text{ V/m} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

9) U sredstvu relativne permeabilnosti $\mu_r = 1$ datost mag. polje:

$$\vec{H} = \frac{E_0}{5} \cos(2\pi \cdot 10^8 t - 2y) \vec{a}_x \text{ [A/m]}.$$

Obračunajte intenzitet el. polja u $[V/m]$ u $t = 0,02 \mu s$ i $y = 0,2 m$.
NISO RAVNI VAL.

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

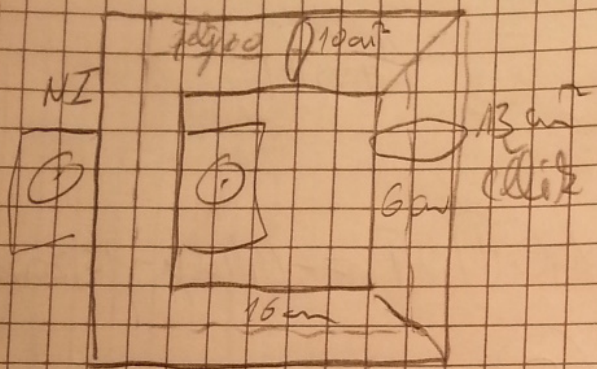
$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_x & \vec{a}_y & \vec{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ H_x & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{a}_z \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{5} \vec{a}_z \left[-e^{-y} \cos(\omega t - 2y) + 2e^{-y} \sin(\omega t - 2y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{5\epsilon_0} e^{-y} \vec{a}_z \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - 2y) + \frac{2}{\omega} \cos(\omega t - 2y) \right)$$

$$\vec{E}(t=0,02 \mu s, y=0,2 m) = 42,75 \vec{a}_z \text{ [V/m]} \quad \textcircled{E}$$

10) Mag. žng na slic. ždani- \bar{j} mag. indukciji u željezu iznosi 1,3 T
i broj zavojja $N=85$. odredite iznos struje u [A] kroz zavojnicu



$$\Phi_z = \Phi_c$$

$$B_z \cdot S_z = B_c \cdot S_c$$

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$$B_z = 1,3 \text{ T} \Rightarrow H_z = 800 \text{ A/m}$$

$$B_c = 1,3 \cdot \frac{S_z}{S_c} = 1,3 \cdot \frac{10}{13} = 1 \text{ T}$$

$$H_c = 100 \text{ A/m}$$

$$\oint H \cdot dl = NI$$

$$NI = H_z \cdot 0,16 + H_c \cdot 0,06 = 134$$

$$I = \frac{134}{85} \approx 1,6 \text{ A}$$