

- TERMINAL ZAKON

- COULAMPOV

- SILO - IZNAKOV } ZAKON

- AMPEROV

- FARADAYEV ZAKON

- OHM ZAKON - JEDNADEKA NEKONTINUITETA

- MAXWELLOV JEDNADEKE

- SKALARNO POLJE

- VEKTORSKO POLJE

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$$\vec{F} = Q (\underbrace{\vec{E}}_{\text{el. polje}} + \underbrace{\vec{v} \times \vec{B}}_{\text{mag. polje}})$$

① $v \neq 0$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{Q} \frac{\vec{p}}{Q}$$

21 Elektron upadne u polje u kojem ima

el. polje \vec{E} i početnom brzinom \vec{v}_0 prema desno.

Obradite putanju elektrona, ako se zanemaruje gravitacija.

- cija sila?



$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a} = m \left(\vec{a}_x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \vec{a}_y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \vec{a}_z \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} \right)$$

określenie wektorów:

$$\vec{a}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\vec{a}_x| = 1$$

$$\vec{a}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\vec{a}_y| = 1$$

$$\vec{a}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\vec{a}_z| = 1$$

$$\vec{E} = E \vec{a}_y \quad ; \quad \vec{v} = v_x \vec{a}_x$$

$$-e \vec{E} \cdot \vec{a}_y = m \left[\vec{a}_x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \vec{a}_y \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \vec{a}_z \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} \right]$$

redukcja do jednej składowej

$$-eE = m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{eE}{m} t + C_1 \quad \text{integracja}$$

$$t=0 \quad v_y = 0$$

$$\rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{eE}{m} \frac{t^2}{2} + C_2 \quad \text{znowe integracja}$$

dla $y(0) = 0$

$$(I) \quad y(t) = -\frac{eE}{m} \frac{t^2}{2} \quad \text{PARABOLICZNA PRZEMIANA}$$

$$(II) \quad \vec{a}_x = 0 = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \quad \text{znowe integracja}$$

+ podobnie wyznaczamy

$$x = v_0 t + C_2$$

Case 2

$$x = v_0 t$$

Lagrangian formalism

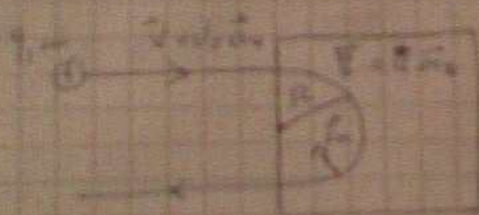
(iii)

$$m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0 \quad || \cdot ||$$

$$z = 0$$

26.02

(2)



⊗ is into

⊙ is out of



$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \vec{E} \text{ is zero} \\ \text{no electric field} \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$m \left(\frac{dv_x}{dt} \hat{a}_x + \frac{dv_y}{dt} \hat{a}_y + \frac{dv_z}{dt} \hat{a}_z \right) =$$

$$= q \left[(v_x \hat{a}_x + v_y \hat{a}_y + v_z \hat{a}_z) \times (B \hat{a}_z) \right]$$

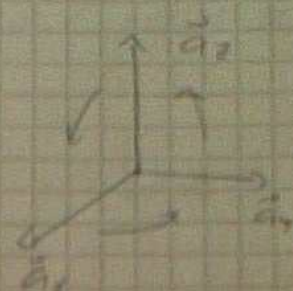
$\hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_z = -\hat{a}_y$ and $\hat{a}_y \times \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_x$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = -\vec{a}_y$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = \vec{a}_x$$

$$\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{a}_2 = 0$$

da



1. Komponente + Komponente 2. hier, dann
stunde

$$\mathcal{H} = 2B(-\vec{a}_y v_x + \vec{a}_x v_y)$$

(I) z-Komponente

$$\frac{dv_z}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v_z = \text{const.}$$

$$v_{z0} = 0 \Rightarrow v_z = 0 \text{ dann } \text{wegen d. Anfangs z=0}$$

(II) x-Komponente

no

$$(1) m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 2Bv_y \quad (\text{uz } \vec{a}_x)$$

(III)

y-Komponente

$$(2) m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = -2Bv_x \quad (\text{uz } \vec{a}_y)$$

v_y preko v_x it. v_x preko v_y isqah

$$(2) m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 2Bv_x \quad \left| \frac{d}{dt} \right|$$

$$\frac{dv_x^2}{dt} = -2Bv_x$$

$$\frac{dV_y}{dt} = -\frac{m}{2B} \frac{d^2 V_y}{dt^2}$$

$$-\frac{m}{2B} \frac{d^2 V_y}{dt^2} = 2 \cdot B \cdot V_y$$

$$\frac{d^2 V_y}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{2B^2}{m} \right) V_y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{simple harmonic} \\ \text{oscillation} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\omega^2 \rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \frac{2B}{m}}$$

$$V_y(t) = A \sin(\omega t) + B \cos(\omega t)$$

Given: $TADAL$, $KEVIN$, $CITY$, AN , $HYPER$ & $CAPTAIN$
 DET , DET , $(MOTER$, $ANOT$, $DETROIT$, $DETROIT$

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} = qvB$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$v = \omega R$$

$$R = \frac{m \omega R}{qB} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{qB}{m} = \frac{qB}{m}$$

$$V_x = -\frac{m}{2B} \frac{dV_y}{dt}$$

$$V_x = -\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{dV_y}{dt}$$

$$V_x = -\frac{1}{\omega} \left[A \omega \cos(\omega t) - \omega B \sin(\omega t) \right]$$

$$B = V_0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} V_y(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t) \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$A = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} V_x(t) = V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{U_0}{R}$$

$$x = \int v_0 dt = \frac{V_0}{\omega} \cos(\omega t) + C_1$$

C_1 is const.

$$\text{Separation } x(0) = 0$$

$$v(0) = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{V_0}{\omega}$$

$$x = \int v_0 dt = \frac{V_0}{\omega} \sin(\omega t) + C_2$$

$$v(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

Result

$$x(t) = \frac{V_0}{\omega} [1 - \cos(\omega t)]$$

$$v(t) = \frac{V_0}{\omega} [\sin(\omega t) - 0]$$

parameters
initial conditions

$$R = \frac{V_0}{\omega}$$

$$V_0 = R \omega$$

- $P_{\text{kinetic}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$ -

$$\int \rho v^2 dV$$

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- Spherical wave

- Length scale λ

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$$Q = \int \lambda dV$$