

1. Magnetfeld eines Koaxialkabels

For $r \leq R_1$:

$$I_{in} = I \frac{r^2}{R_1^2}$$

$$I_{in}\mu_0 = \oint \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{s} = B(r) \oint ds = B(r)2r\pi$$

$$B(r) = \frac{I\mu_0}{2\pi R_1^2} r$$

For $R_1 \leq r \leq R_2$:

$$I_{in} = I$$

$$I_{in}\mu_0 = \oint \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{s} = B(r) \oint ds = B(r)2r\pi$$

$$B(r) = \frac{I\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{r}$$

For $R_2 \leq r \leq R_3$:

$$I_{in} = I \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R_1^2}\right)$$

$$I_{in}\mu_0 = \oint \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{s} = B(r) \oint ds = B(r)2r\pi$$

$$B(r) = \frac{I\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{r}$$

For $R_3 \leq r$:

$$I_{in} = 0$$

$$B(r) = 0$$

$$B(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } 0 < r \leq R_i, \\ \frac{kQ}{R_a^3 - R_i^3} \left(r - \frac{R_i^3}{r^2}\right) & \text{for } R_i < r < R_a, \\ kQ \frac{1}{r^2} & \text{for } R_a \leq r. \end{cases}$$

2. Anwendung des Gesetzes von Biot-Savart – „Haarnadel“

$$d\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin(\theta)}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\varphi R^2}{r^3}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{R^2}{r^3} \int_0^\pi 1 d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4} \frac{R^2}{r^3}$$

$$d\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin(\theta)}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl R}{r^3}$$

3. Drehmoment auf rechteckige Leiterschleife

a)

b)