## PRAD ELEKTRYCZNY

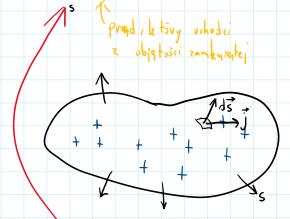
• 
$$I = \frac{da}{dt}$$

• 
$$I = \frac{d\alpha_v}{dt}$$
  $JI = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{ds}$   $\vec{j} = q_v \cdot \vec{v}_j$   $\vec{j} = \vec{6} \cdot \vec{E}$ 

## ROWNANIE CIAGLOSCI

$$\cdot \vec{L} = \vec{\phi} \vec{j} \cdot \vec{ds} \qquad \vec{L} = -\frac{\vec{da}}{\vec{dt}}$$

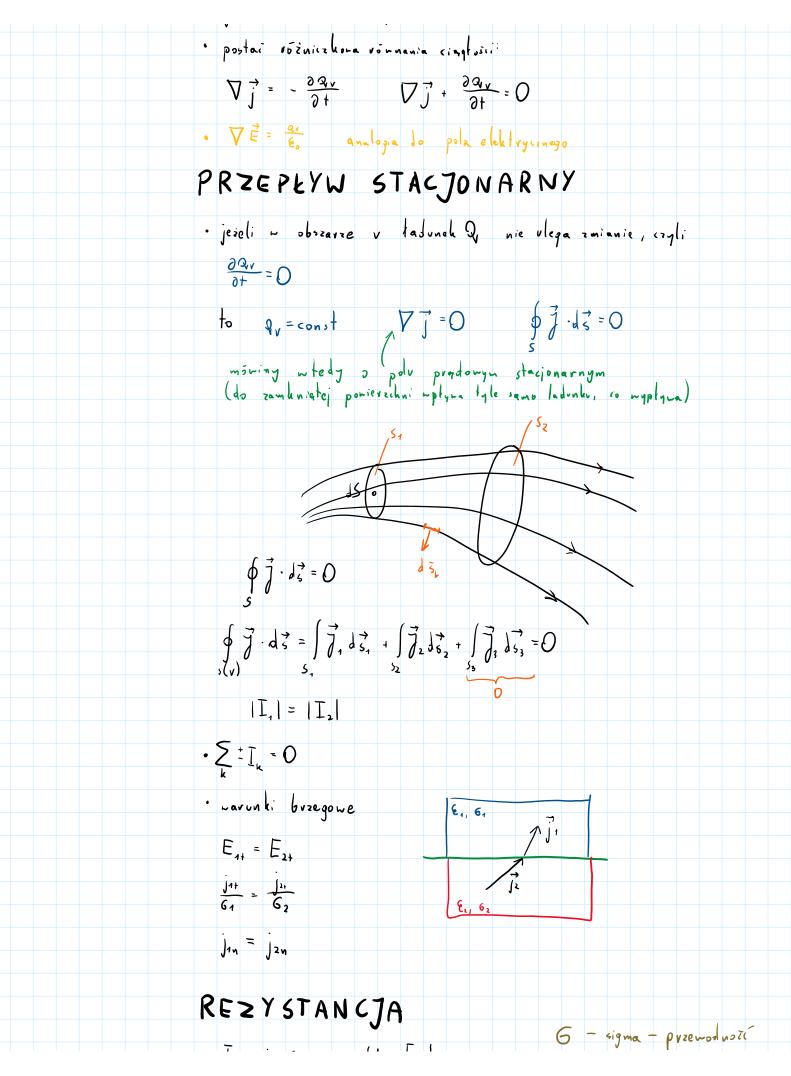
$$\overline{L} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial +}$$



• 
$$Q = \int Q_{V} dV$$
 
$$\oint \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{d+} \int Q_{V} dV$$

$$\oint \overrightarrow{J} \cdot d\overrightarrow{s} = \int \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{J} \cdot dv$$

$$\int \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{J} \cdot dv = -\frac{1}{4t} \int q_v dv$$
te some (ath; i objetosci

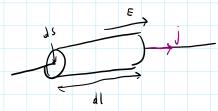




$$R = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{E \cdot l}{j \cdot s} \qquad \rho = \frac{E}{j} \qquad R = \frac{U}{I} = \rho \frac{l}{s}$$

$$R = \frac{U}{\overline{L}} = \rho \frac{L}{S}$$

6 - sigma - pyzemodustí



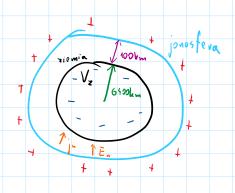
$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}}}{\sqrt{\vec{J} \cdot \vec{d}}}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}}}{\sqrt{\vec{j}} \cdot d\vec{s}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec{G} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec{G} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec{G} \cdot \vec{L}}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec{G} \cdot \vec{l}}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec{G} \cdot \vec{L}}} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{l}}{\sqrt{\vec$$

· najme inicisze wzory z prava Ohma:

$$\vec{j} = 6 \cdot \vec{E} \qquad R = \frac{V}{I} \qquad R \cong \rho \stackrel{V}{\leq}$$

ZIEMIA JAKO KONDENSATOR



· marunki "fair reather"

|              | · pot. jonosfery V = 150-600kV (300kV)  |
|--------------|---|
|              | • pot. jonosfery : $V_j = 150 - 600 \text{kV}$ (300kV)  • gest produ przy powierzchni: $j_n = 1 - 4 \frac{i^4}{m^2}$ • wart noteżenia pola przy powierzchni: $E_n = 70 - 200 \text{ m}$ |
|              | > co možemy obliczyć mając poniższe dane?   |
|              | $U = 300 \text{ kV}$ $E_n = 100 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$ $j_n = 2 pA$ $v_z = 6400 \text{ km}$ $J = 100 \text{ km}$  |
| more by:     | √ <sub>2</sub> = 6400 km  |
| ha egzaminie | 1. pojemnost (vs, E) ryliczonie R, C, prz. Gaussa<br>2. rezystancja (j, E)  |
|              | 2. rezystancja (j, E) 3. tadunek Ziemi (E, s) cienka granica - można potraktować  |
|              | 3. tadunek Ziemi (E, s) cienka granica - można potraktować<br>4. prod catkowity (2 pA konkensotor plaski  |
|              | UZIOMY  |
|              | j = 6 · E   |
|              |   |
|              | $\vec{E} = \rho \cdot \vec{J}$  |
|              | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \hat{r}$   |
|              |   |
|              | $\vec{E} = \rho \cdot \vec{j} = \rho \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \hat{r}$ $A = r_0$ $B = \infty$ $r_A \gg r_0$   |
|              | $\vec{E} = -\nabla V \qquad (V_8 - V_A) = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{v}$   |
|              | L V V A I A L L L   |
|              | $\left(V_{3}-V_{0}\right)=\frac{\rho \cdot I}{2\pi}\left(\frac{1}{r_{0}}-\frac{1}{r_{h}}\right)$  |
|              | $V_{B} = 0$ de $B \rightarrow \infty$   |
|              | $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{6}}$   |
|              |   |
|              | · napiercia levolone  |
|              | $\bigcup_{k} = V(r) - V(r + k)$   |
|              | $\star \qquad \bigvee = \frac{\rho  \mathbf{I}}{2\pi  \mathbf{v}}$  |
|              | · rezystancja uziomu  |
|              | $V(x) = \frac{\rho I}{x}$   |

$$V(r_o) = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi r_o}$$

\* 
$$R = \frac{\rho}{2\pi r_i}$$

## ELEMENTY TEORII OBWODÓW

- · rezystory szeregone R=R1+R2...
- rezystory voundlegle  $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$
- spadki napigcia na vezystovach
- · prawo Jovle a Wq = RI2+ P=RI2 = VI

## PODSUMO WANIE

- · prawo przepływu
  - · dI = 7 · d3
  - · 6 7 · d 5 = -d2
- · prawo Ohma

NASTEPNY WYKLAD : POLE MAGNETYCZNE