$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$dS = \frac{M_b d I \gamma^2}{2 \sqrt{\gamma^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$dI = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{6 \cdot R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{dt} = \sigma \omega R^2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{\mu_0}{2R^3} \cdot 6 \omega R^2 \sin \theta d\theta \cdot R^2 \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\mu_0 6 \omega R}{2} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \hat{e}_{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{dB}{dB} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \cdot \sigma \omega R^2 \cdot m \theta d\theta \cdot R^2 \cdot \tilde{m}^2 \theta = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2} \cdot \tilde{m}^3 \theta d\theta \hat{e}_2$$

$$\overline{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2} \cdot \int \tilde{m}^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2} \cdot \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cdot \tilde{m} \theta d\theta = \int du = -\tilde{m} \theta d\theta = -$$

$$= \frac{M_06\omega R}{2} \int (\mu^2 - 1) d\mu = \frac{M_06\omega R}{2} \left( \frac{\mu^3}{3} - \mu \right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3} M_06 \omega R \hat{c}_{2}$$