



$$\vec{B} = \int_{R'} d\vec{B} \quad \text{Principe de superposition}$$

$$= \int_{R'} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{u}_r}{r^2} \quad \text{Loi de Biot-Savart}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{-a/2}^{b/2} \frac{dl \sin\theta}{r^2} \hat{z}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \hat{z} \int_{-a/2}^{b/2} \frac{dx}{r^3} d$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I d}{4\pi} \hat{z} \int_{-a/2}^{b/2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I d}{4\pi} \hat{z} \left[\frac{x}{d^2 \sqrt{x^2 + d^2}} \right]_{-a/2}^{b/2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} \hat{z} \left(\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}} - \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} 2 \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \hat{z}$$