

FİZİK-II

Sakarya Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Ali Serdar Arıkan

MUSAB UGUR
150100037



BAL-AY-KA MÜHENDİSLİK İSITMA - SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİ İNŞAAT - GIDA - TURİZM SANAYİ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.
Tel. } 0 266 244 23 60 E-Mail } info@balaykamuhendislik.com Web } www.balaykamuhendislik.com - www.yerden-isitma.org
Fax } 0 266 245 04 95

Merkez } Akıncılar Mahallesi Gazi Bulvarı No. : 33/A Karesi/BALIKESİR
Depo-imalat } Yeni Sanayi Sitesi 33. Sokak No. : 12/A Karesi/BALIKESİR

23-Elektrik Alan Kavramı

- Zayıf Nuklear Kuvvet
- Güçlü Nuklear Kuvvet
- Kütleçekim Kuvveti
- Elektriksel Kuvvet

Kuantizasyon → Atomlardaki elektron bulundurulan bulutlar arası enerji birim yük elektron, proton yoluyla.

Coulomb Yassısı → Durgun iki nötral parçacığın birbirine uyguladığı kuvvetdir.

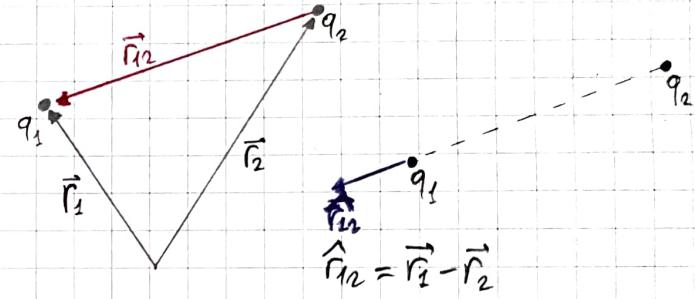
$$|\vec{F}_{12}| = k \frac{|q_1| \cdot |q_2|}{r_{12}^2}$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^2} \cdot \hat{r}_{12}$$

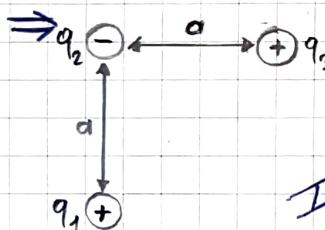
- Statik ve nötral
- Yon belirtenir.

• 3 boyutlu uzayda

F_{12} → 1 nolu cisim 2 nolu cisim sebebiyle etki eden kuvvet



$$\vec{F}_{12} = k \cdot \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_{12}^3} \cdot \hat{r}_{12}$$



3 nolu yüze etki eden kuvvetin birim vektörler açısından hesaplayınız? $[a=0,1\text{m}, q_1=q_3=5\mu\text{C}, q_2=-2\mu\text{C}]$

$$\vec{F}_3 = \vec{F}_{31} + \vec{F}_{32} \quad k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \quad \text{dielektrik sabit}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{31}| = k \cdot \frac{|q_3| \cdot |q_1|}{r_{31}^2}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{32}| = k \cdot \frac{|q_3| \cdot |q_2|}{r_{32}^2}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6}}{(10^{-2} \times \sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{90}{8} \text{N}$$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 2 \times 10^{-6}}{(0,1\text{m})^2} = 8 \text{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{90}{8} \text{N} \\ & \downarrow 90/8 \\ & 12,5^\circ \quad 90/8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_3 \approx -1,21 + 7,9j \text{N}$$

$$\text{IV} \quad q_2 \quad \bullet \quad q_3 \quad 2 - \vec{F}_{31} = k \cdot \frac{q_3 \cdot q_1}{r_{31}^3} \cdot \vec{r}_{31} = 9 \times 10^9 \cdot \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cdot 5 \times 10^{-6}}{(10^{-1} \times \sqrt{2})^3} \times 10^{-1} \cdot (1, 1)$$

$$q_1 \cdot (0,0) \quad \vec{r}_{31} = \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1 \Rightarrow (0,0) - (0,0) = (0,0) = \cancel{a \cdot (1,1)} \quad |\vec{r}_{31}| = a\sqrt{2}$$

$$2 - \vec{F}_{32} = k \cdot \frac{q_3 \cdot q_2}{r_{32}^3} \cdot \vec{r}_{32} = 9 \times 10^9 \cdot \frac{5 \times 10^{-6} \cdot (-2 \times 10^{-6})}{(10^{-1})^3} \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot (1, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_{32} = \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2 \Rightarrow (0,0) - (0,a) = (0,a) = \cancel{a \cdot (1,0)}$$

$$\vec{F}_{32} = -9(1,0) = -9\hat{i}$$

$$1+2 - \vec{F}_{33} = -1,1\hat{i} + 7,9\hat{j}$$

\Rightarrow  \oplus \oplus q_3 yoluyla etki eden net kuvvet sıfır ise x kaçıdır?
($q_1 = 15\mu C$, $q_2 = 6\mu C$, $d = 2m$) [Elektrik Alan Sıfırdır]

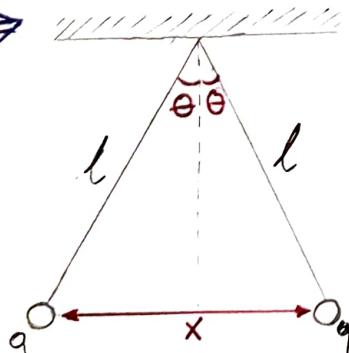
$$|\vec{F}_{32}| = |\vec{F}_{31}|$$

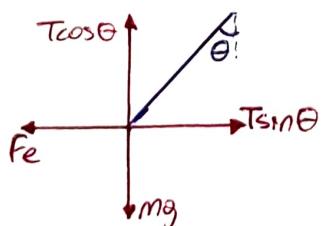
$$k \cdot \frac{|q_3||q_1|}{r_{32}^2} = k \cdot \frac{|q_3||q_1|}{r_{31}^2} \quad x = 0,775$$

\Rightarrow Hidrojen atomundaki e^- ve p ile arası uzaklık $\approx 5,3 \times 10^{-11} m$. Bu parçacıklar arasındaki elektriksel ve kitle çekim kuvvetlerinin oranını bulunuz?

$$\frac{F_e}{F_g} = \frac{k \cdot \frac{|e| \cdot |p|}{r^2}}{\frac{G \cdot m_e \cdot m_p}{r^2}} \rightarrow 9 \times 10^9 \cdot \frac{1,6 \times 10^{-19} \cdot 1,6 \times 10^{-9}}{(5,3 \times 10^{-11})^2} / \frac{6,7 \times 10^{-11} \cdot 9,11 \times 10^{-31} \cdot 1,67 \times 10^{-27}}{(5,3 \times 10^{-11})^2}$$

$$\frac{F_e}{F_g} \approx 10^{40} \quad (F_e > F_g, \text{ her zaman geçerli değil!})$$

\Rightarrow  θ açısının $\tan \theta \approx \sin \theta$ eşitliğini kabul edilecek konuları kaçırdı oldugu durumda koreler arasındaki uzaklığın $x = \left(\frac{q^2 l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 mg}\right)^{1/3}$ olarak gösteriniz?

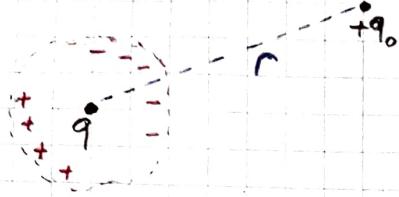


$$\frac{F_e}{mg} = \frac{T \sin \theta}{mg} = \frac{T \cos \theta}{T \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{F_e}{mg} = \tan \theta \approx \sin \theta = \frac{x}{l}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q^2}{x^2 mg} = \frac{x}{2l} \rightarrow \left(\frac{q^2 l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 mg}\right)^{1/3} = x$$

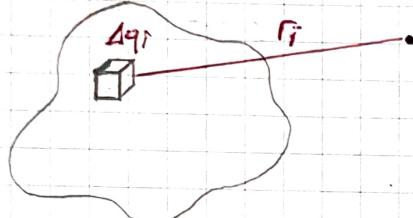
Elektrik Alan



$$\vec{E} = \lim_{q_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = k \cdot \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$(\Delta q_i \rightarrow \text{sonlu})$
 $(dq \rightarrow \text{sonsuz kere})$

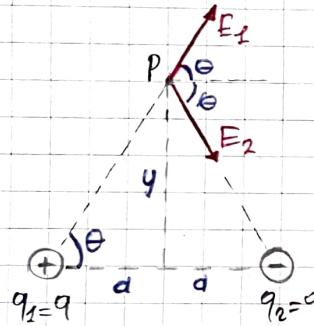


$$\lim_{\Delta q_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n k \cdot \frac{\Delta q_i}{r_i^2} \cdot \hat{r}_i$$

$$\int k \cdot \frac{dq}{r^2} \cdot \hat{r} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Hepsi aynı yönde baktı} \\ \text{integral işaretli boy} \end{array} \right]$$

$$|\vec{E}| = E = k \cdot \frac{q}{r^2}$$

\Rightarrow



P nötolosunda dipol etkileşimi vardır.
a) $\vec{E}_p = ?$

$$E_1 = E_2 = k \cdot \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \quad * \text{ yonunde}$$

$$E = 2E_1 \cos\theta = 2k \cdot \frac{q}{a^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{a}{(a^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{2kqa}{(a^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \uparrow$$

b) $y \gg a$ olsaydı $\vec{E} = ? \quad \vec{E} \approx \frac{2kqa}{y^3} \uparrow$



a) L uzunluğlu Q yükü - gürbüz, d kadar uzaklıkta
P nötolosunda oluşturduğu elektrik alan kaçtır?
(Gökku homojen)

$$\int k \frac{dq}{x^2} = k \int \frac{\lambda dx}{x^2} = k \lambda \int_d^{d+L} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

(Homojen olduğu için λ yi dışarı çıkarıldı)

$$k \lambda \int_d^{d+L} \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = k \lambda \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{d+L} \right) = k \frac{Q}{L} \cdot \frac{d+L-d}{d(d+L)}$$

$$\vec{E} = k \cdot \frac{Q}{d(d+L)} (-\hat{i})$$

$$b) \lambda = \sigma \cdot x$$

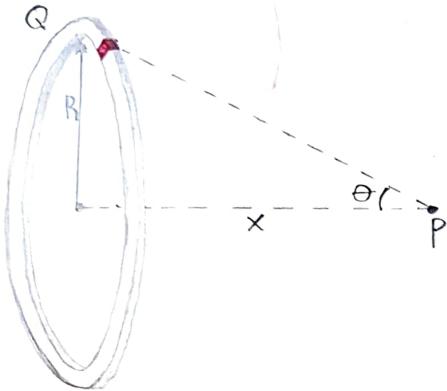
↓
satır

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$Q = \int d\lambda = \int \lambda dx = \int \alpha x dx = \alpha \int_0^x dx$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2Q}{(d+L)^2 - d^2}$$

\Rightarrow



Q yarılık halkanının P noktasında uyguladığı elektriksel etki nedir?

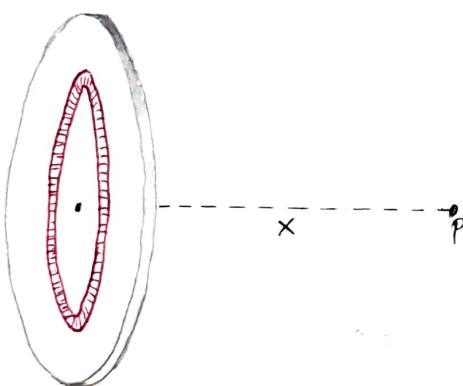
$$dE_x = k \frac{dQ}{x^2 + R^2} \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\int k \frac{x dq}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{kx}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \int dq$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{kQx}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \hat{i}$$

\Rightarrow



Q yarılık dairenin P noktasında uyguladığı elektriksel etki nedir?

$$\int \frac{kx dq}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$kx \int \frac{dq}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$dq = \sigma dA$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$kx\pi\sigma \int_0^R \frac{2r dr}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$x^2 + r^2 = u$$

$$2r dr = du$$

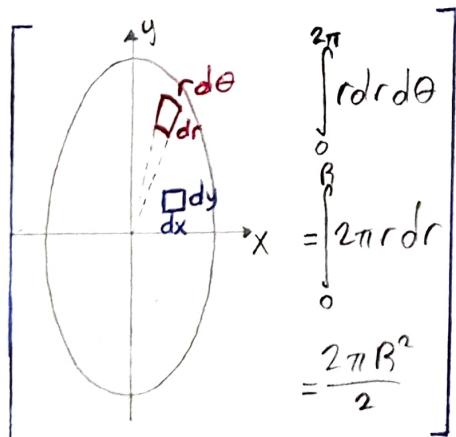
$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \left(1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}} \right) \hat{i}$$

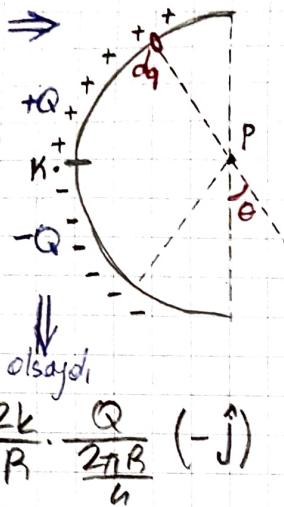
• $x \ll R$ ise;

• $x \gg R$ ise;

$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{i}$$





Knotasından yük ayrımlı yapılmış yüklerin, P noktasına yaptığı elektrik alan nedir?

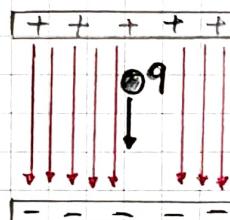
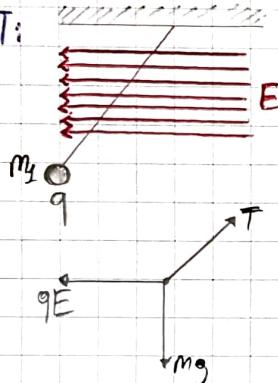
$$\int k \frac{dq}{R^2} \cos\theta$$

$$k \int \frac{\cos\theta dq}{R^2} \quad (dq = \lambda ds \rightarrow ds)$$

$$\frac{k\lambda R}{R^2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\theta d\theta \rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{k\lambda}{R}$$

(-) Yolda-porsuzlık

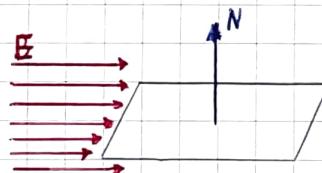
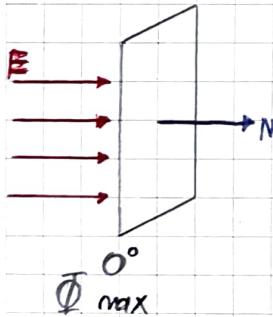
NOT:



$$\frac{E}{q} = E$$

$$a = \frac{qE}{m}$$

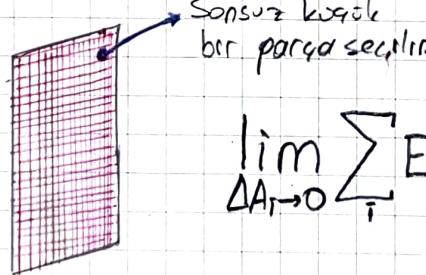
Elektrik Akısı



Elektrik akının şiddeti sabit ise bu formül geçerlidir.

$$\Phi = E \cdot A \cdot \cos\theta$$

$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$



Elektrik akının her bölgesinde farklı olduğu durumlarda

$$\lim_{\Delta A_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_i E_i \Delta A_i = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \vec{\Phi}_E$$

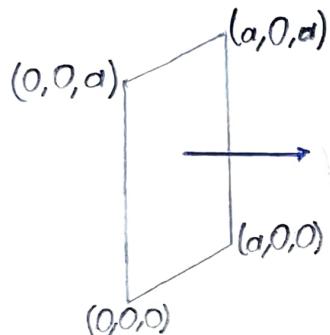
24-Gauss Yarısı

Kapalı yüzeydeki elektrik akisi, yekon epsilon sıfırda bölme ile elde edilir.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \text{inside}$$

\oint → Kapalı yüzey belirtir.

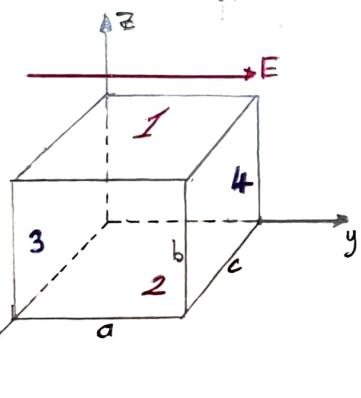
$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = E \hat{j}$$



Levhada oluşan elektrik akisi nedir?

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E \cdot a^2 \quad (1)$$

⇒



$E = E \hat{j}$ ve kapalı bir yüzey olduğuna göre elektrik akisi?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{E} \perp \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{E} \perp \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{E} \perp \vec{A}_3 \\ \vec{E} \perp \vec{A}_4 \end{array} \right\} \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

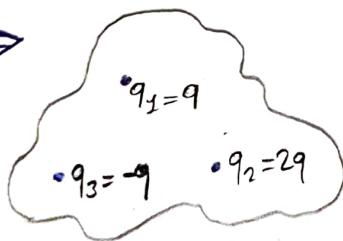
$$E \cdot bc - E \cdot bc = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

NOT: $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{p}{\epsilon_0}$

Diverjans

⇒



Gauss yarısı ile elektrik akisi hesapla?

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2q}{\epsilon_0}$$

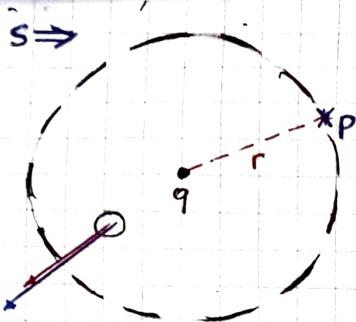
• $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$

$\vec{E} \rightarrow \text{sabit}$ } Olursa Gauss kulelerini.
 $\hat{n} \rightarrow \theta \text{sabit}$

Gauss yarısını kullanmaya karar verirsek;

1- Gauss yüzeyi seçilir veya çizilir.

2- Kapalı yüzey olması gereklidir.



Koressel Gauss Yüzeyi

$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint E da \quad (\text{Yan})$$

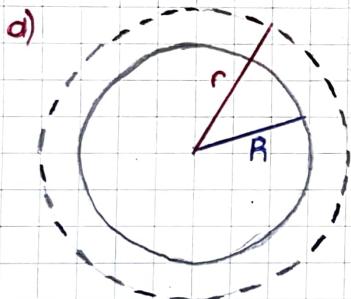
$$E \oint da = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \quad (E \text{ sabit})$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r^2} = \frac{kq}{r^2}$$

\Rightarrow Yalıtkan korede yolk homojen dağılmış. Toplam yük Q ise;

- a) $r > R$ (Korenin dışında elektrikle olası veren ifade)
- b) $r < R$ $E \approx ?$

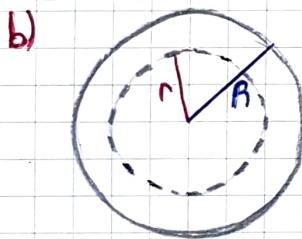


$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint E da$$

$$E \oint da$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \quad E = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \quad r > R$$



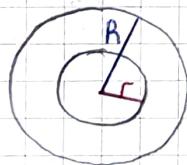
$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \oint da$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}?$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Qr}{R^3}$$

NOT: Uzayın belirli bir bölgelerinde yolk miktarını buluyoruz?



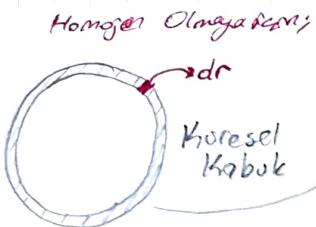
Hojjen Q

$r < R$?

$$\frac{4/3 \pi R^3}{4/3 \pi r^3} Q$$

$$\frac{4/3 \pi r^3}{4/3 \pi R^3} X$$

$$X = \frac{Qr^3}{R^3}$$



$$\rho = A \cdot r^2$$

$$q = \rho \cdot V$$

$$\int dq = \int \rho 4\pi r^2 dr$$

1-Homojen

$$a) r < R$$

$$\int_0^R \rho 4\pi r^2 dr = \rho 4\pi \frac{r^3}{3} = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \cdot 4\pi \frac{r^3}{3} = \frac{Qr^3}{R^3}$$

$$b) r > R$$

$$\int_0^R \rho 4\pi r^2 dr = \rho 4\pi \frac{R^3}{3} = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \cdot 4\pi \frac{R^3}{3} = Q$$

2-Homojen olmayan (Heterojen)

$$d) r \leq R$$

$$\rho = Ar^2$$

$$q_T = 4\pi A \int_0^R r^4 dr = 4\pi \frac{Ar^5}{5}$$

$$b) r > R$$

$$\rho = Ar^2$$

$$q_T = \int_R^\infty \rho 4\pi r^2 dr = 4\pi A \frac{r^5}{5}$$

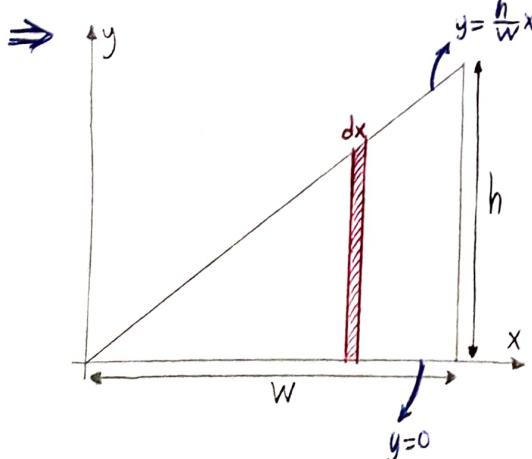
Homojen olmadığını zaman \int dışarı akamaz, Ar^2 yazılır.

NOT: Kartezyen Koordinat $x, y, z \rightarrow dx, dy, dz$

Küresel Koordinat $r, \theta, \phi \rightarrow dr, r d\theta, r \cos\theta d\phi$

$$\rho = r \cos\theta \sin\phi \quad (\text{d}V \text{ olarla sonsuz küçük bir küp al})$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R r^2 \cos\theta dr d\theta d\phi = 2\pi 2 \int_0^R r^2 dr = 4\pi \frac{r^3}{3}$$



$$\vec{E} = \alpha \hat{x} + b x \hat{k}$$

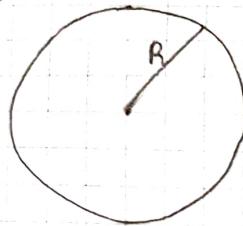
y düzleminde
 x degritken

$$\int \vec{E} d\vec{a}$$

$$\int b x dA \quad d\vec{A} = dA \hat{k}$$

$$\int b x \frac{h}{w} x dx = \frac{bh}{w} \int_0^w x^2 dx$$

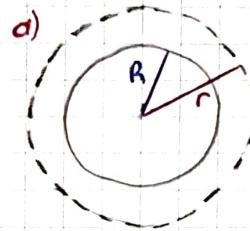
→



$$\rho = Ar^2$$

- a) $r > R$
b) $r < R$

ise $E = ?$
ise $E = ?$



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{o} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint E d\alpha \cos 0$$

$$E 2\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = k \frac{Q}{r}$$

b)



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{o} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

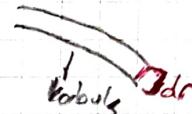
$$E 2\pi r^2 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$dq = \rho dV$$

$$= \rho b\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= Ar^2 b\pi r^2 dr$$

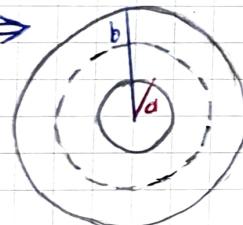
$$= b\pi A r^5 dr$$



A'yi bulmak için; $\int_0^R Ar^2 b\pi r^2 dr = Q$, a şıklıkında Q verilmemişti;

$$E 2\pi r^2 = \frac{\int_0^R Ar^2 b\pi r^2 dr}{\epsilon_0}$$

⇒



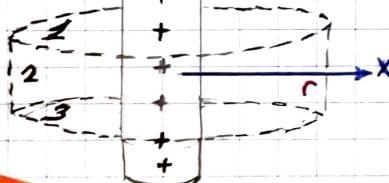
$$\rho = \frac{A}{r}$$
 Yalıtkan boreler

$$r < a \\ a < r < b \\ r > b$$

$$\int_0^b \frac{A}{r} b\pi r^2 dr$$

⇒

$\lambda = \text{sabit}$ Sonsuz cubule (Sonsuz cubularda silindirik Gauss) yozeyi kullanılır.



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{o} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

~~$$\int_1^2 \vec{E} d\vec{o} + \int_2^3 \vec{E} d\vec{o} + \int_3^4 \vec{E} d\vec{o} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$~~

$$\int_2^3 \vec{E} d\vec{o} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\int_2^3 E d\alpha \cos 0$$

$$E \int_2^3 da = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 2\pi r l = \frac{\lambda l}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r} \quad E = \frac{2\lambda}{r}$$

\Rightarrow

σ sabit ve sonsuz düzleme

$\int \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$

~~$\int \vec{E} d\vec{a} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{a} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$~~

$E \int d\alpha + E \int d\alpha = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$

$2EA = \frac{\sigma A}{\epsilon_0}$

$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

$\boxed{R \ll h}$

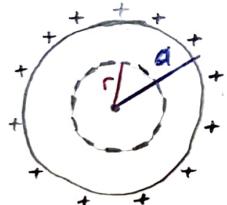
\Rightarrow

I $\rightarrow -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = 0$

II $\rightarrow +\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

III $\rightarrow +\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = 0$

Elektro Static Denge; Yalıtkanların içinde yük integrali hesaplanır. Metalde ise ısmarlı yük siyasetir.



Metalde $r < a$ ise $E=0$ dir.

• iletken cismin yüzeyi



$\int \vec{E} d\vec{a} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{a} + \int \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$

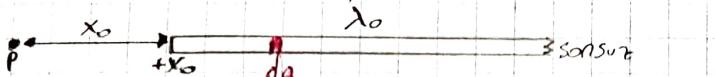
$EA = \frac{\sigma A}{\epsilon_0}$

$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

\Rightarrow

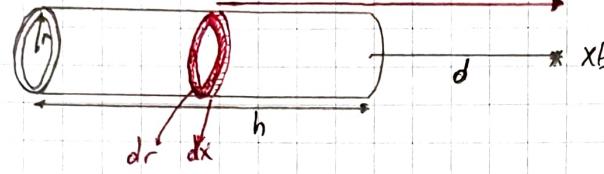
Sırasıyla doğrusal yük doğrusal dağılmış ve λ_0 yük dağılmış olsuguna göre $E_p = ?$

$$\int k \cdot \frac{dq}{x^2} = k \int \frac{\lambda dx}{x^2} = k \lambda \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{k \lambda_0}{x_0} (-\uparrow)$$

\Rightarrow 

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda_0 x_0}{x} \quad 150 \quad E_p = ?$$

$$k \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_0 x_0}{x} \frac{dx}{x^2} = k \lambda_0 x_0 \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{k \lambda_0}{2x_0} (-1)$$

\Rightarrow 

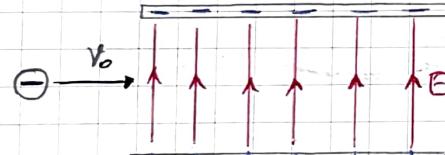
$$E_{h+dh} = \frac{kQX}{(X^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \text{ ise } XE = ?$$

$$\frac{h}{dx} \frac{Q}{?} = \frac{Qdx}{h}$$

$$\int_d^{d+h} \frac{kx}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{Qdx}{h} = \frac{kQ}{h} \left(\frac{1}{(d^2 + R^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{((d+h)^2 + R^2)^{1/2}} \right)$$

DİKKAT: 020316 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabının 23. Bölümünden 25, 26, 33, 34, 35inci sorular çözülmüştür.

DİKKAT: 070316 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabının 23. Bölümünden 35, 54, 61, 72, 34b, 31inci sorular, 24. Bölümünden 10, 55, 60inci sorular çözülmüşser.

\Rightarrow 

$$V_0 = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ N/C}$$

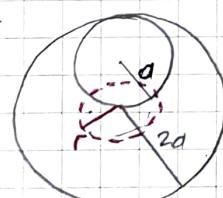
$$l = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

a) $\vec{a} = -\frac{LE}{m} \hat{j} = -\frac{1,6 \times 10^{-15} \times 200}{9,11 \times 10^{-31}} = -3,51 \times 10^{13} \hat{j} \text{ m/s}^2$

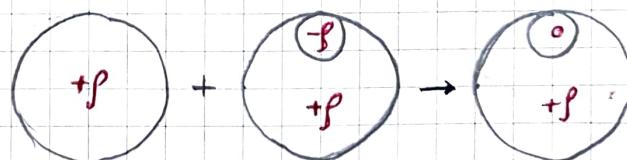
b) $t = \frac{0,1}{V_0} = \frac{0,1}{3 \times 10^6} = 3,33 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$

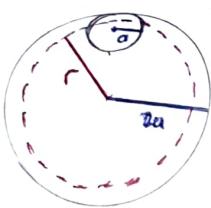
c) $y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow 1,95 \text{ cm}$

\Rightarrow



2a yarıçaplı düzgün dörgülü (ρ=sabit), a yarıçaplı oyuklu $E=0$





$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{\sigma} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

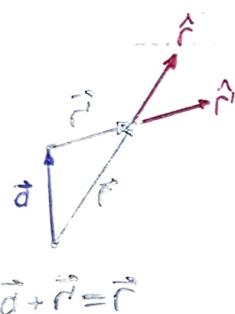
$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q\hat{r}}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q\hat{r}'}{3\epsilon_0} (-\hat{r})$$

$$\vec{E}_+ = \frac{q\hat{r}}{3\epsilon_0} \quad r < 2a$$

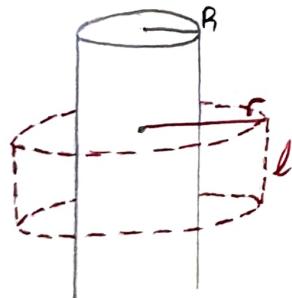
$$\vec{E}_- = \frac{-q\hat{r}'}{3\epsilon_0}$$



$$\frac{q}{3\epsilon_0} (\hat{r} - \hat{r}') = \frac{q\hat{a}}{3\epsilon_0}$$

Boyle's Law: $\frac{q_a}{3\epsilon_0} \hat{a}$

\Rightarrow Sonsuz silindirin yük yoğunluğu $\rho = \rho_0 (a - \frac{r}{b})$ olursa, $\vec{E} = ?$



$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{\sigma} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 2\pi r l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \rho 2\pi r l dr$$

$$\rho dV$$

$$\rho 2\pi r l dr$$

$$(r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^l dz = 2\pi r l dr)$$

25-Elektriksel Potansiyel Enerji

$$\int \vec{F}_{net} d\vec{r} = \Delta K$$

"Korunumlu kuvvet yoldan bağımsızdır."

$$-\int \vec{F}_{korunumu} d\vec{r} = \Delta U$$

$$W = \int \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

Korunumlu

$$-kx$$

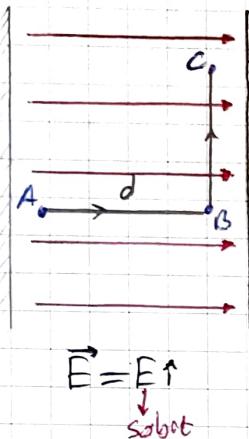
$$-\int kx dx \quad \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$\int_A^B q_0 \vec{E} d\vec{r} = -\Delta U = -(U_B - U_A)$$

$$V_B - V_A \equiv \frac{U_B - U_A}{q_0}$$

$V_B - V_A$ potansiyel farkı kinetik enerjide bir değişim olmasına deneme yüklenen bir düz ebeninden A'dan B'ye geçirmek için birim yük boşluk yapısını gerektirir.

Düzgün Bir Elektrik Alanındaki Potansiyel Farkı



$$\vec{E} = E \hat{i}$$

sabot

- $V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} d\vec{s}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{E} = E \hat{i} \\ d\vec{s} = dx \hat{i} \end{array} \right]$$

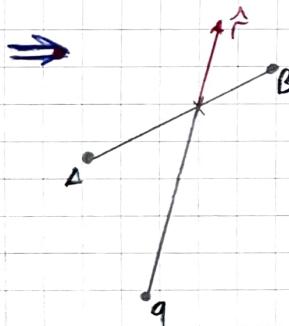
$$V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B E dx = - E \int_A^B dx$$

$$V_B - V_A = - Ed$$

- $V_C - V_A = - \int_A^C \vec{E} d\vec{s}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \vec{E} = E \hat{i} \\ d\vec{s} = dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j} \end{array} \right]$$

$$V_C - V_A = - \int E dx = - E \int dx = - Ed$$



$$V_B - V_A = ?$$

$$V_B - V_A = - \int \vec{E} d\vec{s} = Er dr$$

$$\frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{s}$$

$$d\vec{s} = dr \hat{r} + \Omega \hat{\theta} + \Omega \hat{\phi}$$

$$V_B - V_A = - \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{kq}{r^2} dr$$

$$\boxed{V_B - V_A = \frac{kq}{r_B} - \frac{kq}{r_A}}$$

$$V_B - V_A = - Ed$$

$V_A = 0$ ise $A \rightarrow \text{sonsuzda}$

$$V_B = \frac{kq}{r_B}$$

$$\Delta V = Ed$$

$(V_B - V_A = 0 \text{ ise es potansiyoldur})$

"Potansiyel fark bulunup torenin alınırsa elektrik alanları bulunur."

→ Gridden yoldan bağımsız

$$\frac{kq}{(a^2+y^2)^{1/2}} + \frac{k(-q)}{(a^2+y^2)^{1/2}} = 0$$

• Potansiyel farklı terevsi olursa elektrik alan bulunur.

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \quad E_y = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \quad E_z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \quad \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline \text{---} \\ \text{P} \leftarrow \quad d \quad \rightarrow dq \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \ell \end{array} \quad V_p = ?$$

$$k \int \frac{dq}{x} = k \lambda \int_d^{d+L} \frac{dx}{x} = k \lambda \ln \frac{(d+L)}{d}$$

$$= k \frac{Q}{L} \ln \frac{(d+L)}{d} \quad \text{---} \quad V(x=0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} dq \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad r \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad x \quad \rightarrow p \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad V_p = ? \quad k \int \frac{dq}{(r^2+x^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{k}{(x^2+r^2)^{1/2}} \int dq \rightarrow Q$$

$$V_p = \frac{kQ}{(x^2+r^2)^{1/2}} \quad E_x = -\left(\frac{\partial V_p}{\partial x}\right)$$

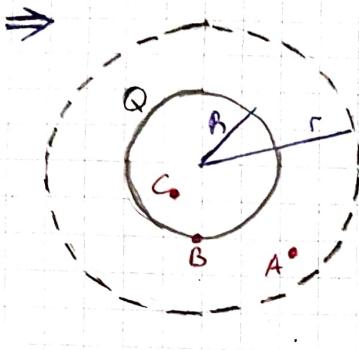
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{kQ 2x}{(x^2+r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} dq \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad R \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \quad x \quad \rightarrow p \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad V_p = ?$$

$$= k \int \frac{dq}{(x^2+r^2)^{1/2}} \rightarrow \sigma dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$= k \sigma \pi \int_0^R \frac{2r dr}{(x^2+r^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$V = 2k \sigma \pi \left[(x^2+\sigma^2)^{1/2} - x \right]$$



Yok homojen dağılmıştır. $V_A = ?$

$$V_A - V_\infty = - \int_{\infty}^r \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Er = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$V_A = - \int_{\infty}^r \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr$$

$$V_A = - \int_{\infty}^r kQ r^{-2} dr = \frac{kQ}{r_a}$$

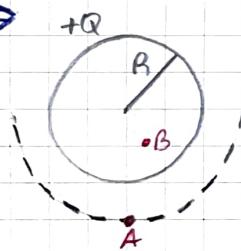
$$V_B = \frac{kQ}{r_B}$$

$$V_C - V_B = - \int_B^r \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q_m}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \frac{qr^3}{B^3} \rightarrow E = \frac{kQr}{B^3}$$

$$V_C - V_B = - \int_B^r \frac{kQR}{B^3} dr$$

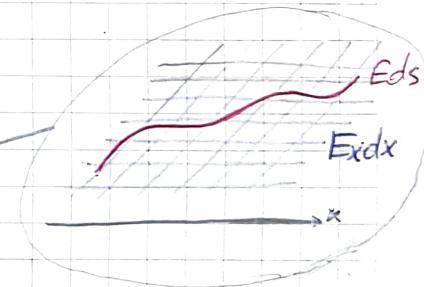
$$V_C - V_\infty = - \int_{\infty}^r E_I dr - \int_B^r E_{II} dr$$



Nitekken korede $r > R$ ve $r < R$ iken $V = ?$

$$V_A - V_\infty = - \int_{\infty}^r \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr$$



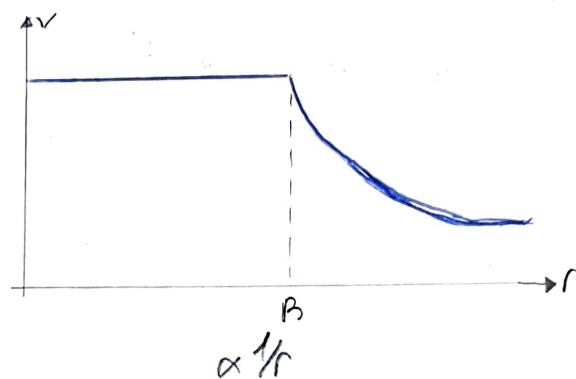
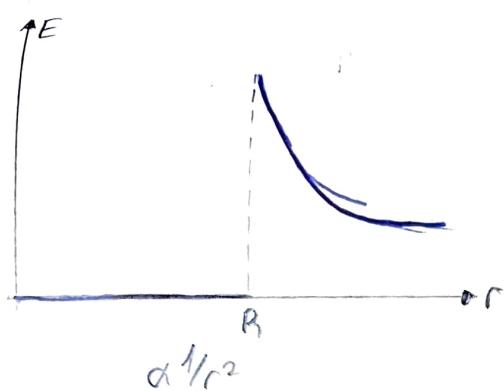
$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{s} = \frac{q_m}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q_m}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$V_B - V_A = - \int_{\infty}^A \vec{E}_I d\vec{s} - \int_B^A \vec{E}_{II} d\vec{s} = \dots$$

$$V_B - V_A = - \int_B^A 0 = 0$$



DİKKAT: 16.03.16 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabıının 25. bölümünden 3, 9, 15, 45, 37, 55, 63, 66 numaralı sorular yer almıştır.

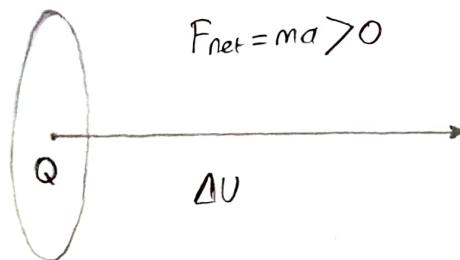
DİKKAT: 21.03.16 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabıının 25. bölümünden 71, 63, 32, 46, 59, 72 numaralı sorular yer almıştır.

- Kuvvet Enerji
- ↓ ↓
- Konstantlı $W_{\text{net}} = \Delta K$
- ↓ $W_{\text{konstantlı}} + W_{\text{variumsuz}} = \Delta K$
- U ↓
- ΔU

$$W_{\text{variumsuz}} = \Delta K + \Delta U$$

$$= \Delta (K+U)$$

$$O = \Delta K + \Delta U$$



$$0 + \frac{kQ \cdot Q}{R} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + O$$

$$\Rightarrow 3,7 \times 10^6 - \frac{1,6 \times 10^5}{\Delta V} - \frac{1,6 \times 10^5}{x=2}$$

$$\Delta V = - \int \vec{E} d\vec{s}$$

$$U_f + K_f = U_s + K_s$$

$$(U_f - U_s) = (K_s - K_f)$$

$$-\Delta U = \Delta K$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{-1,6 \times 10^{-6}}$$

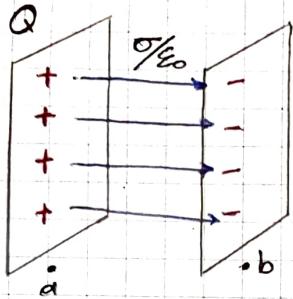
26 - KONDANSATORLAR

- 1- Paralel plakalı kondansatörler (Düzlen)
- 2- Silindirik kondansatörler (Silindir)
- 3- Küresel kondansatörler (Kore)

Kondansatörün yük depolaya bilme kabiliyetine sigır denir.

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} \rightarrow \text{paralel levhalar rast gelir!}$$

• Paralel Levhalar



$$V \rightarrow |ΔV| = |V_b - V_a| = |V_a - V_b|$$

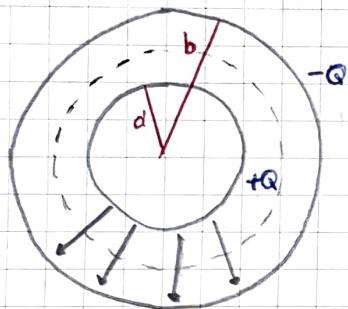
$$V_a - V_b = - \int_b^a \vec{E} ds$$

$$= -Ed \cos 180^\circ$$

$$V_a - V_b = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d$$

$$C = \frac{\sigma A}{\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d} = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

• Küre



$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} ds$$

$$= - \int_a^b \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr$$

$$V_b - V_a = \frac{kQ}{r} \Big|_a^b = \frac{kQ}{b} - \frac{kQ}{a}$$

$$V_b - V_a = \frac{kQ(a-b)}{ab}$$

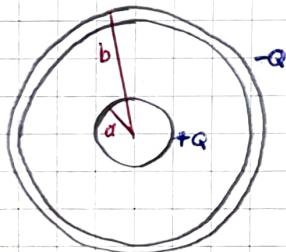
$$\int \vec{E} ds = \frac{q ln}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Eb\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$Er = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\frac{kQ(b-a)}{ab}} = \frac{ab}{k(b-a)}$$

• Silindir



$$(V_b - V_a) = - \int_a^b \vec{E} ds$$

$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \frac{2kQ}{Lr} dr$$

$$= \frac{-2kQ}{L} \int_a^b \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$= - \frac{2kQ}{L} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$



$$\int \vec{E} ds = \frac{q ln}{\epsilon_0}$$

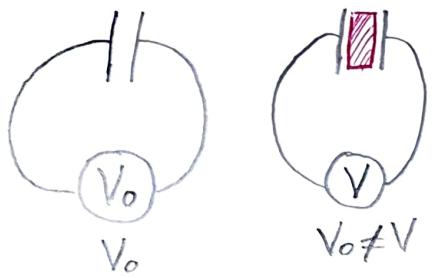
$$\int E_1 ds + \int E_2 ds + \int E_3 ds = \frac{q ln}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E 2\pi r L = \frac{\lambda Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{2k\lambda}{r} \quad \lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\frac{2kQ}{L} \ln \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{L}{2k \ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

Dielektrik Kondansatörler



$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \quad (\kappa \rightarrow \text{kapa})$$

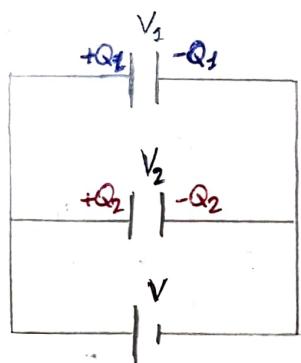
$$C = \frac{Q}{V_0/\kappa}$$

$$C = \kappa \frac{Q}{V_0}$$

$$C = \kappa \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

$$C = \kappa C_0$$

- Paralel bağlanma

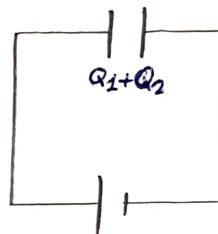


$$V_1 = V_2 = V$$

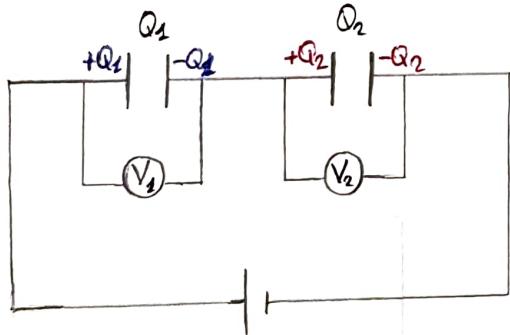
$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{V}$$

$$= \frac{Q_1}{V} + \frac{Q_2}{V}$$

$$C_{\text{eq}} = C_1 + C_2$$



- Seri bağlanma



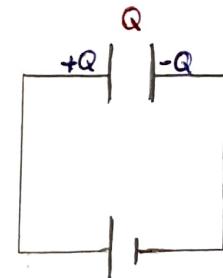
$$V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = Q$$

$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{V_1 + V_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{Q} = \frac{V_1}{Q_1} + \frac{V_2}{Q_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$



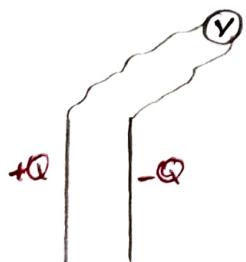
Dielektrik Sertlik: Yalıtkan malzemelerin akıma karşı dayanma gerilimini gösterir.

Enerji

$$U = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C \frac{Q^2}{C^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q}{V} V^2$$



$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$\int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

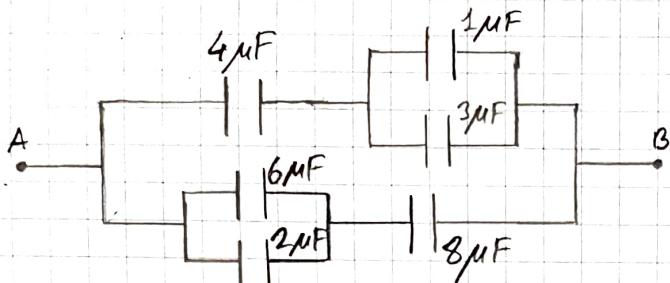
- Kondansatör dolmadan önce q ile, dolduktan sonra Q ile gösterilir.

$\Rightarrow A = 2 \text{ cm}^2$ yüzeye sahip, levha arası uzaklık $d = 1 \text{ mm}$ olan kondansatörün siğası kaçtır?

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} \Rightarrow 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times \frac{2 \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$C = 1.77 \times 10^{-11} \text{ F}$$

\Rightarrow



$$C_{AB} = ?$$

$$C_{AB} = 6 \mu\text{F}$$

\Rightarrow



$$\kappa = 3,7$$

a) Şekildeki kondansatörün siğası kaç μF dir?

b) Kondansatördeki maximum yük kaçtır?

(Koşul 1 cm^2 dielektrik serbeste $= 16 \times 10^6 \text{ N/C}$)

c) Kondansatördeki maximum enerji kaçtır?

$$C = \kappa \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

$$= 3,7 \times 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{6 \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^{-3}} = 19,6 \mu\text{F}$$

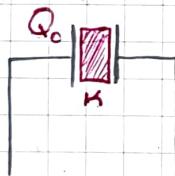
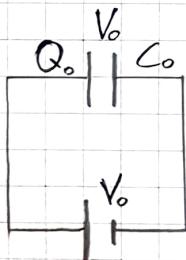
b) $\Delta V = Ed$

$$V_{\max} = 16 \times 10^6 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Volt}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad Q_{\max} = CV_{\max} \quad Q_{\max} = 0,31 \mu\text{C}$$

c) $U_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} C V_{\max}^2 = 2,5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Joule}$

\Rightarrow



İlk enerjinin, son enerjiye oranı kaçtır $(\frac{U_0}{U})$?

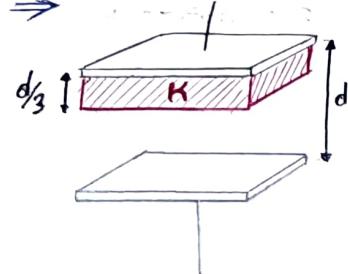
$$U = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

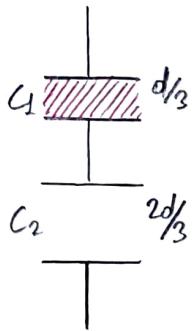
$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$\frac{U_0}{U} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_0^2}{C_0}}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_0^2}{\kappa C_0}} = \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

$$U = \frac{U_0}{\kappa}$$



→ Paralel levheli kondansatörün arasında dielektrik maddede kondan-
da kondansatörün siğası kaç C_0 olur?



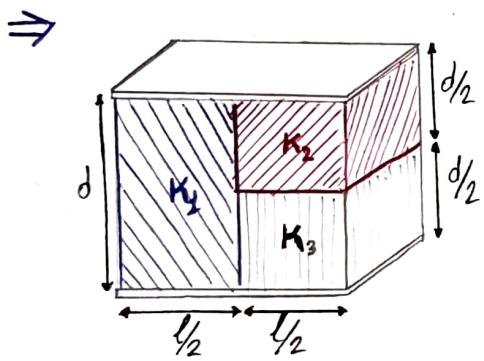
C_1 ve C_2 seri bağlı

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

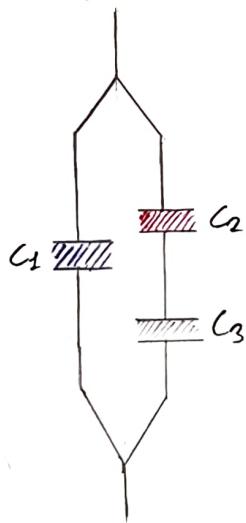
$$C_1 = K\epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d/3} = 3K C_0$$

$$C_2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{2d/3} = 2/3 C_0$$

$$C_{eq} = \left(\frac{3K}{2K+1} \right) C_0$$



→ Paralel levheli kondansatörün arasında dielektrik maddeler konulduğunda kondansatörün siğası kaç C_0 olur?



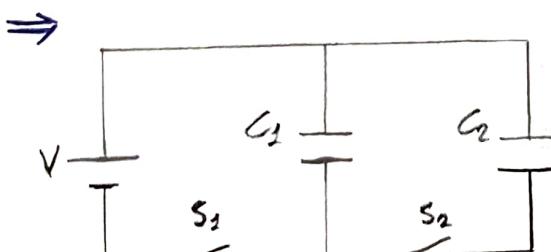
$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$C_1 = K_1 \epsilon_0 \frac{A/2}{d}$$

$$C_2 = K_2 \epsilon_0 \frac{A/2}{d/2}$$

$$C_3 = K_3 \epsilon_0 \frac{A/2}{d/2}$$



$$V = 20V$$

$$C_1 = 6 \mu F$$

$$C_2 = 3 \mu F$$

S_1 anahtarı kapatılıp sorducağız ve
 S_2 anahtarı kapatılıyor. Buna göre;

a) $Q_{1,2} = ?$

b) $Q_{1,son} = ?$

c) $Q_{2,son} = ?$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q_{1,1}}{V} \quad Q_{1,1} = C_1 V = 120 \mu C$$

$$\frac{(120-x)}{C_1} = \frac{x}{C_2}$$

$$x = 40 \mu C$$

$$120-x=80 \mu C$$

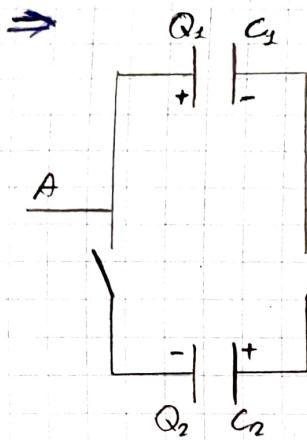
a) $120 \mu C$

b) $80 \mu C$

c) $40 \mu C$

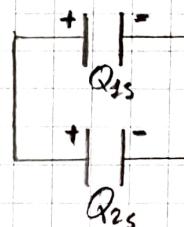
$$V_1 = 80\%$$

$$V_2 = \frac{40}{3}$$



$C_1 > C_2$ olduğuna göre anahtarlar kapatılıp diktan sonra A ve B noktalarının arasındaki potansiyel farkı kaçtır?

Yol depolarırken Q_1 artar, Q_2 azalır.



$$Q_{1s} = C_1 V_0$$

$$Q_{2s} = -C_2 V_0$$

$$Q_T = Q_{1s} + Q_{2s}$$

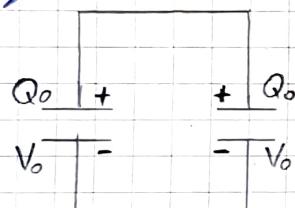
$$Q_T = Q_{1s} + Q_{2s}$$

$$= C_1 V_0 - C_2 V_0 = (C_1 - C_2) V_0$$

$$Q = (C_1 + C_2) V = (C_1 - C_2) V_0$$

$$V = \frac{C_1 - C_2}{C_1 + C_2} V_0$$

(• Anahtar kapatılmadan önce ve kapatıldıktan sonra kondansatörlerde depolanan toplam enerjisi bulunuz?)



Özdeş kondansatörlerden birinin içine dielektrik madde yerleştiriliyor. Bu işlem sonucunda her iki kondansatörün yoluyla Q_0 cinsinden bulunuz?

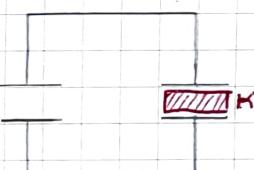
$$V = \frac{Q_1}{C_0} = \frac{Q_2}{\kappa C_0}$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = 2Q_0$$

$$\kappa C_0 V + C_0 V = (\kappa + 1) C_0 V = 2Q_0$$

$$V = \frac{2Q_0}{(\kappa + 1) C_0}$$

$$Q_1 = C_0 \frac{2Q_0}{(\kappa + 1) C_0} = \frac{2}{\kappa + 1} Q_0$$



DİKKAT: 300316 tarihinde üsteki soru dahil ekrandalı ve potansiyel farklı bulularak iterlenmiştir.

27-AKIM VE DİRENG

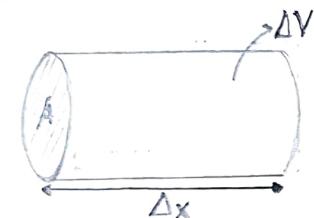
Elektrik Akımı: Uzayın belirli bir bölgesinde geçen akış hızını anlatır.

$$I_{\text{ort}} = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Coulomb} \\ \text{sn}}} I_{\text{ort}} = \frac{nq}{\Delta t}$$

Amper

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} I_{\text{ort}} \rightarrow I$$

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$



n : Birim hacimdeki yüze taşıyıcısı
 ΔV hacimli hareketler yüze taşıyıcısı $\rightarrow n\Delta V$

NOT: Akım direk hareket etmez. Atomların birbirine吸引ması ile hareketlenir ve bir hızda sahip olur. Bu hızda soraklenme hızı denir.

Yanlış $\Theta \longrightarrow$

$$nA\Delta x = nA\dot{V}_s \Delta t \xrightarrow{\text{yolda sağr}}$$

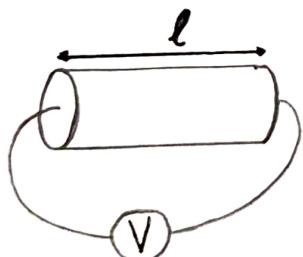
Dogru $\Theta \downarrow \curvearrowright$ $\xrightarrow{\text{soraklenme hızı}}$

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{(nA\dot{V}_s \Delta t)q}{\Delta t} = nqA\dot{V}_s$$

Direnç ve Ohm Yasası

Akım yoğunluğu: $J = \frac{I}{A} = nq\dot{V}_s$

Ohmik $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ σ iletkenlik



$$V = E \ell$$

$$J = \sigma E = \sigma \frac{V}{\ell}$$

$$\frac{I}{A} = \sigma \frac{V}{\ell}$$

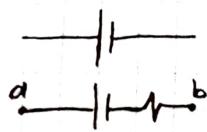
$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sigma}} \frac{l}{A} = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$\rho \frac{l}{A} = R \quad \frac{V}{I} = R$$

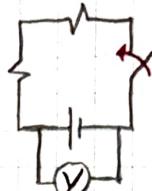
ρ direnç

Ohm yasası ohmik malzemeler için geçerlidir.

28- DOĞRU AKIM VE DEVRELER



$$\Delta V = \mathcal{E} - Ir$$

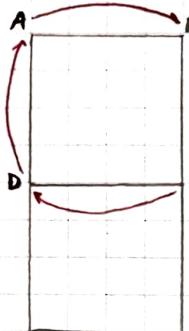


$$V = \mathcal{E}$$

$$V \neq \mathcal{E}$$

Kirchoff Yasası:

1. YASA



2 ilmekli devre

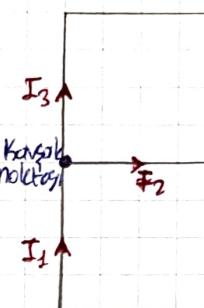
$$V_B - V_A$$

$$V_C - V_B$$

$$V_D - V_C$$

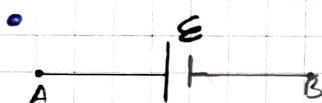
$$+ V_A - V_D = 0$$

2. YASA



$$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

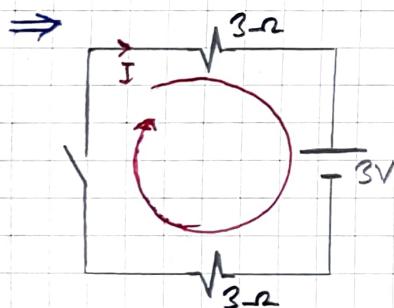
$$0 = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$



$$V_B - V_A = -\mathcal{E}$$



$$V_B - V_A = -IR$$



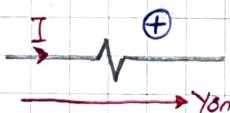
Fazisal Bakis (Potansiyel farkı bak);

$$-3I - 3 - 3I = 0$$

$$-(3I + 3 + 3I) = 0$$

$$3I + 3 + 3I = 0$$

Görsel Bakis;



$$3I + 3 + 3I = 0$$

$$6I = -3$$

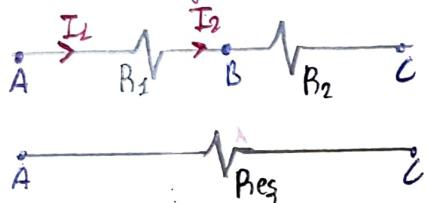
$$I = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Dirençteki Gög

$$\frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} V \quad P = I \cdot V$$

Yüklen enerji kaybetme hızı \rightarrow Dirençteki gög kaybı $= IV = I^2 R$

Dirençlerin Seri Bağlanması;

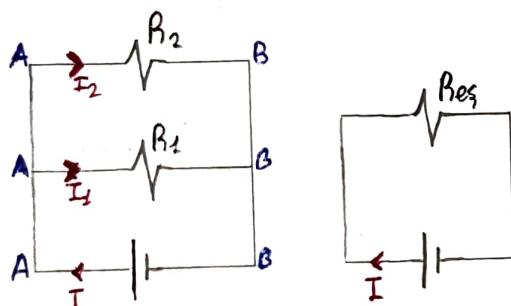


$$V_{AB} + V_{BC} = V_{AC}$$

$$IR_1 + IR_2 = I R_{\text{res}}$$

$$R_{\text{res}} = R_1 + R_2$$

Dirençlerin Paralel Bağlanması;



$$V_1 = V_2 = V$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\frac{V}{R_{\text{res}}} = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{res}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\text{a)} C_{AB} = ? \quad \text{b)} V_{AB} = 12 \text{ Volt ise } V_5 = ?$$

$$\text{a)} \frac{1}{5\mu F} + \frac{1}{10\mu F} + \frac{1}{2\mu F} = \frac{1}{C_{\text{es}}}$$

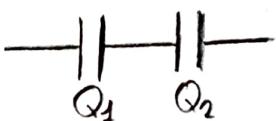
$$C_{\text{es}} = 1,25 \mu F$$

$$\text{b)} Q = C_{\text{es}} V \\ = 1,25 \times 12 = 15 \mu C$$

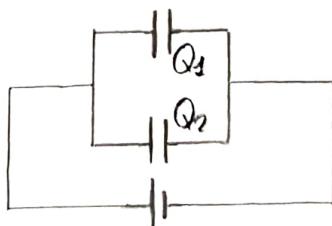
$$C_S = \frac{Q}{V_S} \Rightarrow V_S = \frac{Q}{C_S} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$C_{2/8} = \frac{Q}{V_{2/8}} \Rightarrow V_2 - V_8 = \frac{15}{10} = 1,5 \text{ V}$$

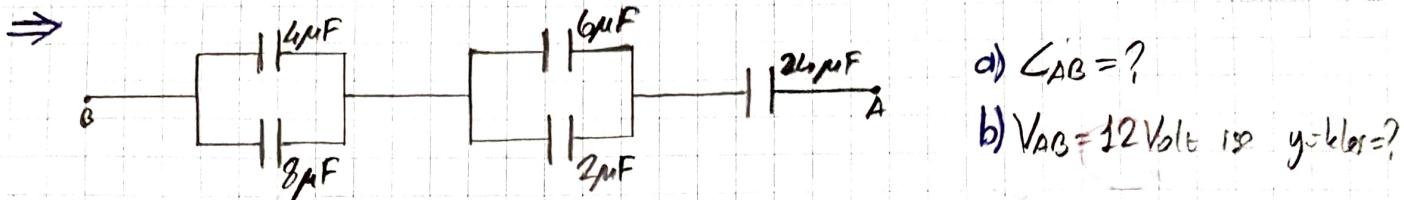
NOT:



$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

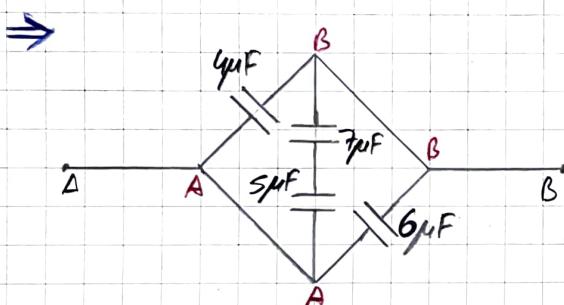


$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q$$

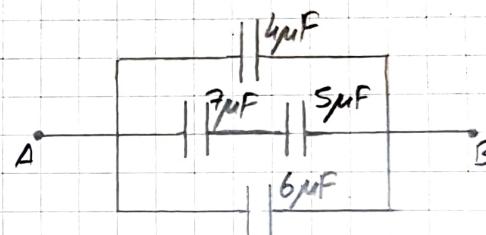


a) $C_{AB} = ?$

b) $V_{AB} = 12 \text{ Volt}$ i^çde $q = kQs = ?$

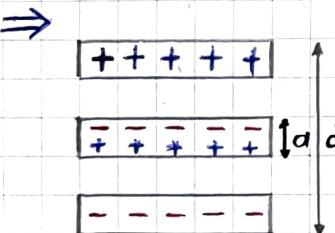


$C_{eq} = ?$

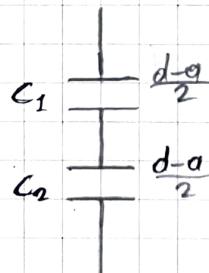


$C_{eq} = \left(\frac{1}{5 \mu F} + \frac{1}{7 \mu F} \right)^{-1}$

$C_{eq} \approx 2,92 + 4 + 6 \approx 12,9 \mu F$

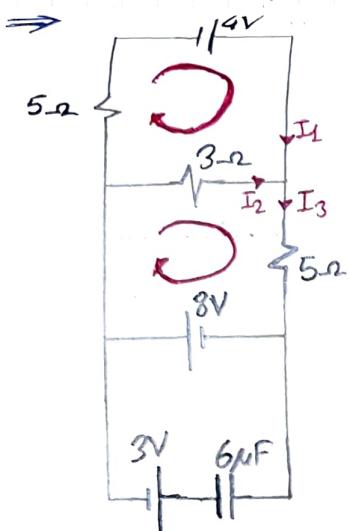


Sekildeki gibi yükler levhalar arasında birbirlerine bir levha konuyor. Buna göre oluşan kondansatörlerin toplamının sıfırı kaçtır?



$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$

$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{\frac{d-a}{2}}$



a) Kondansatörden akım geçmemesi bilinmeyen akımların değerini bulun?

b) Kondansatördelerde yolo bulun?

a) $-4 - 3I_2 + 5I_3 = 0$

$$3I_2 + 5I_3 - 8 = 0$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

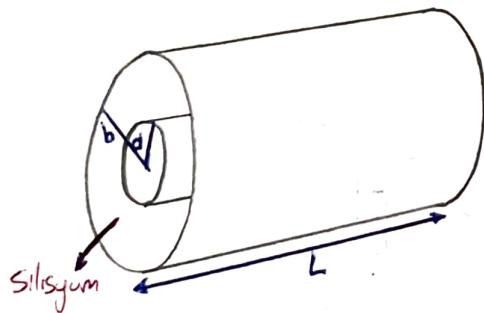
b) $+8 - V_C + 3 = 0$ $C = \frac{Q}{V} \Rightarrow Q = VC = 66 \mu C$

$$V_C = 11 \text{ Volt}$$

→ Boyu 10cm, dik kesit alanı 10^{-4} m^2 olan alüminyum pargasının direncini hesaplayınız?

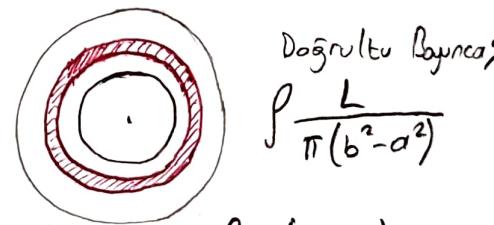
$$R = (2,82 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}) \frac{10^{-1}}{10^{-4}} = 2,82 \times 10^{-5} \Omega$$

→



Qalıksız tıpte (es merkezli tıpler) akım koridoru engellenmeli isteniyor. İç ve dış tıplerin arasındaki potansiyel fark uygulanıyor. Tıplerin arasındaki silisyumun direnci kaçtır? ($\rho_{silisyum} = 640$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a = 0,5 \text{ cm} \\ b = 1,75 \text{ cm} \\ L = 15 \text{ cm} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\oint \frac{dr}{2\pi r L} = \frac{1}{2\pi L} \left(\ln \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

→ Bir iletkenden geçen akımın $I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ bağıntısına uygun bir şekilde değiştiği bilinmektedir. $t=0-2$ zaman aralığında ne kadar yük gecer?

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad dq = I dt$$

$$q = \int_0^\infty I dt = \int_0^\infty I_0 e^{-t/\tau} dt$$

$$= I_0 \frac{e^{-t/\tau}}{-\frac{1}{\tau}} \Big|_0^\infty = I_0 \tau (e^{-0} - e^{-1}) = \tau I_0 (1 - e^{-1})$$

$\Rightarrow I = 2t^2 - 3t + 7$ iletken kesişten geçen akının döndürme göre 2sn ile 4sn arasında iletken kesişinden geçen yük miktarı kaçtır?

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$dq = Idt$$

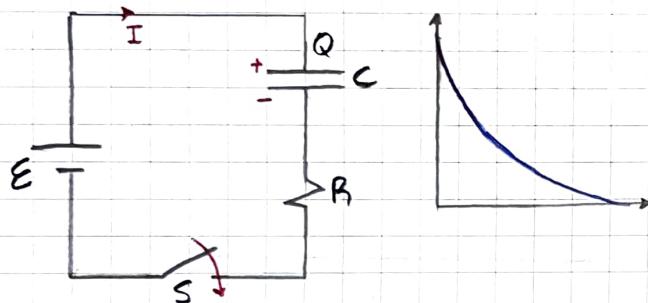
$$q_T = \int_2^4 Idt = \int_2^4 (2t^2 - 3t + 7) dt$$

\Rightarrow Bir ısıticının içindeki telin direnci 8Ω ve ısıtıcı 110 Volt ile çalışmaktadır. Telin tozduğu akımı ve ısıticının aldığı gücü bulunuz?

$$V = IR \quad I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{110V}{8\Omega}$$

$$P = I^2 R \\ = \left(\frac{110}{8}\right)^2 \cdot 8$$

RC Devresi;



$$-E + V_C + IR = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{C} + IR = E$$

$$\frac{1}{C} q + R \frac{dq}{dt} = E \quad (\text{Türev al})$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \frac{dq}{dt} + R \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} I + \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{RC} I = -\frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$-\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t dt = \int_{I_0}^{I(t)} \frac{dI}{I}$$

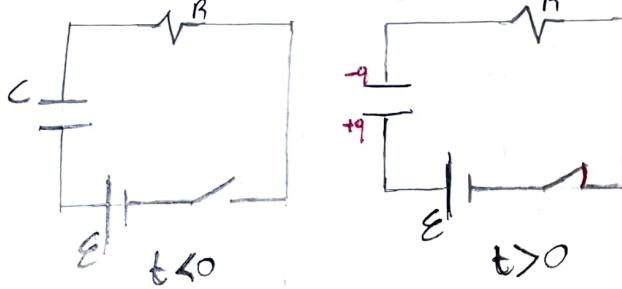
$$-\frac{t}{RC} = \ln \frac{I(t)}{I_0}$$

$$e^{-t/RC} = \frac{I(t)}{I_0}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

$$\begin{cases} E = I_0 R \\ I_0 = \frac{E}{R} \end{cases}$$

• Kondansatorun Dolması;



$$I_0 = ? \quad I_0 R = E$$

$$I_0 = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$Q = C E$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$-E + \frac{q}{C} + IR = 0 \quad (\text{Törenin 1})$$

$$\frac{1}{C} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{dI}{dt} R = 0$$

$$\frac{I}{C} + \frac{R dI}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{I}{RC} = -\frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\int \frac{dI}{I} = -\int \frac{dt}{RC}$$

$$\ln \frac{I(t)}{I_0} = -\frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\frac{I(t)}{I_0} = e^{-t/RC}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC}$$

$$RC = \tau$$

$$E/R = I_0$$

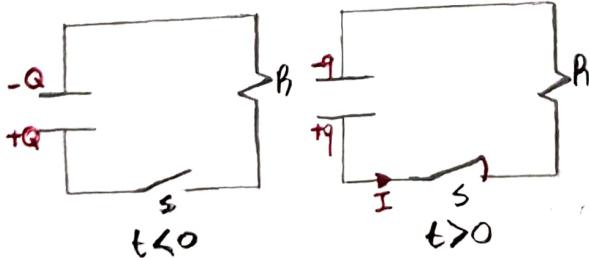
$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad dq = Idt$$

$$\int_0^{t(t)} dq = \int_0^t \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC} dt$$

$$q(t) = \frac{E}{R} RC e^{-t/RC} \Big|_0^t$$

$$q(t) = CE(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

• Kondansatorun Boşalması;



(ilk anda en yüksek akım gelir)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} dq \Rightarrow \text{negatif} \\ dt \Rightarrow \text{pozitif} \\ \text{olduğu için } -\frac{dq}{dt} \text{ olur.} \end{array} \right]$$

$$IR - \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$IR = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$-R \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{q}{C}$$

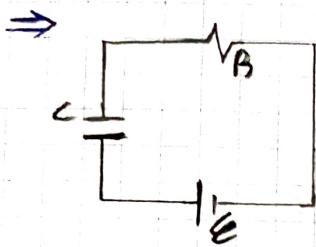
$$-\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{q}{RC}$$

$$\int_Q^0 \frac{dq}{q} = -\frac{1}{RC} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln \frac{q(t)}{Q} = -\frac{1}{RC} t$$

$$q(t) = Q e^{-t/RC}$$

$$I(t) = Q \frac{1}{RC} e^{-t/RC}$$



$$E = 12V, C = 5\mu F, R = 8 \times 10^5 \Omega$$

- a) Devrenin zaman sabitisi (τ) = ?
 b) Kondansatördeki maksimum yük = ?
 (Maksimum yükle olursa devreden akım geçmez)
 c) Devreden geçen maksimum akım = ?
 d) Kondansatör üzerinde yük $q(t) = Q(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$ ile değişen
 de $q(t)$ kaçır.
 e) $I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ nun degeri kaçır?

a) $\tau = RC \Rightarrow 8 \times 10^5 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} = 4s$
 b) $Q = Q_{\max} \quad E = \frac{Q}{C} \quad Q = CE = 60 \mu C$

c) $E = I_{\max} R = I_0 R \quad I_{\max} = \frac{E}{R} = 15 \mu A$

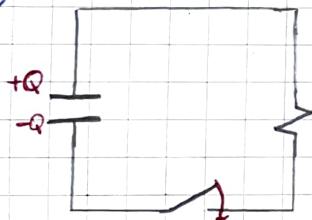
d) Bir zaman sabitini sure kadar sure geçtikten sonra yük;

$$q(t) = 60(1 - e^{-t/4}) \mu C$$

$$q(4) = 60(1 - e^{-1}) \mu C$$

e) $I(t) = 15 e^{-t/4} \mu A$

⇒



- a) Kaç zaman sabitinden sonra kondansatör üzerindeki yük başlangıç değerinin dörtte birine eşit olur.
 b) Kondansatörde depo edilen enerjinin kaç zaman sabitinden sonra başlangıç değerinin $\frac{1}{2}$ 'te birini gösterir.

a) $q(t) = Q e^{-t/\tau}$

$$\frac{Q}{4} = Q e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\ln 4 = \frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$t = \tau \ln 4$$

b) $U = \frac{U_0}{4} \quad U(t) = ? \quad U(t) = \frac{q(t)^2}{2C}$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2 e^{-2t/\tau}}{2C}$$

$$\ln 4 = \frac{2t}{\tau}$$

$$t = \frac{\tau \ln 4}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow 5\mu F$ lik bir kondansatör 800V lük bir potansiyel fark ile yükten diken sonra 25k Ω lük bir direnç üzerinden boşaltmaktadır. Kondansatör temizden boşaltıldığı zaman direncde jakie isisi olarak kaybolan toplam enerji kaçtır?

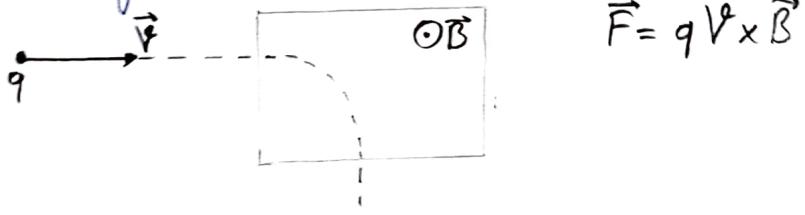
$$\int_0^{\infty} I^2 R dt = \int_0^{\infty} R (I_0 e^{-t/RC})^2 dt = I_0^2 R \frac{RC}{2} \left[e^{-2t/RC} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} C E^2$$

DİKKAT: 060416 tarihinde Servay Fizik II kitabıının 28. bölümünden 67, 33, 32, 24, 19. sorular geçerlidir.

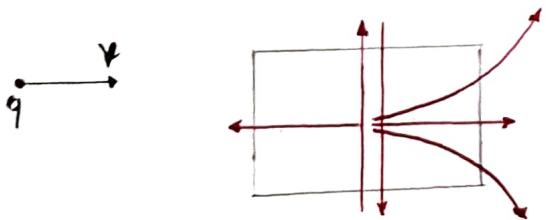
DİKKAT: 060416 tarihinde VİZE sınavından önce son tekrarlar yapılması ve genel sorularдан geçerlidir.

29- MANYETİK ALANLAR

Manyetik Kurvet



$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



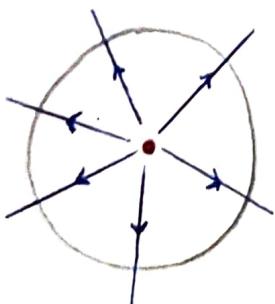
Manyetik alanlar bağlı olarak tek tek parçalar
her yandan çıkabilir.

$$\oint \vec{E} d\vec{a} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{Diverjans})$$

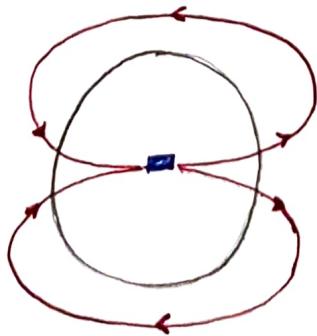
$$\vec{\nabla} \vec{E} = \dots$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \vec{B} = \dots$$

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{a} = \dots$$



Elektrik Alan

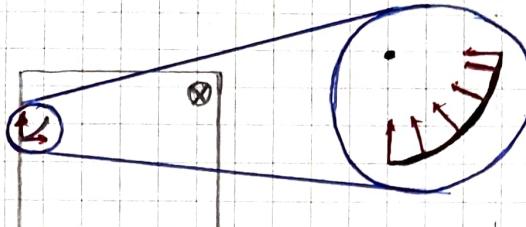


Manyetik Alan

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{V} \times \vec{B} \quad \rightarrow \text{Vektörel Çarpım} \quad (\vec{V}'ye \text{ ve } \vec{B}'ye \text{ dilatır})$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} \quad \rightarrow \text{Skaler Çarpım}$$

- $F = qVB \sin\theta$



- $F = qVB$ (Merkezal)

NOT: Manyetik kuvvet iş yapmaz.

$$W = \int \vec{F} d\vec{l}$$

$$\int (q\vec{V} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{V} dt = 0$$

$(\vec{V} \times \vec{B}) \perp \vec{V}$ olduğundan vektörel çarpım sıfırdır.

- $F_{rad} = m a_{rad}$
- $qVB = m \frac{v^2}{r}$
- $r = \frac{mv}{qB}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

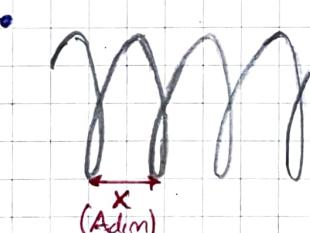
- Tel



$V_s \rightarrow$ Sınıraklaşma hızı
 $n \rightarrow$ Birim hacimdeki yoldaş parçacık

$$(qV_s B) n Al$$

Korak Akım $\vec{F} = (I\vec{l} \times \vec{B})$ Akımın yönünden dolayı vektörel

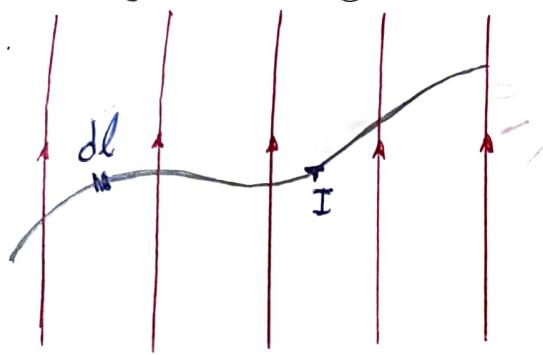


$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}_\perp, \vec{V}_\parallel$$

$$x = V_\parallel \cdot T$$

$$qV_{dil} B = \frac{m V_{dil}^2}{r}$$

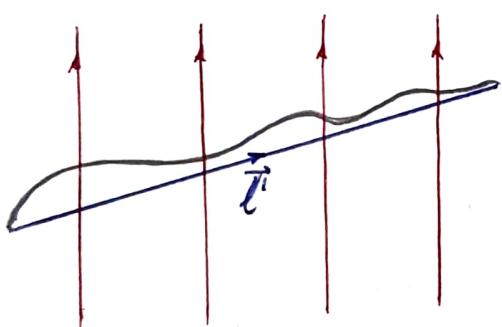
- Akım geçen tel doğrusal olmalıdır.



$$F = I l B \sin\theta ! \rightarrow \text{İşlem uygulanır}$$

$$\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

- Peki doğrusal olmayan akım geçen bir telde nasıl bir işlem uygulanır?

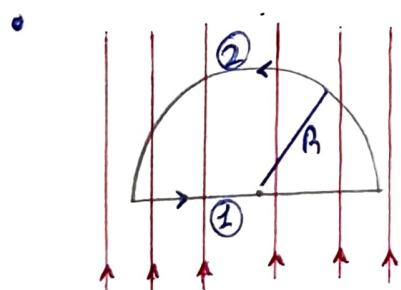


B sabit olmalo şartıyla

$$I \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I \left(\int d\vec{l} \right) \times \vec{B} = I \vec{l}' \times \vec{B}$$

\downarrow yerdeğiştirme

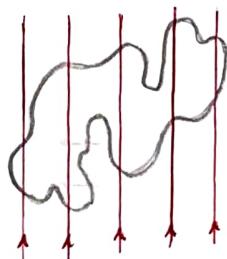
Manyetik kuvvet Θ yönünde



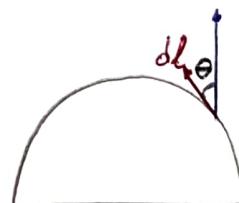
$$\vec{F} = I \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\textcircled{1} F_1 = I 2R B \sin 90^\circ \\ = 2IRB \quad \Theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} F_2 = 2IRB \quad \otimes \\ = I 2RB \quad \otimes \quad \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{\text{Birbirine eşittir}} \text{Birbirine eşittir}$$



B sabit ise gebil ne olursa olsun manyetik kuvvet sıfırdır.



$$\textcircled{3} I dl B \sin\theta$$

$$IB \int \sin\theta dl \rightarrow R d\theta$$

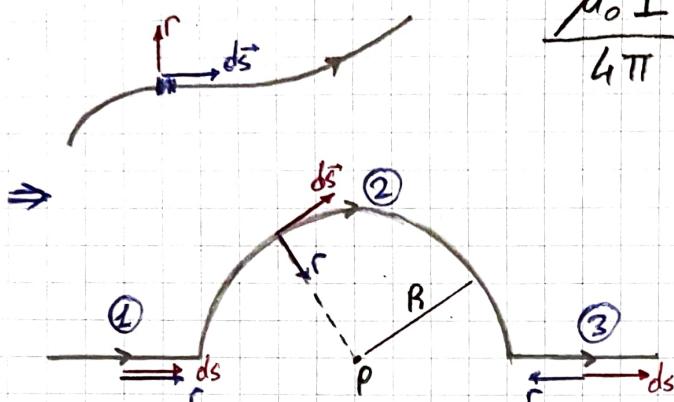
$$IB \int R \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$IBR \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = IBR \cos\theta \Big|_0^\pi = 2IBR$$

(B sabit olmasa 3. yolla çöz)

30- MANYETİK ALANIN KAYNAKLARI

Biot-Savart Yosası
Akım gelen telin ds kadar parçası manyetik alanı bulmayı söyle.



$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$(d\vec{s} \rightarrow \text{yer degişitirme})$
 $(ds \rightarrow \text{alınan yol})$

① $d\vec{s} \parallel \hat{r}$
 $\theta(d\vec{s}, \hat{r}) = 0^\circ$

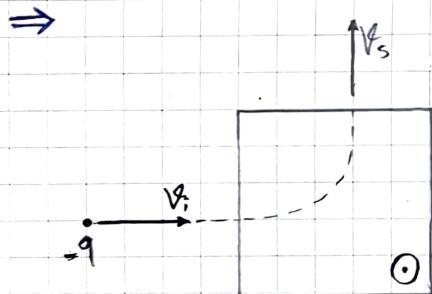
② $\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} \int ds \rightarrow \pi B$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} \int_0^R R d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} R \pi$$

③ $d\vec{s} \parallel \hat{r}$
 $\theta(d\vec{s}, \hat{r}) = 180^\circ$

DİKKAT: 250416 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabının 29. bölümünden 29.1, 29.6, 29.7'inci soruları çözülmüştür.

DİKKAT: 250416 tarihinde Serway Fizik II kitabının 29. bölümünden 5, 6, 9, 16, 18'inci soruları çözülmüştür.



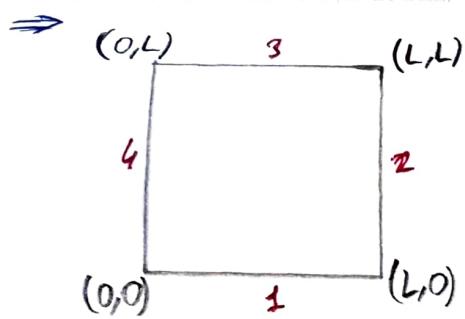
$$\vec{V}_I = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/sn} \quad \vec{V}_S = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ m/sn}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = ? \quad t = ? \quad T/h$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{V}$$

$$qVB = m \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$A = \frac{mV}{qB}$$



$$I \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{B_0}{L} z \hat{j} + \frac{B_0}{L} y \hat{k}$$

$$I \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$F_1 = 0$$

$$F_2 = \int_0^L I dy \frac{B_0}{L} y$$

$$= \frac{IB_0}{L} \cdot \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{IB_0 L}{2} (-i)$$

$$F_3 = IB_0 L (\hat{j})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{IB_0 L}{2} (\hat{i})$$

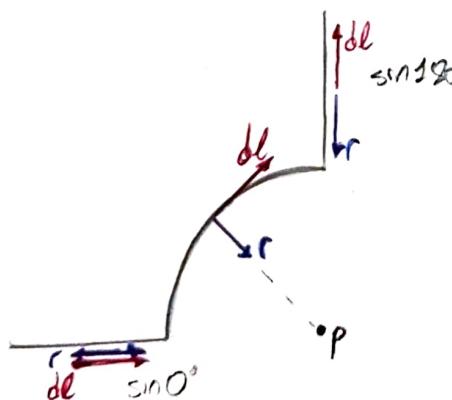
$$F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 = F_{net} = F_3$$

- Biot-Savart

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{ds \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

Akımın geçtiği yerde manyetik alan olursa bu şartdan

r birim vektörünün başlangıcı ile dl nin başlangıcı aynıdır. r birim vektörünün doğrusunu doğrulaşdırma noktasına doğrudır.

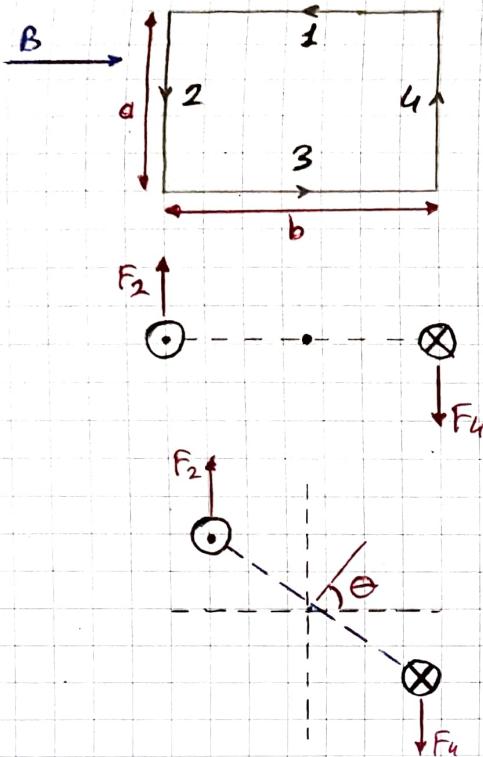


$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{ds \cdot l \cdot \sin 90^\circ}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} \int ds$$

DİKKAT: 270426 tarihinde 29. ve 30. bölümünden kisit sınav için genel tekrar yapılmıştır.

Tork



$$F_2 = F_4 = IaB$$

$$\tau_{\max} = F_2 \frac{b}{2} + F_4 \frac{b}{2} = IabB = IAB$$

$$\tau = IAB \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\tau} &= I \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \\ &= \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$