

$$(\chi) \vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi(x, y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{E} = \hat{x} E_{\chi}(x, y) + \hat{y} E_{\chi}(x, y)$$

$$\dot{\partial} \rho_{00} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

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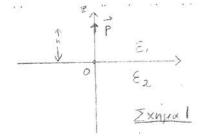
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((Z-Z'), "Nuprivas" Th) "olonlyputiun")
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Πυρηνώς"

Θε Δυτίθει 4 ε "συρβή" (κλλά χυτο διμιοφρεί συβαρά προβλίματα, δε) ερχαδία) Kakutspo yovisho: O Gulavosisin agujus (tubular conductor) you Tow Droion & E Zionón 48 Tor "dupibu nepriva" Eiver dupibus ESW, 6(Z') = & Opologa 5 570 F=a K&1

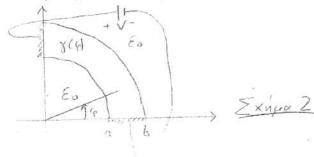


Ασκηση 3: (Θέμα 2, εξέταση Φεβρουαρίου 2015)

Η διάταξη του Σχήματος 2 είναι το $\frac{1}{4}$ κυλινδρικού αγώγιμου κελύφους με εσωτερική ακτίνα a και εξωτερική ακτίνα b. Ο άξονας z είναι κάθετος στο επίπεδο του σχήματος. Κατά μήκος του άξονα z, η διάταξη έχει πάχος b. Το κέλυφος έχει ειδική αγωγιμότητα $\gamma(\phi)=\gamma_0/\cosh\phi$, όπου ϕ η γωνία που φαίνεται στο σχήμα και γ_0 σταθερά με διαστάσεις Siemens/meter. Οι ακροδέκτες στα $\phi=0$ και $\phi=\pi/2$ θεωρούνται ισοδυναμικές επιφάνειες με διαφορά δυναμικού $V=\Phi(\pi/2)-\Phi(0)$, όπου $\Phi(\phi)$ το δυναμικό μέσα στο κέλυφος. (Θεωρούμε ότι το Φ εξαρτάται μόνο από τη γωνία ϕ .)

(α) Να υπολογιστεί το $\Phi(\phi)$.

(β) Να υπολογιστεί η αντίσταση R της διάταξης.



Osux 2

(d) Ano E.S. (4) 6EA. 236 TON BIBNION PONYENINTED TONASYETMA,

TO PCG) INAVIDOLE!

V. [x(4) 79(4)] =0

Coposoxy ox1 \ \P2 P=0). ME Tou Exception Tou grad GE

KULIVSPINES GUVTETOXYEVES, N E ŠIGWEN XIVETON

V. [x(4) + 397] =0

Kai LE IN EKGPUEN TOU div GE KU NINDPIKE GUNTETUZIEVES,

1 0 [x(4) - P(4)] =0

dno The Onoia

D [8(4) P'(4)] =0

H Sixfopium autin Eficusa Núveras un Efis

 $\gamma(\varphi) P'(\varphi) = C \Rightarrow P'(\varphi) = \frac{C}{\gamma(\varphi)} \Rightarrow P(\varphi) = C \int \frac{d\varphi}{\gamma(\varphi)} + P(\varphi)$

OTOU (KAI P(0) 6TA DEPES.

ME y(4) = Yolcoshy Was Scoshydy = Seyte dy

 $= \frac{e^{\psi} - e^{-\psi}}{2} = \sinh \psi + \lambda C \cos \chi i v \in T \alpha I$

P(4) = < sinh 4 + P(0)

H oplani Gurdin P(=1)-P(0)=V SiVEI

 $P(\varphi) = \frac{\sqrt{\sinh \varphi}}{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2}} + P(\varphi)$

(H 6TeDEpa P(O) EZAPTATAI AND TO GNYEID AVAGOPÁS KAI DEV

$$(B) E = -\nabla \Phi = -\frac{1}{r_T} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{V \cosh \varphi}{\sinh \frac{\eta}{z} \frac{r_T}{r_T}} \Phi$$

(Mapathpouge ot, to J EIVAI AVE SUPTATO TO & Mai

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σρνητικό πόλο.)

$$|I| = \int_{0}^{h} \int_{0}^{6} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{80V}{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{h} \frac{\partial f_{\tau}}{f_{T}} dz = \frac{80Vh}{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{6}{a}$$

Kal TEXIKÓ

$$R = \frac{V}{|II|} = \frac{\sinh \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sinh \ln \frac{6}{a}}$$