

$$K^{\mu\nu\rho} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} x^\nu - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} x^\nu + \frac{1}{4\pi} (F^{\mu\nu} A^\rho - F^{\mu\rho} A^\nu) \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \partial_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu K^{\mu\nu\rho} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\mu x^\nu - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\mu x^\nu + \frac{1}{4\pi} (F^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A^\rho - F^{\mu\rho} \partial_\mu A^\nu)$$

$$\partial_\mu x^\nu = \delta_\mu^\nu$$

$$\partial_\mu K^{\mu\nu\rho} = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{1}{4\pi} (F^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A^\rho - F^{\mu\rho} \partial_\mu A^\nu)$$

$$\epsilon^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4\pi} F^{\lambda\alpha} \partial_\lambda A^\beta \quad (\text{Eq 1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu K^{\mu\nu\rho} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\underline{F^{\lambda\rho} \partial_\lambda A^\nu} - \underline{F^{\lambda\nu} \partial_\lambda A^\rho} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\underline{F^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A^\rho} - \underline{F^{\mu\rho} \partial_\mu A^\nu} \right)$$

$\nabla_T \rightarrow \text{newtonian gravity} \quad \lambda \leftrightarrow \mu \quad \text{so now}$

$$\underline{\underline{\partial_\mu K^{\mu\nu\rho}} = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu I^{\mu\nu\rho} = \partial_\mu M^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0$$

the metric is not zero

but it is zero, so

$$\therefore \partial^\alpha \partial^{\alpha\rho} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \text{III. eq}$$

$$\partial_\mu M^{\mu\nu\rho} = \theta^{\rho\nu} - \theta^{\nu\rho} = 0$$

∴ $\omega \neq 0$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \begin{pmatrix} E_y B_z - E_z B_y \\ E_z B_x - E_x B_z \\ E_x B_y - E_y B_x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{\infty} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (E^- + B^-) = u$$

$$\theta^{0i} : \frac{1}{4\pi} (\bar{E} \times \bar{B})_i = c g_i = \frac{S_i}{c} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \epsilon_{ijk} E_j B_k$$

$$g^{ij} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left[E_i E_j + B_i B_j - \frac{1}{8} \delta_{ij} (E^2 + B^2) \right] = -T_{ij}^{\text{(maxwell)}}$$

$$\theta'' = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left[E_x^r + B_x^r - \frac{1}{2} (E^r + B^r) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left[E_x^2 + B_x^2 \right] + \frac{1}{8\pi} (E^2 + B^2)$$

$$\theta'' = -\frac{i}{\omega_1} \left[E^x + B^y \right] + \frac{4}{\omega_1} (E^y + B^x) \quad \text{Ansatz}$$

$$M^{00} = \theta^{00} x^0 - \theta^{00} x^0 = 0$$

$$M^{001} = \theta^{00}x^1 - \theta^{01}x^0 = \frac{1}{\delta\eta}(E^2 + B^2)x - \frac{1}{4\eta}(E_2B_2 - E_3B_3)t$$

$$M^{010} = \theta^{01}x^0 - \theta^{00}x' = -M^{001}$$

$$M^{xx} = -M^{yy} = \frac{1}{8\pi}(E^2 + B^2)_y - \frac{1}{4\pi}(E_z B_x - E_x B_z)t$$

$$M^{030} = - M^{030} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (E^2 + B^2)_Z - \frac{1}{4\pi} (E_x B_y - E_y B_x) t$$

אנו מודים לך על תרומותך

$$M^{01r} = \theta^{01}x^0 - \theta^{0x}x^1 = \frac{1}{h_T}(F_2B_2 - E_2B_2)_Y - \frac{1}{h_T}(F_2B_X - E_XB_2)_X$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial s} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(-\frac{1}{16\pi} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{c} J^\mu A_\mu \right) \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= \partial_\mu \partial^\mu I'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(-\frac{1}{16\pi} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{c} J^\mu A_\mu \right) \Big|_{s=0} - \partial_\mu I' = 0$$

$$= \partial_\mu I' + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(-\frac{1}{c} J^\mu A_\mu \right)}_{s=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial J'}{\partial s} \frac{\partial}{\partial J^\mu} \left(-\frac{1}{c} J^\mu A_\mu \right)$$

∴ $\frac{\partial J'}{\partial s} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial J'}{\partial s} \frac{\partial}{\partial J^\mu} \left(-\frac{1}{c} J^\mu A_\mu - \frac{1}{16\pi} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right) = \frac{\partial J'}{\partial s} \frac{\partial}{\partial J^\mu} \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu I' + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial J^\mu} \frac{\partial J'}{\partial s} \Big|_{s=0} = 0$$

$$Q(t) = \int I(t) dt' = \int I_0 \cos \omega t dt$$

(2)

$$= I_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow J(t) = \frac{I_0}{\omega \pi a r} \sin \omega t$$

$$\therefore \oint \vec{B}_r \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{\omega a r} \sin \omega t$$

For the given silicon tube B_θ is zero (2)

$$\begin{aligned} B_\theta \cdot 2\pi r &= \frac{\mu_0}{c} \int_0^r \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0} I_0 \cos \omega t + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{a r} \cos \omega t \right) da \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{a r c} \cos \omega t \pi r^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{\partial I_0}{a r c} \cos(\omega t) r$$

$$S = \frac{c}{4\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})_{rz \text{ zero}}$$

$$= \frac{c}{4\pi} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\mu_0 I_0}{a r c} \sin \omega t \hat{z}}_{E_z} \right) \times (B_r \hat{r} + B_\theta \hat{\theta})$$

$$= \frac{c}{4\pi} (E_z B_r \hat{\theta} + E_z B_\theta \hat{r})$$

\vec{B}_r is zero B_θ is zero (2)

$$\vec{D} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{c}{4\pi} \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{a r c} \sin \omega t \frac{\partial I_0}{a r c} \cos(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\partial I_0^2}{\pi a^4} \sin(\omega t) > 0$$

which is positive

לעומת ה- ω נסמן $\omega = \omega_0 \sin \theta$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -\bar{v} \cdot \bar{s}$$

$$V = DA^2 d$$

$$U = \frac{\partial I_0^2 R^2 d}{\omega a^4} \int_0^{sin \omega t} dt = - \frac{I_0^2 R^2 d}{\omega a^4} \underbrace{(1 - cos(\omega t))}_{2 sin \omega t}$$

הנובע מכך ש- $\int_{t=0}^{t=1.3} \int_{r=0}^{r=1.3} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/2}$

$$\frac{dP(t)}{dt} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi c} \left[\frac{\dot{P}^2}{(1 - \hat{n} \cdot \bar{P})^3} + \partial(\bar{P} \cdot \dot{P}) \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \dot{P}}{(1 - \hat{n} \cdot \bar{P})^4} - (1 - \beta^2) \frac{(\hat{n} \cdot \dot{P})^2}{(1 - \hat{n} \cdot \bar{P})^5} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$P(t) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2}{c} \gamma^6 \dot{P}^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta \beta^2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2}{c} \gamma^6 (\dot{P}^2 - (\bar{P} \times \dot{\bar{P}})^2)$$

$\bar{P} / \dot{\bar{P}}$ נקבע באמצעות (א)

$$\frac{dP(t)}{dt} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi c} \left[\frac{a^2/c^2}{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^3} + \frac{\partial \beta \frac{a^2}{c^2} \cos \theta}{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^4} - \frac{(1 - \beta^2) \frac{a^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q^2 a^2}{4\pi c^3} \left[\frac{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^2 + \partial \beta \cos \theta (1 - \beta \cos \theta) - (1 - \beta^2) \cos^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^5} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + \cancel{\beta \cos^2 \theta} - \cancel{\partial \beta \cos \theta + \partial \beta \cos \theta} \\ & - \cancel{\partial \beta \cos^2 \theta} - \cancel{\cos^2 \theta + \beta \cos^2 \theta} \end{aligned} \quad \text{נמצא}$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dP(t)}{dt} = \frac{q^2 a^2}{4\pi c^3} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)^5}$$

$$P(t) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{q^2 a^2}{c^3} t^6$$

$\int \quad \varphi = 0 \quad |$

oder $\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \sin \theta = 0$ oder $\sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cos \theta = 0$

$$\rho \sin \theta \cos \theta (1 - \rho \cos \theta) + \rho \sin \theta \sin \theta (1 - \rho \cos \theta) \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\cancel{\int \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta} \quad \rho'' \sin \theta = 0 \quad \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\cancel{\rho' \sin^2 \theta} \quad \sin \theta = 0$$

$$2 \cos \theta (1 - \rho \cos \theta) + \rho \sin^2 \theta = 0 \quad \sin^2 = 1 - \cos^2$$

\downarrow
 $1 - \cos^2 \theta$

$$2 \cos \theta - 2 \rho \cos^2 \theta + \rho = 0$$

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$$\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta} = 0 \quad |^2 \quad (\rho)$$

$$\frac{dP(t)}{dt} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi c} \left[\frac{\dot{P}^2}{(1 - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P})^3} - (1 - \rho^2) \frac{(\hat{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{P}})^2}{(1 - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P})^5} \right]$$

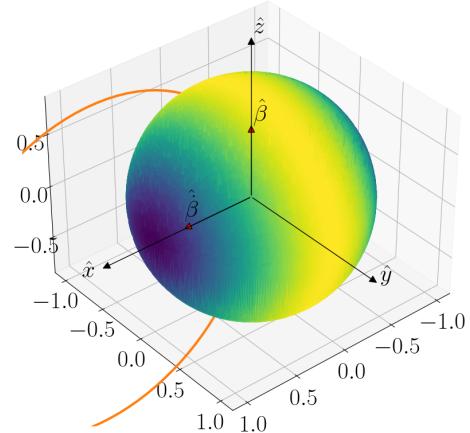
$$\hat{r} \cdot \hat{x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$= \frac{e^2 a^2}{4\pi c^3} \left[\frac{1}{(1 - \rho \cos \theta)^3} - \frac{(1 - \rho^2)^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\rho^2 (1 - \rho \cos \theta)^5} \right] \checkmark$$

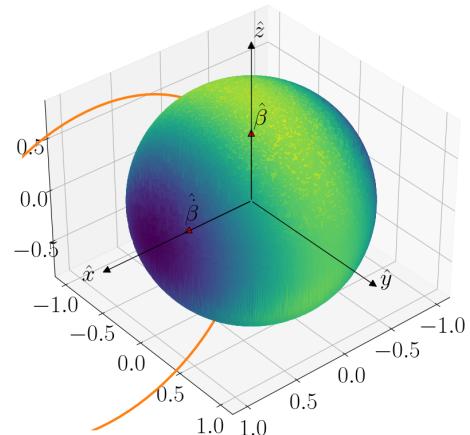
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad |$$

$$P(t) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^2}{c} \rho^6 \dot{P}^2 (1 - \sin^2 \varphi \rho^2) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{e^2 a^2}{c} \rho^4$$

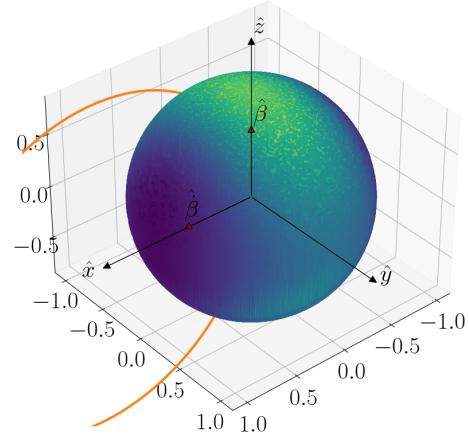
$$\beta = 1e - 08$$



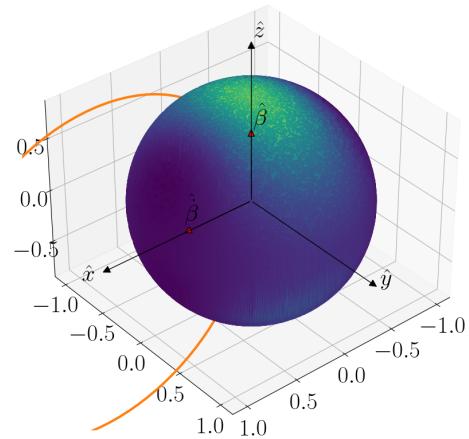
$$\beta = 0.1$$



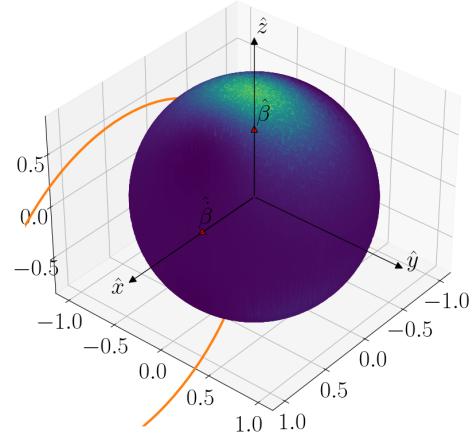
$$\beta = 0.3$$



$$\beta = 0.5$$



$$\beta = 0.7$$



$$\beta = 0.9$$

