Instrucciones

El objetivo de este ejercicio es resolver de manera numérica la siguiente integral

$$\vec{F}_{C' \to C} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} a \left(-\sin\varphi \hat{i} + a\cos\varphi \hat{j} \right) d\varphi' \times \left[a \left(-\sin\varphi' \hat{i} + a\cos\varphi' \hat{j} \right) d\varphi' \times \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \right]$$

Donde $\vec{r} - \vec{r'}$ esta dado por

$$\vec{r} - \vec{r'} = a(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi')\hat{i} + a(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi')\hat{j} + d\hat{k}$$

Y entonces $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$ queda de la siguiente forma

$$|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = \sqrt{a^2(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi')^2 + a^2(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi')^2 + d^2}$$

Dicha integral se trabajo con el fin de hacerla más fácil expresar en el programa, de modo que se separó en tres integrales, las cuales son:

$$A_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}a^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{-a\cos\varphi \left[\cos(\varphi - \varphi') - 1\right]\hat{i}}{\left(a^{2}(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi')^{2} + a^{2}(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi')^{2} + d^{2}\right)^{3/2}} d\varphi d\varphi'$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0}a^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{-a\sin\varphi \left[\cos(\varphi - \varphi') - 1\right]\hat{j}}{\left(a^{2}(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi')^{2} + a^{2}(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi')^{2} + d^{2}\right)^{3/2}} d\varphi d\varphi'$$

$$A_{3} = \frac{\mu_{0}a^{2}}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{-d\cos(\varphi - \varphi')\hat{k}}{\left(a^{2}(\cos\varphi - \cos\varphi')^{2} + a^{2}(\sin\varphi - \sin\varphi')^{2} + d^{2}\right)^{3/2}} d\varphi d\varphi'$$

Cargando librerías

```
[1]: import sys
    sys.path.append("0027numeric_integration"0027)
    from numeric_integration.integration import Integrate
    from numpy import sin, cos, pi
```

Definiendo la función

```
[2]: def test(x, y):
    return sin(x)*sin(y)
```

Resultado

A1

```
[7]: # Build an Integrate object
integral = Integrate(A1)

# Calculate the integral
A1_result = integral.double_integral([[0, 2*pi], [0, 2*pi]], precision=pres)

# Show the result
print("The result is", A1_result)
print("\nThe accuracy of this result is", integral.error)
```

100%|_____| 3140/3140 [09:39<00:00, 5.42it/s]

The result is 2.4721723827130296e-15

The accuracy of this result is 5.754304774644933e-15

$\mathbf{A2}$

```
[8]: # Build an Integrate object
      integral = Integrate(A2)
      # Calculate the integral
      A2_result = integral.double_integral([[0, 2*pi], [0, 2*pi]], precision=pres)
      # Show the result
      print("The result is", A2_result)
      print("\nThe accuracy of this result is", integral.error)
     100%|_____| 3140/3140 [10:21<00:00, 5.06it/s]
     The result is 3.179133935467724e-14
     The accuracy of this result is 1.1890124482780083e-13
     \mathbf{A3}
 [9]: # Build an Integrate object
      integral = Integrate(A3)
      # Calculate the integral
      A3_result = integral.double_integral([[0, 2*pi], [0, 2*pi]], precision=pres)
      # Show the result
      print("The result is", A3_result)
      print("\nThe accuracy of this result is", integral.error)
     100%|_____| 3140/3140 [09:14<00:00, 5.67it/s]
     The result is -1256.3613304219446
     The accuracy of this result is -2.2737367544323206e-13
     Suma de las integrales
[10]: #componentes
      iv = ((mu \ 0*a**2)/(4*pi))*A1 \ result
      jv = ((mu_0*a**2)/(4*pi))*A2_result
      kv = ((mu_0*a**2)/(4*pi))*A3_result
```

Fuerza total

|F| = 1.5784437942981317e-08