

Given: v, B

K-mu: σ !

$$1) q_e \cdot v \cdot B = q_e \cdot E \quad (F_A = F)$$

$$E = v \cdot B$$

$$\vec{E} = v \cdot B \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{D}_a = \epsilon_0 \cdot \vec{E}$$

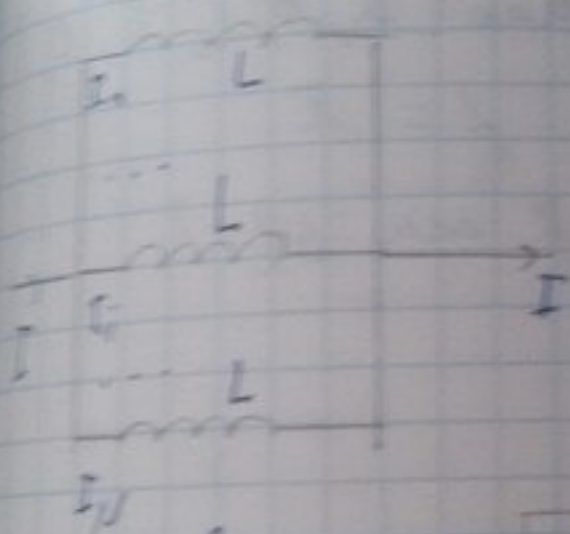
$$2) \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q$$

$$\epsilon_0 \cdot v \cdot B \cdot S = \sigma \cdot S$$

$$\boxed{\sigma = \epsilon_0 \cdot v \cdot B}$$

$$Z = \frac{pL}{S}$$

10.3.



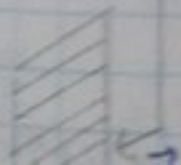
Дано: N, L

К-ми: $L'!$

$$\frac{1}{L'} = \frac{1}{L} + \dots + \frac{1}{L} \quad (n \cdot \frac{1}{L} \text{ (n-кратное)})$$

$$\frac{1}{L'} = \frac{N}{L} \Rightarrow L' = \frac{L}{N}$$

10.2.

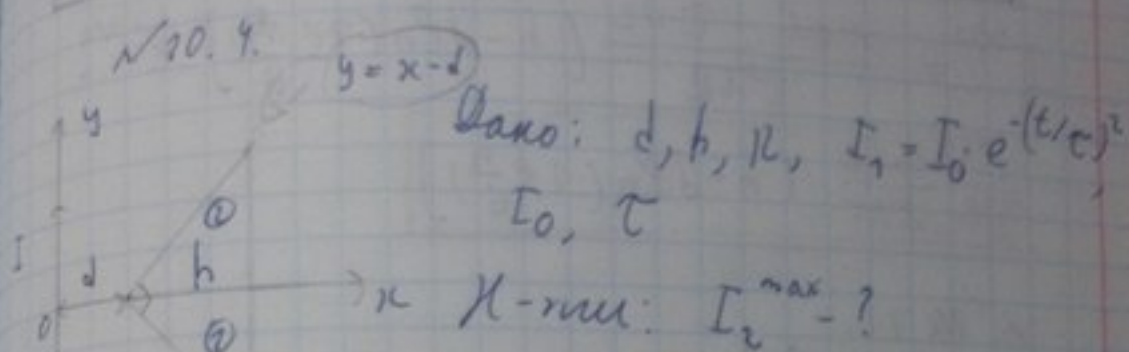


Дано: v, B

К-ми: $\sigma!$

$$\sin \left(\omega_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\rho_n z}{\delta} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left(\frac{\rho_n z}{\delta} \right) = B \cdot ab \cdot \omega_0 \left(\frac{1 + \rho_n z}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\omega_0 \cdot \rho_n z}{2 \delta} \right)$$



$$1) B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$

$$\Phi = \int B dS = 2 \int_d^{d+h} dx \int_0^{x-d} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} dy =$$

$$= 2 \int_d^{d+h} \frac{\mu_0 I (x-d)}{2\pi x} dx = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi} \left[\left[(d+h) - d \right] - d \cdot \ln \left(\frac{d+h}{d} \right) \right]$$

$$2) \dot{I}_{\text{avg}} = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \left(d \ln \frac{d+h}{d} - h \right) \cdot \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} =$$

$$= I_0 \cdot e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cdot \frac{2t}{\tau^2} \cdot \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} (h - d \ln \frac{d+h}{d})$$

$$3) \bar{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_{\text{avg}}}{R} = \frac{2 \mu_0 I_0 t}{\tau^2 \pi R} \cdot (h - d \ln \frac{d+h}{d}) \cdot e^{-(t/\tau)^2}$$

$$I' = \frac{I_0 \mu_0 \tau}{\tau^2 \pi R} \left[h - d \ln \left(1 + \frac{d}{h} \right) \right] \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left(e^{-(t/\tau)^2} + t \cdot \left(-\frac{2t}{\tau^2} \right) \cdot e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \right) = 0$$

$$1 - \frac{2t^2}{\tau^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2t^2 = \tau^2 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I^{\max} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \cdot \tau \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\tau^2 \pi R} \left[h - d \ln \left(1 + \frac{d}{h} \right) \right] \cdot e^{-1/2}$$

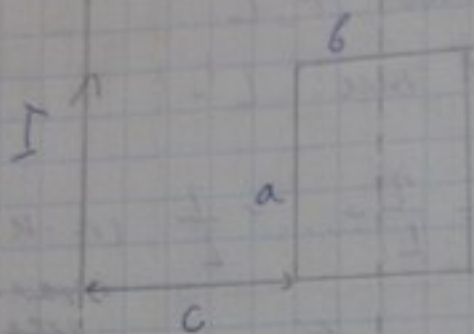
$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \mu_0 I_0}{\pi R \tau}} \cdot \left(h - d \ln \left(1 + \frac{d}{h} \right) \right)$$

✓ 10.12.

10.5.

Дано: $a, b, c, I, R,$
 $L = \lambda$

нужно: $\Delta q = ?$



$$1) | \mathcal{E}_{\text{инд}} | = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = I_{\text{инд}} \cdot R = \frac{dI}{dt} \cdot R$$

$$dq = \frac{d\Phi}{R} \Rightarrow \Delta q = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R}$$

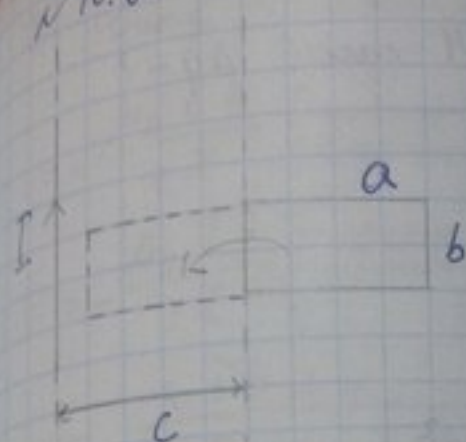
$$\Phi_{\text{внеш}} = \int B dS = \int_c^{\infty} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{сво}} = - \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right) \quad (\text{с минусом, т.к. нормаль вектора направлена на противоположное})$$

$$2) \Delta q = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right) + \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\mu_0 I a}{\pi R} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right)}$$

10.6.



Дано: $I, a, b, c,$
 S, λ

И-ми: $\Delta q - ?$

$$1) R = \frac{\lambda \cdot (2a + 2b)}{S}$$

- сопоставление равенств

$$2) | \mathcal{E}_{\text{инд}} | = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = I_{\text{инд}} \cdot R = \frac{dq}{dt} \cdot R$$

$$dq = \frac{d\Phi}{R} \Rightarrow \Delta q = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R}$$

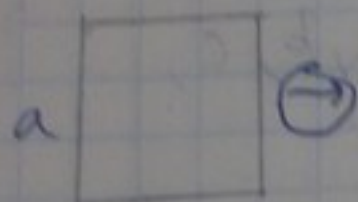
$$3) \Phi_{\text{маг}} = \int B dS = \int_{c-a}^{c+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{c+a}{c}\right)$$

$$\Phi_{\text{маг}} = \int B dS = \int_{c-a}^c \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{c}{c-a}\right)$$

$$4) \Delta q = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi R} \ln\left[\frac{c}{c-a} \cdot \frac{c+a}{c}\right] =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I a \cdot S}{4\pi(a+b)} \ln\left[\frac{c+a}{c-a}\right]$$

✓ 10.2.



Dano: $a, \vec{B}, R$

И-мн: $\Delta q = ?$

$$1) \Delta \Phi = -B \Delta S$$

$$\Delta q = \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R} = \frac{-B \Delta S}{R}$$

$$2) 4a = 2\pi r \quad S_1 = a^2$$

$$r = \frac{2a}{\pi} \Rightarrow$$

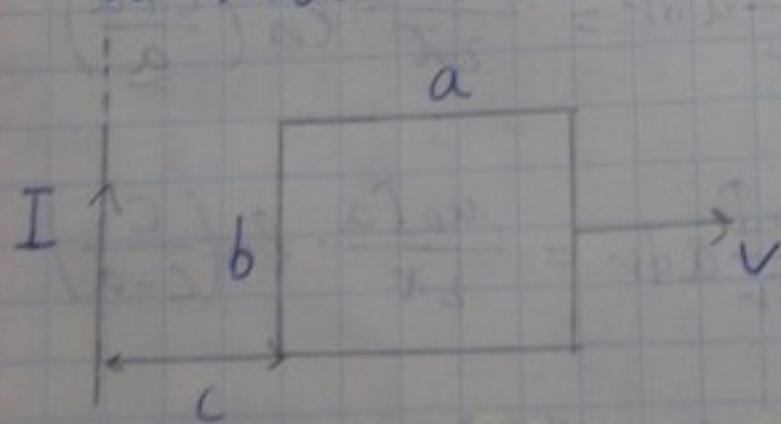
$$S_2 = \pi \cdot \frac{4a^2}{\pi^2} \Rightarrow \Delta S = a^2 \left(\frac{4}{\pi} - 1 \right)$$

$$3) \Delta q = \frac{Ba^2}{R} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \right)$$

✓ 10.8.

$$3) \Delta q = \frac{B a^2}{\rho} \left(1 - \frac{4}{\pi}\right)$$

10.8.



Dano: I, a, b, c, v

X-mu: $\mathcal{E}_e - ?$

$$1) \Phi = \int_r^{r+a} B ds = \int_r^{r+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} b dr = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r+a}{r}$$

$$r(t) = c + vt$$

$$2) \mathcal{E}_{\text{ung}} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{c+vt+a}{c+vt} \right) \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{v}{c+vt+a} - \frac{v}{c+vt} \right) =$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{cv + v^2 t - vc - v^2 t - av}{(c+vt)(a+cvt)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I b a v}{2\pi \cdot (c+vt)(cvt+a)}$$

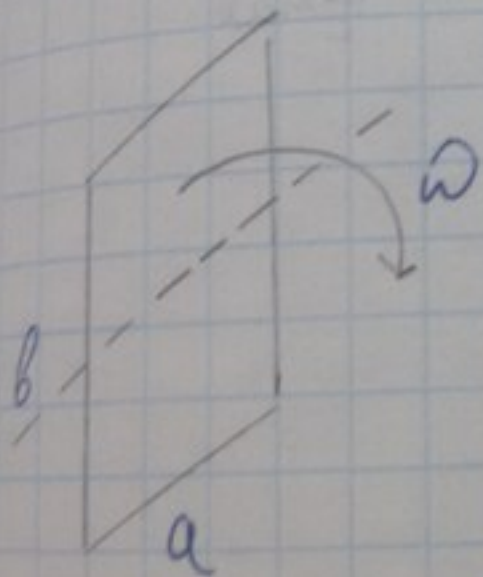
Antwort: $\boxed{\frac{\mu_0 I a b v}{2\pi (c+vt)(cvt+a)}}$

✓ 10.9.

Answer:

$$\frac{\mu_0 I a b v}{2 \pi (cvt) (cvt - ea)}$$

✓ 10.9.



Dano: a, b, B, ω

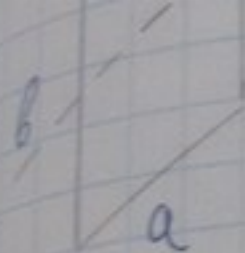
И-му: $\mathcal{E}_e$ - ?

$$1) \mathcal{E}_e = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [B \cdot ab \cdot \cos \omega t]$$

$$= \boxed{B \cdot ab \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega t}$$

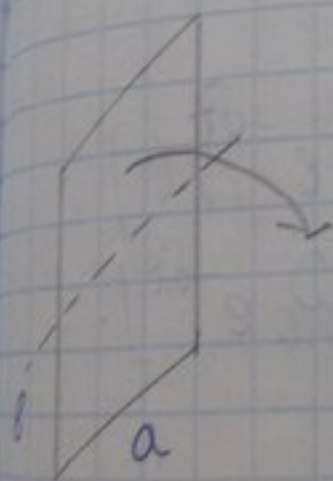
✓ 10.10.

$$B = B_0 \cdot \cos \omega t, B_0$$



$$1) \mathcal{E}_e = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [B \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos \omega t] \\ = \boxed{B \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \omega \cdot \sin \omega t}$$

N 10.10.



Дано: $a, b, \omega, \pi, B = B_0 \cdot \cos \pi t, B_0$

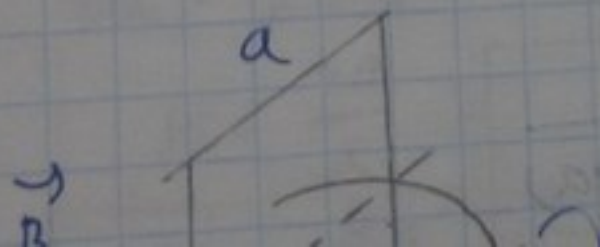
К-му: $\mathcal{E}_e = ?$

$$\Phi = B \cdot S = B_0 \cdot \cos \pi t \cdot ab \cdot \cos \omega t$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = -B_0 \cdot ab (-\omega \cdot \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \pi t - \pi \cdot \sin \pi t \cdot \cos \omega t)$$

$$\text{Omben: } \mathcal{E} = B_0 \cdot ab (\omega \cdot \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t \cdot \cos \omega t)$$

✓ 70.77.

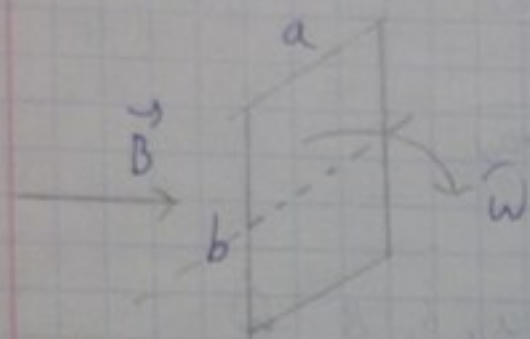


Dano: $a, b, B,$

$$\omega = \omega_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t})$$

Antenn: $\mathcal{E} = B_0 ab (\dot{\omega} \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \pi t + \pi \sin \pi t \cdot \cos \omega t)$

N 70.77.



Given: $a, b, B,$
 $\dot{\omega} = \dot{\omega}_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t})$

K-max: $\mathcal{E}_{\frac{1}{2} \max} = ?$

1) $\max \dot{\omega} = \dot{\omega}_0$

$\dot{\omega}_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t}) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\omega}_0$

$e^{-\delta t} = \frac{1}{2}$

$-\delta t = -\ln 2$

$t = \frac{\ln 2}{\delta}$

2) $\Phi = B \cdot S = B \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos[\dot{\omega}_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t}) t]$

$\mathcal{E} = \frac{-\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = B \cdot a \cdot b \cdot [\dot{\omega}_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t}) + t \cdot \delta \dot{\omega}_0 e^{-\delta t}] \cdot$

$\cdot \sin[\dot{\omega}_0 (1 - e^{-\delta t}) t]$

$$\mathcal{E}\left(\frac{\ln 2}{\delta}\right) = B \cdot ab \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \omega_0 + \frac{\ln 2}{\delta} \cdot \delta \cdot \omega_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right] \cdot$$

$$\sin \left[\omega_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\ln 2}{\delta} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{E}\left(\frac{\ln 2}{\delta}\right) = B \cdot ab \cdot \omega_0 \left(\frac{1 + \ln 2}{2} \right) \cdot \sin \left(\frac{\omega_0 \cdot \ln 2}{2 \delta} \right)$$

✓ 10. 4.

$$y = x - d$$

Dano: $d, h, R, I_1 = I_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2}$

✓ 12.12.

$$1) \mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = I_{\text{avg}} \cdot R = \frac{dq}{dt} R$$

$$- \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} R \Rightarrow \Delta q = - \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R}$$

$$2) \Phi_{\text{ind}} = B \cdot S = \mu_0 I n S, \text{ м.к. в контуре}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I n}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$

1+1, м.к. контуров

гиперболи, $l \gg R$

$$\Phi_{\text{ind}} = 0$$

$$3) \Delta q = \boxed{\frac{\mu_0 I n S}{R}}$$