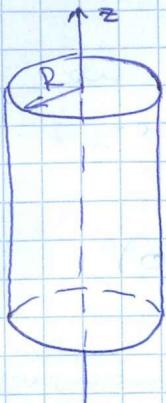


12.1



$$B(r,t) = \begin{cases} kt, & 0 \leq r \leq R_s \\ 0, & r > R_s \quad (R_s > R) \end{cases}$$

11

B is uniform, koopsgemakox (r, φ, z):

$$\vec{B} = (0, 0, kt)$$

2) rot $\vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$:

B only symmetric: $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r E_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = -k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r E_\varphi)}{\partial r} = -k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow E_z = C_1 ; E_\varphi = -\frac{k r}{2} + \frac{C_2}{r}$$

B only symmetric, E nru $r=0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

2) div $D = p \Rightarrow \text{div } \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = 0 \quad (p=0)$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r E_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

B only symmetric, $\text{meem}, \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = 0 \right)$

$$\frac{\partial (r E_r)}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow E_r = \frac{C_3}{r}$$

B only symmetric, E nru $r=0 \Rightarrow C_3 = 0$

T.O. $\vec{E} = (0, -\frac{kr}{2}, C_1)$

$$\vec{j} = \lambda \vec{E} = (0, -\frac{\lambda kr}{2}, \lambda C_2)$$

б) если ограничимся колычевым током не
обратно замкнутым \Rightarrow не может
поддерживаться $\Rightarrow C_1 = 0$

$$\vec{E} = (0, -\frac{kr}{2}, 0) \quad \vec{j} = (0, -\frac{\lambda kr}{2}, 0)$$

3) $\mathcal{D} = \frac{\vec{j}^2}{\lambda} = \vec{j} \vec{E} = \frac{-\lambda k^2 r^2}{4}$ (плотность магнита)

$$N = \int_V \mathcal{D} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r dr \int_0^L dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^L dz \int_0^R \frac{-\lambda k^2 r^2}{4} dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot L \cdot \frac{-\lambda k^2 R^4}{16} = \frac{\pi}{8} \lambda k^2 R^4 L =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^7 \frac{Cm}{m} \cdot 10^2 \frac{Tm^2}{c^2} \cdot (10^{-2})^4 m^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2} m =$$

$$= 0,948 T$$

113 $j(r, t) = k r e^{-t/\tau}$ и нужно тока —
— окружности с центром на Oz

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{j}}{\lambda} = \frac{kr}{\lambda} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_r & \hat{e}_\varphi & \hat{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{kr e^{-t/\tau}}{\lambda} & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

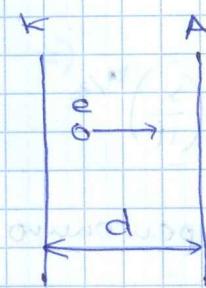
$$= \bar{e}_r \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{kr^2}{\lambda} e^{-t/\beta} \right) \right] + \bar{e}_z \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{kr^2}{\lambda} e^{-t/\beta} \right) = 0$$

$$= \bar{e}_z \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{2kr}{\lambda} e^{-t/\beta} = \frac{2k}{\lambda} e^{-t/\beta} \bar{e}_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{B} = \bar{e}_z \int_0^t \frac{2k}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\beta}} dt = \frac{2k}{\lambda} \left(e^{-t/\beta} - 1 \right) \bar{e}_z$$

11.4

$$e = -q, q > 0$$



1) Рассмотрим распространение потенциала между пластинами (см. пример 11.2)

уравнение Пуассона: $\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = -\frac{p(x)}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\varphi = 0 \quad \varphi = U_0 \quad p(x) = -qn(x), \text{ где } n(x) - \text{концентрация электронов}$$

$$j = p(x)\bar{v} = -qn(x)\bar{v} \Rightarrow n(x) = \frac{j}{q\bar{v}}; j = \text{const}$$

$$\text{ЗСЗ: } \frac{\frac{m\bar{v}_0^2}{2}}{=0 (\bar{v}_0=0)} = \frac{q\varphi(0)}{=0} = \frac{\frac{m\bar{v}^2}{2} - q\varphi(x)}{\Rightarrow} \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{2q\varphi}{m}}$$

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = \frac{j}{\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2q}} \varphi^{-1/2} = \alpha \varphi^{-1/2}$$

$$2. \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = 2\varphi^{1/2} \cdot \varphi' = \frac{d}{dx} (\varphi^{1/2})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right)^2 \right] = 2 \cdot \alpha \varphi^{-1/2} \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right)^2 = 4 \alpha \varphi^{1/2} + C$$

$$E(0) = 0 \quad ; \quad \left. \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = 2 \sqrt{\alpha} \varphi^{1/4} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} x \right)^{4/3} + C_1$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{\alpha}}{2} x \right)^{4/3} \quad \left| \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = U_0 \left(\frac{x}{d} \right)^{4/3}$$

2) Теперь приходим непосредственно к решению задачи

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = - \frac{p(x)}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{уп-ие Пуассона}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p(x) &= -\epsilon_0 \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{U}{3d} \cdot U_0 \left(\frac{x}{d} \right)^{4/3} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{4U_0\epsilon_0}{3d} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\left(\frac{x}{d} \right)^{1/3} \right) = -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 U_0 \left(\frac{d}{x} \right)^{2/3} \frac{1}{d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) &= -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 U_0 \frac{1}{d^2} 2^{2/3} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{Km^2}{H \cdot m^2} \cdot 100 \text{ В.м.} \\ &\cdot \frac{1}{5^2 \cdot 10^{-6} \mu^2} \cdot 2^{2/3} = -25 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{Nm}{\mu^2} \end{aligned}$$

[11.5] aus 11.4 weiter: $q = -e, q > 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} j = \beta(x) \sigma(x) \\ \sigma(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2q\varphi(x)}{m}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\varphi(x) = U_0 \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^{4/3}$$

$$j(x) = -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 U_0 \frac{1}{x^{2/3} d^{4/3}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow j = -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 U_0 \frac{1}{x^{2/3} d^{4/3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \cdot \frac{x^{2/3}}{d^{2/3}} =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \cdot 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{As}}{\text{H} \cdot \text{m}^2} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{C} \cdot 200 \text{V}}{9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{kg}}} \frac{200 \text{V}}{5^2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{m}^2} =$$

$$= 264 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}^2}$$

[11.6] aus 11.4 weiter: $q = -e, q > 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2q\varphi(x)}{m}} \\ \varphi(x) = U_0 \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^{4/3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^{2/3}$$

$$\sigma(d/2) = \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \cdot 2^{2/3} =$$

$$2^{2/3} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{C} \cdot 200 \text{V}}{9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{kg}}} =$$

$$= 3,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/C}$$

11.7 Us 11.6 uneeuu: $q = -e, q > 0$

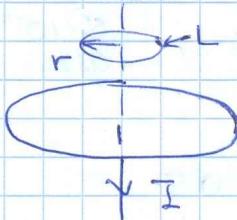
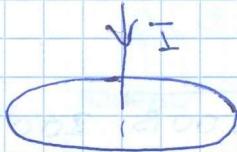
$$\sigma(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^{2/3} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$t = \int_0^d \sqrt{\frac{m}{2qU_0}} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^{2/3} dt = 3d^{1/3} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2qU_0}} \cdot d^{1/3} =$$

$$= 3d \sqrt{\frac{m}{2qU_0}} = 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \sqrt{\frac{5,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}{2 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot 100 \text{ T}}} = \\ = 5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

11.8

$$1) \oint \overline{H}_0 d\overline{e} = 2\pi r H_0 = I_{au}$$



$$2) I_{au} = \int_S \frac{\partial \overline{D}}{\partial t} d\overline{s} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\epsilon_0 \frac{U}{d} \right) \cdot S =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\epsilon_0 \frac{U_0 \cos \omega t}{d} \right) \pi r^2 =$$

$$= - \frac{U_0 \epsilon_0 \omega \sin \omega t}{d} \pi r^2$$

$$H = \frac{I_{au}}{2\pi r} = - \frac{\epsilon_0 U_0 \omega \sin \omega t}{2d} r \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow H_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0 U_0 \omega r}{2d} ; B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 U_0 \omega r}{2d}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0 U_0 \omega r}{2d} = \frac{8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{K^2}{H \cdot m^2} \cdot 300B \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-6} C \cdot 1 cm}{2 \cdot 1 cm} = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{A}{m}$$

$$B_0 = \mu_0 H_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{H}{A^2} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{A}{m} = 5 \cdot 10^{-9} T$$

Аналогично выкладкам выше можно получить:

$$H_1 = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 U_0 \omega r}{2d} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{A}{m}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon \epsilon_0 U_0 \omega r}{2d} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} T$$

11.3 Пусть I - сила тока в искре, тогда

$$\oint H d\ell = H \cdot 2\pi r = I + I_{cm}$$

Пусть R - радиус обкладки конденсатора, тогда

$$I_{cm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_S D dS = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\pi r^2 \cdot D) = \left\{ D = \epsilon_0 E = \epsilon_0 \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \sigma \right\}$$

$$= \pi r^2 \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} Q = \frac{r^2}{R^2} I$$

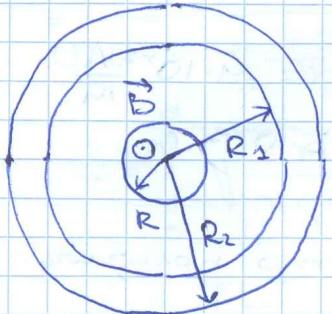
$$H = \frac{I + I_{cm}}{2\pi r} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) I}{2\pi r} \quad (*)$$

В симметричном направлении между обкладками окружности с осью конденсатора.

Знак между в (*) связан с тем, что электрическое поле однородно.

(и зачем?)

11.2



$$B(t) = \begin{cases} B_0 \sin \omega t, & 0 \leq r \leq R \\ 0, & r > R \end{cases}$$

Б үзүүлгүүрүүдийн коорд. (r, φ, z) :

$$\vec{B} = (0, 0, B_0 \sin \omega t)$$

$$1) \text{ rot } \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

Дүйнүүдлийн: E сүүжиг симметрии $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} = 0$. (х)

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial z} = 0 \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r E_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \varphi} = -\omega B_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial (r E_\varphi)}{\partial r} = -\omega r B_0 \cos \omega t \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E_z = C_1 ; E_\varphi = -\frac{\omega r B_0 \cos \omega t}{2} + C_2$$

Б үзүүлгүүрүүдийн E тапу $r=0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

Чаржийн: аналогийн түүчин.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial (r E_\varphi)}{\partial r} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \widehat{E}_z = \widehat{C}_1 \\ \widehat{E}_\varphi = \frac{\widehat{C}_2}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

Занумер звичайні умови в R:

$$E_{z_1} = E_{z_2} \Rightarrow E_z = \hat{E}_z \Rightarrow C_1 = \hat{C}_1$$

$$E_\varphi = \hat{E}_\varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\omega R B_0 \cos \omega t}{2} = \frac{\hat{C}_2}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{C}_2 = -\frac{\omega R^2 B_0 \cos \omega t}{2}$$

2) $\operatorname{div} D = \rho \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \epsilon_0 E = 0$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r E_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{б. сумж (+):}$$

$$\frac{\partial (r E_r)}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow E_r = \frac{C_3}{r} \quad (\text{б. сумж})$$

аналогично $\hat{E}_r = \frac{\hat{C}_3}{r} \quad (\text{снажж})$

В іншому умові: $D_{z_1} = D_{z_2} \Rightarrow C_3 = \hat{C}_3$

В іншому умові E при $r=0 \Rightarrow C_3 = 0$.

т.о. $E = (0, -\frac{\omega r B_0 \cos \omega t}{2}, C_1)$

$$\hat{E} = (0, -\frac{\omega R^2 B_0 \cos \omega t}{2r}, C_1)$$

$$\vec{j} = \lambda \hat{E} \quad \text{u} \quad \text{б. сумж}$$

Ограниченність умови ρ ТОК не обмежує.

\Rightarrow не може підтримуватися $\Rightarrow C_1 = 0$.

$$\vec{j} = (0, -\frac{\omega \lambda R^2 B_0 \cos \omega t}{2r}, 0)$$

$$3) \quad \vec{D} = \vec{j} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{H} = \lambda \frac{\omega^2 R^4 B_0^2 \cos^2 \omega t}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$N = \int_V \rho dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^h dz \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \lambda \frac{\omega^2 R^4 B_0^2 \cos^2 \omega t}{4\pi r^2} r dr =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda R^4 \cdot 2\pi h \cdot B_0^2 \cos^2 \omega t}{4} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Počasnostímu $f(t) = \cos^2 \omega t$ na $[0, \frac{2\pi}{\omega}]$

čpejne známe $\hat{f}(t) = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \cos^2 \omega t dt =$

$$= \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}} \left[\frac{1 + \cos 2\omega t}{2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\lambda R^4 \pi h B_0^2}{4} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

11.10

$$1) \quad I_{an} = j_{an} S = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_D ds = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\sigma S) =$$

$$= S \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad j_{an} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sigma = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sigma = 0$$

an. s s

$$2) \quad I_{an} = j_{an} S = S \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sigma$$

$$j_{an} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sigma = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\epsilon_0 \frac{U}{d+st} \right) = -\epsilon_0 U \frac{U}{(d+st)^2} =$$

$$= -\epsilon_0 U \frac{U}{d^2}$$

11.12

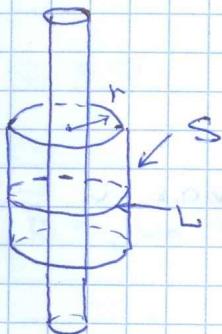
$$e = -q, q > 0$$



$$W = \frac{mv^2}{2} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}}$$

$$\vec{J} = -q n(x) \vec{v} = -q n \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}} \vec{v}$$

1) ВНЕ нука:



$$\oint \overrightarrow{D} d\overline{s} = \epsilon_0 E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h = Q = -nq \pi R^2$$

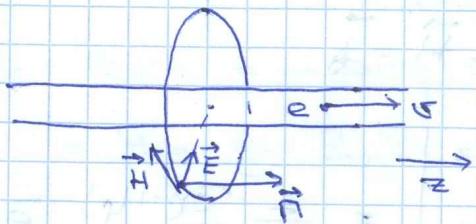
$$E = \frac{-nq R^2}{2\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\oint \overrightarrow{H} d\overline{e} = H \cdot 2\pi r = I = j\pi R^2 = -q n \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}} \pi R^2$$

$$H = \frac{-q n R^2}{2r} \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}}$$

\vec{E} направлено радиально вправо; $\vec{E} \perp \vec{H}$

\vec{H} направлено по касательным к окружности, с центром на оси пульса



$$\vec{\Pi} = [\vec{E}, \vec{H}] = \frac{q n^2 R^4}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}} \vec{z}$$

2) Решение пуска:

$$\oint \vec{D} d\vec{s} = \epsilon_0 \cdot E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h = Q = -nq h \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$E = -\frac{nqr}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{r} = H \cdot 2\pi r = j \pi r^2 = -nq \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}} \pi r^2$$

$$H = -\frac{nqr}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}}$$

Векторы \vec{E} и \vec{H} направлены так же, как и в случае "вакуумного пуска":

$$\vec{n} = [\vec{E} \times \vec{H}] = \frac{n^2 q^2 r^2}{4\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\frac{2W}{m}} \vec{z}$$

11.13) из 11.5 видим: $-q = e, q > 0$

$$\vec{j} = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{e}{\epsilon_0} \sqrt{\frac{2eqU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} \vec{z}$$

из 11.4 видимо, что $p(x)$ не зависит от

\Rightarrow из $\operatorname{div} \vec{D} = p$ выходит, что \vec{D} не \Rightarrow зависит от t

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{rot} \vec{H} = \vec{j}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{H} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_r & \vec{e}_\phi & \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & r H_\phi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r H_\phi)}{\partial r} \vec{e}_z$$

$H_r = H_z = 0$ B only symmetric

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rH_\varphi)}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2}$$

$$rH_\varphi = -\frac{2}{\sigma} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} r^2 + C$$

$$H_\varphi = -\frac{2}{\sigma} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} r + \frac{C}{r}$$

$C = 0$ B only zero, $r \rightarrow 0$ $H = 0$ near $r = 0$,
(T. o. например)

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} = (0, -\frac{2}{\sigma} \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} r, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= -\frac{2}{\sigma} \frac{1}{d^2} \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} r = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ A}^2/\text{C}^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \cdot 200 \text{ V}}{8,9 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}} \cdot \frac{200 \text{ V}}{25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} \cdot 10^{-2} \\ &= -1,4 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ T} \end{aligned}$$

11.14

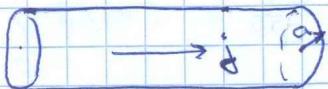
$$e = -q, q > 0$$

$$\text{u3 11.13: } B = -\frac{2}{\sigma} \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{\frac{eqU_0}{m}} \frac{U_0}{d^2} R$$

$$\text{u3 11.6: } \sigma (ed) = \sqrt{\frac{eqU_0}{m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_R &= B \sigma e = -B \sigma q = \frac{2}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{d^2} \cdot \frac{2q^2 U_0}{m} \frac{U_0}{d^2} R = \\ &= 4 \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{q^2 U_0^2}{m} \frac{R}{d^4} \quad (\vec{F}_R = q [\vec{v} \times \vec{B}]) \end{aligned}$$

11.11



$$\vec{j} = \lambda \vec{E}, \text{ поэтому}$$



$$\vec{\Pi} = [\vec{E} \times \vec{H}]$$

$$\vec{E} \perp \vec{H}$$

Π совпадает с направлением тока.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi S_{\text{окр}} &= EH \cdot e \cdot 2\pi a = \int \oint H dE = H \cdot 2\pi a = I \\ &= El \cdot I = \Delta U \cdot I = N \end{aligned}$$

11.9 (продолжение)

$$\Phi_{CS} = \int_S \vec{\Pi} d\vec{S}, \text{ но } \vec{\Pi} = [\vec{E} \times \vec{H}] = 0, \text{ т.к. } \vec{H}(R) = 0.$$

S - контур, лежащий на оси конденсатора и проходящий Р (расположение конденсатора).