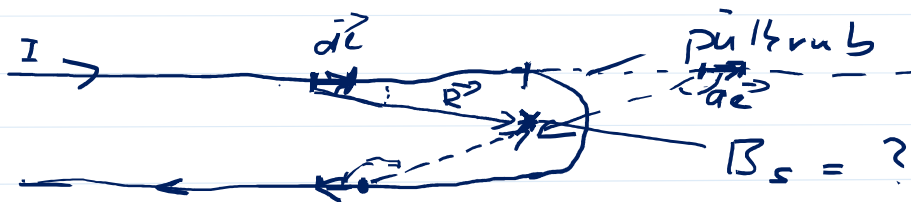


DÚ

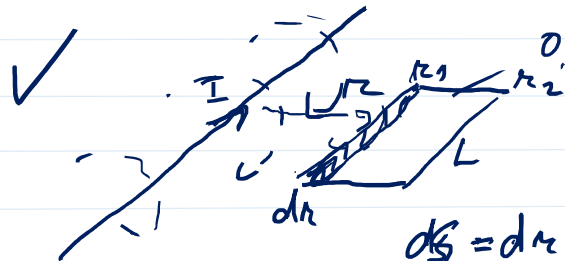
Indukci mags. pola v bode S

dva nekonecny vodice
+ pulkrvul



ma B.S. za 60°

$B_S = ?$



Nekonecny vodice

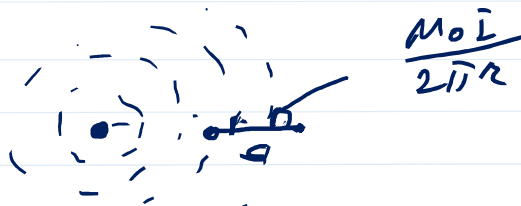
obdelnicova smycka

urcite tot mags. indukciu smycky, presneji

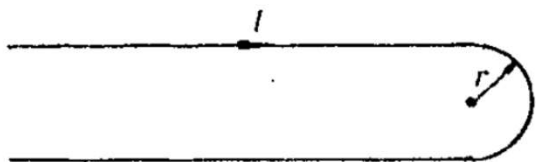
pluchou smycky

$$dS = dr L = \oint \phi = \int B dS = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} L dr$$

vodice a smycka lezu v jednej rovine



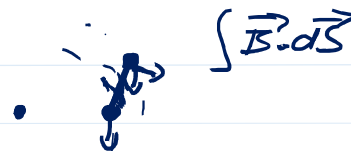
$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$



Obr. 3.36 Tvar vodivé smyčky pro výpočet magnetického pole v úloze U 3.11.

Ú 3.11: Nekonečný drát je ohnut do půlkruhu poloměru r , jak je naznačeno na obr. 3.36. Určete magnetickou indukci B ve středu půlkruhu za předpokladu, že drátem protéká proud I .

Ú 3.15: Vypočítejte magnetický tok Φ plochou čtverce o straně $a = 3$ cm umístěného vedle nekonečně dlouhého přímého drátu, jímž protéká proud $I = 15$ A.
* Jedna strana čtverce je rovnoběžná s drátem ve vzdálenosti 4 cm, protilehlá strana je od drátu vzdálena 5 cm.



Polo v koaxialnim kabele



a) B pro $R_1 < r < R_2$

b) B pro $r > R_2$

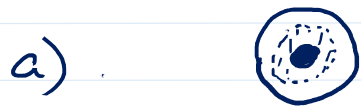
z A.Z.

b) v $r > R_2$



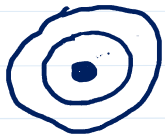
$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \vec{I}_c \quad I_c = I - I$$

$$\oint B(r) dl = 0 \Rightarrow B(r) = 0 \quad \text{pro } r > R_2$$

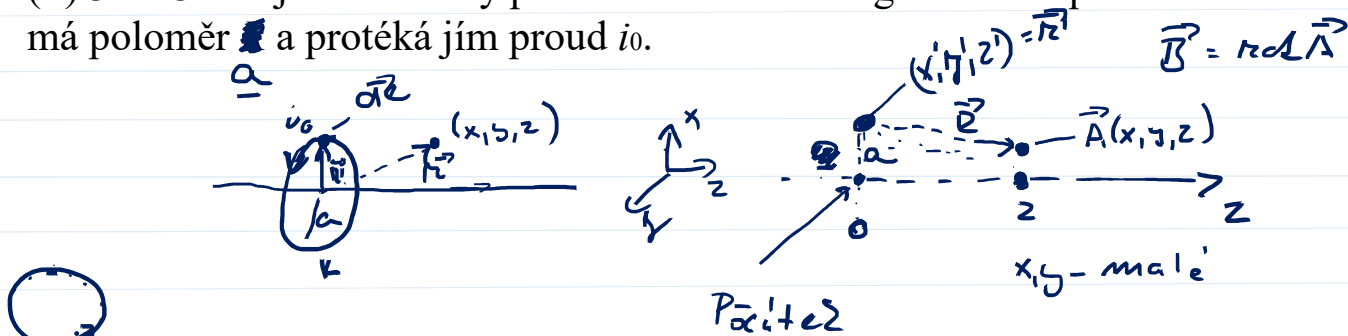


$$\oint B(r) dl = \mu_0 I \Rightarrow B(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

Triaxialni kabel



(S) 3.1.13. Užijte vektorový potenciál k určení magnetického pole v libovolném bodě na ose kruhového závitu. Závít má poloměr a a protéká jím proud i_0 .



$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R} dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} i_0 \int \frac{d\vec{e}'}{R} \quad dl \cdot s$$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{e} - \vec{r}'$$

$$R = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + z^2}$$

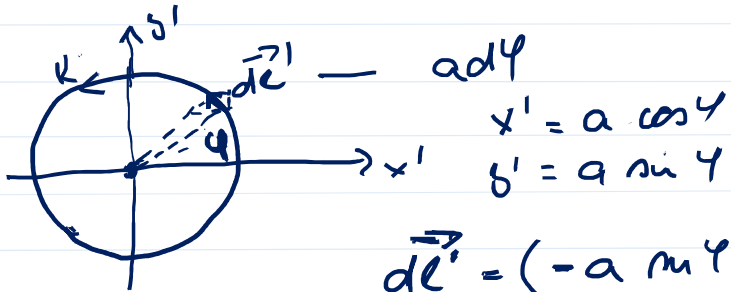
$$R(x, y, z) = R(0, 0, z) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} y + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{R}(0, 0, z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left. \frac{1}{R} \right|_{x=0} x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left. \frac{1}{R} \right|_{y=0} y + \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} + \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} + \frac{xx'}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{yy'}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left. \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) \right|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + z^2 \right)^{-1/2} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x-x')}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{x'}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y'}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

U oholi osy z

$$\vec{A}(x, y, z) = \frac{\mu_0 i_0}{4\pi} \left[\int_K \frac{d\vec{e}'}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} + \int_K \frac{xx' + yy'}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} d\vec{e}' \right] = \frac{\mu_0 i_0}{4\pi} \left[\frac{x}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \int_K x' d\vec{e}' + \frac{y}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \int_K y' d\vec{e}' \right] =$$



$$x' = a \cos \varphi$$

$$y' = a \sin \varphi$$

$$d\vec{l}' = (-a \sin \varphi d\varphi, a \cos \varphi d\varphi, 0)$$

$$K = \frac{\mu_0 i_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 i_0}{4\pi} \left[\frac{x}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi} x' d\vec{l}' + \frac{y}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi} y' d\vec{l}' \right] =$$

$$\vec{A} = (A_x, A_y, 0)$$

$$A_x = K x \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi} a \cos \varphi (-a \sin \varphi d\varphi) + K y \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi} a \sin \varphi (-a \sin \varphi d\varphi) = K \int_0^{2\pi} (-a^2 \sin \varphi) (x \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

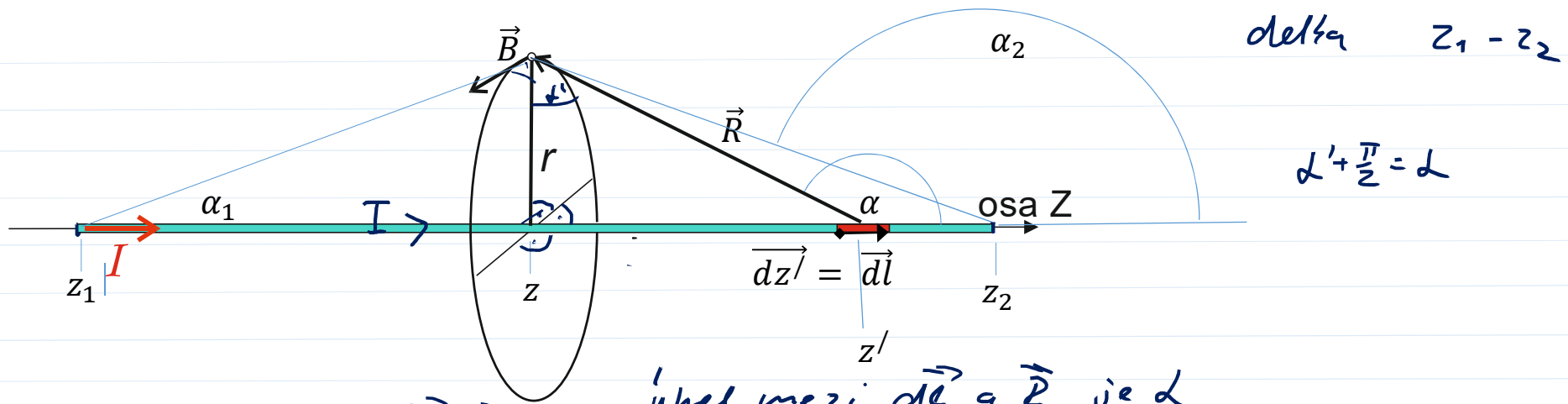
$$A_z = 0$$

$$= -a^2 K \left[\int_0^{2\pi} x \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi + \int_0^{2\pi} y \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right] = -a^2 K \cdot \pi \cdot y$$

$$A_y = K x \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos \varphi a \cos \varphi d\varphi + K y \int_0^{2\pi} a \sin \varphi a \cos \varphi d\varphi = +a^2 K \pi x$$

$$\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}$$



úhel mezi $d\vec{l}$ a \vec{P} je α

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin \alpha}{R^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{\sin \alpha \, dl}{R}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{\sin \alpha}{R} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} [\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2] \xrightarrow{\text{pro } \infty} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$z_1 \rightarrow -\infty \quad z_2 \rightarrow \infty \quad \alpha_1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \alpha_2 \rightarrow 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \sin \alpha \quad \frac{z'}{R} = -\cos \alpha$$

$$R^2 = \frac{r^2}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$dz' = -r \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \right) d\alpha$$