

# MAGNETOSTATIKA

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

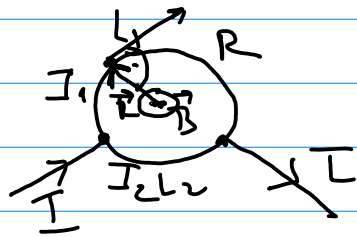
$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$$

↔ A.Z.  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{e} = \mu_0 I_{in}$

B.S.Z.  $d\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{I} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$

$$\left( = \int_S \nabla \times \vec{B} d\vec{S} \right)$$

3.1.1.



$\vec{B}$  (steden)

$$d\vec{I}_1 = I_1 \cdot d\vec{e}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U}{R_1}, \quad I_2 = \frac{U}{R_2} \quad R_{1,2} \sim L_{1,2}$$

$$I_1 L_1 = I_2 L_2$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I$$

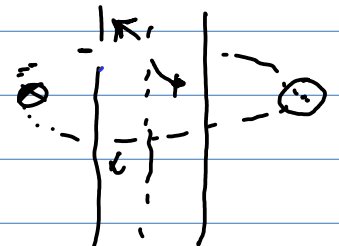
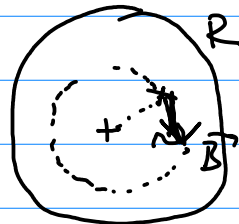
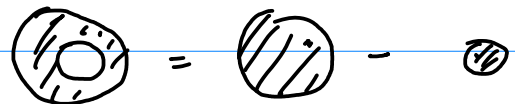
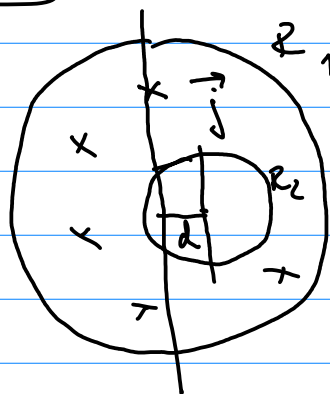
$$I_{1,2} = I \frac{L_{2,1}}{L_1 + L_2}$$

$$B_1 = \int_{L_1} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \frac{|d\vec{e} \times \vec{e}|}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2} \cdot L_1$$

$$B_2 = - \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{L_1}{L_1 + L_2} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2} \cdot L_2$$

$$\underline{\underline{B = B_1 + B_2 = 0}}$$

3.1.2



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{in}$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi R = \mu_0 j \cdot \pi R^2$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j R$$

$$B_x = 0$$

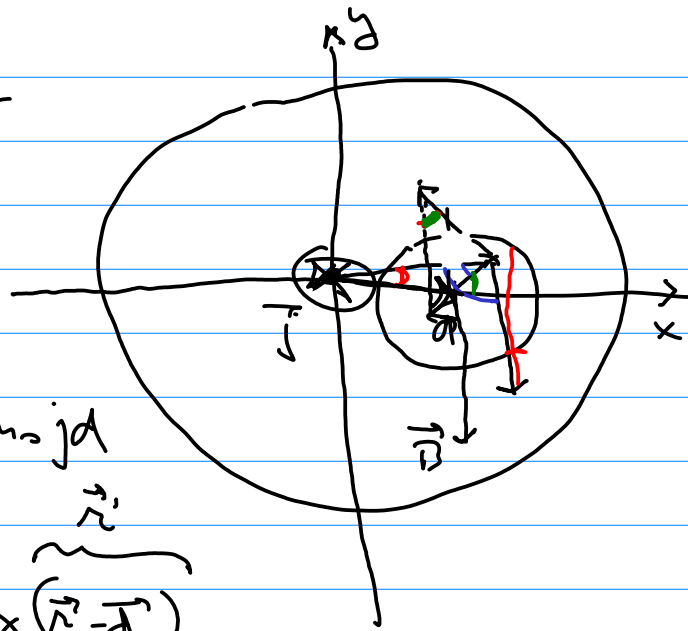
$$B_y = \mu_0 \frac{j}{2} (R - x_1) = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j d$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{j} \times \vec{r} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{j} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{d})$$

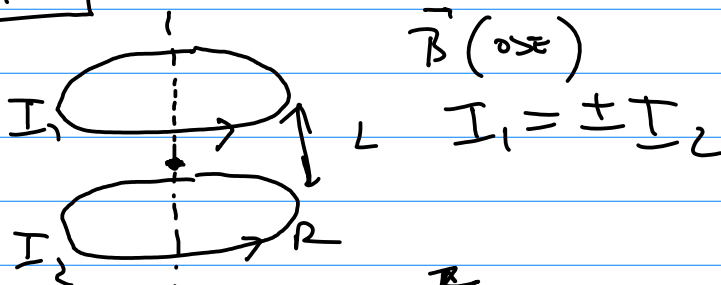
$$= +\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{j} \times \vec{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_x = 0$$

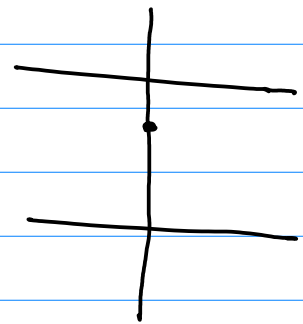
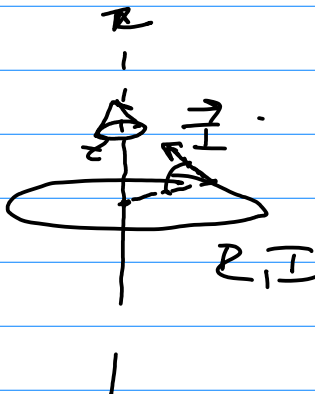
$$B_y = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j d$$



3.1.3



1 symmetrie :



$$\frac{dB_z}{dB} = \frac{R}{r}$$

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

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

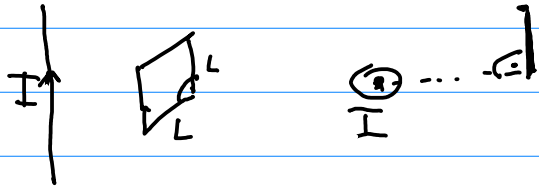
$$\vec{B} = (0, B_1, B_2)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I dl}{r^2} \cdot \frac{R}{r}$$

=

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \cdot 2\pi R \cdot \frac{R}{R^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} I \frac{R^2}{R^3}$$

P.Ú. 3.1.9



$$\Phi = ? = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$