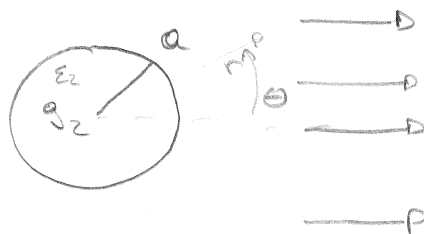
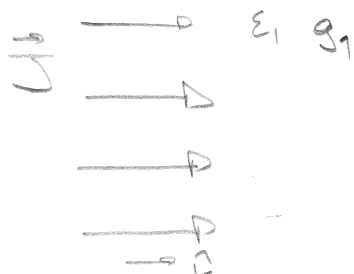


1



$$\vec{J}(r \rightarrow \infty) = J_0 \hat{k}$$

Como me encuentro en estado estacionario $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = 0$ en todo el espacio (menos la interfase)

Por simetría cilíndrica la solución de Laplace es:

$$\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}) \cos(n\theta) + (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) \sin(n\theta) + E \ln(r) + F$$

tengo $\phi_1(r, \theta)$ solución para $r > a$

$\phi_2(r, \theta)$ " " " $r \leq a$

$$\phi_1(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n r^n + B_n r^{-n}) \cos(n\theta) + (C_n r^n + D_n r^{-n}) \sin(n\theta) + A_0 \ln(r) + B_0$$

$$\phi_2(r, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (G_n r^n + M_n r^{-n}) \cos(n\theta) + (I_n r^n + K_n r^{-n}) \sin(n\theta) + G_0 \ln(r) + H_0$$

a) Las condiciones de Borde para el potencial:

En la superficie no se está acumulando carga

$$\vec{J}_1 \cdot \hat{n}_1 + \vec{J}_2 \cdot \hat{n}_2 \Big|_{r=a} = -\sigma = 0 \quad \parallel -\rho (\vec{J}_2 - \vec{J}_1) \cdot \hat{e}_r \Big|_{r=a} = 0$$

$$\hat{n}_1 = -\hat{e}_r = -\hat{n}_2$$

En función de los coef...

$$\vec{J}_1 = -g_1 \nabla \phi_1 \quad \rightarrow \vec{J}_1 \cdot \hat{e}_r = -g_1 \frac{d\phi_1}{dr}$$

$$\vec{J}_2 = -g_2 \nabla \phi_2 \quad \vec{J}_2 \cdot \hat{e}_r = -g_2 \frac{d\phi_2}{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(g_1 \frac{d\phi_1}{dr} - g_2 \frac{d\phi_2}{dr} \right) \Big|_{r=a} = 0 \quad (i)$$

Las otras C. B. son:

i) $\phi_1(r \rightarrow \infty, \theta) = -\frac{J_0}{g_1} r \cos \theta$

iii) $\phi_2(r \rightarrow 0, \theta) =$ debe ser acotado

Vi) $\phi_1(a, \theta) = \phi_2(a, \theta)$

b) A partir de las condiciones de Borde:

i)
$$\begin{cases} A_1 = -\frac{J_0}{g_1} & A_n = 0 \forall n > 1 \text{ y tomo } B_0 = 0 \\ C_n = 0 & \forall n \end{cases}$$

ii)
$$\begin{cases} H_n = 0 = K_n \forall n \\ G_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

iii) $H_0 = A_0 \ln(a) \quad (I)$

$$\begin{aligned} & (A_1 a + B_1 a^{-1}) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} B_n a^n \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n a^n \sin(n\theta) \\ & = G_1 a \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} G_n a^n \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n a^n \sin(n\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$A_1 a + B_1 a^{-1} = G_1 a \quad (II)$

$B_n a^{-n} = G_n a^n \quad \forall n > 1 \quad (III)$

$D_n a^n = I_n a^n \quad \forall n \geq 1 \quad (IV)$

usando el resultado de la parte a) (i)

$$g_1 \left[(A_1 - B_1 a^{-2}) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-n) B_n a^{-(n+1)} \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-n) D_n a^{-(n+1)} \sin(n\theta) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{A_0}{a} = g_2 \left[G_1 \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (+n) G_n a^{n-1} \cos(n\theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (+n) I_n a^{n-1} \sin(n\theta) \right] = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (A_1 - B_1 a^{-2}) g_1 = g_2 G_1 \quad (V)$

$-g_1 n D_n a^{-(n+1)} = I_n a^{n-1} g_2 \quad (VI)$

$A_0 = 0 \quad (VII)$

$(VIII)$

$$\text{de: III y VI } B_n = G_n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\text{IV y VII } D_n = \epsilon_n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{II y IV } A_1 + B_1 a^{-2} = \frac{g_1}{g_2} (A_1 - B_1 a^{-2})$$

$$\text{VIII y I } H_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{B_1 a^{-2}}{g_2} (g_1 + g_2) = \frac{A_1}{g_2} (g_1 - g_2)$$

$$B_1 = a^2 A_1 \frac{(g_1 - g_2)}{g_1 + g_2} \quad \left| \quad B_1 = \frac{J_0 a^2 (g_2 - g_1)}{g_1 (g_1 + g_2)} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow G_1 = -\frac{J_0}{g_1} + \frac{J_0}{g_1} \frac{(g_2 - g_1)}{g_1 + g_2}$$

$$G_1 = \frac{J_0 (-2)}{g_1 + g_2}$$

$$\phi_1(r, \theta) = \frac{J_0}{g_1} \left(\frac{(g_2 - g_1)}{g_1 + g_2} \frac{a^2}{r} - r \right) \cos(\theta)$$

$$\phi_2(r, \theta) = \frac{-2J_0}{g_1 + g_2} r \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_1(r, \theta) = -\frac{J_0}{g_1} \left(-\frac{(g_2 - g_1)}{g_1 + g_2} \frac{a^2}{r^2} - 1 \right) \cos \theta \hat{e}_r + \frac{J_0}{g_1} \left(\frac{g_2 - g_1}{g_1 + g_2} \frac{a^2}{r^2} - 1 \right) \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$$

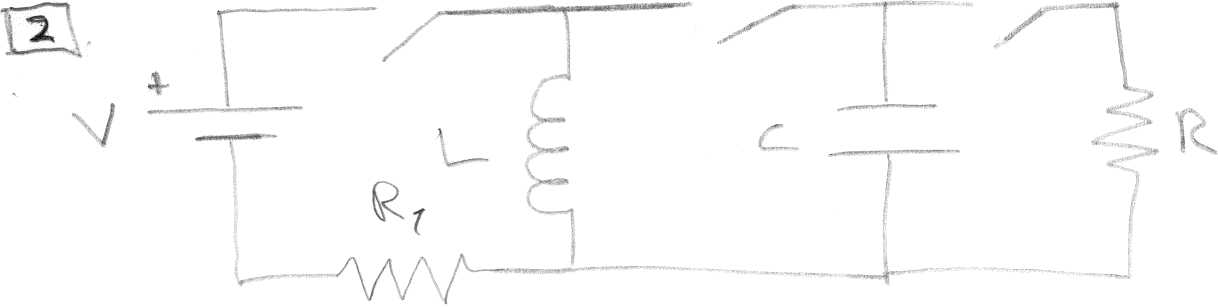
$$\vec{E}_2(r, \theta) = \frac{2J_0}{g_1 + g_2} \cos \theta \hat{e}_r - \frac{2J_0}{g_1 + g_2} \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$$

$$c) P_2 = \int \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} dV$$

$$\vec{J}_2 = g_2 \vec{E}_2$$

$$P = \int_0^a dr \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^L dz g_2 \frac{4J_0^2}{(g_1 + g_2)^2} r (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = L 2\pi \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{J_0^2}{(g_1 + g_2)^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{P}{L} = \frac{4J_0^2 a^2 \pi}{(g_1 + g_2)^2}}$$

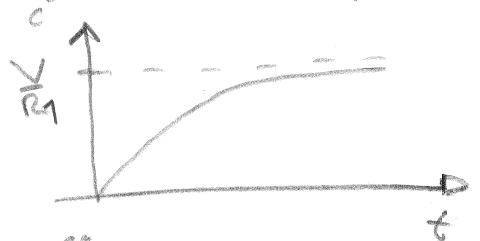


a) circuito VL
 $i(0) = 0$

$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} + R_1 i \quad \frac{L}{V - R_1 i} di = \frac{1}{L} dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{R_1} \ln \left(\frac{V - R_1 i(t)}{V - R_1 i(0)} \right) = \frac{1}{L} t$$

$$V - R_1 i(t) = V e^{-\frac{R_1}{L} t}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R_1} (1 - e^{-\frac{R_1}{L} t})$$



si t_1 muy grande $i(t_1) \approx \frac{V}{R_1}$

b) $-L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{q}{C} \rightarrow -\ddot{q} = \frac{1}{LC} q \rightarrow \ddot{q} + \frac{1}{LC} q = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + a = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-a}$$

$$q(t) = q_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$q(t) = q_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$q(t_1) = 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \omega t_1 + n\pi \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$i(t) = \dot{q} = -\omega q_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$i(t_1) = -\omega q_0 = \frac{V}{R_1}$$

$$q_0 = \frac{V}{R_1 \omega}$$

corriente por L en $t=t_1$

$$q(t) = -\frac{V}{R_1 \omega} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$V_C(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C} = -\frac{V}{R_1 \omega C} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

c) RC descarga

$$-\frac{q}{C} = \dot{q} R \quad -\frac{1}{RC} dt = \frac{1}{q} dq$$

$$-\frac{1}{RC} (t - t_2) = \ln(q(t)) - \ln(q(t_2))$$

$$q(t_2) e^{-\frac{(t-t_2)}{RC}} = q(t)$$

$q_{00} \max$
 $\omega t_2 + \pi - \omega t_1 = \pi$
 $(t_2 - t_1) \omega = 0$
 $V = \dots$
 $U = \dots$
 \dots

Para disipar el máximo de energía
la carga en el condensador debe ser máxima

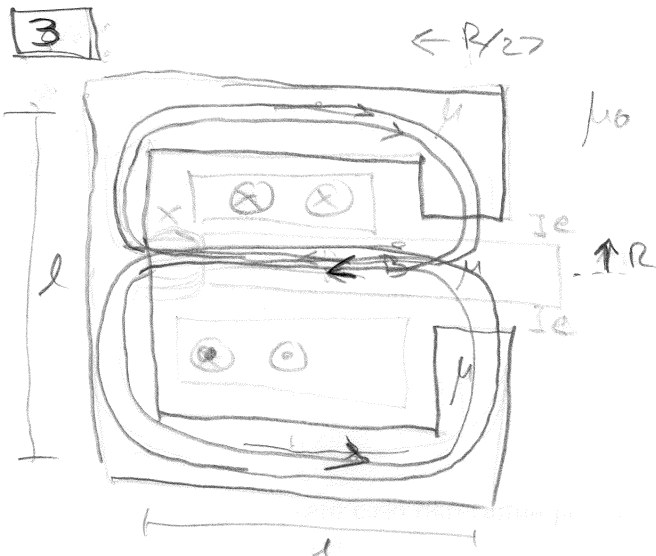
$$q(t_2) = q_0 \Leftrightarrow \omega t_2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \omega t_1 + n\pi = 0$$

en ese instante $|V_C(t_2)| = \frac{V}{R_1 \omega C}$ y es máx

la energía q' se va a

$$\text{disipar es: } U = \frac{1}{2} C V_C^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{C} \frac{V^2}{(R_1 \omega)^2} \text{ y es la}$$

máxima energía disipada en la resistencia



$\mathcal{R}_x = \frac{x}{\mu_0 S}$; $\mathcal{R}_0 = \frac{x}{\mu_0 S}$ como $\frac{x, e}{\mu_0 \mu_0} \gg \frac{R}{\mu}, \frac{l}{\mu}$
 \mathcal{R}_μ despreciable

$\mathcal{R}_x = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{x}{\pi R^2}$; $\mathcal{R}_e = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{e}{(\pi R^2) \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{e}{\pi R^2}$

$\Phi (\mathcal{R}_x + \mathcal{R}_e) = NI$

$\Phi = \frac{NI}{x+e} \mu_0 \pi R^2$

$\Phi_0 = N\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 \pi R^2}{x+e} N^2 I$

$L(x) = \frac{\mu_0 \pi R^2 N^2}{x+e}$

$U = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$

cuando se calcula la fuerza a corriente constante la relación es:

$F_x = \left. \frac{dU}{dx} \right|_I = -\frac{1}{2} I^2 \frac{\mu_0 \pi R^2 N^2}{(x+e)^2}$

$F_x = \left. \frac{dU}{dx} \right|_I$

$\vec{F} = F_x \hat{x}$