

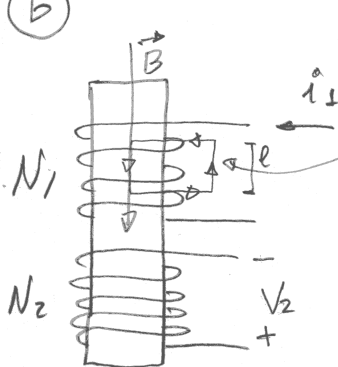
Ejercicios 1

(a)

Ampère = La integral de la proyección del campo magnético a lo largo de un camino cerrado \mathcal{C} , dividido por la susceptibilidad magnética del medio, iguala al flujo de la densidad de corriente por cualquier superficie cuyo borde es \mathcal{C} .

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \int_{\partial \mathcal{C}} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A} = i$$

(b)



$$\frac{1}{\mu} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \frac{1}{\mu} B l = n i_1$$

(H) $B_{\text{exterior}} \approx 0$

$n = \#$ espiras dentro de \mathcal{C} .

$$B = \mu \frac{n}{l} i_1 = \mu \frac{N_1}{d} i_1$$

densidad de espiras.

$$\phi_1 = B S N_1$$

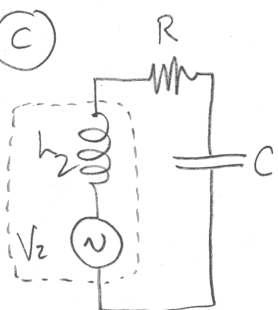
$$\phi_2 = \mu \frac{N_1}{d} i_1 S N_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\phi_2}{dt} = \mu \frac{N_1 N_2 S}{d} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$V_2 = -\mu \frac{N_1 N_2 S}{d} i_1 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$i_1 = I_1 \sin(\omega t)$$

(c)



$$V_2 = V_2^a e^{j\omega t}$$

amplitud de la expresión compleja

$$\phi_L = \underbrace{\left(\mu \frac{N_2}{d} i_2 \right)}_{\phi} \cdot S N_2 \Rightarrow V_L = -\frac{d\phi_L}{dt} =$$

$$= -\mu \frac{N_2^2 S}{d} \frac{di_2}{dt} = -L \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$L_2 = \mu \frac{N_2^2 S}{d}$$

$$V_2^a e^{j\omega t} = \left(j\omega L + R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) i_2^a e^{j\omega t}$$

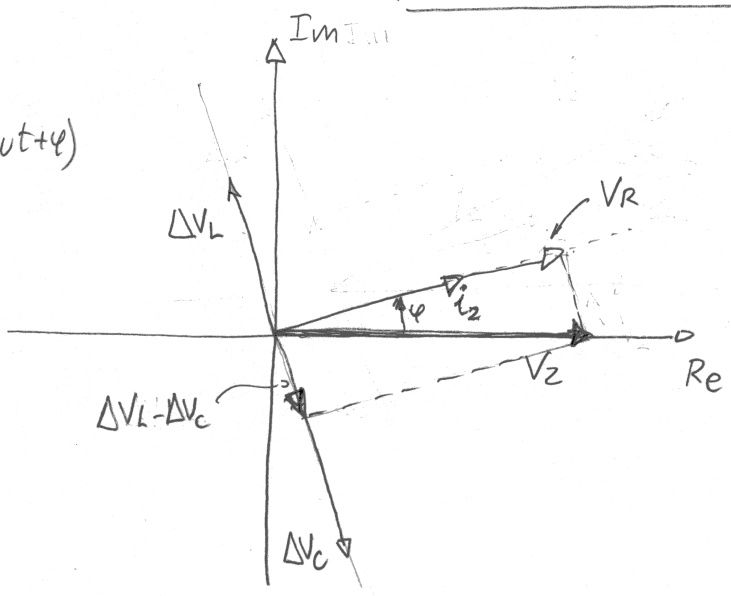
Si supongo circuito eminentemente capacitivo (a diferencia de la letra)

$$i_2^a = \frac{V_2^a}{R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})} = \frac{V_2^a}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} e^{j\varphi}$$

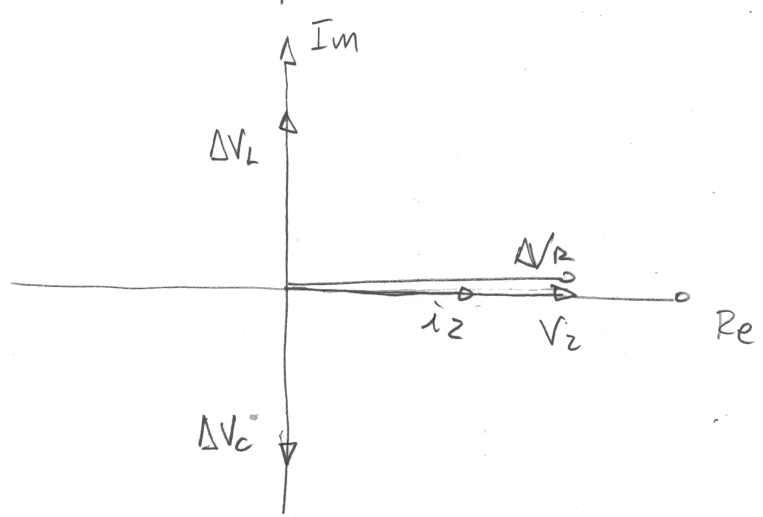
$$\varphi = -\text{Atg}\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}\right)$$

Caídas de potencial:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta V_L = L \frac{di_2}{dt} = j\omega L i_2 \Rightarrow \Delta V_L = \frac{-V_2^a \omega L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \text{sen}(\omega t + \varphi) \\ \Delta V_R = R i_2 \Rightarrow \Delta V_R = \frac{V_2^a R \cos(\omega t + \varphi)}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \\ \Delta V_C = \frac{i_2}{j\omega C} \Rightarrow \Delta V_C = \frac{V_2^a \text{sen}(\omega t + \varphi)}{\omega C \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \end{cases}$$



d) Máxima disipación = 0 factor de fase $\cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$



$$\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$

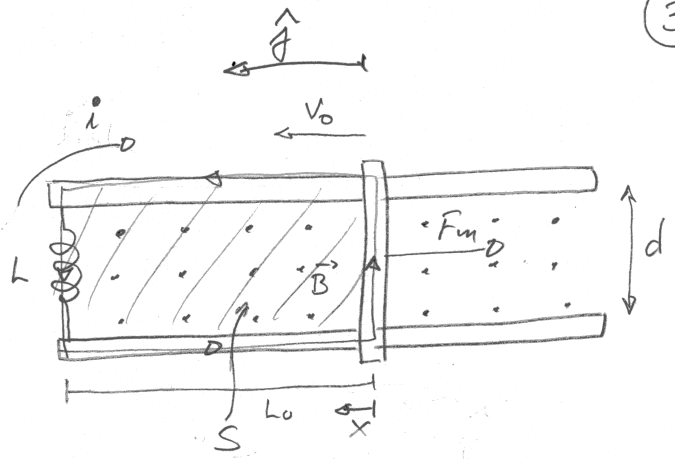
$$C = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L}$$

Ejercicio 2

(a) Faraday:

La integral de la proyección del campo eléctrico a lo largo de un camino cerrado \mathcal{C} es igual a la derivada del flujo magnético por cualquier superficie cuyo borde es \mathcal{C} .

(b)



$$\phi_{B,S} = B \times d \Rightarrow \frac{d\phi_{B,S}}{dt} = Bd\dot{x}$$

$$\text{fem} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = -Bd\dot{x}$$

el signo indica que por el circuito circulará una corriente que inducirá un campo \vec{B}_{ind} que se oponga al cambio de ϕ .

i : corriente inducida

$$i(t) = \frac{-Bd}{L} \dot{x} \quad (x(t=0) = 0)$$

Fuerza magnética

$$\vec{F}_m = -Bdi \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_m = -\frac{B^2 d^2}{L} \dot{x} \hat{j}$$

Newton:

$$m \ddot{x} \hat{j} = -\frac{B^2 d^2}{L} \dot{x} \hat{j} \rightarrow$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{B^2 d^2}{mL} x = 0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{v_0}{\omega} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = v_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t) \quad (x(0) = 0)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = A\omega \cos(\omega t) = v_0$$

$$A = \frac{v_0}{\omega}$$

(c) El único elemento disipativo es $R = 0 \Rightarrow$ la energía mecánica inicial se disipa en R para $t \rightarrow \infty$.

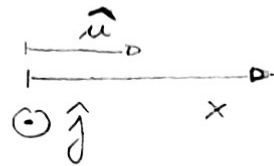
$$E_{\text{disipada en } R} = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

Problemas (3)

(a) (i)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial x^2} - (\mu_0 \epsilon_0) \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Ecuación de ondas en el vacío



$$\vec{E} = E(z) \hat{j} = E(x \pm vt) \hat{j}$$

$$z = x \pm vt$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} \hat{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} \hat{j}$$

(ii)

$$I = |\vec{S}| = |\mu_0^{-1} \vec{E}' \times \vec{B}'| =$$

$$= \mu_0^{-1} |\vec{E}'| |\vec{B}'| = \frac{\mu_0^{-1}}{c} |\vec{E}'|^2$$

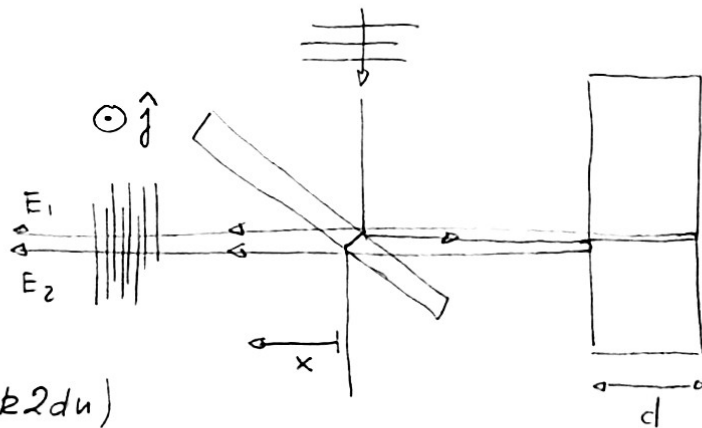
$$|\vec{E}'| = c |\vec{B}'|$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - v^2 (\mu_0 \epsilon_0) \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{j} = 0$$

Solución $\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} c$

$$\langle I \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}} |\vec{E}'|^2$$

(b)



$$\vec{E}_1 = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - kx + \pi)} \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - kx + k2d)} \hat{j}$$

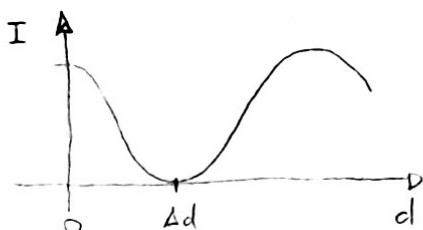
$$c = h c_0 = \frac{c_0}{n} \sim \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\vec{E}_d = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - kx)} \hat{j} (e^{j\pi} + e^{j2kd}) = E_0 e^{j(\omega t - kx)} \hat{j} e^{j(\pi/2 + kd)} (e^{-jkd} + e^{jkd})$$

$$I \propto |\vec{E}_d|^2 = 4 E_0^2 \sin^2(kd)$$

$$I \propto \sin^2(kd)$$

(c)



$$\frac{k \Delta d}{h} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{\Delta d}{h} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \Delta d = \frac{h \lambda}{4}$$