

Fuerza de Lorentz

$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

Fuerza de Lorentz

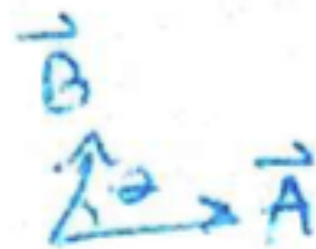
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producto vectorial:

Fuerza de Lorentz

$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

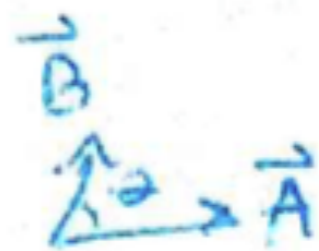
producto vectorial:



Fuerza de Lorentz

$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

producto vectorial:



$$\bullet \quad |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta$$

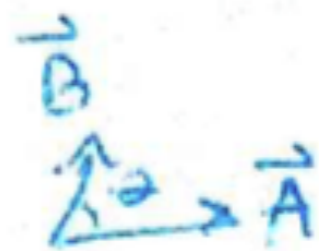
$$\bullet \quad \vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \vec{A} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$$

Fuerza de Lorentz

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producto vectorial:



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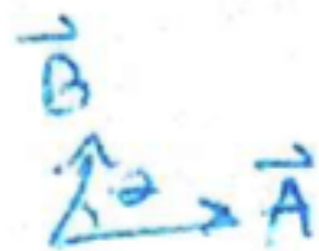
$$\bullet \quad \vec{A} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$$



Força de Lorentz

$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

produto vetorial:



- $|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta$

- $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$

- $\vec{A} \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$

- $\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}$

$$\hat{y} \times \hat{x} = -\hat{z}$$

$$\hat{y} \times \hat{z} = \hat{x}$$

- $\underbrace{\hat{x} \times \hat{y}}_{\hat{z}} = \hat{z}$

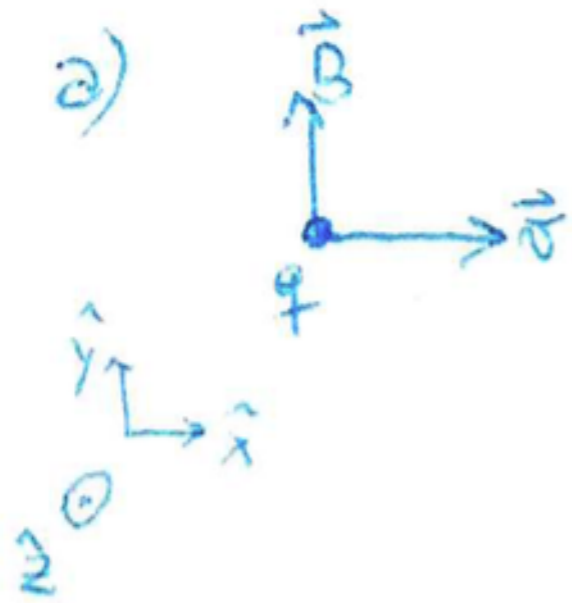
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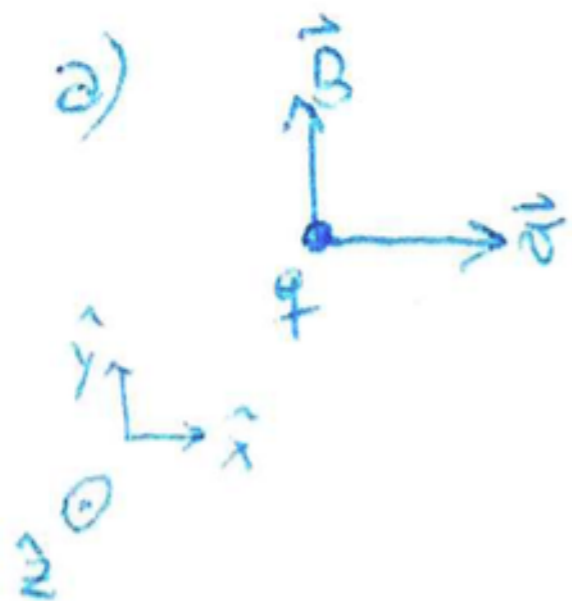


Exemplos



$$\vec{v} = v \hat{x}$$
$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$$

Ejemplos



$$\vec{v} = v \hat{x}$$

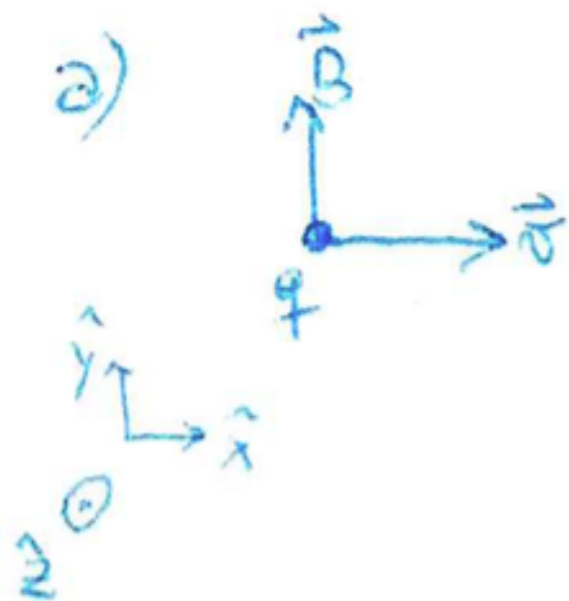
$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{F}_L = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q (v \hat{x}) \times (B_0 \hat{y})$$

$$= q v B_0 \hat{x} \times \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{F}_L = q v B_0 \hat{z}$$

Ejemplos



$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{v} \times \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$$

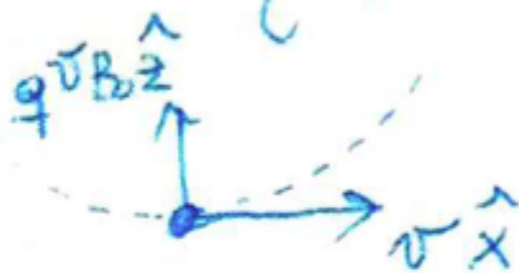
$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q (v \hat{x}) \times (B_0 \hat{y})$$

$$= q v B_0 \hat{x} \times \hat{y}$$

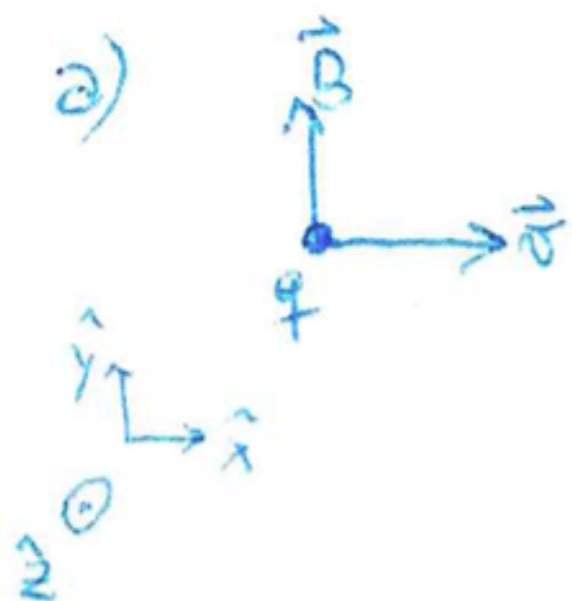
$$\vec{F}_m = q v B_0 \hat{z}$$

La fuerza es perpendicular a la velocidad

Entonces ¿qué movimiento hace la partícula?



Ejemplos



$$\vec{v} = v \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$$

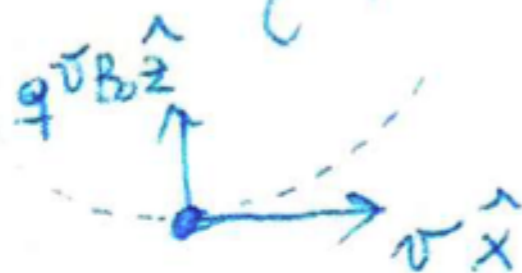
$$\vec{F}_m = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q (v \hat{x}) \times (B_0 \hat{y})$$

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$$\vec{F}_m = q v B_0 \hat{z}$$

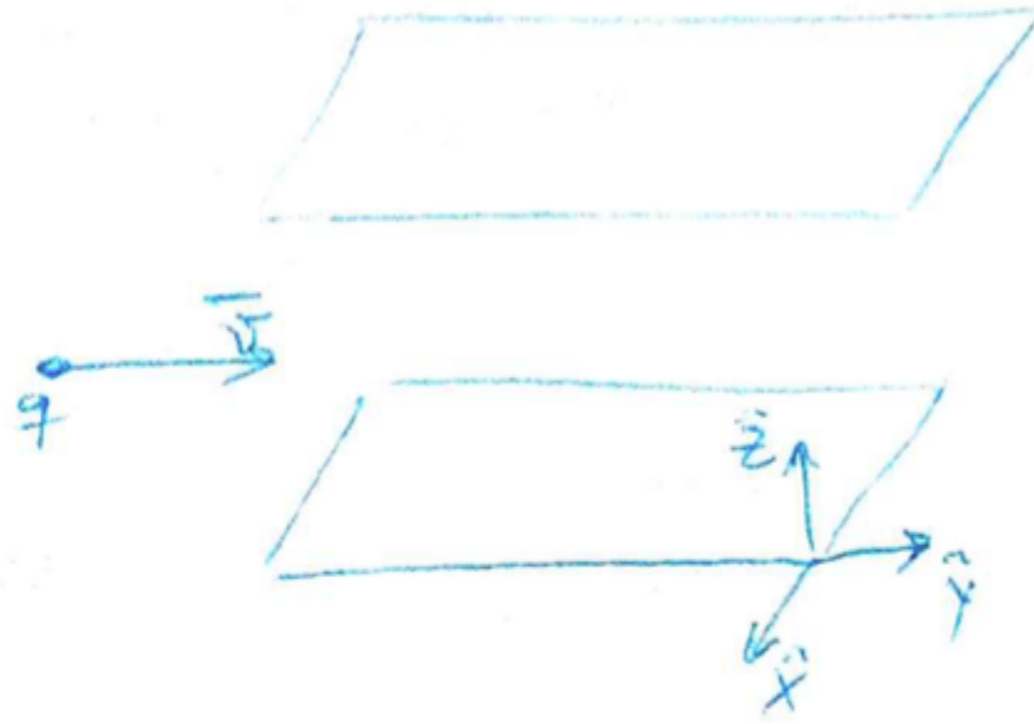
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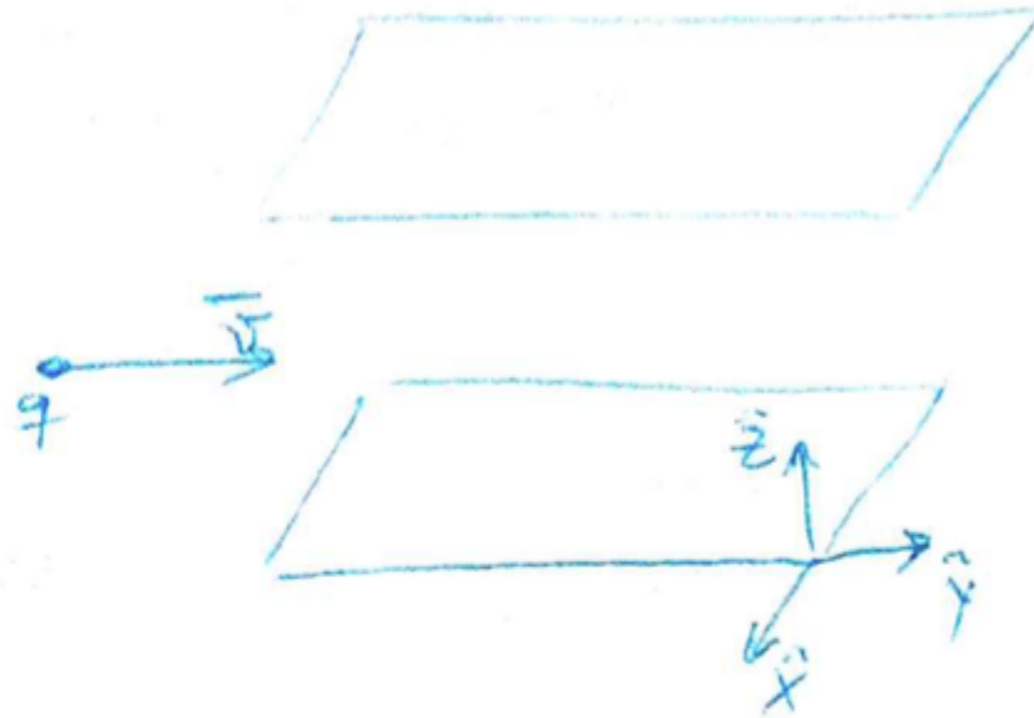


movimiento circunferencial.

3



3



a) $\vec{B} \parallel$ a la placa.

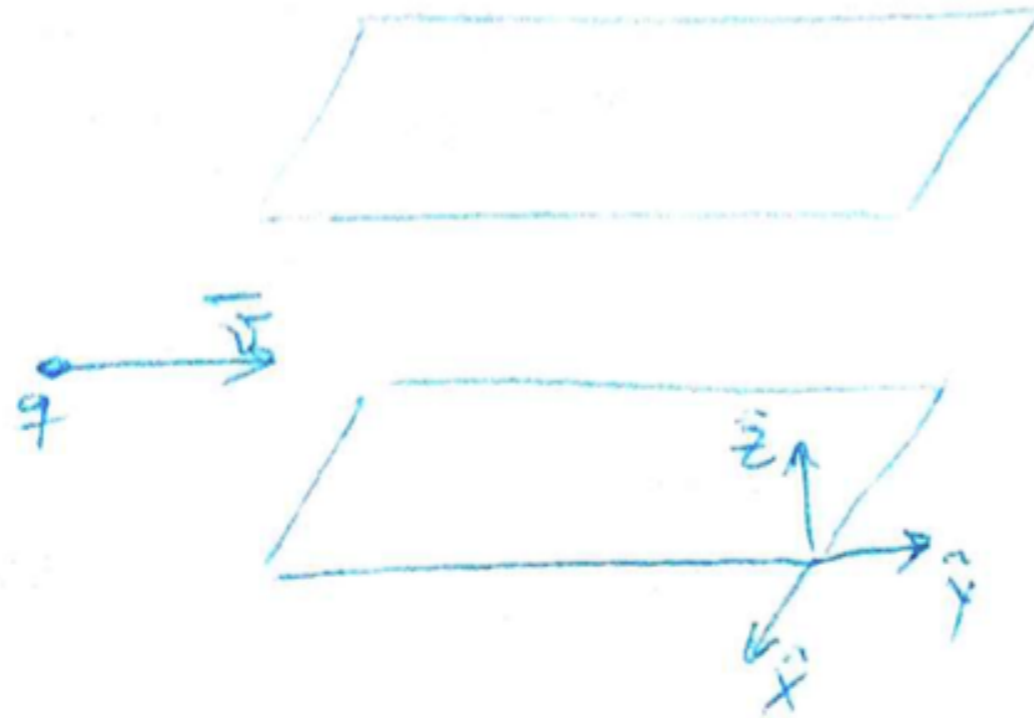
$$\text{si } \vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_m = 0 \text{ porque } \vec{v} = v \hat{y}$$

$$\text{si } \vec{B} = B_0 \hat{x} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_m = q(v \hat{y}) \times (B_0 \hat{x})$$
$$= q v B_0 (-\hat{z})$$

$$\vec{F}_m = \underbrace{-q v B_0 \hat{z}}_{>0}$$

$$B_0 > 0 \quad q < 0$$

3



a) $\vec{B} \parallel$ a la placa.

$$\text{si } \vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_m = 0 \text{ porque } \vec{v} = v \hat{y}$$

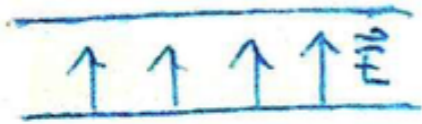
$$\text{si } \vec{B} = B_0 \hat{x} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_m = q(v \hat{y}) \times (B_0 \hat{x})$$
$$= q v B_0 (-\hat{z})$$

$$\vec{F}_m = - \underbrace{q v B_0}_{>0} \hat{z}$$

$$B_0 > 0 \quad q < 0$$



b)



$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\underbrace{\vec{v} \times \vec{B}}_{-q\sigma B_0 \hat{z}}$$
$$\vec{F} = (qE - q\sigma B_0) \hat{z}$$

b)

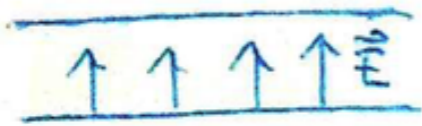


$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$
$$qE\hat{z} \quad -qvB_0\hat{z}$$
$$\vec{F} = (qE - qvB_0)\hat{z}$$

Si el campo eléctrico es $\vec{E} = vB_0\hat{z}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = 0$ y el electrón no se desvía.

b)

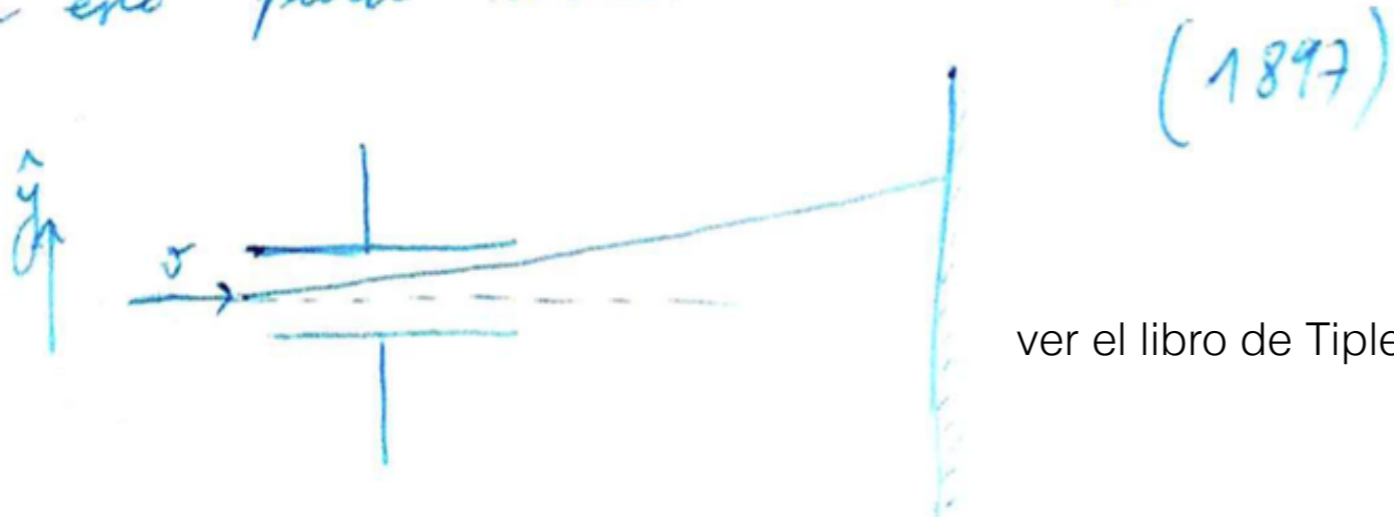


$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$
$$qE\hat{z} \quad -q\sigma B_0\hat{z}$$
$$\vec{F} = (qE - q\sigma B_0)\hat{z}$$

Si el campo eléctrico es $\vec{E} = \sigma B_0 \hat{z}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = 0$ y el electrón no se desvía.

c) Thomson usó un dispositivo similar a este para medir el cociente q/m



ver el libro de Tipler!