

I) $0 < r < a \Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E}(r) = 0$ (conductor) ✓

$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = Q = 0$ ✓

II) $a < r < b \Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$

$\vec{E}(r) = E_r(r) \hat{r}$ ✓

$E(r) \cdot 2\pi r h = \frac{Q_1}{\epsilon_0}$ con $Q_1 = \sigma_1 2\pi a h$

↓
por simetría de traslación en \hat{z} y rotación en ϕ

$E(r) = \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0 r}$ ✓

III) $b < r < c \Rightarrow E(r) \cdot 2\pi r h = \frac{Q_1 + \sigma 2\pi b h}{\epsilon_0}$

~~$E(r) = \frac{\sigma_1 2\pi a h + \sigma 2\pi b h}{2\pi r h \epsilon_0}$~~

$E(r) = \frac{\sigma_1 a + \sigma b}{r \epsilon_0}$ ✓

IV) $c < r < d \Rightarrow E(r) = 0$ (conductor)

~~$Q_1 + Q_2 + \sigma = 0$~~
 $\Rightarrow Q_{enc} = Q_1 + Q_2 + \sigma 2\pi b h = 0$ ✓

$\Rightarrow \sigma 2\pi b h = Q_3$ ✓

V) $r > d \Rightarrow E(r) \cdot 2\pi r h = \frac{Q + \sigma 2\pi b h}{\epsilon_0}$

$\Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0 r}$ ✓

Potenciales:

I) $E(r) = -\nabla \phi(r) \Rightarrow \vec{E}(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(r) = cte = A$

II) $-\int_a^r \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0 r} dr = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{a} \right) \right) + B$

III) $-\int_b^r \left(\frac{\sigma_1 a}{r \epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma b}{r \epsilon_0} \right) dr = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) - \frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) + C$

IV) $\vec{E}(r) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(r) = cte = D$

V) $-\int_d^r \frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0 r} dr = -\frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{d} \right) \right) + E$

\Rightarrow como los dos conductores están unidos por un cable $\Rightarrow \phi_{II}(r) = \phi_I(r) = A = D$ ✓

NOTA

Continuidad del potencial:

Ⓘ $\phi_I(a) = A$

Ⓜ $\phi_{II}(a) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{a}{a}\right) \right) + B \stackrel{=0}{=} \Rightarrow A = B \checkmark$

Ⓝ $\phi_{II}(b) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right) + A$

Ⓞ $\phi_{III}(b) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{b}\right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{b}\right) \right) + C \stackrel{=0}{=} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{II} \\ \text{III} \end{array} \right\} C = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right) + A$

Ⓟ $\phi_{III}(c) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right) \leftarrow -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right) + A$

Ⓠ $\phi_{IV}(c) = D = A$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right) + A = A$

$\Rightarrow +\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(-\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right) = \frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right)$
 $\Rightarrow -\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)$
 $\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 2 \ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right)$

Ⓡ $\phi_{IV}(d) = D = A$

Ⓢ $\phi_{V}(d) = -\frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{d}{d}\right) \right) + E \stackrel{=0}{=} \Rightarrow D = A = E$

$\left(-\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} \right) \left(\ln\left(\frac{c}{b}\right) \right) = \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right)$

$\frac{-\sigma_1 a - \sigma_2 b}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)}$

$-\sigma_2 b = \sigma_1 a \frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + \sigma_1 a$

$-\sigma_2 b = \sigma_1 a \left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_2 = -\frac{\sigma_1 b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)}$

Ⓣ $\frac{\ln c/b}{\ln b - \ln a + \ln c - \ln b} = \frac{\ln(c/b)}{\ln(c/a)}$

$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_1 2\pi a h + \sigma_2 2\pi c h + \sigma_3 2\pi d h = 0$
 $= \sigma_2 2\pi b h$ porque $Q_3 = \sigma_2 2\pi b h$

$\sigma_2 2\pi c h = -\sigma_2 2\pi b h - \sigma_1 2\pi a h \Rightarrow$ Reemplazo $\sigma_1 \Rightarrow$

$\sigma_2 2\pi c h = \frac{\sigma_1 b}{a} 2\pi a h \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)} - \sigma_2 2\pi b h$

NOTA

$$\sigma_2 2\pi c h = \sigma_2 2\pi b h \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma b}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\ln b - \ln a + \ln c - \ln b}{\ln c/b}} = 1$$

$$\sigma_3 2\pi d h = \sigma_2 2\pi b h$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma b}{d}$$

$$= \frac{\ln c/b}{\ln c/a} - 1 = \frac{\ln c - \ln b - \ln c + \ln a}{\ln c/a}$$

$$= \frac{\ln a/b}{\ln c/a}$$

~~potencia~~

$$\phi_I(r) = A$$

$$\phi_{II}(r) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{a} \right) \right) + A$$

$$\phi_{III}(r) = -\frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) - \frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_1 a}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right) + A$$

$$\phi_{IV}(r) = A$$

$$\phi_V(r) = -\frac{\sigma b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{d} \right) \right) + A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = V_0$$

$$\text{con } \sigma_1 = -\frac{\sigma b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\ln(b/a)}{\ln(c/b)} + 1 \right)}$$

\downarrow
 $H \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H < 1 \text{ siempre} \\ H \geq 0 \text{ siempre} \end{cases}$

Perfil de ϕ vs r

Ⓘ $\phi(r) = V_0 \quad 0 < r < a$

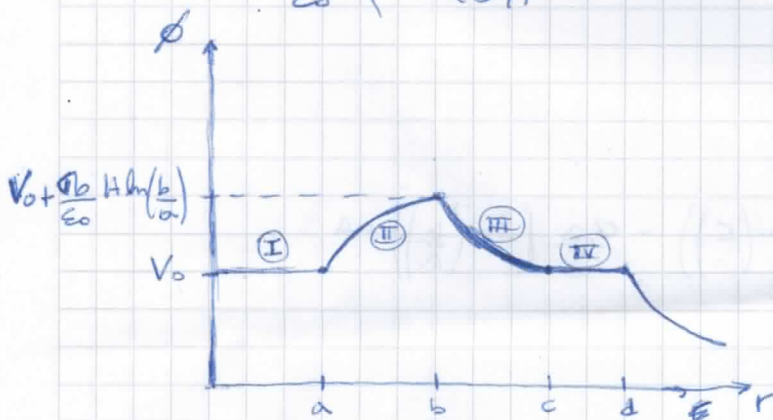
Ⓜ $\phi(r) = \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} H \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{a} \right) \right) + V_0 \quad a < r < b$

Ⓝ $\phi(r) = \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} H \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) - \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) + \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} H \left(\ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right) + V_0$

$\Rightarrow \phi(r) = \underbrace{(H-1)}_{< 0 \text{ porq } H < 1} \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{b} \right) \right) + \frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} H \left(\ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right) + V_0 \quad b < r < c$

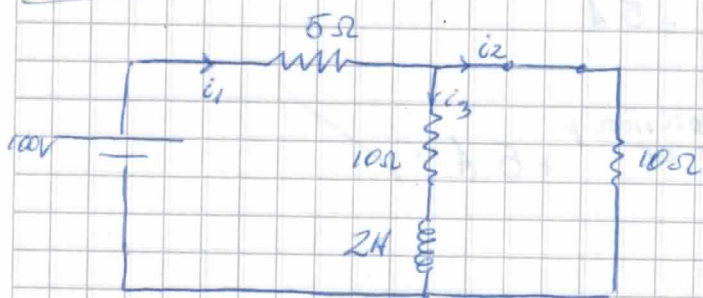
Ⓙ $\phi(r) = V_0 \quad c < r < d$

Ⓟ $\phi(r) = -\frac{\sigma_b}{\epsilon_0} \left(\ln \left(\frac{r}{d} \right) \right) + V_0 \quad r > d$



¡Muy Bien!

Problema 2



$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

a) $0 = 100V - i_1 5\Omega - i_3 10\Omega - 2H \frac{di_3}{dt}$

$$0 = -i_2 10\Omega + 2H \frac{di_3}{dt} + i_3 10\Omega$$

Si sumamos las 2 ecuaciones:

$$0 = 100V - i_1 5\Omega - i_2 10\Omega \Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{100V - i_2 10\Omega}{5\Omega} = -2i_2 + 20A$$

$$i_2 + i_3 = -2i_2 + 20A$$

$$i_2 = -\frac{1}{3} i_3 + \frac{20}{3} A \quad i_3 = -3i_2 + 20A$$

Simplifiquemos i_2 en la segunda ecuación:

$$0 = \frac{10\Omega i_3}{3} - \frac{200}{3} V + 2H \frac{di_3}{dt} + i_3 10\Omega$$

$$\frac{di_3}{dt} + \frac{\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3}}{2H} i_3 = \frac{200V}{6H}$$

Para encontrar la solución de la ecuación diferencial vamos a buscar la solución de la homogénea (i_{3h}) y de la particular (i_{3p}).

$$\frac{di_{3h}}{dt} + \frac{\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3}}{2H} i_{3h} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{di_{3h}}{dt} = -\frac{\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3}}{2H} i_{3h}$$

Una solución de esta ecuación es $i_{3h} = i_0 e^{-\frac{\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3}}{2H} t}$

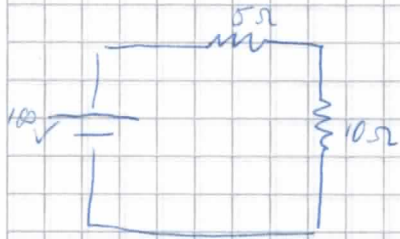
Para la solución particular propongo que i_{3p} sea constante.

$$\frac{di_{3p}}{dt} + \frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3} i_{3p} = \frac{200V}{6H}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_{3p} = \frac{200V \cdot 2H}{6H \cdot \left(\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3}\right)} = 5A$$

Por lo tanto $i_3 = i_{3h} + i_{3p} = i_0 e^{-\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3} t} + 5A$

i_0 es la corriente antes de $t=0$



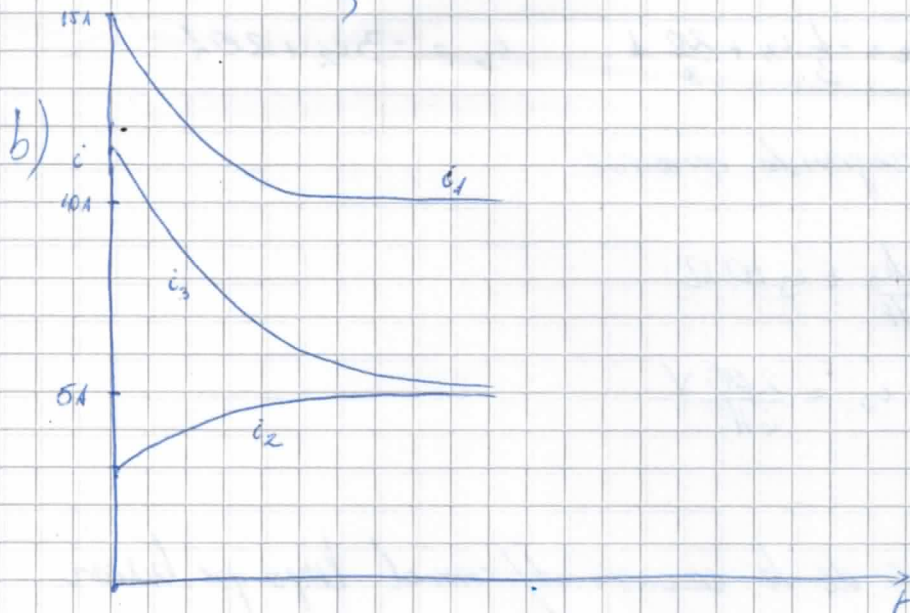
$$0 = 100V - i_0 5\Omega - i_0 10\Omega = 100V - i_0 15\Omega$$

$$i_0 = \frac{100V}{15\Omega} = \frac{20}{3} A$$

$$\Rightarrow i_3 = \frac{20}{3} A e^{-\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3} t} + 5A$$

$$i_2 = -\frac{1}{3} i_3 + \frac{20}{3} A = -\frac{20}{9} A e^{-\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3} t} + 5A$$

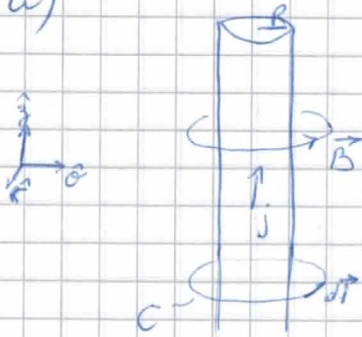
$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3 = \frac{40}{9} A e^{-\frac{10\Omega + 10\Omega}{3} t} + 10A$$



OK

Problema 3

a)



Dada la dirección de la corriente, el campo magnético \vec{B} está en $\hat{\theta}$, es decir que las líneas de campo describen círculos alrededor del cilindro.

Para utilizar la ley de Ampère, suponemos una curva circular (C) paralela a las líneas de campo.

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

En este caso, I es la corriente que atraviesa la superficie encerrada por C y $\vec{B} = B \hat{\theta}$ y $d\vec{l} = dl \hat{\theta}$.

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_C B \cdot dl = B \int dl = B 2\pi r$$

Para calcular I, tenemos 2 casos:

$$r < R$$

~~$$I = \int j \cdot d\vec{S} = j \int dS = j \pi r^2$$~~

$$I = \int j \cdot d\vec{S} = j \int dS = j \pi r^2$$

$$B 2\pi r = \mu_0 j \pi r^2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 j r}{2}$$

$$r > R$$

$$I = j \pi R^2 \Rightarrow B 2\pi r = \mu_0 j \pi R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 j r}{2} \hat{\theta} \quad r < R$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2r} \hat{\theta} \quad r > R$$

b) El flujo ϕ está dado por:

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad \text{donde } S \text{ es la superficie de la espira.}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2r} \hat{\phi} \quad d\vec{S} = dS \hat{n} \quad \hat{n} \cdot \hat{\phi} = 1$$

$$\phi = \iint_S B dS$$

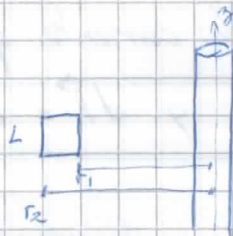
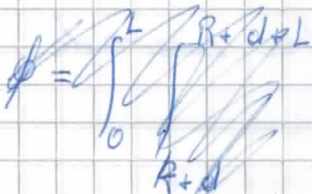
~~La superficie S está definida por $0 \leq z \leq L$~~

~~por $dR \hat{r} + dz \hat{z}$~~

~~La distancia r no es constante.~~

Entonces $r_1 = R + d + vt$ $r_2 = R + d + L$

Entonces el radio de la espira que está en z varía entre $R + d + vt$.



~~$$\phi = \int_0^L \int_{R+d+vt}^{R+d+L} B dr dz$$~~

$$\phi = \int_0^L \int_{r_1}^{r_2} B dS$$

donde r_1 y r_2 son los límites en r de la espira.

$$\phi = \int_0^L \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2r} dr dz = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2} \cdot L \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2 L}{2} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

r_2 es constante e igual a $R + d + L$

r_1 varía con el tiempo y es igual a $R + d + vt$

$$\phi = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2 L}{2} \ln \frac{(R + d + L)}{(R + d + vt)}$$

→ el flujo tiene que aumentar si aumenta el área.

Entonces se debe ser $\phi = \frac{\mu_0 j R^2 L}{2} \ln \frac{(R + d + vt)}{(R + d + L)}$

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Problema 3

$$E = - \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad \# \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2} \cdot \frac{v}{R+d+vt}$$

$$E(t) = - \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2} \cdot \frac{d \ln(R+d+vt)}{dt} = - \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2} \cdot v \cdot \frac{1}{R+d+vt}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{E(t)}{R_e} = - \frac{\mu_0 j R^2}{2 \cdot R_e} \cdot \frac{v}{R+d+vt} \cdot \rho$$

$R_e = \text{Resistencia}$