



Física 3

V-2022

Parte 26

La relatividad de campos magnéticos y eléctricos

The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Volumen 2, Capítulo 13.6

Summary Force on charge q is $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$

Current density \vec{j} : Charge passing per unit area/sec = $\vec{j} \cdot \vec{n}$ Normal to area

Current in wire $I = \text{area of wire} \times j$ Force on wire $\vec{I} \times \vec{B}$ per unit length

Static Case $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$; $c^2 \nabla \times \vec{B} = \vec{j} / \epsilon_0$ (only if $\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$)

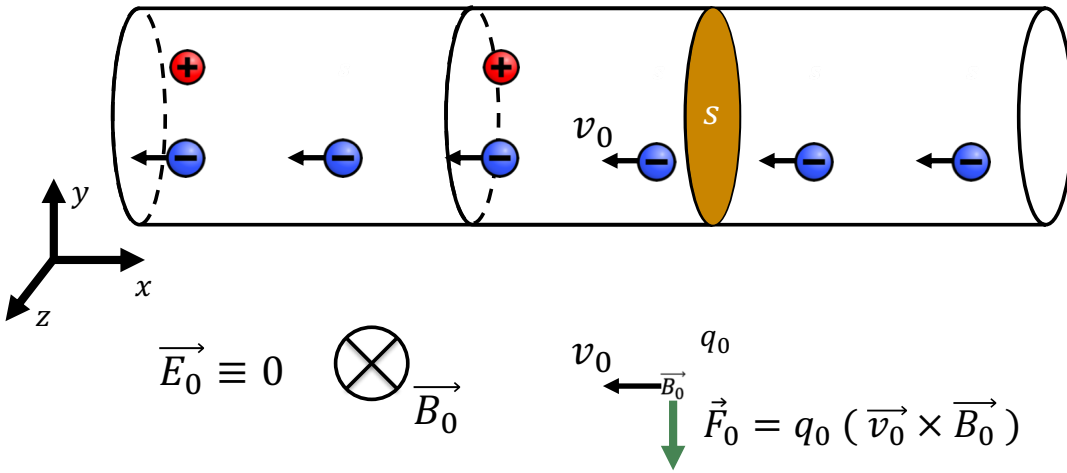
$\int_{\text{line}} \vec{B}_z d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{c^2 \epsilon_0} \text{Current passing thru surface with line as edge.}$

Wire, B goes around = $\frac{I}{2\pi r c^2 \epsilon_0}$ Solenoid $B = \frac{NI}{c^2 \epsilon_0 l}$ (No. of turns / length)

Vector potential $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$; can take $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$, then $\nabla^2 \vec{A} = -\frac{\vec{j}}{c^2 \epsilon_0}$ (like $\nabla^2 \phi = -\rho/\epsilon_0$)

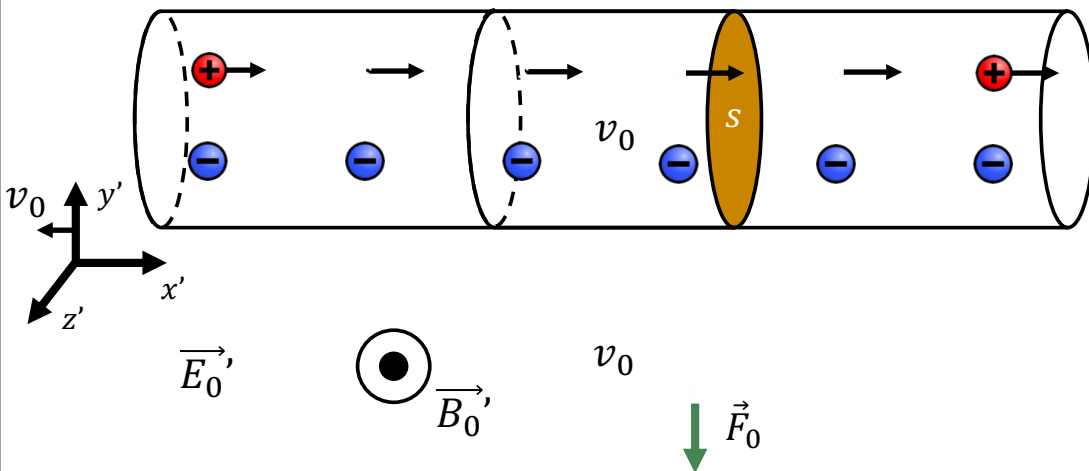
Relatividad de campos eléctricos y magnéticos

$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$



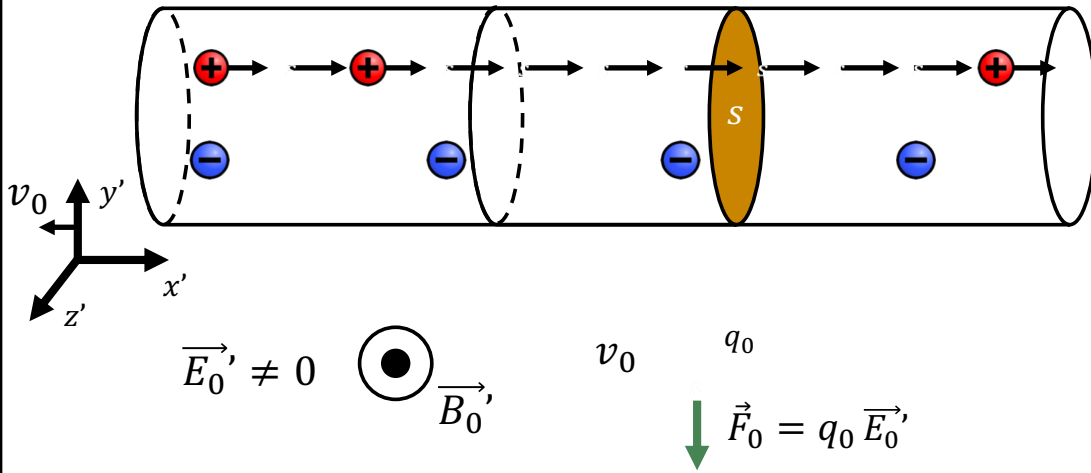
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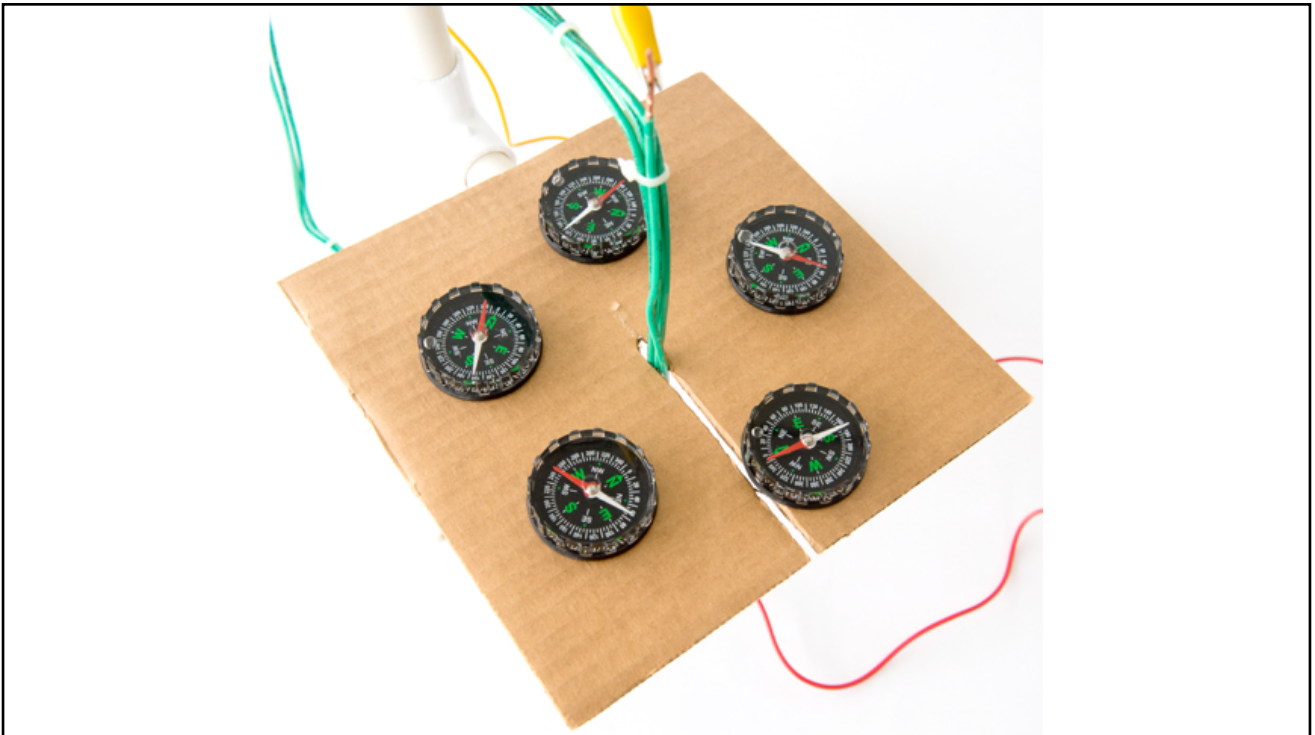


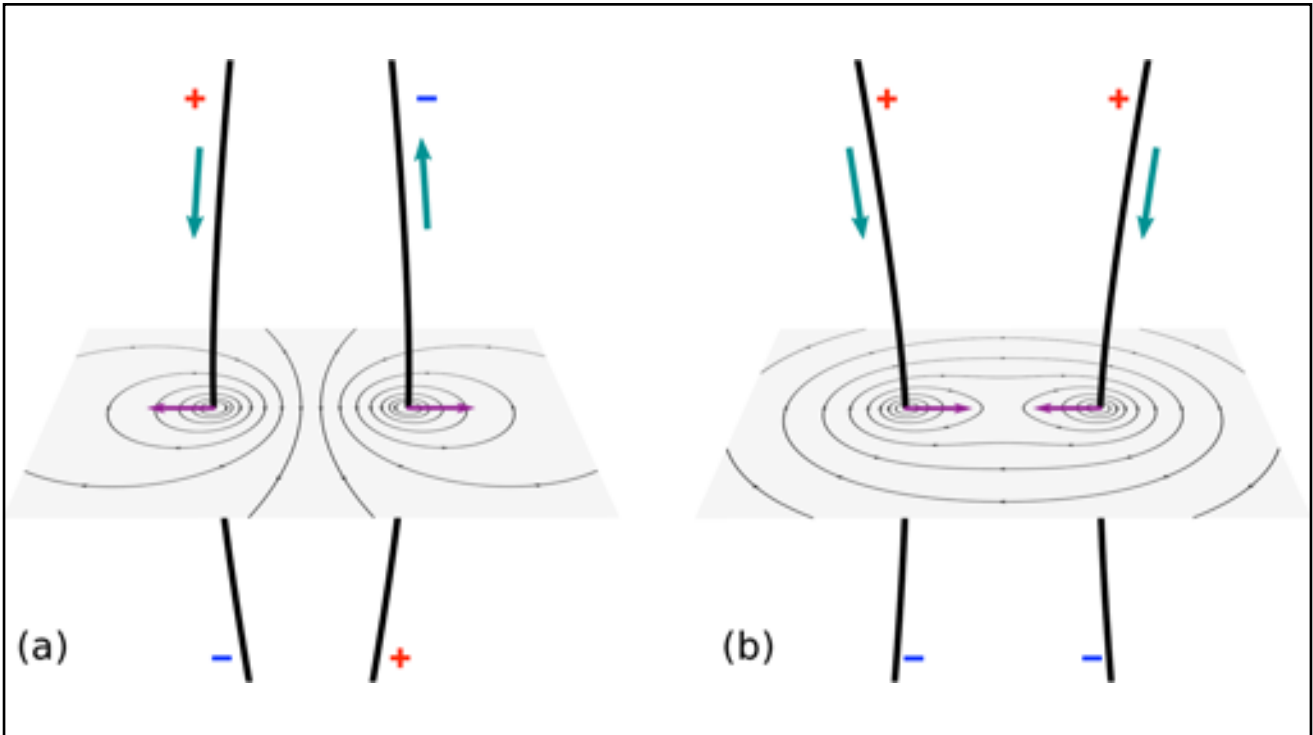
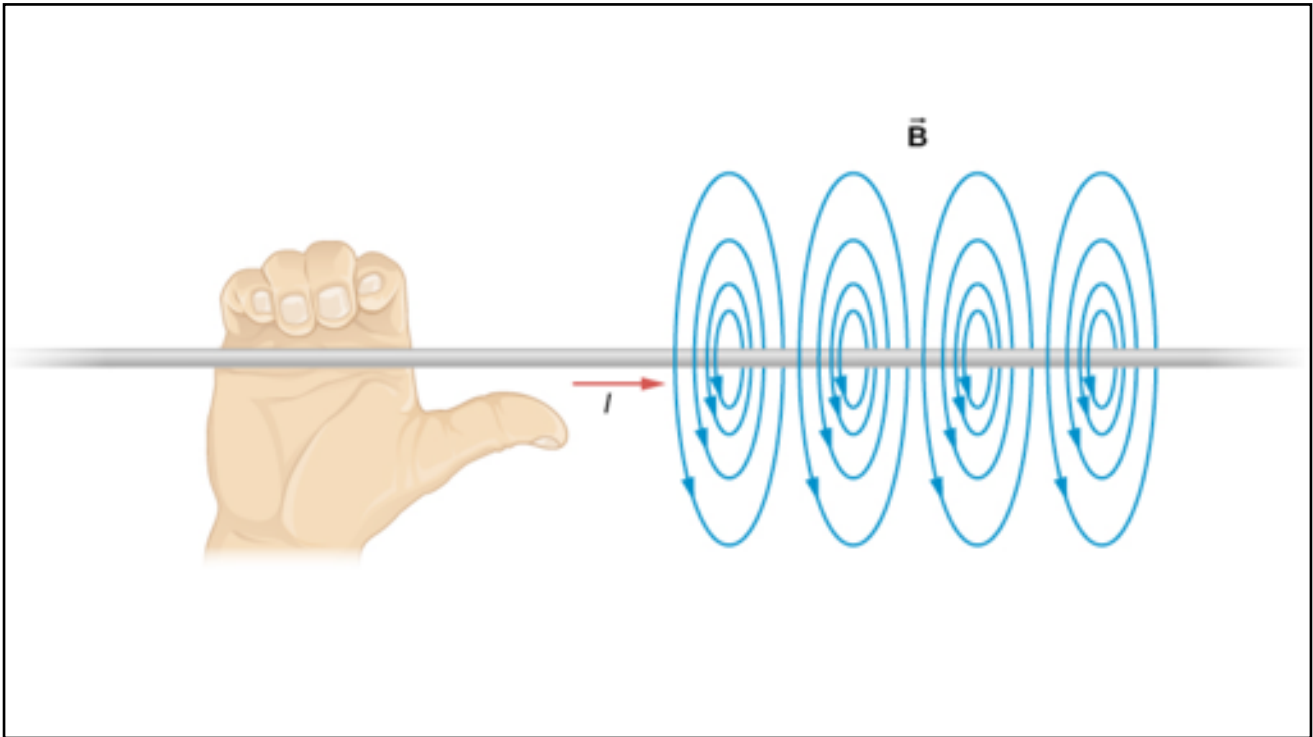
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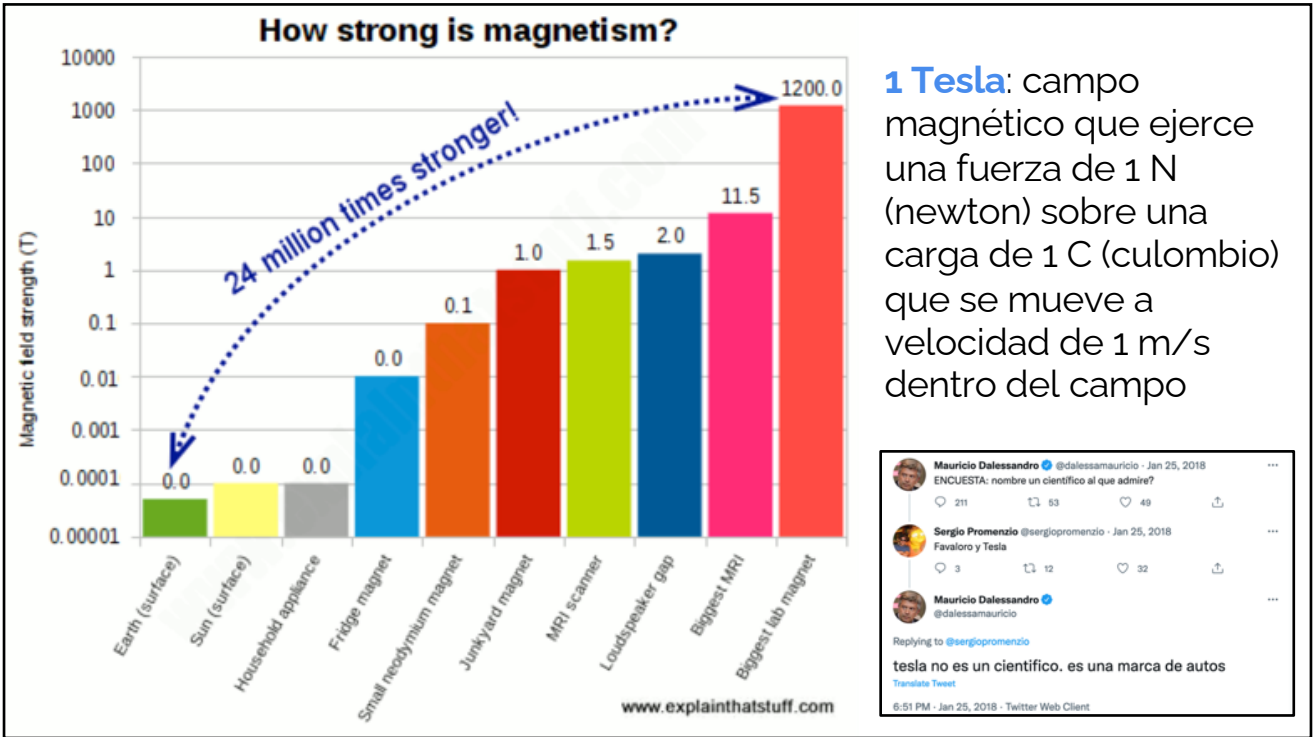
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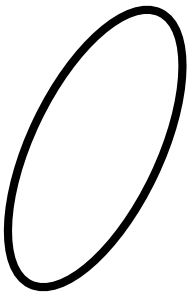
Anteriormente en Física 3 A







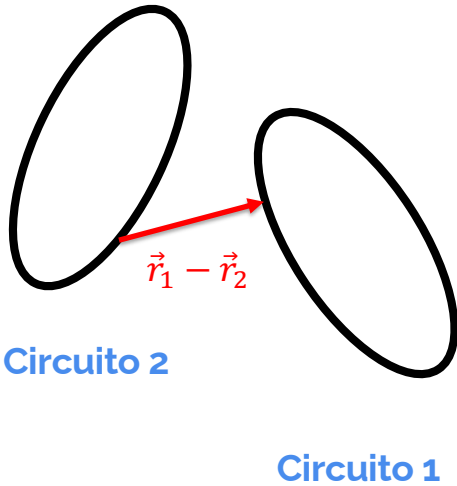
Fuerza entre dos cables (mas general)



Circuito 2

$$\vec{B}_2(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_2} I_2 \frac{\delta \vec{\ell}_2 \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2|^3}$$

Fuerza entre dos cables (mas general)



$$\vec{B}_2(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_2} I_2 \frac{\delta\vec{\ell}_2 \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_2|^3}$$

$$\delta\vec{F}_1 = I\delta\vec{\ell}_1 \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$\vec{F}_{12}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_1} \int_{C_2} \frac{I_1 \delta\vec{\ell}_1 \times (I_2 \delta\vec{\ell}_2 \times \hat{r}_{21})}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^2}$$

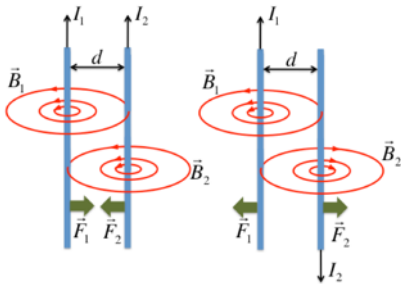
Anteriormente en Física 3 A

Campo magnético de una carga en movimiento

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} q_f \left(\vec{v}_f \times \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_f}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_f|^3} \right)$$

Ley de Biot-Savart

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_C I \frac{\delta\vec{\ell} \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_f)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_f|^3}$$



Ley de Fuerza de Ampère

$$\vec{F}_{12}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{C_1} \int_{C_2} \frac{I_1 \delta\vec{\ell}_1 \times (I_2 \delta\vec{\ell}_2 \times \hat{r}_{21})}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^2}$$

Un campo vectorial queda unívocamente definido por el **flujo** y la **circulación**

Flujo a través de cualquier **superficie cerrada**

$$\oiint_{S(V)} \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{S} = 0$$

Circulación a través de cualquier **curva cerrada**

$$\oint_C \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

Forma diferencial

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



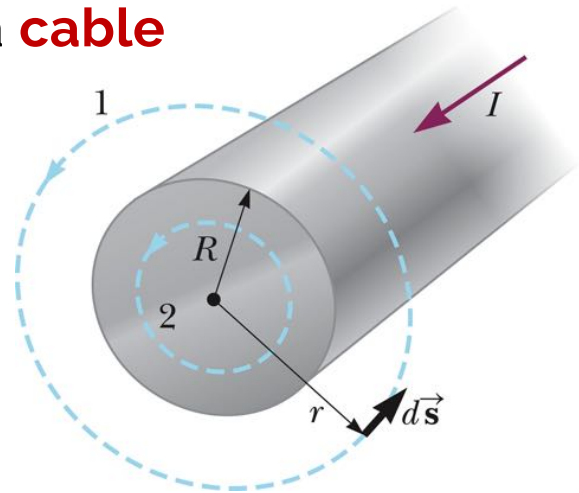
Divergencia del campo magnético

Rotor del campo magnético



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

Campo magnético de una **cable**



Ley circuital de Ampère

$$\oint_C \vec{B}(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I$$

¿Cómo es un imán por dentro?

¿Cómo cambian las ecuaciones en medios materiales?



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