

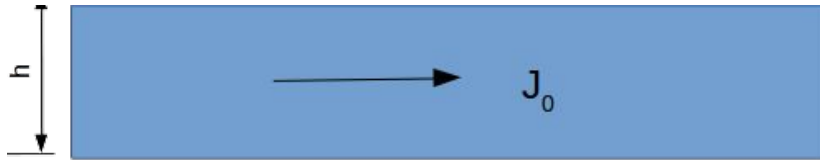
Física 3

Guía 4-Ejemplo ley de Ampere
Andrea Buccino

Problema 4.8-Plano infinito con espesor.

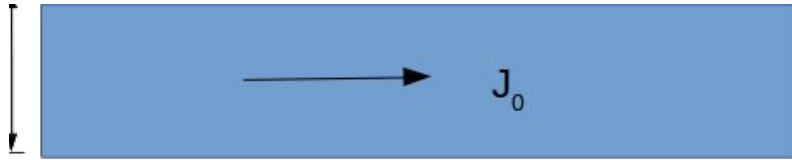
- Una lámina infinita de caras plano-paralelas y espesor d , con densidad de corriente $\vec{j}$ uniforme.

Altura h y corriente uniforme.



Problema 4.8-Plano infinito con espesor.

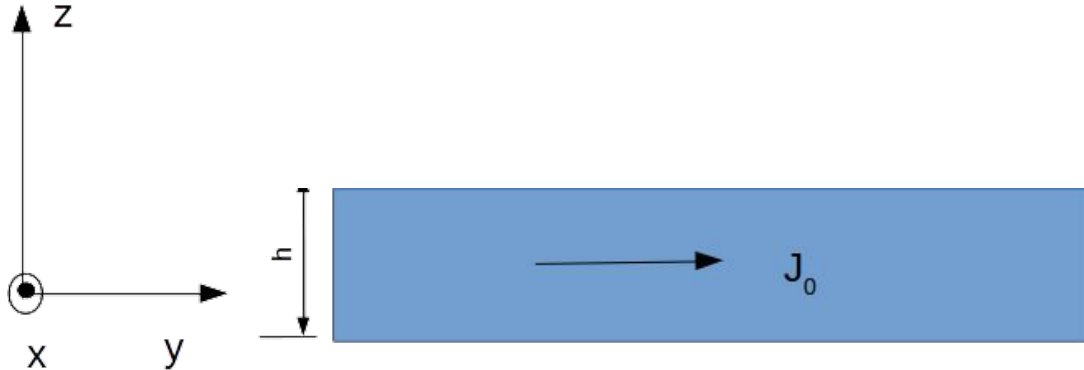
Qué sistemas de coordenadas es el indicado para calcular el campo magnético?



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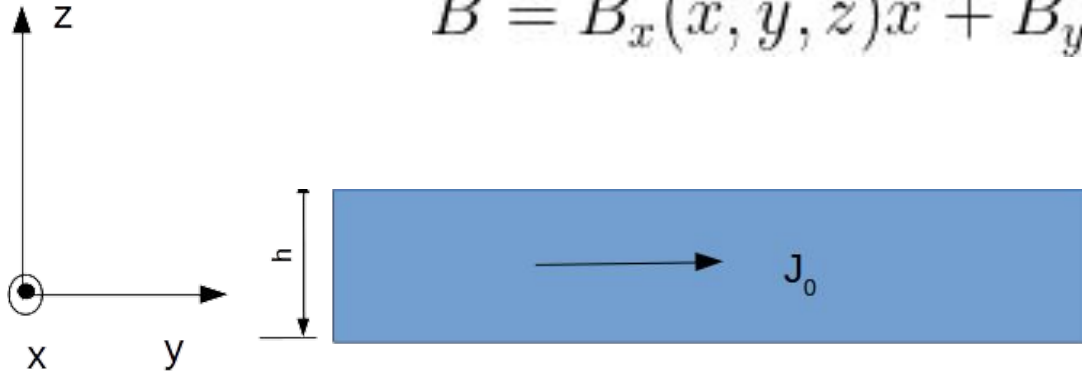
$$\vec{B} = B_x(x, y, z)\hat{x} + B_y(x, y, z)\hat{y} + B_z(x, y, z)\hat{z}$$



Problema 4.8-Plano infinito con espesor.

Dependencias del campo magnético? Qué simetrías me permitirán determinar de que variables no depende el campo magnético?

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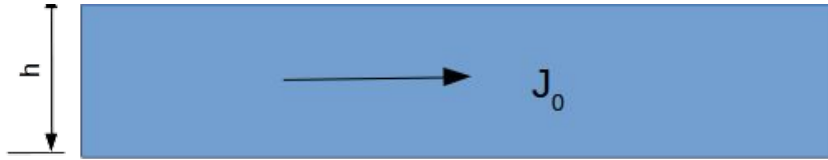
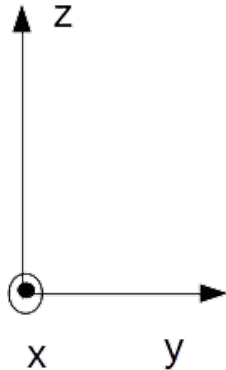


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Dependencias del campo magnético? Qué simetrías me permitirán determinar de qué variables no depende el campo magnético?

Infinito en plano x-y, entonces no depende de estas variables

$$\vec{B} = B_x(\cancel{x}, \cancel{y}, z)\hat{x} + B_y(\cancel{x}, \cancel{y}, z)\hat{y} + B_z(\cancel{x}, \cancel{y}, z)\hat{z}$$

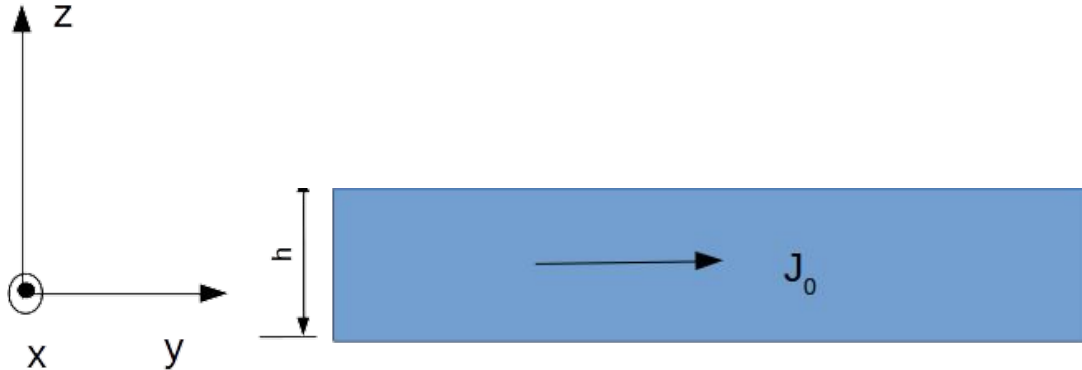


$$\vec{B} = B_x(z)\hat{x} + B_y(z)\hat{y} + B_z(z)\hat{z}$$

Problema 4.8-Plano infinito con espesor.

Cómo serán las componentes del campo magnético?

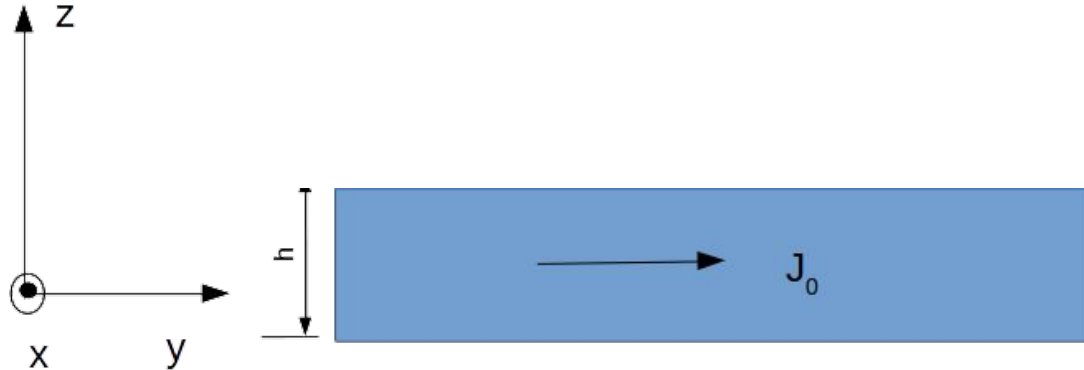
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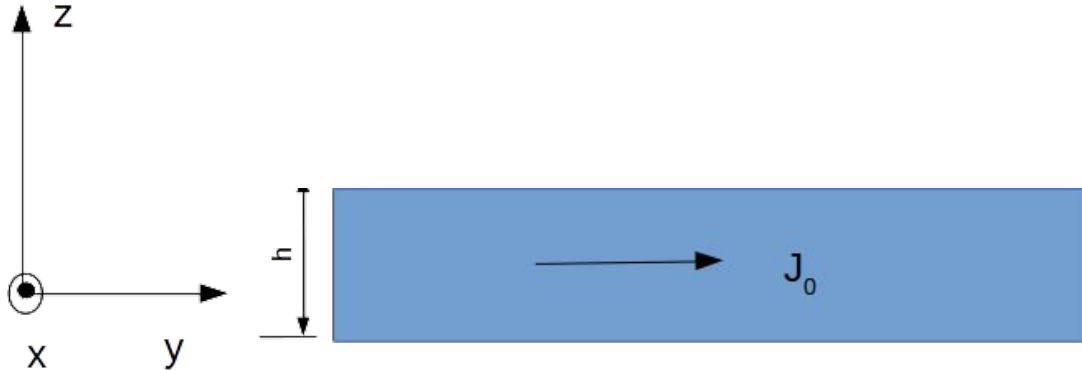


Por definición no tiene componente paralela a la corrientes.

$$B_y = 0$$
$$\vec{B} = B_x(z)\hat{x} + B_z(z)\hat{z}$$

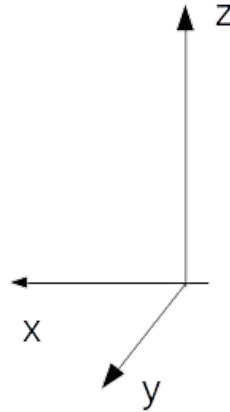
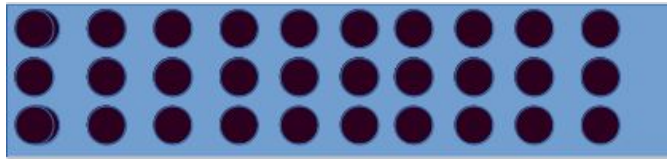
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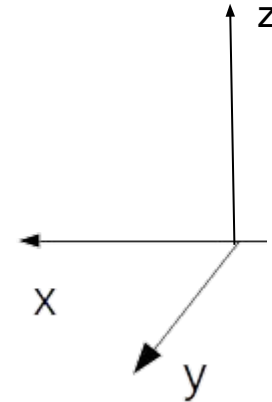
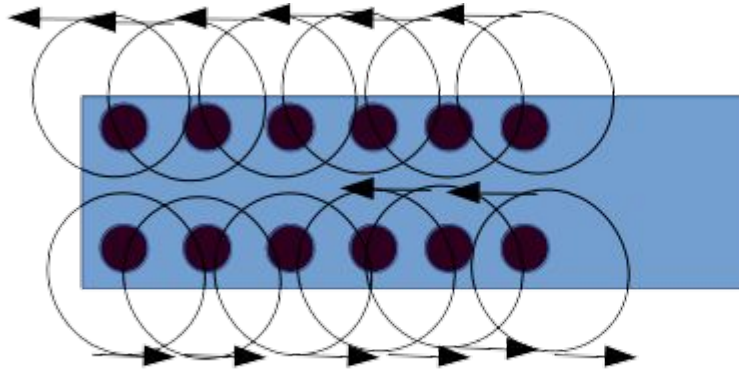
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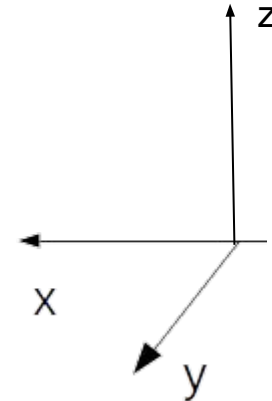
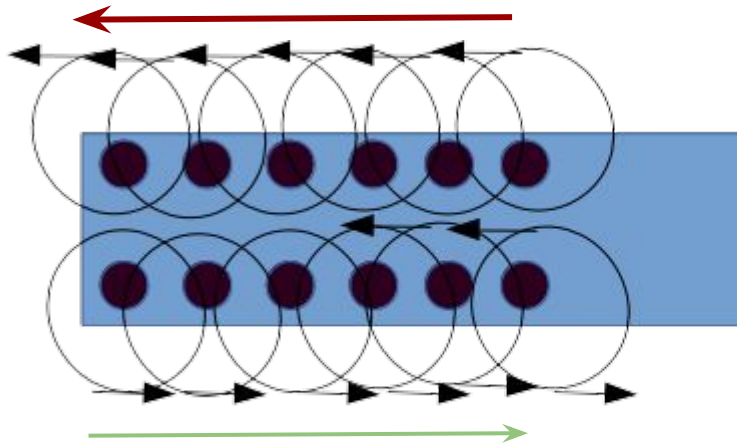
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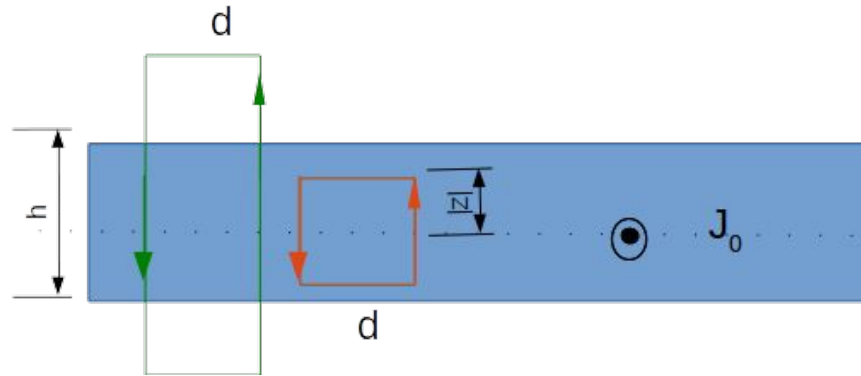
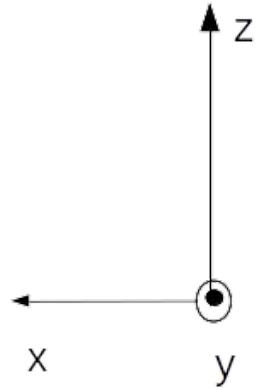
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Problema de medios materiales para practicar

Primero analizamos las fuentes que generan los materiales con magnetización fija.



Podemos calcular por la Ley de Ampere

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc}$$

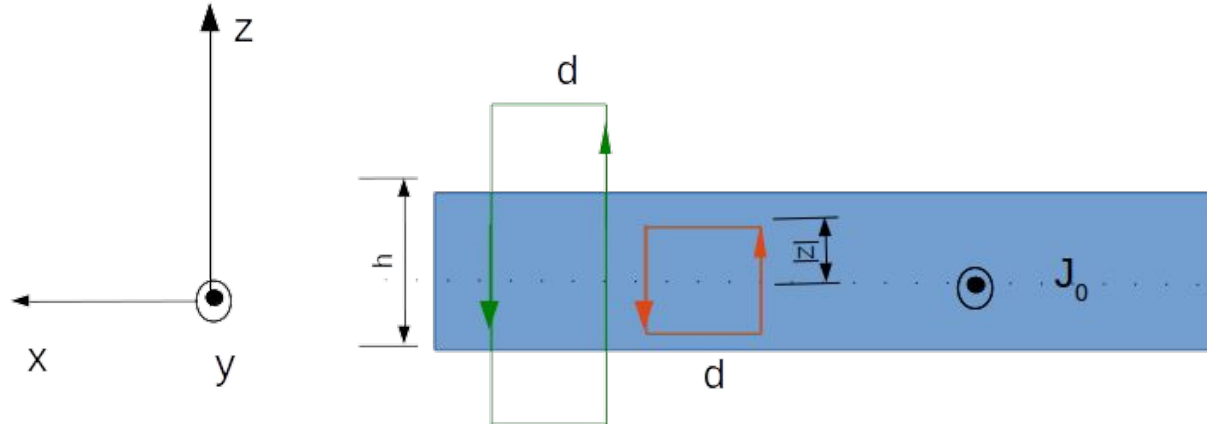
$$\vec{B} = B(z)\hat{x}$$
$$B(z) = -B(-z)$$

$$I_{conc} = \int \int_S \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc} \quad \vec{B} = B(z)\hat{x} \quad I_{conc} = \int \int_S \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

$$B(z) = -B(-z)$$



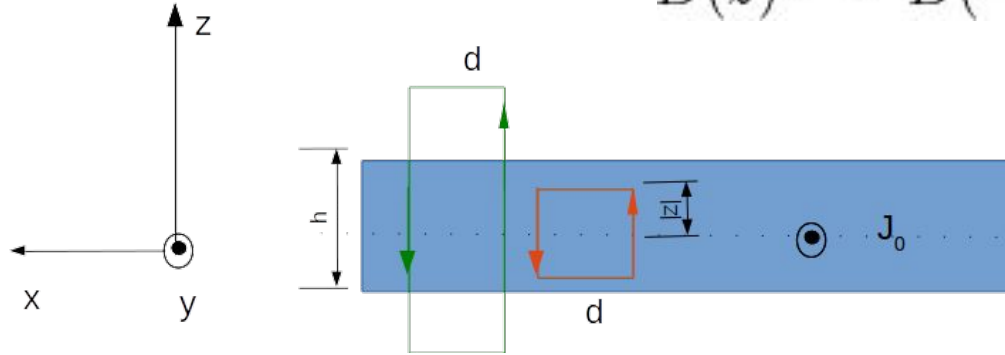
$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x}|_{z>0} dx(-\hat{x}) + \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x}|_{z<0} dx(\hat{x}) +$$

$$\int_{-|z|}^{|z|} B(z)\hat{x} dz \hat{z} + \int_{-|z|}^{|z|} B(z)\hat{x} dz (-\hat{z}) +$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc} \quad \vec{B} = B(z) \hat{x} \quad I_{conc} = \int \int_S \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

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$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \int_0^d B(z) \hat{x}|_{z>0} dx \hat{x} + \int_0^d B(z) \hat{x}|_{z<0} dx (-\hat{x}) +$$

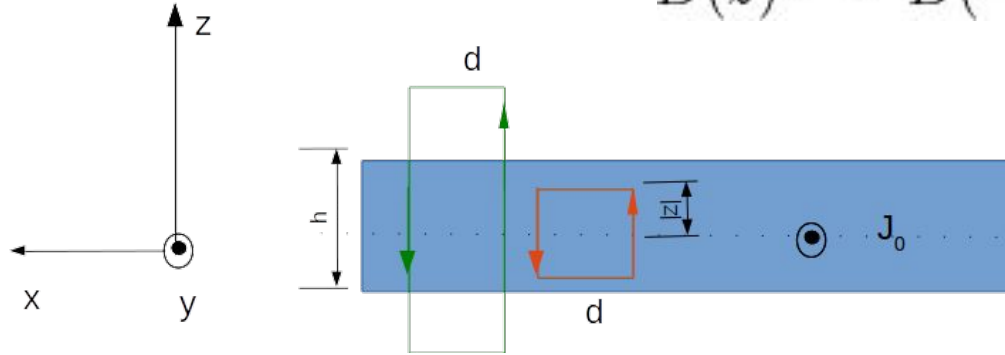
$$\int_{-|z|}^{|z|} B(z) \hat{x} dz \hat{z} + \int_{-|z|}^{|z|} B(z) \hat{x} dz (-\hat{z})$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= B(z)\hat{x} \\ B(z) &= -B(-z)\end{aligned}$$

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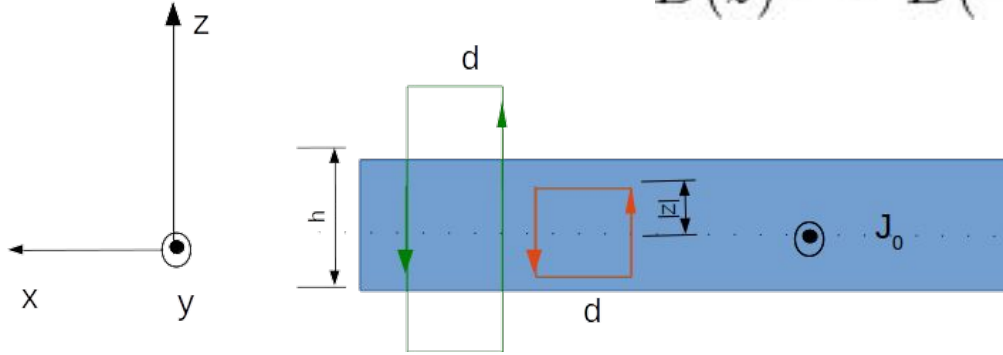


$$\begin{aligned}\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} &= \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x}|_{z>0} dx \hat{x} \\ &+ \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x}|_{z<0} dx (-\hat{x}) = \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x} dx \hat{x} - \int_0^d B(z)\hat{x} dx (-\hat{x})\end{aligned}$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc} \quad \vec{B} = B(z) \hat{x} \quad I_{conc} = \int \int_S \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

$$B(z) = -B(-z)$$



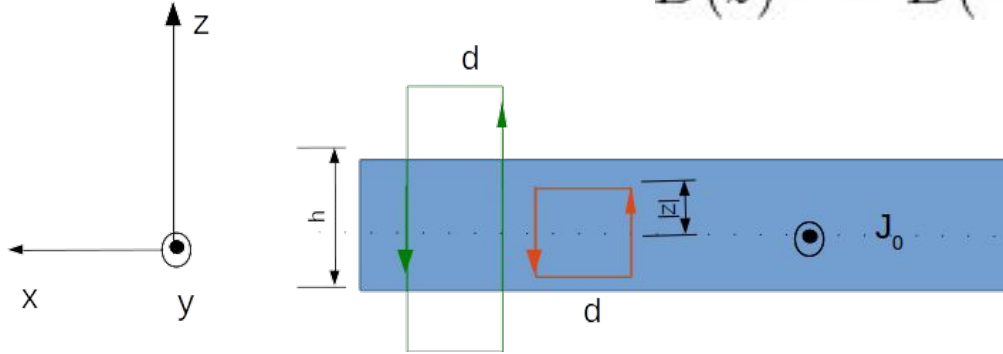
$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = 2 \int_0^d B(z) dx = 2B(z)d$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc}$$

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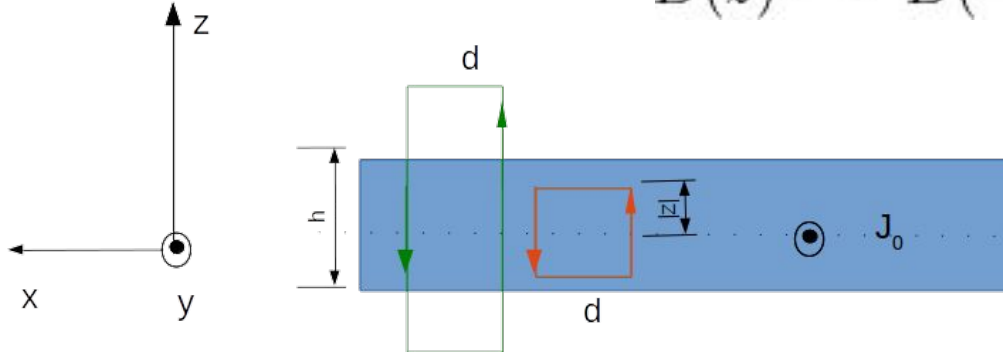
$$I_{conc} = \int \int_S \vec{J} d\vec{s}$$

$$I_{conc} = \int_0^d \int_{-z}^z J_o \hat{y} dx dz \hat{y} = J_o d 2z$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

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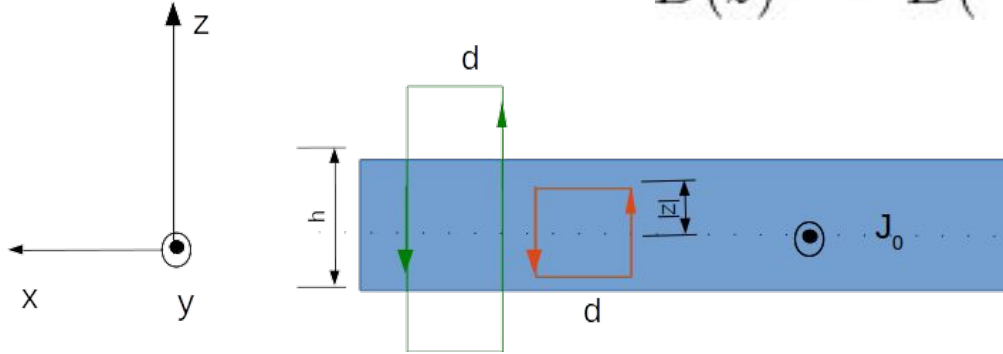
$$I_{conc} = \int_0^d \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} J_o \hat{y} dx dz \hat{y} = J_o dh$$

Problema de medios materiales para practicar

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{conc}$$

$$\vec{B} = B(z)\hat{x}$$

$$B(z) = -B(-z)$$



$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} \mu_0 J_0 z \hat{x} & |z| < h/2 \\ \frac{\mu_0 J_0 h}{2} \text{sgn}(z) \hat{x} & |z| > h/2 \end{cases}$$