

(ا) الف - ظرفیتِ دِخازنِ سطح  $\frac{\epsilon A}{d}$

در این مساله ظرفیتِ معادل برابر دِخازنِ سری  $C_1$  و  $C_2$  است.

$$C_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 A}{d_1}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2 A}{d_2} \quad \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_1 C_2} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_1 A}{d_1} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_2 A}{d_2}}{\frac{\epsilon_1 A}{d_1} + \frac{\epsilon_2 A}{d_2}} = \frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 A}{\epsilon_1 d_2 + \epsilon_2 d_1} \quad F \quad (2)$$

ب) مقاومتِ معادل این مدار از دو مقاومتِ سری که هرکدام به شکل یک پلعب مستطیل هستند.

$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} \quad R_1 = \frac{\rho_1 d_1}{A} = \frac{d_1}{\sigma_1 A}, \quad R_2 = \frac{d_2}{\sigma_2 A} \quad (2)$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2 = \frac{d_1}{\sigma_1 A} + \frac{d_2}{\sigma_2 A} = \frac{1}{A} \left( \frac{d_1 \sigma_2 + d_2 \sigma_1}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \right) \quad \Omega \quad (2)$$

$$J = \frac{\bar{I}}{A}, \quad \bar{I} = \frac{V_0}{R} \quad A \quad (ج) \quad (2)$$

$$J = \frac{V_0}{R A} = \frac{V_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2}{d_1 \sigma_2 + d_2 \sigma_1} \quad \frac{A}{m^2}$$

(۲) طرله در وضعیت ۱ : مدار  $RL$  با منبع در زمانهای طولانی القایر فائده سیم جرابا عیورنی دهه.

$$i = \frac{V_0}{R} \quad (1)$$

$$RL \text{ با عیورنی} : L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = V_0 \Rightarrow i = \frac{V_0}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}) \xrightarrow{t \gg \frac{L}{R}} i = \frac{V_0}{R}$$

$$t=0 \quad U = U_C + U_L = \frac{1}{2C} q^2 + \frac{1}{2} L i^2$$

$$q=0 \Rightarrow U_C=0, \quad U_L = \frac{1}{2} L \left( \frac{V_0}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{L V_0^2}{2 R^2} \quad (1)$$

(ب) طرله در وضعیت ۲ : مدار  $LC$

$$L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{q}{C} = 0 \Rightarrow q = Q \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (1), \quad \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad (1)$$

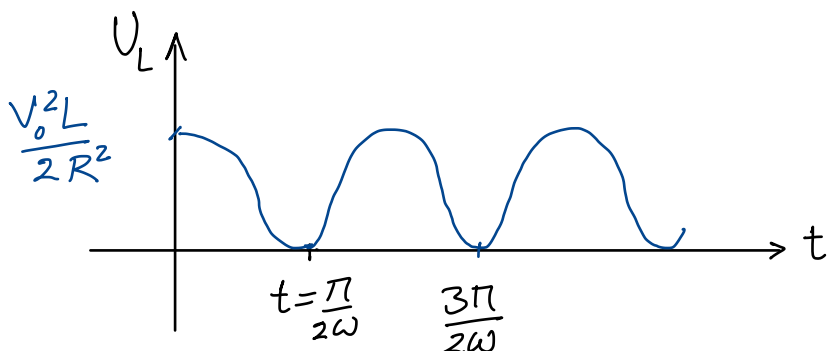
$$t=0 \Rightarrow q=0 \Rightarrow \varphi=0 \quad (1)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (Q \sin \omega t) = Q \omega \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow Q \omega = \frac{V_0}{R} \Rightarrow Q = \frac{V_0}{R \omega} \quad (1)$$

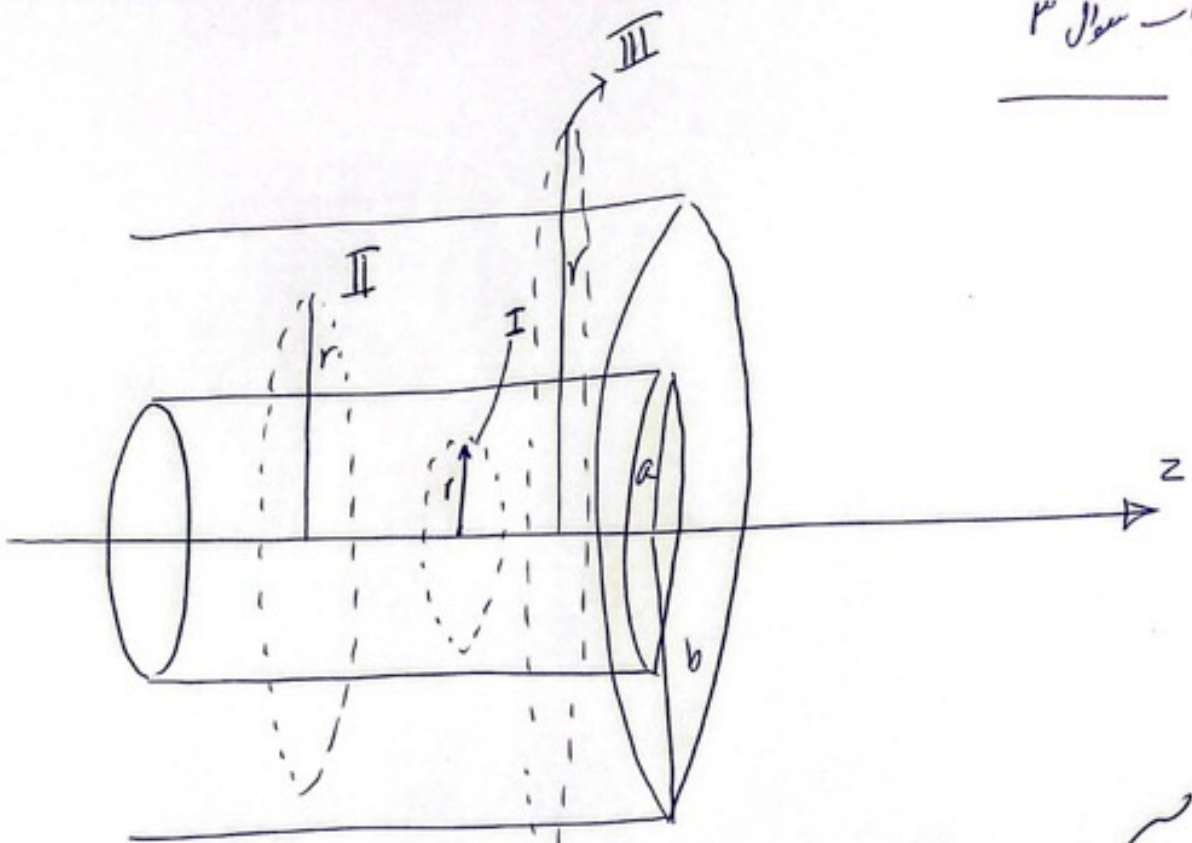
$$i(t=0) = \frac{V_0}{R}$$

$$U_L = \frac{1}{2} L i^2 = \frac{1}{2} L \left( \frac{V_0}{R} \cos \omega t \right)^2 = \frac{V_0^2 L}{2 R^2} \cos^2 \omega t \quad (ج)$$

(2)



(1)



الف)  $r < a$  حدی I به شعاع  $r$  با توجه به قانون آمپیر

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{enc} \rightarrow B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 i_{enc}$$

$$i_{enc} = I \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi a^2} \rightarrow B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 I \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi a^2}$$

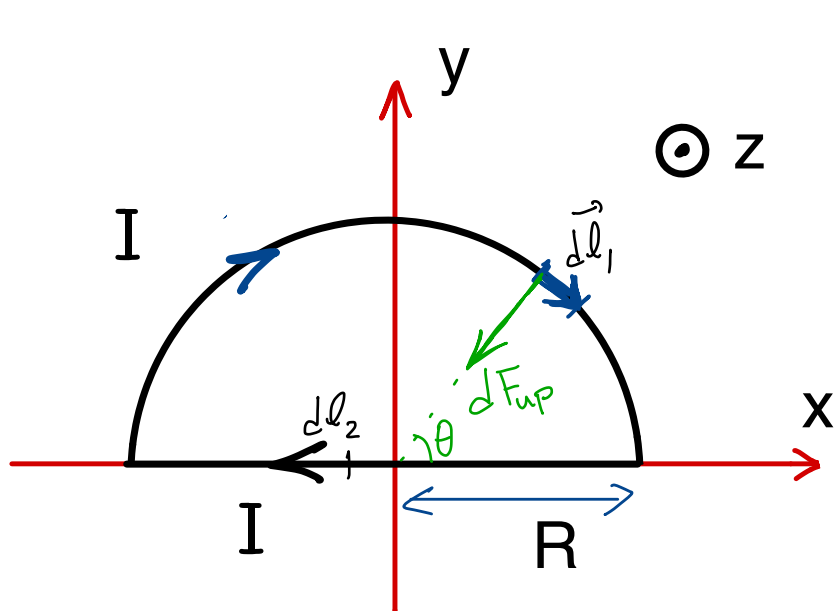
$$\vec{B} = \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a^2} \right) r \hat{\phi}$$

$a < r < b$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 i_{enc} \rightarrow B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 I$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 (0) \rightarrow B = 0$$



الف)  $\vec{dF}_{up} = I d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{B}$

$$|dF_{up}| = I dl_1 B \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$dl_1 = R d\theta$$

$$d\vec{F}_{up} = |dF_{up}| (-\cos\theta \hat{x} - \sin\theta \hat{y})$$

(1)

$$\vec{F}_{up} = \int d\vec{F}_{up} = \int_0^\pi (-IRB)(\cos\theta \hat{x} + \sin\theta \hat{y}) d\theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{F}_{up} = (-RIB) \left[ \hat{x} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta d\theta + \hat{y} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \right] = (-RIB) \left( 0 - \hat{y} \cos\theta \Big|_0^\pi \right) = -2RIB \hat{y}$$

(1)

قطبنايي  $d\vec{F}_{down} = I d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{B} = I dl_2 B \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \hat{y} \Rightarrow$  (1)

$$\vec{F}_{down} = \int d\vec{F}_{down} = \hat{y} IB \int_0^{2R} dl_2 = 2IBR \hat{y}$$

(1)

$$\vec{F}_{tot} = \vec{F}_{up} + \vec{F}_{down} = 0$$

(1)

$$|\vec{\mu}| = I \left( \frac{\pi R^2}{2} \right)$$

(1)

$$\vec{\mu} = |\vec{\mu}| (-\hat{z})$$

(1)

(ب)

گتاور دو قطبي مغناطيسي

$$\vec{C} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{\mu}| (-\hat{z}) B (\hat{x} + \hat{z})$$

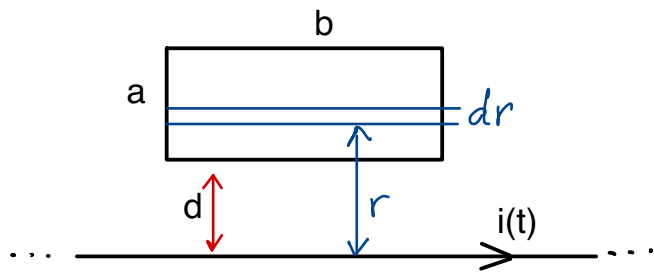
(2)

(ج)

$$\Rightarrow \vec{C} = \frac{\pi R^2 I B}{2} (-\hat{y})$$

(1)

(٥) الف - صِدْرَانِ مَعْنَى فَيْسِلِ سَبِّحِ رَابِعَ



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 i_{enc} \Rightarrow \text{بِرَوْنِ سَو}$$

$$B(2\pi r) = \mu_0 i(t) \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i(t)}{2\pi r} \quad (2)$$

$$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} da = \int_d^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 i(t)}{2\pi r} b dr = \frac{\mu_0 b i(t)}{2\pi} \int_d^{d+a} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 b i(t)}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = - \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \frac{d}{dt} (I_0 \sin \omega t) \quad (ب)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = - \frac{\mu_0 b \omega I_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \cos \omega t \quad (2)$$

$$\text{جَرَانِ الْعَايِ} \quad i_{ind} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = - \frac{\mu_0 b \omega I_0}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \cos \omega t \quad (1)$$

$$\Phi_B = L i \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \quad (ج) \quad (3)$$