

$$g(R) = g_0 \frac{R}{a}, \text{ Notum Gauß lögnum} \quad \text{p.s. } g \text{ er óeins hæð R}$$

$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

Til þess óvata lögnum Gauß á svöldi I þarfum við $Q(R)$, þá heildarhléðslu sem er uman geista R

$$Q(R) = \int_0^R R dR d\phi g(R)$$

mjög langur ver, p.a. við horfum fram hér því sem gerist á endum

Yfir sivalningurnum er í upphafi óhlæðinum.
Innan á horum verður ðeja jafnheitast öll hléðlan - $Q(a)$ (í rotstöðu fróði enda allra svöldum á hléðlum) utan á horum skulda því yfirhléðslu sem jafngildir + $Q(a)$ (óhlæðin í upphafi).

Sætutan frá er heildarhléðla kertisins + $Q(a)$ og hún er með sivalnings samhverfi

→ á svöldi II leidir lögnum Gauß til

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} g_0 a^2 \hat{\vec{a}}_R$$

Eins og á svöldi II

②

$$Q(R) = \frac{L \cdot 2\pi g_0}{a} \int_0^R dR' R'^2 = 2\pi g_0 \frac{L}{a} \frac{R^3}{3} \quad \{ \text{rett veld}$$

Rafsvöld er einungis í $\hat{\vec{a}}_R$ -átt óhæð ϕ ðóða z

$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q(R)}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{L}{\epsilon_0 a} (g_0 R^3)$$

s

||

$$L \cdot 2\pi R E_R = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{L}{\epsilon_0 a} (g_0 R^3)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0 g_0 R^2} \hat{\vec{a}}_R$$

á svöldi I

Á svöldi II er $Q = Q(a) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{L}{a} g_0 a^3 = \frac{2\pi}{3} g_0 a^2 L$

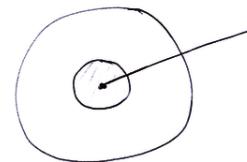
Gauß leidir fá til

$$L \cdot 2\pi R E_R = \frac{2\pi}{3} g_0 a^2 L \rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{3} g_0 a^2 \hat{\vec{a}}_R$$

á svöldi II

③

Rafmoldi



Vel þeimur heildunar vegi $\hat{\vec{a}}_R$ átt
Byrjun í miðju og veljum spennu O
á samhverfuðas

$$V_2 - V_1 = - \int_{P_1}^{P_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$d\vec{l} = \hat{\vec{a}}_R dr$

Á svöldi I fást fá

$$V(R) - 0 = - \int_0^R \vec{E}_I \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_0^R dR' \frac{g_0}{3\epsilon_0} \frac{R'^2}{a}$$

$$= - \frac{g_0}{3\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{R^3}{3} \right]_0^R = - \frac{g_0 R^3}{9\epsilon_0 a}$$

④

$$\text{á yfirborðum i } R=a \text{ eðr } R > a \Rightarrow V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \quad (5)$$

þú reiknum ~~síða~~ á síða II

$$V(R) - V(a) = - \int_a^R \overline{E}_\pi \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_a^R dR' \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0 R' \epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} - \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \int_a^R dR' \frac{1}{R'} = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} - \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right)$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) \right\}$$

þú fæt $V(b) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right\}$ sem er spennan
á yti sínalnúningum, skelinni. Kjörleidri spennan alls ~~á heim~~
á heim

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 R^3}{3\epsilon_0 a^2} \quad R < a \quad (7)$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) \right\} \quad R > a$$

Eindurritum sem

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{R}{a} \right)^3 \frac{1}{3} \quad R < a$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) \right\} \quad R > a$$

$$\text{A síða III fæst þú} \quad (6)$$

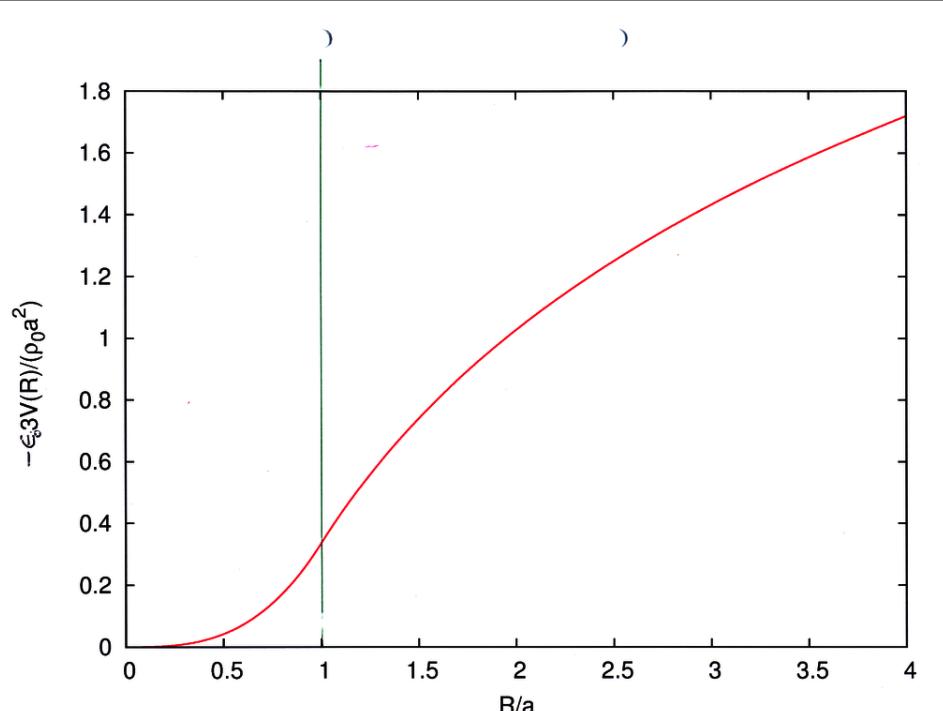
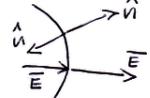
$$V(R) - V(b) = - \int_b^R \overline{E}_\pi \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_b^R dR' \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0 R' \epsilon_0}$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \right\} - \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{R}{b}\right)$$

$$V(R) = -\frac{\rho_0 a^2}{3\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{R}{a}\right) \right\}$$

sama og fætt á síða II

ytri sínalnúningum feller saman ~~þú~~ jafnspennu flöt
frá þeim fyrir, hvern hérar þú augun sein ókrif.
A þannum standast yfirborðs ~~hæðla~~ með sifluvert
formenlegt



(2)

Rafstöðum gefid sem

$$\vec{E}(x, y, z) = (0, E_0 \frac{x}{L}, 0)$$

$$\text{Athugið } \nabla \times \vec{E} = \hat{\alpha}_z \cdot \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \quad \text{hér}$$

$$= \hat{\alpha}_z \cdot \frac{E_0}{L} \neq 0$$

Uppfyllir ekki ~~stöðug~~ fyrir Rafstöðum fræði

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow E(R) = \frac{Q}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)E_0 RL} = \frac{(Q/L)}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)E_0 R}$$

Þó þarfum spennumur flötana

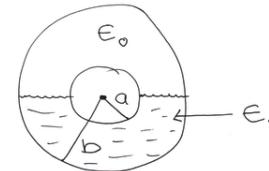
$$V_b - V_a = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_a^b dR E(R) = - \frac{(Q/L)}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)E_0} \int_a^b \frac{dR}{R}$$

$$= - \frac{(Q/L)}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)E_0} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{C}{L} = \frac{Q/L}{|V_b - V_a|} = \frac{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)E_0}{\ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)}$$

(1)

① Tveir samanþá sívalningar



a, b << L (engd ferri)

Rafsværin búiður ekki
"radical"-sambærni \vec{E}

① finna rýnd

Nota verður almeuna framsætu Gauß lögmáls
hæðslan á innri stel

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = Q$$

N: Norður
S: Söður

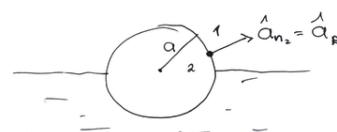
$$\rightarrow E_0 \pi R L E(R) + E_r E_0 \pi R L E(R) = Q$$

$$\rightarrow (1 + \epsilon_r) E_0 \pi R L E(R) = Q$$

(2)

② Hvað stær kluti Q er á hvorum hálf sívalningi

$$\hat{\alpha}_{n_2} \cdot (\bar{D}_1 - \bar{D}_2) = g_s$$



$$\hat{\alpha}_R \cdot \bar{D}_N(a) = g_s$$

$$\rightarrow E_0 E(a) = g_s$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{Q/L}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)a} = g_s^n$$

og á söður sívalningi fast

$$E_0 \epsilon_r E(a) = g_s \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon_r Q/L}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)a} = g_s$$

(3)

Heildar hæðslan á sívalningshelming er þú

$$Q_N = \pi a L \cdot \frac{P}{(1+\epsilon_r)} = \frac{Q}{(1+\epsilon_r)}$$

$$Q_S = \pi a L \cdot \frac{P}{(1+\epsilon_r)} = \frac{\epsilon_r Q}{(1+\epsilon_r)}$$

(3) Rúmhléðsla?

Hún var meðstiggreind með

$$P_p = -\nabla \cdot P$$

$$\bar{D} = \epsilon_0 \bar{E} + \bar{P}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{P} = \bar{D} - \epsilon_0 \bar{E}$$

I N-helmingi er $\bar{P} = 0$

I S-helmingi, í rafsværum
er

$$E(R) = \frac{(Q/L)}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$D_s(R) = \epsilon_r E(R)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_N &= \pi a L \cdot \frac{P}{(1+\epsilon_r)} = \frac{Q}{(1+\epsilon_r)} \\ Q_S &= \pi a L \cdot \frac{P}{(1+\epsilon_r)} = \frac{\epsilon_r Q}{(1+\epsilon_r)} \end{aligned} \right\} Q_N + Q_S = Q$$

(4)

$$\bar{P}_N(R) = \frac{(Q/L)}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)} \left(\frac{\epsilon_r}{\epsilon_0} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{R} \hat{a}_r$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{P}_N(R) = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \bar{P}_N) = 0$$

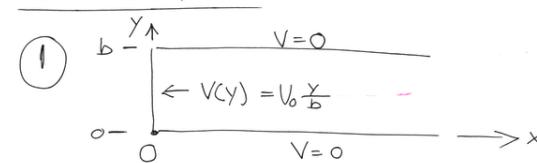
(4) Af þessu sést ðó hæðslan á yfir sívalningi.

$$\epsilon_r = Q, \quad P_p = 0$$

(5) Hér er tiltegund nota

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= \frac{1}{2} \int_V \bar{D} \cdot \bar{E} = \frac{1}{2} \int_N \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_S \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 E^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{(1+\epsilon_r)}{2} \int_V E^2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{(1+\epsilon_r)}{4} 2\pi \int_a^b R dR \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{(Q/L)^2 L}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

3. skamtar



Dennar er tiltegund notaði domi i fyrirlesti, nema hveði woltið á endapötunni er $v(y) = V_0 \frac{y}{b}$ hér

Eins ogður fóst þú lausn sem er límlag samantekt grunnlausna jöfum Laplace

$$V(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n e^{-k_n x} \sin(k_n y), \quad k_n = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

lausun upphyllir þessar tiltegundir á lærteplötunum. En sitt þarfum að ákváða tilrunarstofana f.þ.a.

$$V(0,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin(k_n y) = V_0 \frac{y}{b}, \quad 0 < y < b$$

Krafsturinn á yfir sívalninginu er

$$\bar{F}_e = -\nabla V = -\hat{a}_x \left[\frac{Q^2}{\pi(1+\epsilon_r)\epsilon_0 b L} \right]$$

*með steppu að innri
sívalningi*

m.t.t. b

Först notum eum att följan $\sin(k_n y)$ myntar harmoniskt fullkomma grun i bilden.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^b dy C_n \sin(k_n y) \sin(k_m y) = \frac{V_0}{b} \int_0^b dy y \sin(k_m y)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n b \int_0^b dy \frac{dy}{b} \sin(n\pi \frac{y}{b}) \sin(m\pi \frac{y}{b}) = V_0 b \int_0^b dy \frac{y}{b} \sin(m\pi \frac{y}{b})$$

Breyta skipti " $\frac{y}{b}$ " till "u" getar

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \int_0^1 du \sin(n\pi u) \sin(m\pi u) = V_0 \int_0^1 du u \sin(m\pi u)$$

(2)

$$\rightarrow C_m \frac{1}{2} = -V_0 \frac{\cos(m\pi)}{m\pi} = \frac{V_0}{m\pi} (-1)^{m+1}$$

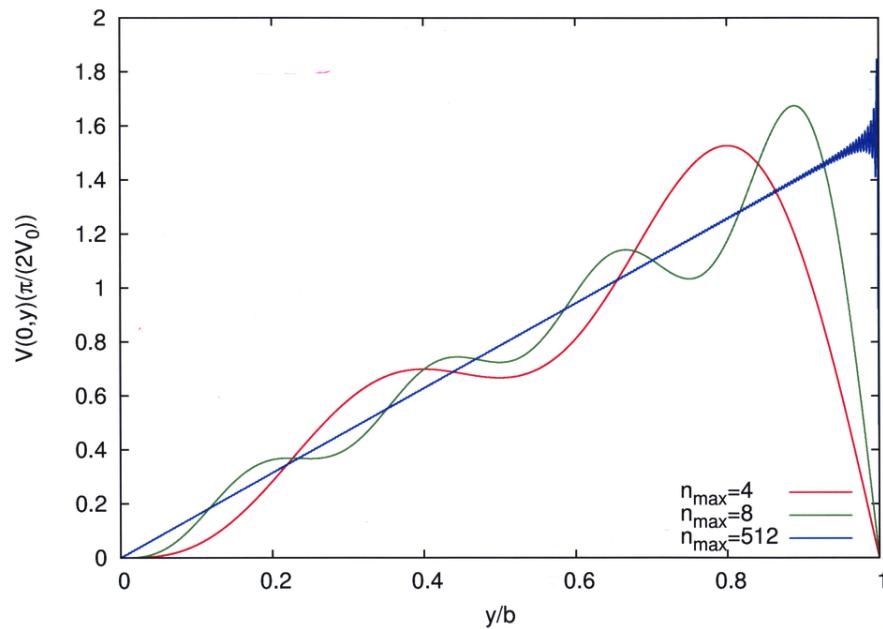
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{på} \\ \int_0^1 du \sin(n\pi u) \sin(m\pi u) = \frac{1}{2} S_{n,m} \end{array} \right\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } n=m \\ 0 & \text{if } n \neq m \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow C_m = \frac{2V_0}{m\pi} (-1)^{m+1} \quad \text{og lausunum verður}$$

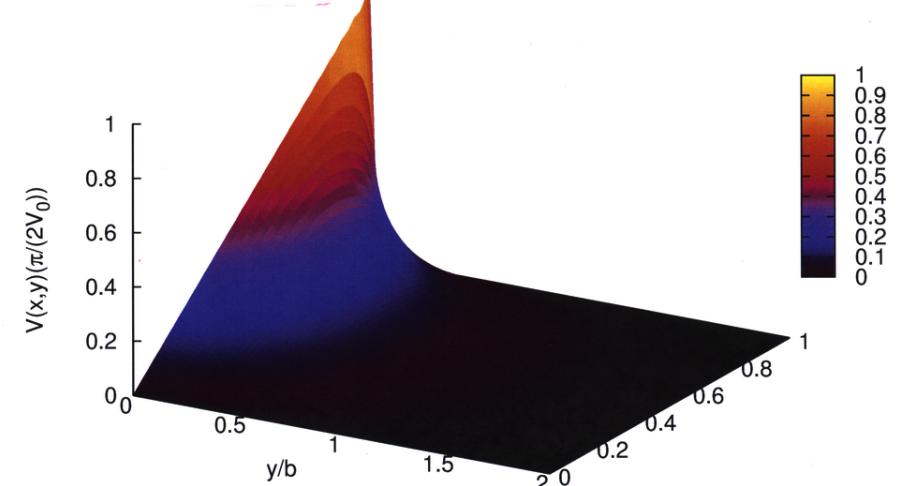
$$V(x,y) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} e^{-n\pi \frac{x}{b}} \sin(n\pi \frac{y}{b})$$

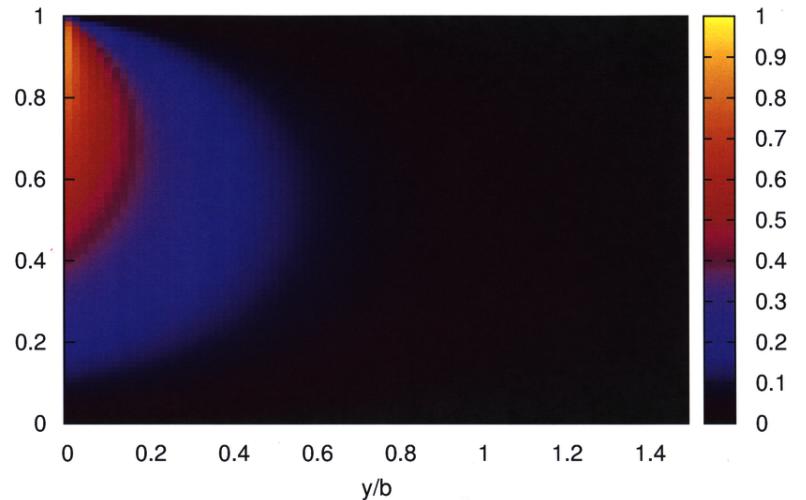
Reynum í grafi, òðær en afnum er haldið

(4)



(5)





⑥

⑦ yfirbært hefður á enda plötun

$$\rightarrow \overline{1} \rightarrow \hat{a}_{n_2}$$

Förskilyrðin eru $\hat{a}_{n_2} (\bar{D}_1, \bar{D}_2) = g_s$
þ.s. \hat{a}_{n_2} er viggur út úr eftir númer 2

$$\rightarrow \hat{a}_x \cdot \bar{D} = g_s \quad \rightarrow \hat{a}_x \cdot \epsilon_0 \bar{E} = g_s$$

$$\text{ðóða } \epsilon_0 E_x = g_s \quad \text{og} \quad \bar{E} = -\bar{\nabla} V$$

$$V(x, y) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} e^{-\frac{n\pi x}{b}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow E_x(x, y) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} V(x, y) = \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \frac{n\pi}{b} e^{-\frac{n\pi x}{b}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

$$g_s(y) = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right)$$

Þessi röð má summa

$$g_s(y) = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+2} \sin((n+1)\pi \frac{y}{b}) = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin((n+1)\pi \frac{y}{b})$$

$$= \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ e^{i \frac{(n+1)\pi y}{b}} - e^{-i \frac{(n+1)\pi y}{b}} \right\} \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ e^{i \frac{\pi y}{b}} \left(-e^{\frac{i\pi y}{b}} \right)^n - e^{-i \frac{\pi y}{b}} \left(-e^{-\frac{i\pi y}{b}} \right)^n \right\} \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{2b i} \left\{ \frac{e^{i \frac{\pi y}{b}}}{1 + e^{\frac{i\pi y}{b}}} - \frac{e^{-i \frac{\pi y}{b}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{i\pi y}{b}}} \right\}$$

þ.s. fóððum er

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{q}{1-q} \quad , \quad |q| < 1$$

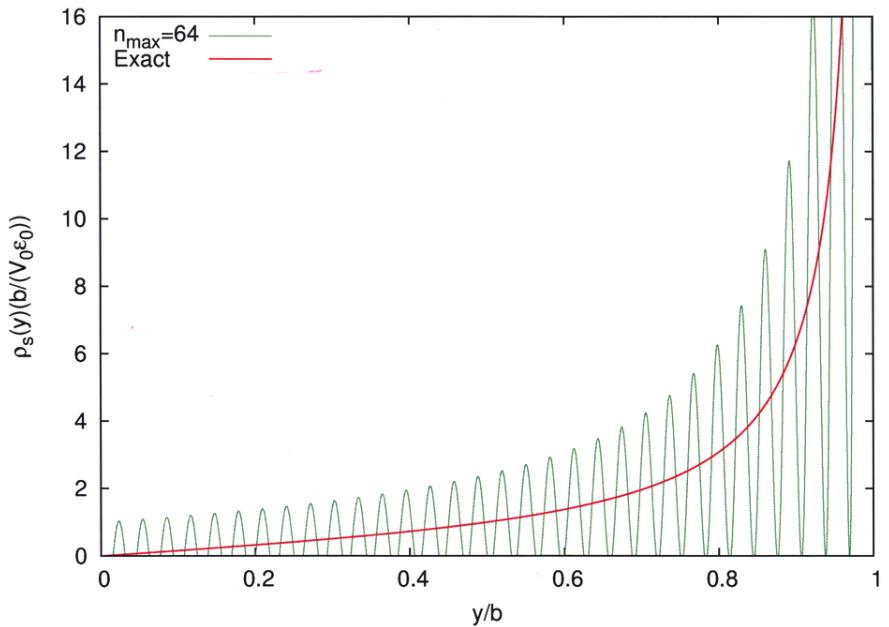
⑧

$$g_s(y) = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b \cdot 2i} \left\{ \frac{e^{i \frac{\pi y}{b}} - e^{-i \frac{\pi y}{b}}}{2 + e^{\frac{i\pi y}{b}} + e^{-\frac{i\pi y}{b}}} \right\} = \frac{2V_0 \epsilon_0}{b^2} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right)}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{V_0 \epsilon_0}{b} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right)}{\left\{ 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \right\}}$$

Regnum þetta með grafit. Hér er rétt ófærast
því að samleitni ræðarinnar sé ekki góð og
kakvorma leissun er með sérstökum punkti
 $y = b$

⑨



③ yfirbandsvældar logri lærttu plötumur

$$\hat{a}_{n_2} \cdot (\bar{D}_1 - \bar{D}_2) = g_s$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{a}_y \cdot \bar{D} = g_s \rightarrow E_0 E_y = g_s$$

$$E_y(x, y) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} V(x, y) \Big|_{y=0} = - \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} e^{-n\pi \frac{x}{b}}$$

$$\rightarrow g_s(x) = - \frac{2V_0 E_0}{b} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} e^{-n\pi \frac{x}{b}}$$

$$= - \frac{2V_0 E_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{-(n+1)\pi \frac{x}{b}}$$

12

$$= - \frac{2V_0 E_0}{b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi x}{b}} \left(-e^{-\frac{\pi x}{b}} \right)^n$$

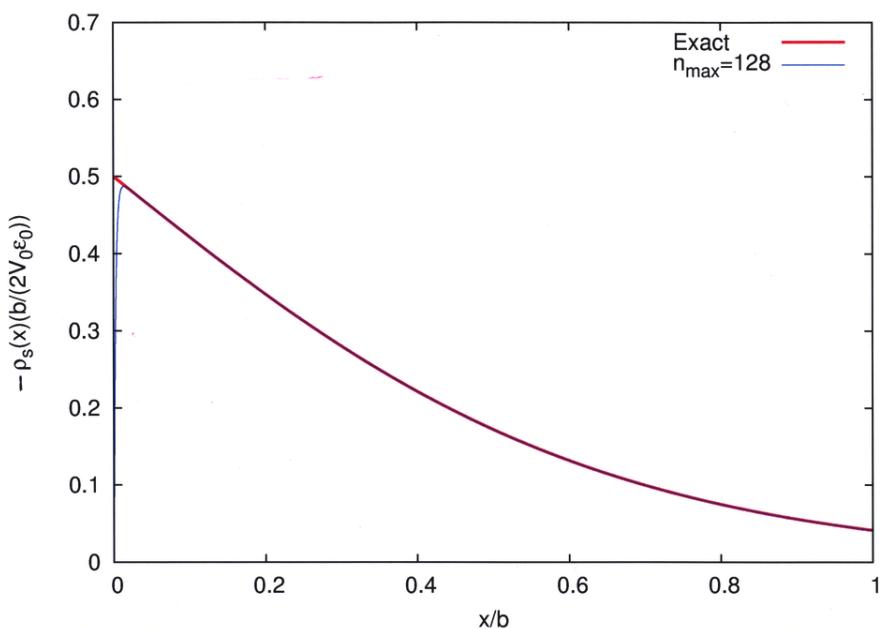
$$= - \frac{2V_0 E_0}{b} \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi x}{b}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{\pi x}{b}}} = g_s(x)$$

Sumar verdir hér eru á móttun þess að rað samleitir eru eins og gró fín sigrar. Analytig summa má gerum samleitið með sambærilegum sambærilegi pattersum sem sýndu eru látni hverfer ($\epsilon \rightarrow 0$).

Athugið með grafi til gamans

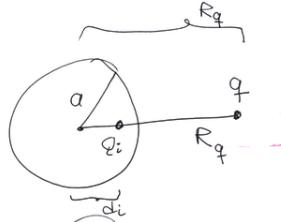
Rett er ógagnað með þessi kylfum fyrir enda plötumur er ekki ógagna í samræmi við veigar í refstöðu fyrir þannig er ekki høgt ósetjaupp i kjörleidara. Ef endaplatan er annan en kjörleidara í aðrar spurningin høðer ðó innan heimar. Svona kerji má útbúa með þannum samhlæðum viðum høðer ðó innan heimar. Virðumur eru einangrædar fyrir hvernig óhinn og haktvir á þennum einangræva. Virðumur eru einangrædar fyrir hvernig óhinn og haktvir á þennum einangræva má vera kjörleidari. Á störsögu skalast þá plötumur einangrævan má vera kjörleidari.

mælti $V(x) = V_0 \frac{x}{b}$. Þat er látan óvenjulegt að þessi jöldar-skilyrði leda til refstöðu samhlæða plötumur.



11

②



Krafter milli kúlunnar
og kúlunnar q

Høgt er øst setja spegil kúlunni i ~~for~~ kúlunnar

Spegil kúlunni vendar i fjarlegð $d_i = \frac{a^2}{R_q}$ frá umdu

Stærð kúlunnar er $Q_i = -\frac{a}{R_q} q$

Því er rétt ~~at~~ knæst ~~við~~ ein földur Coulombslöguáli

$$|F| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\frac{q^2 a}{R_q}}{(R_q - \frac{a^2}{R_q})^2}$$

Aðháttar Krafter milli þeirra

⑯

Þessi lausn \rightarrow fundin í samræmi við ~~oðra~~ ófina
sýntar í domi 4-3 (Example 4-3, bls 161) í bók.

"Óllu lengri ~~teg~~ vor ~~oðra~~ uðla

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V \epsilon E^2 dv$$

og finna kraftin með því ~~at~~ hún er til fjarlegð
kúlunnar frá kúlunni

① Ópunn einangundi kúlustel er með yfirborðskúlunni



$$\rho_s(\theta) = \rho_{so} \sin(3\theta), \text{ gesti } a$$

finna $V(R\theta)$ innan og utan steljir

Eg regni innan lausunni ~~ef~~ i oft ~~við~~ fyrri domi

Hér er verkefnið liist með jöfnum Poissans

$$\nabla^2 V(R\theta) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_s(R\theta)$$

utan og innan kúlunnar vendar jöfnum ~~við~~ jöfnum Laplace
~~við~~ lausunum hana far og steigum síðan saman lausunum
f.þ.a. taka til lit til ρ_s á kúlunni fyrirborðnum

②

Almenna lausnir sýnir ϕ -einsleitkerfi er samantekt

$$V_n(R,\theta) = \left\{ A_n R^n + B_n R^{-(n+1)} \right\} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

Innan kúlu er engin punktkúluna $\rightarrow B_n = 0$ far f. $+n$

$$V_n^i(R,\theta) = A_n R^n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

utan kúlu getur lausunin ekki vært án tömkunar $\rightarrow A_n = 0$,
bíðumst ~~við~~ við ~~oðra~~ $V(R \rightarrow \infty) = 0$

$$V_n^o(R,\theta) = B_n R^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

Sam steigfing lausunana sýnir $R=a$ vandrar ~~oðra~~ uppfylla

$$\hat{A}_{n2} \cdot (\bar{D}_1 - \bar{D}_2) = \rho_s$$

Vid utrum $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V$ og $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$ astund $\hat{A}_{n2} = \hat{A}_R$ ③

bæ verðar stigurðin

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial R} V^o(R, \theta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial R} V^i(R, \theta) \right\}_{R=a} = -\frac{q_{so}}{\epsilon_0} \sin(3\theta) \quad (*)$$

b.s.

$$V^o(R, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n R^{-(n+1)} P_n(\cos\theta) \quad R > a$$

og

$$V^i(R, \theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n R^n P_n(\cos\theta) \quad R < a$$

$$C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx P_l(x) \left\{ 3\sqrt{1-x^2} + 4(1-x^2)^{3/2} \right\} \quad (5)$$

á bilinu $[-1, 1]$ eru $\sqrt{1-x^2}$ og $(1-x^2)^{3/2}$ jafnstoe föll

Um $P_n(x)$ gildir at $P_n(-x) = (-1)^n P_n(x)$

því eru óætluins $C_l \neq 0$ fyrir $l = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$
mögulega

$$P_0(\theta) = 1$$

$$C_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin\theta \cdot \sin(3\theta) = 0$$

því er kálusteklin í heild óhlæðin og
hefur ekert ein stautsvagi

þetta er líka sama heild
u.p.b og til þess at finna
heilder kálustekla

$$\int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta g_s(a, \theta) = 0$$

Fyrir þurkum at umskifa $\sin(3\theta)$ yfir i P_n -röð

$$\sin(3\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

P_n -in eru horn rétt

$$\int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta P_n(\cos\theta) P_n(\cos\theta) = \frac{S_{nn} \cdot 2}{2n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta P_l(\cos\theta) \sin(3\theta)$$

Notum $\sin(3\theta) = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$

$$\rightarrow C_l = \frac{2l+1}{2} \int_0^\pi d\theta P_l(\cos\theta) \left\{ 3\sin^2\theta + 4\sin^4\theta \right\}$$

Heildid er vökkuð snælt, öll C_l fyrir jöfn $l \geq 2$
koma í summanni. Þeg reiknuð vökku með maxima

$$C_2 = \frac{5}{2} \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

$$C_4 = -\frac{9}{2} \frac{15\pi}{256}$$

$$C_6 = -\frac{13}{2} \frac{21\pi}{2048}$$

$$C_8 = -\frac{17}{2} \frac{63\pi}{16384}$$

$$C_{10} = -\frac{21}{2} \frac{495\pi}{262144}$$

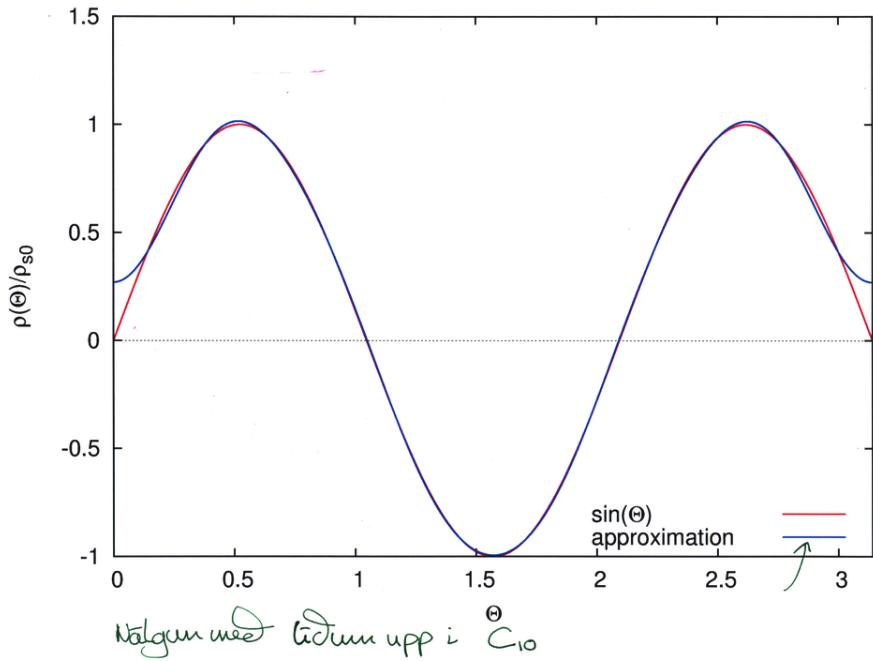
A vökku sinn syni ég grafit
af samanburðinum fyrir

$$g(\theta) = q_{so} \sin(3\theta)$$

og

$$\sum_{n=2,4,6,8}^8 C_n P_n(\cos\theta) \cdot q_{so}$$

þær kemur í ljós at þessir lídir vegja vel nema
rétt þegar $\theta \rightarrow 0$ eða $\theta \rightarrow \pi$ $\begin{cases} i \text{ kringum } \pi \\ s. \text{ skaut} \end{cases}$



7

Við þurfum æ uppfylla (*)

$$-\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1) \frac{B_n}{a^{n+2}} P_n(\cos\theta) - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n A_n a^{n-1} P_n(\cos\theta) = -\frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

(**)

fyrir $n = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots\}$ þar ð auki verður málð æ vera sam fellt í $R=a$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} A_n a^n P_n(\cos\theta) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} B_n a^{n+1} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

→

$$B_n = A_n a^{2n+1}$$

fyrir hvern lid

$$(***)\rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (2n+1) A_n a^{n-1} P_n(\cos\theta) = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

Hér þarf æ ð a saman tiden med sama P_n

9

$$\rightarrow (2n+1) A_n a^{n-1} = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} C_n$$

$$\rightarrow A_n = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} \frac{C_n}{(2n+1)a^{n-1}}$$

$$\rightarrow B_n = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} \frac{C_n}{(2n+1)} a^{n+2}$$

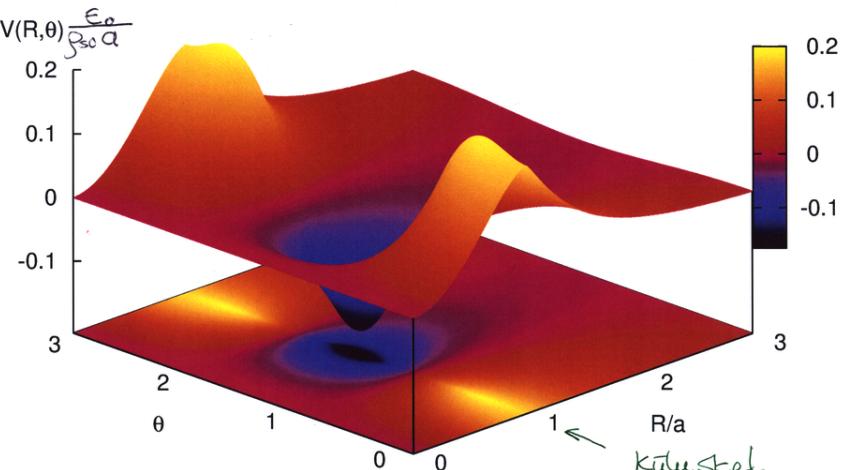
því fóst

$$V^i(R, \theta) = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} a \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{C_n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{R}{a}\right)^n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

$$V^o(R, \theta) = \frac{\rho_{so}}{\epsilon_0} a \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{C_n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^{n+1} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

Nägum med tiden upp i C_{10}

10



Ytri lausun er

$$V^o(R, \theta) = \frac{P_{soa}}{E_0} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{C_n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^{n+1} P_n(\cos\theta)$$

(11)

 $R > a$

þegar $R/a \gg 1$ þá er lausun

$$V^o(R, \theta) \rightarrow \frac{P_{soa}}{E_0} \frac{C_2}{5} \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^3 P_2(\cos\theta)$$

mátti fjörlauts, þegar nær kemur káluuni birtast
áttir horni líðir sem deyja án ör hættu út.

```
/* [wxMaxima batch file version 1] [ DO NOT EDIT BY HAND! ] */
/* [ Created with wxMaxima version 13.04.2 ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*P(x), x, 0, %pi);
/* [wxMaxima: input end ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*((3*(cos(x))**2-1)/2), x, 0, %pi);
/* [wxMaxima: input end ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*((35*(cos(x))**4-30*(cos(x))**2+3)/8), x, 0, %pi);
/* [wxMaxima: input end ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*((231*(cos(x))**6-315*(cos(x))**4+105*(cos(x))**2-5)/16), x, 0, %pi);
/* [wxMaxima: input end ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*((6435*(cos(x))**8-12012*(cos(x))**6+6930*(cos(x))**4-1260*(cos(x))**2+35)/128), x, 0, %pi);
/* [wxMaxima: input end ] */

/* [wxMaxima: input start ] */
integrate(sin(x)*sin(3*x)*((46189*(cos(x))**10-109395*(cos(x))**8+90090*(cos(x))**6-30030*(cos(x))**4+3465*(cos(x))**2-63)/256), x, 0, %pi);

/* Maxima can't load/batch files which end with a comment! */
/*Created with wxMaxima$
```

Heildun til $\frac{V(R, \theta)}{E_0}$
fjáru Þórar Þóðra

```
set term post landscape enhanced color solid 'Helvetica' 18
set output 'Pl-lidun.ps'

set key right bottom Left

set xlabel "{/Symbol Q}"
set xlabel offset character 0, 0, 0 font "" textcolor lt-1 norotate
set ylabel "{/Symbol r} {/Symbol r}_s"
set ylabel offset character 0, 0, 0 font "" textcolor lt -1 rotate by -270
set xzeroaxis
set samples 5000

P2(x) = (3*x**2-1)/2.0
P4(x) = (35*x**4-30*x**2+3)/8.0
P6(x) = (231*x**6-315*x**4+105*x**2-5)/16.0
P8(x) = (6435*x**8-12012*x**6+6930*x**4-1260*x**2+35)/128.0
P10(x) = (46189*x**10-109395*x**8+90090*x**6-30030*x**4+3465*x**2-63)/256.0

c2 = (5*3*pi)/(2*16.0)
c4 = -(9*15*pi)/(2*256.0)
c6 = -(13*21*pi)/(2*2048.0)
c8 = -(17*63*pi)/(2*16384.0)
c10 = -(21*495*pi)/(2*262144.0)

f(x) = c2*P2(x) + c4*P4(x) + c6*P6(x) + c8*P8(x) + c10*P10(x)

plot [0:pi] sin(3*x) w l lt 1 lw 2 title 'sin({/Symbol Q})',
      f(cos(x)) w l lt 3 lw 2 title 'approximation'
# EOF
```

Gruplöt

skrifa til θ leyra
samleitni meðan týrir

$P_s(a, \theta)$

```
set term post landscape enhanced color solid 'Helvetica' 18
set output 'V-Pl-lidun.ps'

unset key

set xlabel "R/a"
set xlabel offset character 0, 0, 0 font "" textcolor lt-1 norotate
set ylabel "{/Symbol q}"
set ylabel offset character 0, 0, 0 font "" textcolor lt -1 rotate by -270
set zlabel "V(R, /Symbol q)"
set zlabel offset character 4, 7, 0 font "" textcolor lt -1 norotate
set cbtics 0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9,1.0
set cbrange 0.0,1.0
set samples 200
set isosamples 200

P2(y) = (3*y**2-1)/2.0
P4(y) = (35*y**4-30*y**2+3)/8.0
P6(y) = (231*y**6-315*y**4+105*y**2-5)/16.0
P8(y) = (6435*y**8-12012*y**6+6930*y**4-1260*y**2+35)/128.0
P10(y) = (46189*y**10-109395*y**8+90090*y**6-30030*y**4+3465*y**2-63)/256.0

c2 = (5*3*pi)/(2*16.0)
c4 = -(9*15*pi)/(2*256.0)
c6 = -(13*21*pi)/(2*2048.0)
c8 = -(17*63*pi)/(2*16384.0)
c10 = -(21*495*pi)/(2*262144.0)

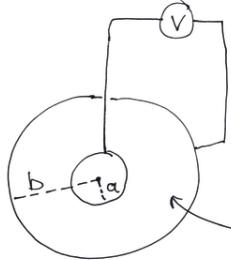
Vo(x,y) = c2*P2(y)/(5.0*x**3) + c4*P4(y)/(9.0*x**5) + c6*P6(y)/(13.0*x**7) + c8*P8(y)/(17.0*x**9) + c10*P10(y)/(21.0*x**11)
Vi(x,y) = x**2*c2*P2(y)/5.0 + x**4*c4*P4(y)/9.0 + x**6*c6*P6(y)/13.0 + x**8*c8*P8(y)/17.0 + x**10*c10*P10(y)/21.0
```

V(x,y) = x>1 ? Vo(x,y) : Vi(x,y)

```
set view 57,315
set ticslevel 0.1
set pm3d at bs
splot [0:3][0:pi] V(x,cos(y)) w pm3d
# EOF
```

Gruplöt

skrifa týrir $V(R, \theta)$



Káluþeffir

$$E(R) = \epsilon_0 \frac{b}{R}$$

$$\nabla(R) = \nabla_0 \left(\frac{R}{a} \right)^2$$

Umstur leiðari

① Finna ledni þeffisins

Við höfum megar upplýsingar um dreifingu
kvæði um kerfið, því getum við
okki notað

$$\oint \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0$$

Hér getum við fyrir spennum V
og vortum

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{j} = 0$$

Evan þeffis gældir

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{E} = 0, \text{ engar uppsætur}$$

þar fyrir örku

$$\text{Raflöðu fræði} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \bar{j} = 0 \\ \text{vegna samfelliðni jöfnum}$$

$$\text{Burstt erji } \bar{j} = \nabla E$$

Þetta er heildisformi

$$\oint \bar{j} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0$$

$E(R)$, $\nabla(R)$ og öll
uppsætingar eru
ekki radial samhverfum

$$\oint \bar{j} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0$$

Silbatastrumurinn
fer um einn virki

I umstrumurinn
jafn, óhæður sagð

$$\rightarrow \bar{j} = \frac{I}{4\pi R^2} \hat{a}_R$$

meili kulu Skelfama

$$\Delta V = - \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3R^3} \right\}_b^a$$

$$= \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{1}{b^3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{I}{12\pi \nabla_0 a} \left\{ 1 - \frac{a^3}{b^3} \right\}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\bar{j}}{I} = \frac{I}{4\pi R^2 \nabla_0} \frac{a^2}{R^2} \hat{a}_R$$

$$= \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^4} \hat{a}_R$$

Spennan tengist \bar{E}

$$\Delta V = - \int_b^a \bar{E} \cdot d\bar{l} = - \int_b^a \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^4} dr$$

$$= \frac{I}{12\pi a \nabla_0} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 \right\}$$

$$G = \frac{I}{\Delta V} = 12\pi a \nabla_0 \frac{1}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3\right)}$$

ledni þeffisins, ðó eru hæ
lögum kerfisins og ∇_0

② Frjálsorhæðar í þefficíum?

$$\text{þar fyrirst frá } \nabla \cdot \bar{D} = \bar{j}$$

$$\bar{D} = E(R) \bar{E} = \epsilon_0 \frac{b}{R} \cdot \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^4} \hat{a}_R$$

$$= \frac{Ia^2 b \epsilon_0}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^5} \hat{a}_R$$

$$g(R) = \nabla \cdot \bar{D} = \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{d}{dR} \left\{ R^2 D(R) \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{3Ia^2 b \epsilon_0}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^6}$$

sam er frjálsa bol hæslan

3) yfirborðshæðar?

Notum

$$\hat{a}_{n_2} \cdot (\bar{D}_1 - \bar{D}_2) = \bar{j}_s$$

$$R = a^+$$

$$j_{sa}(a^+) = E(a) \bar{E}(a) \cdot \hat{a}_R$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \frac{b}{a} \frac{I}{4\pi \nabla_0 a^2}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \frac{Ib}{4\pi \nabla_0 a^3}$$

$$\bar{R} = b^-$$

$$j_{sb}(b^-) = -E(b) \bar{E}(b) \cdot \hat{a}_R$$

$$= -\frac{Ia^2 \epsilon_0}{4\pi \nabla_0 b^4}$$

③ Skartumorhæðar?

I rafsvaramum

$$\bar{D} = \epsilon_0 \bar{E} + \bar{P}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{P} = \bar{D} - \epsilon_0 \bar{E}$$

$$= \{ \epsilon_0 \bar{E} - \epsilon_0 \} \bar{E}$$

Bolhæðar eru

$$j_p = -\nabla \cdot \bar{P}$$

$$\bar{P} = \epsilon_0 \left\{ \frac{b}{R} - 1 \right\} \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0 R^4} \hat{a}_R$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \frac{Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0} \left\{ \frac{b}{R^5} - \frac{1}{R^4} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{R^2} \left[\frac{d}{dR} \left\{ \frac{b}{R^3} - \frac{1}{R^2} \right\} \right] \frac{\epsilon_0 Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{3b}{R^6} - \frac{2}{R^5} \right\} \frac{\epsilon_0 Ia^2}{4\pi \nabla_0}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{3ba^5}{R^6} - \frac{2a^5}{R^5} \right\} \frac{\epsilon_0 I}{4\pi \nabla_0 a^3} = \left(\frac{a}{R} \right)^5 \left\{ \frac{3b}{R} - 2 \right\} \frac{\epsilon_0 I}{4\pi \nabla_0 a^3}$$

Yfirborðsstránumur í kúlu

á vefsíðum um

$$R = a^*$$

$$\rho_{ps} = \bar{P} \cdot \hat{A}_n$$

$$\rightarrow \rho_{ps}(a) = - P(a)$$

$$= - \frac{\epsilon_0 I}{4\pi T_0 a^2} \left[\frac{b}{a} - 1 \right]$$

$$R = b$$

$$\rho_{ps}(b) = P(b)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 I a^2}{4\pi T_0 b^4} \left[1 - \frac{1}{b^2} \right] = 0$$

④ Heildarfrjáslasíðan?

Bolkóðla

$$g(r) = \frac{3\pi a^2 b \epsilon_0}{4\pi T_0 r^6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bol} &= \int_{\text{væri}} dv' g(r') \\ &= - \frac{3\pi a^2 b \epsilon_0}{T_0} \int_a^b R^2 \frac{dR}{R^6} \\ &= - \frac{I b \epsilon_0}{T_0 a} \left(1 - \frac{a^3}{b^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

⑤

A unnið boðið

$$Q_{sa}(a) = 4\pi a^2 g_{sa}(a) = \frac{\epsilon_0 I b}{T_0 a}$$

$$Q_{sb}(b) = 4\pi b^2 g_{sb}(b) = - \frac{\epsilon_0 I a^2}{T_0 b^2}$$

I heild frjáslasíðan

$$Q = Q_{bol} + Q_{sa}(a) + Q_{sb}(b)$$

$$= - \frac{I b \epsilon_0}{T_0 a} \left\{ 1 - \frac{a^3}{b^3} \right\} + \frac{\epsilon_0 I b}{T_0 a} - \frac{\epsilon_0 I a^2}{T_0 b^2} = 0$$

Eigin húlder frjáslasíðan er á þettinum

⑤ Yfirborðsstránumur á unni kúlu stel

Játt á kúlunum í öllum aftum kemur fer stránum þettileiki

$$\vec{J} = \frac{I}{4\pi R^2} \hat{A}_R$$

Sætjum óð stránum feri af kúlunni í $\theta = \pi$

Alls stærðar ó kúlunni er þá stránum þettileiki (yfirborðs)

í stafju $\hat{\theta}$

$$\text{yfirborð heftu er } \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^2 (1 - \cos \theta) = S(\theta)$$

Heildar stránumur af heftunni er $S(\theta) \cdot J$ sem þarf að streymna þvert á jöðor heftu með lengd $\lambda(\theta) = 2\pi a \sin \theta$

⑦

því er stránumurinn í lengd

$$\frac{S(\theta) \cdot J}{\lambda(\theta)} = \frac{2\pi a^2 (1 - \cos \theta)}{2\pi a \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{I}{4\pi a^2}$$

yfirborðsstránum þettileikin (stránum á lengd) er því

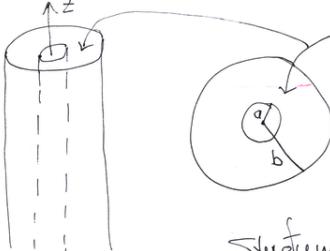
$$\rightarrow \frac{I}{a} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi} \hat{\theta} \longrightarrow$$

Sem er með sérstökupunkt i særpol þar sem fram safnast í sinn punkt til óf fer að kúlunni (það er engin sérstökup. í $\theta = 0$!)

Fins og rofsíða er sett upp í upphafi alli stránumurinn hér óð hafa ófugt formverki. Hann kemur inn í gegnum línuma óð S-skanti unni kúlu og streymir um vefsíðu óð yfirborðsstránum.

⑥

6. Skamntar



$$g(r) = g_0 \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2$$

Finnu \bar{B} allstóðar

Stytunst við Lögum Ámpères

$$\oint_c \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{l} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\bar{B} = \nabla \times \bar{A}$$

bundanlegur holar
sívalningur

sívalningur um samhverfni

as, z-as

→ Straumþætt-
leiki i

$\hat{\phi}$ -stytur

og

$$\bar{A}(F) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{r'}^R \frac{J(F')}{|F-F'|} dF'$$

$$\bar{A}(F) = A(r) \cdot \hat{a}_\phi$$

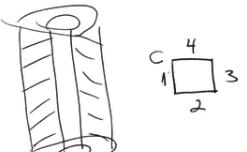
↑ ekki háð g og z

Þú getur \bar{B} ó eins vefs fari uman hols

$$\bar{B} = B_0 \hat{a}_z, \quad B_0 = \text{festi}$$

En festum B_0 er ekki þættur

Utan sívalningsstefjur $r > b$



Hér er einnig engum straumur um C og högt er nota sömu rökkröslur og fyrir $r < a$

Segul fæidisvið \bar{B} er fast og einsett utan stefjur.

Ljókjan getur verið umjög fjarri stefjur ðó umjög norni

→ Óttaunst við ótta utan stefjur sé $\bar{B} = 0$

①

$$\nabla \times \bar{A} = \hat{a}_z \cdot \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \{ r A(r) \}$$

med alle ótta þætti jafna 0.
 \bar{B} gefur bora heft \hat{z} -þætt

Háði punkts með hnit \bar{r}' í þykka sívalningssteflinni

$$\bar{J}(\bar{r}') = \omega \hat{a}_z \times \bar{r}'$$

i sívalningshnitum

$$\bar{v}(r) = \omega r \hat{a}_\phi \rightarrow \bar{j}(r) = g(r) \bar{v}(r) = g_0 \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \omega r \hat{a}_\phi$$

Notum

$$\oint_c \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{l} = \mu_0 I$$

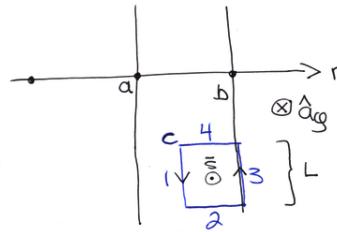
Inni i hliði



Hér er heildin yfir 4 og 2 velli því þar er $\bar{B} \cdot d\bar{l} = 0$, þau eru komrætt. Engum straumur er um lykkjuna → heildin um 1 og 3 verða ótta stytast út hvar sem C er innan holsins

③

Innan skeljár $a < r < b$



Vinstrikieldin getur

$$- B_0 L$$

Nú er straumur um C og heildin um C, skilar límkverju.

Veljun lengd heildisvegs C, sem L

$$\oint_c \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{l} = \mu_0 I$$

Högri kieldin

$$I = \oint_s \bar{J} \cdot d\bar{s}$$

= er út úr hliðinni
and samsíða \hat{a}_ϕ

$$\rightarrow I_{\text{enc}} = -L \int_r^b dr' J(r)$$

④

$$I_{\text{euc}} = -L g_0 \omega a^2 \int_{r}^{b} \frac{dr'}{a} \left(\frac{r'}{a} \right)^3 = -L g_0 \omega a^2 \int_{r/a}^{b/a} du u^3 = -\frac{La^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left[\left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^4 \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow -B_{\text{H}} L = -\mu_0 \frac{La^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^4 \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(r) = \mu_0 \frac{a^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^4 \right\}$$

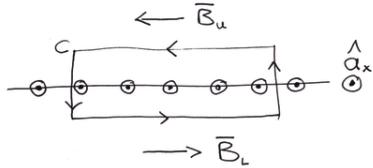
$$\bar{B} = \mu_0 \frac{a^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - \left(\frac{r}{a} \right)^4 \right\} \hat{a}_y \quad \text{fyrir } a < r < b$$

$$\bar{B}(b) = 0$$

$$\bar{B}(a) = \mu_0 \frac{a^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - 1 \right\} \hat{a}_y \rightarrow B_o = \mu_0 \frac{a^2 g_0 \omega}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^4 - 1 \right\} \quad \text{fyrir } r < a$$

Sett ein og i dømnu ðe undan er høgt at sýgu at \bar{B} sé alstóðar fasti, milli platuanna og fyrir utan þær.

Skulum einu plötum



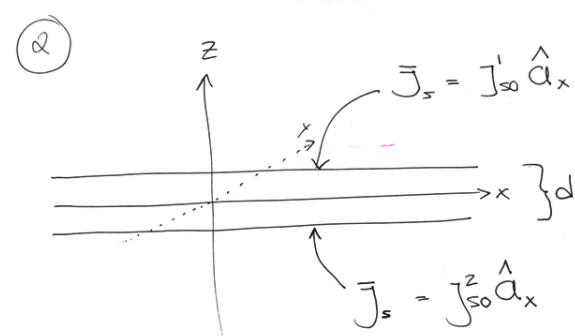
Streumur i \hat{a}_x -átt
þa er löst at segul flokksvind
er í súthvaða áttina, súthvað
megin við plátuna

$$\oint \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{l} = \mu_0 I \rightarrow 2LB_o = \mu_0 L J_{\text{so}}$$

$$\rightarrow B_o = \frac{\mu_0 J_{\text{so}}}{2}$$

$$\bar{B}_u = -\hat{a}_y \frac{\mu_0 J_{\text{so}}}{2}$$

$$\bar{B}_L = +\hat{a}_y \frac{\mu_0 J_{\text{so}}}{2}$$



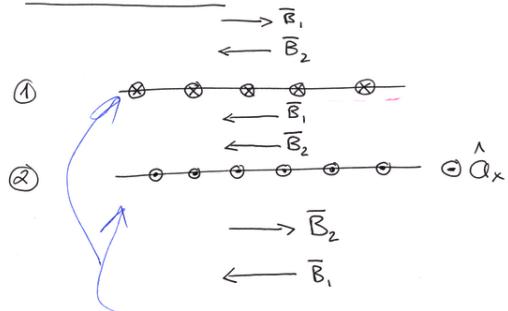
$$\bar{A}(F) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'}^3 \frac{J(F')}{|F-F'|} \quad , \quad \bar{B} = \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{A}$$

með þessum streumum fóft
 $\bar{A} = \bar{A}_x(z) = A(z) \hat{a}_x$

$$\bar{B} = \hat{a}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} A(z)$$

\bar{B} er ætluð með
 \hat{a}_y þátt

Audsíða Streumur

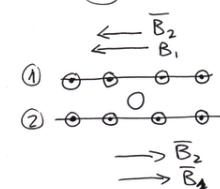


$$\bar{B} = -\hat{a}_y \mu_0 J_{\text{so}}$$

I audsíðum sem við
fundum fyrir spólenum óður

Samsíða Streumur

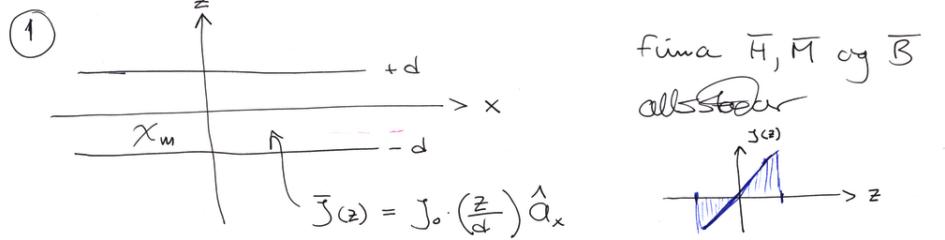
→ Ekkert segul flokksvind milli platuanna



$$\bar{B} = -\hat{a}_y \mu_0 J_{\text{so}}$$

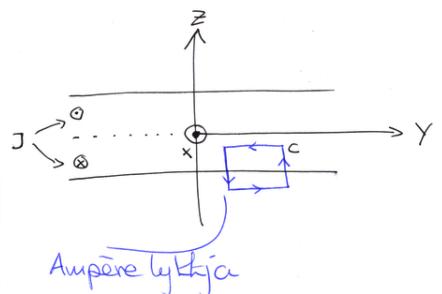
O

$$\bar{B} = +\hat{a}_y \mu_0 J_{\text{so}}$$



samanbundar eru de með i síðastu vísu, ðóða domin, eftir til
þess að það mætti fáð að $\bar{H} = 0$ utan afvíssturs (Ampère)

Reiknum þá innan hins:



$$\oint_C \bar{H} \cdot d\bar{l} = I = \int_{S_c} d\bar{s} \cdot \bar{J}(z)$$

$$-\nabla H(z) = \int_{-d}^d dz' \frac{z'}{d}$$

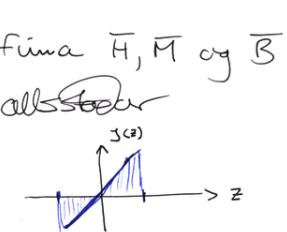
Ampère lyktja

$$\bar{M} = \hat{A}_y \frac{J_0 d x_m}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{z^2}{d^2} \right\}$$

$$\bar{H} = \frac{\bar{B}}{\mu_0} - \bar{M} \rightarrow \frac{\bar{B}}{\mu_0} = \bar{H} + \bar{M}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{B} = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m) \bar{H} = \hat{A}_y \frac{J_0 d}{2} \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m) \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{z}{d} \right)^2 \right\}$$

innan afvis



$$-\nabla H(z) = \nabla \frac{J_0}{d} \left\{ \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{d^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{J_0}{2} \left\{ d - \frac{z^2}{d} \right\} = \frac{J_0 d}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{z^2}{d^2} \right\}$$

$$\bar{H}(z) = \hat{A}_y \frac{J_0 d}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{z^2}{d^2} \right\}$$

fyrir $-d < z < d$

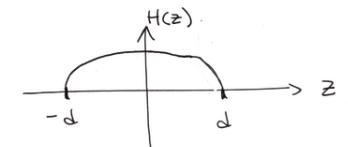
$\bar{H}(z)$ er null fyrir utan

$\bar{M} = 0$ fyrir utan

þar gildir því $\bar{H} = \frac{\bar{B}}{\mu_0} \rightarrow \bar{B} = \mu_0 \bar{H} = 0$

Innan afvis $-d < z < +d$

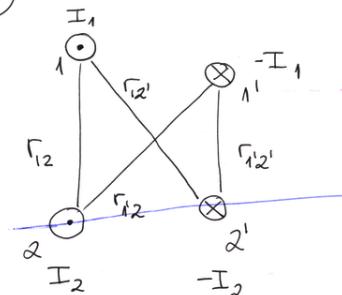
Ef það er límlegt $\rightarrow \bar{M} = x_m \bar{H}$



3

2

Fina vísleSpan „virðanna“ (höldum 2 og 2 saman)



þar kemur fíma flöti I_{21} um línu 2 vegna straums í línu 1

T.d. fyrir einu þátt líðara 1 er segulsverðið

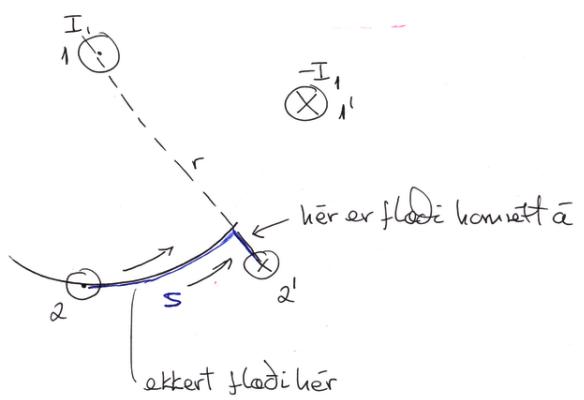
$$\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \hat{A}_0$$

b.s. \hat{A}_0 miðast við virð 1. Er settur ót veitna flöldi um flöt líðara 2 (milli virða 2 og 2')

(Hér gott verið smugt ót lengum \bar{A})

2

Reyngum þú annarskavar Höf



$$\Phi_{21} = \oint_C d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B} = L \int_{r_2}^{r_{21}} dr \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 L}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r_{21}}{r_2}\right)$$

Eins vottu nota \vec{A} ker. Til ~~þess~~ fíma \vec{A} wæ
vottu ~~þess~~ sem sýnd vor í 5. Skamni 2012
seinni deini. \vec{A} liggur allt af samsíða skamni.
~~Höf~~ er þú fasti við ~~þess~~ arena. Síðan er
sin fælli ~~þess~~ myta

$$\Phi = \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

~~Höf~~ er ein feldingur þú ekki þarf ~~þess~~ um-
myndar veitl yfir ~~þess~~.

⑤

Eins fast

$$\Phi_{21'} = \oint_{S'} d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 L}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r_{12'}}{r_{1'2}}\right)$$

Lagt saman

$$\Phi_2 = \Phi_{21} + \Phi_{21'} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 L}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r_{12'} \cdot r_{1'2}}{r_{12} \cdot r_{1'2'}}\right)$$

VixL spund á lengderleiningu er þú

$$L_{21} = \frac{\Phi_2}{\mu_0 I_1} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r_{12'} \cdot r_{1'2}}{r_{12} \cdot r_{1'2'}}\right)$$

①

Jöfum Maxwells

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad & \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\partial_t \vec{B} \\ ③ \quad & \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② \quad & \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \partial_t \vec{D} \\ ④ \quad & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

samfelliði jafnan er

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

Verkum með $\nabla \cdot$ ðin á ②

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) &= \nabla \cdot \vec{j} + \partial_t \nabla \cdot \vec{D} \\ &\stackrel{=} {=} -\partial_t \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \partial_t \{ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} - \rho \} &= 0 \\ \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{D} - \rho &= C(F) \\ \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \rho \end{aligned}$$

vegna ⑤

Stærðfræðilega í lagi
en ætluð fræðilega
þakkium við engar
uppsprettur sem
vera allt fastar
í rúminu $\rightarrow C(F) = 0$

Verkum með dir ã ①

$$\nabla \cdot (\bar{E} \times \bar{B}) = -\partial_t \bar{E} \cdot \bar{B}$$

$= 0$

þarf að gilda fyrir alla tímum t

$$\rightarrow \bar{E} \cdot \bar{B} = 0$$

\bar{B} hefur einungis pverfatt, þar sem
engar uppsættur segul tilbodus
eða til fyrir þod

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{D} = 0$$

\bar{D} hefur Langfatt vegna hreðslua

tökum ②

$$\oint_C \bar{H} \cdot d\bar{l} = I + \oint_S \partial_t \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s}$$

leyfum s lokað!



Þá stendur eftir

$$0 = I + \oint_S \partial_t \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s}$$

notum ⑤

$$\oint_S \bar{J} \cdot d\bar{s} = -\partial_t Q$$

$$I = -\partial_t Q$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_t \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} = \partial_t Q$$

$$\partial_t \left\{ \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} - Q \right\} = 0$$

Aftur, hér þarfum við þó höfða til
þess að ðó freldaga en allar
okkar frjóslur hreðslur faller í Q

$$\rightarrow \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} = Q$$

③

A heildisformi

① $\oint_C \bar{E} \cdot d\bar{l} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$

② $\oint_C \bar{H} \cdot d\bar{l} = I + \oint_S \partial_t \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s}$

③ $\oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} = Q$

④ $\oint_S \bar{B} \cdot d\bar{s} = 0$

sam fellið við jafvan heildar yfir nærumál V er þá

$$\oint_S \bar{J} \cdot d\bar{s} = -\partial_t Q$$

Hér er s oppt yfirbord
með C sem jafnar

Hér er s lokað yfirbord

④

Regnum líka ①

leyfum s lokað (tökast aftr)

$$\oint_C \bar{E} \cdot d\bar{l} = -\partial_t \bar{\Phi}$$

$$0 = -\partial_t \bar{\Phi} = -\partial_t \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} - \bar{B}$$

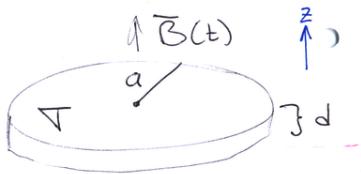
$$\rightarrow \partial_t \left\{ \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} - \bar{B} \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \oint_S \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{s} - \bar{B} = 0$$

ðó freldaga en
engar uppsættur fyrir
 \bar{B} tekktar, engin
segul einhakt eru til

fyrir lokað s

⑤



Lögnum Faradays

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

skifan er hreyfingarlaus

Gummi þá valgum og sloppa sjálfsþani, sá enda á domi

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_S d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B}(t) = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi(t)$$

Kerfið er ómælt $\rightarrow \vec{J} = \nabla \times \vec{E}$, ∇ er fasti hér

$$\oint_C \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \nabla \frac{d}{dt} \int_S d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B}(t)$$

$$\oint_C \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \nabla \frac{d}{dt} \int_S d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{B}(t) \quad (*)$$

Aðvintað skiptir sjálfsþan vestursins málí þegar straumþættileikin er vökvaður. Til þess að skila þann þátt bæði og ykkur um ðó Skoda lausur fyrir 8. Þannut 2013, bæðiðomin. Fyrradomini er vökvað með að ón L, en þá fóst sama hildistöðan fyrir Q, en eðhi fyr I. Hér er líka høgt að bæði $\propto L$, en $B(t)$ var ekki gefið vökvaðlega. Til þess að reikna L hér fórt að nota \vec{A} og vökvaðun lausunina sem sett er saman úr sporbangs-fólkum. Sléppum því en Skodum domini 2013. Ég hungi þar lausun hér við.

$\vec{B}(t) = B(t) \hat{a}_z$ leður til hringstræma i skifuni

Notum (*) fyr hring með r la

$$J \cdot 2\pi r = - \nabla \pi r^2 \frac{d}{dt} B(t)$$

$$\rightarrow J(r) = - \frac{\pi r \dot{B}(t)}{2}$$

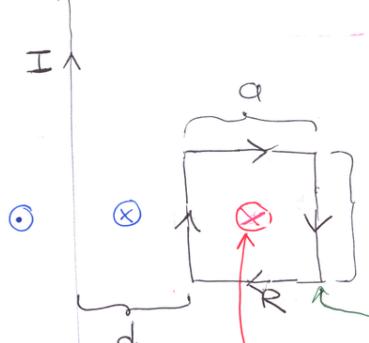
og

$$\vec{J}(r) = - \frac{\pi r \dot{B}(t)}{2} \hat{a}_\theta$$

straumþættileikin breytist ekki með d, en straumurinn i(r) gerir þó því með auknum d minnkar við námuð

①

langur bæðri



segulsvid vínus
fyrir $t < 0$

straumurinn í bæðrum er

$$I(t) = I \theta(-t)$$

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

a) straumstefjan í lykjuvi
klukkan $t = 0^+$

síða sem spolan spær
til þess að reyna ðó vitihaldar
yta síðunu

stöðvinni tekta bæðar lausu sléppir oft
sjálfsþani, skodum eftir domini 2.
hvað gerist ef fórd tökum það með
á síðum ⑩ - ⑫

b) Lögnum Ampères gefur \bar{B} í krúgum vir $p, t < 0$ ②

$$\bar{B} = \hat{\Phi} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

því má finna flöðum um lykjunum

$$\Phi = \oint d\vec{s} \cdot \bar{B} = a \int_d^{d+a} dr \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right)$$

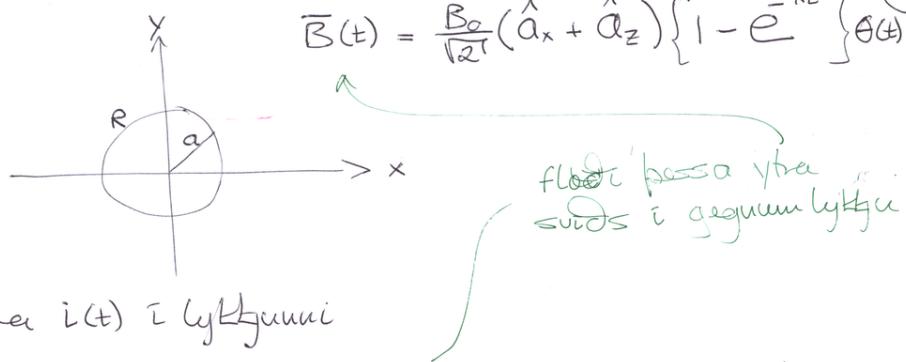
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \left[\ln(d+a) - \ln(d) \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right)$$

I lykjunni spvanast I_L , íspennan í lykjunni er

$$\Sigma = I_L \cdot R = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi$$

$$\hookrightarrow I_L = \frac{d}{dt} \Phi$$

②



c) Finna $i(t)$ í lykjunni

$$\Phi_B(t) = \frac{B_0 a \pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \right\} \Theta(t)$$

Upp í gegnum lykjunum
Er í reum óspátt því $|B(t)| = 0$

$$\frac{d\Phi_B(t)}{dt} = \frac{B_0 a^2 \pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left\{ 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \right\} S(t) + \Theta(t) \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \right]$$

Kröfum regla og $\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$ \rightarrow Heaviside Step function
 \rightarrow Dirac delta function

$$\rightarrow I_L \cdot R = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi$$

$$R \frac{d}{dt} Q = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi = - \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \frac{d}{dt} I$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} Q = - \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \frac{d}{dt} I$$

heildum

$$\int_0^Q dQ' = - \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right) \int_I^0 dI'$$

$$\rightarrow Q = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi R} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d}\right)$$

hæðlan sem flöðir um hvørn punkt lykjunar
þegar stökkt er á $I =$ langa leiðaranum

Heildarsogul flöðum um lykjunum er vegna breytunga í
þessu "ytra" segulsvidi B og breytunga segulflöðis
sem staumar um lykjunum myndar

$$\Phi = \Phi_B + \Phi_L = \Phi_B + L i$$

sjálf spán
lykju

$$\oint_C E \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\hookrightarrow R i$$

því fast

$$\text{ða } R i = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} - L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + R i = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi_B$$

$$\Phi = L i$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{L} i = -\frac{B_0 a^2 \pi}{L \sqrt{2t}} \left[\{1 - e^{-\lambda t}\} S(t) + A(t) \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \right] \quad (6)$$

Hæður 1. stigs af línu jafna sem við sáðum óð (leysa)

Jóvan $y' + p(t)y = q(t)$

hér fyrir lausnina

$$y(t) = y(t_0) e^{-P(t)} + e^{-P(t)} \int_{t_0}^t ds e^{P(s)} q(s)$$

með

$$P(t) = \int_{t_0}^t ds p(s)$$

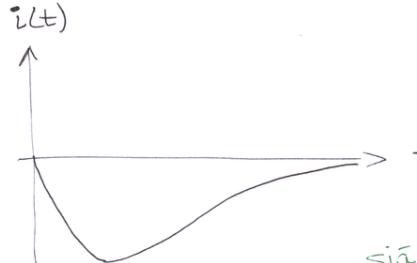
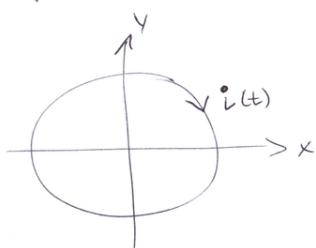
Hjá okkar

$$P(t) = \int_0^t ds \frac{R}{L} = \frac{Rt}{L}$$

Fall $B(t)$ af t er með þeim hafi óð kveitt s
høgt á B sem vor sáðan max. grðdi



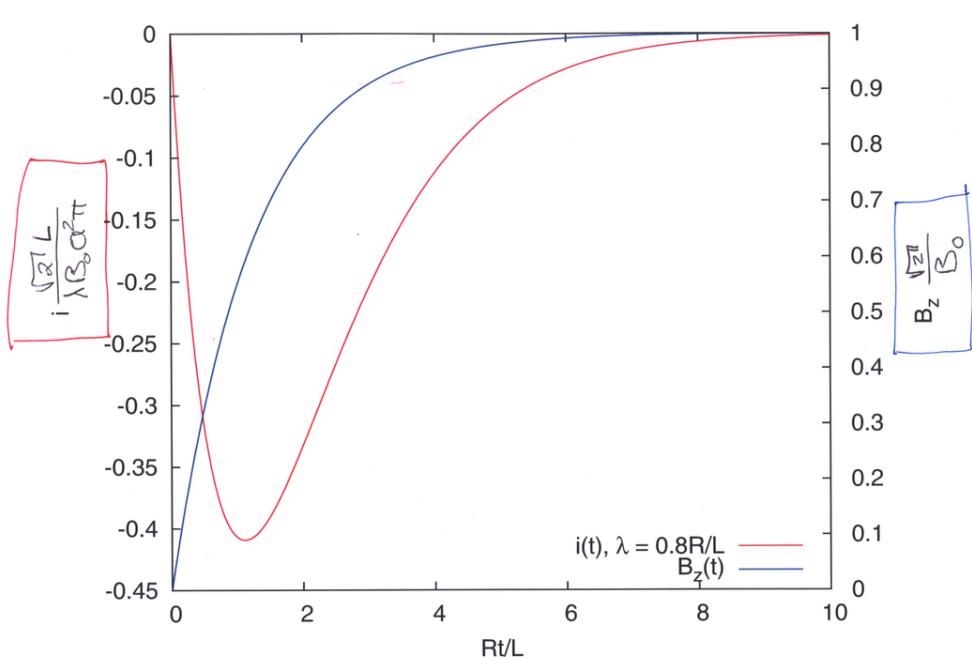
Svar lykjunum er íspenna sem innur á móti
þessu sviði



síða næstu síðu

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow i(t) &= i(0) e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \frac{B_0 a^2 \pi}{L \sqrt{2t}} \lambda \int_0^t ds e^{\frac{Rs}{L} - \lambda s} \\ &= i(0) e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \lambda \frac{B_0 a^2 \pi}{L \sqrt{2t}} \left\{ \frac{e^{\frac{Rt}{L} - \lambda t} - 1}{(\frac{R}{L} - \lambda)} \right\} \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} i(0) e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} - \frac{\lambda B_0 a^2 \pi}{L \sqrt{2t}} \left(\frac{e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}}{(\frac{R}{L} - \lambda)} \right) \end{aligned}$$

L má reikna, en hér skiptir óðens mæli hvemig hleit fall
 $\frac{R}{L}$ er náður við λ suo óg slæppi þú



Skötum afur $\frac{1}{\text{domin}}$
Hvað gerist af sjalt span lyklu eftir
tekni til gríma?

$$\Phi = \Phi_{\text{vir}} + \Phi_{\text{lyklu}} = \underbrace{\frac{\mu_0 I Q}{2\pi} \ln \left\{ \frac{d+q}{d} \right\}}_{\text{MI}} + L I_{Ly}$$

$$\sqrt{ } = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi$$

$$\rightarrow I_{Ly} \cdot R = - M \frac{d}{dt} I - L \frac{d}{dt} I_{Ly}$$

$$L \frac{d}{dt} I_{Ly}(t) + I_{Ly}(t) R = - M \frac{d}{dt} I(t)$$

$$I(t) = I(-t) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} I(t) = - S(t) \cdot I$$

$$I_{Ly}(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \frac{MI}{L}$$

Heldur hæðsla um sér hvem punkt i rás (lyklu)

$$Q = \int_0^{\infty} dt I_{Ly}(t) = \frac{MI}{L} \int_0^{\infty} dt e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$= \frac{MI}{L} \left\{ -\frac{e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}}{\frac{R}{L}} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right\} = \frac{MI}{L} \left\{ 0 + \frac{L}{R} \right\} = \frac{MI}{R}$$

ðóður!

$$= \frac{\mu_0 q I}{2\pi R} \ln \left\{ \frac{d+q}{d} \right\}$$

Same svor og öður!
Hvernig gátum við
þvíst við þui!

(10)

$$L \frac{d}{dt} I_{Ly}(t) + I_{Ly}(t) R = MI S(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} I_{Ly}(t) + \frac{R}{L} I_{Ly}(t) = \frac{MI}{L} S(t)$$

Lausun er

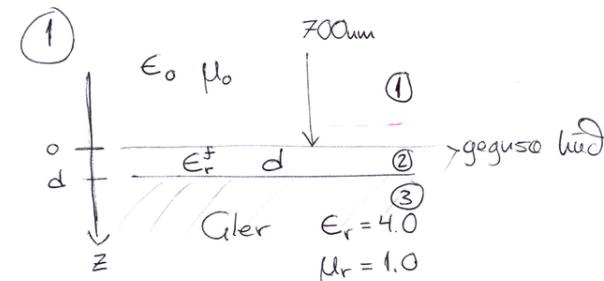
$$y(t) = y(t_0) e^{-P(t)} + e^{-P(t)} \int_{t_0}^t ds e^{P(s)} q(s)$$

$$P(t) = \int_{t_0}^t ds p(s) = \frac{Rt}{L}$$

$$q(s) = MIS(s)$$

$$I_{Ly}(t) = I_{Ly}(0) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \int_0^t \frac{MI}{L} ds e^{\frac{R}{L}s} S(s)$$

(12)



Hér farið skyfja saman lausunum

$$\vec{E}_1 = \hat{\alpha}_x \left\{ E_{10} \vec{e}^{i\beta_1 z} + E_{r0} \vec{e}^{+i\beta_1 z} \right\}$$

$$\vec{H}_1 = \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left\{ E_{10} \vec{e}^{-i\beta_1 z} - E_{r0} \vec{e}^{+i\beta_1 z} \right\}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \hat{\alpha}_x \left\{ E_2^+ \vec{e}^{-i\beta_2 z} + E_2^- \vec{e}^{+i\beta_2 z} \right\}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 = \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{1}{\gamma_2} \left\{ E_2^+ \vec{e}^{-i\beta_2 z} - E_2^- \vec{e}^{+i\beta_2 z} \right\}$$

(1)

þetta er þui dominum
ferð geista um þaum lag
milli tveggja efjarkerta,
f.e. loft-lag-gler.

Sígnámi 8-12 í bók og
mynd 8-15 sýga við það.

(1)

$$\vec{E}_3 = \hat{\alpha}_x \vec{E}_3^+ \vec{e}^{-i\beta_3 z}$$

$$\vec{H}_3 = \hat{\alpha}_y \frac{\vec{E}_3^+}{\gamma_3} \vec{e}^{-i\beta_3 z}$$

(2)

(3)

Ket Jadarstykjurum

$$\bar{E}_1(0) = \bar{E}_2(0)$$

$$\bar{E}_2(d) = \bar{E}_3(d)$$

$$\bar{H}_1(0) = \bar{H}_2(0)$$

$$\bar{H}_2(d) = \bar{H}_3(d)$$

Eg fer til höfunder bokar og skilgreini heildar samviðnum
Bylgjum $Z(z) = \frac{E_x(z)}{H_y(z)}$ heildarsvært

Fyrir einum stilkflöt er þá (i ethni 1)

$$Z_1(z) = \eta_1 \frac{e^{-i\beta_1 z} + \Gamma e^{+i\beta_1 z}}{e^{-i\beta_1 z} - \Gamma e^{+i\beta_1 z}}, \quad \text{med } \Gamma = \frac{\eta_2 - \eta_1}{\eta_2 + \eta_1}$$

Cheng skrifar súðan $Z_1(-d)$ og í þeim frambaldi $Z_2(0) = Z_2(d-d)$

fyrir löðretta innkomu bylgju

I bókinni skrifar Cheng þessa sökmu fyrir rann og þærhluta (4)

$$\eta_3 \cos(\beta_2 d) = \eta_1 \cos(\beta_2 d) \quad \text{Rann}$$

$$\eta_2^2 \sin(\beta_2 d) = \eta_1 \eta_3 \sin(\beta_2 d) \quad \text{þær}$$

Víthum ðað $\eta_3 \neq \eta_1$ (gler og loft)

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos(\beta_2 d) = 0 \\ \eta_2^2 = \eta_1 \eta_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or lausn}$$

$$\text{þær } \beta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 d &= (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad n=0,1,2,\dots \\ \text{ða } d &= \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2\beta_2} \\ &= \frac{(2n+1)\lambda_2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_2(0) = \eta_2 \frac{\eta_3 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i\eta_2 \sin(\beta_2 d)}{\eta_2 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i\eta_3 \sin(\beta_2 d)}$$

Sagnunin í $z=0$ hefst af

$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{E_{10}}{E_{20}} = -\frac{H_{10}}{H_{20}} = \frac{Z_2(0) - \eta_1}{Z_2(0) + \eta_1}$$

i stað η_2
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \eta_2 \text{ inniheldur} \\ \text{upplösningar um} \\ \text{bylgjuna sem} \\ \text{spöglast i } z=d \end{array} \right\}$

Bæði vorum enga spögum þ.e. $\Gamma_0 = 0$ fyrir vissa bylgjubengd.
Þaða $\Gamma_0 = 0$. Til þess farft $Z_2(0) = \eta_1$

$$\rightarrow \eta_2 \{ \eta_3 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i\eta_2 \sin(\beta_2 d) \} = \eta_2 \{ \eta_2 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i\eta_3 \sin(\beta_2 d) \}$$

þaða fæst líkholt

$$d = \frac{(2n+1)\lambda_2}{4} \quad \text{og } \eta_2^2 = \eta_1 \eta_3 \rightarrow \frac{\mu_1}{\epsilon_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1 \mu_3}{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_3}}$$

$$\text{ða } \epsilon_{2r} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{1r} \epsilon_{3r}}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\beta_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{\mu_1 \epsilon_2}} \rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{2r}}} \quad , \quad \lambda_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

I ökkur dömi er $\epsilon_{1r} = 1 \rightarrow \epsilon_{2r} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{3r}}$

$$\rightarrow d = \frac{(2n+1)}{4} \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{2r}}} = \frac{(2n+1) \lambda_0}{4 \sqrt{\epsilon_{3r}}} \quad \epsilon_{3r} = 4$$

$$\rightarrow minsta þykkt \quad d = \frac{\lambda_0}{4 \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{700 \text{ nm}}{4 \sqrt{2}} \approx 124 \text{ nm}$$

Reikna $\Gamma(\lambda_0)$. Við funderum ðað er $\omega = 0$

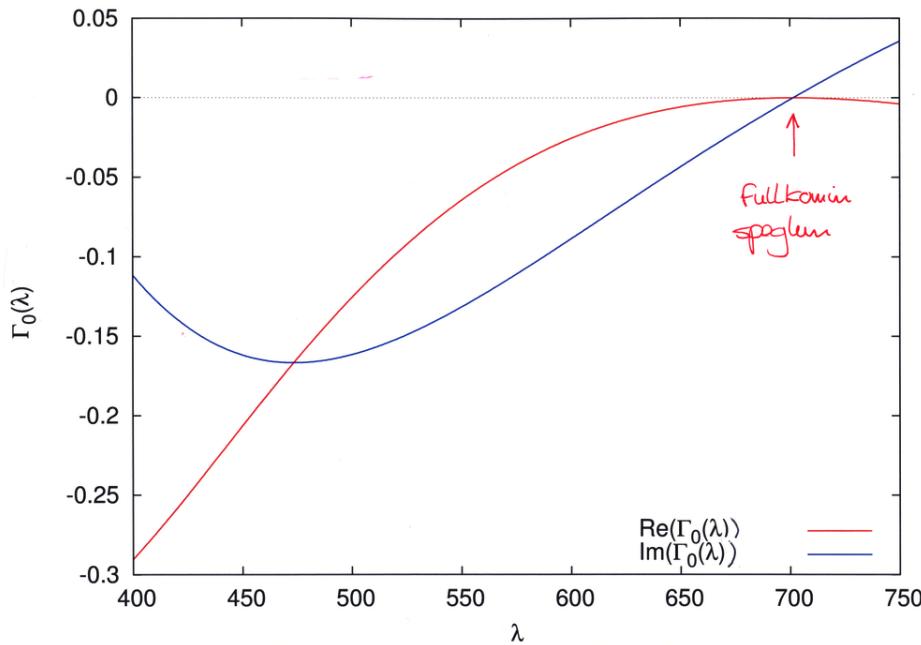
$$\Gamma_0 = \frac{Z_2(0) - D_1}{Z_2(0) + D_1}, \quad \text{1 var loft} \rightarrow D_1 = D_0$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma_0 = \frac{\left(\frac{Z_2(0)}{D_0}\right) - 1}{\left(\frac{Z_2(0)}{D_0}\right) + 1}$$

$$D_2 = \sqrt{D_1 D_3} = \sqrt{D_0 D_3}$$

$$\frac{Z_2(0)}{D_0} = \frac{D_3 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i D_2 \sin(\beta_2 d)}{D_2 \cos(\beta_2 d) + i D_3 \sin(\beta_2 d)} = \begin{pmatrix} D_3 \\ D_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta_2 d) + i \sin(\beta_2 d) \\ \cos(\beta_2 d) - i \sin(\beta_2 d) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{D_3}{D_2} & \frac{D_3}{D_2} + i \frac{D_3}{D_2} \tan(\beta_2 d) \\ \frac{D_2}{D_3} & \frac{D_2}{D_3} + i \frac{D_2}{D_3} \tan(\beta_2 d) \end{pmatrix}$$



⑥

$$\frac{D_3}{D_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}{\epsilon_3 \mu_0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_2} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_{2r}}}{\lambda_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\epsilon_{3r}}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta_2 d = 2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_{3r}} \frac{d}{\lambda_0} = 2\pi\sqrt{2} \frac{d}{\lambda_0}$$

Sjá graf á kostu sínar

⑦

⑧

② Domi 8-45 í bok

$$\Gamma_\perp = \frac{D_2 \cos \theta_i - D_1 \cos \theta_t}{D_2 \cos \theta_i + D_1 \cos \theta_t}$$

$$\Gamma_\perp = \frac{2 D_2 \cos \theta_i}{D_2 \cos \theta_i + D_1 \cos \theta_t}$$

Lögnum Snells

$$\cos \theta_t = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_t} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{n_1^2}{n_2^2} \sin^2 \theta_i} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i}$$

$$\Gamma_\perp = \frac{\frac{D_2}{D_1} \cos \theta_i - \cos \theta_t}{\frac{D_2}{D_1} \cos \theta_i + \cos \theta_t}$$

$$D_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_2}} \rightarrow \frac{D_2}{D_1} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}}$$

$$D_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_1}}$$

umskrifar í

$\epsilon_{r1}, \epsilon_{r2}$ og θ_i :

$$\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} = 2.25$$

Ljósár þetta eru í þannum
gerum með fyrirvara $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_0$

⑨

$$\Gamma_{\perp}(\theta_i) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cos \theta_i - \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right]}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cos \theta_i + \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right]} \quad (10)$$

$$\Upsilon_{\perp}(\theta_i) = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cos \theta_i + \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right]} \quad (10)$$

Eins feste

$$\Gamma_{\parallel}(\theta_i) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right] - \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right] + \cos \theta_i}$$

$$\Upsilon_{\parallel}(\theta_i) = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \cos \theta_i}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}}} \left[1 - \frac{\epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r2}} \sin^2 \theta_i \right] + \cos \theta_i}$$

