

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon} = \frac{e^{2\lambda}}{\epsilon_0} \vec{D}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{e^{2\lambda}}{\epsilon_0} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{D} \cdot \frac{2e^{2\lambda}}{\epsilon_0} \hat{a}_r \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{2e^{2\lambda}}{\epsilon_0} \vec{D} \cdot \hat{a}_r$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 2\vec{E} \cdot \hat{a}_r}$$

$$\vec{P} = (1 - e^{2\lambda}) \vec{D}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = (1 - e^{2\lambda}) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{D} \cdot (-2e^{2\lambda}) \hat{a}_r$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 e^{-2\lambda} \vec{E} \cdot (-2e^{2\lambda}) \hat{a}_r$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = -2\epsilon_0 \vec{E} \cdot \hat{a}_r}$$

انزیم

سوال ۱۱۱

$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D_R S = D_R 4\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = 16\pi \cdot 10^{-4} D_R = 29 \rightarrow D_R = \frac{9 \cdot 10^4}{8\pi}$$

$$\vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_R = P_R = \rho_{ps} = \frac{39 \cdot 10^4}{32\pi}$$

$$\vec{P} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r}\right) \vec{D} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{9 \cdot 10^4}{8\pi} = \left(\frac{39 \cdot 10^4}{32\pi} = P_R\right)$$

$$\frac{39}{32\pi} \cdot 10^4 \cdot 4\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4} = \frac{3}{2} 9$$

گزینه ۱

سوال ۱۱۱

برای رساننده

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I m}{4\pi R^3} (2 \cos \theta \hat{a}_R + \sin \theta \hat{a}_\theta)$$

$\theta = 0^\circ$

$$\vec{m} = I \pi a^2 \hat{a}_z$$



$$\vec{H} = \frac{I \pi a^2}{4\pi R^3} (2) \hat{a}_R = \frac{I a^2}{2 R^3} \hat{a}_R$$

در صورتی که

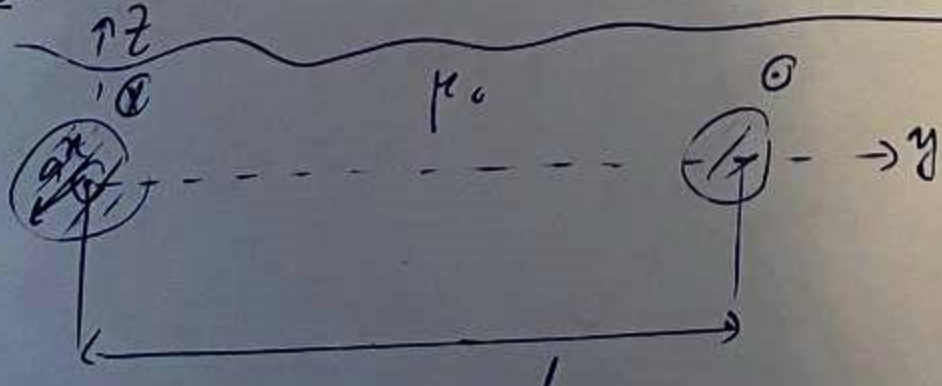
$$V_m = - \int_{\infty}^d \frac{I a^2}{2 R^3} \hat{a}_R \cdot dR \hat{a}_R = - \frac{1}{4} \frac{I a^2}{R^2} \Big|_{\infty}^d = \frac{1}{4} \frac{I a^2}{d^2}$$

$$V_m = \frac{1}{4} \frac{I \Omega}{\pi}$$

اگر تمام کلاً

$$\frac{4\pi d^2}{4\pi d^2} = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega} \rightarrow \Omega = \frac{\pi a^2}{d^2}$$

گزینه ۲



گزینه ۱

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

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi y} (-\hat{a}_z) \rightarrow \psi_m = \int_a^{d-a} \int_0^1 \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi y} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$$

گزینه ۲

$$\psi_m = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi} \ln \frac{d-a}{a} \rightarrow \psi_m = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi} \ln \frac{e^2 + e - e}{e} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_m}{L} = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} = \frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}}{\pi} = 4 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

تقریباً

$$\oint_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_V \rho \cdot dV = \rho \cdot V = 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6} = 48 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

سؤال ۱۱۴

$$2 = J \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 10^6 \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{96} \cdot 10^6 (-\hat{a}_x)$$

$$\int_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{96} \cdot 10^6 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 10^3 = -62.5$$

تقریباً

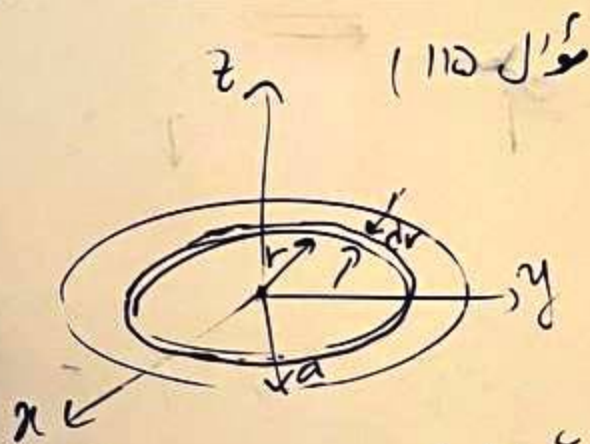
برای پتانسیل و
برای پتانسیل
تقریباً

$$\vec{J}_s = \rho_s \vec{J} = \rho_s \omega \hat{a}_\phi$$

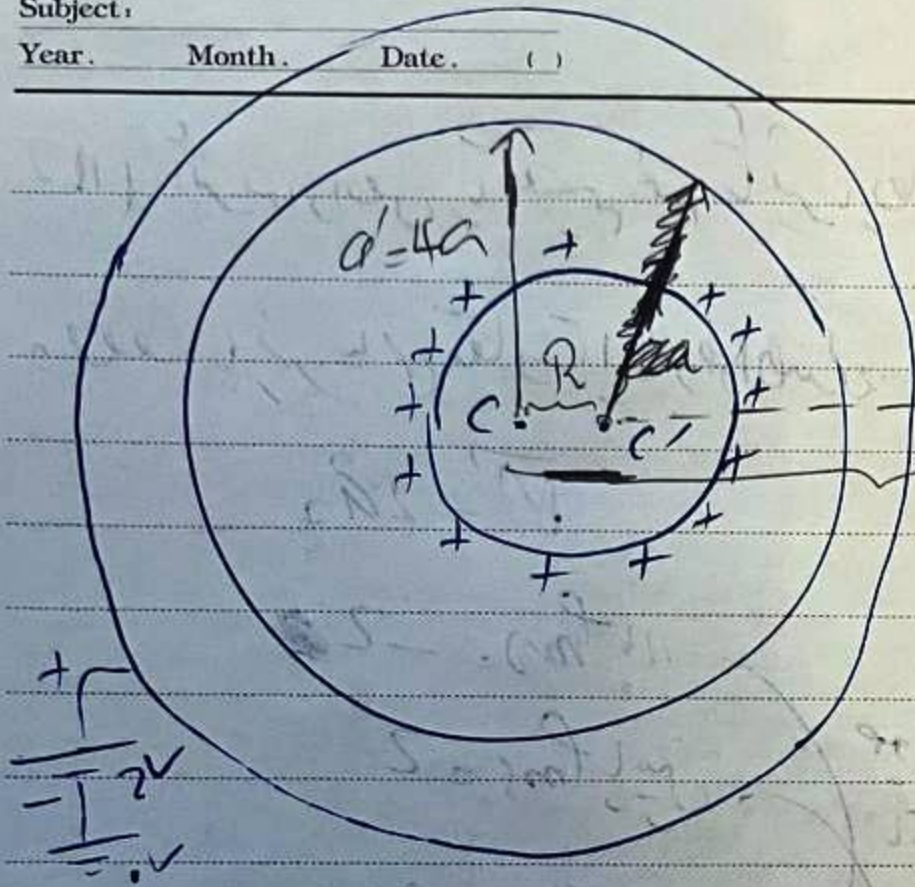
$$d\vec{m} = \rho_s \omega dr \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$d\vec{m} = \rho_s \omega dr \pi r^2 \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{m} = \int d\vec{m} = \int \rho_s \omega \pi r^3 dr \hat{a}_z = \frac{\pi}{4} \rho_s \omega a^4 \hat{a}_z$$



تقریباً



~~1110~~
1114
= Q'

l_i

از روش تقابلی

$$l_i = \frac{Q^2}{R} = \frac{16a^2}{a} = 16a$$

بسط
کریه
رابطه

$$Q' = -\frac{Q}{R} = -4Q$$

$$V_c = \frac{-4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(16a)} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} 4\pi\epsilon_0 (14a)^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(2a)} + 2 =)$$

تأثیر بارها
تأثیر در طبقه
تأثیر از بارها

$$V_c = \frac{-4 \frac{1}{2} 4\pi (14a)^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(16a)} + \frac{1}{2} (2a) + 2 =) \left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_0 = 2\epsilon_0 \\ a = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V_c = -4 + 8 + 2 = 6$$

۱۱۷) اُترے اوائل یا تقسیم کینے تاثر یا ہر خاصہ سے بالا و دایرے میں صاف فواہد ہوں
 وقتاً با لہر میں تفاوت ایسا فواہد ہوں

$$\vec{M} = 2\hat{a}_z$$

$$p_{ms} = -2$$

$$p_{ms} = 2$$

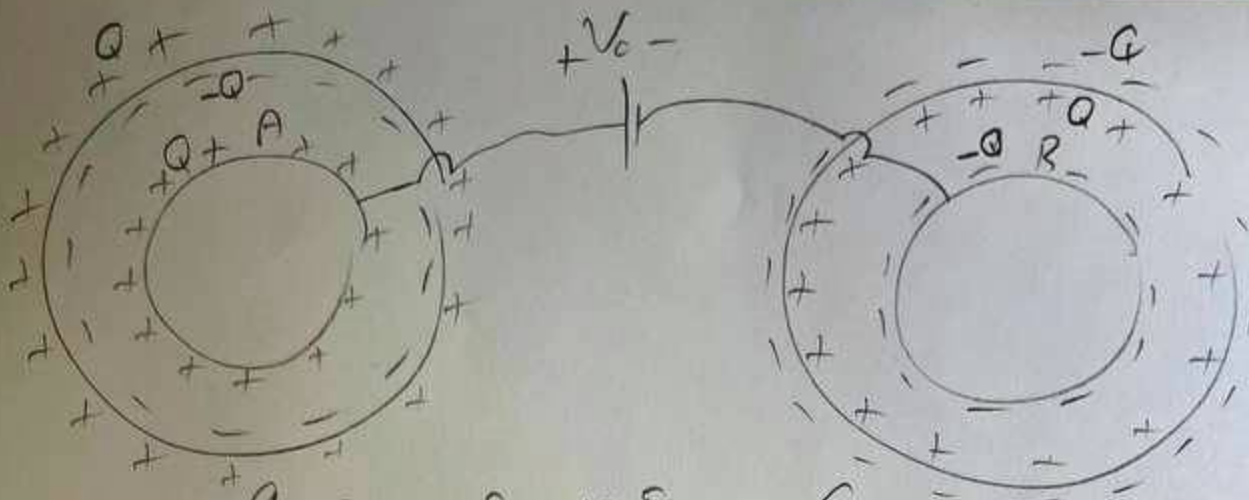
صوبہ صفر
 تانہ صفر بنات .
 عمل فواہد ہوں

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{-2}{2} (-\hat{a}_z) = \hat{a}_z \\ \frac{2}{2} (\hat{a}_z) = \hat{a}_z \end{aligned} \right\} + \vec{H} = 2\hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{H}_A - \vec{H}_{A'} = -2\hat{a}_z$$

تفریق

$$\frac{1}{4} \vec{B}_1 + \frac{3}{4} (\vec{B}_1 \cdot \hat{n}) \hat{n} \quad \text{تفریق ۱۱۹}$$



$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} - \int_b^a \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r} + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)}$$

$$V_A = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)}$$

$$V_B = \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)} + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$V_A - V_B = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 b} + \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) - \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V}{Q}$$

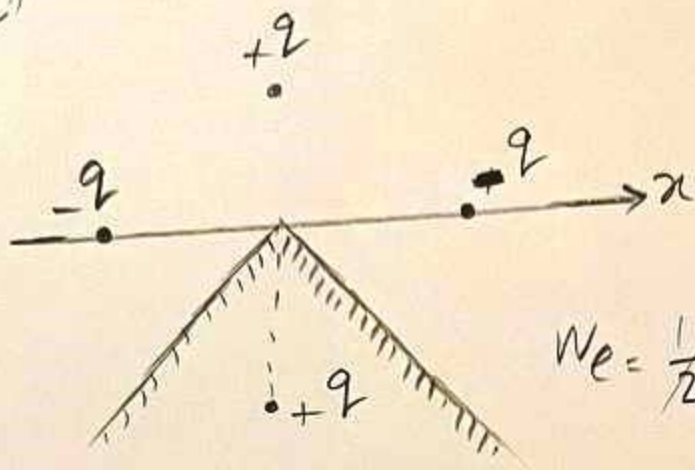
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 b} + \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)}$$

دوباره

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{d-b-a}{a(d-b)}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{d-a}{ad}$$



$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N q_i v_i$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} q \left(\frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2a)} \right) \cdot 2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (-q) \left(\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2a)} \right) \cdot 2$$

$$W_e = \frac{-q^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$\text{کس } \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} W_e = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{q^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} - \frac{2}{\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{3}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (1 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

عنه