



$$1. \quad Q_1 = +10 \mu\text{C}, Q_2 = -15 \mu\text{C}, Q_3 = -10 \mu\text{C}, Q_4 = +15 \mu\text{C}$$

a)

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_3 + \vec{E}_4$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = (0i + 0j) - (0i + 1j) = -1j \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_1\| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1} \frac{-1j}{1} \right) = -90000j \text{ (N/C)}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = (0i + 0j) - (1i + 0j) = -1i \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_3\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 0^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \left( \frac{-10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1} \frac{-1i}{1} \right) = +90000i \text{ (N/C)}$$

$$\vec{r}_4 = (0i + 0j) - (1i + 1j) = -1i - 1j \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_4\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{E}_4 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \left( \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-6}}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \frac{-1i - 1j}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -47730i - 47730j \text{ (N/C)}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_3 + \vec{E}_4 = -90000j + 90000i - 47730i - 47730j$$

$$\vec{E} = 42270i - 137730j \text{ (N/C)}$$

$$\|\vec{E}\| = \sqrt{42270^2 + (-137730)^2} = 144070 \text{ (N/C)}$$

b)

$$\vec{F}_{Q_3} = \vec{F}_{Q_1Q_3} + \vec{F}_{Q_2Q_3} + \vec{F}_{Q_4Q_3}$$

$$\vec{r}_{1,3} = (1i + 0j) - (0i + 1j) = 1i - 1j \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{1,3}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Q_1Q_3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (-10 \cdot 10^{-6})}{(\sqrt{2})^2} \frac{1i - 1j}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -0.318i + 0.318j \text{ (N)}$$

$$\vec{r}_{2,3} = (1i + 0j) - (0i + 0j) = 1i \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{2,3}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Q_2Q_3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{(-15 \cdot 10^{-6}) \cdot (-10 \cdot 10^{-6})}{1^2} \frac{1i}{1} \right) = 1.35i \text{ (N)}$$

$$\vec{r}_{4,3} = (1i + 0j) - (1i + 1j) = -1j \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{4,3}\| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2} = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Q_4Q_3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{(15 \cdot 10^{-6}) \cdot (-10 \cdot 10^{-6})}{1^2} \frac{-1j}{1} \right) = 1.35j \text{ (N)}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Q_3} = \vec{F}_{Q_1Q_3} + \vec{F}_{Q_2Q_3} + \vec{F}_{Q_4Q_3} = -0.318i + 0.318j + 1.35i + 1.35j$$

$$\vec{F}_{Q_3} = 1.032i + 1.668j$$

$$\|\vec{F}_{Q_3}\| = 1.96 \text{ N}$$



c)

$$\vec{r}_{1,A} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) - (0\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) = 0.5\mathbf{i} - 1\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{1,A}\| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + (-1)^2} = 1.12 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{2,A} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) - (0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) = 0.5\mathbf{i} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{2,A}\| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0^2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{3,A} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) - (1\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) = -0.5\mathbf{i} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{3,A}\| = \sqrt{(-0.5)^2 + 0^2} = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{4,A} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) - (1\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) = -0.5\mathbf{i} - 1\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{4,A}\| = \sqrt{(-0.5)^2 + (-1)^2} = 1.12 \text{ m}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{Q_1}{r_{1,A}} + \frac{Q_2}{r_{2,A}} + \frac{Q_3}{r_{3,A}} + \frac{Q_4}{r_{4,A}} \right)$$

$$V_A = 9 \cdot 10^9 \left( \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1.12} + \frac{(-15 \cdot 10^{-6})}{0.5} + \frac{(-10 \cdot 10^{-6})}{0.5} + \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1.12} \right) = -249030 \text{ v}$$

$$\vec{r}_{1,B} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j}) - (0\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) = 0.5\mathbf{i} - 0.5\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{1,B}\| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + (-0.5)^2} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{2,B} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j}) - (0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) = 0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{2,B}\| = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.5^2} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{3,B} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j}) - (1\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j}) = -0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{3,B}\| = \sqrt{(-0.5)^2 + 0.5^2} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{4,B} = (0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.5\mathbf{j}) - (1\mathbf{i} + 1\mathbf{j}) = -0.5\mathbf{i} - 0.5\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \|\vec{r}_{4,B}\| = \sqrt{(-0.5)^2 + (-0.5)^2} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$V_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{Q_1}{r_{1,B}} + \frac{Q_2}{r_{2,B}} + \frac{Q_3}{r_{3,B}} + \frac{Q_4}{r_{4,B}} \right)$$

$$V_B = 9 \cdot 10^9 \left( \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0.7} + \frac{(-15 \cdot 10^{-6})}{0.7} + \frac{(-10 \cdot 10^{-6})}{0.7} + \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0.7} \right) = 0 \text{ v}$$

$$V_A - V_B = -249030 - 0 = -249030 \text{ v}$$



2.

a)

$$Q = \rho \cdot v \Leftrightarrow \rho = \frac{Q}{v}$$

$$v = \frac{4\pi^3}{3}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4\pi^3}{3}} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-8}}{\frac{4\pi(0.05)^3}{3}} = 38.2 \mu\text{C/m}^3$$

b)

 $r < a$ 

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow \oint E ds = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \frac{4\pi^3}{3}}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{12.73 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\epsilon_0} r \text{ (N/C)}$$

 $r = a$ 

$$E = \frac{12.73 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\epsilon_0} \cdot 0.05 = \frac{636.5 \cdot 10^{-9}}{\epsilon_0} \text{ (N/C)}$$

 $r > a$ 

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow \oint E ds = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \frac{4\pi^3}{3}}{\epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow$$

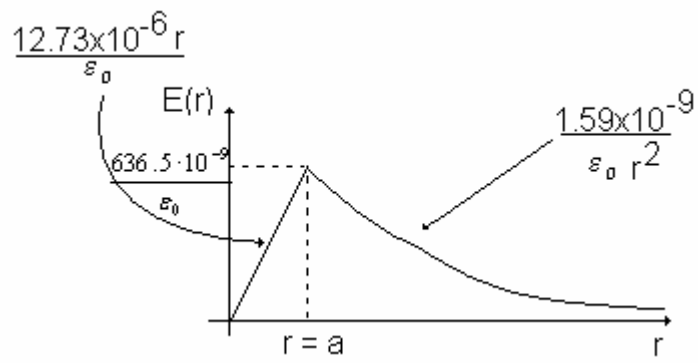
$$\Leftrightarrow E = \frac{\rho a^3}{3r^2 \epsilon_0} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{1.59 \cdot 10^{-9}}{r^2 \epsilon_0} \text{ (N/C)}$$

c)

$$P(r < a) = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^a E dr + \int_a^\infty \frac{1.59 \cdot 10^{-9}}{\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \dots, r < a$$

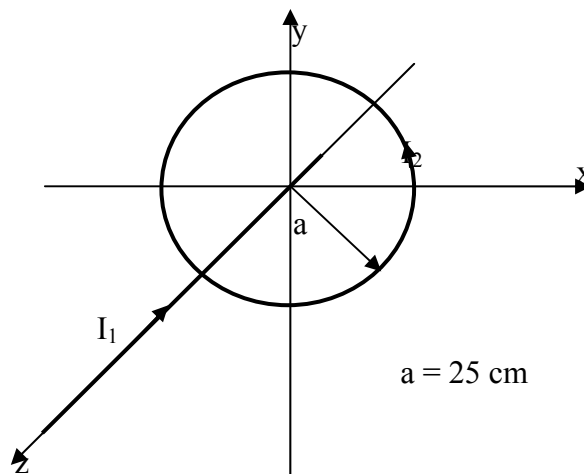
$$P(a = r) = \int_a^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^\infty E dr = \int_a^\infty \frac{1.59 \cdot 10^{-9}}{\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \dots$$

$$P(a > r) = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^\infty E dr = \int_r^\infty \frac{1.59 \cdot 10^{-9}}{\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \dots, r > a$$

**d)**



3. Calcular o valor da força magnética na espira:



Da lei de Biot-Savart sabe-se que o campo magnético criado por um fio rectilíneo atravessado por uma corrente  $I_0$ , a uma distância  $a$  do fio tem módulo

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{I_0}{a}$$

A direcção é tangente à circunferência de raio  $a$  a partir do fio.

Assim sendo, tem-se que o campo magnético e o elemento de percurso da corrente na espira têm a mesma direcção, pelo que o produto externo entre estes dois vectores é nulo, ou seja,

$$d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B}_2 = \vec{0}$$

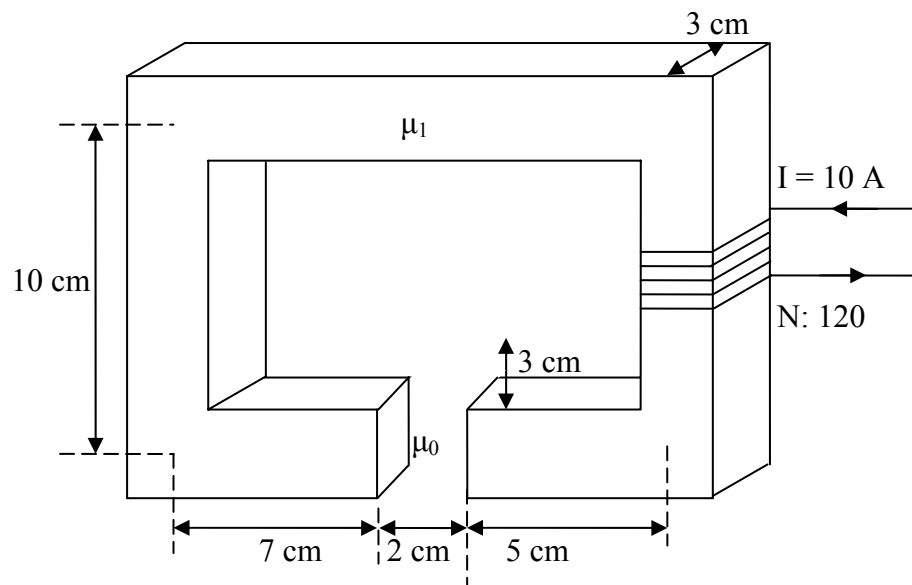
Assim, tem-se que o elemento da força magnética criada pelo fio  $a$  aplicada na espira é

$$d\vec{F} = I_2 d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B}_1 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{F}_1 = \int d\vec{F} = \vec{0} \quad (\text{N})$$



4. Calcular o fluxo magnético na região com  $\mu_0$ :



$$\frac{B \times (7 + 10 + 14 + 10 + 5) \times 10^{-2}}{\mu_1} + \frac{B \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}{\mu_0} = N \times I$$

$$\frac{0,46 \times B}{7000} + \frac{0,02 \times B}{1} = 120 \times 10 \times \mu_0$$

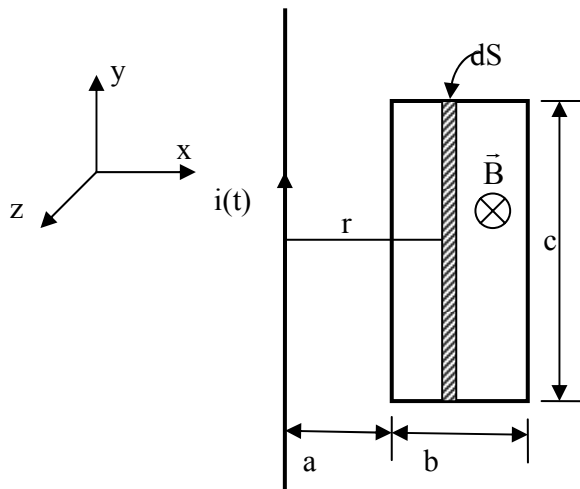
$$B = 75,15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

O fluxo, admitindo uma secção quadrada, com 3 cm de lado, vem:

$$\phi = B_{\text{total}} \times S = 75,15 \times 10^{-3} \times (0,03)^2 = 67,64 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Wb}$$



5. Calcular a força electromotriz no circuito:



Aqui, considere-se o sistema de eixos representado e usa-se a lei de Faraday e o que aconteceria com uma só espira.

$$dS = c \times dr$$

$$\vec{B}(t) = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \times \frac{i(t)}{r} (-\hat{k}) = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} \times \frac{25 \text{ sen}(100\pi t + \pi)}{r} (-\hat{k})$$

$$d\vec{S} = dS \hat{k} \Rightarrow \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -B dS = -\frac{50 \times 10^{-7} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi)}{r} dS$$

$$\phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -50 \times 10^{-7} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi) \times \int \frac{1}{r} dS$$

$$\phi = -50 \times 10^{-7} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi) \times \left[ c \times \int_a^{a+b} \frac{1}{r} dr \right]$$

$$\phi = -50 \times 10^{-7} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi) \times \ln\left(\frac{0,05 + 0,07}{0,05}\right)$$

$$\phi = -1,09 \times 10^{-6} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi) \text{ (Wb)}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt}(-1,09 \times 10^{-6} \times \text{sen}(100\pi t + \pi))$$

$$\varepsilon = 1,09 \times 10^{-6} \times 100\pi \times \cos(100\pi t + \pi)$$

$$\varepsilon = 3,44 \times 10^{-6} \times \cos(100\pi t + \pi) \text{ (V)}$$

Para N espiras multiplica-se o resultado anterior por N, vindo

$$\varepsilon_{\text{total}} = N \times \varepsilon = 250 \times 3,44 \times 10^{-6} \times \cos(100\pi t + \pi)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{total}} = 8,59 \times 10^{-6} \times \cos(100\pi t + \pi) \text{ (V)}$$



6. Verificar a equação de onda de  $f(x, t) = 10 \ln(x + v t)$ :

A equação de onda é:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} \times \frac{1}{v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

Assim, derivando em ordem ao tempo, vem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= \frac{10 v}{x + v t} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{-10 v^2}{(x + v t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Derivando em ordem ao espaço, vem;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{10}{x + v t} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{-10}{(x + v t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo na equação de onda, vem:

$$\frac{-10 v^2}{(x + v t)^2} \times \frac{1}{v^2} = \frac{-10}{(x + v t)^2}$$

Como a equação acima é verdadeira, então a função  $f(x, t) = 10 \ln(x + v t)$  satisfaz a equação de onda.