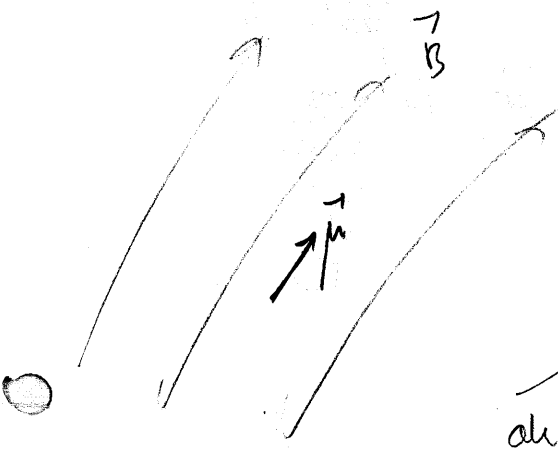


# BÖLÜM 5

## MAGNETOSTATİK



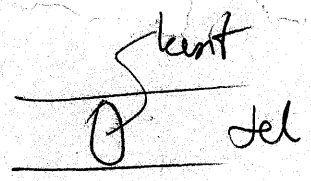
$$\vec{N} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$\vec{J} :=$  akım yoğunluğu (birim yüzeyden geçen zamanda geçen yük miktarı)

akımlarda manyetik alanın yerel maddelerdeki

$$[\vec{J}] = \text{statCoul} / \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} = \text{statamp} / \text{cm}^2 \text{ (esb)}$$

$$= \text{Coul} / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \text{ (nms)}$$



$$\oint_{\text{kerst}} \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} da = I$$

Yük korunumu:



$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho(\vec{x}, t) d^3\vec{x} = - \oint_S \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} da$$

çıktığı

$$\int_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} d^3\vec{x} = - \int_V (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}) d^3\vec{x}$$

"değişen yükler zaman

ile ortaya çıkan bir  
ardma, toplam yük  
miktarı korunacağına  
göre yüzeyden dışarıya  
bir yük akımına sebep olur."

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

süreklilik denklemleri

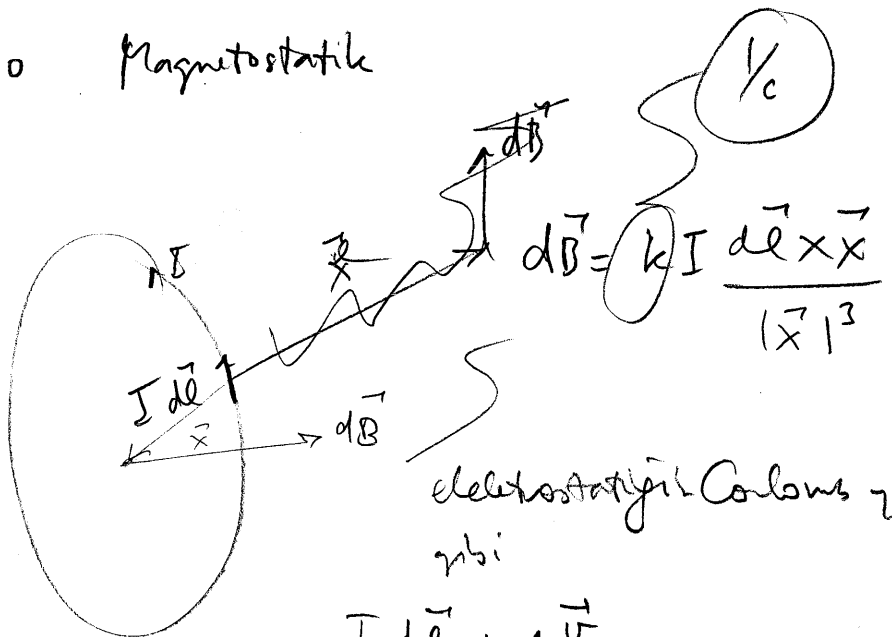
kararlı-durum magnetik alan  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{B}}{\partial t} = 0$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$  Magnetostatik

Oersted 1819

Biot-Savart 1820

Ampère (1820-25)



elektrostatik Coulomb yasağı gibi

$I d\vec{l} \rightarrow q \vec{v}$

$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{v} \times \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rightarrow 2 \int_0^{\infty}$

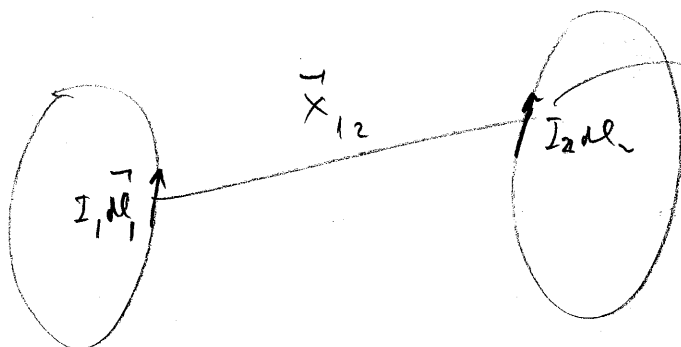
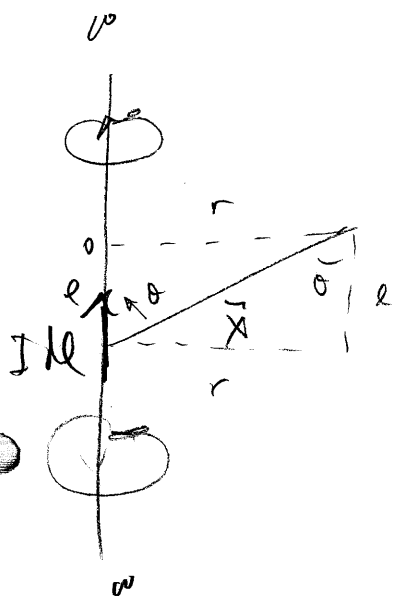
$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{c} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dl \sin \theta}{x^2}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{r}{(r^2 + l^2)^{1/2}}$

$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{c} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r dl}{(r^2 + l^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{c} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dl}{(1 + (l/r)^2)^{3/2}}$

$= \frac{\mu_0 I r}{c} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dl}{(1 + (l/r)^2)^{3/2}}$

$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{rc} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dl/r}{[1 + (l/r)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{rc}$



$d\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{c} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{x}_{12}}{|\vec{x}_{12}|^3}$

$d\vec{F} = \frac{I_2 d\vec{l}_2}{c} \times d\vec{B}_1$

$= \frac{I_1 I_2}{c^2} \frac{d\vec{l}_2 \times (d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{x}_{12})}{|\vec{x}_{12}|^3}$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{I_1 I_2}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}_2 \times (d\vec{\ell}_1 \times \vec{r}_{12})}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^3}$$

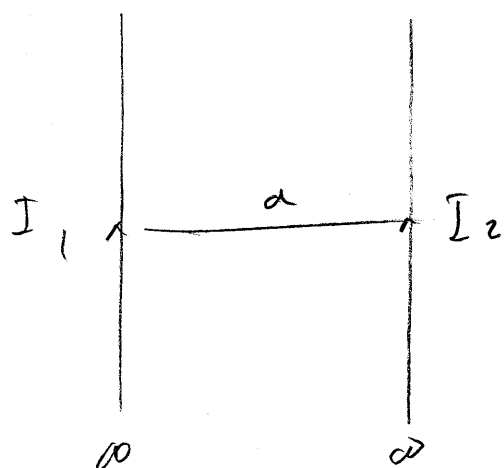
$$d\vec{\ell}_2 \times (d\vec{\ell}_1 \times \vec{r}_{12}) = d\vec{\ell}_1 (d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{12}) - (d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot d\vec{\ell}_1) \vec{r}_{12}$$

$$F_{11} = \frac{I_1 I_2}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}_1 (d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{12})}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^3} - \frac{I_1 I_2}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{(d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot d\vec{\ell}_1) \vec{r}_{12}}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^3}$$

$$\oint d\vec{\ell}_1 \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{12}}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^3} = \oint d\vec{\ell}_1 \oint d\vec{\ell}_2 \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_{12}|}$$

$$d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f = dx \frac{df}{dx} + dy \frac{df}{dy} + dz \frac{df}{dz} = d\left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}_{12}|}\right)$$

$$= - \frac{I_1 I_2}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{(d\vec{\ell}_1 \cdot d\vec{\ell}_2) \vec{r}_{12}}{|\vec{r}_{12}|^3} = \vec{F}_{21}$$

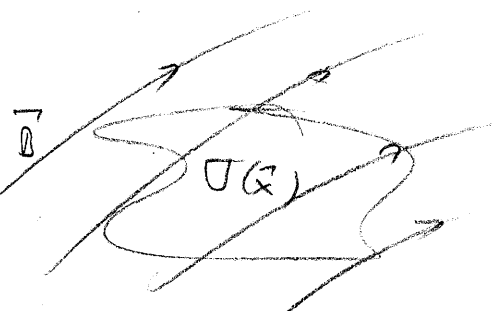


$$B_1 = \frac{2I_1}{cd}$$

$$F = \frac{2I_2 I_1}{c^2 d}$$

$$I d\ell = (I da) d\ell = I d^3 x$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) d^3 \vec{x}$$



$$d\vec{N} = \vec{r} \times d\vec{F} \Rightarrow \vec{N} = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{r} \times [\vec{J}(\vec{r}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r})] d^3\vec{r}$$

5.3. Magnetostatik'in Dif. denkl.leri ve Ampère yasası

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \times \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} d^3\vec{r}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \times \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \times \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}'$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}' \right\}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\vec{A}(\vec{r})}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r})$$

↙ bir elekt. pot. den. türetilebilir. dairesel birer.

1. Denk.  $\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0}$

Magnetostatik'in 1. denkl. 'i.  
Sıfırdır çünkü magnetik yük yok!

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}' \right\}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$$

$$= - \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{\nabla}' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d^3\vec{r}' - \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{r}') \underbrace{\vec{\nabla}^2 \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}}_{-4\pi\delta^3(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} d^3\vec{r}'$$

• ve gradient kısmı integ. yap.

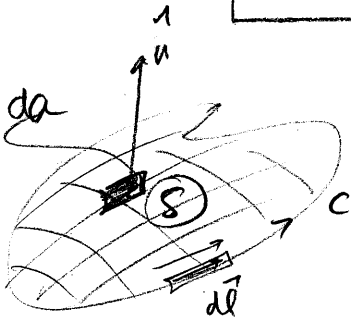
$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3\vec{x}' + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}(\vec{x})$$

magnetostatik.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}(\vec{x})$$

Ampère yasası.

2. denk.



$$\int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \hat{n} da = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int_S \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} da$$

Stokes yasası

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \frac{4\pi}{c} I$$

5.4. vektör potansiyel

# Alınmadığı yerlerde  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 0$ ,  $\vec{B}$ 'yi bir skalar potansiyel olarak yazabiliriz.  
 der elde etmeye bu vekt.  $\vec{B} = -\vec{\nabla} \Phi_M$



$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \Phi_M = 0$$

elektrostatik'deki potansiyel aynı kullandık.

●  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$  dan başlayalım.  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3\vec{x}'$

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

$$\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \psi \Rightarrow \vec{B}' = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}' = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

ayar dönüşümü

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J} \quad \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$\vec{A}$ 'yi uygun seçebiliriz. div. sı sıfır olacak şekilde seçebiliriz.

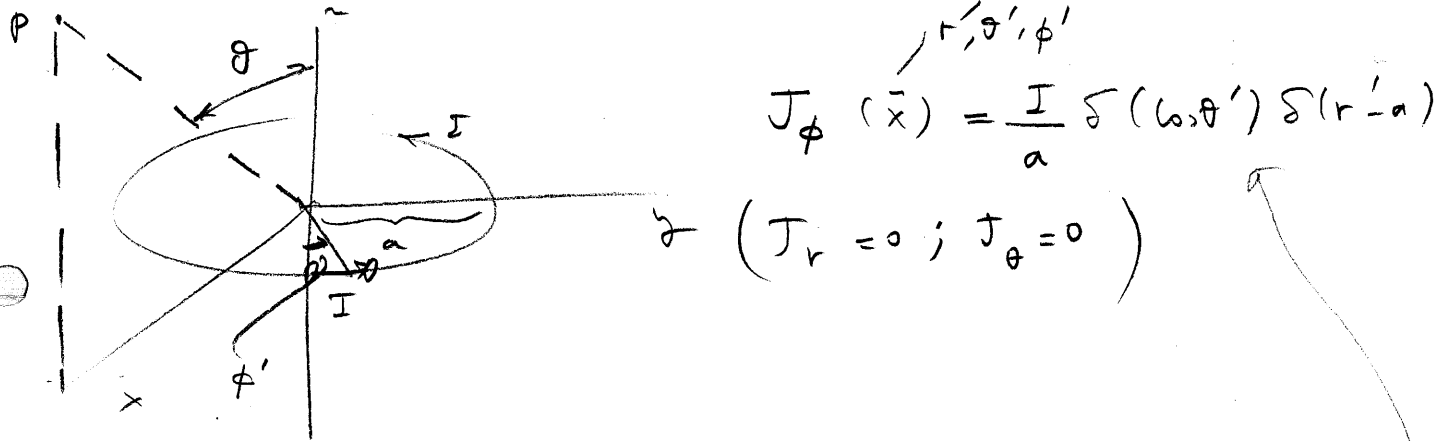
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} f) = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla}^2 f = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} \text{ almada.}$$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}' = 0$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J} \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \quad \text{Coulomb aya celesi}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 A_i = -\frac{4\pi}{c} J_i$$

5.5. Cemberel akım kalhasının vekt. pot. i ve magnetik indüksiyon



bu akım dağılımının uzayın bir noktasında oluşturduğu vekt. pot. i bulacağız  
bu " " " "  $\phi'$  ye göre simetrik. hesaplayacağın nokta xz-düzleminde  
olun  $\phi = 0$  olsun diye namlı  $\phi$  ye seçilebilir yok.

vektörel akım,  
karteryen koordinatlarda  $\vec{J} = J_\phi (-\sin \phi' \hat{i} + \cos \phi' \hat{j})$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}') d^3x'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

x'ler birbirini götürücü sadece y-kalacak. bu da  $\sin \phi'$  dir.

$$A_\phi(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J_\phi(\theta', \phi') \cos \phi' r'^2 dr' d(\cos \theta') d\phi'}{[r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'(\cos \theta \cos \theta' + \sin \theta \sin \theta' \cos(\phi - \phi'))]^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{I a^2}{c a} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \phi' d\phi'}{(r^2 + a^2 - 2ar \sin \theta \cos \phi')^{1/2}}$$

$r \gg a$  ise

$$\approx \frac{I a}{c} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \phi' d\phi'}{r (1 - 2\frac{a}{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi')^{1/2}} \approx \frac{I a}{rc} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \phi' d\phi' (1 + \frac{a}{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi' + \dots)$$

$$\approx \frac{I a^2}{c r^2} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \phi' d\phi'}_{\pi} \approx \frac{I a^2 \pi}{c r^2} \sin \theta \quad r \gg a$$

küresel koordinatlarda

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \hat{e}_r \underbrace{\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \sin \theta A_\phi)}_{B_r} - \hat{e}_\theta \underbrace{\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi)}_{-B_\theta}$$

$$B_r = \frac{2 I a^2 \pi}{c} \frac{\cos \theta}{r^3}$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{I a^2 \pi}{c} \frac{\sin \theta}{r^3}$$

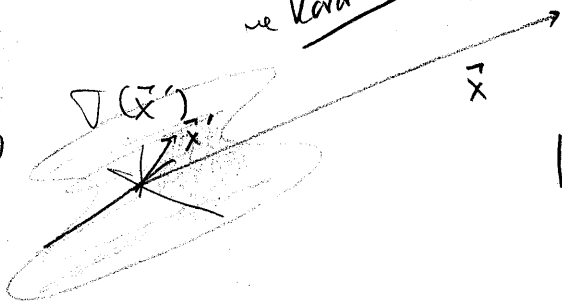
$$B_\phi = 0$$

$$M = \frac{\pi I a^2}{c}$$

uzakta bir alım kolonu bir dipol gibi görünecekte.

Localize bir alım kolunun çok kutup analizi

ve kararlı



$$\text{Max } |\vec{x}'| \ll |\vec{x}|$$

$|\vec{x}'| = 0$  koordinat bağımsız olarak sergileyeceğiz.

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x}|^3} + \dots \quad \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{x}'} \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = -\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla}_{\vec{x}'} \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} \Big|_{\vec{x}'=0}$$

Bunun  $\vec{A}(\vec{x})$ 'nin herhangi bir bileşeni için uygulanır.

$$A_i(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J_i(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{|\vec{x}|} \int J_i(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}' + \frac{\vec{x}}{c |\vec{x}|^3} \int \vec{x}' J_i(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}' + \dots$$

ilk terim sıfırdır. İspat:

$\vec{x}'$ 'nin iyi davranışlı iki fonk.'u  $f(\vec{x}')$  ve  $g(\vec{x}')$ 'yi

ele alalım

$$\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T}(\vec{x}') = 0 \quad \text{kararlı durumlar}$$

$$\int [ f(\vec{x}') \vec{T}(\vec{x}') \cdot \vec{\nabla}' g(\vec{x}') + \underbrace{g(\vec{x}') \vec{T}(\vec{x}') \cdot \vec{\nabla}' f(\vec{x}')}_{\text{kuami integral}} ] d^3 \vec{x}' \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$= \int f \vec{T} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' g d^3 \vec{x}' - \underbrace{\int f \vec{\nabla}' \cdot (g \vec{T}) d^3 \vec{x}'}_{= \oint g \vec{T} \cdot \hat{n} da} + \oint g f \vec{T} \cdot \hat{n} da$$

$$= \int f \vec{T} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' g d^3 \vec{x}' - \int f \vec{T} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' g d^3 \vec{x}' - \oint f g \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underbrace{\int \vec{\nabla}' \cdot (f g \vec{T}) d^3 \vec{x}'}_{= \oint (f g \vec{T}) \cdot \hat{n} da}$$

$$f=1 \quad g=x_i' \quad \text{olsun}$$

$$\int \underbrace{T_i}_{\hat{e}_i}(\vec{x}') \cdot \underbrace{\vec{\nabla}' x_i'}_{\hat{e}_i} d^3 \vec{x}' = 0 = \underbrace{\int T_i \hat{e}_i d^3 \vec{x}'}_{\text{ilk terim ağırl.}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int \vec{T}(\vec{x}') d^3 \vec{x}' = \sum_k \oint i_k d\vec{r}_k = \sum_k i_k \oint d\vec{r}_k = 0$$

alınmı açılımı,  
her bir yüzeye  
ayrılabilir.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla}' \cdot (\vec{T} x_i') &= \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T} x_i' \\ \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T} &= 0 \\ \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T} x_i' &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T} = 0 \quad \int \vec{x}' \cdot (\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{T}) d^3 \vec{x}' = 0$$

$$\sum_k \int \vec{x}' \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{T}_k}{\partial \vec{x}'} d^3 \vec{x}' = 0 = \sum_k \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k'} (x_i' T_k) d^3 \vec{x}' - \sum_k \int T_k \frac{\partial x_i'}{\partial x_k'} d^3 \vec{x}' = 0$$

$f = x_i'$   $g = x_j'$  secelim

$$\int [x_i' \underbrace{\vec{\nabla}}_{\vec{e}_j} x_j' + x_j' \underbrace{\vec{\nabla}}_{\vec{e}_i} x_i'] d^3 x' = 0$$

$$\int (x_i' J_j + x_j' J_i) d^3 x' = 0$$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{c|\vec{x}|^3} \sum_j x_j \int x_j' J_i d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c|\vec{x}|^3} \sum_j x_j \int (x_j' J_i + x_i' J_j) d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c|\vec{x}|^3} \sum_j x_j \int (x_j' J_i - x_i' J_j) d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2c|\vec{x}|^3} \sum_j x_j \int (x_i' J_j - x_j' J_i) d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$\sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} (\vec{x}' \times \vec{J})_k$$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{ijk 123 we cift perm.} \\ -1 & \text{" tek perm.} \\ 0 & \text{non cift se.} \end{cases}$$

antisimetri tensor

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_i = \epsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2c|\vec{x}|^3} \sum_j \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} x_j \int (\vec{x}' \times \vec{J})_k d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2c|\vec{x}|^3} [ \vec{x} \times \int (\vec{x}' \times \vec{J}) d^3 \vec{x}' ]$$

n3 n4

n3  
n3

✓ ✓  
k1, k2, k3, k3, k4, n3  
✓ ✓ ✓ ?

Q

? ?  
k1 k2 k3 n3 n4 k3  
- - -  
✓  
k3 k3 k3

Q

Input ✓  
Volley ✓  
Pansu

shore Ref

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2e} \int \vec{r}' \times \vec{J}(\vec{r}') d^3\vec{r}' \quad \text{magnetic dipole moment}$$

$$A_i = \frac{-1}{|\vec{r}|^3} [\vec{r} \times \vec{m}]_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} + \dots$$

$$= -\vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} + \dots$$

bagaimana menentukan magnetik dipol mom. di  $\vec{r}$  de elektrodinamika  
vektor pot.  $\vec{A}$  de elektrodinamika magnetik akan lebih?

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \left( \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} \right) = -\vec{\nabla} \times \left( \vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \right)$$

$$= -\vec{m} \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla}}_{\nabla^2} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} + (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{m}) \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} = 4\pi \delta(\vec{r})$$

$\vec{r} = 0$  dalam cakupan  $\vec{r}$   
kuadrat.

$$\partial_{x_j} (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{-3/2} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{2x_j}{|\vec{r}|^5}$$

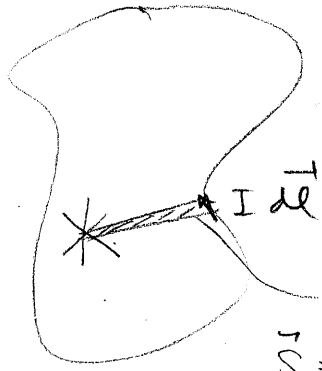
$$= \sum_j m_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( -\frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} \right)$$

$$= \sum_j m_j \left[ -\frac{1}{|\vec{r}|^3} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x_j} - \vec{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|^3} \right]$$

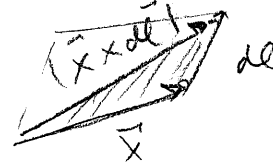
$$= \sum_j m_j \left( -\frac{1}{|\vec{r}|^3} \hat{e}_j + 3 \vec{r} \frac{x_j}{|\vec{r}|^5} \right) = -\frac{\vec{m}}{|\vec{r}|^3} + \frac{3 \vec{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{m})}{|\vec{r}|^5}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = -\overset{\text{alan}}{\underset{\text{ypp.}}{\cancel{4\pi}}} \vec{m} \delta(\vec{x}) + \frac{3\hat{x}(\vec{m} \cdot \hat{x}) - \vec{m}}{|\vec{x}|^3}$$

Düzensiz kopalı bir alim halhasının magnetik momenti



$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2c} \int \vec{x} \times \vec{F} d^3x = \frac{I}{2c} \oint \vec{x} \times d\vec{l}$$



$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \oint \vec{x} \times d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{I}{c} \frac{1}{2} \oint \vec{x} \times d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{I}{c} (\text{Alan}) \hat{n} \quad \text{sağ el kuralı ile belirlenir}$$

⑦ bunu sabit bir  $\vec{B}_0$  mag. alan içerisinde koyarsak, etki eden kuvvet ne kadardır?

$$\vec{F} = \frac{I}{c} \oint d\vec{x} \times \vec{B}_0 = \frac{I}{c} \vec{B}_0 \times \underbrace{\oint d\vec{x}}_0 = 0 \quad \text{(10) bağlantısı}$$

$m_i$  kütleli,  $q_i$  yüklü  $\vec{v}_i$  hızla  $N$  tane yüklü parçacık var.



$$\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \vec{v}_i \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i)$$

bu yük dağılımının yörüngesi sürekli alını.

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2c} \int \vec{x} \times \sum q_i \vec{v}_i \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i) d^3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c} \sum q_i \vec{x}_i \times \vec{v}_i = \sum \frac{q_i}{2cm_i} \vec{x}_i \times \vec{p}_i = \sum \frac{q_i}{2m_i c} \vec{L}_i$$

parçacıkların örneği, ya da  $\frac{q_i}{m_i}$  'ler aynı ise  $\frac{q_i}{m_i} = \frac{q}{m}$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{q}{2mc} \vec{L} \quad \text{yörünge açısal mom.}$$

$$\vec{\mu} = \frac{g e}{2mc} \vec{S} \quad \text{spin halledir.}$$

5.7. Dış magnetik alan içerisindeki atom dağılımına uygulanan kuvvet

○  $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \delta \vec{B}$  ise

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \vec{B} \times \int \vec{J}(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

$= 0$   
kuvvet atom  $\vec{J} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$

Atom torke sıfır olmayabilir.

$$B_i(\vec{x}) = B_i(0) + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla} B_i(0) + \dots$$

$\vec{x}$  'e göre yavaş değişen  $\vec{B}(\vec{x})$  magnetik alanı içerisindeki  $\vec{J}(\vec{x})$  'e uygulanan kuvveti yazalım.

$$F_i = \frac{1}{c} \sum_{jk} \epsilon_{ijk} \int J_j(\vec{x}) B_k(\vec{x}) d^3x$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{jk} \epsilon_{ijk} \int J_j \{ B_k(0) + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla} B_k(0) + \dots \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} B_k(0) \int \underbrace{T_j(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x}}_{\text{oldijum? yal ile gästerme Hk!}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{c} \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \vec{\nabla} B_k(0) \int \vec{x} T_j(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x} + \dots$$

$$= \text{pot. } \vec{x} \cdot \int \vec{x}' T_j d^3\vec{x}'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \vec{x} \times \int \vec{x}' \times \vec{T}(\vec{x}') d^3\vec{x}' \right\}_j$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2c} \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \left\{ \vec{\nabla} B_k(0) \times \int \vec{x} \times \vec{T} d^3\vec{x} \right\}_j \text{ dır!}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{x} \times \vec{T} d^3\vec{x}$$

$$= (-1) \sum_j \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} (\vec{\nabla} B_k(0) \times \vec{m})_j$$

$$\boxed{\int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{T} d^3x = \int_S \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{a}} \\ \text{DV. Theor.}$$

$$= (+1) \sum_j \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} (\vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla} B_k(0))_j$$

$$= \sum_j \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} (\vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla})_j B_k(\vec{x}) \Big|_{\vec{x}=0}$$

$$= \left\{ (\vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla}) \times \vec{B}(0) \right\}_i \text{ tüm i'leri toplam sonu}$$

$$\vec{F} = (\vec{m} \times \vec{\nabla}) \times \vec{B}(0)$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}) - \underbrace{(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{m}}_{=0 \text{ magnetostatik}}$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B})$$

$$U = -\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B} \text{ pot. 'ın gradyentleri türetelim.}$$

$$= \int \vec{x}' \times (\vec{J} \times \vec{B}_0) d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$\vec{N} = \frac{1}{c} \int (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{B}_0) \vec{J} d^3 \vec{x}' - \frac{1}{c} \int (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{J}) \vec{B}_0 d^3 \vec{x}'$$

Taylor' den ilk terim.

$$N_i = \frac{1}{c} \int (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{B}_0) J_i d^3 \vec{x} - \frac{1}{c} \int (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{J}) B_i d^3 \vec{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} \vec{B}_0 \int \vec{x} J_i d^3 \vec{x} - \frac{1}{c} B_i \int \vec{x} \cdot \vec{J} d^3 \vec{x}$$

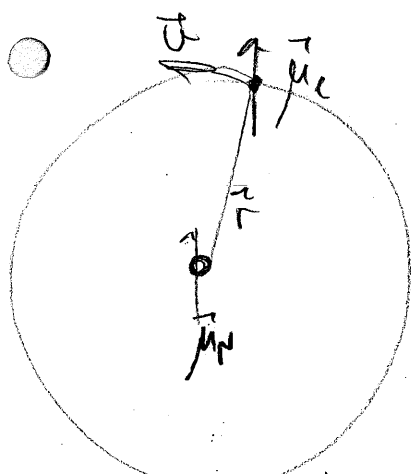
$$q = f = |\vec{x}| \quad \int [f \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\nabla} q + q \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f] d^3 \vec{x} = 0$$

$$\int |\vec{x}| \vec{J} \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|} d^3 \vec{x} = 0 \quad \int \vec{J} \cdot \vec{x} d^3 \vec{x} = 0$$

$$N_i = \frac{-1}{2c} \left\{ \vec{B}_0 \times \int \vec{x} \times \vec{J} d^3 \vec{x} \right\}_i$$

$$= - \left\{ \vec{B}_0(0) \times \vec{m} \right\}_i = (\vec{m} \times \vec{B}_0)_i$$

$$\vec{N} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}(0)$$



$\vec{S}, \vec{L}$  etkilermeni her yeri (IY)

Çekirdeğin spin mag. mom. 'un elektronun aları içerisinde bulunmasından dolayı gelen katkı AİY

$$U_{AİY} = -\vec{\mu}_N \cdot \left( \vec{B}_{\text{yönel}} + \frac{3\hat{n}(\vec{\mu}_e \cdot \hat{n}) - \vec{\mu}_e}{r^3} \right)$$

dipol alanı.

$$\vec{B}_y = \frac{e}{c} \frac{\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{e}{mc} \frac{\vec{p} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{-e}{mc} \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$= -\vec{\mu}_N \cdot \left( \frac{-e\hbar}{mc r^3} \vec{L} + \frac{3\hat{n}(\vec{\mu}_e \cdot \hat{n}) - \vec{\mu}_e}{r^3} + \frac{8\pi}{3} \vec{\mu}_e \delta(\vec{x}) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{8\pi}{3} \vec{\mu}_e \cdot \vec{\mu}_N \delta(\vec{x}) + \frac{1}{r^3} [\vec{\mu}_e \cdot \vec{\mu}_N - 3(\vec{\mu}_e \cdot \hat{n})(\vec{\mu}_N \cdot \hat{n}) - \frac{e}{mc} \vec{\mu}_N \cdot \vec{L}]$$

# 5.8. Makroskopik Denklemler

< bunlarn elekturduyu yerden yere deęisen (moleküller) elekturduyu aluun var.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{B}_{\text{mikro}} \rangle = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \text{bu denli,}$$

maddesel ortamlarda dięin

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}_m = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J} \quad \text{maddesel ortama geerchen ne olacadi?}$$

$$\text{lar da } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

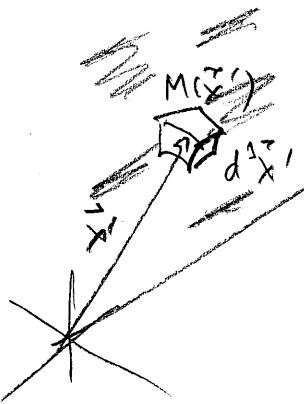
moleküllerin hekketkisi kopya aluun deęeri ybi dięirelim. Maddesel ortam Reizideli birim haalinde

$$\vec{M}(\vec{x}) = \sum_i N_i \langle \vec{m}_i \rangle$$

hagn. nom. yęę. [ort. makroskopik mikroskoplar]

bu moleküller aluun elekturduyu.

ortamda serbest yiklerde vose, bunlarn Reizideli bir  $\vec{x}$  nohtasında elekturduyu velt. pot.



$$A(\vec{x}) = \int \vec{M}(\vec{x}') \times \frac{\vec{x} - \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3} d^3x' + \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$$

$$= \int \vec{M}(\vec{x}') \times \frac{\vec{\nabla}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x' + \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$$

kesimi int.

$$+ \int \frac{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{M}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x' + \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{J(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3x'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{[\vec{J}(\vec{x}') + c \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{M}(\vec{x}')] d^3 \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} [\vec{J}(\vec{x}) + c \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{M}(\vec{x})}_{\text{moleküler } \vec{J}}] \quad \vec{J}_n = c \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{M}$$

$$\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{M})}_{\vec{H}} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

○  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J} \quad \vec{H} = \vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{M}$

izotropik olan (para ve dia) magnetik maddelerde  $\vec{B}$  ve  $\vec{H}$  paralel

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

magnetizasya  $\vec{M} = \chi \vec{H} \quad \vec{H} = \vec{B} - 4\pi \chi \vec{H}$

$$\vec{H} (1 + 4\pi \chi) = \vec{B} \quad \text{mey. dalgaları}$$

mey. geçirilmez.

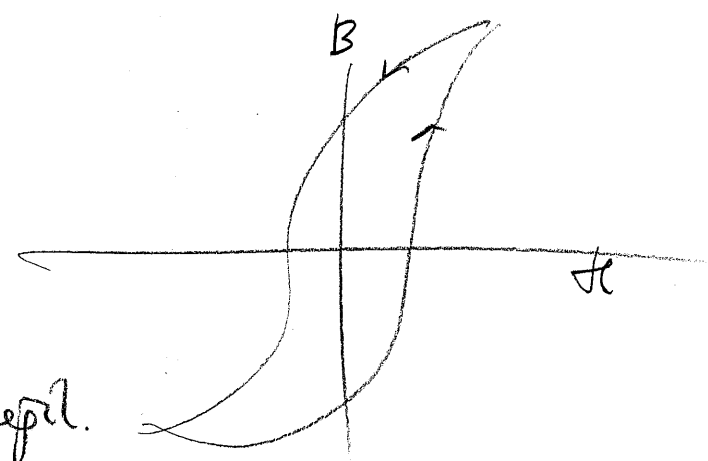
$\chi \sim 10^{-6}$  para - dia

$\mu > 1$  cok az paralelde

$\mu < 1$  " ditalarda

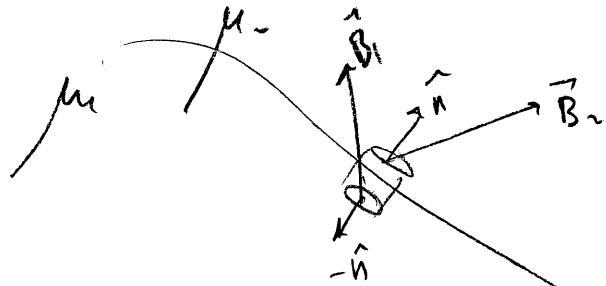
$$\vec{B} = \vec{F}(\vec{H}) \text{ ferro.}$$

teci deyerde deqil.



lineer ortamda  $\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$

Bir ortamdan başka bir ortama geçerken  $\vec{B}$  ve  $\vec{H}$ 'nin sağlayacağı sınır şartları (güçte baki!)



$$\oint (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) d^3x = 0$$

$$\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} da = 0$$

üstten geçen akı  
alttan geçen akı

$$(\vec{B}_2 \cdot \hat{n} - \vec{B}_1 \cdot \hat{n}) = 0$$

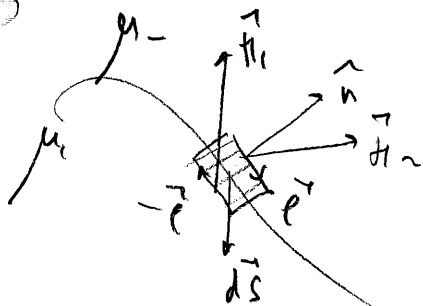
$$(\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) \cdot \hat{n} = 0$$

$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$  yi herhangi bir S üzerinden integral al.

$$\oint_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}) \cdot \hat{n} da = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int_S \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} da$$

acik yüzeyi içeren

çizgi integraline geçelim.



$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} da \Rightarrow \vec{H}_2 \cdot \vec{\ell} - \vec{H}_1 \cdot \vec{\ell} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{K} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

yüzeyi alan  
değilmi.

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{K} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{K}$$

$$\hat{n} \times \left( \frac{\vec{B}_2}{\mu_2} - \frac{\vec{B}_1}{\mu_1} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{K}$$

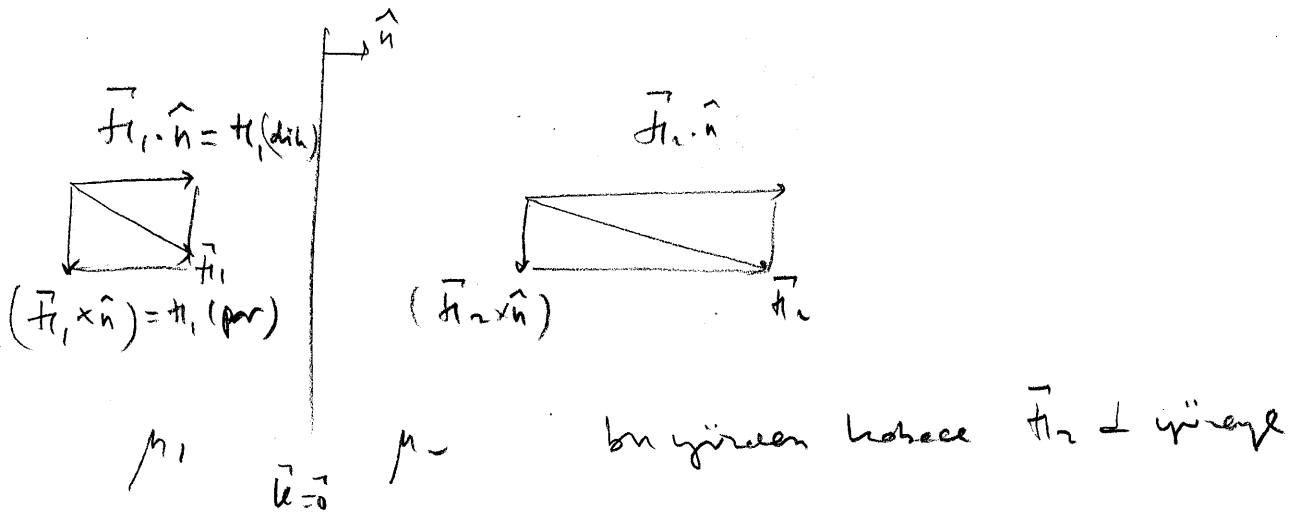
$$\frac{1}{\mu_2} \hat{n} \times \vec{B}_2 - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \hat{n} \times \vec{B}_1 = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{K}$$

$$\mu_2 \vec{H}_2 \cdot \hat{n} = \mu_1 \vec{H}_1 \cdot \hat{n}$$

$$\vec{H}_2 \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \vec{H}_1 \cdot \hat{n}$$

$\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} da$   
 $\frac{d\vec{S}}{dS}$  kapalı yüzeyin alanıdır.  
açık yüzeyin alanı değil.

$\mu_1 \gg \mu_2$  olsun  $\vec{H}_2 \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \vec{H}_1 \cdot \hat{n}$   
 (bundan bu çok büyük!)



5.9. Vektör pot. yöntemi Smir-Deje problemleri

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$  (son  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{x})$   $\vec{B} = g \vec{H}$ )

lineer ortamlar için  $\vec{\nabla} \times \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{x}) \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}(\vec{x})$

$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mu \vec{J}(\vec{x})$

$\vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mu \vec{J}(\vec{x})$

$= 0$  Coulomb ayar

$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = - \frac{4\pi}{c} \mu \vec{J}(\vec{x})$

$\vec{J} = \vec{0}$  ≠ Laplace denk. i her bir  $\vec{A}$  için değil, ya da  $\vec{J} = \vec{0}$  halinde

magnetik skaler pot. yöntemi

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$   $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = 0$   $\vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_m$  ortam dışarıda ise  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\mu \vec{\nabla} \phi_m) = 0$

$$\mu \text{ svt} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi_m = 0$$

18

set ferromagnetikale  $\vec{M}$  verläuft in  $\vec{D} = \vec{0}$  folgendes cöde steniye  
de mag. shaler pot. i kullanabir.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} + 4\pi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{M} = 0$$

$$-\nabla^2 \phi_m + 4\pi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{M} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi_m = 4\pi \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{M}}_{-\rho_m \text{ gibi}}$$

$$\text{gibiye } \phi_m = \int \frac{-\vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{M}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

$$\phi_m = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \int \frac{\vec{M}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 \vec{x}'$$

de vaktide bun serbe acaz.  $\frac{\vec{M} \cdot \vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|^3}$

5.1.)

$I dl$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{I}{c} d\vec{l} \times \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}'$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}'$$

toplamı;  $\vec{B}(\vec{x}) = \frac{I}{c} \oint d\vec{l} \times \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$

Stokes theorem:

$$\oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

$$= \frac{I}{c} \int_S [\hat{n} \times \vec{\nabla}'] \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} dS$$

$$\hat{n} dS = d\vec{S}$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$$

$$= -\frac{I}{c} \int (\hat{n} \times \vec{\nabla}) \times \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3} dS = -\frac{I}{c} \int \vec{\nabla} (\hat{n} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}) dS + \frac{I}{c} \int (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}) d\vec{S}$$

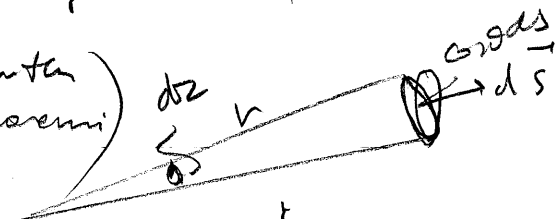
$$= -\frac{I}{c} \vec{\nabla} \int \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = -\vec{\nabla}' f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \vec{\nabla}^2 \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad r \neq 0 \text{ oldu\u0131u\u0131n\u0131}$$

$$\frac{\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{|\vec{r}|^3} = \frac{\cos \theta dS}{r^2} = d\Omega$$

(Thales theorem)



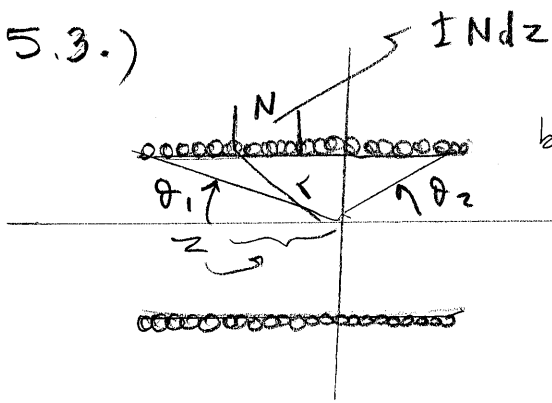
$$= -\frac{I}{c} \vec{\nabla} \int d\Omega = -\frac{I}{c} \vec{\nabla} \Omega \quad \text{bu } -\frac{I\Omega}{c} \text{ skaler pot. gibi}$$

$$\oint_C d\vec{l} \times \vec{A} = \int_S (d\vec{S} \times \vec{\nabla}) \times \vec{A}$$

Stokes teoreminin alternatif formu.

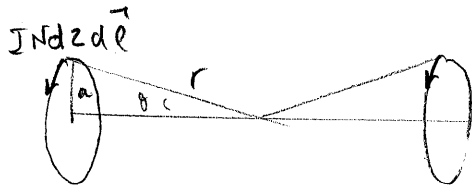
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5.3.)

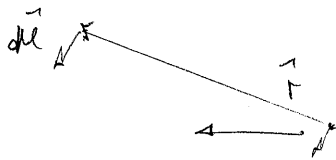


beobachten hier ist  $\sin$  um  $\cos$  zu  $N$  herum var!

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{IN dz}{c} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \quad \vec{B} = \frac{IN dz}{c} \oint \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$



$$dB_z = \frac{IN dz}{c} \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} 2\pi a \frac{2\pi}{r} \theta$$



$$r = a \sec \theta = \frac{a}{\cos \theta}$$

$$dz = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$dB_z = \frac{IN}{c} 2\pi a \frac{\sin \theta}{a^2 \sec^2 \theta} \cos \theta$$

$$B_z = \frac{2\pi NI}{c} \int_{-\pi/2+\theta}^{\pi/2+\theta} \frac{\cos \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \frac{2\pi NI}{c} (\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2)$$

b)

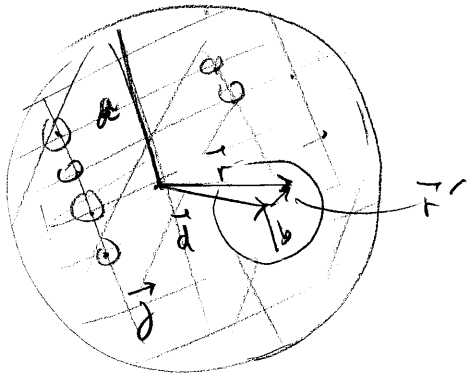
$$B_r = 2 \frac{IN a}{c} \frac{\cos \theta}{r^3}$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{IN a}{c} \frac{\sin \theta}{r^3}$$

$$B_\phi = B_r \sin \theta + B_\theta \cos \theta = 3 \frac{IN a}{c} \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^3}$$

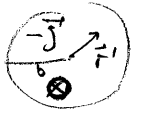
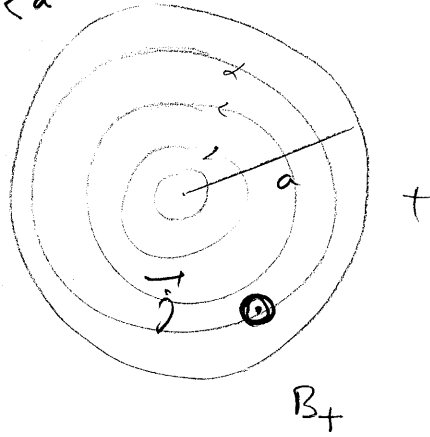
5.6.

3



$$d+b < a$$

=

 $B_+$  $B_-$ 

$$\oint_C \vec{B}_+ \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \frac{4\pi}{c} J R r^2$$

$$\vec{B}_+ (r) = \frac{2\pi}{c} J \times r$$

$$\vec{B}_- (r') = -\frac{2\pi}{c} J \times r'$$

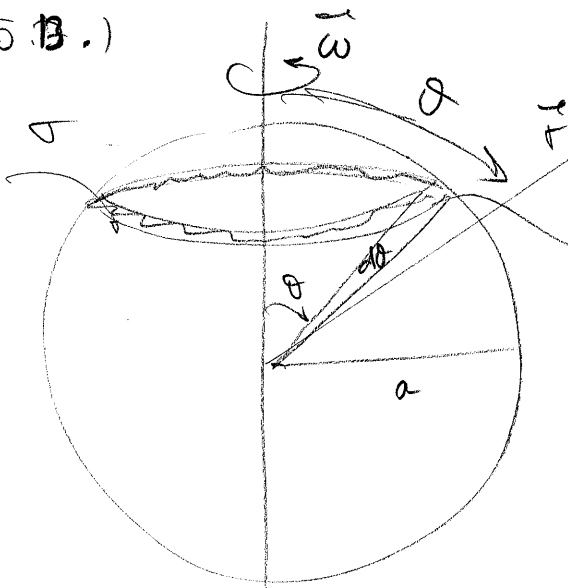
$$\vec{B} = \frac{2\pi}{c} J \times (\underbrace{r - r'}_{\vec{d}}) = \frac{2\pi}{c} J \times \vec{d}$$

$$J = \frac{I}{\pi(a^2 - b^2)}$$

$$J = J \times (\text{Area})$$

$$= \frac{I r^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

5 B.)



$\omega$  ile dönme alım belirlen olacağı  
bu seride izleneli toplam yit.

$$dq = \underbrace{(2\pi a \sin\theta)}_{\text{çevre}} \underbrace{(a d\theta)}_{\text{kalınlığı}} \sigma$$

birim periyoda bölsem alım bulurum.

$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{dq}{2\pi/\omega} = \sigma \omega a^2 \sin\theta d\theta$$

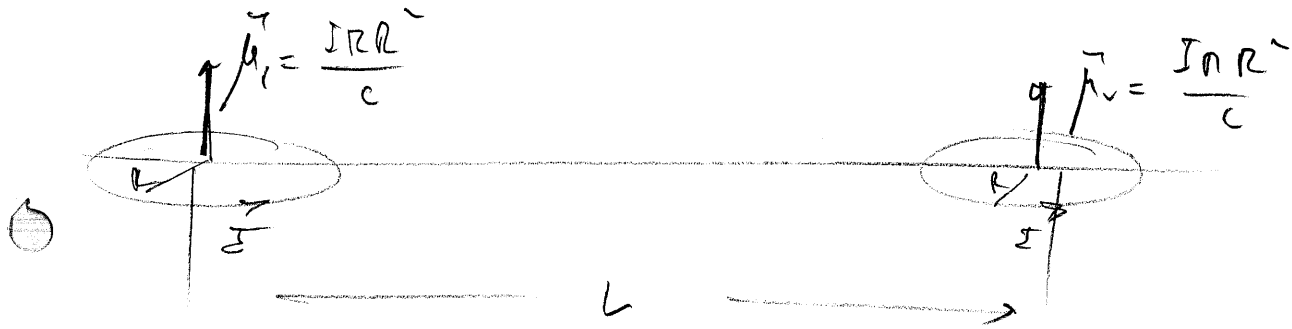
$$d\vec{\mu} = \frac{\sigma \omega a^2 \sin\theta d\theta}{c} \underbrace{(\pi a \sin\theta)^2}_{\text{kalınım kenti}} \hat{e}_3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{c} \sigma \omega a^4 \sin^3\theta \hat{e}_3$$

$$\mu = \frac{\pi}{c} \sigma \omega a^4 \int_0^\pi \sin^3\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3c} \pi \sigma a^4 \omega$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{3\hat{r}(\hat{r} \cdot \vec{\mu}) - \vec{\mu}}{r^3}$$

Prb. Aynı  $I$  kararlı akımları taşıyan aynı  $R$  yarıçaplı dairesel  
 İki akım heliksi aynı düzlemde ve birbirlerine çok uzak  $L$   
 mesafesinde ( $R \ll L$ ) bulunmaktadır. Akım yönleri aynı ve 2t  
 olman durumunda ordandaki maj. pot. enerjisi bulunur.



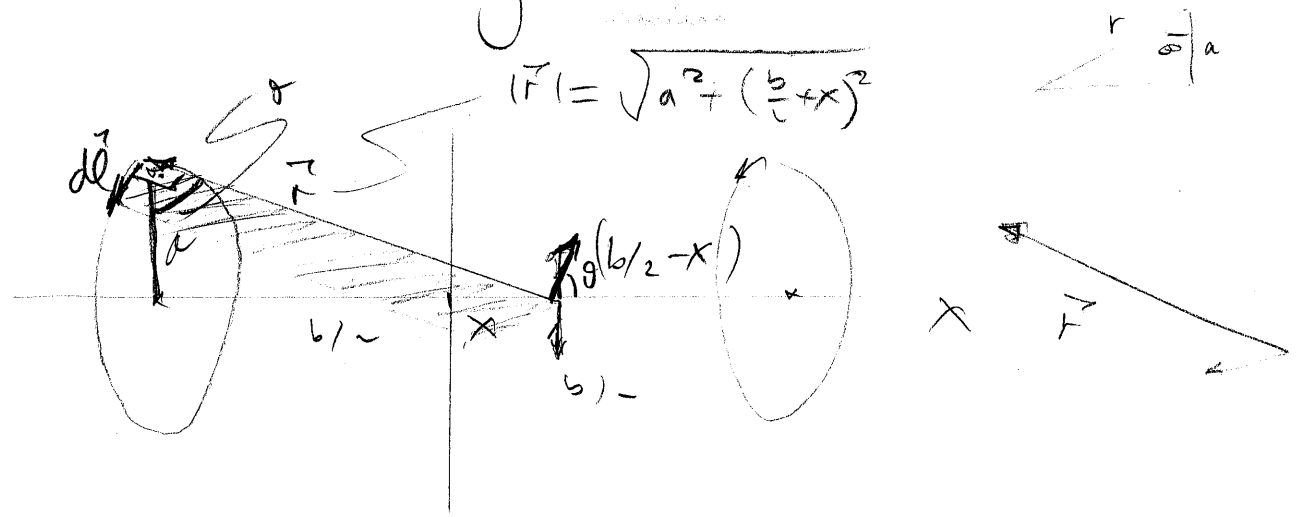
$$U = -\vec{\mu}_2 \cdot \vec{B}_1 \quad 1. \text{ ve } 2. \text{ nci vektörleri tespit ediyoruz}$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{3\hat{n}(\hat{n} \cdot \vec{\mu}_1) - \vec{\mu}_1}{L^3}$$

$$U = \frac{\vec{\mu}_1 \cdot \vec{\mu}_2 - 3(\hat{n} \cdot \vec{\mu}_2)(\hat{n} \cdot \vec{\mu}_1)}{L^3} = \frac{\frac{I^2 R^2}{c^2} - 0}{L^3}$$

6

prob. x-elsenini ortale elsen habul eden a yoncoplu  $I$  alim bolu-  
 sunn korbliden agny yon  $I$  alimlan geymette elap, alim bolu-  
 lan aramdeki ortalik b'dir. elsen ietale x hadar ortalikta  
 hi b'e notda mey. olan bulum.



$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} + x\right)^2}$$

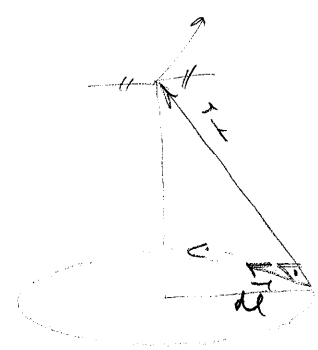
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{I}{c} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \quad d\vec{l} \times \vec{r} = dl \cdot r \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$dB = \frac{I}{c} \frac{dl}{r^2} \quad dB_{||} = dB \cos \theta = \frac{I}{c} \frac{dl}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{B} = \hat{e}_1 \frac{I}{c} \int \frac{dl}{r^2} \cos \theta = \hat{e}_1 \frac{I}{c} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} 2ra$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{r} \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} + x\right)^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{I}{c} \frac{2ra^2}{\left[a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} + x\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} \hat{e}_1$$



Result biden bolun

$$B(x) = \frac{2Ia^2}{c} \left[ \frac{1}{\left[a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} + x\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{\left[a^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} - x\right)^2\right]^{3/2}} \right]$$



6.1. a) Gösteriniz ki, mag. alanda bir uzayda toplam enerjiden değişim  
 alan taşıyıcı elemanların bir sistemi için

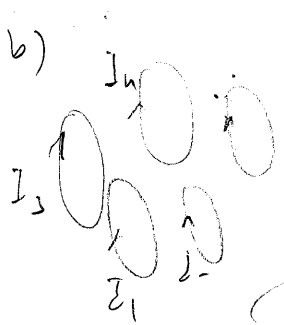
$$W = \frac{1}{2c^2} \iint d^3x d^3x' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

b) Alan konfigürasyonunu  $I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n$  olan  $n$  tane alan taşıyıcı  
 demeden alırsanız, enerjisi

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum L_i I_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j>i}^n M_{ij} I_i I_j$$

( $L_i$  öz indüksiyon,  $M_{ij}$  karşılıklı indüksiyon)

(a) 
$$W = \frac{1}{2c} \int d^3\vec{x} \vec{J}(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2c} \iint d^3\vec{x} d^3\vec{x}' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

b)  
$$W = \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_j' d\vec{l}_j d\vec{l}_j' J_i(\vec{x}) J_j(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j'|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_j \oint \oint d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_j' \frac{J_i(\vec{x}) J_j(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j'|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_j \oint \oint I_i I_j \frac{d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_j}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j'|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_j I_i I_j \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_j}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j'|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n I_i^2 \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_i'}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_i'|} \right)}_{L_i} + \sum_i \sum_{j>i}^n I_i I_j \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{c^2} \oint \oint \frac{d\vec{l}_i d\vec{l}_j'}{|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j'|} \right)}_{M_{ij}}$$