

$V_2 = 0$

$$k \frac{Q}{2R} + k \frac{q_2}{2R} + k \frac{q_3}{3R} + k \frac{q_4}{4R} = 0$$

$$\frac{Q}{2} + \frac{q_2}{2} + \frac{q_3}{3} + \frac{q_4}{4} = 0 \quad (1)$$

אבל סכומם צריך להיות  
: 0, 0, 0, 0

$$Q + q_2 + q_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$q_3 + q_4 = -2Q \quad (3) \quad ; \text{משוואה}$$

(1)  $\frac{Q}{2} + \frac{q_2}{2} + \frac{q_3}{3} + \frac{-2Q - q_3}{4} = 0$  : פותרים את זה ונקבל

$$\frac{q_2}{2} + \frac{q_3}{3} - \frac{q_3}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{q_2}{2} + \frac{1}{12} q_3 = 0$$

(2)  $Q + q_2 + q_3 = 0$

(1)  $q_2 + \frac{1}{6} q_3 = 0$

$$Q + \frac{5}{6} q_3 = 0$$

$$q_3 = -\frac{6}{5} Q$$

(3)  $q_3 + q_4 = -2Q$

$$-\frac{6}{5} Q + q_4 = -2Q \quad + \frac{4}{5} Q = q_4 = 0$$

$$q_4 = -\frac{4}{5} Q$$

(2)  $Q + q_2 + q_3 = 0$

$$q_2 = -Q - q_3 = -Q + \frac{6}{5} Q = \frac{1}{5} Q$$

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{5} Q$$

לפי (1)  $q_2 = \frac{1}{5} Q \quad q_3 = -\frac{6}{5} Q \quad q_4 = -\frac{4}{5} Q$

1/5/1c  $V_1 = k \frac{Q}{R} + k \frac{\frac{1}{5} Q}{\frac{1}{5} R} = -\frac{4}{5} k \frac{Q}{R}$

$$4R < r$$

(2)  $\bar{U}_5$

$$V_2 = k \frac{Q}{r} + k \frac{\frac{1}{5} Q}{\frac{1}{5} r} + k \frac{-\frac{6}{5} Q}{r} + k \frac{-\frac{4}{5} Q}{4r}$$

$$3R < r < 4R$$

2/5/1c  $V_2 = \frac{kQ}{r} (1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{6}{5}) - \frac{1}{5} k \frac{Q}{R} = -\frac{1}{5} k \frac{Q}{R}$

$$V_3 = k \frac{Q}{r} + k \frac{\frac{1}{5} Q}{r} - \frac{6}{5} k \frac{Q}{3r} - \frac{4}{5} k \frac{Q}{4r}$$

$$2R < r < 3R$$

$$V_3 = k \frac{Q}{r} (1 + \frac{1}{5}) - k \frac{Q}{R} (\frac{6}{15} + \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{6}{5} k \frac{Q}{r} - \frac{3}{5} k \frac{Q}{R}$$

3/5/1c  $V_3 = \frac{6}{5} k \frac{Q}{r} - \frac{3}{5} k \frac{Q}{R}$

\* qens

$$V_3 = k\frac{Q}{2R} + \frac{1}{5}k\frac{Q}{2R} - \frac{6}{5}k\frac{Q}{3R} - \frac{4}{5}k\frac{Q}{4R}$$

$$r = 2R$$

$$V_3 = \frac{kQ}{R} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{6}{15} - \frac{4}{20} \right) = \frac{kQ}{R} \left( \frac{5+1-4-2}{10} \right) = 0$$

$$V = 0$$

$$R < r < 2R$$

$$V_4 = k\frac{Q}{r} + \frac{1}{5}k\frac{Q}{2R} - \frac{6}{5}k\frac{Q}{3R} - \frac{4}{5}k\frac{Q}{4R}$$

$$V_4 = \frac{kQ}{r} + \frac{kQ}{R} \left( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{kQ}{r} - \frac{1}{2}k\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$V_4 = k\frac{Q}{r} - \frac{1}{2}k\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$r \leq R$$

$$V = k\frac{Q}{R} + \frac{1}{5}k\frac{Q}{2R} - \frac{6}{5}k\frac{Q}{3R} - \frac{4}{5}k\frac{Q}{4R} = \frac{1}{2}k\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$V_5 = \frac{1}{2}k\frac{Q}{R}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\frac{4}{5}k\frac{Q}{r^2} (-\hat{r}) \quad E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$$

$$4R < r \quad \rho = 5 \quad (r)$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = 0 \quad (\text{no charge})$$

$$3R < r < 4R$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = k\frac{Q}{r^2} + \frac{1}{5}k\frac{Q}{r^2} = \frac{6}{5}k\frac{Q}{r^2} (\hat{r})$$

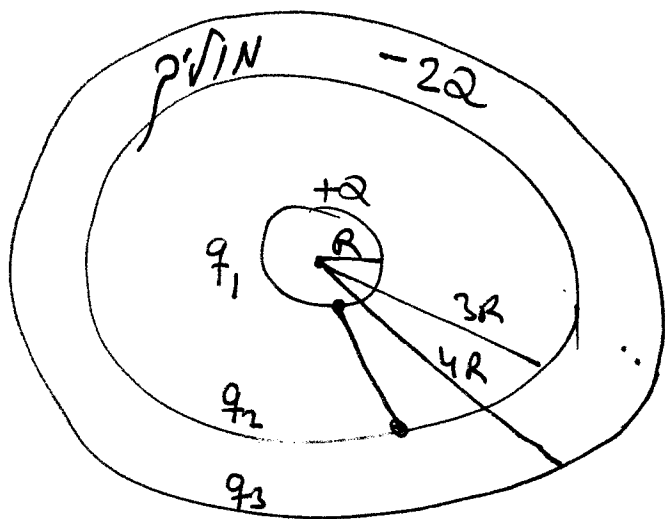
$$2R < r < 3R$$

$$\vec{E}_4 = k\frac{Q}{r^2}$$

$$R < r < 2R$$

$$\vec{E}_5 = 0 \quad (\text{no charge})$$

$$0 < r < R$$



$$\frac{Q \rightarrow \text{shell}}{3 \text{ shells}} \\ \bar{\mu} 5$$

: קונדיטור שלילי ושל חיובי

(1)  ~~$k \frac{q_1}{R} + k \frac{q_2}{3R} + k \frac{q_3}{4R} = k \frac{q_1}{4R} + k \frac{q_2}{4R} + k \frac{q_3}{4R}$~~

(2)  $q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = -Q$

- נכנסים לפנים של המעטה

(3)  $q_1 + q_2 = 0$

אם נכנסים לפנים של המעטה

$q_3 = -Q$

(3) - (2) נניח

$\frac{3}{4} \frac{q_1}{R} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{q_2}{R} = 0$

(1) נניח

$\frac{3}{4} q_1 + \frac{1}{12} q_2 = 0$

$9q_1 + q_2 = 0$

$9q_1 - q_1 = 0 \Rightarrow q_1 = 0$

לפי

$q_1 = 0$

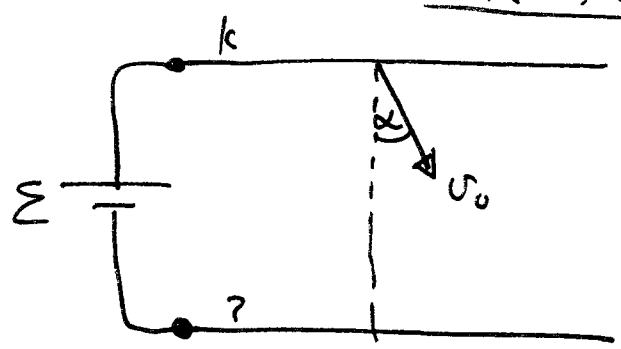
$q_2 = 0$

$q_3 = -Q$

$\bar{\mu} 5$

המעטה החיצונית

(-Q) וגם המעטה  
הפנייה



(1) יש להקדים ידועים אלו הם המהירות  
 (2) הפוטנציאל של התא הוא  $\frac{2qE}{m}$   
 (3) הפוטנציאל של התא הוא  $\frac{2qE}{m}$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + qE$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + \frac{2qE}{m}$$

יש להקדים ידועים אלו הם המהירות  
 הפוטנציאל של התא הוא  $\frac{2qE}{m}$   
 הפוטנציאל של התא הוא  $\frac{2qE}{m}$ .

$$v_x = v_0 \sin \alpha \quad v_y = v_0 \cos \alpha$$

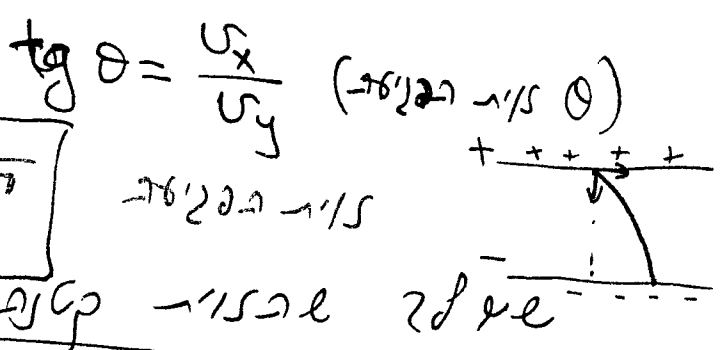
$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 + 2a_y d \quad a_y = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{q}{m} \frac{E}{d}$$

$$v_y^2 = (v_0 \cos \alpha)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{qE}{m} \right) d$$

$$v_y = \sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{2qE}{m}}$$

$$v_x = v_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\tan \theta = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{2qE}{m}}}}$$



$$\boxed{v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{v_0^2 + \left( \frac{2qE}{m} \right)}}$$

יש להקדים ידועים אלו הם המהירות

המהירות

התוצאה היא  $\frac{qE}{2m} \cos^2 \alpha$  (היא לא  $\frac{qE}{m}$ )

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$$ma = qE = \frac{qE}{d} \quad \text{— גודל הכוח — גודל המרחק}$$

$$a = \frac{qE}{md}$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$+d = v_0 \cos \alpha t + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{qE}{md} \right) t^2 \quad \downarrow$$

$$\left( \frac{qE}{md} \right) t^2 + (2v_0 \cos \alpha)t - 2d = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-(2v_0 \cos \alpha) \pm \sqrt{(4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha) + \frac{8qEd}{m}}}{\frac{2qE}{md}}$$

$4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{8qEd}{m} < 0$  (אפשר גם להשתמש בזה)

$$4v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha < -\frac{8qEd}{m}$$

$$-q > \frac{4m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{8E}$$

$$-q > \frac{m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2E}$$

התוצאה היא  $\frac{qE}{2m} \cos^2 \alpha$  (היא לא  $\frac{qE}{m}$ )

$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 - 2 \left( \frac{qE}{m} \right) d$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{0y}^2 - 2 \frac{qE}{m} d$$

$$v_y = 0$$

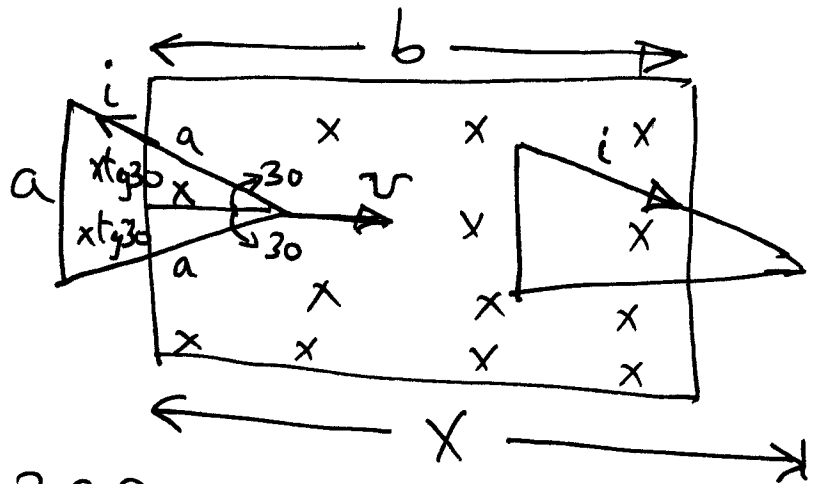
$$\frac{1}{2} m v_{0y}^2 = qE$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha = qE$$

התוצאה היא  $\frac{qE}{2m} \cos^2 \alpha$  (היא לא  $\frac{qE}{m}$ )

$$\left[ q \geq \frac{m v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2E} \right]$$

התוצאה היא  $\frac{qE}{2m} \cos^2 \alpha$  (היא לא  $\frac{qE}{m}$ )



$R = 3a\rho$

$\Phi_B = (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}) = B \cdot \frac{1}{2}(2X \tan 30^\circ)X = B X^2 \tan 30^\circ$

$\Phi_B(x) = B X^2 \tan 30^\circ$

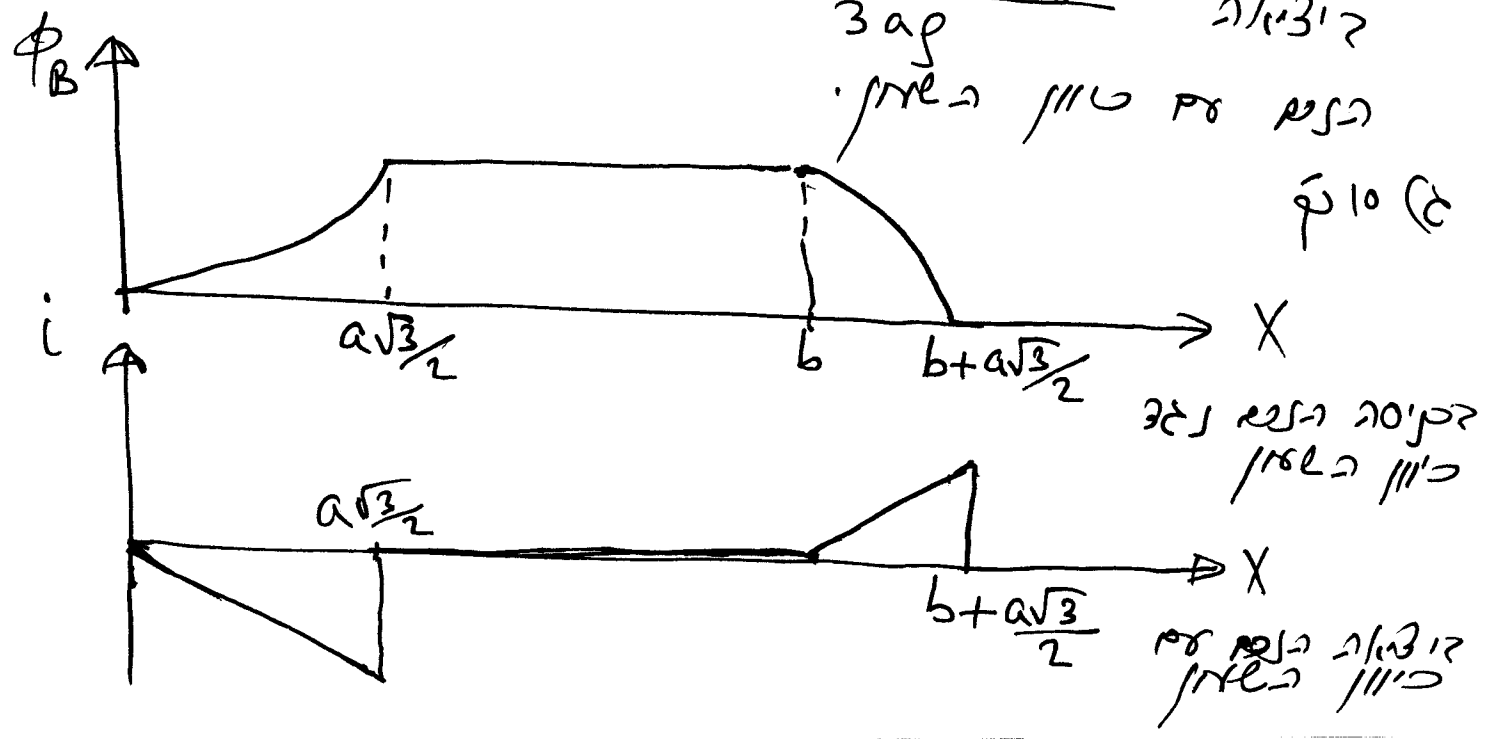
$\Phi_B = B(\frac{1}{4}a^2\sqrt{3})$

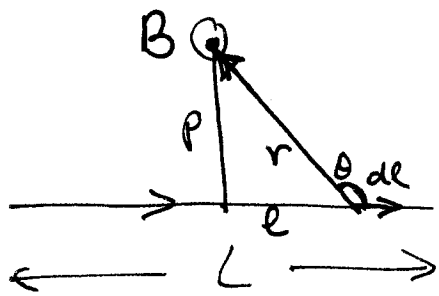
$\Phi_B(x) = B\frac{1}{4}a^2\sqrt{3} - B(x-b)^2 \tan 30^\circ$

$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -2BXv \tan 30^\circ$   
 $i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = -\frac{2BXv \tan 30^\circ}{3a\rho}$

$\mathcal{E} = 0 \quad i = 0$

$\mathcal{E} = 2B(x-b)v \tan 30^\circ$   
 $i = \frac{2B(x-b)v \tan 30^\circ}{3a\rho}$





$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{[dl \times r]}{r^3}$$

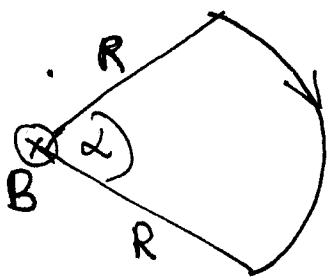
4 א/סע  
(1)  
p10

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin \theta}{(p^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl p}{(p^2 + l^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 i p}{4\pi} \int_{-L/2}^{+L/2} \frac{dl}{(p^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i p}{4\pi} \frac{1}{p^2} \left[ \frac{l}{(p^2 + l^2)^{1/2}} \right]_{-L/2}^{+L/2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi p} \frac{L}{\sqrt{p^2 + \frac{L^2}{4}}}$$

11111  
d/c  
10/10



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{[dl \times r]}{r^3}$$

(2)

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{R^2}$$

p5

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int dl = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} (R \alpha) = \frac{\mu_0 i \alpha}{4\pi R}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i (\frac{\pi}{2})}{4\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{8R}$$

זה כל השריטות

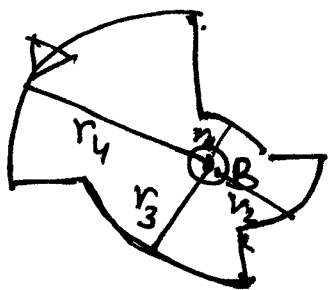
הן נכנסות לנקודה

(3)

p5

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{8} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4} \right)$$

כיוון השריטות



C → אגף זהו אגף פירוק אפוא (2)  
ל שנינו זהו זהו.  $\sin\theta = 0$  - ל כיוון  $\vec{r}$

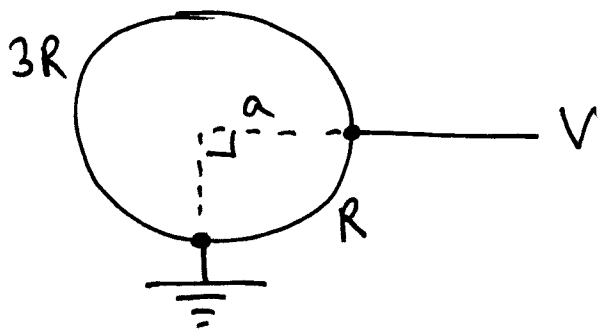
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi} \frac{[d\vec{l} \times \vec{R}]}{R^3} = \frac{\mu_0 i dl}{4\pi R^2} \quad \text{לפי זהו}$$

$$B = \int \frac{\mu_0 i dl}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int dl = \frac{\mu_0 i \pi R}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4R}$$





5 a/c



827 1178 R  $\sqrt{c}$  2015 (1c  
 52x m  $\bar{p}$ s

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} = \rho \frac{\frac{1}{4}(2\pi a)}{\pi r^2} = \frac{\rho a}{2r^2}$$

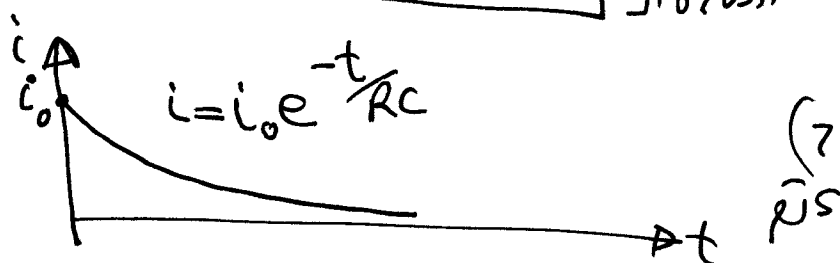
:  $\rho l$ ,  $\sqrt{2} \rho l$  4 2211  $\sim$  3R - 1 R 4 325  $\bar{p}$  je

$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{3R} = \frac{4}{3R}$$

$$R_t = \frac{3}{4}R = \frac{3\rho a}{8r^2}$$

$\sim$  132  $\mu$  m m  
 R  $\bar{p}$  je  
 10763

$$i_0 = \frac{V}{R_t} = \frac{V}{\frac{3}{8}\rho \frac{a}{r^2}}$$



$\rho l$ ,  $V$  m m  $\bar{p}$  je  $\bar{p}$  je  $\bar{p}$  je  $\bar{p}$  je  $\bar{p}$  je  $\bar{p}$  je (2  
 $\bar{p}$ s

$$q = CV$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$i = i_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}i_0 = i_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_c}} \quad -\ln 2 = -\frac{t}{\tau_c}$$

$$t = \tau_c \ln 2 = 0.69 RC \quad \bar{p}$$

(2  
 $\bar{p}$ s

(2  
 $\bar{p}$ s