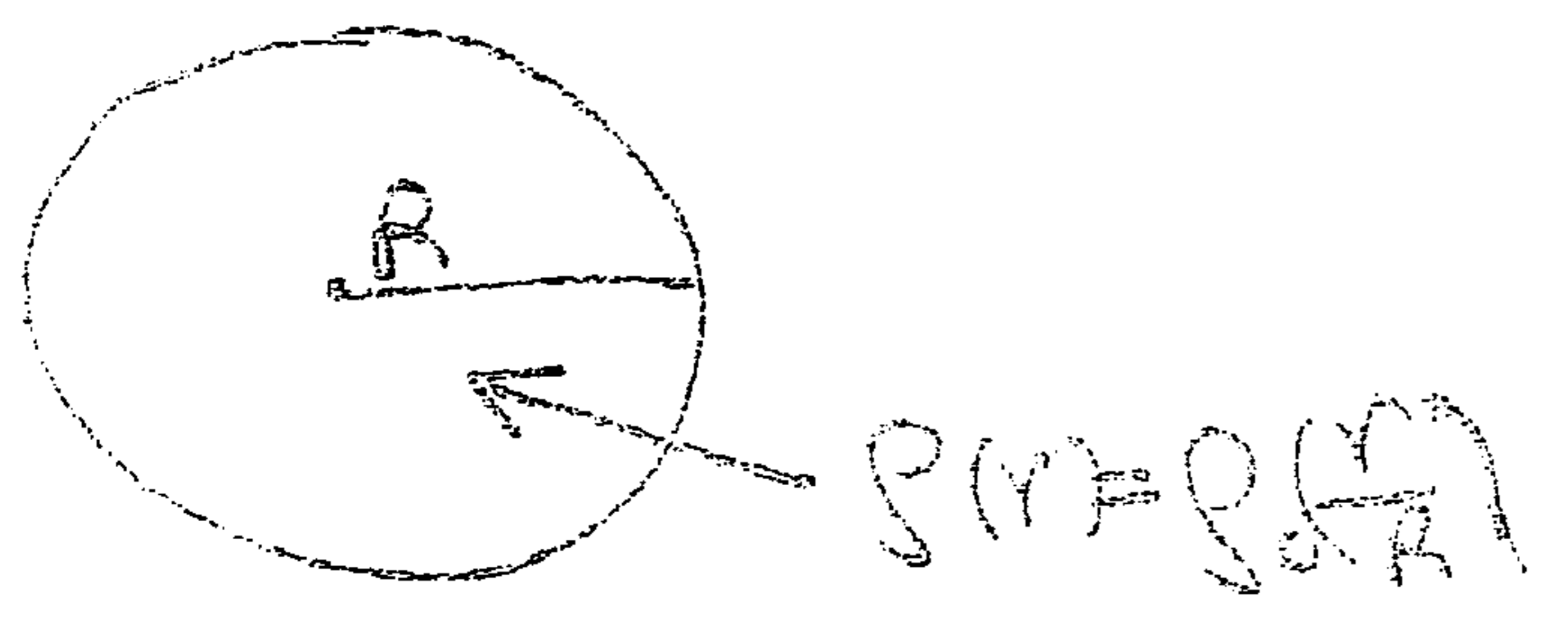


(1) $\rho = \rho_0 \frac{r}{R}$



$Q = \int_0^R \rho(r) 4\pi r^2 dr$ ρ የሆኑ ጽዕሮች (1)

$Q = \frac{\rho_0}{R} \int_0^R 4\pi r \cdot r^2 dr = \frac{4\pi\rho_0}{R} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \frac{\pi\rho_0 R^4}{R} = \pi\rho_0 R^3$

$Q = \rho_0 \pi R^3$ C

($R < r$) ግንባታ ማድረግ (2)

$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r} = k \frac{\rho_0 \pi R^3}{r^2} \hat{r}$

የሆነ ማድረግ (3)

$\epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \Sigma q$

$\epsilon_0 E 4\pi r^2 = \rho_0 \pi r^4 / R$

$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho_0 \pi r^2}{R} = \left(\frac{\rho_0}{4\epsilon_0 R} \right) r^2 \hat{r}$

ግንባታ ማድረግ (3)

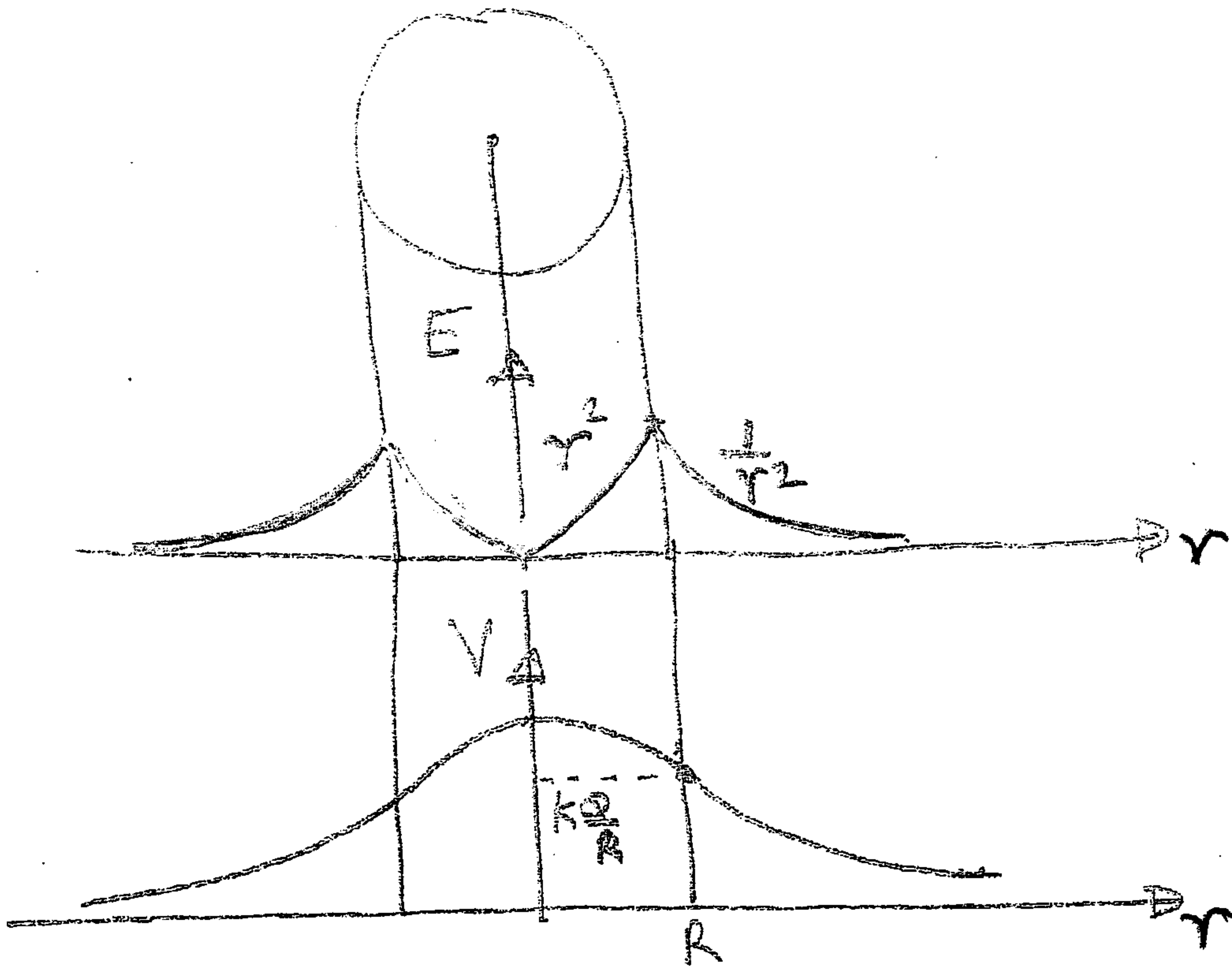
$V = - \int_{\infty}^r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int_{\infty}^r k \frac{Q}{r^2} dr = \left[k \frac{Q}{r} \right]_{\infty}^r = k \frac{Q}{r}$

የሆነ ማድረግ (3)

$V = - \int_{\infty}^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_R^r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = k \frac{Q}{R} - \frac{\rho_0}{4\epsilon_0 R} \int_R^r r^2 dr$

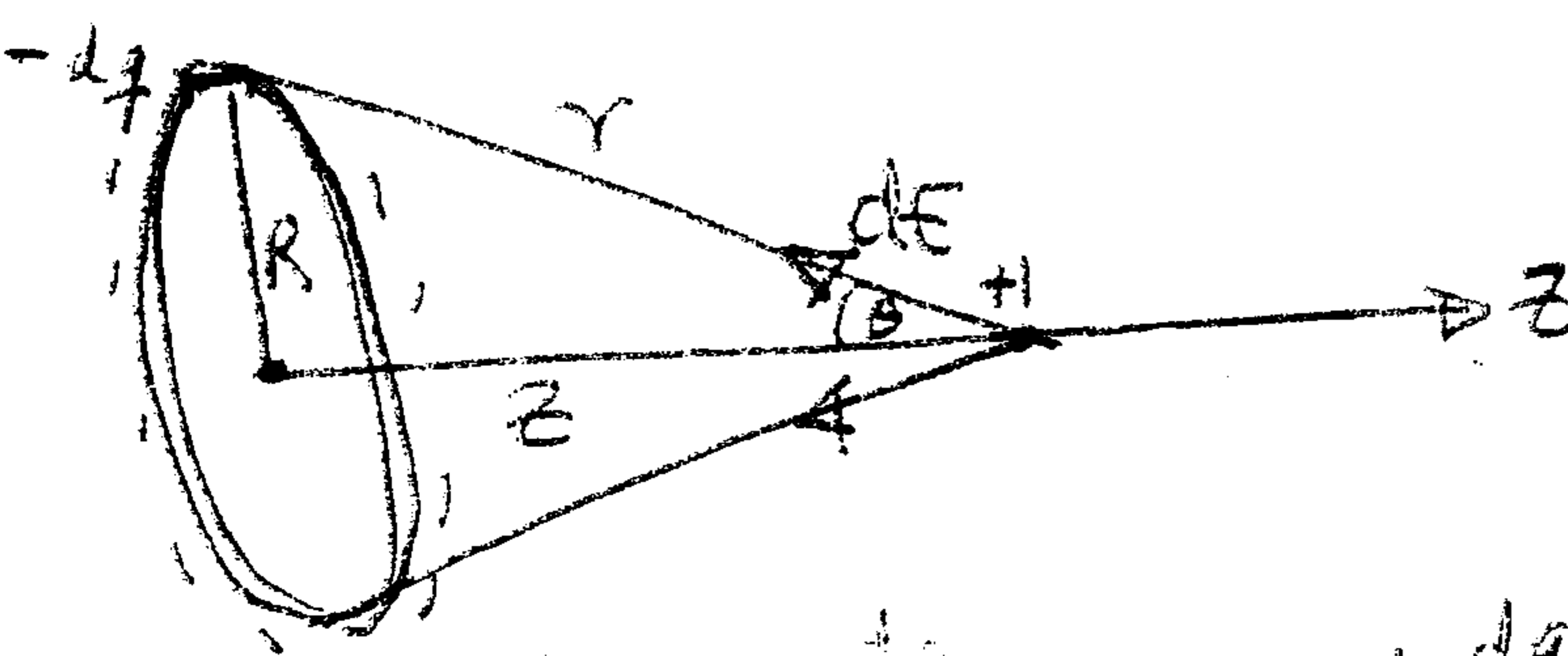
$= k \frac{Q}{R} - \frac{\rho_0}{4\epsilon_0 \cdot 3R} (r^3 - R^3) = k \frac{Q}{R} + \frac{\rho_0 R^2}{12\epsilon_0} - \frac{\rho_0 r^3}{12\epsilon_0 R}$

$k \frac{Q}{R}$ ግንባታ ማድረግ ለ $r=R$ ግንባታ ማድረግ



2:10/12 2781N - 22 אר"ס

2-0ke



(1) \vec{E}
 $dE = k \frac{dq}{r^2}$

(2) $dE_z = k \frac{dq}{r^2} \cos \theta = k \frac{dq}{r^2} \left(\frac{z}{r} \right) = k \frac{z}{r^3} dq$

$E_z = \int dE_z = \frac{kzq}{r^3}$

(-z) direction is positive

$E_z = \frac{kzq}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \stackrel{z \gg R}{=} \frac{kzq}{z^3} = \frac{kq}{z^2}$

(7) \vec{E}
 direction is positive

$F = QE_z = -\frac{kQqz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$ (-z)

(8) \vec{F}
 direction is positive

$W = \int_{\sqrt{3}R}^0 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{z} = -\int_{\sqrt{3}R}^0 \frac{kQqz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} dz = -kQq \int_{\sqrt{3}R}^0 \frac{z dz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$

(3) \vec{W}

$W = -kQq \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right]_{\sqrt{3}R}^0 = -kQq \left(-\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3R^2 + R^2}} \right) = -kQq \left(\frac{1}{3R} - \frac{1}{R} \right)$

$W = kQq \left(\frac{2}{3R} \right)$

$W = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$\frac{2}{3} \frac{kQq}{R} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$v^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{kQq}{mR}$

$v = 2 \sqrt{\frac{kQq}{3mR}}$

direction is positive

$V_1 = k \frac{q}{r} = k \frac{q}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$

$V_2 = k \frac{q}{R}$ (at the center)

$\Delta V = k \frac{q}{R} - k \frac{q}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} = kq \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{3R} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{kq}{R}$

$z = \sqrt{3}R$

$\Delta U = \frac{2}{3} \frac{kQq}{R}$

$\frac{2}{3} \frac{kQq}{R} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$v = 2 \sqrt{\frac{kQq}{3mR}}$

direction is positive $z = -\sqrt{3}R$ direction is positive

האם המערכת היא מערכת ליניארית?

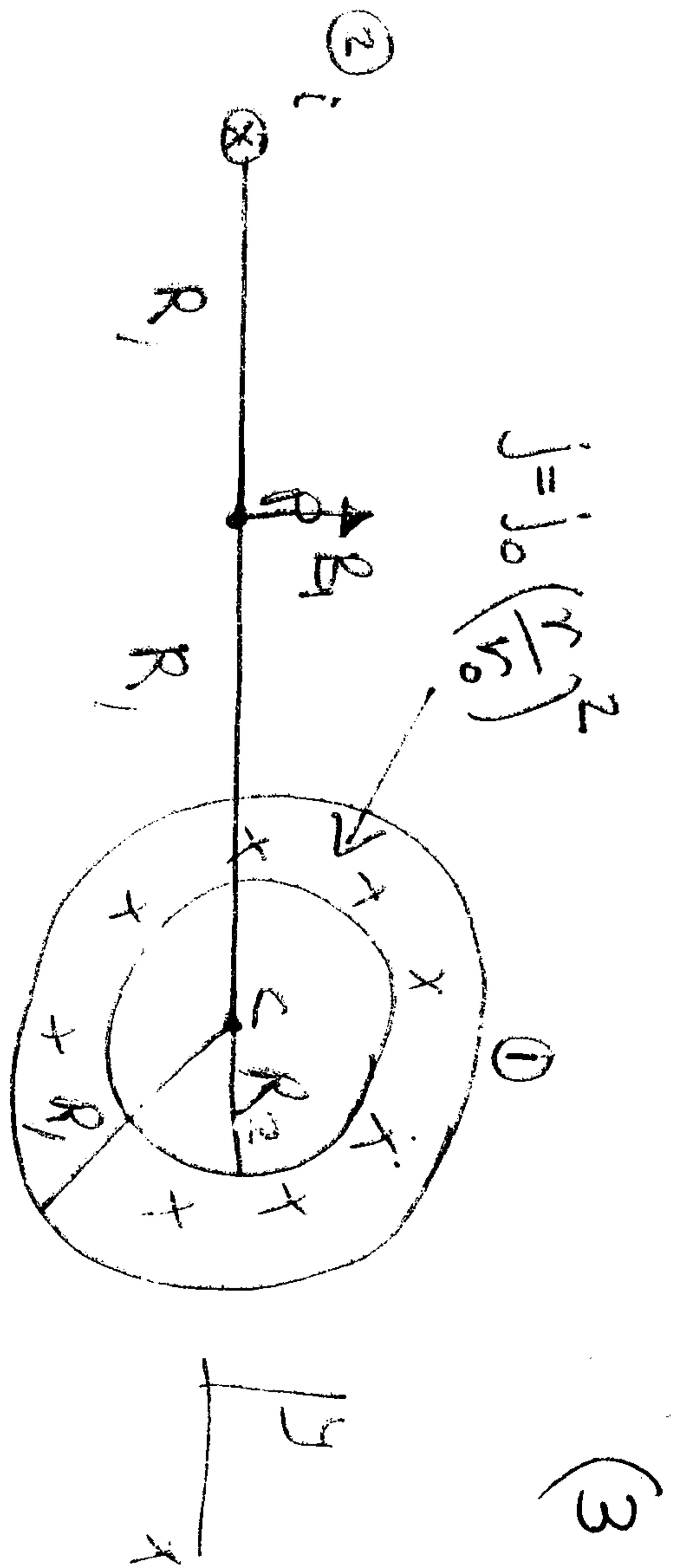
$$\vec{F} = -k \frac{Qqz}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \quad (-z)$$

ת.ד.ב. קי"מ. $F = -kx$ זהו קי"מ. כלומר, המערכת היא ליניארית.
 ממשותף - אולי פה יש טעות.

אם $z \ll R$ אזי $\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} \approx R$
 המערכת היא ליניארית.

$$F = -k \frac{Qqz}{R^3} = -\left(k \frac{Qq}{R^3}\right) z = -k' z$$

אם נניח שהמערכת היא ליניארית, אזי
 $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k'}{m}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{kQq}{R^3 m}}$



(3)

$$dI = j dA$$

for $r > R_2$ $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$ (1)

$$I = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} j 2\pi r dr = \int j_0 \left(\frac{r}{R_0}\right)^2 2\pi r dr$$

$$I = \frac{j_0 2\pi}{R_0^2} \int_{R_2}^{R_1} r^3 dr = \frac{2\pi j_0}{4R_0^2} (R_1^4 - R_2^4)$$

$$B(r) = 0$$

(2)

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$$

$$B 2\pi (2R_1) = \mu_0 I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_1}$$

$$B(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_1} \quad (3)$$

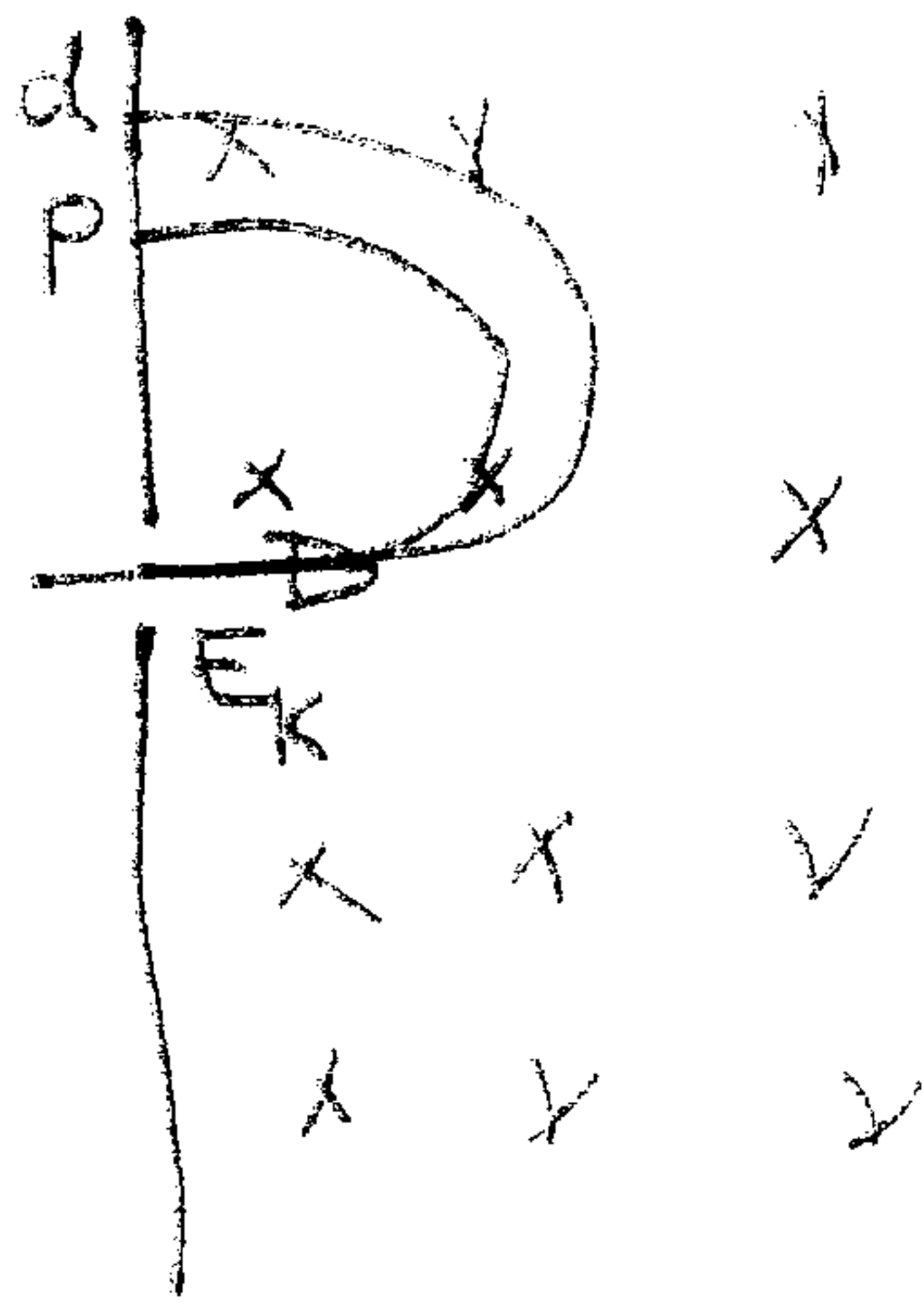
for $r < R_2$ $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$ (4)

$$B_P = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R_1} \quad \downarrow (-) \text{ for } r < R_2$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_1} - \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R_1} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 i}{6\pi R_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{I}{4} = \frac{i}{6} \quad \text{for } r < R_2$$

(3)



$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

(k) (4)

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}}$$

→ נוסחה
/10/1700

$$R = \frac{m v}{e B} = \frac{m}{e B} \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2 m E_k}}{e B}$$

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/10/1700

$$\frac{v_d}{v_p} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{2m}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(2)

$$\frac{R_d}{R_p} = \frac{\sqrt{2(2m)E_k}/eB}{\sqrt{2mE_k}/eB} = \sqrt{2}$$

(2)

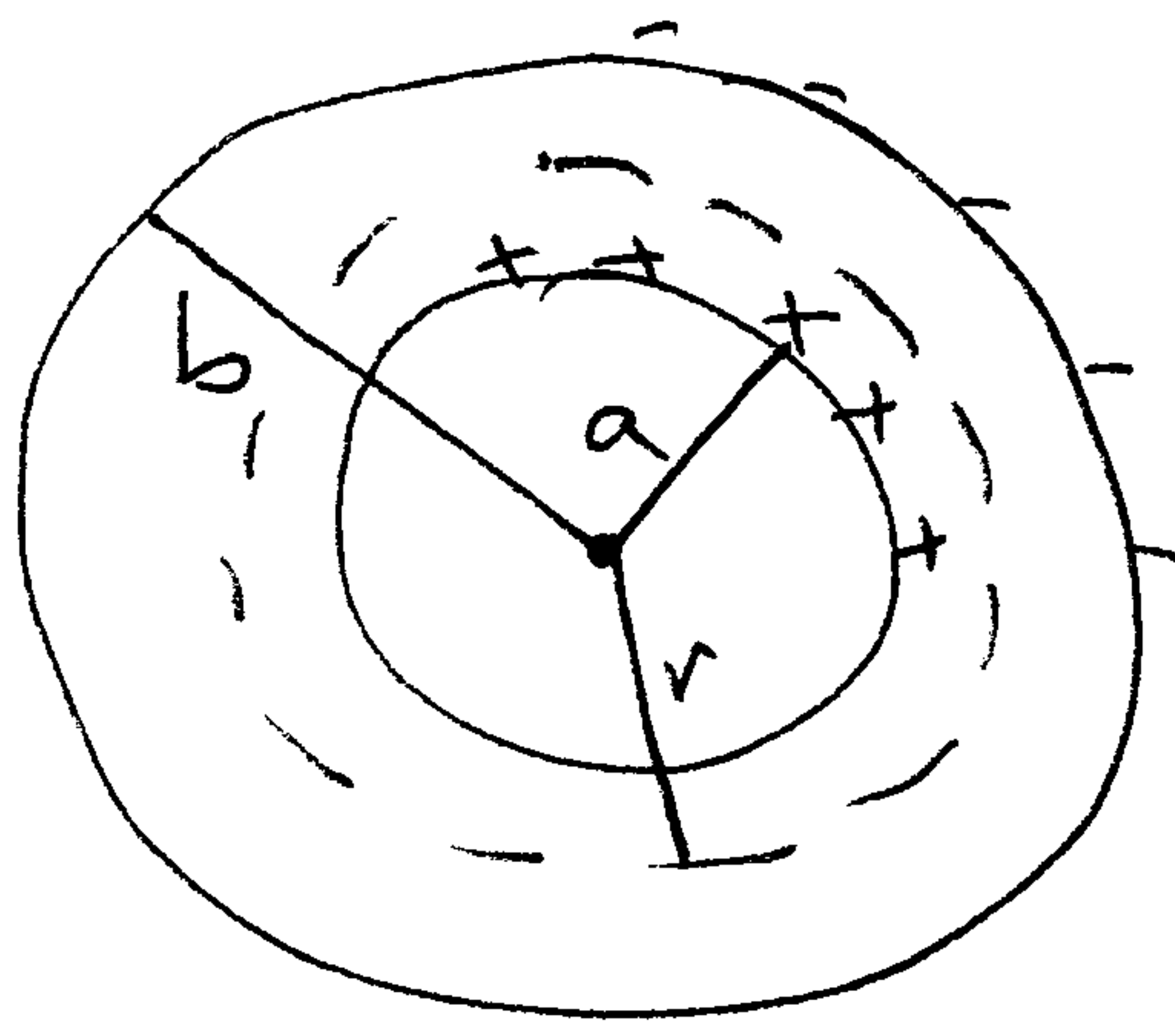
$$\Delta X = 2(R_d - R_p) = 2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2(2m)E_k}}{eB} - \frac{\sqrt{2mE_k}}{eB} \right)$$

(3)

$$\Delta X = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2mE_k}}{eB} (\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0.828 \frac{\sqrt{2mE_k}}{eB}$$

→ נוסחה 4' → גודל המרחק → 2' → ΔX

(2)



ע"פ גזעון נ"כ ארבע רעגן (10
 וי"ב 0102 ארבע : 0102 ק"ח
 . r 0102

$$\epsilon_0 \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \Sigma q$$

$$\epsilon_0 E 4\pi r^2 = Q$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

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

הערה למתן

$$V = -\int_b^a E \cdot dr = -kQ \int_b^a \frac{1}{r^2} dr = kQ \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_b^a = kQ \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$V = kQ \frac{b-a}{(a \cdot b)}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{ab}{(b-a)}$$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{ab}{(b-a)}$$

הקשר בין רדיוס ל קיבול

שני מנח ופדוקה י"ב . כמו כן S_3, S_4 ; פריזם S_1, S_2 (2

$$\frac{1}{C_t} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{2}{C} \quad \boxed{C_t = \frac{1}{2}C}$$

1/02

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}E \quad q_1 = CV_1 = \frac{1}{2}CE$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{2}E \quad q_2 = CV_2 = \frac{1}{2}CE$$

כמו S_4 ; פריזם S_1, S_2, S_3 (2

$$V_1 = 0 \quad q_1 = 0$$

$$V_2 = E \quad q_2 = EC$$

כמו S_3 ; פריזם S_1, S_2, S_4 (3

$$V_1 = E \quad q_1 = EC$$

$$V_2 = 0 \quad q_2 = 0$$

$$i(R_1) = i(R_3) = \frac{E}{2R} \quad (t=0 \text{ נ"ס?}) \quad i(R_2) = 0$$

პირველი პირობა B (2)

$$V_2 = 0 \quad q_2 = 0 \quad \text{რად, ვაქვან } C_2 \text{ სქემა}$$

R_2 სქემა $\sqrt{2} R_2$ ვაქვან C_1 სქემა

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\Sigma R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{3R} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$V_1 = R_2 i = R \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{E}$$

$$q_1 = C_1 V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{E} C$$