

VERSÃO B : Resolução resumida

a) As linhas de campo são circunferências e estão em um sentido, de acordo com a Lei de Ampère.

$$\underline{0 < r < r_1}$$

$$\oint_P \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\underline{r_1 < r < r_2}$$

$$\oint_P \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 |\vec{J}| \pi (r_2^2 - r_1^2) \quad ; \quad \vec{J} = \frac{I}{\pi (r_2^2 - r_1^2)}$$

$$2\pi r |\vec{B}| = \mu_0 I \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{r_2^2 - r_1^2} \Rightarrow |\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{r_2^2 - r_1^2}$$

1º quadrante: 
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \frac{x^2 - r_1^2}{r_2^2 - r_1^2} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\underline{r > r_2}$$

$$\oint_P \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \vec{e}_y \quad \text{1º quadrante}$$

b) Escolha:  $\vec{B} \parallel \vec{u}$  com  $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{1}{x} \vec{e}_y$

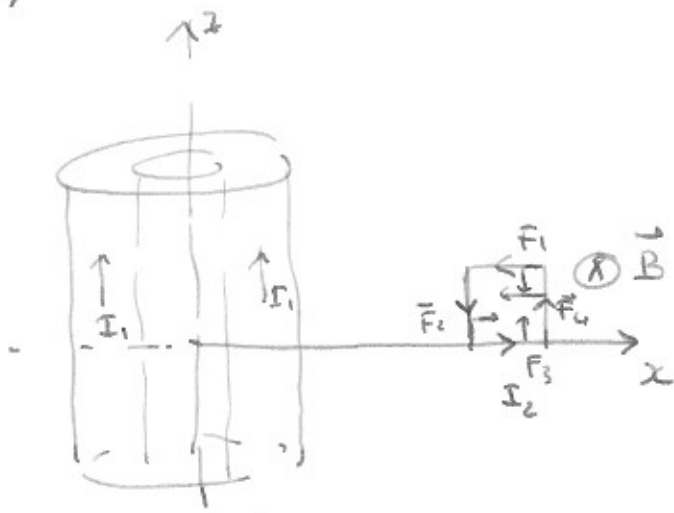
$$\Phi = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot \vec{u} ds = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \int_0^R dz \int_{5R}^{6R} dx \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I R}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 R}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

c)

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$$|\vec{F}_1| = |\vec{F}_3| = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \int_{SR}^{6R} dx \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \ln\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$$

$$|\vec{F}_2| = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \frac{R}{SR} \quad ; \quad |\vec{F}_4| = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \frac{R}{6R}$$

$$\vec{R} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I_1 I_2 \frac{1}{30} \vec{e}_x$$

Repulsão