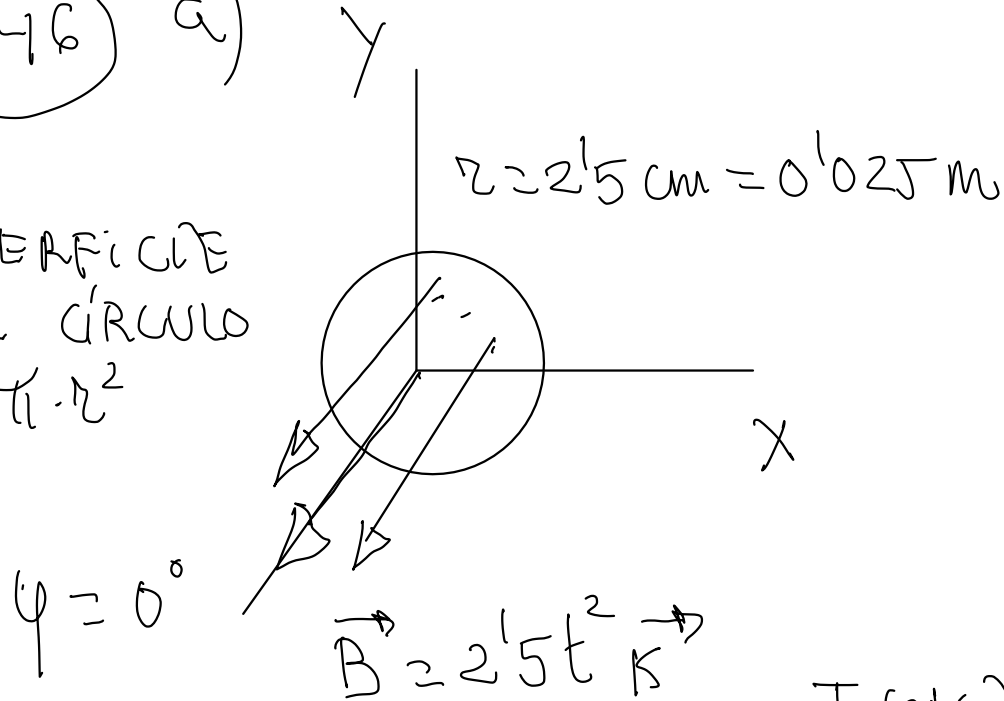


146 a)

SUPERFICIE
DEL CÍRCULO
 $S = \pi \cdot r^2$



$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \psi$$

$$\Phi = 2.5 t^2 \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi = 2.5 t^2 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.025)^2$$

$$\Phi = 1.56 \cdot 10^{-3} \pi t^2 (\text{Wb})$$

La función es una parábola.

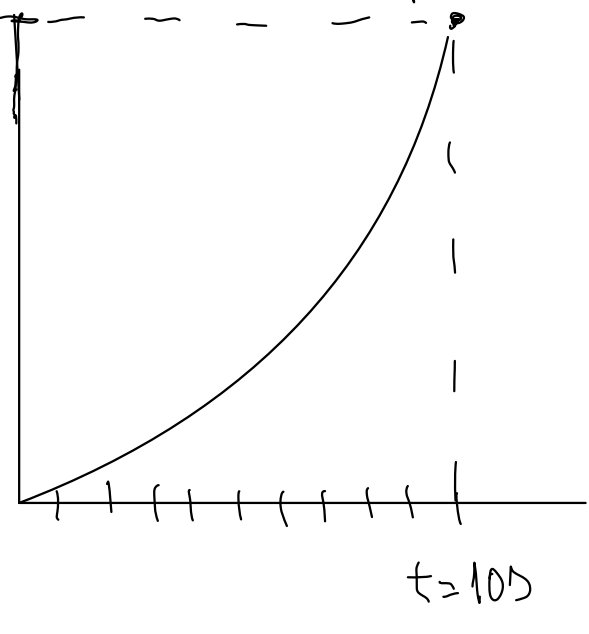
$$\Phi (\text{Wb}) \quad \boxed{0.49 \text{ Wb}}$$

$\parallel$
 Φ_{max}

$$\Phi_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow \Phi(t=10\text{s})$$

$$\Phi_{\text{max}} = 1.56 \cdot 10^{-3} \pi \cdot 10^2$$

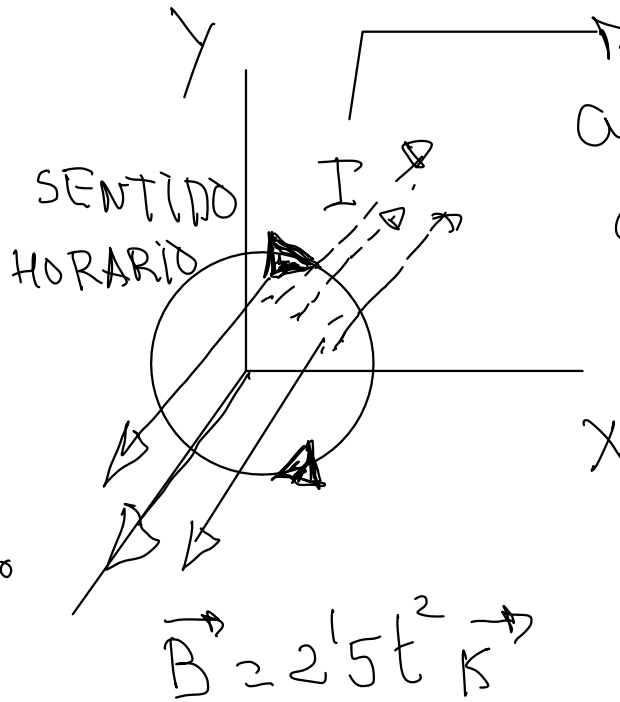
$$\Phi_{\text{max}} = 0.49 \text{ Wb}$$



146

b)

$$\Phi = 1.56 \cdot 10^{-3} \pi t^2$$



Se creará una corriente inducida cuyo sentido viene dado por la ley de Lenz, es decir un sentido tal que se cree un flujo magnético inducido que se oponga al aumento del flujo magnético inductor.

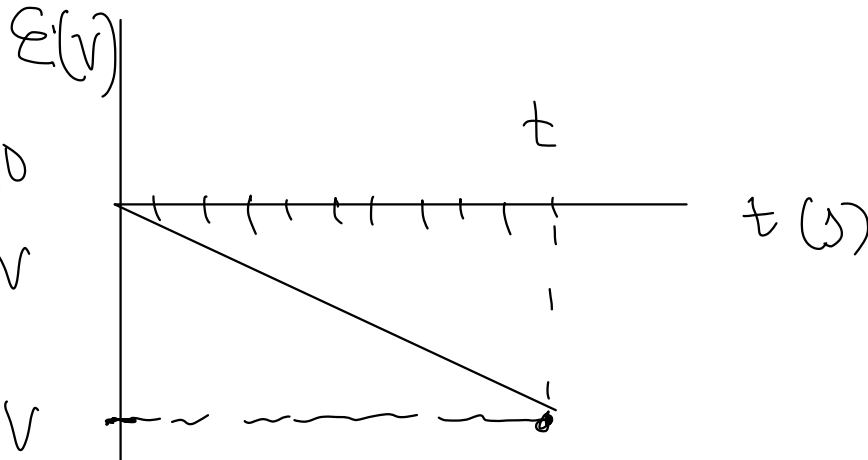
LEY DE LENZ-FARADAY

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - 2 \cdot 1.56 \cdot 10^{-3} \pi t \Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = - 9.8 \cdot 10^{-3} t \text{ (V)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t=10\text{s}) = - 9.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t=10\text{s}) = - 9.8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

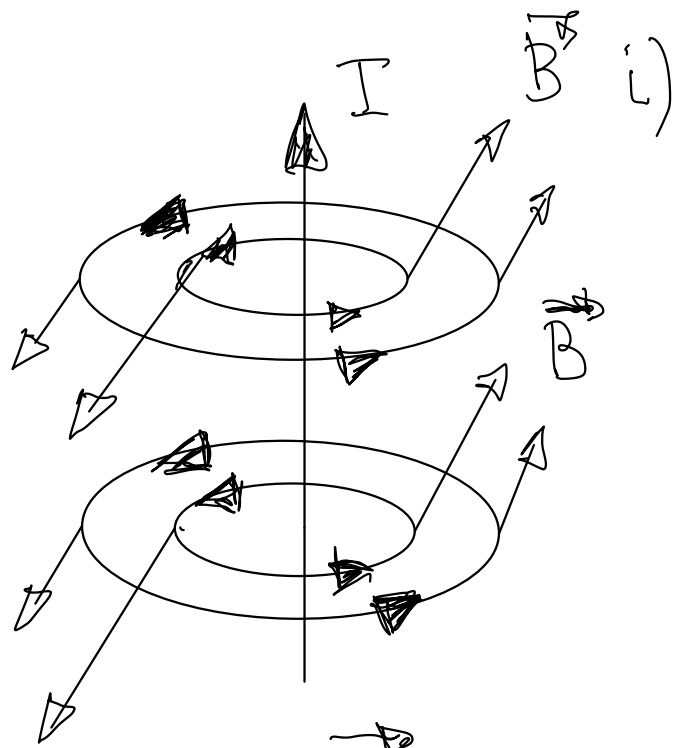
$$= 9.8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$



Se sale una f.e.m. inducida dependiente del tiempo, si representásemos la f.e.m. inducida en función del tiempo una

151

a) $\vec{B}$



0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

$\uparrow I$

X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X

$\downarrow$

X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X

$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \psi$
 $\Phi = \text{cte}$
 No hay corriente inducida porque el flujo no cambia!

ii)

$\downarrow B \approx \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I}{2\pi d}$
 $\downarrow$
 Conforme nos alejamos del conductor, el valor de B disminuye

$\downarrow B \approx \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I}{2\pi d}$

$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \psi$
 $\downarrow$

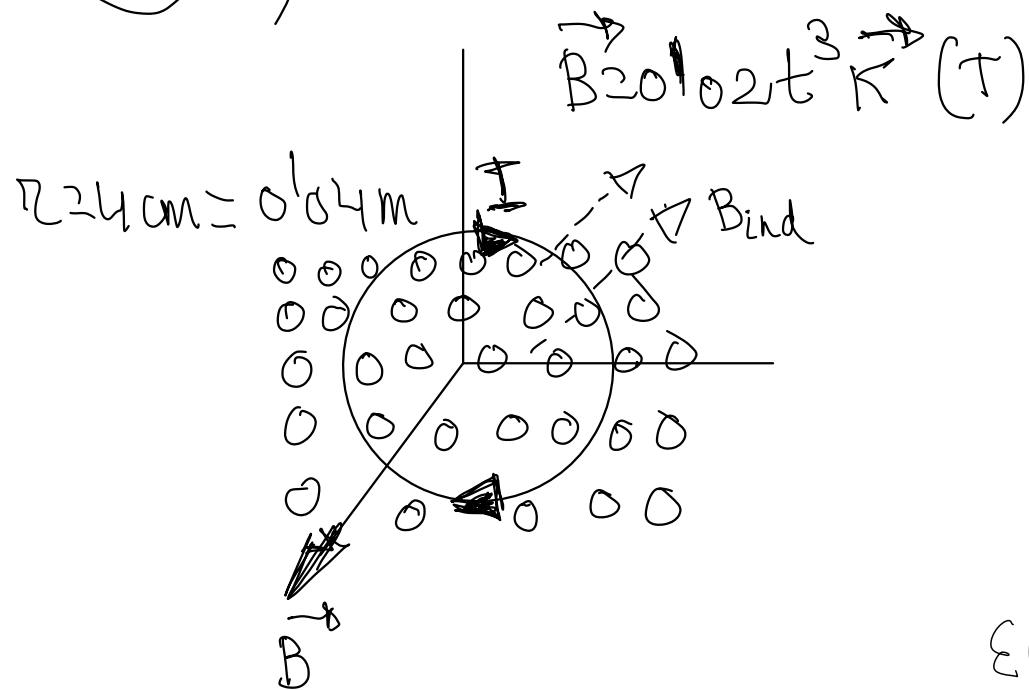
$\rightarrow$ Disminuye el flujo magnético inductor, se crea una corriente inducida cuyo sentido es tal que crea un flujo magnético inducido que se oponga a la disminución del flujo magnético inductor.

ley de Lenz - Faraday

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

Disminuye el flujo magnético inductor, se crea una corriente inducida cuyo sentido es tal que crea un flujo magnético inducido que se oponga a la disminución del flujo magnético inductor.

151 b)



$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi = 0.02t^3 \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi = 0.02t^3 \pi \cdot (0.04)^2 \cdot 1$$

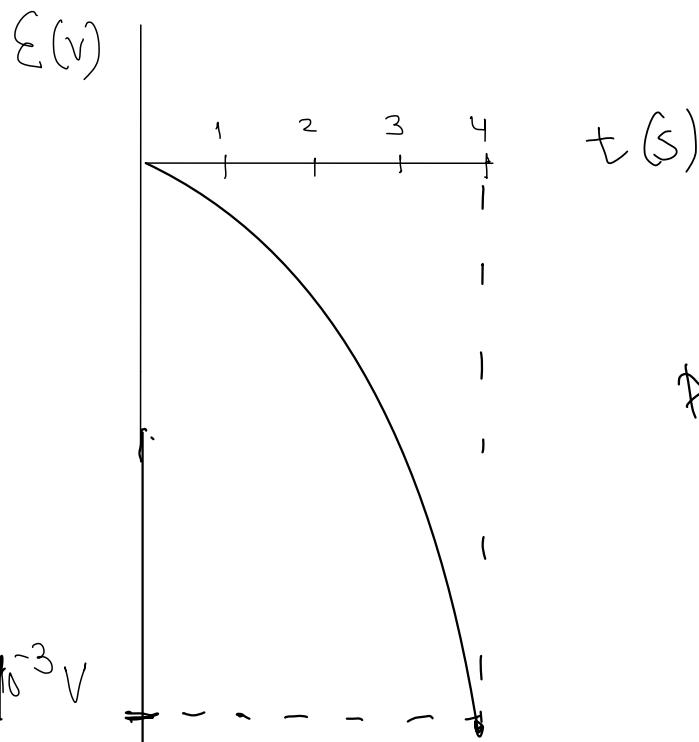
$$\Phi = 1 \cdot 10^{-4} t^3 \text{ Wb}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - 3 \cdot 10^{-4} t^2 \text{ (V)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = - 3 \cdot 10^{-4} t^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t=4 \text{ s}) = - 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 4^2$$

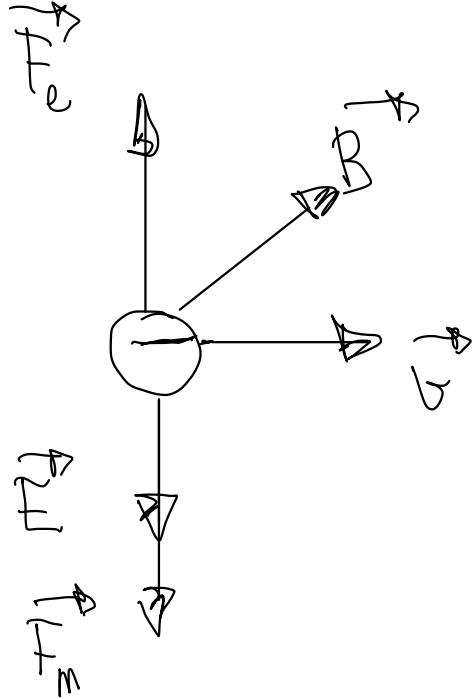
$$\mathcal{E}(t=4 \text{ s}) = - 4.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V} \rightarrow - 4.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$



PARÁBOLA

154

Q)



b)

$$R = 12 \text{ cm} = 0.12 \text{ m}$$



$$\phi = 45^\circ$$

$$B = 2 \cdot \sin(100\pi t + \pi) \text{ (SI)}$$

$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \phi$$

$$\Phi = 2 \cdot \sin(100\pi t + \pi) \cdot \pi (0.12)^2 \cdot \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\Phi = 0.064 \sin(100\pi t + \pi) \text{ (SI)}$$

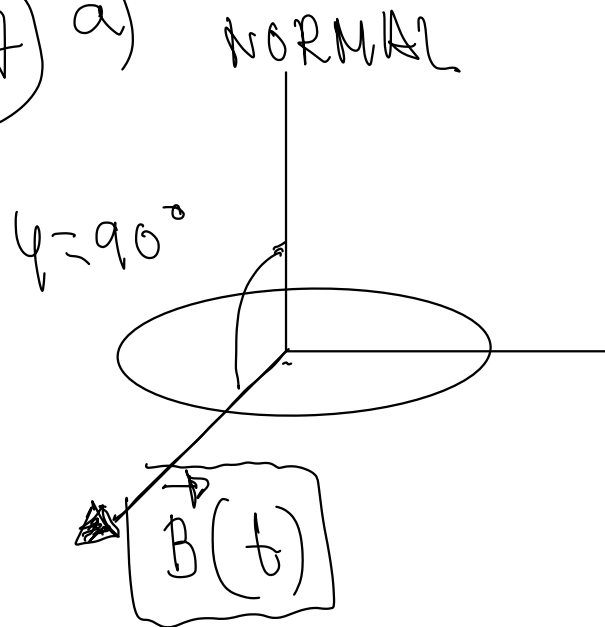
$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -0.064 \left[\cos(100\pi t + \pi) \right] 100\pi$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -20.096 \cdot \cos(100\pi t + \pi)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t=2\text{s}) = -20.096 \cdot \cos(200\pi + \pi) = 20.096 \text{ V}$$

157

a)

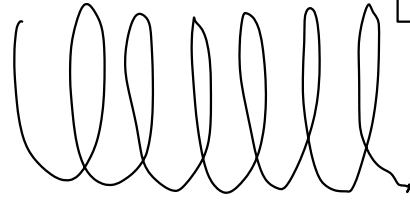


$$\Phi = B(t) \cdot S \cdot \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

Para que exista una f.e.m., según la ley de Faraday, debe existir un flujo magnético variable Φ ($\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$) y en este caso el flujo es nulo siempre aunque fuéramos el campo magnético variable, por lo que no existiría corriente inducida.

157 b)

BOBINA.



$N = 50$ espiras

2 formas.

$$\Phi(t) = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} + 25 \cdot 10^{-3} t^2$$

por cada espira.

$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}}(t) = 50 \cdot [2 \cdot 10^{-2} + 25 \cdot 10^{-3} t^2]$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -N \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

bobina

$$\mathcal{E} = -50 \cdot [50 \cdot 10^{-3} t]$$

bobina

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = -25 t \text{ (V)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}}(t=10s) = -25 \text{ V.}$$

LEY DE OHM

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = -25 \text{ V.}$$
$$R = 5 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{25}{5} = 5 \text{ A}$$

(-5 A)

$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}}(t) = 1 + 125 t^2$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = \frac{d\Phi_{\text{bobina}}}{dt}$$

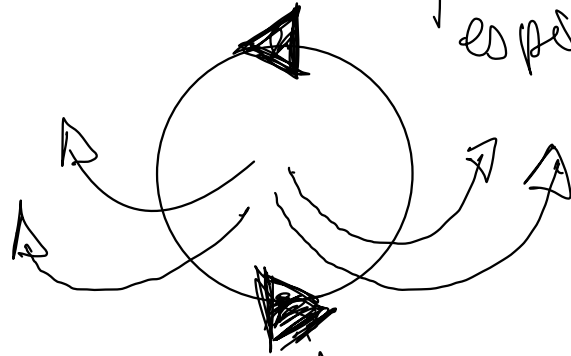
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = -25 t \text{ (V)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}}(t=10s) = -25 \text{ V.}$$

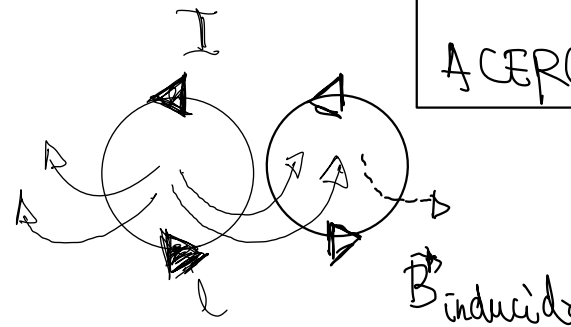
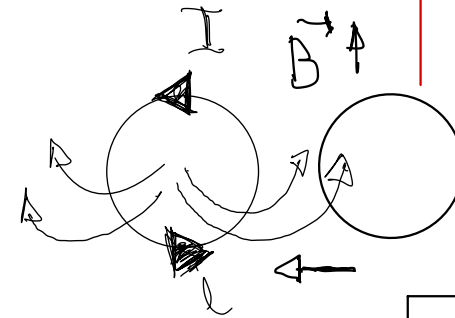
159

ver pregunta a campo $B \nearrow$

a) I creado por una espira,

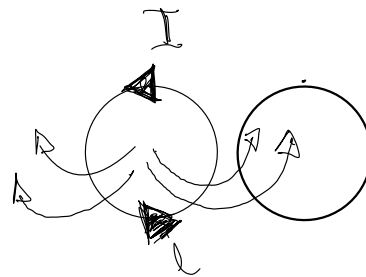
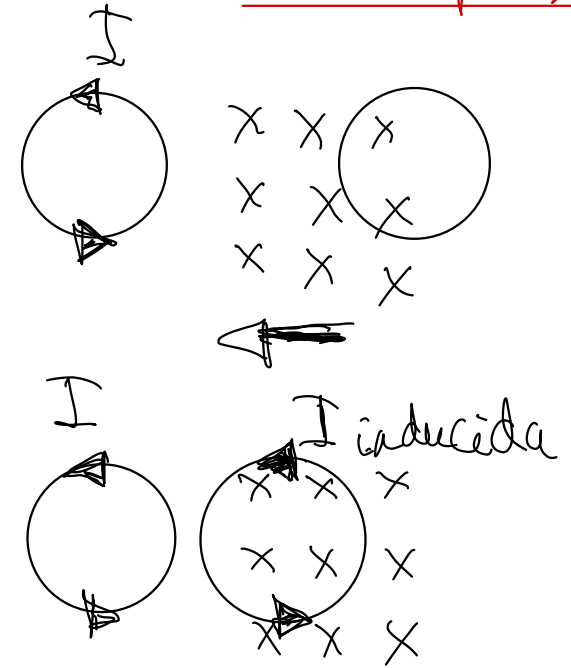


Espira por la que circula una intensidad de corriente.

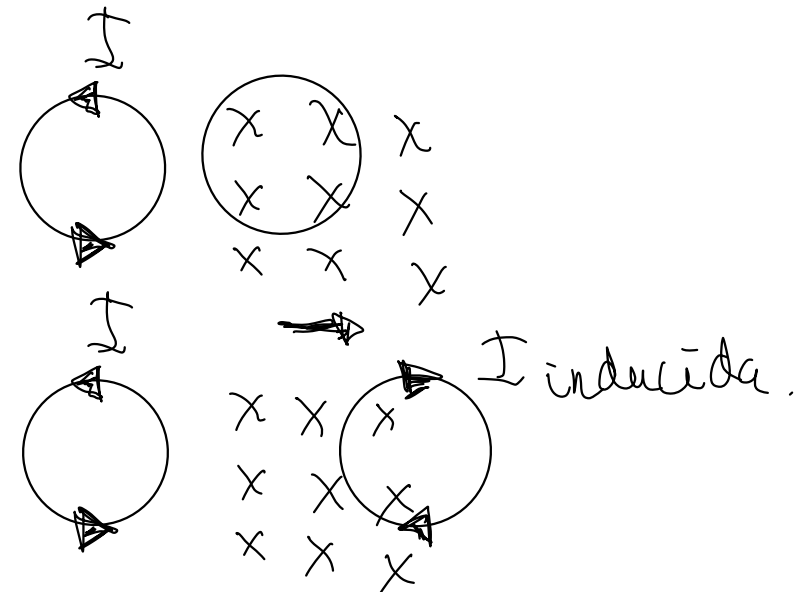
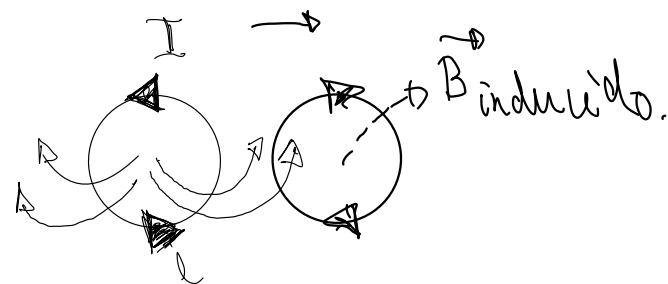


SE
ACERCA

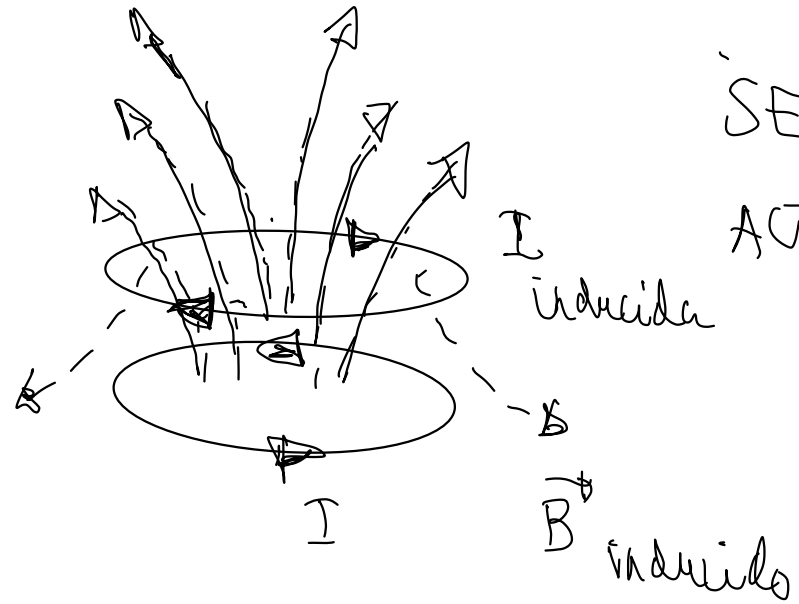
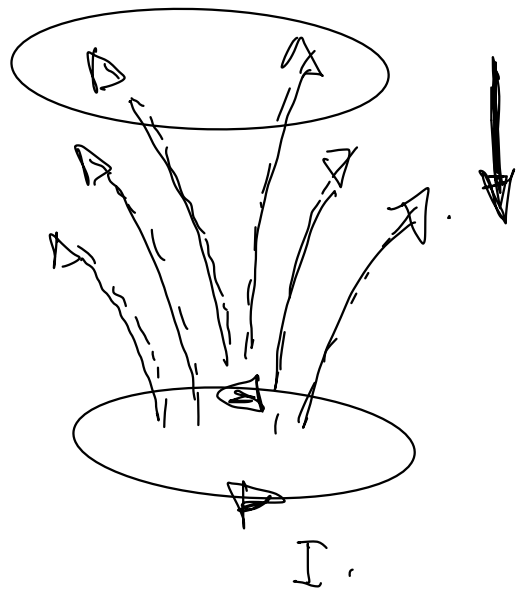
El enunciado nos dice que la segunda espira se situa en el mismo plano xy .



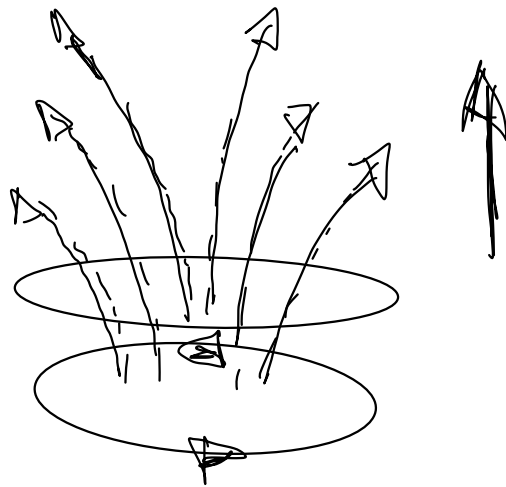
SE
ALEJA



Si nos
dijese que
la segunda
espira se
encuentra
en un plano
paralelo se
plantearia
asi.



SE
ACERCA

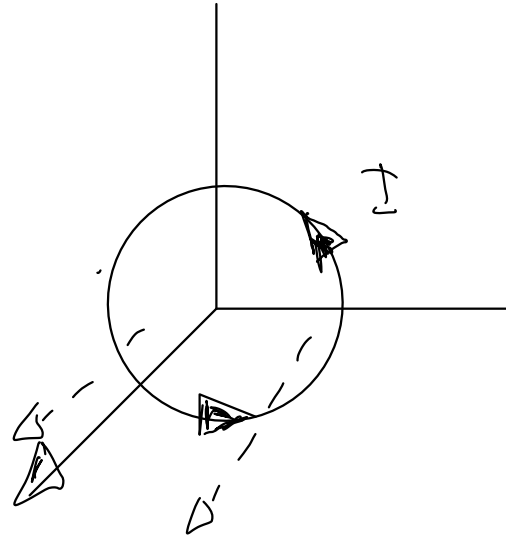
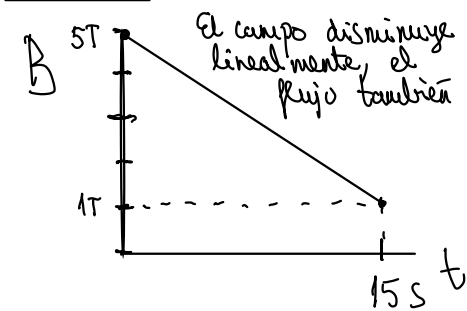


SE
ALEJA.

15) b) $r = 25 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow S = \pi r^2$

$t = 20 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = 5\vec{k} \text{ (T)}$

$t = 15 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = 1\vec{k} \text{ (T)}$



$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \varphi = B \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = 5 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.05)^2 = \underline{0.039 \text{ Wb}}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = B' \cdot S \cdot \cos \varphi = B' \pi r^2 \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = 1 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.05)^2 = \underline{7.85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = -0.031 \text{ Wb}$$

El flujo magnético ha disminuido en 0.031 Wb

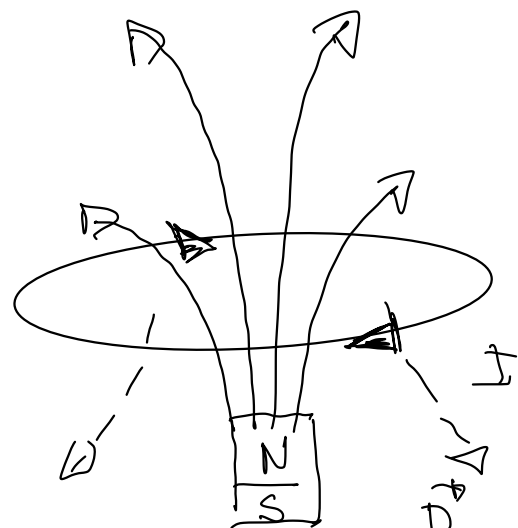
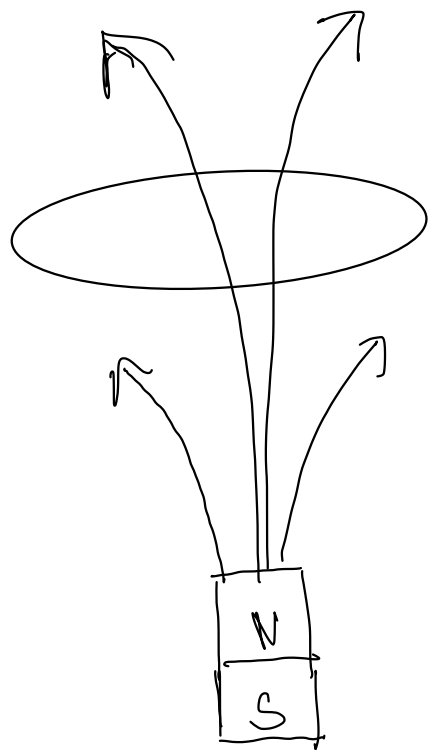
LEY DE FARADAY - LENZ

$$\Delta t = 15 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\text{media}} = -\frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\Phi_{\text{final}} - \Phi_{\text{inicial}}}{\Delta t} = -\frac{7.85 \cdot 10^{-3} - 0.039}{15} = 2.08 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

LEY DE OHM

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{2.08 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0.5} = 4.15 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ A}$$

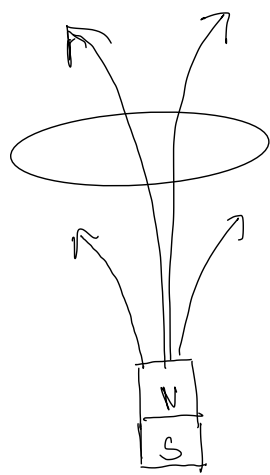
161 i)



ley de lenz?
El aumento del
flujo magnético
inductor provoca
en la espira la
aparición de
una corriente
inducida cuyo

sentido es tal que crea un
flujo magnético inducido
que se opone al aumento
del flujo magnético inductor

ii)

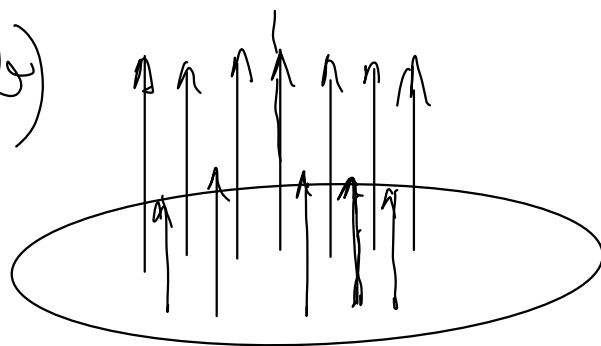


Si el imán está en
reposo, no hay
cambio de flujo
magnético, y por ello
según la ley de Faraday
no existe corriente
inducida.

161

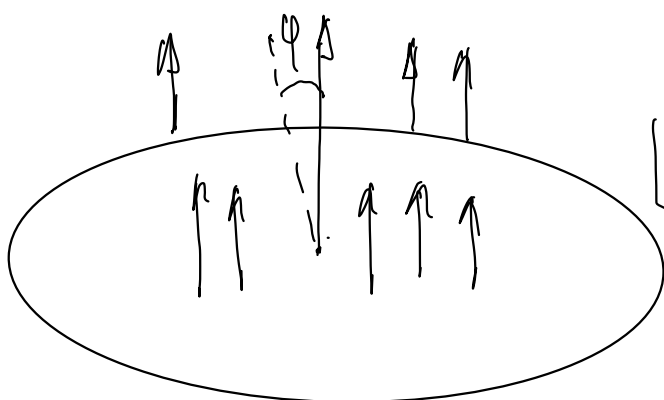
$B = 0.4 \text{ T}$ / NORMAL

b)



$\omega = \frac{\phi}{t}$

$\phi = \omega \cdot t$



$\omega = 40\pi \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$

Generador de corriente alterna

$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \phi$$

$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - B \cdot S \cdot [-\sin(\omega t)] \cdot \omega$$

$$\mathcal{E} = B S \omega \cdot \sin \omega t$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} = \pm B \cdot S \cdot \omega$$

$$S = \pi r^2$$

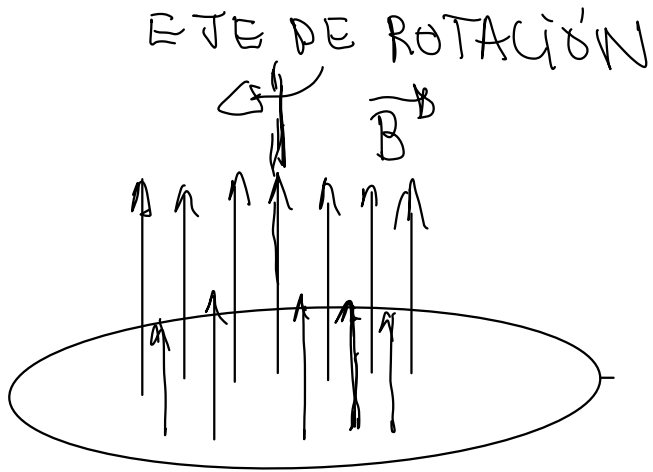
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} = \pm B \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \omega = \pm 0.4 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.1)^2 \cdot 40\pi = \pm 1.58 \text{ V}$$

$$r = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

163

a)



$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

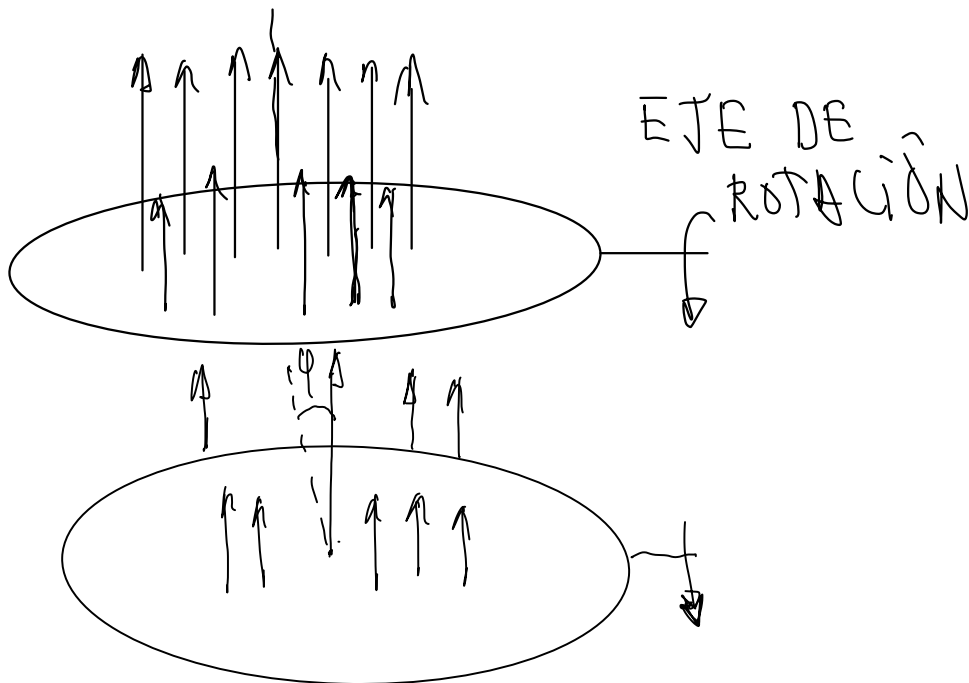
$$\Phi = B \cdot S$$

$$(\Phi = \text{cte})$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 0$$

ley de Lenz-Faraday

→ No existe corriente inducida por la espira ya que el flujo magnético es cte.



Generador de corriente alterna

$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\Phi = B \cdot S \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \frac{\varphi}{t}$$

$$\varphi = \omega \cdot t$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B \cdot S \cdot [-\sin(\omega t)] \cdot \omega$$

$$\mathcal{E} = B S \omega \cdot \sin \omega t$$

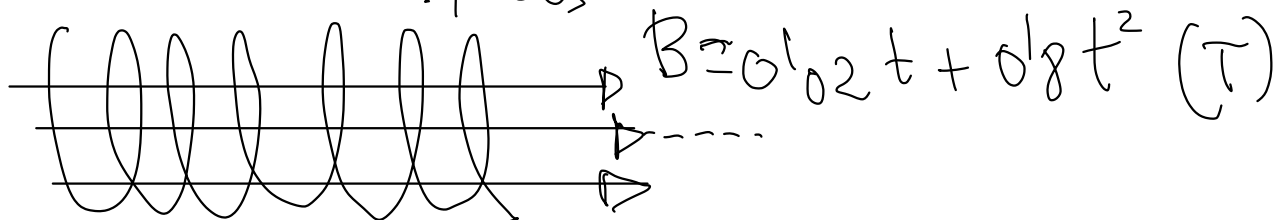
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} = \pm B S \omega$$

Existe un flujo magnético variable y por ello corriente alterna.

163

$$r = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$N = 20 \text{ espiras}$$



$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = [N] \cdot B \cdot S \cdot \cos 0^\circ = 20 \cdot (0.02t + 0.8t^2) \cdot \pi \cdot (0.05)^2$$

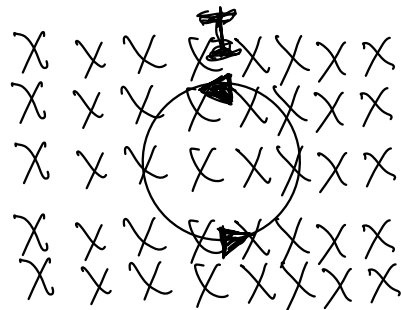
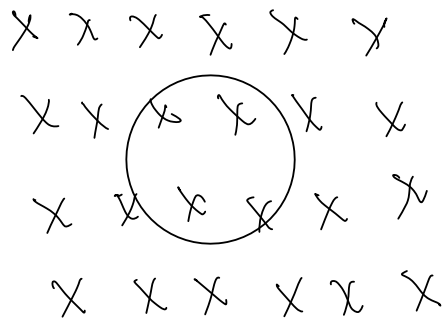
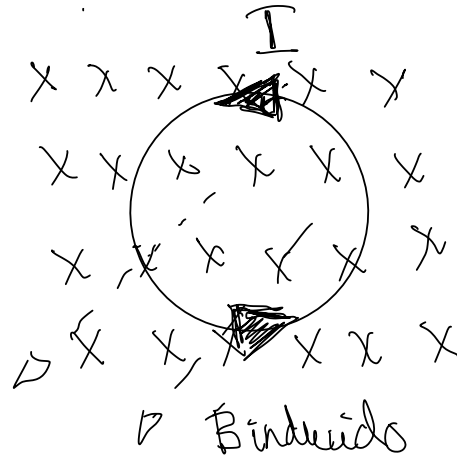
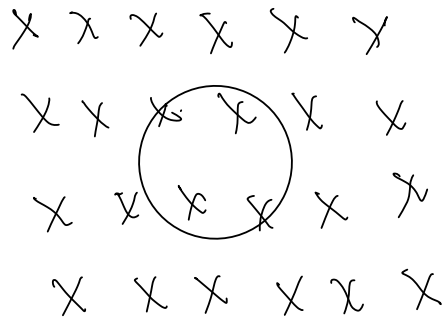
$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = \pi \cdot 10^{-3} t + 0.1256 t^2 \text{ (Wb)}$$

↓
 Ya multiplicamos el flujo por el número de espiras, por lo que solo hay q derivar el flujo variable con el tiempo a través de toda la bobina

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - \pi \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.12512 t \text{ (V)} / \mathcal{E}(t=5s) = -\pi \cdot 10^{-3} - 0.12512 \cdot 5$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t=5s) = -1.26 \text{ V.}$$

166 a)



Al igual que en el caso anterior, aplicando la ley de Lenz, obtendríamos el sentido de la corriente inducida.

Al aumentar el radio de la espira, el flujo magnético inductor aumentará por aumentar su superficie

$\Phi = B \cdot (\pi r^2) \cdot \cos \theta$, según la ley de Lenz, el sentido de la corriente inducida creará un flujo magnético inducido que se opondrá al aumento del flujo magnético inductor

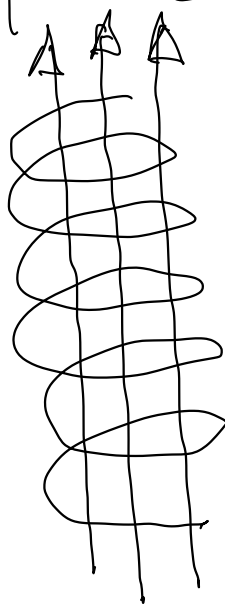
Al aumentar el campo magnético B que atraviesa la espira (aumenta la densidad de líneas de campo), también aumenta el flujo magnético

$$\Phi = B \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \cos \theta$$

166

b) i)

$B = 0.4 \text{ T}$ $\rightarrow$ $B = 0.8 \text{ T}$



$N = 100$
espiras.

$r = 0.2 \text{ m}$

c)

$$\Phi = N \cdot B \cdot S \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = 100 \cdot 0.4 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.2)^2 = 5.024 \text{ Wb}$$

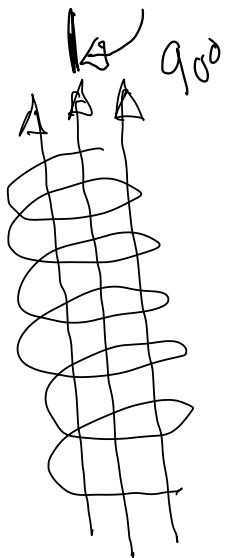
Calcular

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = 100 \cdot 0.8 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.2)^2 = 10.048 \text{ Wb}$$

Calcular

$$\epsilon_{\text{media}} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = - \frac{\Phi_{\text{final}} - \Phi_{\text{inicial}}}{\Delta t} = - \frac{10.048 - 5.024}{2.5} = - 2.01 \text{ V}$$

ii)

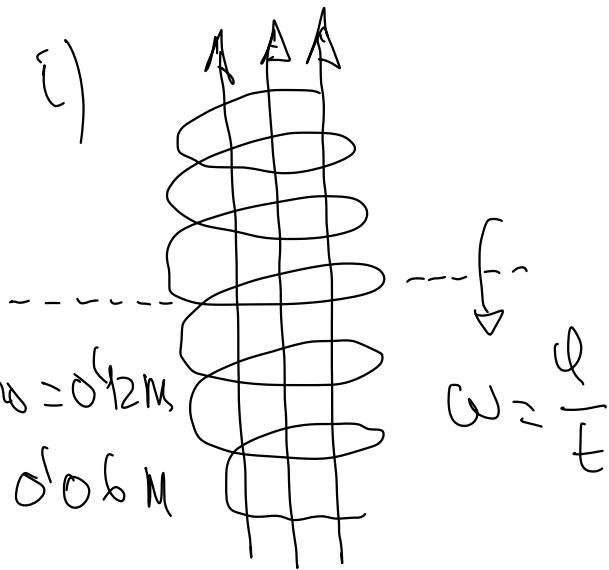


$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = \Phi_{\text{final}}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{media}} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = 0.$$

169 a) Igual que 151 a)

b) i)



$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = N \cdot B \cdot S \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = N B \cdot S \cdot \cos \omega t$$

$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = 150 \cdot 0,4 \cdot \pi \cdot (0,06)^2 \cdot \cos \pi t$$

$$\Phi_{\text{bobina}} = 0,68 \cdot \cos \pi t \text{ (Wb)}$$

ii)

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -0,68 \cdot (-\sin(\pi t)) \cdot \pi$$

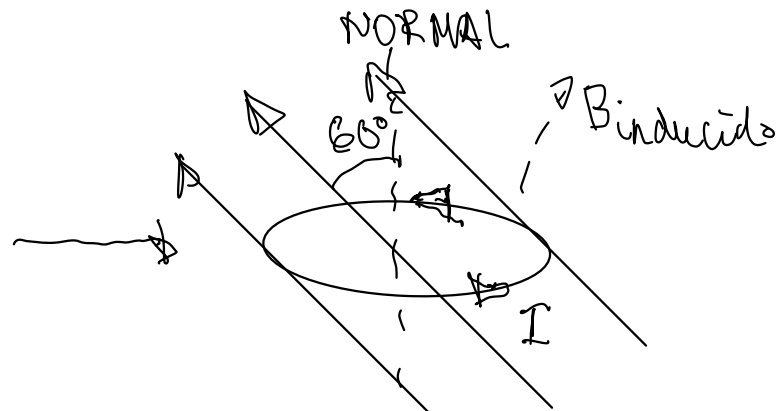
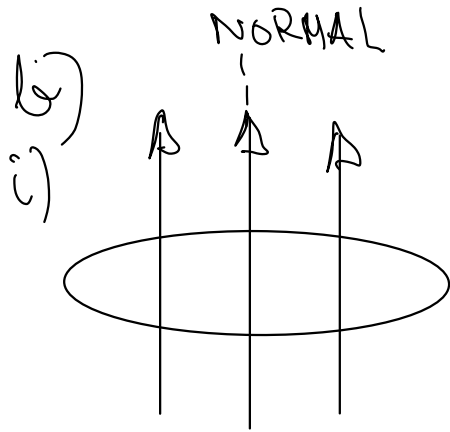
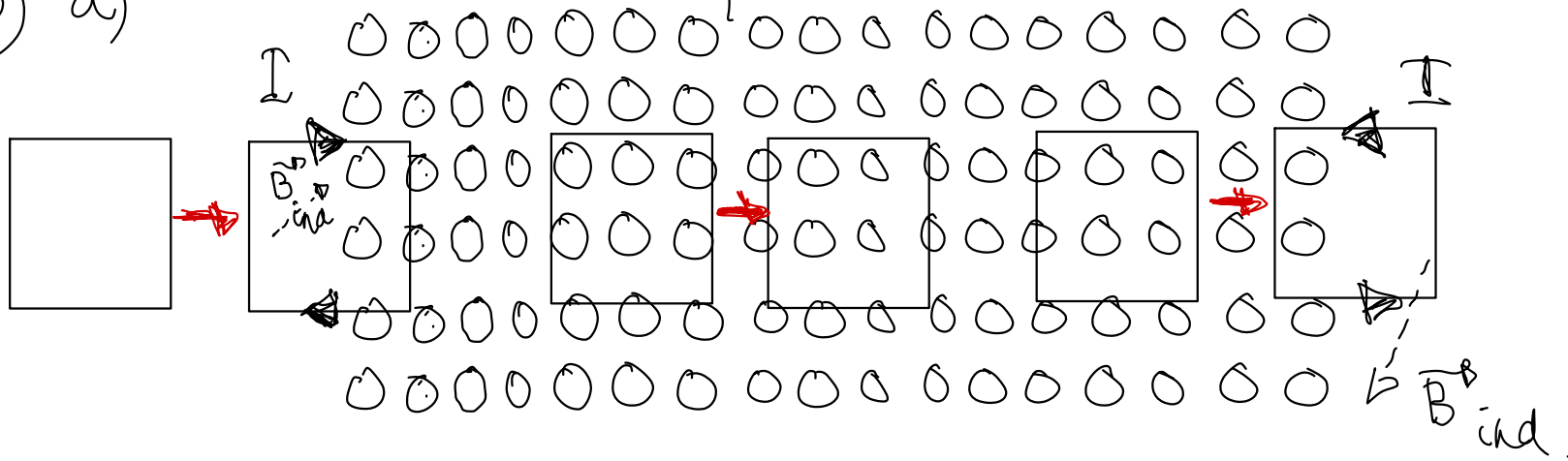
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{bobina}} = 2,13 \sin(\pi t) \text{ (V)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{max}} = \pm 2,13 \text{ V}$$

bobina

170 a)

No cambio de flujo magnético
no hay corriente inducida



$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = B \cdot S \cdot \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = B \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = 0.8 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.05)^2$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inicial}} = 6.28 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = B \cdot S \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = B \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = 0.8 \cdot \pi \cdot (0.05)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{final}} = 3.14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Wb}$$

$$ii) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{inducida media}} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = - \frac{\Phi_{\text{final}} - \Phi_{\text{inicial}}}{\Delta t} = - \frac{3'14 \cdot 10^{-3} - 6'28 \cdot 10^{-3}}{5 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{inducida media}} = 0'628 \text{ V}$$

$$R = 8 \, \Omega.$$

iii) Ley de Ohm

$$I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{0'628}{8} = 0'0785 \text{ A}$$