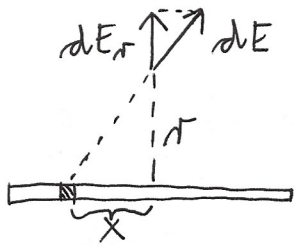


1. PISNI IZPIT

1 - ena palica



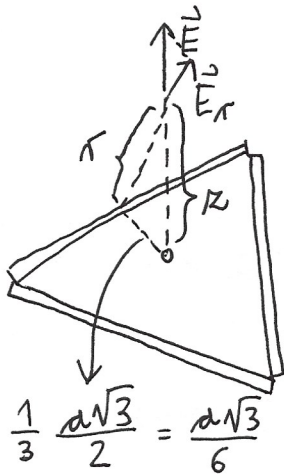
$$dE_r = dE \frac{r}{\sqrt{x^2+r^2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{x^2+r^2}} \frac{\mu dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2+r^2)}$$

$$dE_r = \frac{\mu r}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dx}{(x^2+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$E_r = \frac{\mu r}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{x}{r^2 \sqrt{x^2+r^2}} \Big|_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{\mu r}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{a}{r^2 \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}+r^2}}$$

$$E_r = \frac{e}{12\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}+r^2}}$$

- tri palice



$$E = 3 E_r \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6}\right)^2}} = 3 E_r \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{a^2}{12}}}$$

$$E = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{a^2}{12}}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{a^2}{3}}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{a^2}{12}}}$$

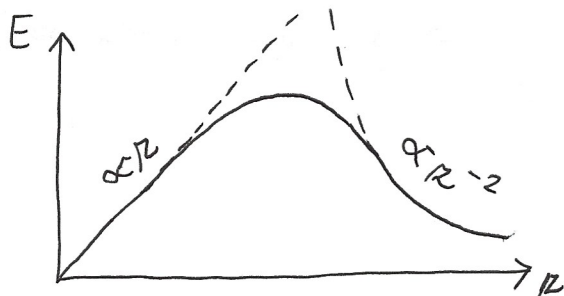
$$E = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R}{\left(R^2 + \frac{a^2}{12}\right) \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{a^2}{3}}}$$

- limitna primera

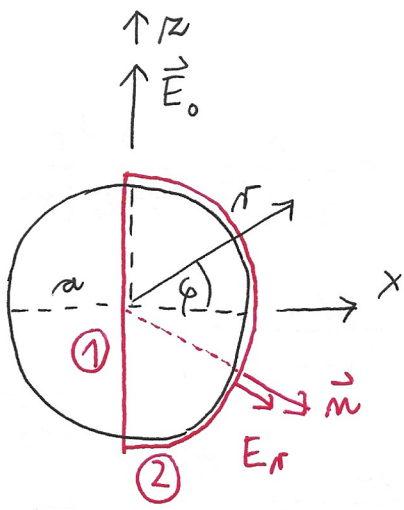
$$R \gg a : E = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R}{R^2 \cdot R} = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}, \text{ kot točkasti naboj}$$

$$R \ll a : E = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R}{\frac{a^2}{12} \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{3e\sqrt{3}}{\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} R, \text{ linearno}$$

- graf



2



$$+ \begin{cases} V(r, \varphi) = \begin{cases} -E_0 r \sin \varphi + \frac{B}{r} \sin \varphi, & r > a \\ \theta, & r \leq a \end{cases} \\ \text{RP: } V(a, \varphi) = \theta \Rightarrow \underline{B = E_0 a^2} \\ V(r, \varphi) = -E_0 r \sin \varphi + \frac{E_0 a^2}{r} \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$+ \left\{ E(a, \varphi) = E_r(a, \varphi) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=a} = E_0 \sin \varphi + E_0 \frac{a^2}{a^2} \sin \varphi = \underline{2E_0 \sin \varphi} \right.$$

izračun sile

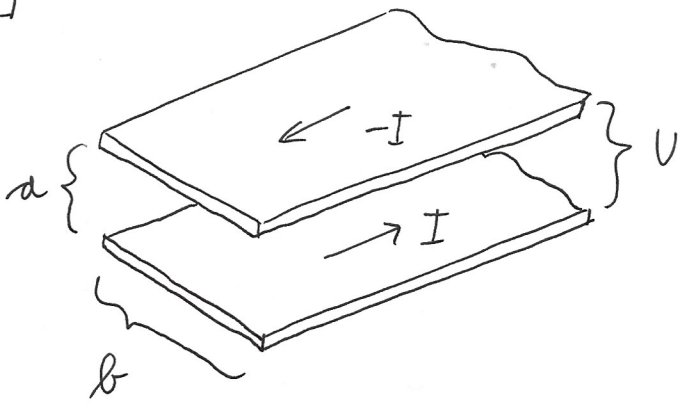
$$+ \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \vec{F}_e = \theta, \text{ ker ni polja} \\ \textcircled{2} \vec{E} \parallel \vec{n} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{n}) = E^2 \vec{n} \\ \vec{F}_e = \epsilon_0 \int \left[\vec{E}(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{n}) - \frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{n} \right] dS = \underline{\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int E^2 \vec{n} dS} \end{cases}$$

$$+ \left\{ \vec{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix}, dS = l a d\varphi, E = 2E_0 \sin \varphi \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{F}_e &= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4E_0^2 \sin^2 \varphi \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix} l a d\varphi = \\ &= 2\epsilon_0 E_0^2 l a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sin^2 \varphi d(\sin \varphi) \\ -(1 - \cos^2 \varphi) d(\cos \varphi) \end{bmatrix} = 2\epsilon_0 E_0^2 l a \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left(\cos \varphi + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] \\ &= 2\epsilon_0 E_0^2 l a \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \theta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 a l \hat{e}_x \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left\{ \boxed{\frac{\vec{F}_e}{l} = \frac{4}{3} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 a \cdot \hat{e}_x} \Rightarrow \text{polovici valja se ODBIJATA!}$$

3



$$a) \quad \omega = k \kappa = k \frac{\kappa_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\omega} \right\} +$$

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\omega = \frac{k \kappa_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}}}$$

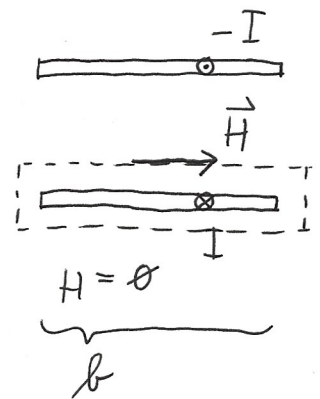
$$\rightarrow \omega^2 - \omega_p^2 = k^2 \kappa_0^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_p^2 + k^2 \kappa_0^2}$$

b) $Z = \frac{U}{I}$

- Ampere ka posamezno ploščo:

$$I = H b \Rightarrow H = \frac{I}{b} \quad \left. \vphantom{I} \right\} +$$



- napetost med ploščama:

$$U = E a \Rightarrow E = \frac{U}{a} \quad \left. \vphantom{U} \right\} +$$

$$+ \left\{ Z = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{E a}{H b}, \text{ potrebujemo še razmerje } \frac{E}{H}$$

$$+ \left\{ H = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{Z_0} E \Rightarrow \frac{E}{H} = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \text{impedanca vakuma}$$

$$+ \left\{ Z = \frac{a}{b} Z_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}}}$$

$$+ \left\{ - \text{primer } Z = Z_0 : \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2}}$$

$> \omega_p$ kot mora biti!

1