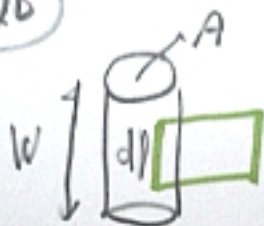


220



$$\sum_i \vec{B}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{s}_i = \mu_0 I_c$$

$$B d = \mu_0 N I$$

$$n = \frac{N}{w}$$

$$B = \mu_0 \left(\frac{N}{d} \right) I$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

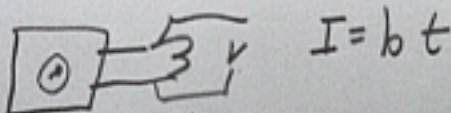
$$\Phi_{M,1} = B A = \mu_0 n I A$$

$$\Phi_M = N B A = \mu_0 n^2 I (A w)$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi_M}{I} = \mu_0 n^2 (\text{volume})$$

$$\frac{\text{Tm}^2}{\text{A}} \quad \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A/s}}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi_M}{\Delta t}$$

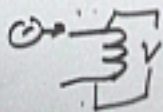


$$L = \left| \frac{\Delta \Phi_M / \Delta t}{\Delta I / \Delta t} \right| = \left| \frac{\mathcal{E}}{b} \right|$$

(1) (1)

$$U_{EM} = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

$$P = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R} = \underline{\underline{IV}}$$



$$V: \mathcal{E} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi_M}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi_M}{I}$$

$$\Phi_M = LI \Rightarrow \cancel{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta P = LI \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \Delta U = P \Delta t$$

$$P \Delta t = \epsilon L I \Delta I \quad \sim \int I^2 dt$$

$$U_M = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

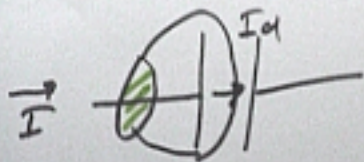
$$I = \frac{B}{\mu_0 n}$$

$$L = \mu_0 n^2 (\text{Volume})$$

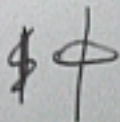
$$U_M = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mu_0 n^2 (\text{Vol}) \right] \frac{B^2}{\mu_0^2 n^2}$$

$$u_m = \frac{U_m}{\text{Vol}} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$

$$u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

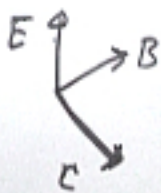


$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

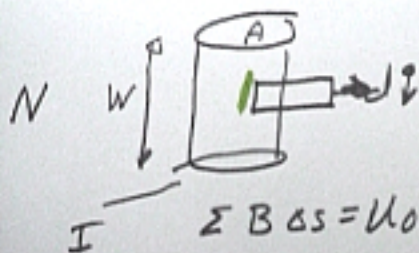


$$I_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\sum \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 (I_c + I_d)$$



Induct



$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I_c$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{w}$$

$$B = \mu_0 \left(\frac{N}{w} \right) I$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi_M}{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_M &= NBA = nB(AW) \\ &= \mu_0 n^2 I (AW)\end{aligned}$$

$$L = \mu_0 n^2 (AW)$$

$$N = 300 \quad W = .25 \text{ m} \quad A = \frac{W^2}{4} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}L &= [4\pi \times 10^{-7}] \left[\frac{300}{.25} \right]^2 (4 \times 10^{-4} \times .25) \\ &= 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ H}\end{aligned}$$

$$50 \text{ A/s} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}} = ?$$

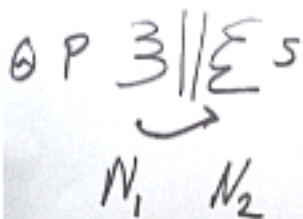
$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{\Delta \Phi_M}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi_M}{I} \Rightarrow \Phi_M = LI$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta \Phi_M}{\Delta t} = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = L (50 \text{ A/s})$$



$$\mathcal{E} = - (1.8 \times 10^{-4}) (50)$$
$$9. \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$\odot P \quad \exists \parallel \varepsilon S$

 $N_1 \quad N_2$

$$\varepsilon_P = -L_P \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$\varepsilon_P = -L_P \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \propto N_P$$

$$\varepsilon_S = -L_S \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \propto N_S$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_P}{\varepsilon_S} = \frac{N_P}{N_S}$$

$\Delta \Phi_M / \Delta t$

$N_s > N_p$ (Step up)

$$\mathcal{E}_s = \mathcal{E}_p \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

$$P_{in} = P_{out} \quad (P = I\mathcal{E})$$

\mathcal{E} volts

I current

\mathcal{E}

$I\mathcal{E}$