

LECCION 4.3

4.6 Potencial Magnético.

4.7 Corriente de desplazamiento (término de Maxwell)

Potencial Magnético

Reescribiendo la ley de Gauss Magnética, utilizando el teorema de la divergencia

Teorema de la Divergencia

La integral de volumen de la divergencia de una función vectorial es igual a la integral sobre la superficie de la componente normal a la superficie.

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int \nabla \cdot \vec{B} dV = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \text{si } \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

Reescribiendo

Identidades del Cálculo Vectorial

La divergencia del rotacional es igual a cero:

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \vec{B} =$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = 0$$

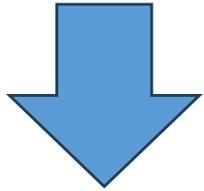
Se El rotacional del gradiente es igual a cero:

$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

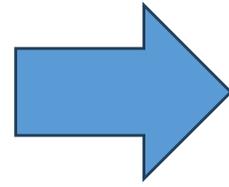
$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\vec{d\mathbf{S}} \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\vec{d\mathbf{S}}}{r} \times \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r}$$

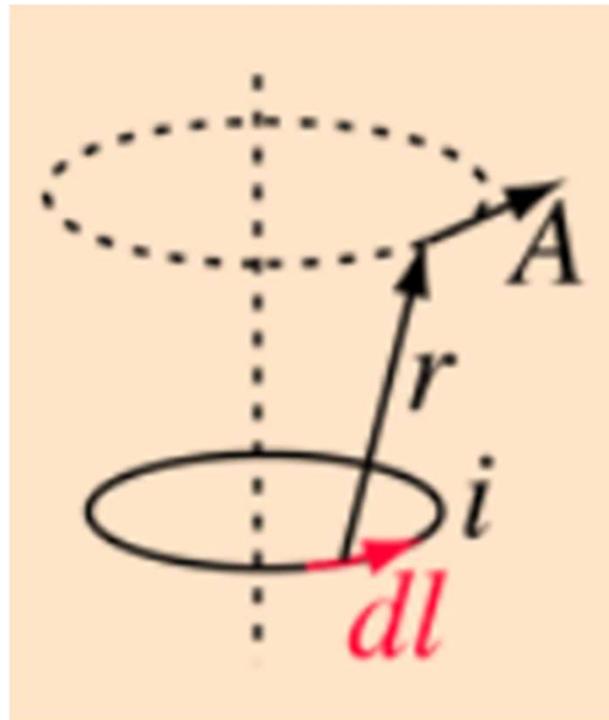


$$\vec{\mathbf{r}} = r\hat{\mathbf{r}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{r}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\vec{d\mathbf{l}}}{r} \times \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r}$$

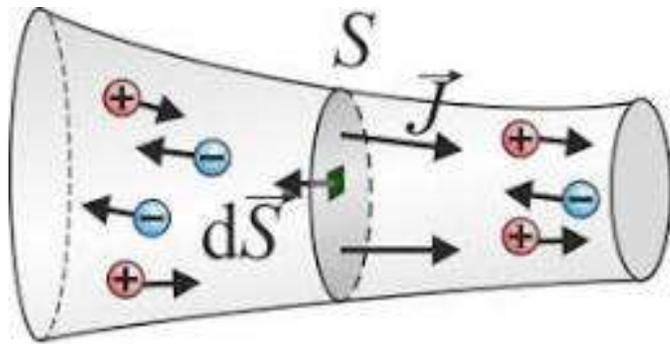
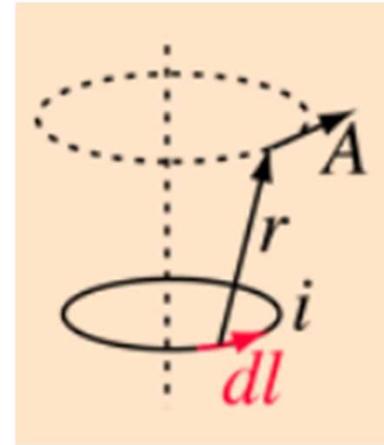


$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\vec{d\mathbf{l}}}{r}$$



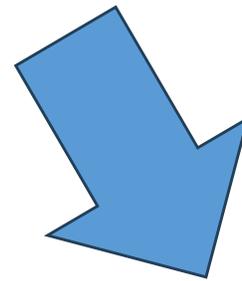
Corriente de desplazamiento

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{d\vec{l}}{r}$$

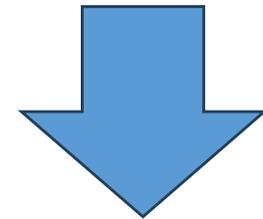
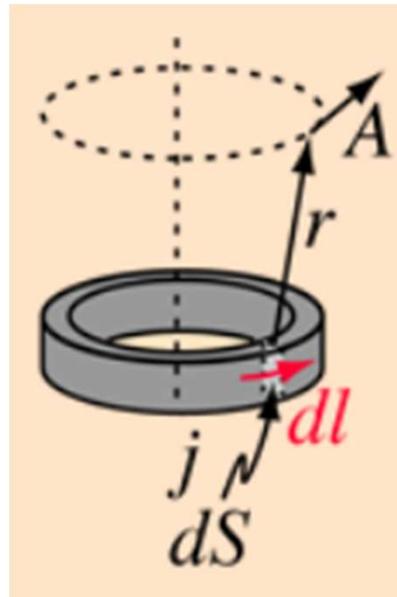


$$I < 0$$

$$\vec{J} = I d\vec{S}$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{I d\vec{S} d\vec{l}}{r}$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{j d\vec{V}}{r}$$

LECCION 4.3