

$$1) a) V_{\text{capacitor}} = \frac{Qd}{A\epsilon_0}$$

$$V(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t) = \frac{Qd}{A\epsilon_0} \cos(\omega t)$$

→  $Q(t) = Q \cos(\omega t)$  ( $Q$  é a única grandeza em  $\frac{Qd}{A\epsilon_0}$  que pode variar com o tempo)

$$\int E dA = \frac{Q(t)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E(t) \pi R^2 = \frac{Q \cos(\omega t)}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{Q \cos(\omega t)}{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{x}$$

$$b) u_E = \frac{\epsilon_0 E^2}{2} = \frac{\epsilon_0 Q^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}{2 \pi^2 R^4 \epsilon_0^2} = \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}{2 \pi^2 R^4 \epsilon_0}$$

$$c) \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \int \frac{Q(-\omega \sin \omega t)}{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{x} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$r < R \quad B 2\pi r = \frac{-\mu_0 Q \omega \sin(\omega t) r^2}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 Q \omega \sin(\omega t) r}{2\pi R^2} \hat{\theta}$$

$$r > R \quad B 2\pi r = \frac{-\mu_0 Q \omega \sin(\omega t) \pi R^2}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 Q \omega \sin(\omega t)}{2\pi r} \hat{\theta}$$

$$d) u_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) r^2}{8\pi^2 R^4}$$

$$e) U_E = \int u_E dV = \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}{2\pi^2 R^4 \epsilon_0} \pi R^2 d = \frac{Q^2 d \cos^2(\omega t)}{2\pi R^2 \epsilon_0}$$


$$\langle U_E \rangle = \frac{Q^2 d}{2\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \langle \cos^2(\omega t) \rangle \rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2 d}{4\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \quad \frac{\pi/\omega}{\pi/\omega} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f) U_B = \int u_B dV = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t)}{8\pi^2 R^4} \int r^2 r dr d\theta dx = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) 2\pi d R^4}{32\pi^2 R^4} = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) d}{16\pi}$$

$$\langle U_B \rangle = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 d}{32\pi}$$

$$\frac{\langle U_B \rangle}{\langle U_E \rangle} = \frac{\mu_0 Q^2 \omega^2 d}{32\pi} \frac{4\pi R^2 \epsilon_0}{Q^2 d} = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega^2 R^2}{8} = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{8c^2}$$

$$1) \nabla \times \vec{E}_F = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$


$$\int \vec{E}_F \cdot d\vec{l} = - \frac{\mu_0 Q \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)}{2\pi R^2} \int r' dr' dx$$

$$E_F d = - \frac{\mu_0 Q \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)}{2\pi R^2} \frac{r^2}{2} dx$$

$$E_F = - \frac{\mu_0 Q \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) r^2}{4\pi R^2} \hat{x}$$

$$\frac{|E|}{|E_F|} = \frac{Q \cos(\omega t)}{4\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{4\pi R^2}{\mu_0 Q \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) r^2} = \frac{4}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega^2 r^2} = \frac{4c^2}{\omega^2 r^2}$$

$$2) a) \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 N I$$

$$B \cdot l = \mu_0 N I \rightarrow \vec{B} = \mu_0 n I \hat{x}$$

$$b) U_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 n^2 I^2}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 n^2 I_0^2 \cos^2(\omega t)}{2}$$

$$c) \nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = + \mu_0 n I_0 \int \omega \sin(\omega t) r dr d\theta$$

$$r < R \quad E 2\pi r = \mu_0 n I_0 \omega \sin(\omega t) \pi r^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0 n I_0 \omega \sin(\omega t) r}{2} \hat{\theta}$$

$$r > R \quad E 2\pi r = \mu_0 n I_0 \omega \sin(\omega t) \pi R^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0 n I_0 \omega \sin(\omega t) R^2}{2r} \hat{\theta}$$

$$d) U_E = \frac{\epsilon_0 E^2}{2} = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) r^2}{8}$$

$$\frac{|B|}{|B_A|} = \frac{4c^2}{\omega^2 r^2}$$

$$e) U_B = \mu_0 n^2 I_0^2 \cos^2(\omega t) \pi R^2 l$$

$$\langle U_B \rangle = \frac{\mu_0 n^2 I_0^2 \pi R^2 l}{4}$$

$$f) U_E = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t)}{8} \int r^2 r dr d\theta dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) R^4 2\pi l}{32} = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 \sin^2(\omega t) R^4 \pi l \omega^2}{16}$$

$$\langle U_E \rangle = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 R^4 \pi l \omega^2}{32} \quad \frac{\langle U_E \rangle}{\langle U_B \rangle} = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n^2 I_0^2 R^4 \pi l \omega^2}{32} \frac{4}{\mu_0 n^2 I_0^2 \pi R^2 l} = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{8c^2}$$

$$g) \nabla \times \vec{B}_A = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{B}_A \cdot l = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 n I_0 \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)}{2} \int r dr dx$$

$$\vec{B}_A = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n I_0 \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) r^2}{4} \hat{x} = \frac{\mu_0^2 \epsilon_0 n I_0 \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) r^2}{4} \hat{x}$$