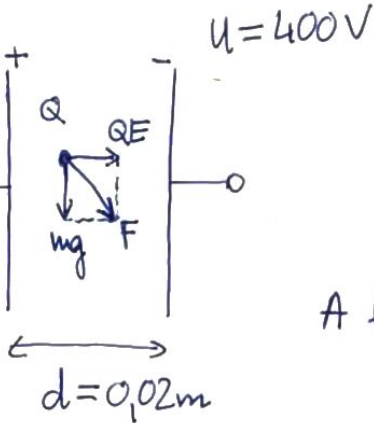


Pötzh

①

$Q = 3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ C}$
 $m = 6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$



A töltésre ható erdő erő:

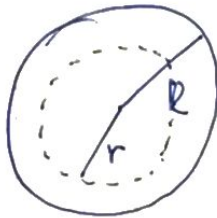
$$F = \sqrt{(mg)^2 + (QE)^2}$$

A lemezek közötti térerősség: $E = \frac{U}{d} = 2 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$

Tehát a gyorsulás: $a = \frac{F}{m} = \sqrt{g^2 + \frac{(QE)^2}{m^2}} = 14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{\text{B}}$

②

$R = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $\rho = 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{m}^3}$



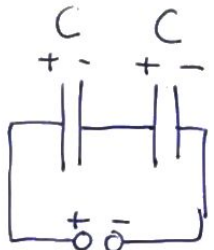
Gauss-törvény:

$$E \cdot 4r^2\pi = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot Q(r)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3}r^3\pi = \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} = 22,6 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}} = 23 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

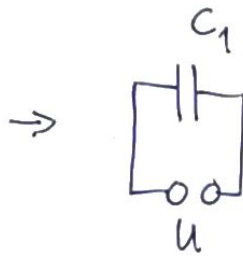
$\Downarrow \textcircled{\text{A}}$

③



$U = 24 \text{ V}$

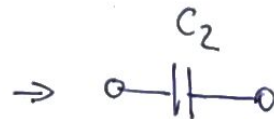
$\epsilon_1 C = 2C$



eredő: $C_1 = \frac{C \cdot C}{C + C} = \frac{C}{2}$

A teljes töltése:

$$Q_1 = C_1 U = \frac{CU}{2}$$



eredő: $C_2 = \frac{C \cdot 2C}{C + 2C} = \frac{2}{3} C$

A teljes töltése:

$$Q_2 = C_2 U' = \frac{2}{3} C U'$$

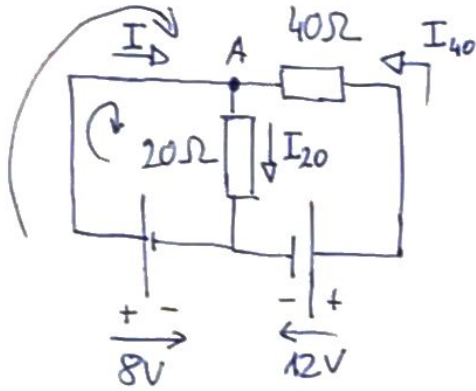
A lemez betöltését követően a rendszer

teljes töltése ugyanannyi, mint kezdetben, hiszen a kondenzátorokat be-
választottuk a telepéről.

Teljes : $Q_1 = Q_2$

$$\frac{Cu}{2} = \frac{2}{3} Cu' \rightarrow u' = \frac{3}{4} u = 18V \Rightarrow \textcircled{C}$$

4.



bal oldali hurvona:

$$20\Omega \cdot I_{20} - 8V = 0$$

$$I_{20} = \frac{8V}{20\Omega} = 0,4A$$

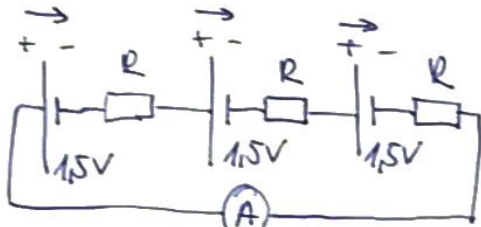
A teljes hurvona: $-40\Omega \cdot I_{40} + 12V - 8V = 0$

$$I_{40} = \frac{4V}{40\Omega} = 0,1A$$

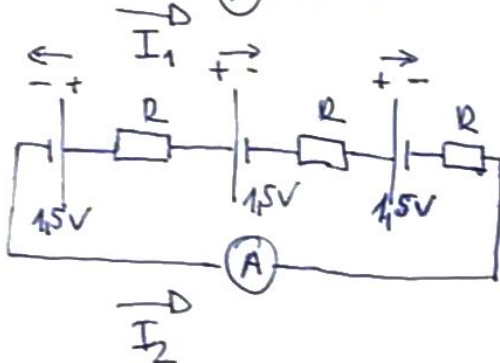
Az A csomópontja:

$$I + I_{40} = I_{20} \Rightarrow I = I_{20} - I_{40} = 0,3A \Rightarrow \textcircled{B}$$

5.



$$I_1 = \frac{3 \cdot 1,5V}{3 \cdot R} = \frac{1,5V}{R}$$



$$I_2 = \frac{2 \cdot 1,5V - 1,5V}{3R} = \frac{1,5V}{3R}$$

A növeg miatt: $I_2 = I_1 - 0,5A$

$$\frac{1,5V}{3R} = \frac{1,5V}{R} - 0,5A$$

$$R = 2\Omega \Rightarrow \textcircled{D}$$

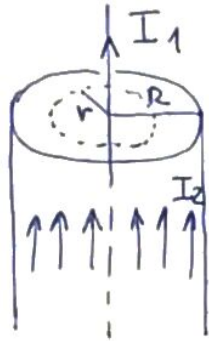
6

$$I_1 = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$D = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$r = 3 \text{ mm} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$



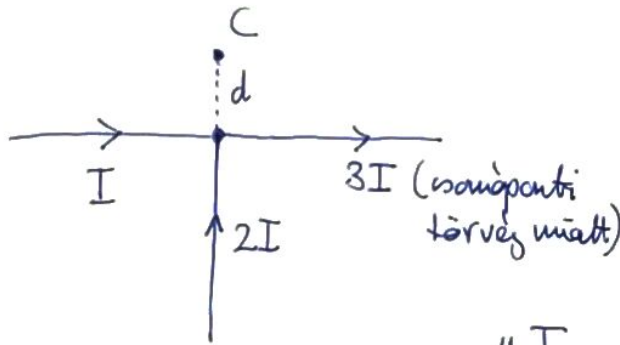
Ampère-törvény segítségével
a sárga körbe által körülölelt áram
számát:

$$B \cdot 2r\pi = \mu_0 I_1$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2r\pi} = 2,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T} = 0,27 \text{ mT}$$

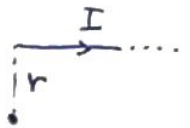


7.



Félvégteles egyenes vezető tere
a végénél:

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



Tehát a C pontban: $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4d\pi} + \frac{\mu_0 \cdot 3I}{4d\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{d\pi} \Rightarrow \text{A}$

8.

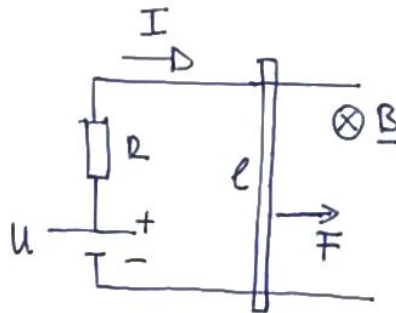
$$B = 0,30 \text{ T}$$

$$l = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 20 \Omega$$

$$U = 2,0 \text{ V}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$



A meginduló áram
erőssége:

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = 0,1 \text{ A}$$

(A rúd végén még nem
indukálódik feszültség, hiszen
a rúd még áll: $v=0 \Rightarrow$
 $U_i = Blv = 0$.)

A Lorentz-erő gyorsít:

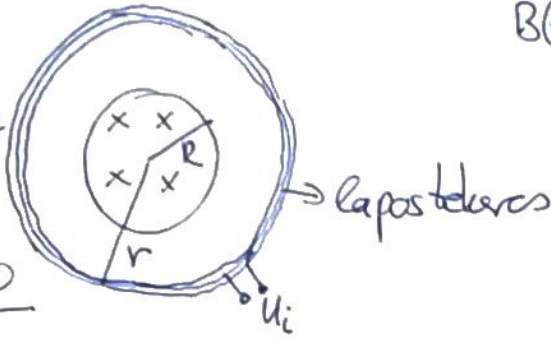
$$F = BIl = m \cdot a \Rightarrow a = \frac{BIl}{m} = 0,15 \text{ m/s}^2 \Rightarrow \text{D}$$

9.

$$D = 2 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$N = 200$$



$$B(t) = \alpha \cdot t \quad (\alpha = 0,2 \text{ T/s})$$

↓

$$\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t} = \alpha$$

$$\text{A fluxusváltozás: } \Delta \Phi = \Delta(B \cdot \pi r^2) = \pi r^2 \cdot \Delta B \quad (\text{csak a solenoidon belül})$$

$$\text{Faraday-törvény: } U_i = N \cdot \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = N \pi r^2 \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t} = N \pi r^2 \alpha = 50 \text{ mV}$$

N-szár öleli
körül a solenoidot

