

### Magnetostática ( $\rho = 0$ e $c = 1$ )

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[\rho = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = 0]{\mu_0 = \frac{4\pi}{c} \Rightarrow \mu_0 = 4\pi} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 4\pi \vec{j} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

↳ Sem excesso de cargas

### Equação da Continuidade

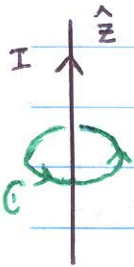
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \xrightarrow{\rho = 0} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \quad \text{"Corrente Estacionária"}$$

### Lei de Ampère

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 4\pi \vec{j} \Rightarrow \int_S \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 4\pi \int_S \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s} \Leftrightarrow \oint_{\partial S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 4\pi I_{env}$$

### Exemplos

#### Ⓘ Fio Condutor Infinito

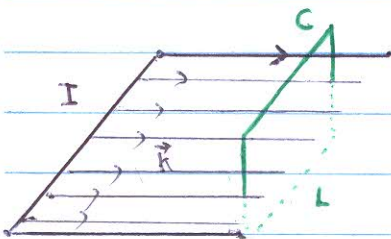


• Simetrias:  $\vec{B} = B(\rho) \hat{\phi}$

• Coordenadas:  $\rho = x^2 + y^2$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 4\pi I \Rightarrow B(\rho) \cdot 2\pi \rho = 4\pi I \Leftrightarrow \vec{B}(\rho) = \frac{2I}{\rho} \hat{\phi}$$

#### Ⓜ Plano de Correntes

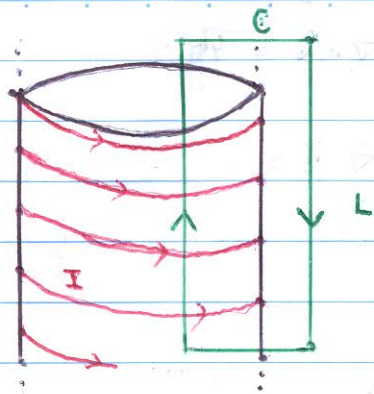


• Simetrias  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{B} = B(z) \hat{x} \\ B(-z) = -B(z) \end{array} \right.$

• Coordenadas:  $\vec{K} = K \hat{y} \Rightarrow I_{env} = K L$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 4\pi I_{env} \Rightarrow 2L B(z) = 4\pi K L \Leftrightarrow \vec{B}(z) = 2\pi K \hat{x}$$

### III Solenoide



• Parte Externa:

$$\vec{J} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial B}{\partial \rho} = 0 \Rightarrow B(\rho) = \text{cte}$$

com  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} B(\rho) = 0 \rightarrow B(\rho) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{0}$

• Parte Interna

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 4\pi I_{\text{enc}} \Rightarrow B(\rho) \cdot L = 4\pi N I L$$

• Simetria:  $\vec{B} = B(\rho) \hat{z}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{B}_{\text{int}}(\rho) = 4\pi N I \hat{z}$$

### Potencial Vetor ( $\vec{A}$ )

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 4\pi \vec{J} \\ \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 4\pi \vec{J} \Leftrightarrow \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} = 4\pi \vec{J}$$

• Transformação de Calibre  
= não muda  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \Lambda \quad \text{campo escalar qualquer} \\ \text{tal que} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}' = 0 \rightarrow \text{Calibre de Coulomb} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}' = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \Lambda) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + \nabla^2 \Lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla^2 \Lambda = -\Psi(x)$$

$\hookrightarrow \Psi(x)$

### Funções de Green

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \Lambda = -\Psi(x) \\ \nabla^2 \Lambda' = -4\pi \vec{J} \end{cases} \rightarrow \Lambda'(\vec{x}) = \int_V d^3x' \frac{J_i(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}$$

### Lei de Biot-Savart

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \left( \int_V d^3x' \frac{J(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \right) \Leftrightarrow \vec{B} = \int_V d^3x' \frac{J(\vec{x}') \times (\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3}$$