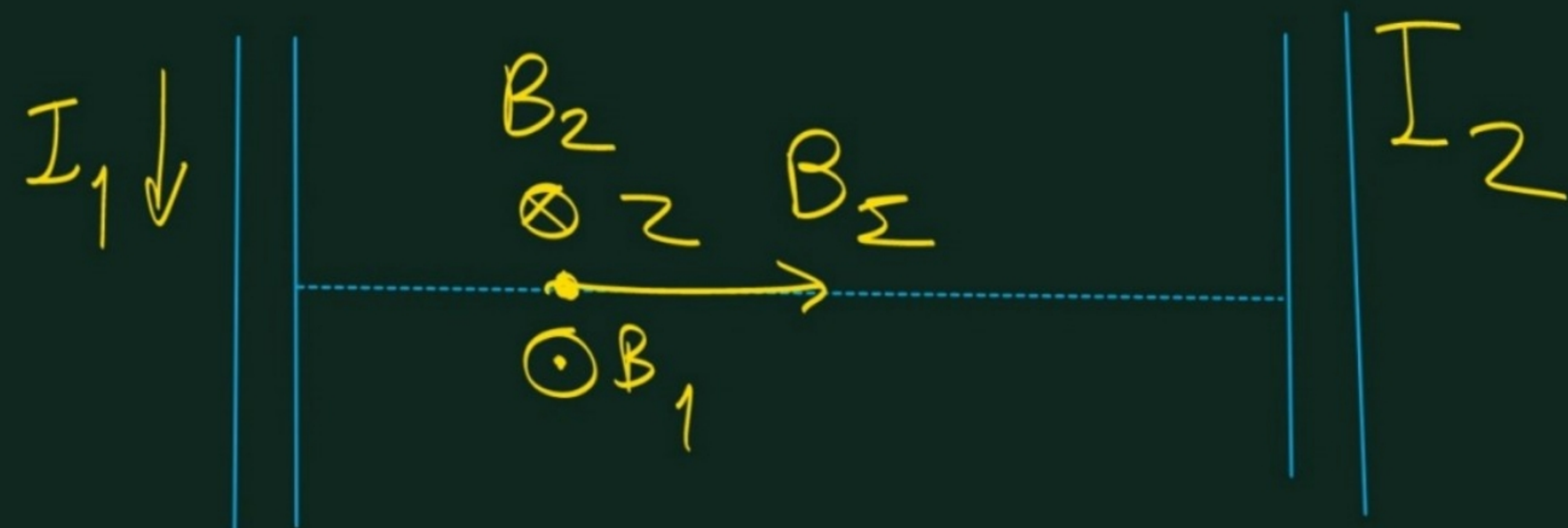
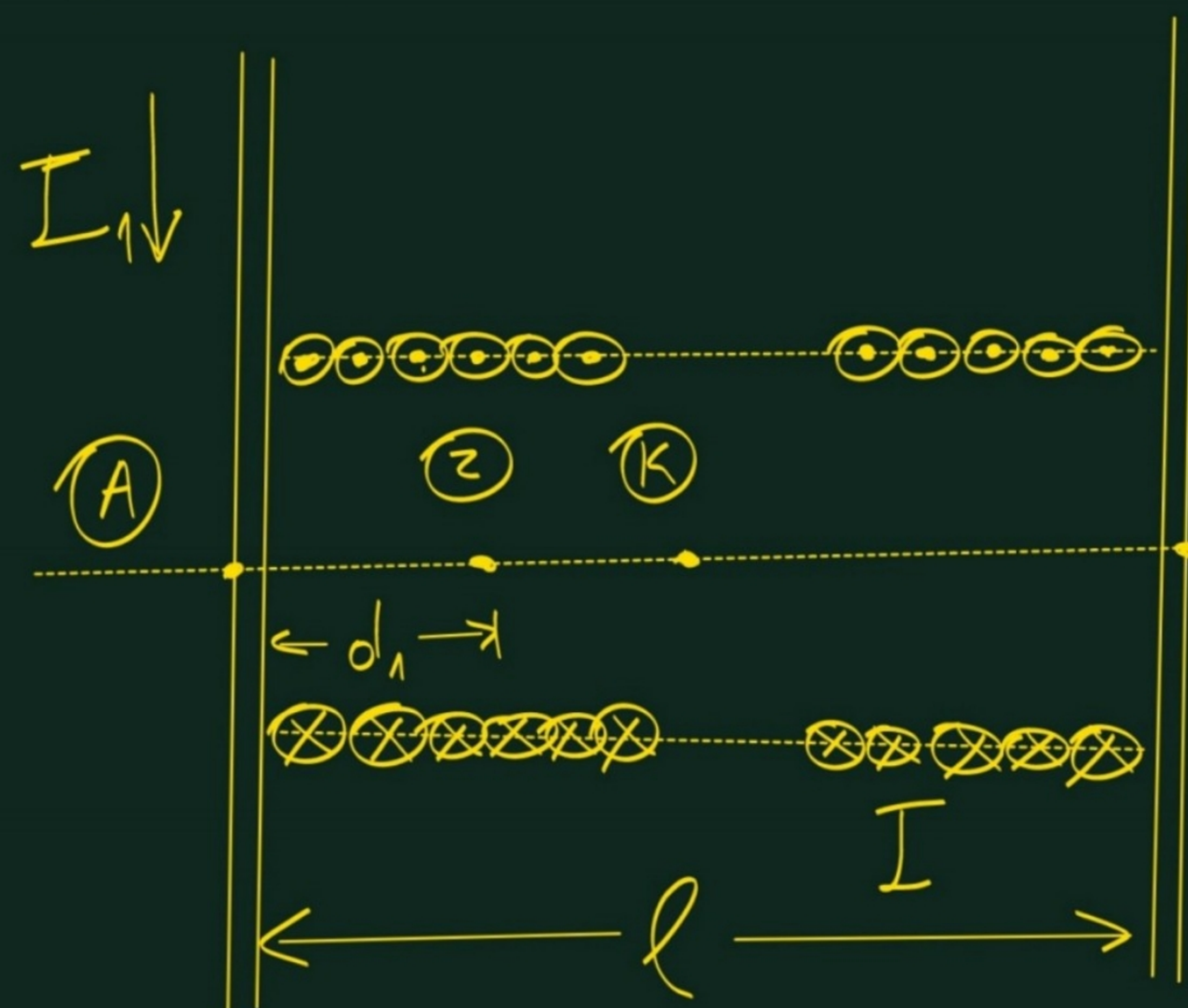


Αδμ. 2.259.



$$L = 32 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$E = 3 \text{ V/m}$$

$$r = 2,2 \Omega$$

$$I = 80 \text{ nA}$$

$$d_1 = 0,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$a) L = N \cdot \pi \Delta \Rightarrow$$

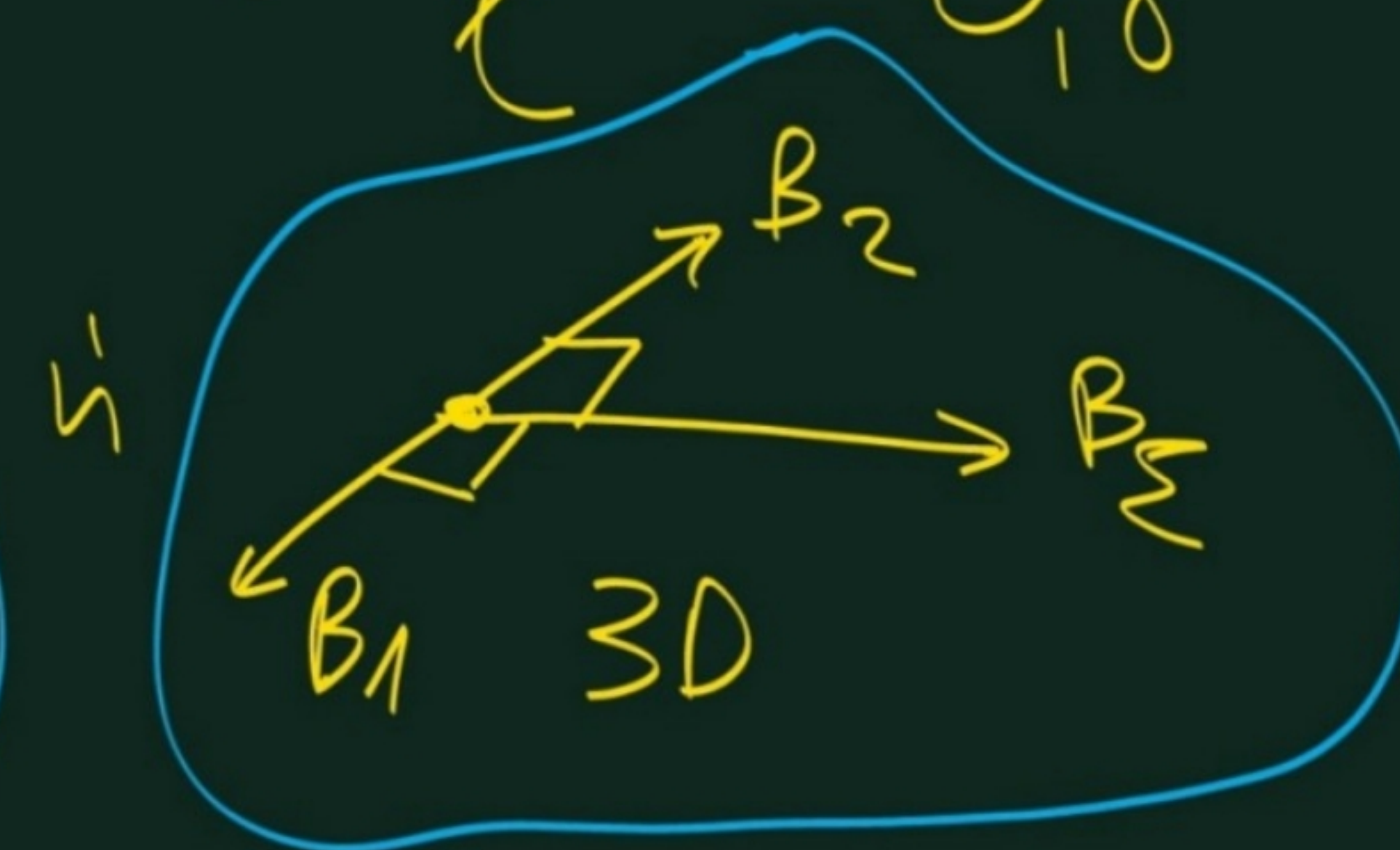
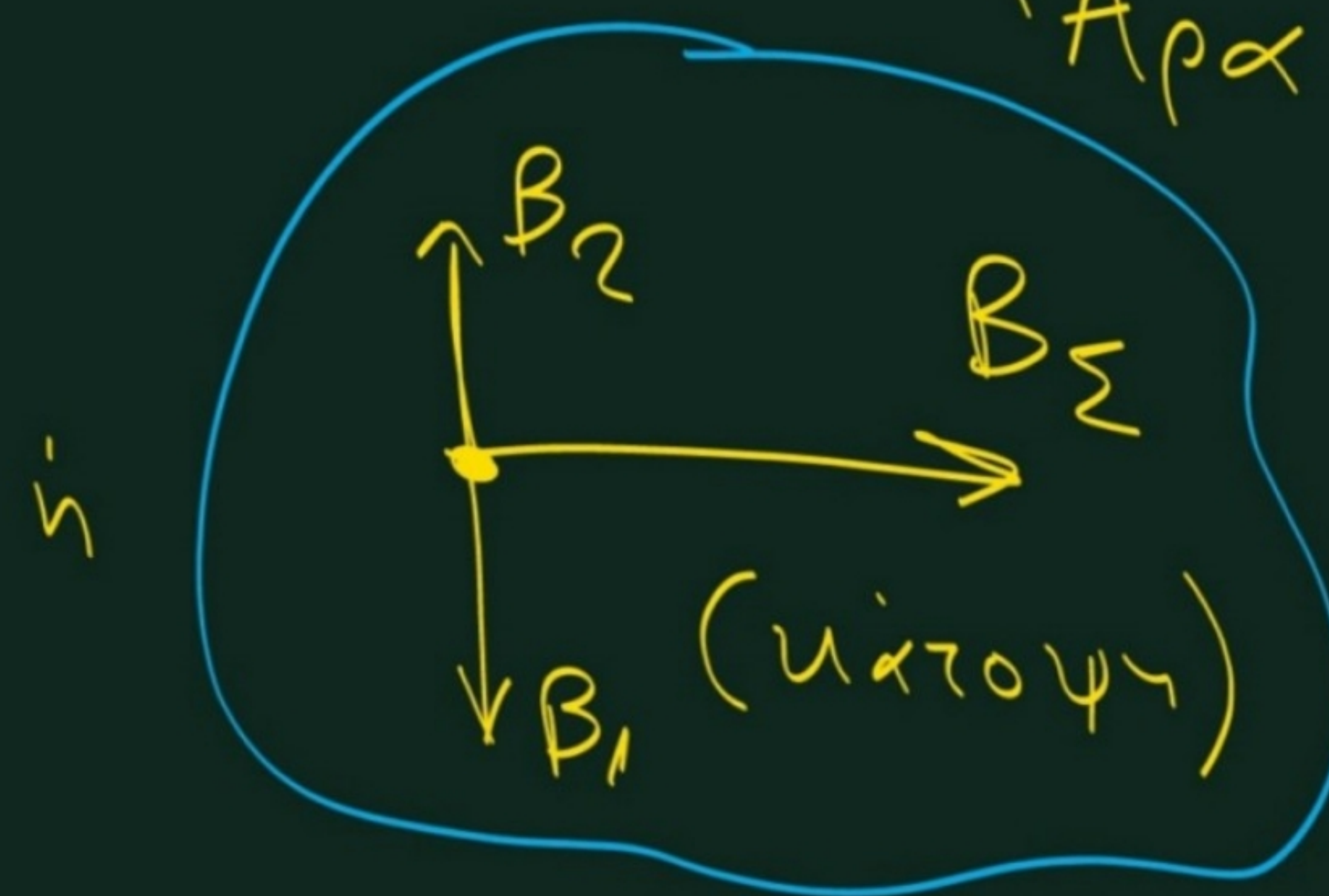
$$32 \text{ cm} = N \cdot \pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \Rightarrow$$

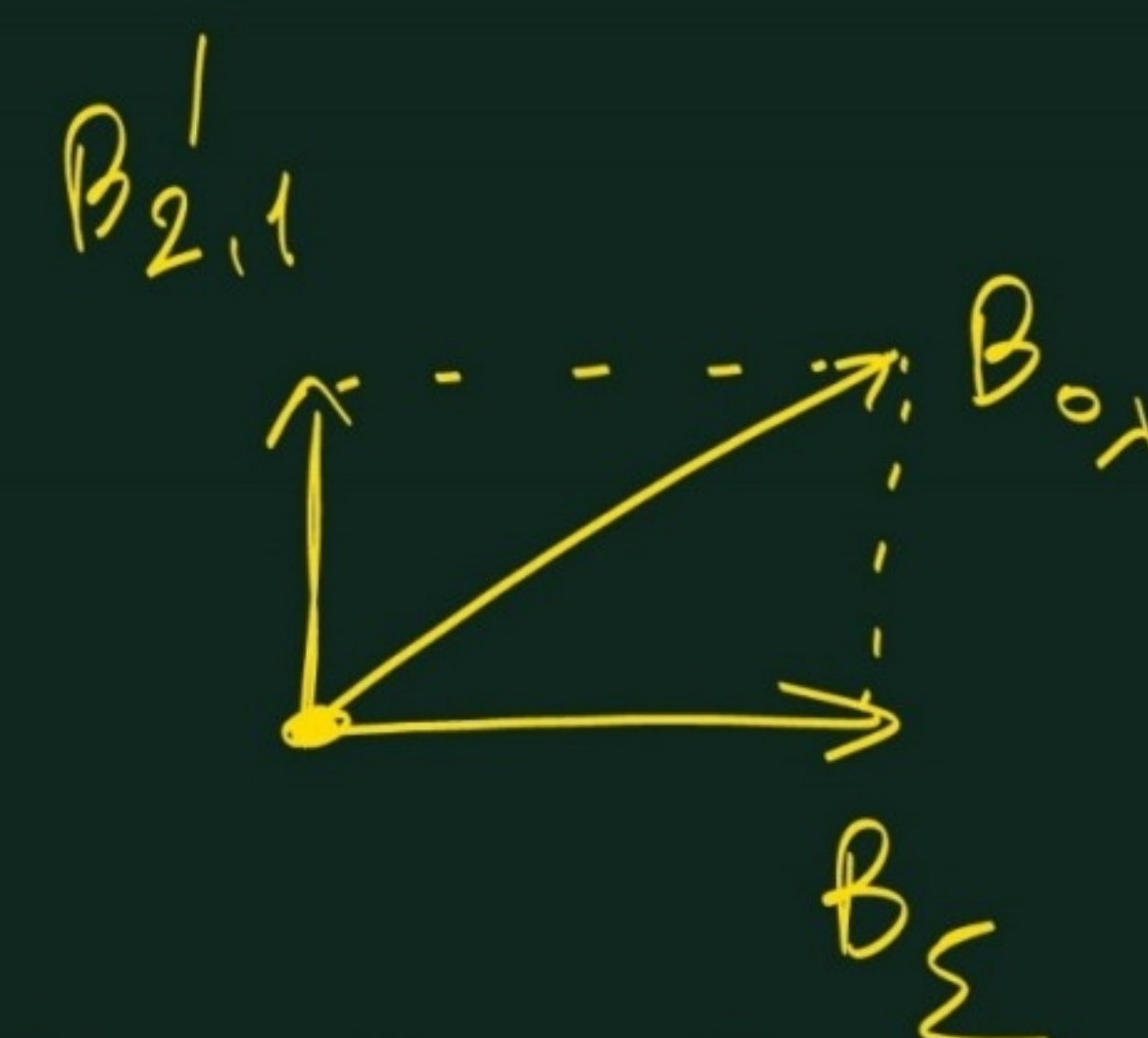
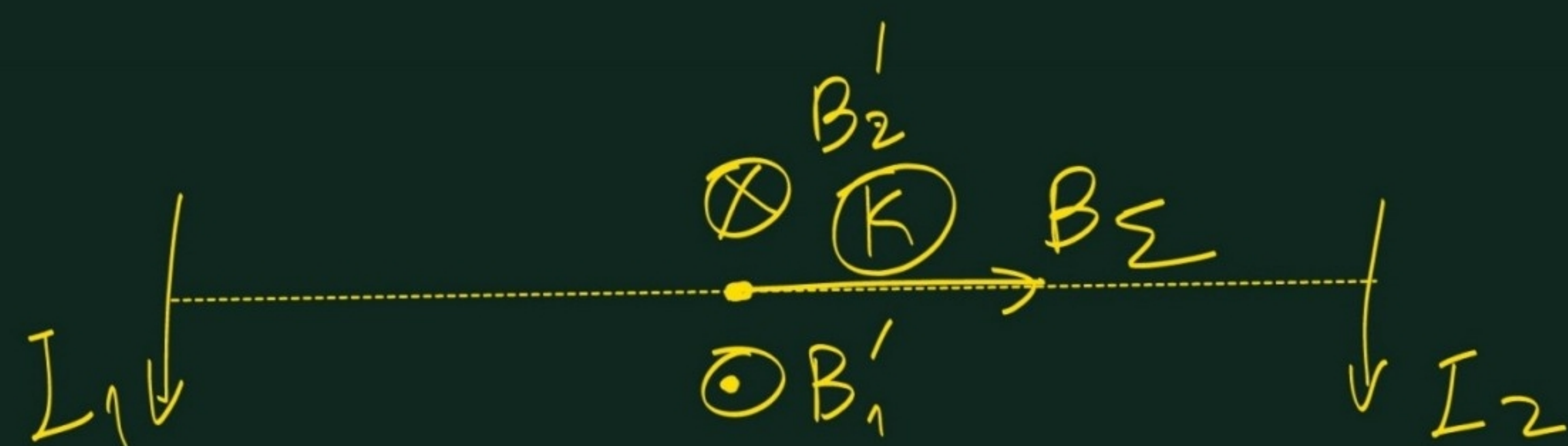
$$N = \frac{32}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}} \Rightarrow N = 800 \text{ σπέρμ.}$$

$$b) \ell = N \cdot S \Rightarrow$$

$$\ell = 800 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Αρα: } n = \frac{N}{\ell} = \frac{800}{0,8} = 10^3 \text{ σπ/μ}$$





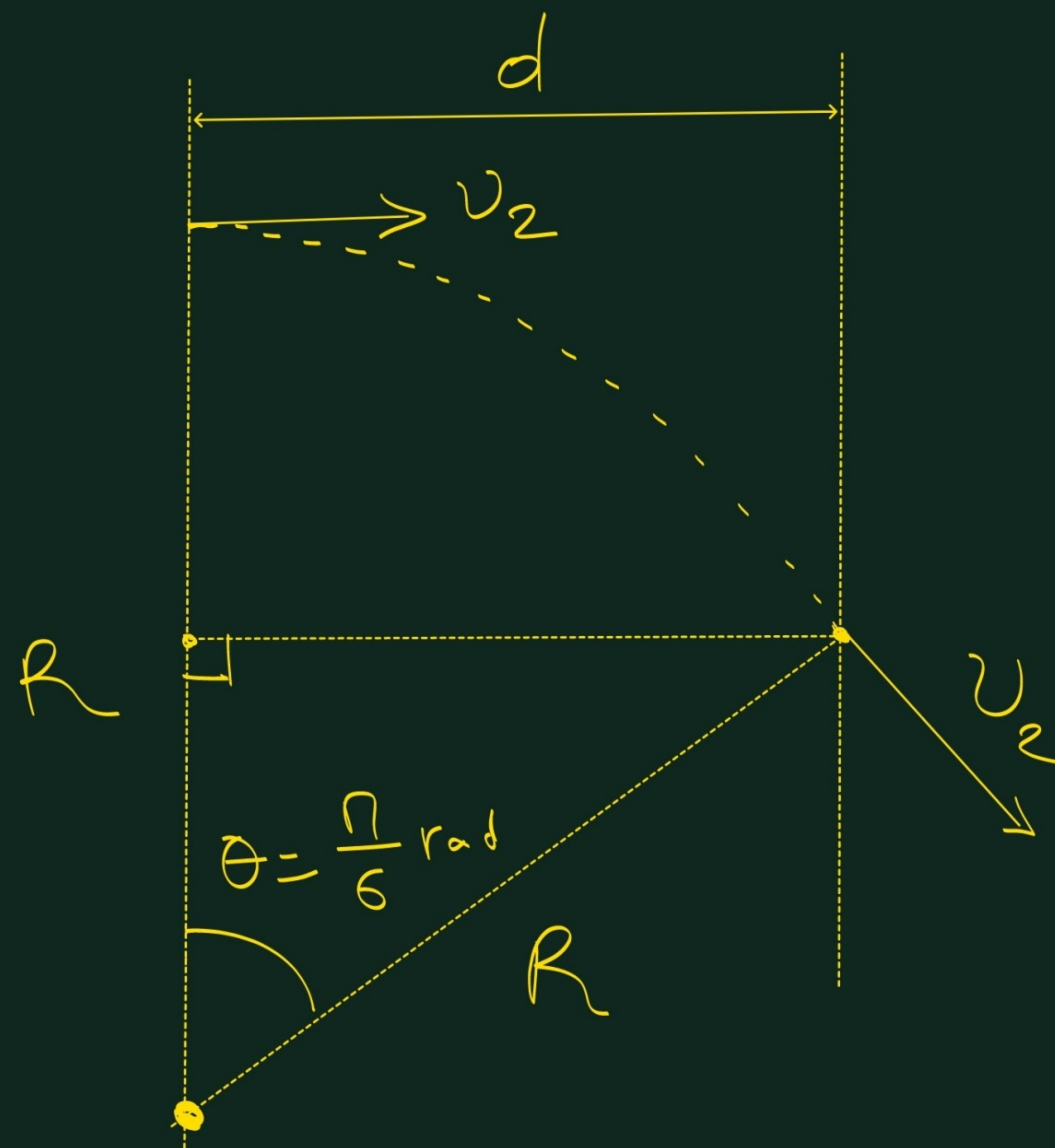
$$B'_{2,1} = B'_2 - B'_1 = 8n \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Tesla}$$

$$B_\Sigma = 8n \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$\text{Apex: } B_{0,1}^2 = B_\Sigma^2 + B_{2,1}'^2 = 2(8n \cdot 10^{-5})^2 \Rightarrow B_{0,1} = 8\sqrt{2}n \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Tesla}$$

$$B'_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{2n} \cdot \frac{I_1}{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{4n \cdot 10^{-7}}{2n} \cdot \frac{80n}{0,4} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 200n = 4n \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Tesla}$$

$$B'_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{2n} \cdot \frac{I_2}{\frac{l}{2}} = 3B'_1 \text{ (α ποὺ } I_2 = 3I_1) \quad \text{Apex: } B'_2 = 12n \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Tesla}$$



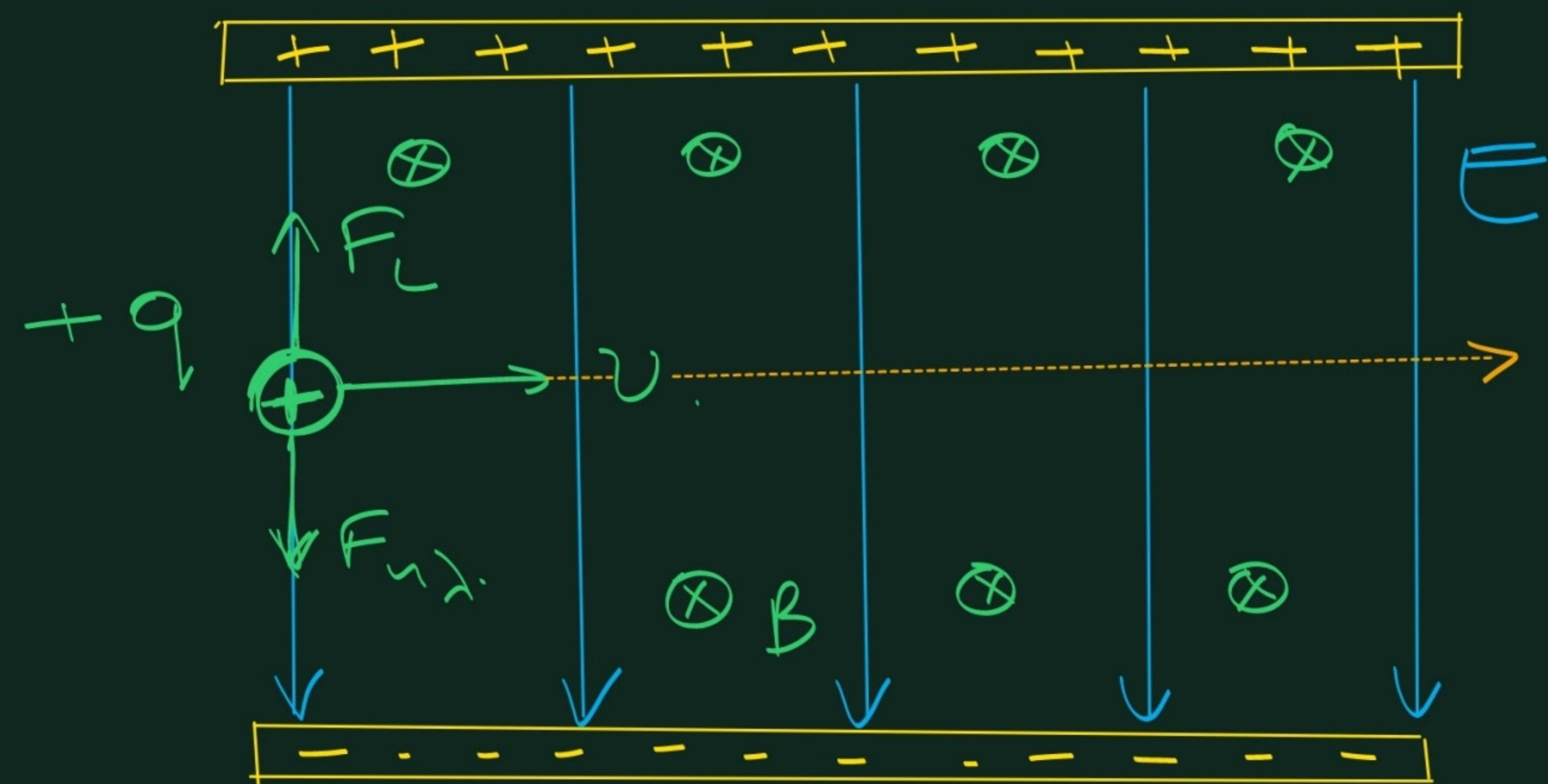
$$d = R \omega \theta = R \omega \frac{\pi}{6} = R \omega 30^\circ = \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$R = 2d$$

$$\frac{mv_2^2}{R} = |q|v_2 B \Rightarrow$$

$$R = \frac{mv_2}{|q|B} \Rightarrow 2d = \frac{mv_2}{|q| \cdot B} \Rightarrow$$

$$d = \frac{mv_2}{2|q|B} \quad \Sigma \omega \delta \tau_0 \quad \tau_0(S)$$



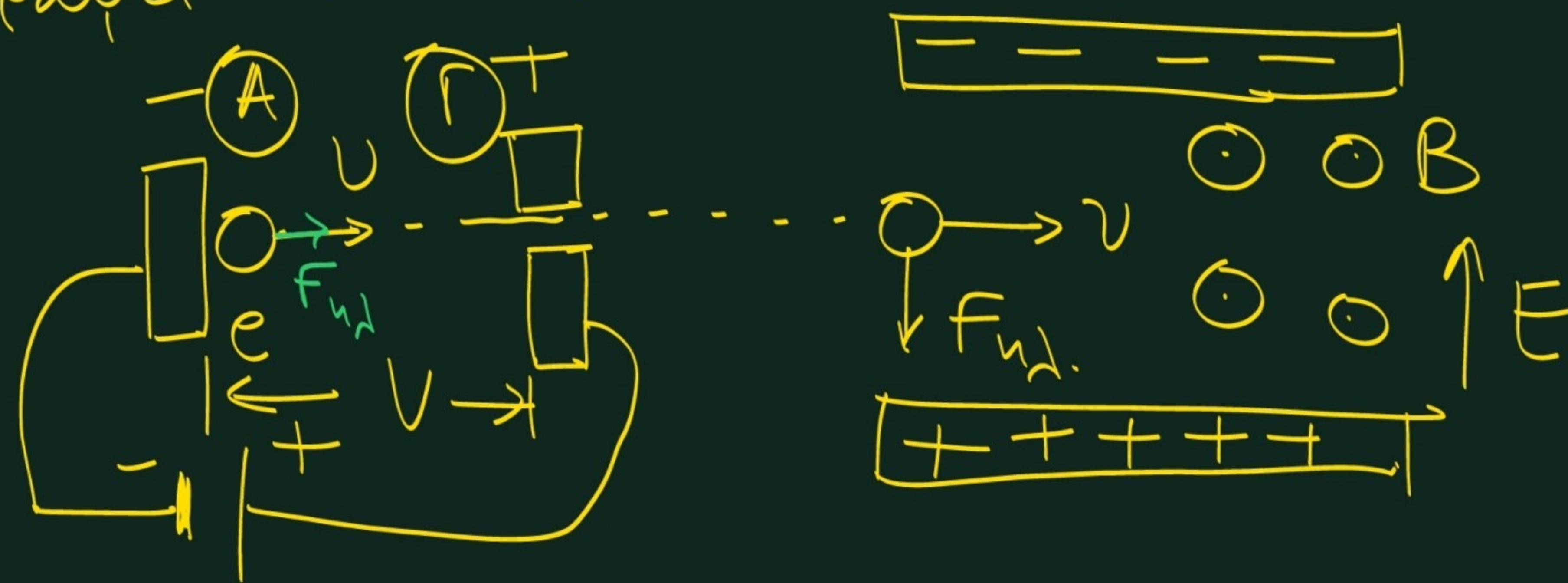
$$\text{Αν } 16 \times 10^6 \text{ V } F_L = F_{\eta\lambda} \Rightarrow$$

$$q \cdot v \cdot B = q \cdot E \Rightarrow$$

$$vB = E \Rightarrow v = \frac{E}{B}$$

η κίνηση του φορτισμένου
σωματιδίου είναι ευθύγραμμη
ομαλή (επιλογές ταχυτήτων)

Πείραμα Thomson.



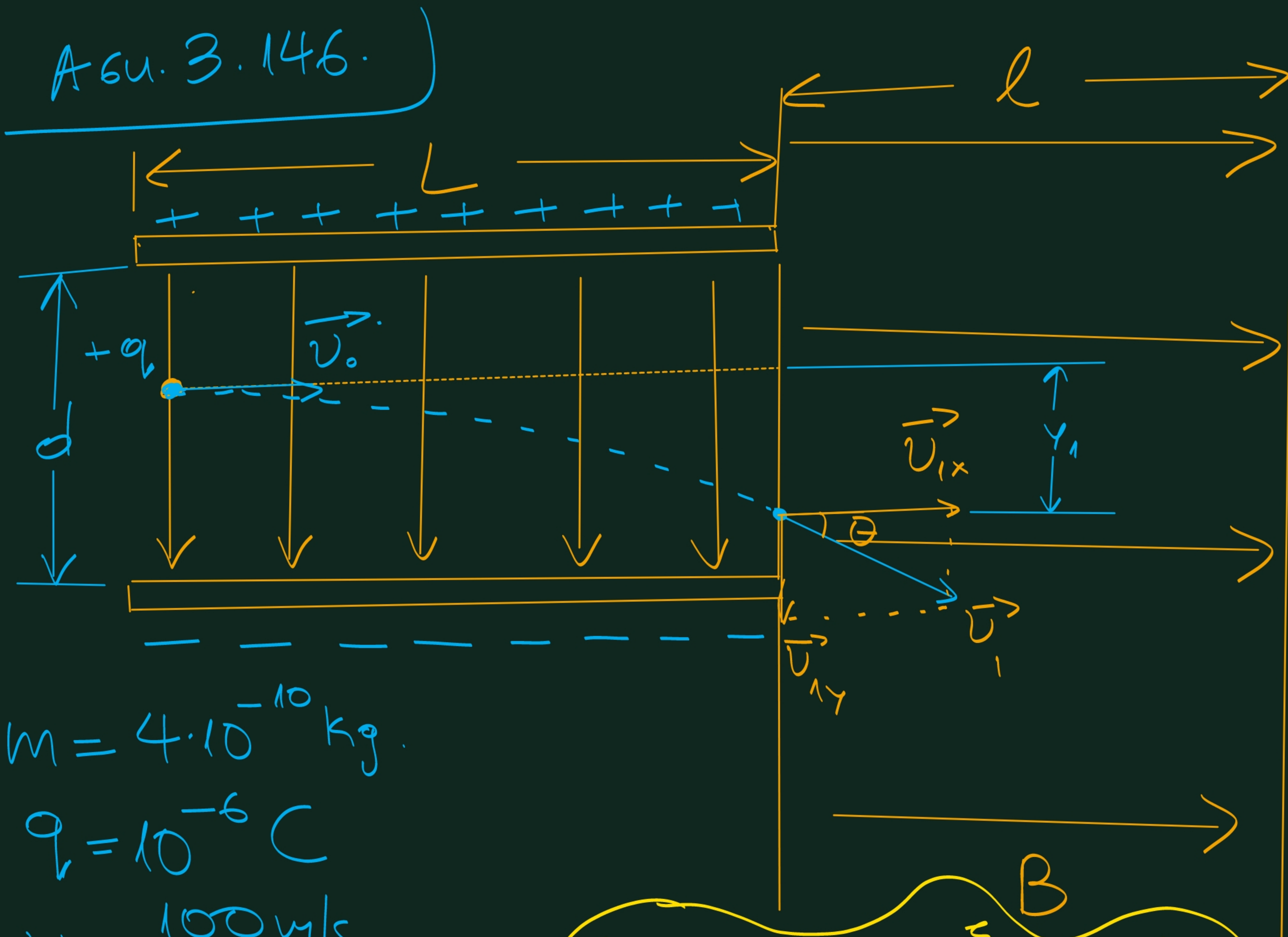
Από το ΘΜΚΕ μεταβολών (A) του (Γ)
έχουμε:

$$K_{\Gamma} - K_A = W_{F_{\eta\lambda}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - 0 = F_{\eta\lambda} \cdot A \Gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = e E \cdot A \Gamma = e V$$

$$\text{αφού } E = \frac{V}{A \Gamma}$$

Αδμ. 3.146.



$$m = 4 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ kg}$$

$$q_0 = 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

$$v_0 = 100 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = 1 \text{ Vol} = V_+ - V_-$$

Αprox: $y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10^3}{4} \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-6} =$
 $= \frac{10^{-1}}{2} \text{ m} = 0,05 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ cm}$

α) Η κατακόρυφη απόκλιση είναι

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{2} a t_1^2$$

$$t_1 = \frac{L}{v_0} \text{ (χρόνος παραγούσης στο ηλεκτρικό πεδίο).}$$

$$m a = q E \Rightarrow m a = q \frac{V}{d} \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{q V}{m d} = \frac{10^{-6} \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-2}} =$$

$$= \frac{10^{-6}}{4 \cdot 10^{-11}} = \frac{10^5}{4} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$t_1 = \frac{L}{v_0} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-2}}{100} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ sec}$$

