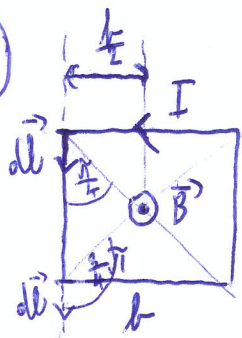


1.



1b

- použitím Biot-Savartova zákona:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$$

- vzhledem k symetrii od stran strany: $|\vec{B}| = 4|\vec{B}'|$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl r \sin \alpha}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{dl \sin \alpha}{r^2} \quad 1b$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{x} = \frac{a}{L-l} \Rightarrow L-l = \frac{a}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$l = L - \frac{a}{\tan \alpha} = L - a \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$dl = -a \frac{(-\sin \alpha) \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$1b \quad dl = a \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{a}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$1b \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{a}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{a}{\sin^2 \alpha} d\alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \int \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

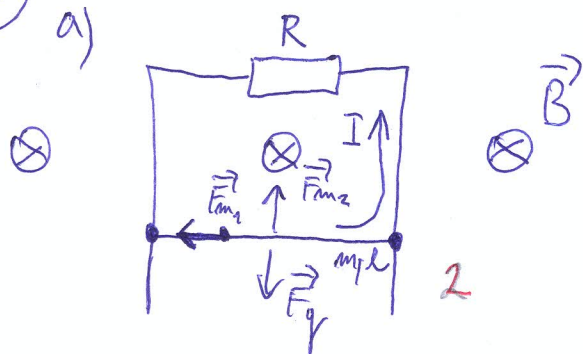
$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi \frac{L}{2} \frac{L}{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin \alpha d\alpha = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi L} \left[-\cos \alpha \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi L} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi L} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad 1b$$

$$B = 4B' = 2\sqrt{2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi L} \quad 1b$$

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2

a)



\vec{F}_{m1} - magnetická síla na pohybující se náboj

\vec{F}_{m2} - mag. síla na vodič s proudem

$$b) |u_i| = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{B \Delta S}{dt} = \frac{B \cdot l \cdot dx}{dt} = \frac{B l v \cdot dt}{dt} = \boxed{B l v} \quad 1$$

$$c) |\vec{F}_{m2}| = |\vec{F}_g| \quad 1, \quad \vec{F}_{m2} = I \vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad 1$$

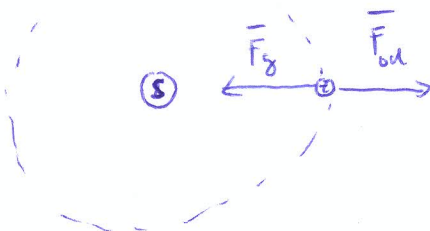
$$I l B = m g, \quad I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{B l v}{R} \quad 0,5$$

$$\frac{B l v}{R} l B = m g$$

$$\boxed{v = \frac{m g R}{(B l)^2}} \quad 0,5$$

6b

③ $g = 9,81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
 $R = 6378 \text{ km}$
 $\alpha = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$
 $R_{zs} = 149,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$



$T = 365 \text{ dní} =$
 $= 8760 \text{ h} = 1$
 $= 31\,536\,000 \text{ s}$

a) $\alpha \frac{M_z m}{R^2} = m g \quad 1$

$\alpha \frac{M_z}{R^2} = g$

$M_z = \frac{g R^2}{\alpha} \quad 0,5$

$M_z = \frac{9,81 \cdot (6378 \cdot 10^3)^2}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}}$

$M_z = 5,98 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg} \quad 0,5$

b)

$|\vec{F}_g| = |\vec{F}_{ba}|$

$\alpha \frac{M_s M_z}{R_{zs}^2} = M_z \omega^2 R_{zs} \quad 1$

$\alpha \frac{M_s}{R_{zs}^2} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 R_{zs}$

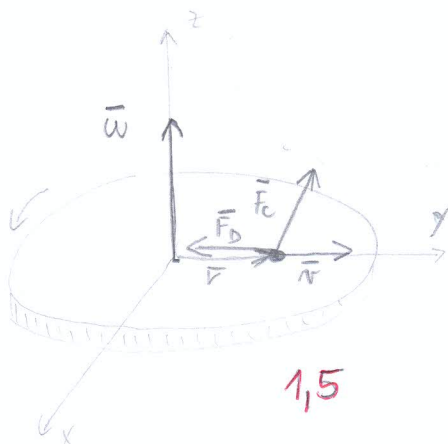
$M_s = \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \right)^2 \frac{R_{zs}^3}{\alpha} \quad 0,5$

$M_s = \left(\frac{2\pi}{31\,536\,000} \right)^2 \frac{(149,6 \cdot 10^9)^3}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}}$

$M_s = 1,99 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg} \quad 0,5$

5b

4



1,5

OTEC

Coriolisova: $\vec{F}_c = (2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}) m$

Dostředivá: $\vec{F}_b = (-\omega^2 \vec{r}) m$

VY: 0,5

Coriolisova: $\vec{F}_c = (-2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}) m \quad 0,5$

dostředivá: $\vec{F}_b = (\omega^2 \vec{r}) m$

0,5

0,5

2,5

4b

$$5) p_1 = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ dm}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$Q = 5 \text{ J}$$

$$C_v = 16,62 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

Pln vykoná väčšiu prácu ať expanduje izotermicky. 1

$$Q = \Delta U + W \quad \text{ať } T = \text{konst} \quad Q = W_T$$

$$\text{ať } P = \text{konst} \quad W_p = Q - \Delta U \quad 1$$

DŮKAZ: 4 $\rightarrow n C_v \Delta T = 0$

$$a) T: Q = \Delta U + W$$

$$Q = W_T = \boxed{5 \text{ J}}$$

$$p: Q = \Delta U + W_p = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} n C_v dT + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{p}{nR} n C_v dV + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV =$$

$$= \left(\frac{p_1 C_v}{R} + p_1 \right) \int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV = p_1 \left(\frac{C_v}{R} + 1 \right) (V_2 - V_1) = Q$$

$$(V_2 - V_1) = \frac{Q}{p_1 \left(\frac{C_v}{R} + 1 \right)} = \frac{5}{10^5 \left(\frac{16,62}{8,31} + 1 \right)} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$$

$$W_p = p_1 \int_{V_1}^{V_2} dV = p_1 (V_2 - V_1) = 10^5 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5} = \boxed{1,67 \text{ J}}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} dQ = dU + dW \\ dT = 0 \rightarrow dQ = dW_T \\ dp = 0 \rightarrow dW_p = dQ - dU \end{cases}$$

$$dW_p < dW_T \text{ ať } dU > 0$$

$$dU = n C_v dT$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ + & + & ? \end{matrix}$$

$$pV = nRT$$

$$p dV = nR dT \rightarrow \text{kladne} \Rightarrow dU > 0$$

ať koná prácu kladne

c) tvorivosti sa medre nechladí...

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