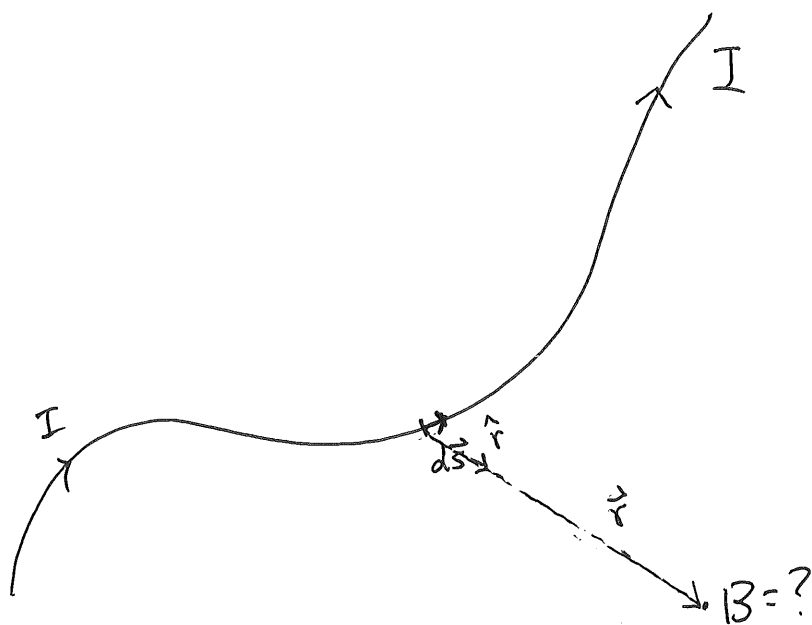


①



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\hat{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

(2)

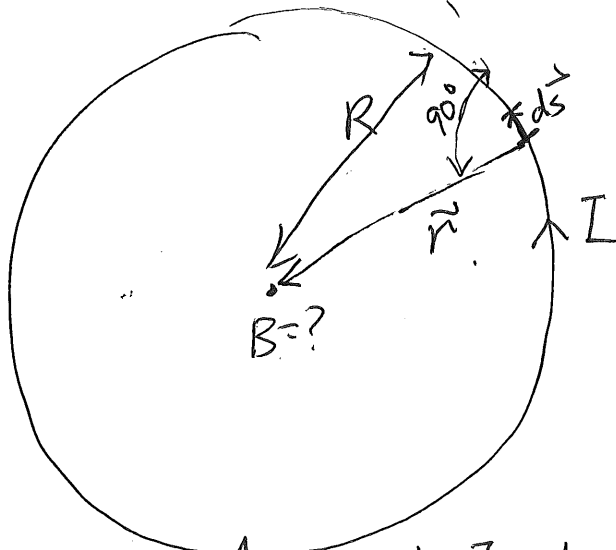
Ex. 1



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} = 0 \quad \text{since } d\vec{s} \parallel \hat{r} \text{ for all infinitesimal elements.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = 0$$

Ex. 2



For center only.

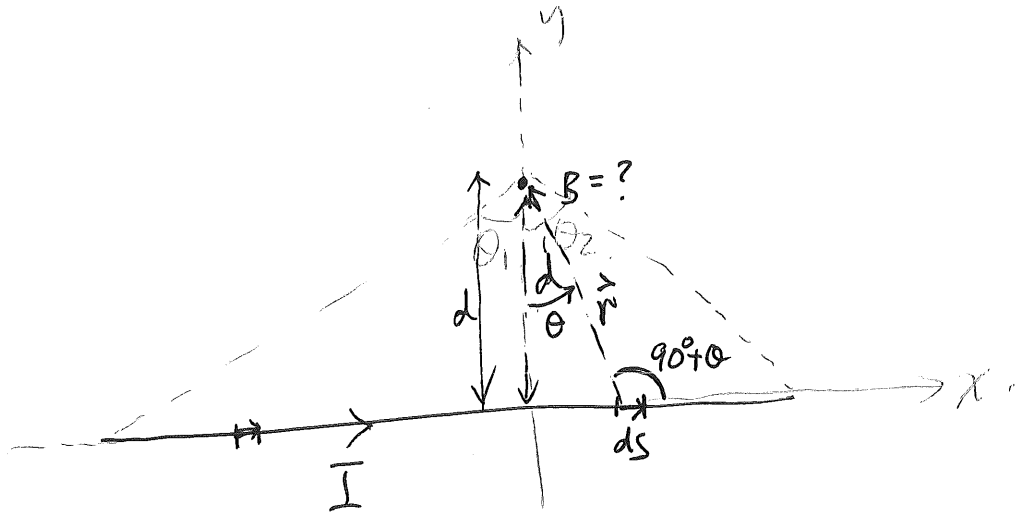
$$\therefore \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \odot$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{ds \sin 90^\circ}{R^2} \odot$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{ds}{R^2} \odot$$

$$\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{ds}{R^2} \odot = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} \odot \int ds = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi R \odot$$

(3)



$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dx \sin(90^\circ + \theta)}{r^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{"cos } \theta \text{"}$$

only one integration!

$$r = \frac{d}{\cos \theta}$$

$$x = r \sin \theta = \frac{d}{\cos \theta} \tan \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{+d}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$d\vec{B} = +\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\left(\frac{d}{\cos \theta}\right)^2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{d(\sin \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

(4)

$$d\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \cos\theta d\theta \quad (i)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} \left[+\sin\theta \right]_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \quad (v)$$

$$d\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta d\sin\theta - \sin\theta d\cos\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} (\sin\theta_2 - \sin\theta_1) \quad (v)$$

For ∞ long wire, $\theta_2 = 90^\circ$, $\theta_1 = -90^\circ$.

$$\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d} (1 - (-1))$$

$$\text{Puppy} \longleftrightarrow \text{Dog} \quad = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d}$$

$$\text{Kitten} \longleftrightarrow \text{Cat}$$

$$\text{Coulomb's Law} \longleftrightarrow \text{Gauss' Law}$$

$$\text{Biot-Savart Law} \longleftrightarrow \text{Ampere's Law}$$

$$-E \cdot d\vec{s} = \Delta U \Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$\vec{E}$ is a conservative field. (NOT ALWAYS CORRECT!)

For any conservative field $\vec{X}$:

$$\oint \vec{X} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0.$$



$$\oint (\nabla \times \vec{X}) \cdot d\vec{A} = 0.$$

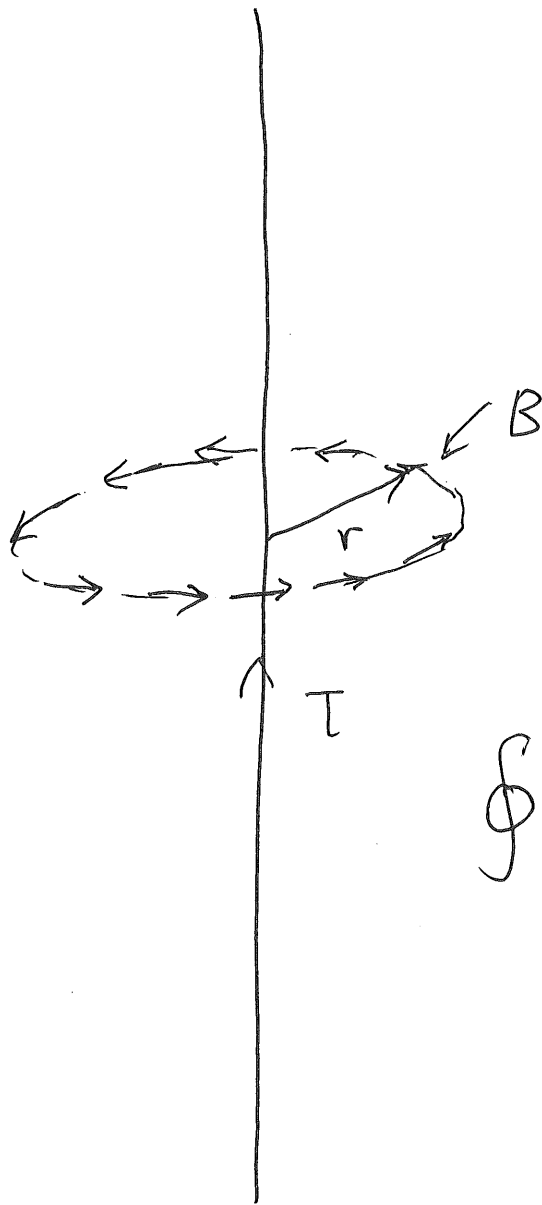


$$\nabla \times \vec{X} = 0. \quad (\nabla \times \nabla f = 0).$$



$$\vec{X} = -\nabla \psi.$$

↑ Potential.



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint B ds \cos 0^\circ$$

$$= \oint B ds$$

$$= B \cdot \oint ds$$

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

Long wire.

Ampere's Law: $B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$

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