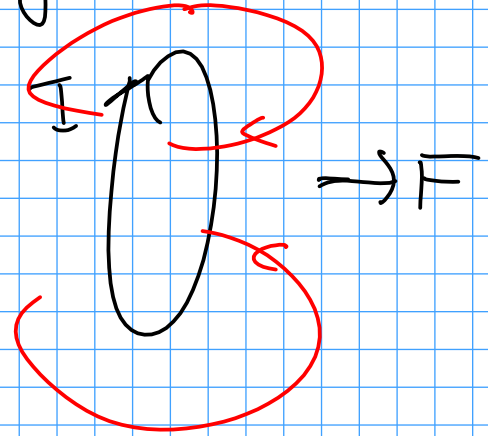
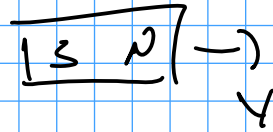


Is there work done generate  $\mathcal{B}$ ?

$\mathcal{B}$  does not do work  $\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \text{Power}$   
 $\int \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

To us we need to know how to generate  $\mathcal{B}$

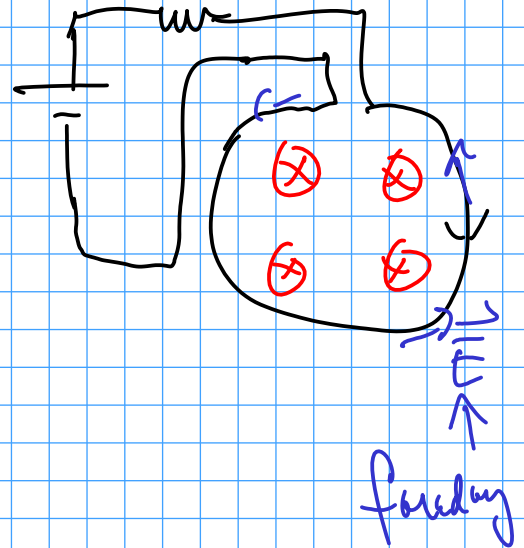
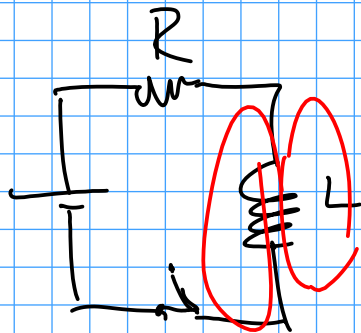
- Faradays



Complicated

Simple example that illustrates fundamental Principles

- Battery



$$W_{\text{battery}} = \int \Delta V = \int L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$\text{Power}_{\text{battery}} = I \Delta V = I L \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{dW_{\text{battery}}}{dt}$$

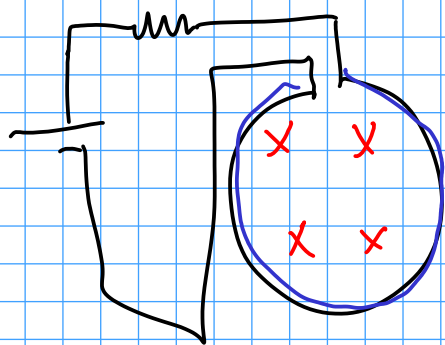
$$W_{\text{battery}} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \rightarrow \text{in terms of } \vec{B} \propto \vec{A}$$

$$\Phi \propto I$$

on loop

$$\Phi_{\text{tot}} = L I$$

$$\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = \int \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{a}$$



← path →

$$\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

↓ Stokes

$$W_{\text{batt}} = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} I \underbrace{L I}_{\Phi} = \frac{1}{2} I \int \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{A} \cdot \underbrace{\vec{I} dl}_{\vec{J} d\tau}$$

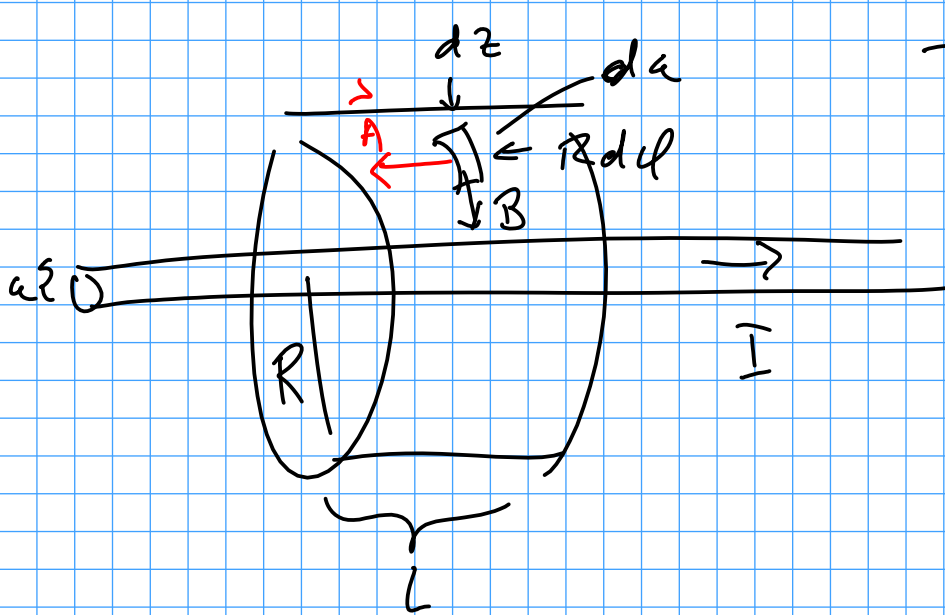
$$W_{\text{batt}} = \frac{1}{2} \int A \cdot \vec{J} d\tau$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\frac{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \vec{J}_{\text{disp}}$$

$$W_{\text{batt}} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left[ \int_{\text{vol}} B^2 d\tau - \int \underbrace{\vec{A} \times \vec{B}}_{\text{Infsur}} \cdot d\vec{a} \right]$$



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

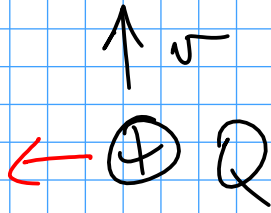
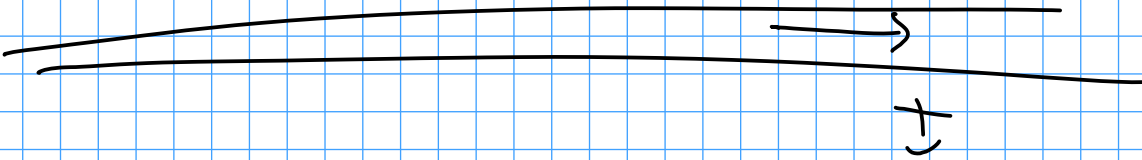
$$\vec{A} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \underbrace{\hat{z} \times \hat{\phi}}_{(\sim \hat{r})} R d\phi dz \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$B^2 d\tau = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}\right)^2 \hat{\phi} \cdot \hat{\phi} R d\phi dz dr$$

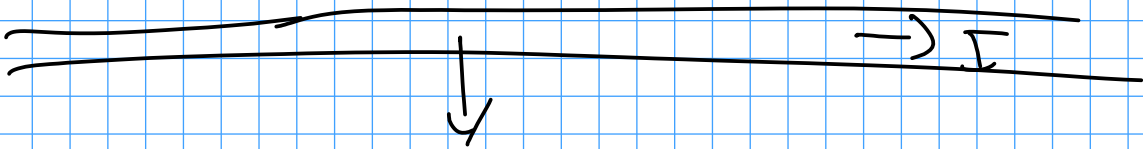
Same ans if  $R \rightarrow \infty$  is  $\int \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} d\tau - \int \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$

Ex:




$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

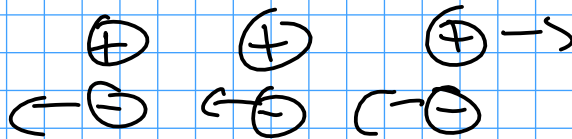
in frame of charge Q



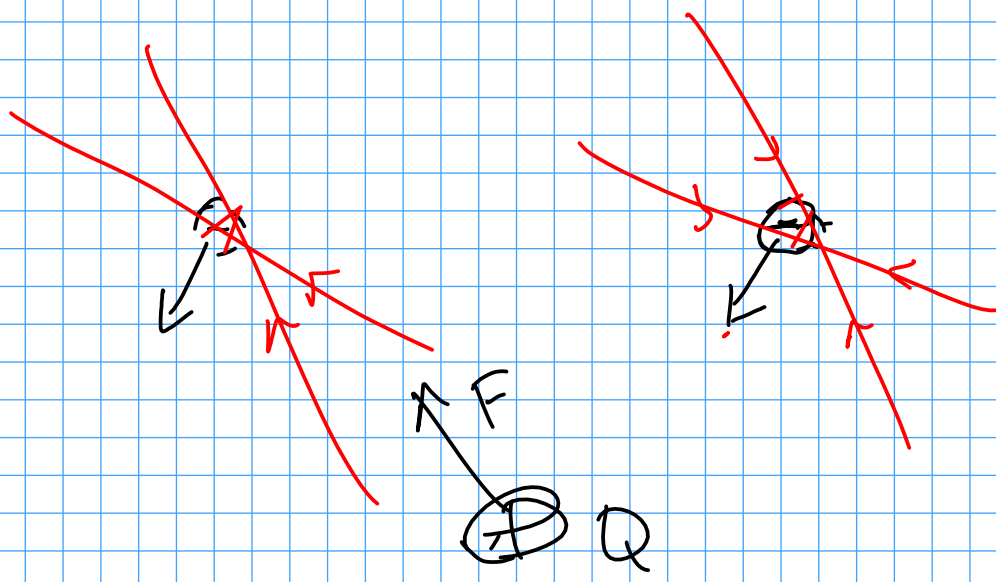
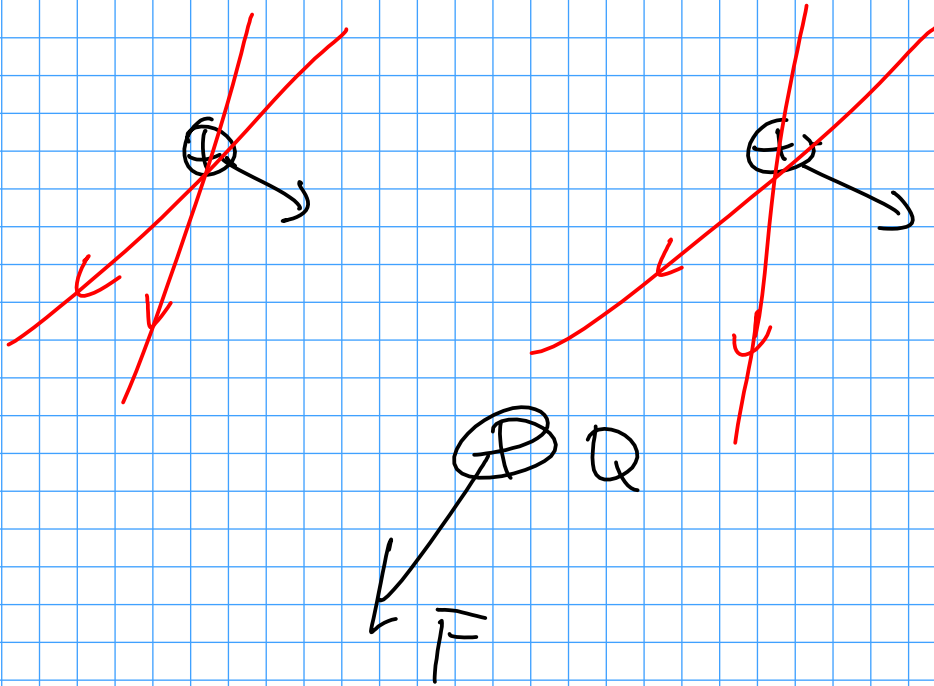
$$\oplus Q \quad v=0$$

Problem Sol.

Simply  
by letting I be 



Go to frame of Q



Sum of forces from  $\oplus$  &  $\ominus$  charges

