



1. (2,5 puntos) Por el conductor rectilíneo de la figura, de longitud infinita, circula una intensidad de corriente de **2 A** en el sentido indicado.

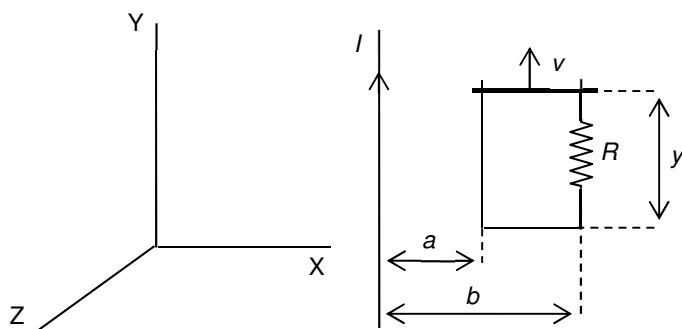
En el mismo plano, en la posición mostrada en la figura, se encuentra una espira de resistencia **R**, un lado de la cual se mueve con velocidad constante **v** en el sentido indicado. Calcula:

- El flujo magnético que atraviesa la espira en función de **y**, debido a la corriente de 2 A.
- La f.e.m. inducida en esta espira (**ε**).
- Intensidad inducida en la espira (**i**), indicando el sentido.
- Fuerza magnética (**F**) que actúa sobre el lado móvil de la espira.
- Coefficiente de inducción mutua (**M**) entre la espira y el hilo indefinido.

1. (2,5 points) Along the long straight current-carrying wire on drawing, flows a **2 A** intensity of current.

In the same plane, there is a squared loop with resistance **R**. One side of the loop is moving with constant speed **v**, as can be seen on drawing. Compute:

- Magnetic flux passing through the loop as a function of **y**, due to the 2 A current.
- Induced electromotive force on loop (**ε**).
- Induced current on loop (**i**), drawing its direction.
- Magnetic force (**F**) acting on moving side of the loop.
- Mutual inductance coefficient (**M**) between the loop and the infinite straight conductor.



Solution

a) As magnetic field is not uniform, the magnetic flux must be calculated by integration

$$\phi = \int_{loop} \vec{B} d\vec{S} = \int_{loop} B dS = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} y dx = \frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$b) \quad \varepsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} v$$

$$c) \quad i = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \ln \frac{b}{a} v \quad \text{The direction is counterclockwise}$$

d) The magnetic force acting on moving side of the loop is:

$$\vec{F} = \int_a^b i(-dx\vec{i}) \times \left(-\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \vec{k}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \ln \frac{b}{a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} (-\vec{j}) = -\frac{\mu_0^2 I^2}{4\pi^2 R} \left(\ln \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 v \vec{j}$$

$$e) \quad M = \frac{\phi}{I} = \frac{\frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 y}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

2. (2,5 puntos) Por un solenoide circula una corriente $i(t) = 20t$ A, donde t es el tiempo en segundos. Entre los extremos del solenoide se mide una diferencia de potencial de 5 V.

- Calcula el valor del coeficiente de autoinducción del solenoide, L.
- Calcula el flujo magnético que atraviesa el solenoide en el instante $t=1$ s.
- ¿Cuál sería la diferencia de potencial entre los terminales del solenoide si la corriente que circula por él fuera $i=20$ A?

2. (2,5 points) Along an inductor flows an intensity of current $i(t) = 20t$ A, where t is the time given in seconds. Between the terminals of inductor is measured a difference of potential 5 V.

- Compute the self-inductance coefficient of solenoid, L.
- Compute the magnetic flux through the inductor on time $t=1$ s.
- ¿What would be the difference of potential between the terminals of inductor if its current was $i=20$ A?

a) $\varepsilon = L \frac{di}{dt}$ As $\frac{di}{dt} = 20$ $5 = L \cdot 20 \Rightarrow L = \frac{5}{20} = 0,25$ H

b) On $t=1$, $i(t=1)=20$ A. Therefore, $\phi(t=1) = L \cdot i(t=1) = 0,25 \cdot 20 = 5$ Wb

c) If current is constant, $\frac{di}{dt} = 0$ and the difference of potential between the terminals of inductor is zero.

3. (2,5 puntos) Tenemos dos elementos puros conectados en serie. Si al aplicar una tensión entre los terminales del conjunto, $u(t) = 200 \cos(100t + 45^\circ)$ V, circula una intensidad $i(t) = 2 \cos(100t)$ A.

- ¿De qué tipo de elementos se trata?
- Calcula su valor.
- Calcula la tensión instantánea en ambos elementos.

3. (2,5 points) Let's have two basic dipoles connected in series. If we apply a voltage $u(t) = 200 \cos(100t + 45^\circ)$ V on terminals of series association, an intensity of current $i(t) = 2 \cos(100t)$ A is flowing.

- Which type of dipoles are such two basic dipoles?
- Compute their values.
- Compute the instantaneous voltage on both dipoles.

a) The phase lag of the association is $\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = 45 - 0 = 45^\circ$ As phase lag is positive, the two basic dipoles are a resistor and an inductor.

b) $Z = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \frac{200}{2} = 100 \Omega$ $R = Z \cos \varphi = 100 \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 70,71 \Omega$ $X_L = Z \sin \varphi = 100 \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 70,71 \Omega$

$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{70,71}{100} = 0,707$ H

c) $u_R(t) = R \cdot i(t) = 70,71 \cdot 2 \cos(100t)$ V $u_L(t) = X_L \cdot i(t) = 70,71 \cdot 2 \cos(100t + 90^\circ)$ V

4. (2,5 puntos) En el circuito de la figura, todos los diodos tienen tensión umbral $V_u=0,7$ V, y resistencia interna despreciable (también para el generador).

a) En la siguiente tabla, marca con una cruz la correcta polarización de cada diodo:

Diodo	Directa	Inversa
D ₁		
D ₂		
D ₃		

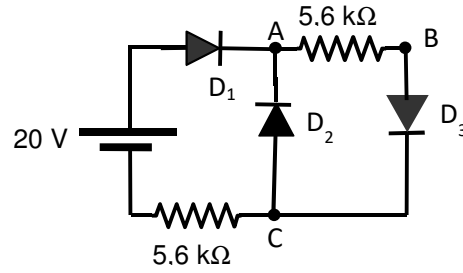
- Calcula las intensidades I_1 , I_2 e I_3 que circulan por los diodos D₁, D₂ y D₃.
- Calcula las diferencias de potencial V_A-V_C y V_C-V_B .

4. (2,5 points) On circuit on picture every diodes have drop forward voltage $V_u=0,7$ V, and internal resistance negligible (also for the battery).

a) On next table, mark with a cross the correct bias (forward or reverse) for every diode:

Diode	Forward	Reverse
D ₁		
D ₂		
D ₃		

- Compute the intensities I_1 , I_2 and I_3 flowing along diodes D₁, D₂ and D₃.
- Compute the differences of potential V_A-V_C and V_C-V_B .



a)

Diode	Forward	Reverse
D ₁	X	
D ₂		X
D ₃	X	

b) $I_1 = I_3 = \frac{20 - 0,7 - 0,7}{2 \cdot 5,6} = 1,66 \text{ mA}$

$I_2 = 0$

c) $V_A - V_C = 1,66 \cdot 5,6 + 0,7 = 9,996 \approx 10 \text{ V}$ On the other hand, as D₃ is forward biased $V_C - V_B = -0,7 \text{ V}$

Si te examinas sólo de una parte, debes resolver los cuatro problemas de esa parte.
If you are sitting only one part of the exam, then you have to solve the four problems of that part.

Si te examinas de dos partes, debes resolver los tres primeros problemas de ambas partes.
If you are sitting two parts of the exam, then you have to solve the three first problems of both parts.

Si te examinas de las tres partes, debes resolver los dos primeros problemas de cada una de las partes.
If you are sitting the three parts of the exam, then you have to solve the two first problems of every part.

FORM – FÓRMULAS

Magnetic Forces $\vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ $d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$ $\vec{\mu} = N \cdot I \cdot \vec{S}$ $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$ $V_H = \frac{I \cdot B \cdot d}{n \cdot e \cdot S}$

Sources of magnetic field $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi 10^{-7} \text{ (I.S. units)}$ $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I$ $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$

Electromagnetic induction $|\mathcal{E}| = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ $\phi = L \cdot I$ $\phi_{21} = M \cdot I_1$ $\mathcal{E} = L \frac{di}{dt}$ $W_L = \frac{1}{2} L \cdot I^2$

Alternating current $\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$ $X_L = L\omega$ $X_C = \frac{1}{C\omega}$ $U_{rms} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$ $I_{rms} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$

$tg \varphi = \frac{L\omega - 1/C\omega}{R}$

$Z = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \sqrt{R^2 + (L\omega - 1/c\omega)^2}$

$P(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t) = U_m I_m \cos \varphi \sin^2 \omega t + \frac{U_m I_m}{2} \sin \varphi \sin \omega t$

$P_{av} = \frac{U_m I_m}{2} \cos \varphi$

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$

Semiconductors $n \cdot p = n_i^2$ $N_A + n = N_D + p$