

전기력: $[\vec{F}_E] = N$

$$\vec{F}_E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q q'}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

전기장은 전하가 2개 이상일 때 발생 (벡터)

전기장: $[\vec{E}] = \frac{N}{C} = \frac{V}{m}$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

(전하 q 하나만 줘서도 그 주위에 전기장을 만들다)
전하 q가 만드는 전기장 (벡터)

$\vec{F}_E = q' \vec{E}$

전기 위치에너지: $E_p(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q q'}{r}$

전기적 위치에너지는 전하 2개 이상이 있을 때 발생 (스칼라) $[E_p] = J$

전위: $V(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$

(전하 q 하나만 줘서도)
r만큼 떨어진 곳에서의 전위를 구할 수 있다. (스칼라) $[V] = \frac{J}{C} = V$

$E_p = q' V$

* 일과 에너지 원리

(1) 일과 운동에너지 원리 : 항상 가능 (If $\vec{F}_{tot}$)

$$W = \int_A^B \vec{F}_{tot} \cdot d\vec{x} = K(B) - K(A)$$

(2) 일과 potential energy 원리 : If $\vec{F}$ is 보존력,

$$W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = E_p(A) - E_p(B)$$

(3) If $\vec{F}_{tot}$ is 보존력,

$$W = \int_A^B \vec{F}_{tot} \cdot d\vec{x} = E_p(A) - E_p(B) = K(B) - K(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow K(A) + E_p(A) = K(B) + E_p(B) \quad \text{에너지 보존 법칙}$$



$$\vec{F} = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$



$$\vec{F}_E = q \vec{E}$$

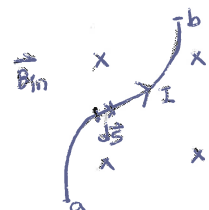


$$\vec{F}_B = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$\vec{L}$: 전류방향으로의 도선의 길이 벡터

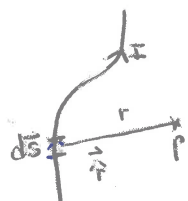
$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ (Nm}^2/\text{C}^2)$$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 10^{-7} \text{ (Tm/A)}$$



$$d\vec{F}_B = I (d\vec{s} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_B = \int d\vec{F}_B = \int_a^b I (d\vec{s} \times \vec{B})$$



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

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

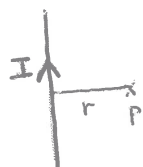
◦ 비오-사바르 법칙

$$[B] = T = \frac{N}{Am}$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$[E] = \frac{N}{C} = \frac{V}{m}$$



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

◦ 4방향으로 오른손 법칙

◦ 직선 도선의 전류가 P점에 만드는 자기장



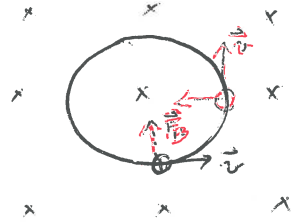
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r} \hat{\odot}$$

◦ 4방향으로 오른손 법칙

◦ 원도선의 전류가 P점에 만드는 자기장

ex) 사이클로트론 : $\vec{B} \perp \vec{v} \Rightarrow$ 원운동

$$F_B = q v B = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$



$$r = \frac{mv}{qB} \quad \text{cyclotron radius (사이클로트론 반지름)}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{qB}{m} \quad \text{사이클로트론 각속도}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{qB}{2\pi m} \quad \text{사이클로트론 진동수}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \quad \text{사이클로트론 주기}$$

<전기 쌍극자>



$\vec{d}$: 두 전하에서 양전하로의 거리 벡터

$\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$: 전기 쌍극자 모멘트

$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$: 전기에서의 토크

$U_p = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$: 전기에서의 potential energy

<자기 쌍극자>

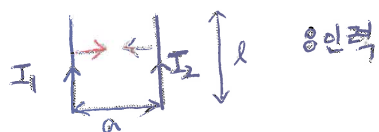


$\vec{S}$: 90도 회전각을 정류 방향으로 갖았을 때
영지 방향을 갖는 면적 벡터

$\vec{\mu} = I\vec{S}$: 자기 쌍극자 모멘트

$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$: 자기에서의 토크

$U_p = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$: 자기에서의 potential energy



인력



척력

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 l}{2\pi a}$$



척력



척력



인력

$$F_a = F_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

인덕터 (L) :

$U_B = U_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$: L에 저장된 자기에너지

$U_B = U_L = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$: 자기에너지 밀도

$$= \frac{\text{자기에너지}}{\text{부피}}$$

$$[U_B] = \text{H A}^2 = \text{J} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$[U_B] = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}^2}$$

축전기 (C) :

$U_E = U_C = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$: C에 저장된 전기에너지

$U_E = U_C = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$: 전기에너지 밀도

$$= \frac{\text{전기에너지}}{\text{부피}}$$

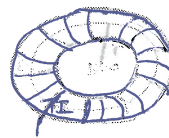
$$[U_E] = F V^2 = \text{J} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$[U_C] = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}^2}$$

$$[\vec{\tau}] = [\vec{r} \times \vec{F}] = \text{N m} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

ex) 토로이드에 의한 자기장 :

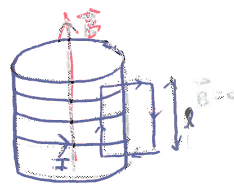
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} N$$



ex) Solenoid에 의한 자기장 :

$$B = \mu_0 n I = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I$$

$$n = \frac{N}{l}$$



$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{x} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

⇒ 어떤 open surface (개곡면 = S) 에 자기선속이 시간에 따라 변하면

그 면의 boundary 를 형성하는 closed line (폐곡선 = C) 에

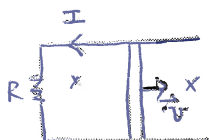
유도 기전력이 발생하여 유도 전류가 흐른다.



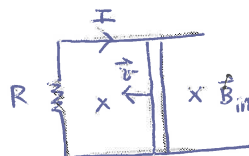
◦ Faraday 법칙

⇒ Lenz의 법칙 : ⊖의 의미

폐회로 (C) 에서 유도 전류는 폐회로 둘러싸인 곡면 (S) 을
통과하는 자기선속의 변화를 방해하는 방향으로 흐른다.



Φ_B 선속증가 ⇒ 선속감소하는 방향으로
유도전류 발생



Φ_B 선속감소 ⇒ 선속증가하는 방향으로
유도전류 발생

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -L \frac{dI}{dt} \quad \text{: 자체 유도 기전력}$$



$$\Phi_B = LI = B \cdot A = \text{자기장} \times \text{면적}$$

L : 자체 유도 계수

$$[L] = \frac{[\mathcal{E}][t]}{[I]} = \frac{V \cdot \text{sec}}{A} = H \text{ (헨리)}$$

$$= \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}} \cdot \frac{\text{sec}}{A} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}} \cdot \frac{\text{sec}}{C} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}$$

$$[I] = \frac{[dQ]}{[dt]} = \frac{C}{\text{sec}} = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{솔레노이드의 자체유도계수} \quad \because B = \mu_0 n I = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I$$

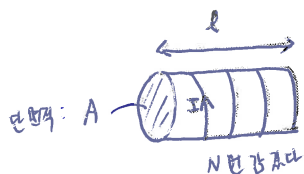
($V = lA$: 솔레노이드 부피)

$$\Phi_B = N B A = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l} I = LI$$

$$n = \frac{N}{l}$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l} = \mu_0 n^2 l A = \mu_0 n^2 V$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{솔레노이드의 자기에너지} \quad \because U_B = U_L = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n^2 V I^2$$



$$= \frac{(\mu_0 n I)^2}{2 \mu_0} V = \frac{B^2}{2 \mu_0} V$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{솔레노이드의 자기에너지 밀도} \quad \because U_B = U_L = \frac{U_B}{V} = \frac{B^2}{2 \mu_0}$$

① $\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} ds = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$: 전기에서의 Gauss 법칙

② $\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} ds = 0$: 자기에서의 Gauss 법칙

③ $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} ds$: Faraday 법칙

④ $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I_{inside}$: Ampere 법칙 (전류가 연속인 경우만 사용)

↓ (축전기와 같이 전류의 불연속 구간이 있는 경우, 가장 일반적으로 사용)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \mu_0 I_{inside} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} ds \\ &= \mu_0 \left[\underbrace{I_{inside}}_{\text{전도전류}} + \underbrace{\epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} ds}_{\text{변위전류}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

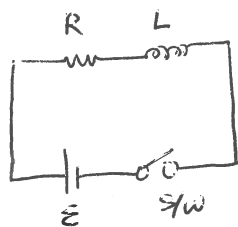
8 Maxwell - Ampere 법칙.

↳ Ampere 법칙을 더 일반적으로 사용 (연속전류 + 불연속전류) 하도록

Maxwell이 수정한 식.

↳ I_{inside} : 전도전류 : 실제 흐르는 도선의 전류

$\epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$: 변위전류 : 실제 흐르는 도선의 전류가 아니다.
축전기에 의해 전하의 이동에 의한 전류



□ SW on & $t=0$, $I(t=0)=0$

키르히호프 법칙 : $\varepsilon - IR - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$

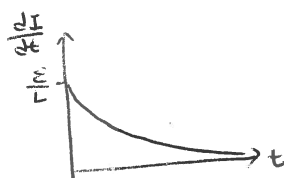
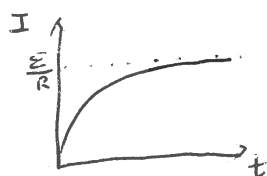
$$\therefore I(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$$

$$\tau \equiv \frac{L}{R}$$

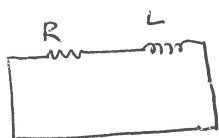
$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$[\tau] = \frac{[L]}{[R]} = \frac{H}{\Omega} = \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{sec}}{\Omega} = \text{sec}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{\varepsilon}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



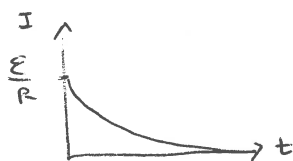
□



$t=0$, $I(t=0) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$

키르히호프 법칙 : $-IR - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$

$$\therefore I(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



→ 저항에서 소비하는 전력 : $P = \frac{dE}{dt} = RI^2 = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{R} e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_R = RI \\ V_L = L \frac{dI}{dt} \\ V_C = \frac{q}{C} \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ 저항에서 소비되는 전체 에너지 :

$$E = \int_0^{\infty} P dt = \frac{L\varepsilon^2}{2R^2}$$

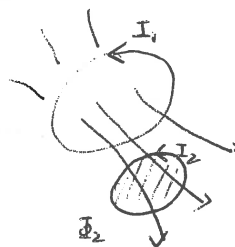
from □ : $\varepsilon = V_C + V_R$

$$\mathcal{E}_2 = - \frac{d\Phi_2}{dt} = - M \frac{dI_1}{dt}$$

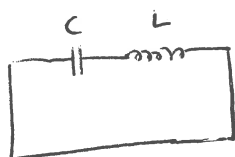
$$\Phi_2 = M I_1$$

M : 상호유도계수

$$[L] = [M] = H$$



ex)



$$t=0, \mathcal{E}(t) = \mathcal{E}_0$$

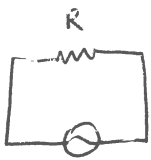
$$\text{키르히호프 법칙} = -\frac{\mathcal{E}}{C} - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \mathcal{E}}{dt^2} = -\frac{\mathcal{E}}{LC} = -\omega^2 \mathcal{E}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{E}(t) = \mathcal{E}_0 \cos(\omega t),$$

$$I(t) = \frac{d\mathcal{E}}{dt} = -\omega \mathcal{E}_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_C + U_L = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 + \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0^2}{2C} + \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0^2}{2C} \quad \text{? 상수 : 일정}$$



$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V = V_{max} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V_{max} = V_0$$

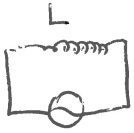
$$I = I_{max} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{1}{R} V_{max}$$

$$V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_{max}$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_{max}$$

$$P_{avg} = I_{rms}^2 R \quad \text{: 저항기의 평균되는 평균전력}$$



$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

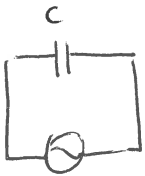
$$V = V_{max} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I = -I_{max} \cos(\omega t) = I_{max} \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{1}{X_L} V_{max}$$

$$X_L \equiv L\omega \quad \text{: 유도 reactance}$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_{max}, \quad V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_{max}$$



$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$Q = C V_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

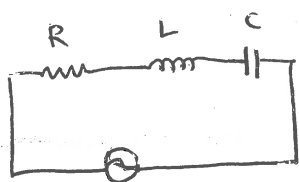
$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \omega C V_0 \cos(\omega t) = I_{max} \cos(\omega t) = I_{max} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{1}{X_C} V_{max}, \quad X_C \equiv \frac{1}{C\omega} \quad \text{: 용량 reactance}$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_{max}, \quad V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_{max}$$

$$* \theta_{rms} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \theta^2(t) dt} \quad \text{: root-mean-square} \quad (T=주기)$$

$$* \langle f(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \quad \text{: 평균} \quad (T=주기)$$



$$V = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

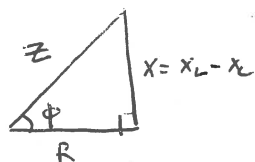
$$V = V_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$I = I_{\max} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{X}{R} \right)$$

$$X \equiv X_L - X_C \quad \text{: reactance}$$

$$I_{\max} = \frac{1}{Z} V_{\max}$$



$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \text{: 각진동수}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \quad \text{: impedance}$$

$$P = VI = V_{\max} I_{\max} [\cos\phi \sin^2(\omega t) + \sin\phi \sin(\omega t) \cos(\omega t)]$$

$$P_{\text{avg}} = V_{\max} I_{\max} \left[\cos\phi \underbrace{\langle \sin^2(\omega t) \rangle}_{=\frac{1}{2}} + \sin\phi \underbrace{\langle \sin(\omega t) \cos(\omega t) \rangle}_{=0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_{\max} I_{\max} \underbrace{\cos\phi}_{\text{전력인자}} \quad \left(\cos\phi = \frac{R}{Z} \right)$$

$$= I_{\text{rms}} V_{\text{rms}} \cos\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R I_{\max}^2 = R I_{\text{rms}}^2$$

* 파동방정식

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} & \text{: 진동수} \quad (1/\text{sec} = \text{Hz}) \\ \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} & \text{: 파장} \quad (\text{m}) \\ \omega = 2\pi f & \text{: 각진동수} \quad (\text{rad/sec}) \\ k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} & \text{: 파수} \quad (\text{rad/m}) \\ T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f} & \text{: 주기} \quad (\text{sec}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)} \quad \text{: 파동의 속도} = \text{광속도 (빛의 속도)}$$

$$c = \frac{\omega}{k} = \lambda f = \frac{E}{B} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}$$

$$[F] = [m][a] = \text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}^2} = \text{N}$$

$$[E] = \frac{[F_e]}{[q]} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}^2}$$

$$[E] = [F][s] = \text{N} \cdot \text{m} = \text{J} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$[V] = \frac{[E_p]}{[q]} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}} = \text{V} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right] = \frac{[E][r^2]}{[q]} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{C}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{C}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^2}$$

$$[\epsilon_0] = \frac{\text{C}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^2}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3} = \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}$$

$$[\Phi_E] = \frac{[Q_{in}]}{[\epsilon_0]} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}^2} = [E][A] = \text{V} \cdot \text{m} = \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}}$$

$$[B] = \frac{[F_b]}{[q][v]} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}} = \frac{\frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}}}{\frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}} = \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}} = \text{T} \quad (\text{테슬라})$$

$$= \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{sec}^2} \cdot \frac{\text{sec}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{m}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}}$$

$$[\Phi_B] = [B][A] = \text{T} \cdot \text{m}^2 = \text{Wb} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}}$$

$$\text{J} = [U_B] = \left[\frac{1}{2} L I^2\right] = \frac{\text{V} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{A}} \cdot \text{A}^2 = \text{V} \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \text{A} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}^2} \cdot \text{sec} \cdot \frac{\text{C}}{\text{sec}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$[L] = \frac{[E][dt]}{[dI]} = \frac{\text{V} \cdot \text{sec}}{\text{A}} = \frac{\frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}^2} \cdot \text{sec}}{\frac{\text{C}}{\text{sec}}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2} = \text{H}$$

$$\frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3} = [U_B] = \frac{[U_B]}{[V]} = \left[\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}\right] = \text{T}^2 \cdot \frac{\text{A}}{\text{T} \cdot \text{m}} = \frac{\text{T} \cdot \text{A}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{sec}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\text{C}}{\text{sec}}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{sec}^2}$$

$$[\mu_0] = \frac{[B][r^2]}{[I][ds]} = \frac{T m^2}{A m} = \frac{T m}{A} = \frac{kg}{C \cdot sec} \cdot \frac{m}{\frac{C}{sec}} = \frac{kg m}{C^2}$$

$$[U_B] = J = \frac{kg m^2}{sec^2} = N \cdot m$$

$$[U_B] = \frac{J}{m^3} = \frac{kg}{m \cdot sec^2}$$

$$[E] = J = N \cdot m = (kg \frac{m}{sec^2}) m = kg \frac{m^2}{sec^2}$$

$$[\vec{\tau}] = [\vec{r} \times \vec{F}] = N m = \frac{kg m^2}{sec^2}$$