

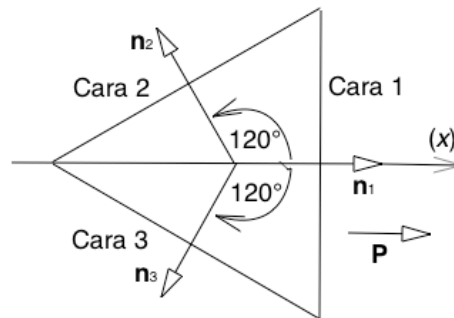
No. 1 Se tendrán dos resistores en paralelo

$$R_2 = \frac{4L}{\sigma_2 \pi b^2} \quad R_1 = \frac{L}{\sigma_1 \pi (b^2 - b^2/4)} = \frac{4L}{\sigma_1 \pi 3b^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{\pi b^2 (3\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}{4L} \quad R = \frac{4L}{\pi b^2 (3\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}$$

$$\sigma_{eq} = \frac{3\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{4}$$

No. 2 Como \mathbf{P} es constante $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} = 0$ y $\rho_{vp} = 0$. En las caras superior e inferior la polarización y la normal son perpendiculares y en ellas $\rho_{sp} = 0$. En la cara 1 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{a}_x$ y así $\rho_{sp} = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{a}_x = P$ y $Q_{ind1} = abP$. En la 2 $\rho_{sp} = P \cos 120^\circ = -P/2$, $Q_{ind2} = -abP/2$ y en la 3 $\rho_{sp} = P \cos(-120^\circ) = -P/2$, $Q_{ind3} = -abP/2$, con lo cual $Q_{ind1} + Q_{ind2} + Q_{ind3} = 0$.



No. 3 \mathbf{M} es constante, $\mathbf{J}_M = \nabla \times \mathbf{M} = 0$. $\mathbf{K}_m = \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{a}_n = M_0 \mathbf{a}_z \times \mathbf{a}_r$

Pasando \mathbf{a}_z a coordenadas esféricas (r, θ, ϕ)

$$\mathbf{K}_m = M_0 (\cos\theta \mathbf{a}_r - \sin\theta \mathbf{a}_\theta) \times \mathbf{a}_r = M_0 \sin\theta \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

No. 4 Por inspección $\mathbf{a}_n = (-\mathbf{a}_x + \mathbf{a}_y)/\sqrt{2}$.

$$\mathbf{B}_{in} = (4, 6, 0) \cdot \frac{(-1, 1, 0)}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(-1, 1, 0)}{\sqrt{2}} = -\mathbf{a}_x + \mathbf{a}_y = \mathbf{B}_{n2}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{t1} = \mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{B}_{n1} = (4, 6, 0) - (-1, 1, 0) = 5\mathbf{a}_x + 5\mathbf{a}_y$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{t1} = \mathbf{H}_{t2} \quad (\mathbf{B}_{t1}/\mu_{r1}) = (\mathbf{B}_{t2}/\mu_{r2})$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{t2} = (\mu_{r2}/\mu_{r1}) \mathbf{B}_{t1} = (5\mathbf{a}_x + 5\mathbf{a}_y)/5 = \mathbf{a}_x + \mathbf{a}_y$$

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{B}_{n2} + \mathbf{B}_{t2} = (-1, 1, 0) + (1, 1, 0) = (0, 2, 0) = 2\mathbf{a}_y$$