



**Physique 3 : Électromagnétisme**

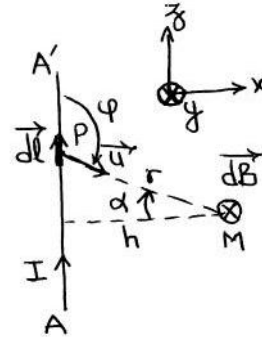
**Solution du Devoir libre N° 1 : Loi de Biot et Savart**

**Exercice 1.3. (Exercice supplémentaire)**

1.3.1. Loi de Biot et Savart

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{u}}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1.3.2. d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{u} &= dz \vec{e}_z \wedge \vec{u} \\ &= dz \sin\varphi \vec{e}_y \\ &= dz \cos\alpha \vec{e}_y \quad (\varphi = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\cos\alpha = \frac{h}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{h}{\cos\alpha}$$

$$\text{et } \tan\alpha = \frac{z}{h} \Rightarrow z = h \tan\alpha \Rightarrow dz = \frac{h}{\cos^2\alpha} d\alpha$$

$$\text{Donc : } d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi h} \cos\alpha d\alpha \vec{e}_y$$

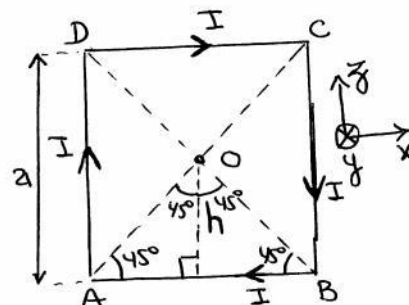
$$\boxed{\vec{B}(M) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi h} (\sin\alpha_2 - \sin\alpha_1) \vec{e}_y}$$

1.3.3. si le fil est infini :  $\alpha_1 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$  et  $\alpha_2 \rightarrow +\frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{B}(M) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi h}$

1.3.4.

Le champ créé au centre O est la somme des champs de chaque coté : principe de superposition.

$$\vec{B} = 4 \vec{B}_{(AB)}$$



Calcul de  $\vec{B}_{(AB)}$  : d'après la question 1.3.2 :

$$\vec{B}_{(AB)}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi h} [\sin 45^\circ - \sin(-45^\circ)] \vec{e}_y$$

$$\tan(45^\circ) = \frac{h}{a/2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{a}{2} \tan(45^\circ) = \frac{a}{2}$$

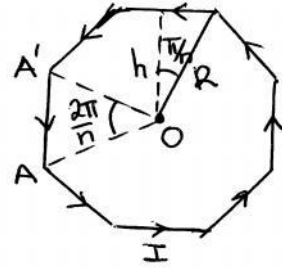
$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{(AB)}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \vec{e}_y \text{ d'où } \boxed{\vec{B}(O) = \frac{2\mu_0 I}{\pi a} \vec{e}_y}$$

1.3.6.

De la même façon, on utilisera le principe de superposition :

$$\vec{B}(0) = n \vec{B}_{(AA')}(0)$$

$$B_{(AA')}(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi h} \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right]$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) = \frac{h}{R} \Rightarrow h = R \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc : } B_{(AA')}(0) &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) - \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \left[ \text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + \text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D'où : } B_{(AA')}(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{Donc : } \boxed{B(0) = \frac{n \mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \text{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}$$

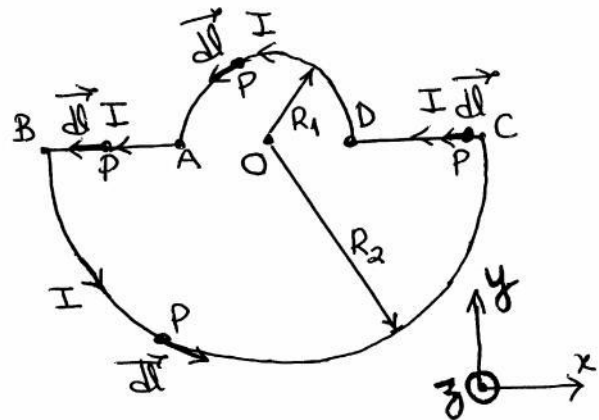
Exercice 1.4. (Exercice supplémentaire)

\* Soit  $d\vec{l}$  l'élément le long du circuit dans le sens de I.  
La loi de Biot et Savart :

$$d\vec{B}(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[ \underbrace{\int_A^B \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}}_{=0 \text{ (} d\vec{l} \parallel \vec{PO} \text{)}} + \underbrace{\int_B^C \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}}_{=0 \text{ (} d\vec{l} \parallel \vec{PO} \text{)}} + \int_C^D \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} + \int_D^A \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} \right]$$



entre B et C :  $d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO} = dl \cdot PO(\vec{e}_z) = R_2 dl \vec{e}_z$  ( $PO=R_2$ )  
 D et A :  $d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO} = dl \cdot PO(\vec{e}_z) = R_1 dl \vec{e}_z$  ( $PO=R_1$ )

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[ \int_B^C \frac{dl}{R_2^2} + \int_D^A \frac{dl}{R_1^2} \right] \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\pi R_2}{R_2^2} + \frac{\pi R_1}{R_1^2} \right) \vec{e}_z$$

D'où  $\boxed{\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4 R_1 R_2} (R_1 + R_2) \vec{e}_z}$

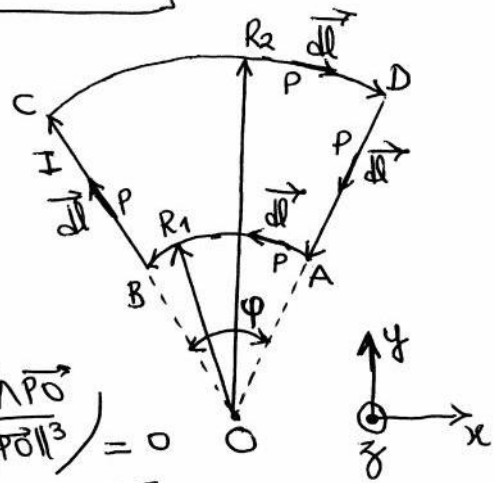
\* La loi de Biot et Savart :

$$d\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}$$

$$\vec{B}(O) = \int d\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3}$$

$$\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[ \int_A^B \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} + \int_B^C \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} \right] = 0$$

$$+ \int_C^D \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} + \int_D^A \frac{d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO}}{\|\vec{PO}\|^3} = 0$$



entre A et B :  $d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO} = R_1 dl \vec{e}_z$   
 C et D :  $d\vec{l} \wedge \vec{PO} = -R_2 dl \vec{e}_z$

$$\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[ \int_A^B \frac{dl}{R_1^2} - \int_C^D \frac{dl}{R_2^2} \right] \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{R_1^2} \int R_1 d\varphi - \frac{1}{R_2^2} \int R_2 d\varphi \right) \vec{e}_z$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{\varphi}{R_1} - \frac{\varphi}{R_2} \right] \vec{e}_z = \frac{\mu_0 I \varphi}{4\pi R_1 R_2} (R_2 - R_1) \vec{e}_z$$

D'où :  $\boxed{\vec{B}(O) = \frac{\mu_0 I \varphi}{4\pi R_1 R_2} (R_2 - R_1) \vec{e}_z}$