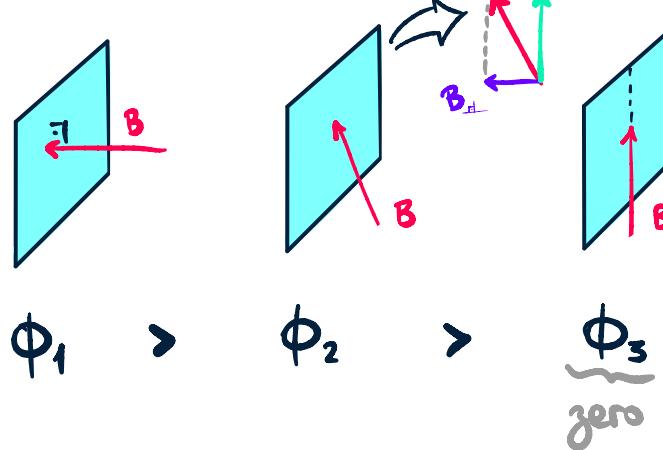
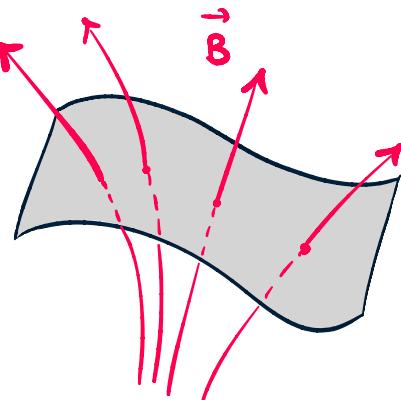
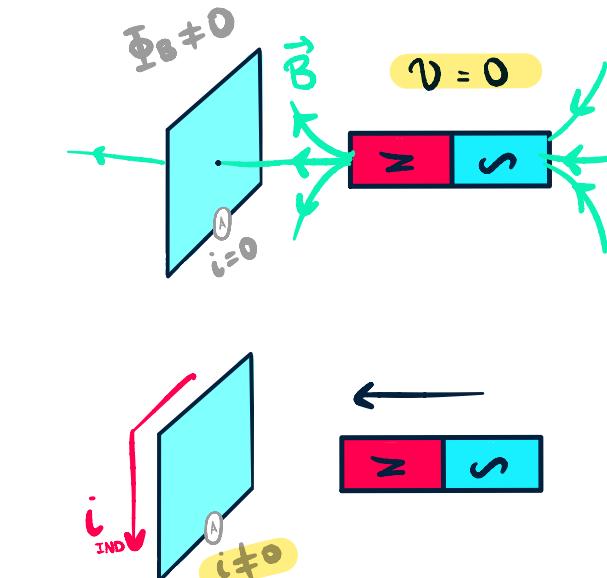
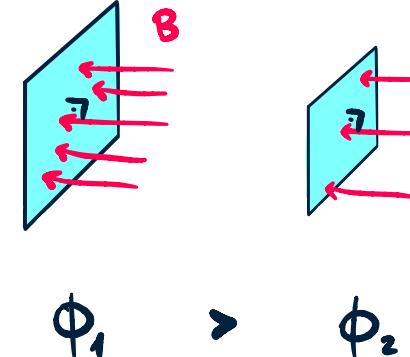


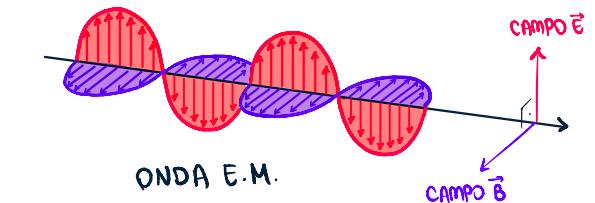
INDUÇÃO ELETROMAGNÉTICA



$$\Phi_B = \vec{B}_\perp \cdot A$$

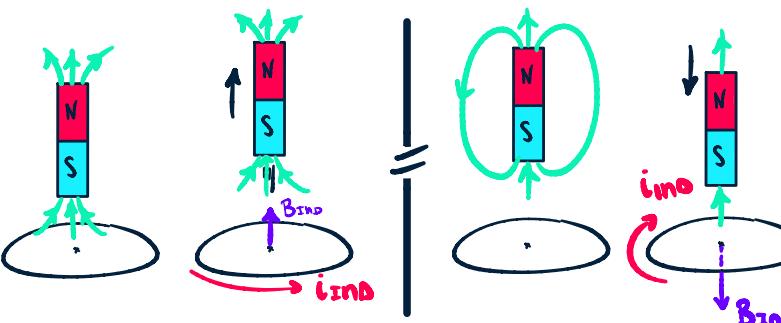


A VARIAÇÃO DO FLUXO DO CAMPO MAGNÉTICO GERA UM CAMPO ELETRICO



LEI DE LENZ

A CORRENTE INDUZIDA TEM SENTIDO TAL QUE O CAMPO MAGNÉTICO CRIADO POR ELA SE OPÕE À VARIACÃO DO FLUXO MAGNÉTICO QUE A GEROU.

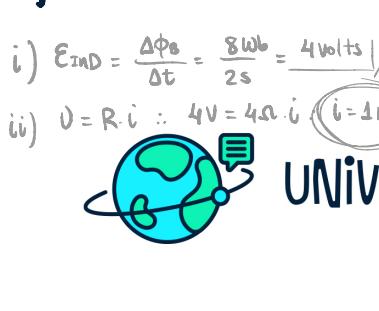


LEI DE FARADAY

$$D.D.P. \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{IND} = \frac{\Delta \Phi_B}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Phi_0 = 10 \text{ wb } (t=0)$$

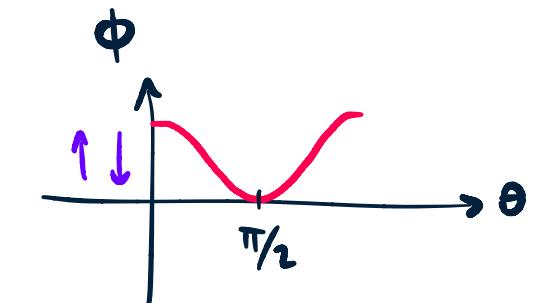
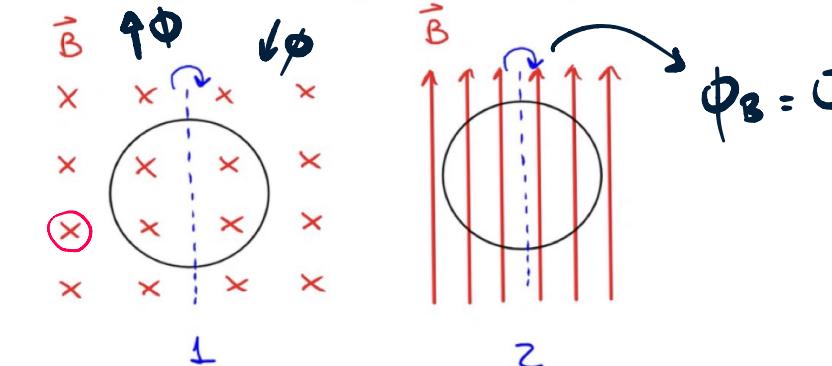
$$\Phi_f = 18 \text{ wb } (t=2s)$$



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Duas espiras giram em uma região com campo magnético constante. O eixo na qual as espiras giram está representado na figura abaixo.



A partir das informações passadas, é correto afirmar que a corrente na espira 1 e 2 serão, respectivamente:

- a nula, alternada
- b alternada, nula
- c nula, nula
- d contínua, contínua
- e contínua, nula

