

## پیوست الف: حل مسائل خودآزمایی

### پ- ۱ حل مسائل خودآزمایی فصل اول

$$A = 2\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z, \quad B = \hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_z, \quad C = \hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y + 2\hat{a}_z \quad .1$$

$$A + B = 3\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y + 2\hat{a}_z \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$|B - C| = |2\hat{a}_y - \hat{a}_z| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5} \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$B \cdot C = (\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_z) \cdot (\hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y + 2\hat{a}_z) = (1)(1) + (0)(-2) + (1)(2) = 3 \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$A \times B = \hat{a}_x [(-1)(1) - (1)(0)] + \hat{a}_y [(1)(1) - (2)(1)] + \hat{a}_z [(2)(0) - (-1)(1)] \\ = -\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z$$

$$A \cdot (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 2 - (-2 - 4) = 3 \quad (\text{د})$$

$$A \cdot (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} B_x & B_y & B_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{الف } 2)$$

توجه کنید که وقتی دو سطر یک دترمینان تعویض شوند مقدار آن منفی می شود. با تعویض

$$A \cdot (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = B \cdot (C \times A) \quad \text{سطرهای ۲ و ۳ داریم:}$$

به همین ترتیب می توان نشان داد که اگر در دترمینان فوق ابتدا سطرهای ۱ و ۲ و سپس در دترمینان حاصل سطرهای ۲ و ۳ را تعویض کنیم، نتیجه  $C \cdot (A \times B)$  به دست می آید. پس، به طور خلاصه:

$$A \cdot (B \times C) = B \cdot (C \times A) = C \cdot (A \times B)$$

(ب) طرفین رابطه را در دستگاه مختصات مستطیلی (یا در هر دستگاه مختصات دیگر) بسط داده و مساوی بودن دو طرف را نشان می‌دهیم.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D} &= \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C} = \hat{a}_x (B_y C_z - B_z C_y) + \hat{a}_y (B_z C_x - B_x C_z) + \hat{a}_z (B_x C_y - B_y C_x) \\ \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{D} &= \hat{a}_x (A_y D_z - A_z D_y) + \hat{a}_y (A_z D_x - A_x D_z) + \hat{a}_z (A_x D_y - A_y D_x) \\ &= \hat{a}_x (A_y B_x C_y - A_y B_y C_x - A_z B_z C_x + A_z B_x C_z) + \\ &\quad \hat{a}_y (A_z B_y C_z - A_z B_z C_y - A_x B_x C_y + A_x B_y C_x) + \\ &\quad \hat{a}_z (A_x B_z C_x - A_x B_x C_z - A_y B_y C_z + A_y B_z C_y) = \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) \end{aligned}$$

از طرف دیگر،

$$\mathbf{B} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) = (B_x \hat{a}_x + B_y \hat{a}_y + B_z \hat{a}_z) (A_x C_x + A_y C_y + A_z C_z)$$

$$\mathbf{C} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (C_x \hat{a}_x + C_y \hat{a}_y + C_z \hat{a}_z) (A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z)$$

آنگاه:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) &= \hat{a}_x (A_y B_x C_y - A_y B_y C_x - A_z B_z C_x + A_z B_x C_z) + \\ &\quad \hat{a}_y (A_z B_y C_z - A_z B_z C_y - A_x B_x C_y + A_x B_y C_x) + \\ &\quad \hat{a}_z (A_x B_z C_x - A_x B_x C_z - A_y B_y C_z + A_y B_z C_y) \end{aligned}$$

در نتیجه،

$$\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

$$\underbrace{(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{D})}_{=E} = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D}) - (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D}) \quad (\text{ج})$$

با استفاده از نتیجه بند (الف) می‌توان نوشت:

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{D} \cdot (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{D} \cdot [(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{C}] = -\mathbf{D} \cdot [\mathbf{C} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})]$$

حال با استفاده از نتیجه بند (ب)، داریم:

$$= -\mathbf{D} \cdot [\mathbf{A} (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{A})] = -(\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{A})(\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{B}) + (\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{A})$$

$$= (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D}) - (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D})$$

(د) با به کار بستن نتیجه بند (ب)، داریم:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{C} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \\ &= [\mathbf{B} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})] + [\mathbf{C} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C})] + [\mathbf{A} (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{A})] = \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

۳. با استفاده از روابط ۱-۴۸ تا ۱-۵۲، داریم:

$$\hat{a}_\varphi \times \hat{a}_x = (-\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y) \times \hat{a}_x = -\cos \varphi \hat{a}_z \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$\hat{a}_{r_\theta} \times \hat{a}_z = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z) \times \hat{a}_z \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$= -\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_x$$

$$= -\sin \theta (-\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y) = -\sin \theta \hat{a}_\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_{r_c} \cdot \hat{a}_\theta &= (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y) \cdot (\cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y - \sin \theta \hat{a}_z) \quad (ج) \\ &= \cos \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \cos \theta \sin^2 \varphi = \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_\theta \times \hat{a}_z &= (\cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y - \sin \theta \hat{a}_z) \times \hat{a}_z \quad (د) \\ &= -\cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_x = -\cos \theta (-\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y) = -\cos \theta \hat{a}_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_{r_c} \cdot \hat{a}_{r_s} &= (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y) \cdot (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z) \quad (ه) \\ &= \sin \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi = \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_{r_c} \times \hat{a}_{r_s} &= (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y) \times (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z) \quad (و) \\ &= \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \hat{a}_z - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \hat{a}_z - \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y + \sin \varphi \cos \theta \hat{a}_x \\ &= -\cos \theta (-\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y) = -\cos \theta \hat{a}_\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_{r_s} \times \hat{a}_y &= (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z) \times \hat{a}_y \quad (ز) \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_z - \cos \theta \hat{a}_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_{r_c} = \hat{a}_x \cdot (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y) = \cos \varphi \quad (ح)$$

$$\hat{a}_{r_s} \cdot \hat{a}_z = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z) \cdot \hat{a}_z = \cos \theta \quad (ط)$$

■

$$A = \frac{r}{r} \hat{a}_r, \quad M \text{ مقدار } r \text{ در نقطه } M = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 + (4)^2} = 6 = r_M \quad .4$$

$$M \text{ در نقطه } A = \frac{r}{r} \hat{a}_r = \frac{1}{r} \hat{a}_r$$

$$\hat{a}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z \Rightarrow A_y = \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin \left[ \tan^{-1} (y_M / x_M) \right] = \sin \left[ \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{-4}{-2} \right) \right] = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (\varphi \text{ در ربع سوم})$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin \left[ \cos^{-1} (z_M / r_M) \right] = \sin \left[ \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{6} \right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$A_y = \left( \frac{1}{6} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

■

۵. الف) بردار واحد عمود بر A و B را با  $\hat{a}_1$  نشان می‌دهیم، آنگاه:

$$\hat{a}_1 = \pm \frac{A \times B}{|A \times B|} = \pm \frac{46 \hat{a}_x - 14 \hat{a}_y - 26 \hat{a}_z}{\sqrt{46^2 + 14^2 + 26^2}} = \pm (0.842 \hat{a}_x - 0.256 \hat{a}_y - 0.477 \hat{a}_z)$$

ب) بردار واحد مورد نظر را در این حالت با  $\hat{a}_2$  نشان می‌دهیم، آنگاه:

$$\hat{a}_2 = \pm \frac{(A-B) \times (B-C)}{|(A-B) \times (B-C)|}$$

$$A-B = 2 \hat{a}_x + 14 \hat{a}_y - 4 \hat{a}_z, \quad B-C = -6 \hat{a}_x - 6 \hat{a}_y + 9 \hat{a}_z$$

$$\hat{a}_r = \pm \frac{10.2\hat{a}_x + 6\hat{a}_y + 7.2\hat{a}_z}{\sqrt{10.2^2 + 6^2 + 7.2^2}} = \pm (0.816\hat{a}_x + 0.48\hat{a}_y + 0.576\hat{a}_z)$$

$$\text{مساحت مثلث} = \frac{1}{2} |(A-B) \times (B-C)| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10.2^2 + 6^2 + 7.2^2} = 62.5 \quad (\text{ج})$$

$$\vec{CB} = -8\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y + 3\hat{a}_z, \quad \vec{CA} = -10\hat{a}_x + 4\hat{a}_y + 8\hat{a}_z \quad (\text{الف. ۶})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{مساحت } ABC &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{CB} \times \vec{CA}| = \frac{1}{2} |-4\hat{a}_x + 34\hat{a}_y - 22\hat{a}_z| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4^2 + 34^2 + 22^2} = 20.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a} &= \pm \frac{\vec{CB} \times \vec{CA}}{|\vec{CB} \times \vec{CA}|} = \pm \frac{(-4\hat{a}_x + 34\hat{a}_y - 22\hat{a}_z)}{\sqrt{4^2 + 34^2 + 22^2}} \quad (\text{ب}) \\ &= \pm (-0.0983\hat{a}_x + 0.836\hat{a}_y - 0.541\hat{a}_z) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 2xyz\hat{a}_x - 5(x+y+z)\hat{a}_z \quad (\text{الف. ۷})$$

با استفاده از  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$  و  $\hat{a}_x = \cos \varphi \hat{a}_r - \sin \varphi \hat{a}_\varphi$  در عبارت سمت راست  $A$ ، داریم:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2r^2z \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_r - \sin \varphi \hat{a}_\varphi) - 5[r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + z]\hat{a}_z \\ &= r^2z \sin 2\varphi (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_r - \sin \varphi \hat{a}_\varphi) - 5[r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + z]\hat{a}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (2^2)(3) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \left[ \cos\frac{\pi}{3}\hat{a}_r - \sin\frac{\pi}{3}\hat{a}_\varphi \right] - 5 \left[ 2 \left( \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 3 \right] \hat{a}_z \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$|A| = |3\sqrt{3}\hat{a}_r - 9\hat{a}_\varphi - 28.66\hat{a}_z| = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 + 9^2 + 28.66^2} = 30.5$$

۸. الف)  $\varphi$  و  $\theta$  در نقطه  $A$  به شرح زیر محاسبه می شوند:

$$x = 3, \quad y = -4, \quad z = 5 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{3}{5} \quad (\text{در ربع چهارم})$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{r}\right), \quad \cos \theta = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sin \theta$$

با استفاده از جدول ۱-۲ داریم:

$$\hat{a}_x = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_\theta - \sin \varphi \hat{a}_\varphi$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \hat{a}_r + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \hat{a}_\theta - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \hat{a}_\varphi = 0.424\hat{a}_r + 0.424\hat{a}_\theta + 0.8\hat{a}_\varphi$$

$$\hat{a}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y - \sin \theta \hat{a}_z \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) \hat{a}_x + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \hat{a}_y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \hat{a}_z = 0.424\hat{a}_x - 0.566\hat{a}_y - 0.707\hat{a}_z$$

۹. مؤلفه بردار  $A$  در امتداد بردار  $B$ :  $A_B$  ، بردار واحد در امتداد بردار  $B$ :  $\hat{a}_B = \frac{B}{|B|}$

$$A_B = \hat{a}_B \cdot A = \frac{B \cdot A}{|B|}$$

$$A_B = A_B \hat{a}_B = \frac{B \cdot A}{|B|} \frac{B}{|B|} = \frac{B \cdot (B \cdot A)}{|B|^2}$$

برای  $A = -4\hat{a}_x + 2\hat{a}_y + 3\hat{a}_z$  و  $B = 3\hat{a}_x + 4\hat{a}_y - \hat{a}_z$  داریم:

$$A_B = \frac{(3\hat{a}_x + 4\hat{a}_y - \hat{a}_z) \cdot (-4\hat{a}_x + 2\hat{a}_y + 3\hat{a}_z)}{(3^2 + 4^2 + 1^2)} = -0.8077\hat{a}_x - 1.077\hat{a}_y + 0.269\hat{a}_z$$

■

$$\frac{d\hat{a}_r}{d\varphi} = \frac{d}{d\varphi} (\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y) = \frac{d \cos \varphi}{d\varphi} \hat{a}_x + \frac{d \sin \varphi}{d\varphi} \hat{a}_y = -\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_\varphi \quad 10.$$

$$\frac{d\hat{a}_\varphi}{d\varphi} = \frac{d}{d\varphi} (-\sin \varphi \hat{a}_x + \cos \varphi \hat{a}_y) = -\frac{d \sin \varphi}{d\varphi} \hat{a}_x + \frac{d \cos \varphi}{d\varphi} \hat{a}_y = -\cos \varphi \hat{a}_x - \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y = -\hat{a}_r$$

■

۱۱. الف) معادله خطی که  $A$  را به  $B$  وصل نماید عبارت است از:  $\frac{x-2}{y-1} = \frac{\lambda-2}{2-1}$  در صفحه  $z=2$ .  
این معادله به صورت  $x = 6y - 4$  ساده می‌شود.

$$\int_C A \cdot dL = \int_C (y \hat{a}_x + x \hat{a}_y) \cdot (dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y) = \int_C y dx + x dy$$

$$= \int_2^4 \frac{1}{6} (x + 4) dx + \int_1^2 (6y - 4) dy = 14$$

$$\int_C A \cdot dL = \int_C y dx + x dy = \int_C y (4y dy) + (2y^2) dy = \int_1^2 6y^2 dy = 14 \quad \text{ب)}$$

اگر  $A$  را بتوان به صورت گرادیان یک تابع نرده‌ای بیان داشت، آنگاه میدان  $A$  حتماً پایستار خواهد بود. کمی دقت نشان می‌دهد که می‌توان  $A$  را به صورت  $A = \nabla(xy + k)$ ،  $k$  مقدار ثابتی است) نوشت. پس،  $A$  میدانی پایستار خواهد بود.

■

$$\oint_C A \cdot dL = \oint_C [(2x^2 + z^2)\hat{a}_x + (xz - z^2)\hat{a}_z] \cdot [dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z] \quad 12.$$

$$= \underbrace{\oint_C (2x^2 + z^2) dx}_{=I_1} + \underbrace{\oint_C (xz - z^2) dz}_{=I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 (2(\cdot)^2 + z^2) dx + \int_0^1 (2x^2 + \cdot^2) dx + \int_0^1 [2x^2 + (2-x)^2] dx = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^1 (\cdot z - z^2) dz + \int_0^1 (x \cdot - \cdot^2) dz + \int_0^1 [(2-z)z - z^2] dz = \frac{4}{3}$$

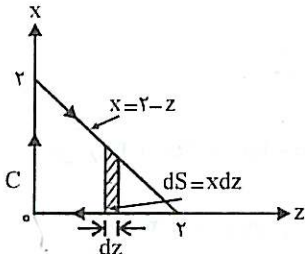
$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = I_1 + I_2 = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

براساس قضیه استوکس و شکل پ-۱ داریم:

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = z \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y, \quad d\mathbf{S} = x dz (-\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y) = (z - 2) dz \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y$$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_0^2 (z - 2) z dz = -\frac{4}{3}$$



شکل پ-۱

$$\oint_{abcd} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_a^b \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} + \int_b^c \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} + \int_c^d \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} + \int_d^a \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} \quad (۱۳. الف)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = xy \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + yz \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y + zx \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$$

$$K_1 = \int_a^b \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_0^1 xy dx = 0; \quad d\mathbf{L} = dx \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x, \quad y = z = 0$$

$$K_2 = \int_b^c \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_0^1 yz dy = 0; \quad d\mathbf{L} = dy \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y, \quad x = 1, z = 0$$

$$K_3 = \int_c^d \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 yz dy + \int_0^1 zx dz = -\frac{1}{3}; \quad y = 1, \quad x + z = 1$$

$$K_4 = \int_d^a \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_0^1 xy dx + \int_0^1 yz dy + \int_0^1 zx dz = -\frac{1}{3}; \quad x = 0, \quad y = z$$

$$\oint_{abcd} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \sum_{i=1}^4 K_i = 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

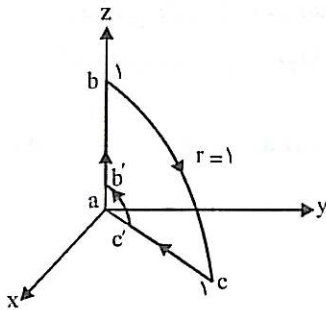
ب) چون بردار  $\mathbf{A}$  در  $r=0$  نامحدود است، مسیر  $C$  را در همسایگی مبدأ تغییر داده و به صورت قوس  $c'b'$  با شعاع  $\epsilon$  که  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ ، مطابق شکل پ-۲، در نظر می‌گیریم.

$$\oint_{abca} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{e^{-r}}{r} \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta$$

$$d\mathbf{L} = dr \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r + r d\theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta + r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\phi, \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = e^{-r} d\theta$$

$$\oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \oint e^{-r} d\theta = \int_{b'}^b + \int_b^c + \int_c^{c'} + \int_{c'}^{b'}$$

$$K_1 = \int_{b'}^b e^{-r} d\theta = \int_0^\pi e^{-r} d\theta = 0, \quad K_2 = \int_b^c e^{-r} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-1} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2e}$$



شکل پ-۲

$$K_r = \int_c^{c'} e^{-r} d\theta = \int_{\pi/\gamma}^{\pi/\gamma} e^{-r} d\theta = 0, \quad K_\varphi = \int_{c'}^b e^{-r} d\theta = \int_{\pi/\gamma}^{\cdot} e^{-\varepsilon} d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{\gamma} \frac{e^{-\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\oint_{abca} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \sum_{i=1}^r K_i = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right)$$

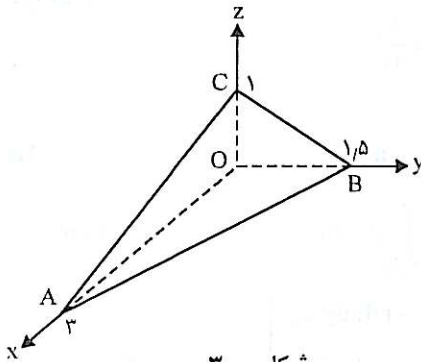
بند (ب) را می‌توان با استفاده از قضیه استوکس با سادگی بیشتری حل کرد.

$$I = \oint_{abca} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{L} = \int_{S_{abca}} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) \right] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi = -\frac{1}{r} e^{-r} \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi, \quad d\mathbf{S} = r dr d\theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi$$

$$I = \int_{S_{abca}} \left( -\frac{1}{r} e^{-r} \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi \right) \cdot (r dr d\theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi) = - \int_{S_{abca}} e^{-r} dr d\theta = - \int_{\cdot} e^{-r} dr \int_{\cdot}^{\pi/\gamma} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1 \right)$$

■



شکل پ-۳

۱۴. سطح بسته S محدود به صفحات  $x + 2y + 3z = 3$  و  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 0$  است (شکل پ-۳).

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{AOC} \mathbf{A} \cdot (-dx dz \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y) + \int_{COB} \mathbf{A} \cdot (-dy dz \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x) \\ &+ \int_{AOB} \mathbf{A} \cdot (-dx dy \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z) + \int_{ABC} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = - \int_{AOC} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y) dx dz = - \int_{AOC} y^2 z x dx dz = 0; \quad y = 0 \text{ زیرا}$$

$$K_2 = - \int_{COB} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x) dy dz = - \int_{COB} x^2 y z dy dz = 0; \quad x = 0 \text{ زیرا}$$

$$K_3 = - \int_{AOB} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z) dx dy = - \int_{AOB} z^2 xy dx dy = 0; \quad z = 0 \text{ زیرا}$$

با استفاده از رابطه ۱-۸۱ داریم:

$$K_4 = \int_{ABC} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{AOB} \mathbf{A} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_n \frac{dx dy}{|\hat{\mathbf{a}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z|}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}_n = \frac{\nabla(x + 2y + 3z)}{|\nabla(x + 2y + 3z)|} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + 2\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y + 3\hat{\mathbf{a}}_z}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (\hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + 2\hat{\mathbf{a}}_y + 3\hat{\mathbf{a}}_z)$$

$$|\hat{a}_n \cdot \hat{a}_z| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad A \cdot \hat{a}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (x^2yz + y^2zx + z^2xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\sqrt{3}} &= \int_{AOB} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) (x^2yz + y^2zx + z^2xy) dx dy \quad ; \quad z = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{AOB} \left[ (x^2y + y^2x) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + z^2xy \left( 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{AOB} (-x^2y - y^2x + z^2xy) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

با توجه به اینکه روی سطح AOB،  $x=3-2y$  است، داریم:

$$K_{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}/2} \left[ \int_0^{3-2y} (-x^2y - y^2x + z^2xy) dx \right] dy = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{16}$$

سرانجام،

$$\oint_S A \cdot dS = \sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{3}} K_i = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{16}$$

$$A = r \cos \varphi \hat{a}_r + r \sin \varphi \hat{a}_\varphi + \hat{a}_z \tag{۱۵}$$

$$\oint_S A \cdot dS = \int_{S_1} A \cdot dS + \int_{S_2} A \cdot dS + \int_{S_3} A \cdot dS \tag{الف}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_1: z=0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq a, \quad dS = -r dr d\varphi \hat{a}_z \\ S_2: z=l, \quad 0 \leq r \leq a, \quad dS = r dr d\varphi \hat{a}_z \\ S_3: r=a, \quad 0 \leq z \leq l, \quad dS = a dz d\varphi \hat{a}_r \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$I_1 = \int_{S_1} A \cdot dS = - \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = -\pi a^2$$

$$I_2 = \int_{S_2} A \cdot dS = \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \pi a^2$$

$$I_3 = \int_{S_3} A \cdot dS = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^l dz = 0$$

$$\oint_S A \cdot dS = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = -\pi a^2 + \pi a^2 + 0 = 0$$

(ب) با فرض آنکه سطح بسته مورد نظر در  $\frac{1}{8}$  اول فضا ( $z \geq 0, y \geq 0, x \geq 0$ ) باشد، می توان نوشت:

$$\oint_S A \cdot dS = \left[ \int_{S_1} + \int_{S_2} + \int_{S_3} + \int_{S_4} + \int_{S_5} \right] A \cdot dS$$



$$S_1: x = 0, 0 \leq r \leq a, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, 0 \leq z \leq l, dS = dr dz \hat{a}_\varphi$$

$$S_2: y = 0, 0 \leq r \leq a, \varphi = 0, 0 \leq z \leq l, dS = -dr dz \hat{a}_\varphi$$

$$S_3: z = 0, 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, dS = -r dr d\varphi \hat{a}_z$$

$$S_4: z = l, 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, dS = r dr d\varphi \hat{a}_z$$

$$S_5: r = a, 0 \leq z \leq l, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, dS = a d\varphi dz \hat{a}_r$$

$$I_1 = \int_{S_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^a r dr \int_0^l dz = \frac{1}{\gamma} a^2 l$$

$$I_2 = \int_{S_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0, \quad (\sin \varphi = 0 \text{ چون})$$

$$I_3 = \int_{S_3} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = - \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} d\varphi = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \pi a^2$$

$$I_4 = \int_{S_4} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} d\varphi = \frac{1}{\gamma} \pi a^2$$

$$I_5 = \int_{S_5} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = a^2 \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^l dz = a^2 l$$

$$\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_5 = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} a^2 l$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} = \gamma \cos \varphi + \cos \varphi + 0 = \gamma \cos \varphi \quad .16$$

$$\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) dV, \quad dV = r dr d\varphi dz \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$= \gamma \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^l dz = 0$$

$$\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \gamma \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^l dz = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} a^2 l \quad (\text{ب})$$

۱۷. روش انتگرال گیری مستقیم:

$$\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \int_{S_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$S_1: r = \gamma, z > 0, dS = \gamma \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \hat{a}_r, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \gamma \pi$$

$$S_{\gamma}: z = 0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq r, \quad dS = -r dr d\varphi \hat{a}_z, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \gamma\pi$$

$$I_1 = \int_{S_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_1} z \hat{a}_x \cdot (\gamma \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \hat{a}_r)$$

$$\hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad z = r \cos \theta = r \cos \theta$$

$$I_1 = r \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\gamma\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = 0, \quad I_{\gamma} = \int_{S_{\gamma}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int (\hat{a}_x) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

$$\oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = I_1 + I_{\gamma} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

روش قضیه دیورژانس:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}}_{=0} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_V \underbrace{(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})}_{=0} dV = 0$$

$$\int_V xyz dV = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy \int_0^{1-x-y} z dz \quad (18. الف)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} \underbrace{(y dy)}_{= [y^2 - \gamma y^{\gamma}(1-x) + y(1-x)^{\gamma}] dy}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^1 x \left[ \frac{1}{\gamma} y^{\gamma} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} y^{\gamma} (1-x) + \frac{1}{\gamma} y^{\gamma} (1-x)^{\gamma} \right]^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \int_0^1 x (1-x)^{\gamma} dx = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \int_0^1 (x-1+1)(x-1)^{\gamma} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \left\{ \int_0^1 (x-1)^{\gamma} dx + \int_0^1 (x-1)^{\gamma} dx \right\} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\int_V \frac{dV}{r} = \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\gamma\pi} d\varphi \int_0^l dz = \gamma\pi a l \quad (ب)$$

$$\int_V y dV = \int_V r \sin \theta \sin \varphi dV = \int_V r^{\gamma} \sin^{\gamma} \theta \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi \quad (ج)$$

$$V: 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

$$\int_V y dV = \int_0^1 r^{\gamma} dr \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin^{\gamma} \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = y \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x - x \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \quad (الف)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y + \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z \\ &= (0 - 0) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + (0 - 0) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y + (-1 - 1) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z = -2 \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = r \cos \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r - r \sin \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi \quad (ب)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^\gamma \cos \varphi) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (-r \sin \varphi) + 0 = \cos \varphi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = [0 - 0] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r + [0 - 0] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (-r^\gamma \sin \varphi) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r \cos \varphi) \right] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z = -\sin \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$$

$$\mathbf{C} = r^\gamma \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r + r \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta \quad (ج)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{r^\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^\gamma) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \sin^\gamma \theta) + 0 = \gamma r + \gamma \cos \theta$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} [0 - 0] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r + \frac{1}{r} [0 - 0] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^\gamma \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r^\gamma) \right] \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi = \gamma \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi$$

$$dL = a d\varphi$$

۲۰

$$\int_C \mathbf{A} dL = \int_0^\pi (\gamma \sin \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r) (a d\varphi) = \gamma a \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + \sin \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y) d\varphi$$

$$= \gamma a \left[ \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right]$$

$$= a \left[ \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x \int_0^\pi \sin \gamma \varphi d\varphi + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos \gamma \varphi) d\varphi \right]$$

$$= a \left[ \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma} \cos \gamma \varphi \right) \Big|_0^\pi + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y \left( \varphi - \frac{1}{\gamma} \sin \gamma \varphi \right) \Big|_0^\pi \right] = \pi a \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y$$

$$dS = a^\gamma \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r$$

۲۱

$$\mathbf{A} \times dS = (a \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\varphi) \times (a^\gamma \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_r) = a^\gamma \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{a}}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y - \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \mathbf{A} \times dS &= a^\gamma \left[ \hat{\mathbf{a}}_x \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin \theta \cos^\gamma \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi + \hat{\mathbf{a}}_y \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin \theta \cos^\gamma \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z \int_0^{\pi/\gamma} \sin^\gamma \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \right] \end{aligned}$$

با توجه به اینکه  $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = 0$  و  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi = 0$  داریم،

$$\int_S \mathbf{A} \times dS = -\frac{\gamma \pi a^\gamma}{\gamma} \hat{\mathbf{a}}_z$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi, \quad A dV = \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \hat{a}_r \quad .22$$

$$\hat{a}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{a}_y + \cos \theta \hat{a}_z$$

$$\int_V A dV = \hat{a}_x \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi d\varphi + \hat{a}_y \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ + \hat{a}_z \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi$$

با توجه به اینکه  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ،  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = 1$ ،  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta d\theta = 1$ ،  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  است، داریم:

$$\int_V A dV = \frac{\pi a}{4} (\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z)$$

■

### پ-۲ حل مسائل خودآزمایی فصل دوم

۱. الف) معادلات حرکت الکترون در بین صفحات انحراف دهنده عبارتند از:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a t^2, \quad x = v_x t$$

پس از حذف  $t$  از دو معادله مزبور، معادله مسیر حرکت الکترون برابر است با:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} a \left( \frac{x}{v_x} \right)^2$$

اندازه بردار شتاب،  $|a|$ ، را با استفاده از قانون نیوتون و قانون کولمب به دست می آوریم:

$$F = ma = eE \Rightarrow |a| = \frac{e}{m} |E| = \frac{eE_x}{m} \Rightarrow y = \frac{eE_x}{2mv_x^2} x^2$$

به ازای  $x=L$ ، داریم:

$$y_L = \frac{eE_x L^2}{2mv_x^2}$$

بردار سرعت در بین صفحات انحراف دهنده عبارت است از:

$$\mathbf{v} = v_x \hat{a}_x + v_y \hat{a}_y = v_x \hat{a}_x + |a| t \hat{a}_y$$

که در آن  $v_y = |a| t = \frac{eE_x t}{m}$  است. در لحظه خروج الکترون از بین صفحات انحراف دهنده،  $x=L$

و  $t = \frac{L}{v_x}$  است. پس:

$$\mathbf{v}|_{x=L} = \mathbf{v}_f = v_x \hat{a}_x + \frac{eE_x L}{mv_x} \hat{a}_y$$