

I (1) 導線を伸ばると右図と等価.

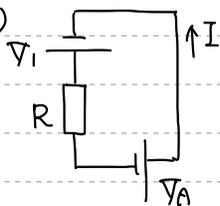
$$\text{よ. } \nabla_1 = 2\pi r N \cdot B_0 v_0 //$$

(2)  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  だけズレが変化する. 位相が  $2\pi$

変化するのぞ!

$$k \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} = 2\pi \quad \therefore k = \frac{4\pi f}{c} //$$

(3) ฟูビテホッフの第2法則より.



$$RI = V_1 + V_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よ. } F &= (m+M)g - T - 2\pi r N \cdot B_0 I \\ &= (m+M)g - T - 2\pi r N \cdot B_0 \cdot \frac{2\pi r N \cdot B_0 v + A V_L \sin(kz)}{R} // \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $v=0$ .  $F=0$ ,  $T=Mg$ ,  $\sin(kz_1) \doteq kz_1$  ぞ!

$$z_1 = \frac{mgR}{2\pi r N B_0 A V_L k} //$$

$$\text{また. } \nabla_2 = |\nabla A| \doteq A V_L k z_1 = \frac{mgR}{2\pi r N B_0} //$$

$$(5) (1) \text{ ぞ! } 2\pi r N B_0 = \frac{\nabla_1}{v_0} \text{ ぞ! } m = \frac{\nabla_1 \nabla_2}{v_0 g R} //$$

II (1) ฟูビテホッフの第2法則より.  $\nabla = R n_1 I_1 - R n_2 I_2 //$

$$\text{また. } H = |n_1 I_1 - n_2 I_2 - n_3 I_3| //$$

$$(2) \text{ ぞ! } \frac{n_1 I_1 - n_3 I_3}{n_2 I_1} \quad \uparrow : \frac{R I_3}{R I_1} //$$

$$(3) R \doteq 1.08 \times 10^3 \Omega \quad // \quad \text{誤差は } 2\% //$$