

20.)

$$R_1 = 1\Omega \quad R_2 = 2\Omega$$

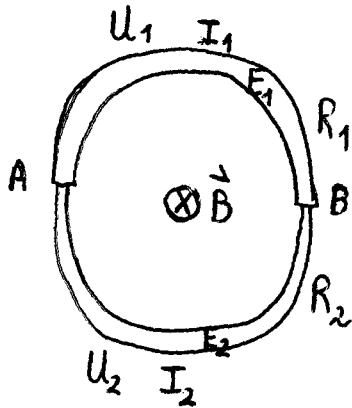
$$\left| \frac{dB}{dt} \right| = 80 \frac{T}{s} \quad R = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}} \quad \boxed{I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R_e}}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = ? \quad I = ? \quad E_1 = ? \quad E_2 = ?$$

$$\boxed{\Phi = \int_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}}$$

$$\boxed{U_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}$$



$$\Phi = BR^2\pi$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(BR^2\pi) = R^2\pi \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$|\mathcal{E}| = R^2\pi \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$I = \frac{|\mathcal{E}|}{R_e} = \frac{|\mathcal{E}|}{R_1 + R_2} = \dots$$

E_1 állandó felkör mentén

E_2 is

$$I_1 = I_2 = I$$

$$E_1 = \frac{U_1}{R\pi} = \frac{IR_1}{R\pi} = \dots \quad E_2 = \frac{IR_2}{R\pi} = \dots$$