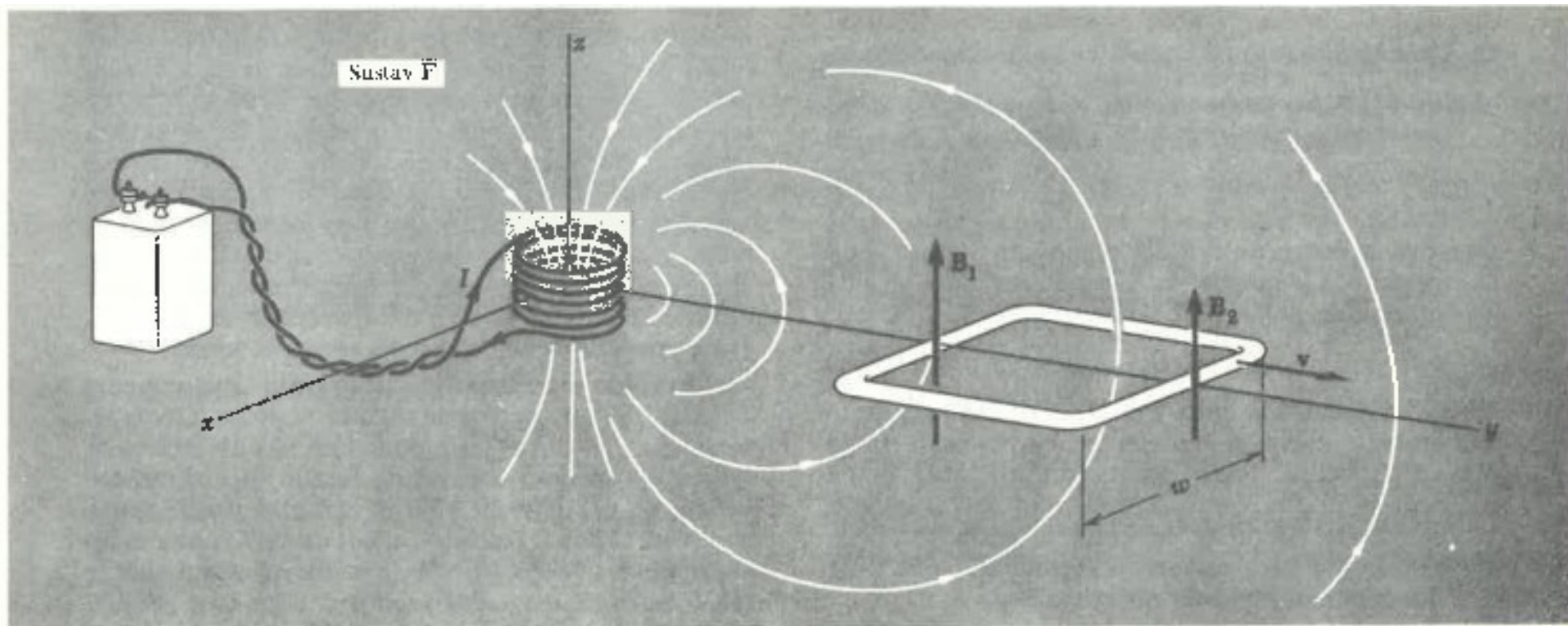


# Faradayev zakon

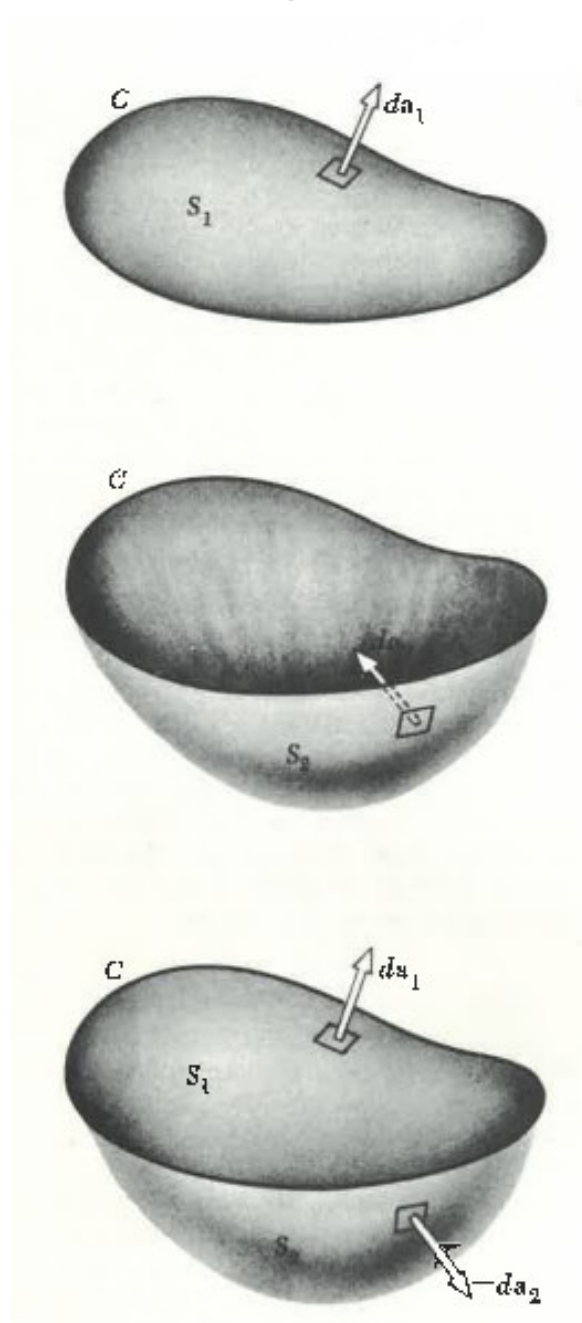


Michael Faraday, 1791.-1867.

# Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju

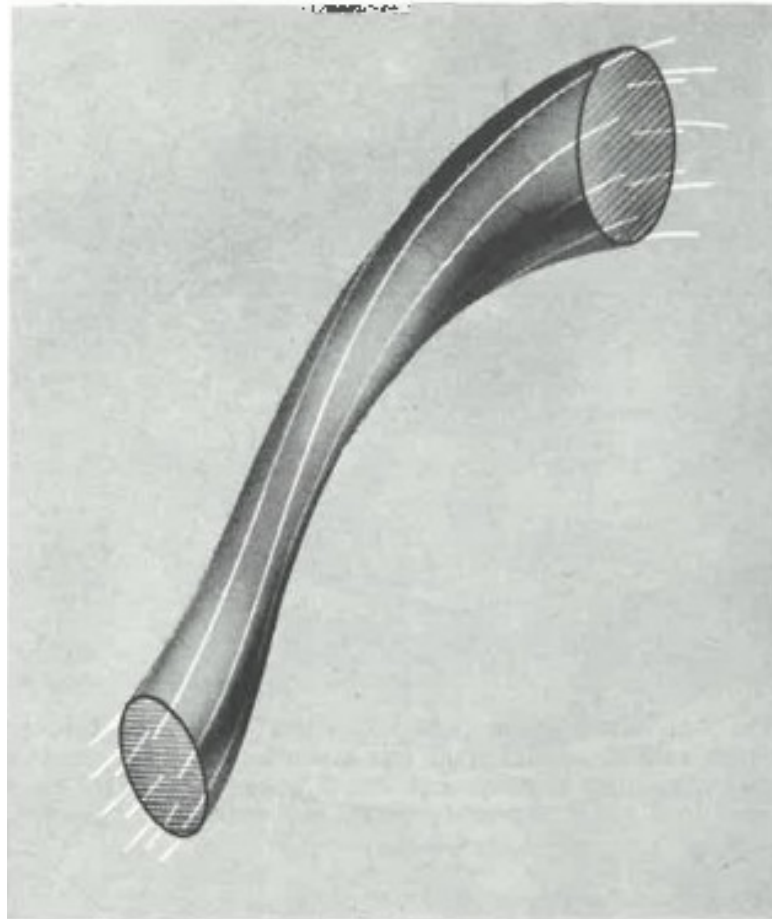


# Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju

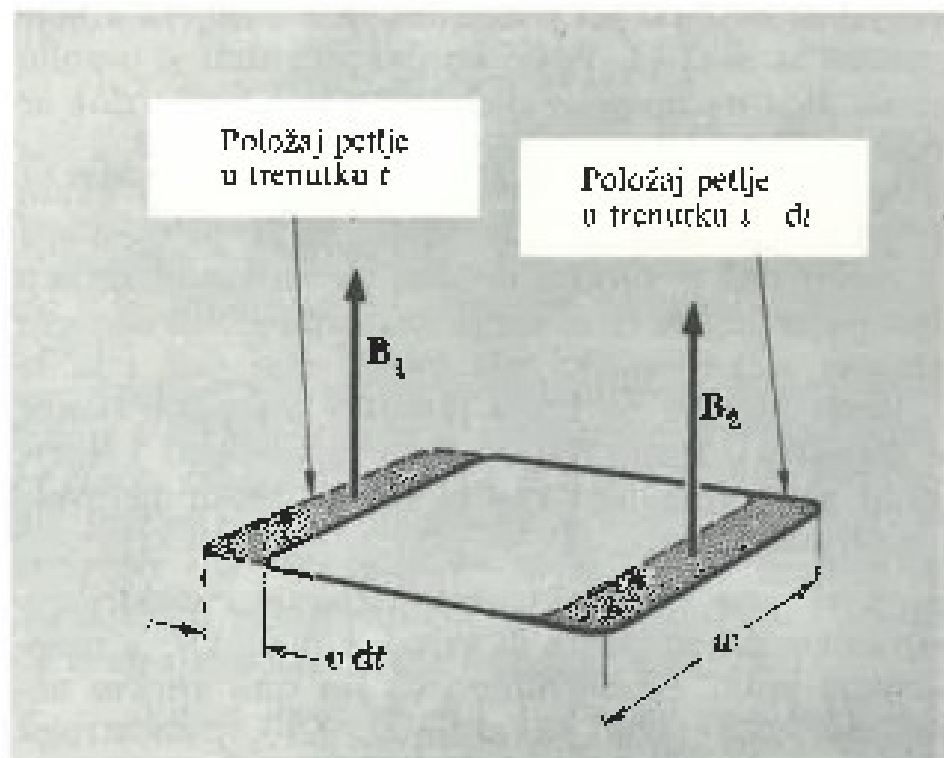


# Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju

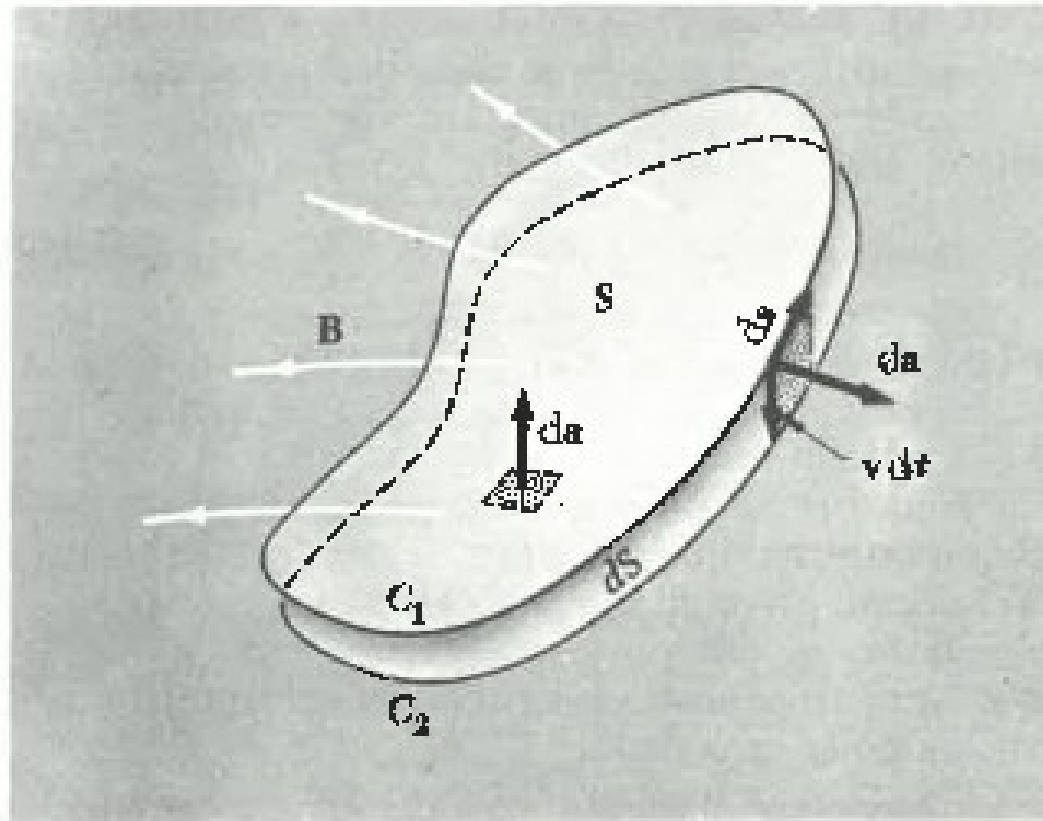
\* cijev toka polja **B**



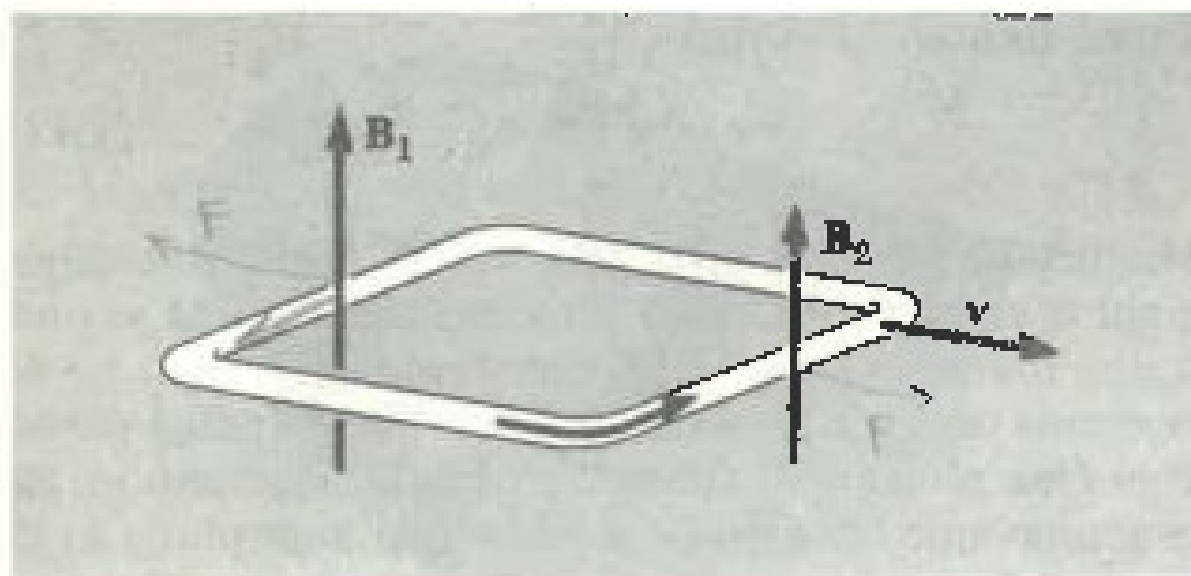
# Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju



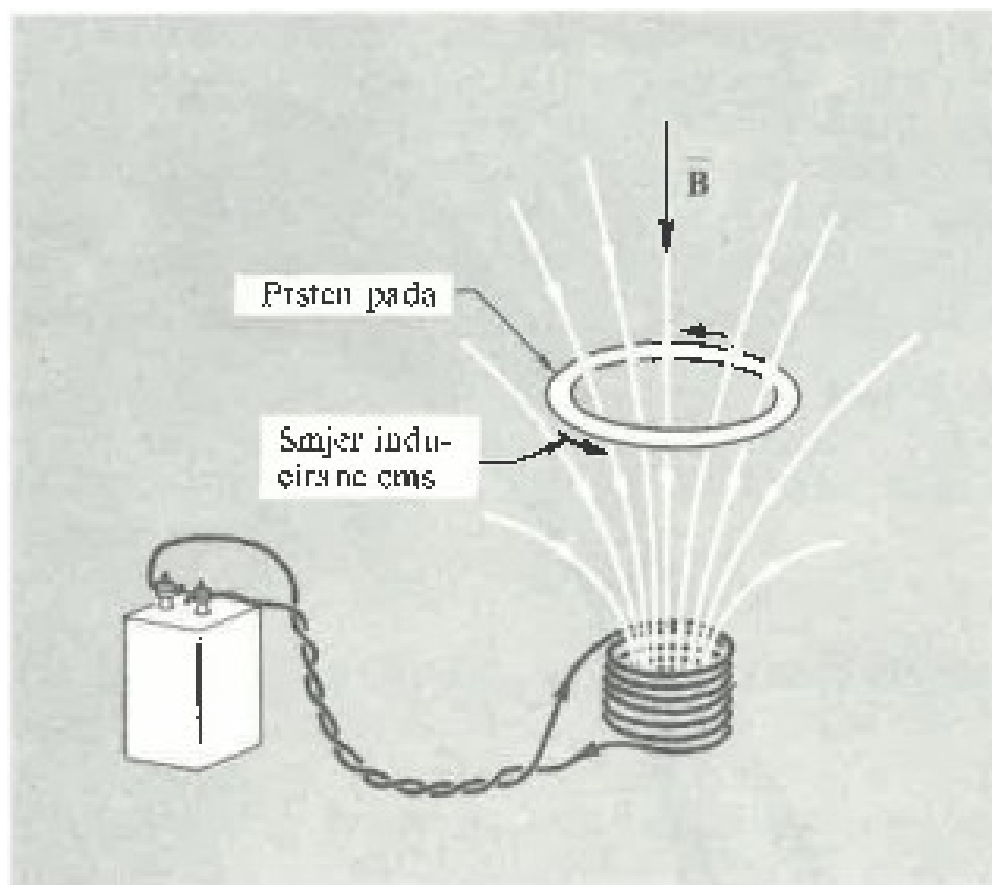
Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju



Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju

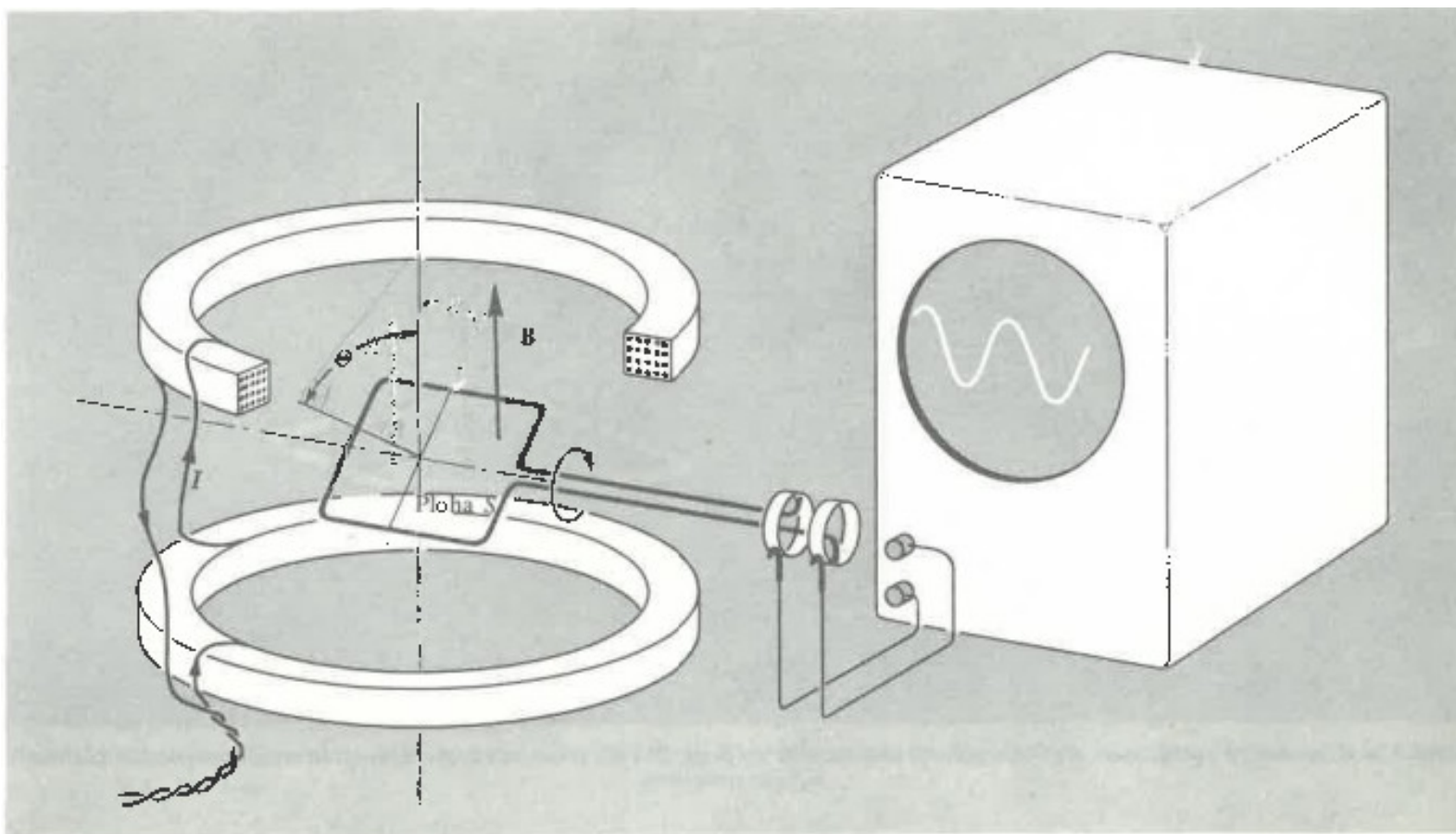


# Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju

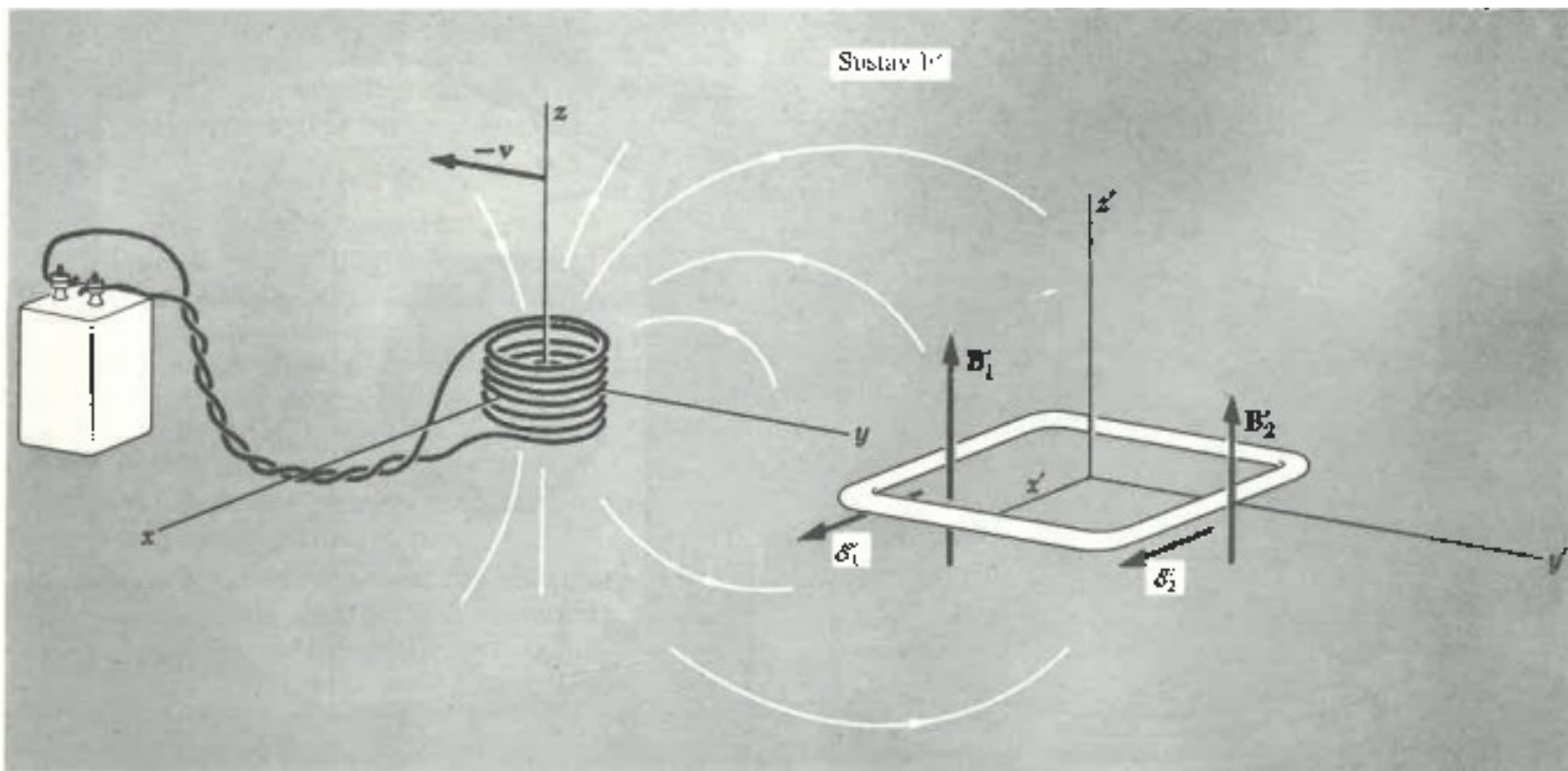




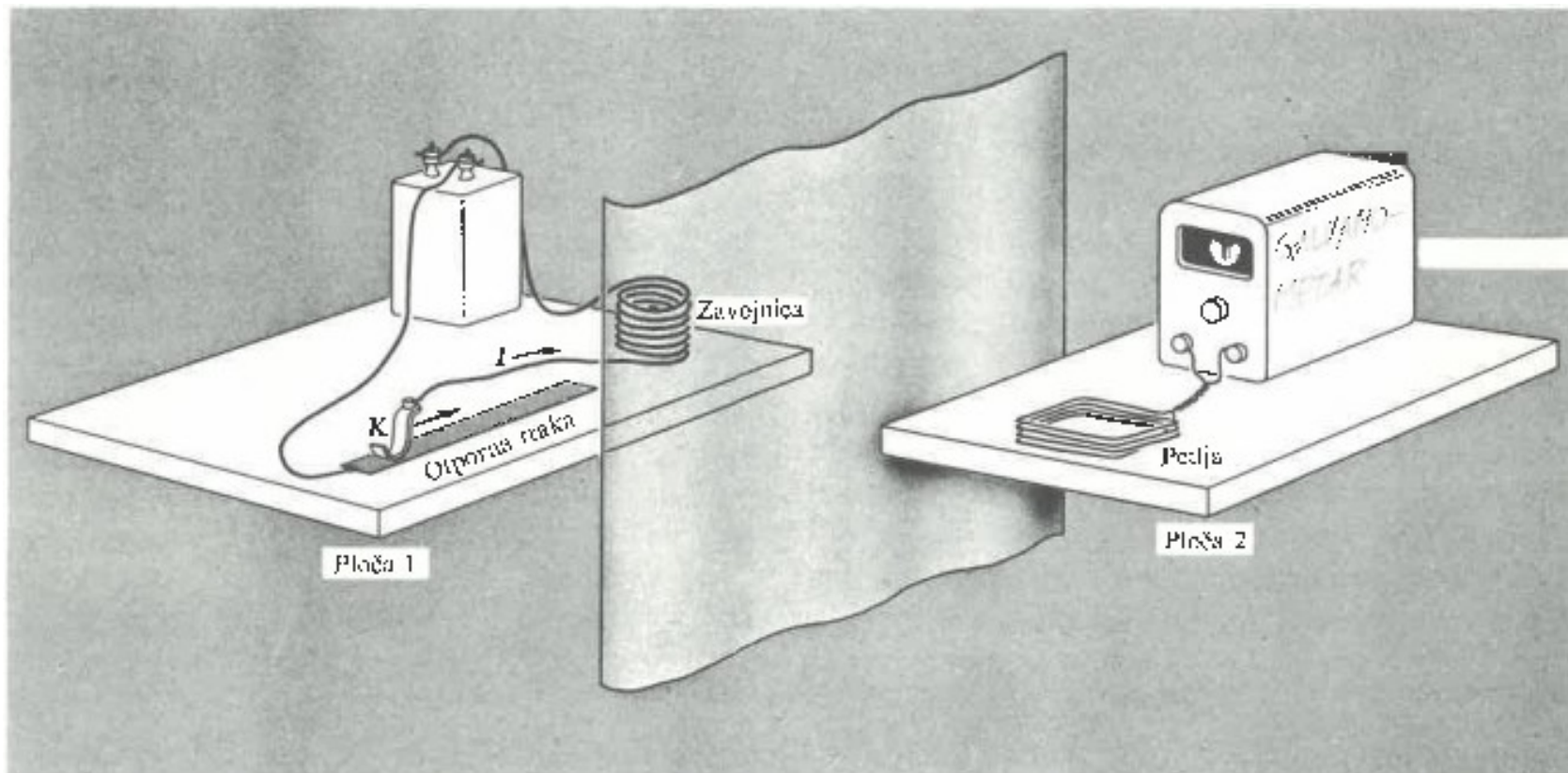
Strujna petlja giba se u nejednolikom magnetskom polju



Petlja miruje a giba se izvor magnetskog polja



# Opći zakon indukcije



# Opći zakon indukcije: Faradayev zakon

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_C \mathcal{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S(C)} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}.$$

$$\text{TOČ} \quad \mathcal{E} = - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}.$$