

Soluzioni

①

$$L = Q [V(P) - V(O)]$$

$$\lambda_{\text{filo}} = \lambda = \frac{q}{2\pi R}$$

$$V_{\text{spine}}(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\lambda dl}{z} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 z} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}}$$

$$V(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{\sqrt{d^2 + R^2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{2R}$$

$$V(O) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$L = Q \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2R} - \frac{1}{R} \right) = - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{2R} =$$

$$= 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-8} \times 10^{-7}}{2 \times 9 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 10^{-4} \text{ J} = 100 \mu\text{J}$$

②

Le correnti devono essere opposte.
Perché vi sia equilibrio le forze
magnetiche repulsive deve essere
uguale alle forze peso per unità
di lunghezza;

$$B_a = \mu_0 \frac{I_a}{2\pi d} \rightarrow \text{Causa B generata dal}$$

filo a sul filo b.

$$\left| \frac{F_m}{L} \right| = \mu_0 \frac{I_b I_a}{2\pi d} \equiv \left| \frac{F_g}{L} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \mu_0 \frac{I_a I_b}{2\pi \left(\frac{F_g}{L} \right)} = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{96 \times 23}{2\pi \cdot 0.073} \approx 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \tau = RC = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \times 500 \cdot 10^3 = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$Q(t) = Q_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

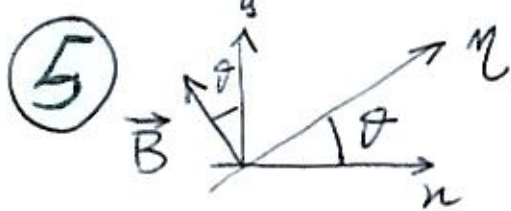
$$V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$U(t) = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = U_0 e^{-2t/\tau}$$

$$\frac{Q_0}{2} = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t_1}{\tau}} \Rightarrow t_1 = \tau \ln 2 = 0,69 \text{ s}$$

$(t_2 = t_1)$

$$\frac{U_0}{2} = U_0 e^{-\frac{2t_1}{\tau}} \Rightarrow t_3 = \tau \frac{\ln 2}{2} = 0,35 \text{ s}$$



$$\theta = \arctan \frac{b}{a} \approx 0,52 \text{ rad}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{A}{c} = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ [T]} \quad (30^\circ)$$

$$\begin{cases} B_x = -\frac{A}{c} \sin \theta \sin [\pi(\sqrt{3}x + y - 6 \cdot 10^8 t)] \text{ [T]} \\ B_y = \frac{A}{c} \cos \theta \sin [\pi(\sqrt{3}x + y - 6 \cdot 10^8 t)] \text{ [T]} \\ B_z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \sin(30^\circ) = 1/2 \\ \cos(30^\circ) = \sqrt{3}/2 \end{cases}$$

④

Il campo magnetico sulle bobine C
è il campo di induzione del solenoide
ideale

$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

$$\Phi = \pi \frac{d_c^2}{4} B = \mu_0 \frac{d_c^2}{4} n i$$

Dalla legge di Faraday:

$$\begin{aligned} |f.e.m.| &= \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = N \frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} = \mu_0 \pi n N \frac{d_c^2}{4} \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = \\ &= 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \pi \cdot 220 \cdot 100 \cdot \frac{(2,1 \cdot 10^{-2})^2}{4} \frac{1,5}{0,16} = \\ &= 12 \text{ mV}. \end{aligned}$$