

Solution: scitt. 18 / Gennaio / 2016

①

Simmetria + Gauss

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(z)}{r^2}$$

$$z < a: Q(z) = -\frac{3\sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{a} \frac{4}{3} \pi z^3$$

$$\vec{E}_2(z) = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{a}$$

$$z > a: Q(z) = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_2(z) = 0$$

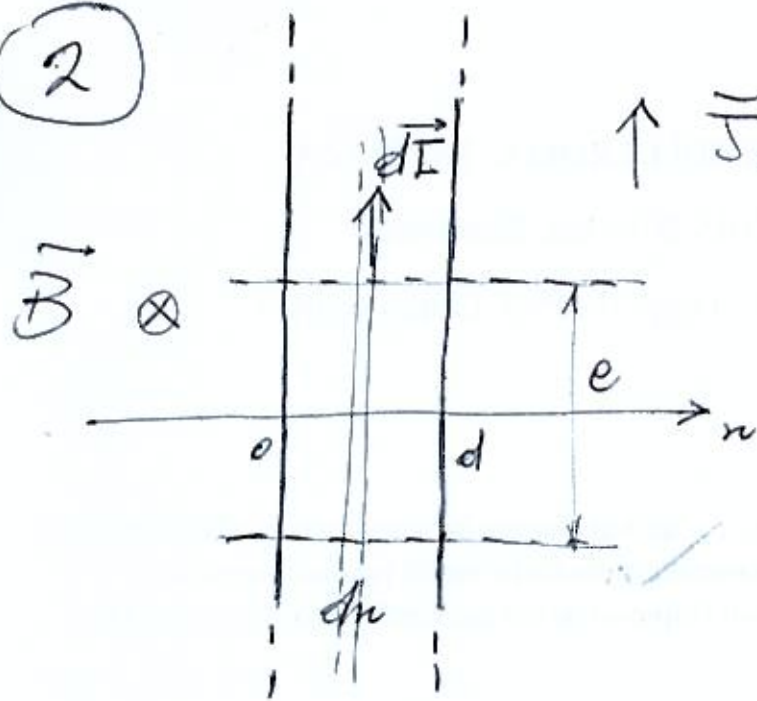
$$\Rightarrow \text{Per il potenziale: } V(z) = V(\infty) + \int_z^\infty \vec{E}_2 dz'$$

$$z > a \quad V(z) = V(\infty) = 0$$

$$z \leq a \quad V(z) = V(a) - \int_z^a \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{\epsilon_0 a} z' dz'$$

$$V(z) = -\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2\epsilon_0 a} (a^2 - z^2)$$

2



$$\vec{J}_s = \vec{J}_{s0}(1 + hn), \quad 0 < n < d;$$

$$\underline{\underline{dI = \vec{J}_s dn}}$$

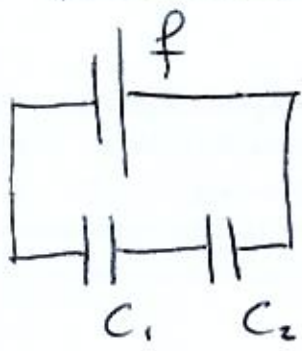
$$d\vec{F} = dI \vec{e} \times \vec{B}$$

$$dF_n = -dI e B = -J_s dn e B$$

$$F_n = -J_{s0} e B \int_0^d (1 + hn) dn = -J_{s0} e B \left( d + h \frac{d^2}{2} \right)$$

3

Iniziale



$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$q_{in} = C_{eq} f$$

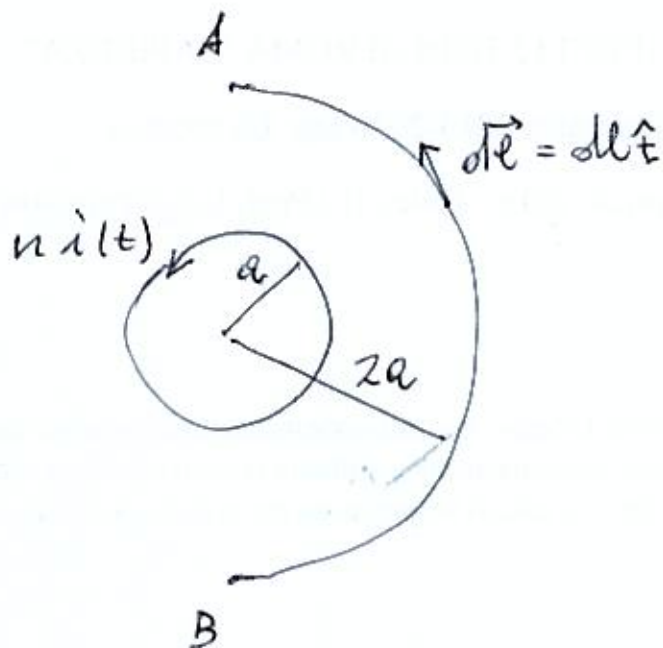
Finale



$$q_{fin} = C_1 f$$

$$U_{gan} = f \Delta q = f (q_{fin} - q_{in}) = f (C_1 f - C_{eq} f) = f^2 \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

4



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_t \cdot 2\pi r = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} =$$

↑  
Symmetric

$$= - \frac{dB}{dt} \pi a^2 = - \pi a^2 \frac{d}{dt} [\mu_0 n i(t)] =$$

$$= - \pi a^2 \mu_0 n I (-e^{-t/\tau}) \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) =$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 n I \pi a^2}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

For  $r = 2a \Rightarrow E_t = - \frac{\mu_0 n I a}{2\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$

$$V_A - V_B = \int_A^B E_t \hat{t} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_t \cdot \pi 2a = - \frac{\mu_0 n I \pi a^2}{2\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

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$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{d\bar{\Phi}_{\text{eff}}}{dt} = A \cos \alpha \left( \frac{dB}{dt} \right)_{\text{eff}}$$

$$= A \cos \alpha \omega B_{\text{eff}} = \frac{A \cos \alpha 2\pi V E_{\text{eff}}}{c}$$

$$= \frac{A \cos \alpha 2\pi V \sqrt{I Z_0}}{c}$$

$$\vec{B} = B \hat{z} = B_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{z} = \left( \frac{E_0}{c} \right) \cos(\omega t) \hat{z}$$

avendo posto la spina nell'origine  
e ricordate che:

$$I = \frac{E_0^2}{2Z} = \frac{E_{\text{eff}}^2}{Z}$$

$$P_{\text{eff}} \approx \frac{10^{-2} \pi \cdot 10^8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 20}{3 \cdot 10^8} \approx 200 \mu\text{V}$$