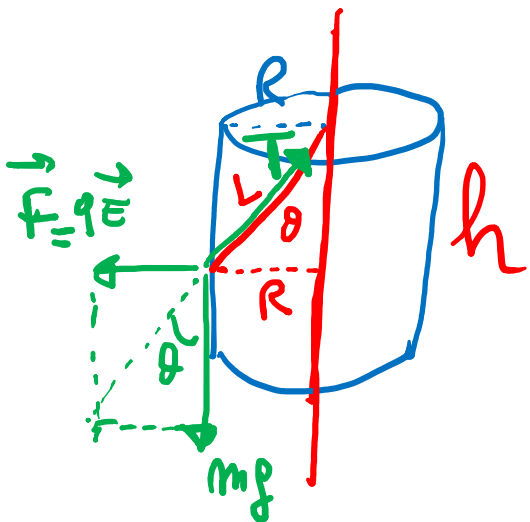


18-01-2022

P.1

1) PER TROVARE IL CAMPO \vec{E} PRODOTTO DAL FILO USO GAUSS SU UNA SUP. CILINDRICA



$$R = L \sin \theta \quad \phi(\vec{E}) = 2\pi R h E(R) = \frac{\lambda h}{\epsilon_0} \rightarrow E(R) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 R}$$

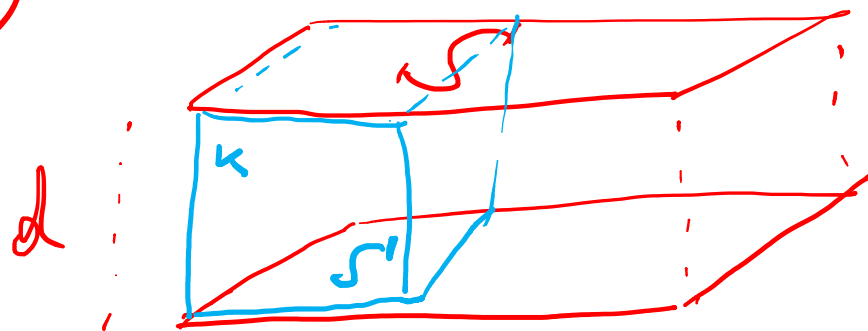
(\vec{E} è diretto radialmente per simmetria)

ALL'EQUILIBRIO $q\vec{E} + m_f \vec{g} = \vec{T}$ TENSIONE DEL FILO
(LUNGO IL FILO)

PER CUI $\tan \theta = \frac{qE}{m_f g} = \frac{q\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 R m_f g}$

DA CUI $q = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 R m_f g \tan \theta}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 L \sin \theta m_f g \tan \theta}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon_0 m_f g L \sin^2 \theta}{\lambda \cos \theta}$

Es. 2)



generatore V_0 (ipotizzo di sereno) | P. 2

CARICA INIZIALE $q_0 = C_0 V_0$

$$\text{CON } C_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$\text{L} \rightarrow V_0 = \frac{q_0}{C}$$

la NUOVA $C =$ PARALLELO DI DUE CONDENSATORI

$$C = C_1 + C_2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{CON } k \\ \rightarrow \text{VUOTO} \end{array}$$

$$\text{con } C_1 = \epsilon_0 k \frac{S'}{d} \quad C_2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 (S - S')}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0}{d} [k S' + S - S'] = \frac{\epsilon_0}{d} [(k-1) S' + S]$$

$$V = \frac{q_0}{C} = \frac{2}{3} V_0$$

q_0 è la STESSA

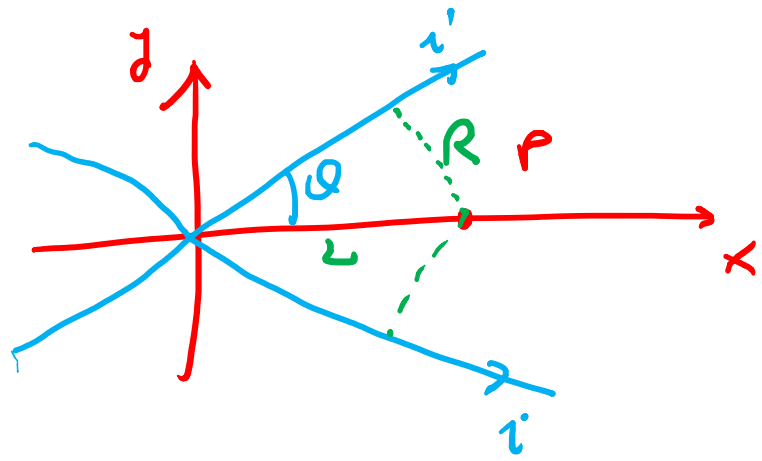
$$V = \frac{9}{C} = \frac{2}{3} \quad v_0 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{9}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{C} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{6} \quad (\text{NON SERVU A PAROLA}) \quad \underline{\text{P.3}}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{2} 6 \rightarrow \frac{9}{d} [(k-1)s' + s] = \frac{3}{2} \frac{9}{d} s \quad (\text{NON SERVU A PAROLA})$$

$$(k-1)s' + s = \frac{3}{2} s \rightarrow (k-1)s' = \frac{3}{2} s - \frac{2}{2} s = \frac{1}{2} s$$

$$s' = \frac{1}{2(k-1)} s$$

es. 3)



I FILI GENERANO UN CAMPO B
 VERTICALE, MA UNO OPPOSTO
 ALL'ALTRO PER CUI $B_{TOT} = 0$

[ERRORE MIO NEL DISGNARE IL TESTO]

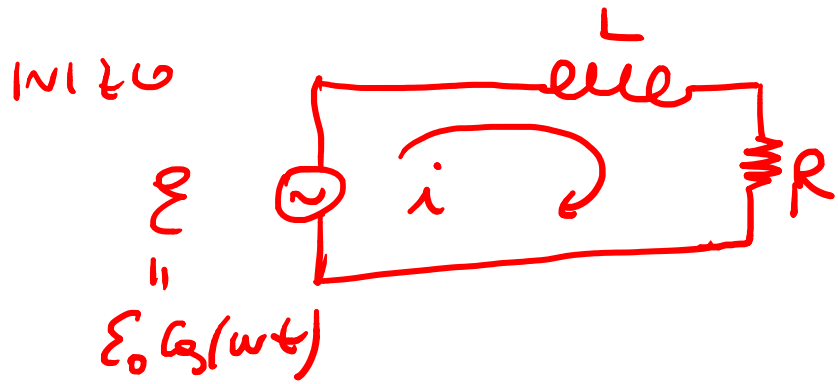
COMUNQUE OGNI FILO PRODUCE UN CAMPO B' ~~VERTICALE~~ PERPENDICOLARE
 A (x, y) DI MODULO

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi R}$$

$$\cos \theta = L \sec \theta$$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi L \sec \theta}$$

FS. 4)



P.5

$$i = i_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\tilde{z}_{RL} = R + i\omega L$$

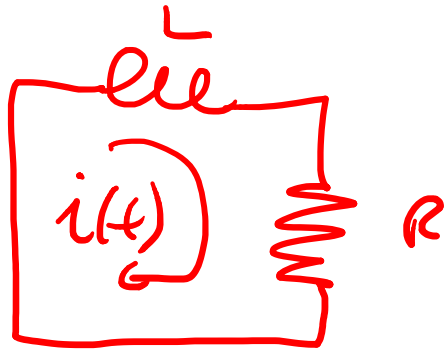
$$\frac{\varepsilon}{i_0} = z_{RL} = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \rightarrow i_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon_L = \varepsilon_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_L)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_L}{i_0} = z_L = \omega L$$

$$P_{\text{eol}} = i_0 \omega L = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega L}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

Dopo



P.6

$$i(t) = i_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\text{con } \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$i(t^*) = \frac{i_0}{5} = i_0 e^{-\frac{t^*}{\tau}} \rightarrow \ln 5^{-1} = \ln e^{-\frac{t^*}{\tau}} \rightarrow -\ln 5 = -\frac{t^*}{\tau}$$

$$\rightarrow t^* = \tau \ln 5 = \frac{L}{R} \ln 5$$