

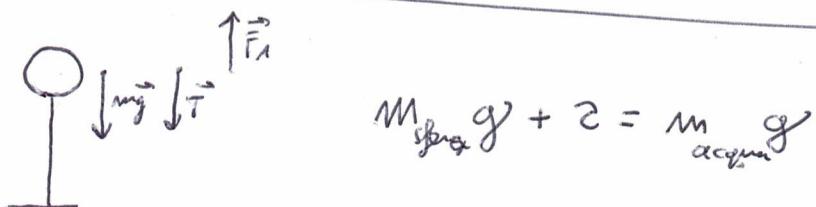
1) conserv. mom. ang. $I_1\omega_1 + I_2\omega_2 = I\omega$

$$\text{con } I = I_1 + I_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \frac{I_1\omega_1 + I_2\omega_2}{I_1 + I_2}}$$

Il lavoro delle forze d'attrito è dato dalla perdita di energia.

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2}(I_1 + I_2)\omega^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}I_1\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_2\omega_2^2 \right) = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}I_1I_2\frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^2}{I_1 + I_2} = L}$$

2) all'equilibrio

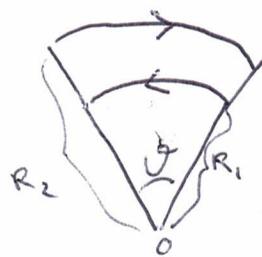


$$m_{spina}g + z = m_{acqua}g$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 P_{acqua}g = m_{spina}g + z$$

$$R = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi P_{acqua}} \left(m_{spina} + \frac{z}{g} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 20,3 \text{ cm}$$

3)



Per una sfera il campo al centro

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad \text{quindi per un anello di filo}$$

che svolgendo un angolo ϑ $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \frac{\vartheta}{2\pi}$

$$\Rightarrow B_o = \frac{\mu_0 I \vartheta}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \quad \text{dato} \quad R_2 = 3R_1 \quad \text{e ragionando che}$$

$$B_o = \frac{B_1}{4} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R_1}$$

allora $\frac{\mu_0 I \vartheta}{4\pi} \frac{2}{3R_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R_1}$ $\Rightarrow \boxed{\vartheta = \frac{3\pi}{4} = 135^\circ}$

4)



Forza gravitazionale lungo il piano

$$F_g = mg \sin \varphi$$

Forza magnetica

$$F_m = ILB \cos \varphi$$

$$I = \frac{f.e.u.}{R} = \frac{VB \cos \varphi}{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_m = \frac{VB^2 l^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{R}$$

per la V limite $F_g = F_m \Rightarrow$

POTENZA DISSIPATIVA

$$\boxed{V = \frac{mgR \sin \varphi}{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}$$

$$RI^2 = \frac{V^2 B^2 \cos^2 \varphi l^2}{R} = \frac{mg^2 R \sin^2 \varphi}{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \frac{B^2 \cos^2 \varphi l^2}{R} V = mg \sin^2 \varphi V$$

$$F_g V = mg \sin \varphi V$$

$$\Rightarrow F_g V = RI^2$$