

# PROBLEMA 1



positivo

perché  $i_2$  entra  
~~entra~~  
 e  $i_2$  ~~entra~~  
 esce.

$$\oint_{\gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 (-i_1 + i_2)$$

(DA VERIFICARE PER COSTUDIA)

$i_2$  non rientra nel percorso  $\gamma$  quindi

non genera corrente.

ora se  $i_2$  esce e  $i_2 > i_1$  allora la

corrente  $\oint_{\gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} > 0$

se  $i_2$  esce ma  $i_2 = i_1$  allora

$$\oint_{\gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

se  $i_2$  entra allora la "corrente" con  $i_1$

$$\oint_{\gamma} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} < 0.$$

④ <sup>INDUCIDA</sup> del problema 1

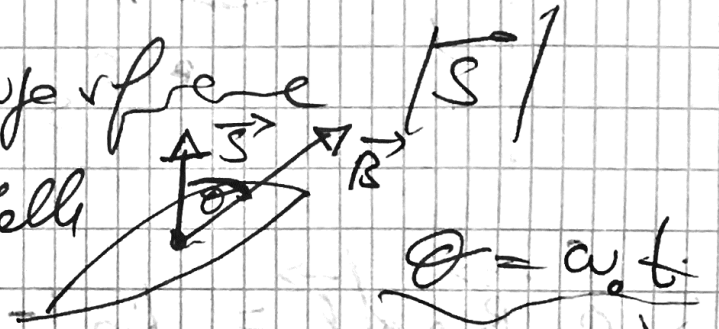
$R = 0,20 \Omega$        $B_0 = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$

FLUSSO CAMPO MAGNETICO

$$\Phi_{\vec{B}} = \vec{B}_0 \cdot \vec{S} = |\vec{B}| |\vec{S}| \cos \theta$$

dove  $\theta$  è l'angolo fra  $\vec{B}$  e la normale alla superficie  $|\vec{S}|$

$S$  = area racchiusa dalla curva



$$\Phi_{\vec{B}} = B_0 S \cos \omega t$$

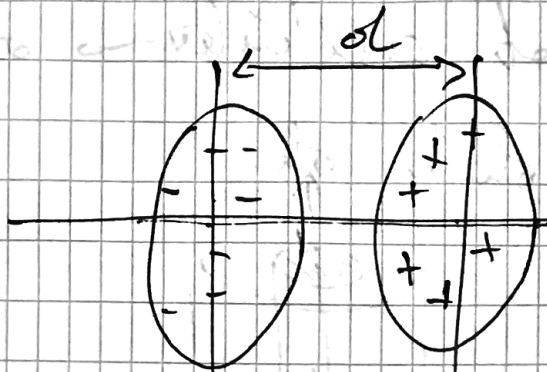
$$V_{IND} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{B_0 S (\sin \omega t) \omega_0}{R}$$

$\theta = \omega_0 t$   
 field not  
 constant  
 $\omega_0$

$$(V_{IND})_{max} = \frac{B_0 S \omega_0}{R}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{R (V_{IND})_{max}}{B_0 S} = \dots$$

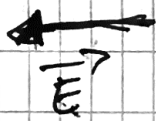
# PROBLEMA 2



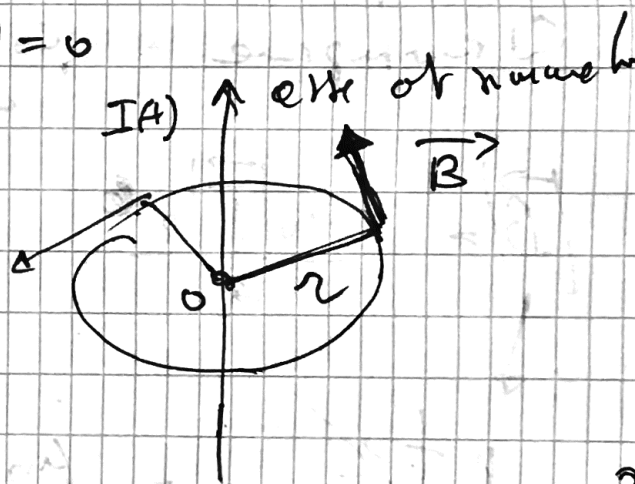
$$S = \pi R^2$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{V(t)}{d}$$

$$V(t=0) = 0$$



$$V(t)$$



$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \dot{V}}{\sqrt{t^2 + d^2}^3} r \quad (1)$$

on  $[a] = \text{lungo}$

$$\mu = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \dot{V}}{d^2}$$

$$[K] = \frac{[T][S]}{[m]} \quad \text{on } [m]$$

Perché c'è un campo elettrico variabile nel tempo e perché vi è una corrente di spostamento.

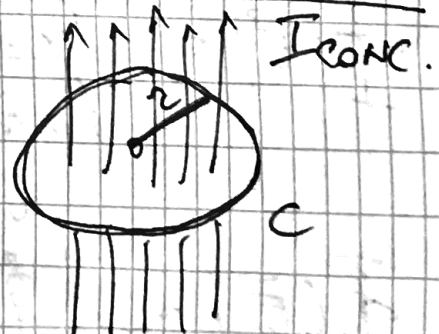
(2)

$$I_A = |\vec{E}| \cdot \pi r^2 = \pi R^2 \left( \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial V(t)}{\partial t} \right) \frac{1}{d} = \frac{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0 \dot{V}}{d}$$

corrente di spostamento

$$\frac{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0 \dot{V}}{d}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{\text{conc}}$$



$$I_{\text{conc}} = |\vec{J}| \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 \dot{V}}{d} \pi r^2$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi r^2 \dot{V}}{d}$$

Il campo magnetico generato dall'interazione di un flusso di corrente è dato da

$$|\vec{B}| 2\pi r = \mu_0 |\vec{J}| \pi r^2$$

↑  
Corrente  
circulare

↑  
corrente  
condensata.



$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 |\vec{J}| r}{2}$$

$$\frac{nr}{\sqrt{(t^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}} = \frac{\mu_0 |\vec{J}| r}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{J}| = \frac{2nr}{\mu_0 \sqrt{(t^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}}$$

$$I_{\text{spost}} = |\vec{J}| \pi r^2 = \frac{2\pi nr^2 t}{\mu_0 \sqrt{(t^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}} = \epsilon_0 \dot{\Phi}(\vec{E})$$

$$\dot{\Phi}(\vec{E}) = \frac{2\pi nr^2 t}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \sqrt{(t^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}}$$

$$\Phi(\vec{E}) = \int_0^t \dot{\Phi}(t) dt = \frac{2\pi nr^2}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \int_0^t \frac{t}{\sqrt{(t^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi n r^2}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \left( - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} \Big|_0^t \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi n r^2}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} \right); \quad \underline{\text{e.v.d.}}$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{\oint(\vec{E})}{\pi r^2} = \frac{2nr}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} \right)$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{V(t)}{aL}$$

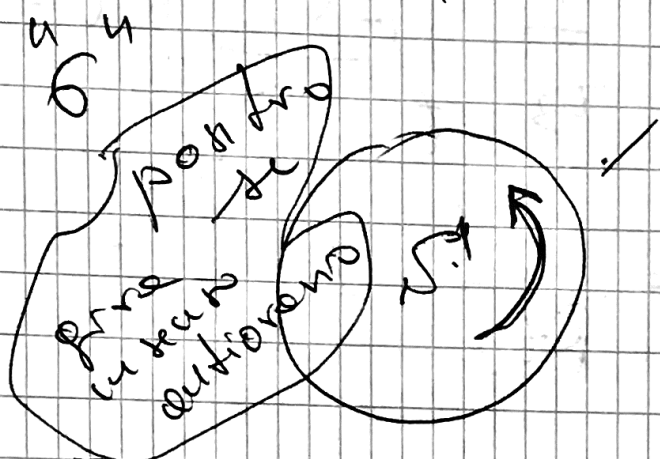
$$\frac{V(t)}{aL} = \frac{2nr}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} \right)$$

$$V(t) = \frac{2aLnr}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + a^2}} \right) \quad \text{potenziale elettrico}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |\vec{B}(t)| \rightarrow \mu_0 n I$$

perché lo stadio tende ad un valore costante quindi il campo elettrico sarà costante e saranno le correnti di spostamento.

# QUESITI



$$R = 4,0 \text{ m}\Omega$$

resistenza  
spira

$$S = 300 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\oint_{S'} (\vec{B}) = B S' \quad (\text{perché le linee sono perfettamente allineate})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{IND} = -S' \dot{B} / R$$

ora per calcolare  $\dot{B}$  serve cambiare  
matematica di  $B$ :

$$t_0 = 0 \leq t \leq t_1 = 3 \text{ ms}$$

$$B(t) = -\alpha t^2$$

$$t_1 = 3 \leq t \leq t_2 = 5$$

$$B(t) = \alpha + \beta t$$

$$t_2 = 5 \leq t \leq t_3 = 10$$

$$B(t) = \text{generica ma decresce}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{IND} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\alpha S' t}{R} & t_0 \leq t < t_1 & \text{circ. 1} \\ -S' \beta / R & t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 & \text{circ. 2} \\ -S' \dot{B} / R & t_2 \leq t \leq t_3 & \text{circ. 3} \end{cases}$$

$\dot{B}$  negativo

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{i} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{t_0}^{t_3} i \, dt = \frac{1}{t_3} \int_{t_0}^{t_3} \left( \frac{-s' B}{R} \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{t_3} \left( \frac{-s'}{R} \right) \int_{t_0}^{t_3} B \, dt = \frac{-s'}{R t_3} B \Big|_{t_0}^{t_3} = \\ &= \frac{-s'}{R t_3} (B(t_3) - B(t_0)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{i} = 0$  su tutto l'intervallo

Siano quindi  $\bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_2, \bar{i}_3$  le sue  
correnti medie nei tre intervalli.

$$\bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_2 + \bar{i}_3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\bar{i}_3 = -\bar{i}_1 - \bar{i}_2}$$

$$\bar{i}_1 = \frac{1}{t_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{2a_s s' t}{K} dt = \frac{a_s s' t_1^2}{t_1 K} = \frac{a_s s' t_1}{K}$$

~~$$\bar{i}_2 = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\alpha + \beta t) dt = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[ \alpha(t_2 - t_1) + \frac{\beta}{2} (t_2^2 - t_1^2) \right]$$

$$= \alpha + \frac{\beta}{2} (t_2 + t_1)$$~~

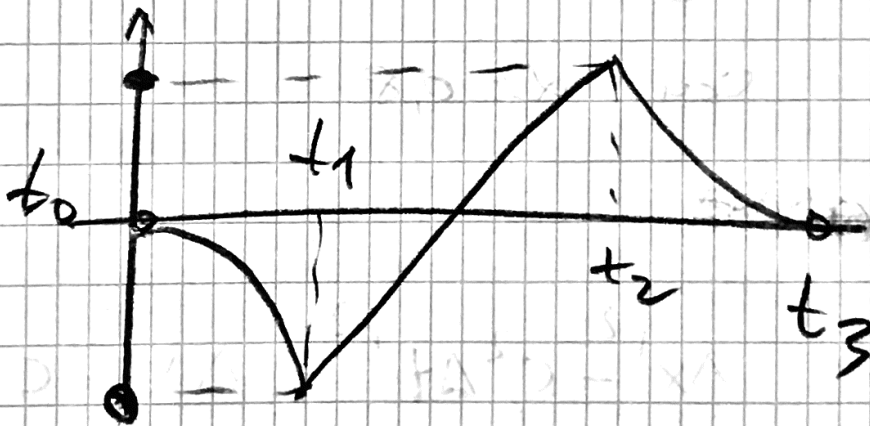
$$\bar{t}_2 = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( \frac{S\beta}{R} \right) dt = - \frac{S\beta}{R} \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(t_2 - t_1)} =$$

$$\beta = \frac{0.2 + 0.2}{5 - 2} = 0.13$$

$$= \frac{-S\beta}{R} < 0$$

$$\bar{t}_3 = - \frac{a S t_1}{R} + \frac{S\beta}{R} = \dots \quad \frac{0.3 \cdot 30}{4} = 1.10^{-4}$$

$\beta$  è il coefficiente angolare della retta  
 $a$  è il coefficiente della parabola



$$\frac{30 \cdot 10^{-4}}{30 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$0 \quad \frac{0.02 \cdot S \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 0.01 \cdot R \cdot 10^3} = 0.15 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\left[ \frac{2}{t_1^2} \right] =$$

$$ax^2$$

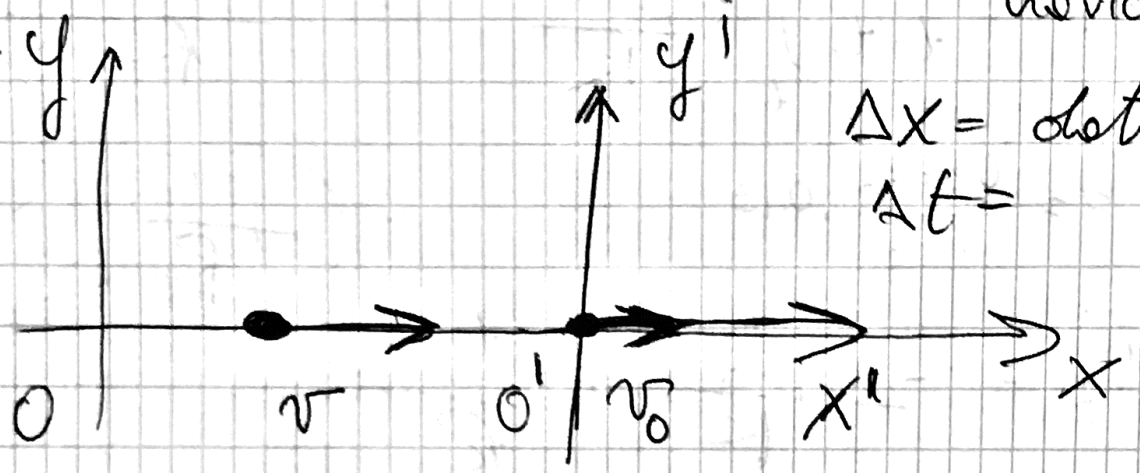
$$-a^2$$

$$= 0.02$$



# QUESTION

9



$v_0$ : velocity  
horizontale

$\Delta x = d = 250 \text{ m}$   
 $\Delta t = 2 \text{ ns}$

$$v' = \frac{v - v_0}{1 + \frac{v v_0}{c^2}}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ s}} = 12,5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$v_0 = \alpha c$     con  $\alpha = 0,8$

~~scribbles~~

~~$$\Delta x'^2 - c^2 \Delta t'^2 = \Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2$$~~

$$(v' \Delta t')^2 - c^2 \Delta t'^2 = \Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2$$

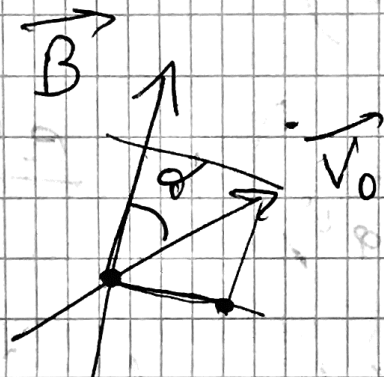
$$\Delta t'^2 (v'^2 - c^2) = \Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2$$

$$\Delta t' = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2}}{\sqrt{v'^2 - c^2}} = \dots$$

$$\Delta x' = v' \Delta t' = \dots$$

QUESTION 8

frequency  
cyclotron



$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$$

$$r = \frac{m v_0 \sin \theta}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

$$p = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{m v_0 \sin \theta}{qB} = r$$

also e'

$$\frac{2\pi m}{qB} v_0 \cos \theta = p$$

$$v_0 = \dots$$

$$\theta = \dots$$