

ACHILLE
CANNAVALE

APPUNTI
FISICA
2020

CIAO! QUESTI APPUNTI SONO
FRUTTO DEL MIO STUDIO E
DELLA MIA INTERPRETAZIONE,
QUINDI POTREBBERO
CONTENERE ERRORI, SVISTE O
COSE MIGLIORABILI. BUONO
STUDIO  

FISICA

APPUNTI

Cannavale Achille

$$\begin{aligned}
 & B \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ctgx - 2}{2\sqrt{1-x^3}} Q'' \quad f(x \pm a^y) \quad e = 2,79 \quad A - C = \\
 & + y^2 = 2 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad f = \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x-m)^n} \quad S = \int_{t=2}^{10} 5t dt \\
 & e = \cos x + \operatorname{tg} y \quad \text{Si } n \propto \quad x \\
 & P = r^2 \pi \quad h/x \left(\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \right) + C \quad \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\infty} \frac{\Delta x+2}{\Delta y-1} \quad y = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta z} \\
 & \Delta t = T - \frac{3\alpha}{x} \quad \delta x = h - 3y^2 \quad (x+a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 \quad f_x = \\
 & (x-y^2) \quad y = 2x^2 + 3x \quad (y) \quad (x+y)^2 = \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 \quad x_{1/2} = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{a-c}}{\sqrt{2a}} \\
 & f = \frac{x+a^2}{x} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} = h - 1 \quad \pi \approx 3,1415 \quad \tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2\tan(\alpha)}{1-\tan^2(\alpha)} \\
 & P = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i^a \quad h_n = \sqrt{a x_n b} \quad S_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 & = (y-1)^2 \quad (x+y) \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{c} \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta \\ \alpha \\ \gamma \end{array} \quad x
 \end{aligned}$$

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VALORI DA RICORDARE

$$c = \text{VELOCITÀ DELLA LUCE NEL VUOTO} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} (299.792.458)$$

$$\pi = \text{PI-GRECO} = 3,14159\dots$$

$$e = \text{NUMERO DI NEPERO} = 2,7182\dots$$

$$G = \text{COSTANTE DI GRAVITAZIONE UNIVERSALE} = 6,67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$g = \text{ACCELERAZIONE DI GRAVITÀ} = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$e = \text{CARICA ELEMENTARE} = 1,60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$E_0 = \text{COSTANTE DIELETTRICA} = 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\mu_0 = \text{PERMEABILITÀ MAGNETICA} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

$$\sigma = \text{COSTANTE DI STEFAN-BOLTZMANN} = 5,6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4\text{)}$$

$$k_b = \text{COSTANTE DI BOLTZMANN} = 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

DIMENSIONI FISICHE

$$[x] = \text{POSIZIONE} = L$$

$$[v] = \dot{x} = \text{VELOCITÀ} = L/T$$

$$[a] = \ddot{x} = \text{ACCELERAZIONE} = L/T^2$$

$$[m] = \text{MASSA} = M$$

$$[p] = m \cdot v = \text{QUANTITÀ DI MOTO} = M \cdot L/T$$

$$[F] = m \cdot a = \text{FORZA} = N = m \cdot L/T^2$$

$$[K] = 1/2 \cdot m \cdot v^2 = \text{ENERGIA CINETICA} = M \cdot L^2/T^2$$

$$[I] = L/w = \text{MOMENTO DI INERZIA} = (m L^2/T) / (\text{RAD/T})$$

$$[L] = m \cdot v \cdot r = \text{MOMENTO ANGOLARE} = M \cdot L^2/T$$

$$[C] = r \wedge F = \text{MOMENTO TORCENTE} = M \cdot L^2/T^2$$

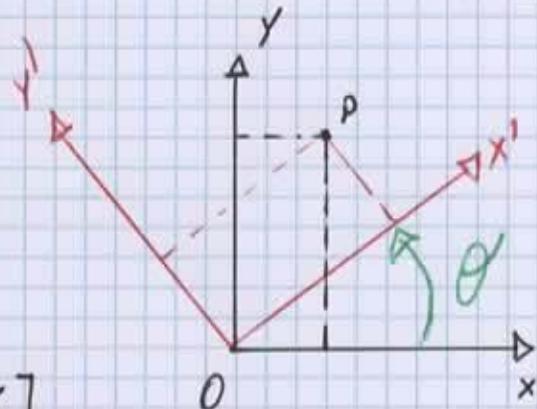
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ROTAZIONE

FISSATA · UN'ORIGINE · TRASLAMO
RIGIDAMENTE · GLI ASSI.

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos(\theta) + y \sin(\theta) \\ y' = y \cos(\theta) - x \sin(\theta) \end{cases}$$

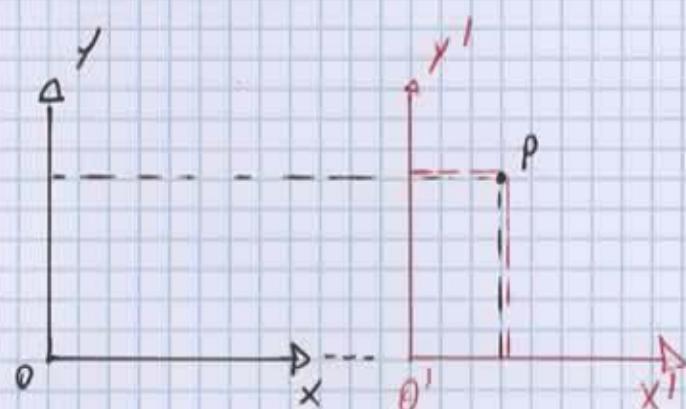
$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = R(\theta) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$



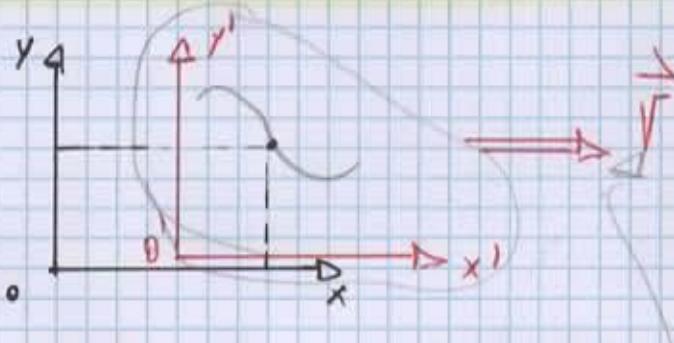
TRASLAZIONE

TRASLAZIONE · DELL'ORIGINE
LUNGO · UNA · DIREZIONE · COMUNE.

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - d(0 \ 0') \\ y' = y \end{cases}$$



TRASFORMAZIONI · DI · GALILEO



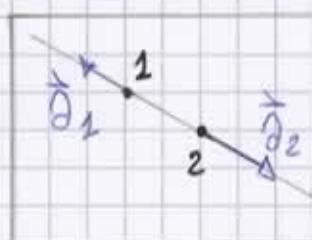
$$x' = x - d(0 \ 0') \quad (\text{PER NEWTON. } \epsilon = \epsilon)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [x - d(0 \ 0')] = \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{d}{dt}(d(0 \ 0'))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx'}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} - \vec{V} \Rightarrow v_x' = v_x - \vec{V} \Rightarrow \partial_x = \partial_x - \vec{A}$$

POISSON

LEGGI DI NEWTON (MACH)1) OSSERVAZIONE-SPERIMENTALE 1^a LEGGE DI NEWTON

"SI DEFINISCE SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO INERIALE IL LUOGO IN CUI UNA PARTICELLA SI MUOVE DI MOTO RETTILINEO UNIFORME."

$\vec{a}_1 \parallel \vec{a}_2$ ANTI PARALLELE IN SENSO STRETTO

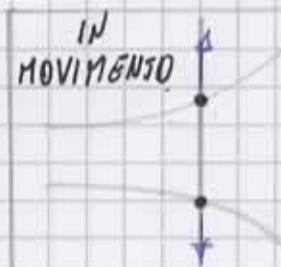
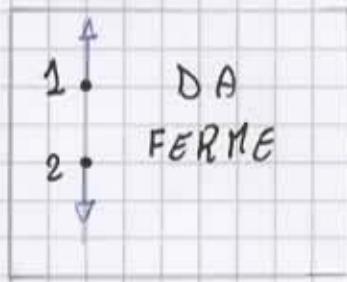
2) DEFINIZIONE

IN GENERALE $|\vec{a}_1| \neq |\vec{a}_2|$,

MA NEL CASO IN CUI $|\vec{a}_1| = |\vec{a}_2|$ DIREMO CHE I CORPI HANNO LA STESSA MASSA.

DEFINIAMO IL RAPPORTO DI MASSA $\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{|\vec{a}_1|}{|\vec{a}_2|}$, QUINDI;

- SE $|\vec{a}_1| > |\vec{a}_2| \Rightarrow m_2 > m_1$;
- SE $|\vec{a}_1| < |\vec{a}_2| \Rightarrow m_2 < m_1$;

3) OSSERVAZIONE

IN ENTRAMBI I CASI LE ACCELERAZIONI SONO ANTI PARALLELE E I RAPPORTI DI MASSA NON CAMBIA MAI.

PRODOTTO SCALARE

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{u}_x + B_y \vec{u}_y + B_z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (A_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z) \cdot (B_x \vec{u}_x + B_y \vec{u}_y + B_z \vec{u}_z) = \\ &= A_x \vec{u}_x \cdot B_x \vec{u}_x + A_x \vec{u}_x \cdot B_y \vec{u}_y + A_x \vec{u}_x \cdot B_z \vec{u}_z + \\ &\quad + A_y \vec{u}_y \cdot B_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y \cdot B_y \vec{u}_y + A_y \vec{u}_y \cdot B_z \vec{u}_z + \\ &\quad + A_z \vec{u}_z \cdot B_x \vec{u}_x + A_z \vec{u}_z \cdot B_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z \cdot B_z \vec{u}_z =\end{aligned}$$

RACCOLGO I VERSORI

$$\begin{aligned}&= A_x B_x (\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_x) + A_x B_y (\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_y) + A_x B_z (\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_z) + \\ &\quad + A_y B_x (\vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_x) + A_y B_y (\vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_y) + A_y B_z (\vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_z) + \\ &\quad + A_z B_x (\vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_x) + A_z B_y (\vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_y) + A_z B_z (\vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_z) =\end{aligned}$$

SE ABBIAMO A CHE FARE CON UN SISTEMA ORTOGONALE:

$$\vec{u}_x \cdot \vec{u}_x = 1$$

NEUTRE I PRONOTTI SCALARI DI VERSORI

$$\vec{u}_y \cdot \vec{u}_y = 1$$

A 90° GRADI TRA LORO FAUNO 0.

$$\vec{u}_z \cdot \vec{u}_z = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

OSSERVAZIONE ①

$$|\vec{A}|^2 = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = A_x A_x + A_y A_y + A_z A_z = A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2$$

OSSERVAZIONE ②

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= |\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}| \cdot \cos(\theta), \text{ DATO CHE } \vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \cdot \cos(\alpha) \vec{u}_x + |\vec{A}| \cdot \sin(\alpha) \vec{u}_y \\ &\quad \vec{B} = |\vec{B}| \cos(\beta) \vec{u}_x + |\vec{B}| \sin(\beta) \vec{u}_y\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}| (\cos(\alpha) \cdot \cos(\beta) + \sin(\alpha) \cdot \sin(\beta)) = |\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}| \cos(\theta)$$

PRODOTTO VETTORIALE

$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{u}_x + B_y \vec{u}_y + B_z \vec{u}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \wedge \vec{B} &= (A_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z) \wedge (B_x \vec{u}_x + B_y \vec{u}_y + B_z \vec{u}_z) = \\ &= A_x \vec{u}_x \wedge B_x \vec{u}_x + A_x \vec{u}_x \wedge B_y \vec{u}_y + A_x \vec{u}_x \wedge B_z \vec{u}_z + \\ &+ A_y \vec{u}_y \wedge B_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y \wedge B_y \vec{u}_y + A_y \vec{u}_y \wedge B_z \vec{u}_z + \\ &+ A_z \vec{u}_z \wedge B_x \vec{u}_x + A_z \vec{u}_z \wedge B_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z \wedge B_z \vec{u}_z =\end{aligned}$$

RACCOLGO I VERSORI

$$\begin{aligned}&= A_x B_x (\vec{u}_x \wedge \vec{u}_x) + A_x B_y (\vec{u}_x \wedge \vec{u}_y) + A_x B_z (\vec{u}_x \wedge \vec{u}_z) + \\ &+ A_y B_x (\vec{u}_y \wedge \vec{u}_x) + A_y B_y (\vec{u}_y \wedge \vec{u}_y) + A_y B_z (\vec{u}_y \wedge \vec{u}_z) + \\ &+ A_z B_x (\vec{u}_z \wedge \vec{u}_x) + A_z B_y (\vec{u}_z \wedge \vec{u}_y) + A_z B_z (\vec{u}_z \wedge \vec{u}_z)\end{aligned}$$

ESSENDO IL PRODOTTO VETTORIALE UN VETTORE ORTOGONALE

AL PIANO GENERATO DA $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$, IL PRODOTTO VETTORIALE DI DUE VERSORI CON LO STESSO PEDICE $\vec{e} = \vec{0}$.

UN MODO PER RISOLVERE IL PRODOTTO VETTORIALE \vec{e} TROVARE IL DETERMINANTE DELLA MATRICE:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{(A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \vec{u}_x + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \vec{u}_y + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \vec{u}_z}$$

TEOREMA

$$\vec{U} \cdot \vec{U} = |\vec{U}|^2 = U_x^2 + U_y^2 + U_z^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{U} \cdot \vec{U}) = \frac{d(|\vec{U}|^2)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [U_x^2 + U_y^2 + U_z^2] = *$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (U_x^2) = \frac{d U_x^2}{dx} \cdot \frac{d x}{dt} = 2 U_x \cdot \partial_x$$

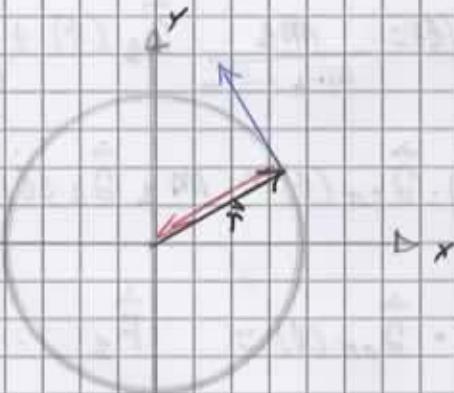
$$\frac{d}{dt} (U_y^2) = \frac{d U_y^2}{dy} \cdot \frac{d y}{dt} = 2 U_y \cdot \partial_y$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (U_z^2) = \frac{d U_z^2}{dz} \cdot \frac{d z}{dt} = 2 U_z \cdot \partial_z$$

$$* = 2 (U_x \partial_x + U_y \partial_y + U_z \partial_z) = \boxed{2 \vec{U} \cdot \vec{\partial}} \quad \blacksquare$$

OSSERVAZIONE

$\frac{d}{dt} |\vec{U}|^2 = 0$ se $\vec{\partial} \perp \vec{U}$, e questo accade per esempio nel moto circolare uniforme:



TEOREMINO

$$\int \partial(x) dx = \int \frac{du}{dt} dx = \int du \frac{dx}{dt} = \int u \, du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C$$

$$\text{CON. GLI ESSEREMI} \Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \partial(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} u_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} u_1^2$$

QUINDI POSSIAMO APPLICARE LO STESSO RAGIONAMENTO CON $F = m \cdot a$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} m u_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m u_1^2 = K_2 - K_1$$

TEOREMA MOTO CENTRO DI MASSA

$$\vec{r}_{cm}(t) = \mu_1 \vec{r}_1(t) + \mu_2 \vec{r}_2(t)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_{cm}(t) = \vec{v}_{cm}(t) = \mu_1 \vec{v}_1(t) + \mu_2 \vec{v}_2(t)$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_{cm}(t) = \vec{a}_{cm}(t) = \mu_1 \vec{a}_1(t) + \mu_2 \vec{a}_2(t)$$

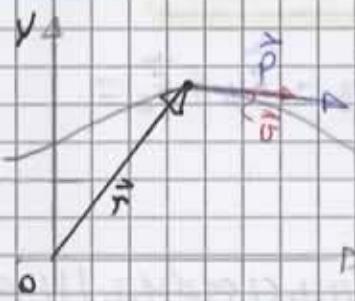
$$\text{QUINDI: } \vec{a}_{cm}(t) = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{a}_1(t) + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{a}_2(t)$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) \cdot \vec{a}_{cm}(t) = m_1 \vec{a}_1(t) + m_2 \vec{a}_2(t)$$

$$M_s \cdot \vec{a}_{cm}(t) = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = \vec{F}_{ext}$$

QUINDI COME SI MUOVE IL CM?

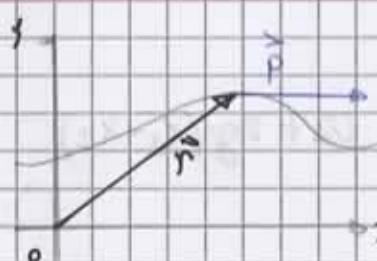
$$\text{SI MUOVE SE GOENDO LA LEGGE: } M_s \cdot \vec{a}_{cm} = \vec{F}_{ext}$$

QUANTITÀ DI MOTO

$$\vec{P} = m \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$[P] = M \frac{L}{T}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(m \cdot \vec{v}) = m \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{F}$$

MOMENTO DELLA QUANTITÀ DI MOTO

$$\vec{L} \stackrel{def}{=} \vec{r} \wedge \vec{P} = m \vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}$$

$$[L] = M \frac{L^2}{T}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \wedge \vec{P}) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \wedge \vec{P} + \vec{r} \wedge \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} =$$

$\vec{J} \wedge \vec{P} + \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}$ = "MOMENTO TORCENTE DI F. RISPETTO ALL'ORIGINE" = γ

$$[\gamma] = [F] [r] = M \frac{L^2}{T^2}$$

QUANTITÀ DI MOTO DEL SISTEMA (ISOLATO)

$$\vec{P}_s = \sum_{i \in s} \vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 \quad (\text{NEL CASO DI DUE CORPI})$$

ISOLATO

$$\frac{d\vec{P}_s}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2) = \frac{d\vec{P}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{P}_2}{dt} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \text{cost}$$

"LA QUANTITÀ DI MOTO DI UN SISTEMA ISOLATO"

E. CONSERVATIVA

QUANTITÀ DI MOTO DEL SISTEMA (NON-ISOLATO)

$$\vec{P}_s = \sum_{i \in s} \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2, \quad \frac{d\vec{P}_s}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{p}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{p}_2}{dt} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = \\ = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{13} + \vec{F}_{21} + \vec{F}_{23} = \vec{F}_{1,ext} + \vec{F}_{2,ext} \neq \vec{0}$$

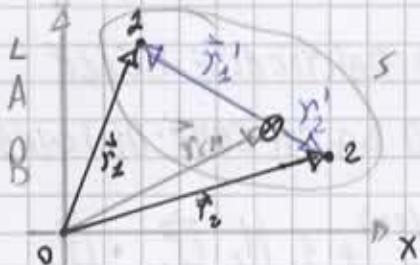
"LA QUANTITÀ DI MOTO DI UN SISTEMA IN CUI CI SONO FORZE ESTERNE NON È COST."

TEOREMA CADUTA GRAVE VELOCITÀ

$$x_1 \downarrow \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \downarrow v_1 \end{array} \quad g = g \quad \text{ENUNCIO: } v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2g(x_2 - x_1)$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$x_2 \downarrow \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \downarrow v_2 \end{array}$$

TEOREMI DEL CM (I)

\vec{r}_1 e \vec{r}_2 sono i vettori posizione delle particelle partendo da CM come origine.

ENUNCIATO: $\vec{L}_s = \vec{L}_s^{(cm)} + M_s \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm}$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$*\left\{\begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_1 = \vec{r}_{cm} + \vec{r}_1' \\ \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_{cm} + \vec{r}_2' \end{array}\right. \xrightarrow{\frac{d(\cdot)}{dt}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \vec{U}_1 = \frac{d\vec{r}_{cm}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{r}_1'}{dt} \\ \vec{U}_2 = \frac{d\vec{r}_{cm}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{r}_2'}{dt} \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \vec{U}_1 = \vec{U}_{cm} + \vec{U}_1' \\ \vec{U}_2 = \vec{U}_{cm} + \vec{U}_2' \end{array}\right.$$

ORA RICORDIAMO LA FORMULA: $\vec{L}_s = \vec{L}_1 + \vec{L}_2 = \vec{r}_1 \wedge \vec{p}_1 + \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{p}_2 = m_1 \vec{r}_1 \wedge \vec{U}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{U}_2$

ORA SOSTITUIAMO (*) IN \vec{L}_s :

$$\vec{L}_s = m_1 (\vec{r}_{cm} + \vec{r}_1') \wedge (\vec{U}_{cm} + \vec{U}_1') + m_2 (\vec{r}_{cm} + \vec{r}_2') \wedge (\vec{U}_{cm} + \vec{U}_2') =$$

$$= m_1 \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2' + m_1 \cdot \vec{r}_1' \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_1' \wedge \vec{U}_1' + \\ + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2' + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{U}_2' =$$

※ 1

※ 2

※ 3

※ 4

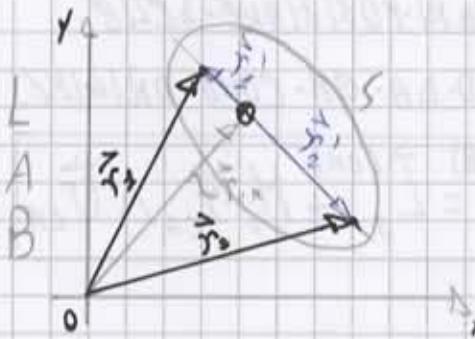
$$\text{※ 1} = (m_1 + m_2) \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} = M_s \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm}$$

$$\text{※ 2} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2'}{m_2 \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2'} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2'}{\vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_2'} m_1 + \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge (m_1 \vec{U}_1' + m_2 \vec{U}_2') \quad \text{III} \overrightarrow{0}$$

$$\text{※ 3} = m_1 \cdot \vec{r}_1' \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} + m_2 \cdot \vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} \Rightarrow (m_1 \vec{U}_1' + m_2 \vec{U}_2') \wedge \vec{U}_{cm} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{※ 4} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1' \wedge \vec{U}_2'}{m_2 \vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{U}_2'} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{p}_2'}{\vec{r}_2' \wedge \vec{p}_2'} + \vec{L}_2^{(cm)} + \vec{L}_2^{(cm)} \Rightarrow \vec{L}_s^{(cm)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L}_s = \vec{L}_s^{(cm)} + M_s \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{U}_{cm}$$

TEOREMI DEL CM (K)

\vec{r}_1 e \vec{r}_2 sono i vettori posizione delle particelle partendo da CM come origine.

ENUNCIATO: $K_s^{(AB)} = K_s^{cm} + \frac{1}{2} M_s \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm}$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_1' \\ \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_2' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{sostituendo} \Rightarrow K_s^{(AB)} = K_1 + K_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2$$

$$K_s^{(AB)} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_1') \cdot (\vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_1') + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_2') \cdot (\vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}_2') =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} + \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_1' + \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1' \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} + \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1' \cdot \vec{v}_1' + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_2' + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2' \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2' \cdot \vec{v}_2' =$$

※1

※2

※3

※4

$$\text{※1} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{1}{2} M_s \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm}$$

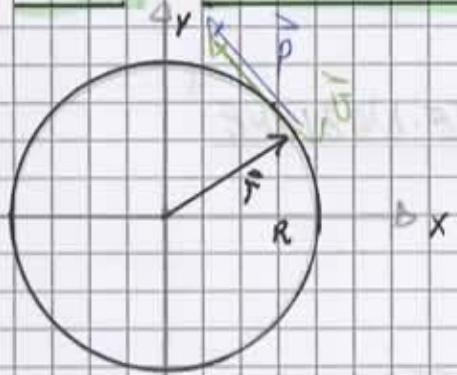
$$\text{※2} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_{cm} (m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2') = 0$$

$$\text{※3} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2') \cdot \vec{v}_{cm} = 0$$

$$\text{※4} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_1' \cdot \vec{v}_1' + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_2' \cdot \vec{v}_2' = K_1^{cm} + K_2^{cm} = K_s^{cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_s^{(AB)} = K_s^{cm} + \frac{1}{2} M_s \vec{v}_{cm} \cdot \vec{v}_{cm}$$



MOMENTO DI INERZIA

$$\text{RICORDIAMO CHE: } \vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p} = m \vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}$$

$$\text{QUINDI: } \vec{L} = m R \vec{v} \wedge \vec{u}_z$$

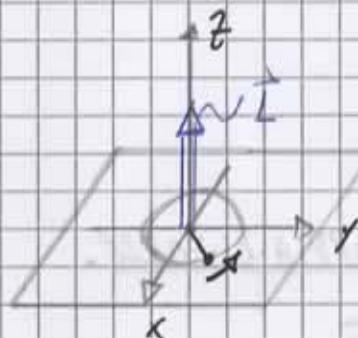
MA DATO CHE SIAMO IN UN MOTO CIRCOLARE UNIFORME:

$$v = R \omega_0, \quad \omega_0 = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = m R^2 \omega_0 \vec{u}_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{L} = m R^2 \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_z$$

$$\text{DOVE } |\vec{L}| = m R^2 |\dot{\theta}|$$



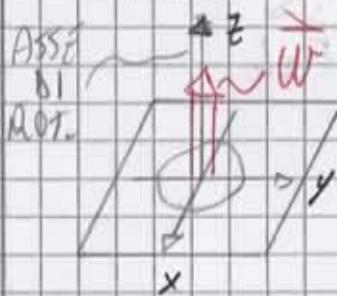
ORA DEFINIAMO IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA:

$$I = m R^2$$

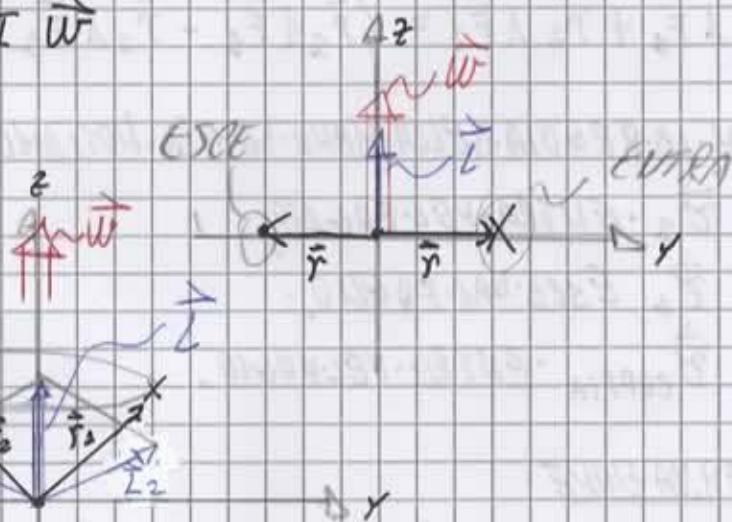
CHE POSSIANO SOSTituIRE NEL MOMENTO DELLA QUANTITÀ DI MOTO:

$$\vec{L} = I \cdot \dot{\theta} \vec{u}_z$$

E CHIAMIAMO ORA $\dot{\theta} \vec{u}_z$ LA VELOCITÀ ANGOLARE VETTORIALE ω :



$$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$$

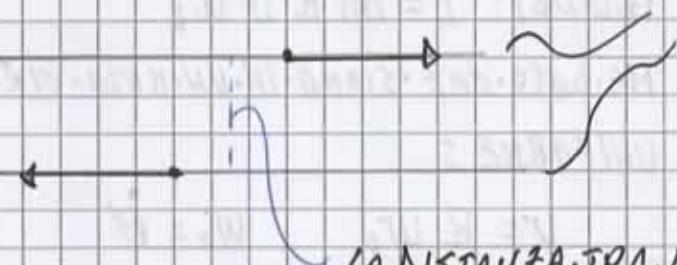


QUINDI CONCLUDIAMO CHE SE IL SISTEMA È SIMMETRICO RISPETTO ALL'ASSE DI ROTAZIONE \vec{L} È PARALLELO A $\vec{\omega}$.

Achille Cannavale

COPPIA DI FORZE

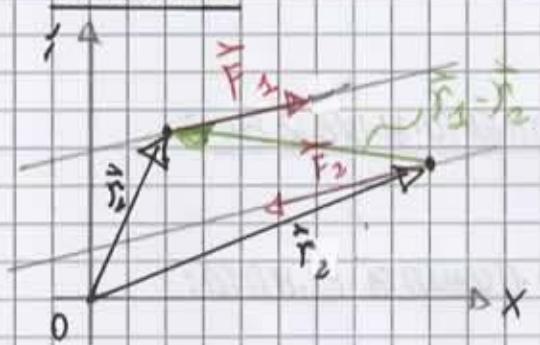
ESEMPIO DI COPPIA DI FORZE



"LINEE D'AZIONE"

LA DISTANZA TRA LE LINEE
D'AZIONE E' DETTA
"BRACCIO DI LEVA."

ESEMPIO



$\vec{F}_1 \cdot \vec{F}_2$ SONO UNA COPPIA DI FORZE.

$$|\vec{r}_2| = |\vec{r}_1|, \vec{r}_2 = -\vec{r}_1$$

$$\vec{C}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \wedge \vec{F}_2, \vec{C}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{F}_2$$

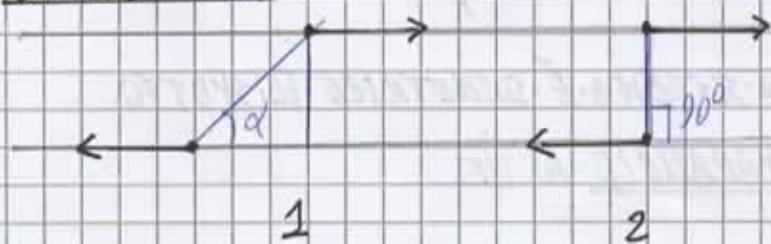
$$\vec{C}_{COPPIA} = \vec{C}_1 + \vec{C}_2 =$$

$$= \vec{r}_1 \wedge \vec{F}_2 + \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{F}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{F}_1 - \vec{r}_2 \wedge \vec{F}_1 = (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \wedge \vec{F}_1$$

CON LA REGOLA DELLA MANO DESTRA NOTIAMO CHE:

- \vec{C}_1 ENTRA NEL FOGLIO;
- \vec{C}_2 ESCE DAL FOGLIO;
- \vec{C}_{COPPIA} ENTRA NEL FOGLIO.

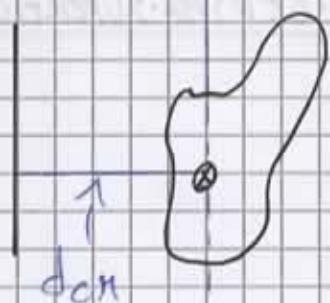
OSSERVAZIONE



$$1) |\vec{C}| = |\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1| \cdot |\vec{F}_1| \cdot \sin(\alpha)$$

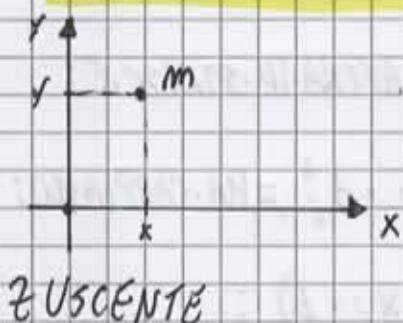
$$2) |\vec{C}| = |\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1| \cdot |\vec{F}_2| \sin(90^\circ)$$

N.B. L'ORIGINE NON HA POCUNA UTILITÀ NELLA DETERMINAZIONE DEL

TEOREMA ASSI PARALLELI

$$I_{c\parallel} = m_s \cdot d_s^2$$

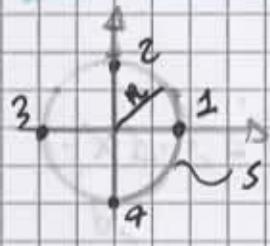
ENUNCIAZIONE: $I_s = I_s^{(cn)} + M_s \cdot d_{cn}^2$

TEOREMA ASSI PERPENDICOLARI

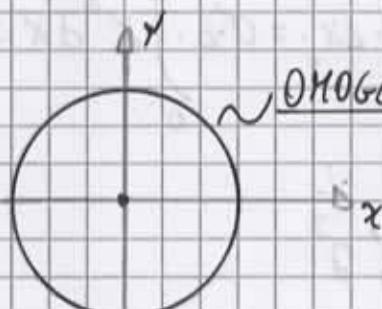
$$I_x = m x^2$$

$$I_y = m y^2$$

$$I_z = m (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 = m x^2 + m y^2 = I_x + I_y$$

ANELLO OMogeneo

$$\begin{aligned} I_s &= \sum_i I_{ci} = m_1 R^2 + m_2 R^2 + m_3 R^2 + m_4 R^2 = \\ &= (m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4) R^2 = \\ &= M_s \cdot R^2 \end{aligned}$$



OMogeneo: "LA MATERIA E' DISTRIBUITA IN MANIERA SIMMETRICA"

DAL TEOREMA DEGLI ASSI PERPENDICOLARI

SAPPIAMO CHE $I_z = I_x + I_y$.

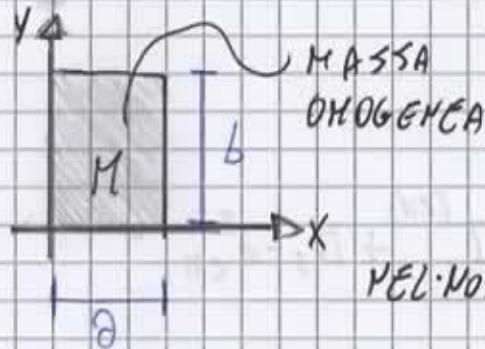
PER ESSE

MA VEL NOSTRO CASO, ESSENDO UNA CIRCONFERENZA:

$$I_x = I_y$$

$$\text{QUINDI } I_z = 2 I_x = m R^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_x = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

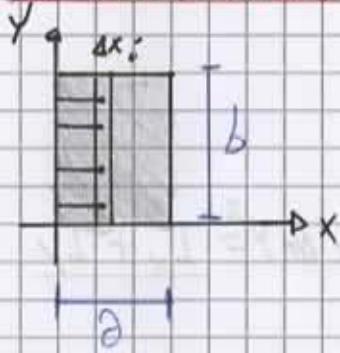
LASTRA OROGENEA

DEFINIAMO σ - LA "DENSITÀ SUPERFICIALE"

$$\frac{\text{MASSA}}{\text{AREA}} = \sigma$$

$$\text{PER IL NOSTRO CASO} \cdot M = \sigma \cdot (a \cdot b)$$

$$\text{ALLORA DICHIAMO CHE} \cdot I_x = \frac{1}{3} M b^2 \cdot \ell \cdot I_y = \frac{1}{3} M a^2 \ell$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$I = \sum_i I_i ; \quad \text{DIVIDIAMO LA LASTRA IN STRISCE};$$

$$I_{\text{STRISCA-}i} = m_i \cdot d_i^2, \quad \text{MA SAPPIAMO};$$

$$m_i = \sigma \cdot (\Delta x_i \cdot b);$$

$$d_i = x_i.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{STRISCA-}i} = \sigma (\Delta x_i \cdot b) \cdot x_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum_i^N I_{\text{STRISCA-}i} = \sum_i^N \sigma (\Delta x_i \cdot b) \cdot x_i^2 = \sigma \cdot b \sum_i^N x_i^2 \cdot \Delta x_i$$

Ora poniamo il limite in cui
le strisce sono sempre più piccole e più numerose.
LE STRISCE SONO SEMPRE PIÙ PICCOLE E PIÙ NUMEROSE.

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sigma \cdot b \sum_i^N x_i^2 \cdot \Delta x_i = \sigma \cdot b \int_0^a x^2 dx =$$

$$= \sigma \cdot b \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^a = \sigma \cdot b \left(\frac{a^3}{3} \right) = \sigma \cdot b \cdot a \cdot \frac{a^2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} M a^2$$

□

DIMOSTRAZIONE ANALOGA PER I_y .

DISCO-OMOGENEO

$$I_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum_i I_i$$

$$I_{\text{CORONA}_i} = M_i \cdot d_i^2, \text{ MA SAPPIAMO CHE:}$$

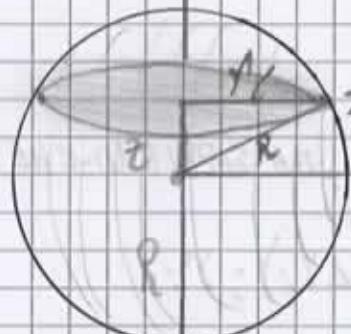
$$M_i = \sigma (2\pi r_i) \cdot \Delta r_i;$$

$$d_i = r_i.$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{CORONA}_i} = \sigma (2\pi r_i \cdot \Delta r_i) \cdot r_i^2$$

QUINDI:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\text{STIMA}} &= \sum_i I_{\text{CORONA}_i} = \sum_i \sigma (2\pi r_i \cdot \Delta r_i) \cdot r_i^2 = \sum_i \sigma 2\pi r_i^3 \cdot \Delta r_i = \\
 &= \sigma 2\pi \sum_i r_i^3 \Delta r_i \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0} \sigma 2\pi \int_0^R r^3 dr = \sigma 2\pi \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \\
 &= \sigma 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} = \sigma 2\pi R^2 \frac{R^2}{4} = M \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{R^2}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} M R^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

SFERA DI OGENEA

$$I_{\text{disc}_i} = \frac{1}{2} m_i r_i^2, \text{ dove:}$$

$$m_i = \rho \pi r_i^2 \cdot \Delta z_i$$

$$r_i^2 = R^2 - z^2$$

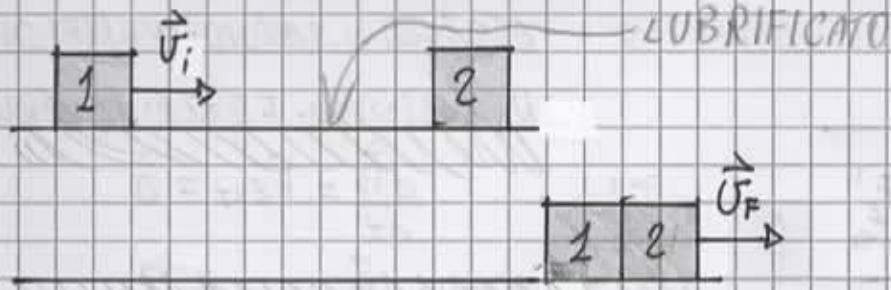
$$\Rightarrow I = \sum \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi r_i^2 \Delta z_i \cdot m_i^2 = \xrightarrow[\mu \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta z_i \rightarrow 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - z^2)^2 dz = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \left[\int_{-R}^R R^4 dz + \int_{-R}^R z^4 dz - 2 \int_{-R}^R R^2 z^2 dz \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi \left[2 R^5 + \frac{2}{5} R^5 - \frac{4}{3} R^5 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi R^3 \left[\frac{16}{15} R^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \rho \pi R^3 \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{4}{5} R^2 \right] = \boxed{\frac{2}{5} \pi R^5}$$

Achille Cannavale



DATO CHE IL TAVOLO È LUBRIFICATO, LE FORZE ESTERNE NON CI SONO.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}_s}{dt} = \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{0}, \text{ QUESTO VUOL DIR E CHE:}$$

\vec{P} È COSTANTE NEL TEMPO:

$$P(\text{PRIMA}) = P(\text{DURANTE}) = P(\text{DOPO})$$

"QUINDI LA QUANTITÀ DI MOTORE SI CONSERVA"

$$\begin{aligned} P_s(\text{PRIMA}) &= m_1 \cdot \vec{v}_i & \downarrow \\ P_s(\text{DOPO}) &= (m_1 + m_2) \cdot \vec{v}_p & \leftarrow \quad \begin{aligned} m_1 \vec{v}_i &= (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_p \\ \vec{v}_p &= \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \vec{v}_i \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

ANALIZZIAMO ORA L'ENERGIA CINETICA:

$$K_s(\text{PRIMA}) = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_i^2$$

$$K_s(\text{DOPO}) = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \vec{v}_p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \cdot \frac{m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \cdot \vec{v}_i^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1^2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \vec{v}_i^2 = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m_1 \cdot \vec{v}_i^2 = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot K_s(\text{PRIMA})$$

$K_s(\text{DOPO}) < K_s(\text{PRIMA}) \Rightarrow$ "L'ENERGIA CINETICA NON SI CONSERVA".

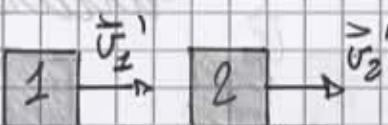
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URTI ELASTICI



QUOTIFICATO

ESSENDO IL TAVOLO L'APPARECCHIO
NON CI SONO FORZE ESTERNE:



$$\frac{d\vec{P}_s}{dt} = \vec{F}_{ext} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{QUINDI } \vec{P}_s(t) = \vec{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_s(\text{PRIMA}) = \vec{P}_s(\text{DURANTE}) = \vec{P}_s(\text{DOPO})$$

"QUINDI A ANCHE IN QUESTO CASO LA QUANTITÀ DI MOTO SI CONSERVA!!"

$$P_s(\text{PRIMA}) = m_1 \vec{U}_1$$

$$P_s(\text{DOPO}) = m_1 \vec{U}_1' + m_2 \vec{U}_2'$$

E' DATO CHE PARLIAMO DI URTI ELASTICI DIREMO CHE ANCHE L'ENERGIA

ELIETICA SI CONSERVA."

$$\begin{cases} m_1 U_1 = m_1 U_1' + m_2 U_2' \\ m_1 U_1^2 = m_1 U_1'^2 + m_2 U_2'^2 \end{cases} \quad (1/2 \text{ NON SERVE})$$

$$m_1 U_1 - m_2 U_2' = m_2 U_2' \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 U_2'^2 - m_2 U_2'^2 = m_2 U_2'^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{DIVIDO} \cdot \frac{(2)}{(1)} \Rightarrow U_2' = U_1 + U_2' \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 U_2 = m_2 U_2' + m_2 U_1 + m_2 U_2' \Rightarrow m_2 U_2 - m_2 U_2' = (m_1 + m_2) U_1$$

$$\text{QUINDI } U_2' = \frac{(m_2 - m_1)}{(m_1 + m_2)} U_1$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow U_2' = U_2 + \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)} U_1 = \left(1 + \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{(m_1 + m_2)} \right) U_1 = \boxed{\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_1}$$

OSSERVAZIONE

$$\bullet U_2' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{SE } m_1 = m_2 \Rightarrow U_2' = 0 \\ \text{SE } m_1 < m_2 \Rightarrow U_2' < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 \Rightarrow \text{SARÀ SICURAMENTE POSITIVA (O NULLA)}$$

CASI PARTICOLARI

- SE $m_1 \ll m_2$, $\frac{m_1}{m_2} \ll 1$ CHE SUCCIDE?

$$U_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 = \frac{m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} - 1 \right)}{m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right)} U_1 \xrightarrow{\frac{m_1}{m_2} \rightarrow 0} -1 - U_1$$

$$U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right)} U_2 \xrightarrow{\frac{m_1}{m_2} \rightarrow 0} 0$$

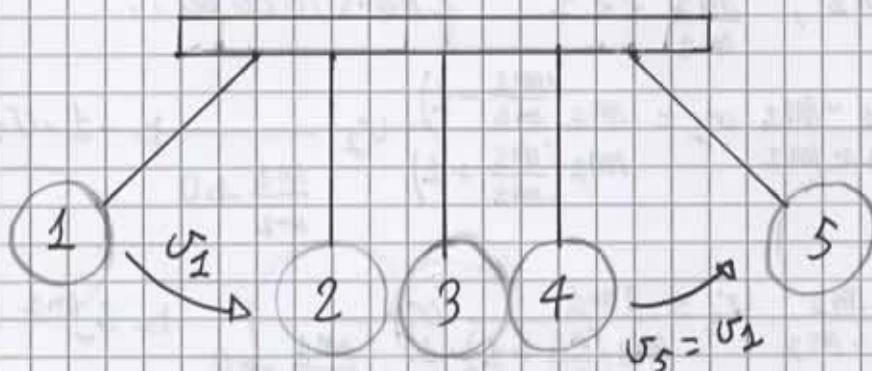
"QUINDI SE IL CORPO ① HA UNA MASSA MOLTO PIÙ PICCOLA RISPETTO AL CORPO ②, DOPO L'URTO IL CORPO ① TORNERÀ IN DIETRO, MENTRE IL CORPO ② NON AVVERTIRÀ NESSUN SPOSTAMENTO".

- SE $m_2 \gg m_1$, $\frac{m_2}{m_1} \gg 1$ CHE SUCCIDE?

$$U_1' = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} U_1 = \frac{m_1 \left(1 - \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right)}{m_2 \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right)} U_1 \xrightarrow{\frac{m_2}{m_1} \rightarrow 0} U_1$$

$$U_2' = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} U_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 \left(1 + \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right)} U_2 \xrightarrow{\frac{m_2}{m_1} \rightarrow 0} 2U_1$$

"QUINDI NEL CASO IN CUI IL CORPO ① ABBIA UNA MASSA MOLTO PIÙ GRANDE RISPETTO AL CORPO ②, DOPO L'URTO IL CORPO ① CONTINUERÀ A MUOVERSI CON LA VELOCITÀ INIZIALE, MENTRE IL CORPO ② SCHIZZERÀ VIA A 2 DOPPIO DELLA VELOCITÀ INIZIALE DEL CORPO ①".

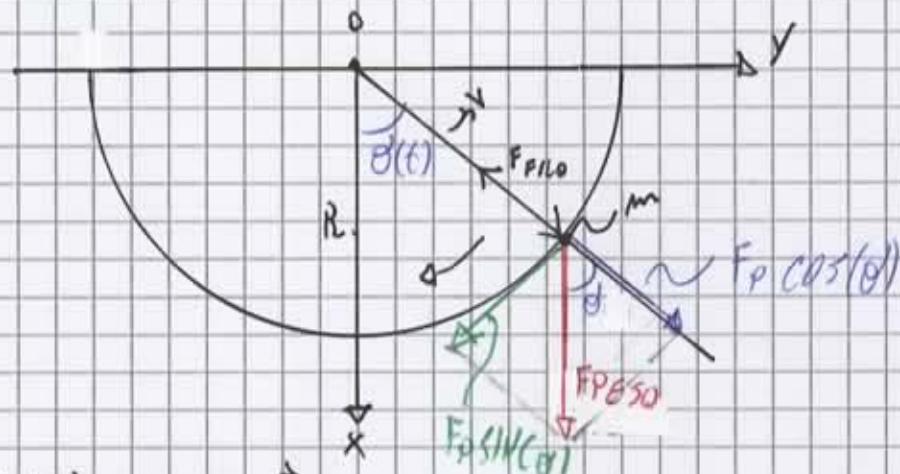
CUCCIA DI NEWTON

SE LA BIGLIA ① URTA ELASTICAMENTE LA BIGLIA ②, L'ENERGIA CINETICA SI CONSERVA, MA PERCHÉ SE LE BIGLIE ① ② URTANO LA ③ SI MUOVONO ④ E ⑤ ??

SE PER ASSURDO:

$$\textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{v_0} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4} \textcircled{5} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} (\textcircled{4} \textcircled{5}) \xrightarrow{\frac{v_0}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} 2m \left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2\right)$$

PENSATO - SEMPLICE

$$\vec{r} = R (\cos(\theta) \hat{u}_x + \sin(\theta) \hat{u}_y)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -R \dot{\theta} \sin(\theta) \hat{u}_x + R \dot{\theta} \cos(\theta) \hat{u}_y$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}(t) = m (\vec{r} \wedge \dot{\vec{r}}) = m \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ R \cos \theta & R \sin \theta & 0 \\ -R \dot{\theta} \sin \theta & R \dot{\theta} \cos \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \hat{u}_x + 0 \hat{u}_y + \left(\dot{\theta} m R^2 \cos^2 \theta + \dot{\theta} m R^2 \sin^2 \theta \right) \hat{u}_z$$

$$= (m R^2 \dot{\theta}(t)) \hat{u}_z$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}_{TOT} = \vec{r} \wedge (F_{PESO} + \vec{F}_{FNLO}) = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}_{PESO} + \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}_{FNLO} = \vec{\tau}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ R \cos \theta & R \sin \theta & 0 \\ F_p \sin \theta & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-F_p R \sin \theta) \hat{u}_z$$

ANTRITO · VISCOSOL'INEARITÀ

$$F_{visc} = -b v \Rightarrow m \cdot a = F$$

$$m \cdot a = -b v$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -b v \Rightarrow m dv = -b v dt$$

DEVO TROVARE UNA $v(t)$ CHE SOGLISI ALLA EQUAZIONE.

SPOSTO A SX TUTTO CIÒ CHE DIPENDE DA v :

$$-\frac{m}{b} \cdot \frac{dv}{v} = dt \rightarrow \text{INTEGRO AMBO LE PARTI: } \int dt = -\frac{m}{b} \int \frac{dv}{v} \rightarrow$$

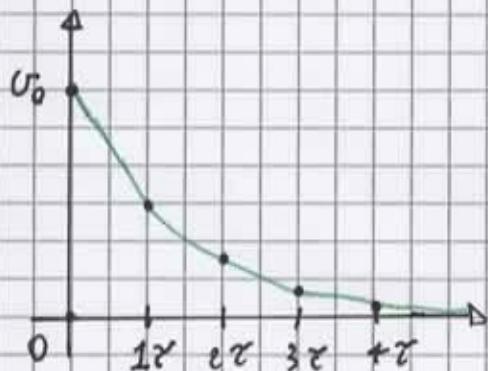
$$\rightarrow t = -\frac{m}{b} \left[\ln(v) \right]_{v_0}^v = -\frac{m}{b} \left(\ln(v) - \ln(v_0) \right) = -\frac{m}{b} \ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow t = -\frac{m}{b} \ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \text{ MA IO VOGLIO } v(t), \text{ QUINDI: } -\frac{b}{m} t = \ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-\frac{b}{m}t} = \frac{v}{v_0} \Rightarrow v(t) = v_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{b}{m}t}, \text{ CHE RISCRIVIAMO:}$$

$$v(t) = v_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, \text{ DOVE } \tau = \frac{m}{b}$$

ANALIZZIAMO L'ANDAMENTO DI $v(t)$ IN FUNZIONE DI τ :



$t \in N \cdot \tau$	$v(t)$
0	v_0
1τ	$v_0 \cdot 1/e$
2τ	$v_0 \cdot 1/e \cdot 1/e$
3τ	$v_0 \cdot 1/e \cdot 1/e \cdot 1/e$

ANDAMENTO

ESponentiale

decrecente

Achille Cannavale

QUADRATICO



$$F_{\text{visc}} = -cU^2 \Rightarrow m \cdot a = -cU^2$$

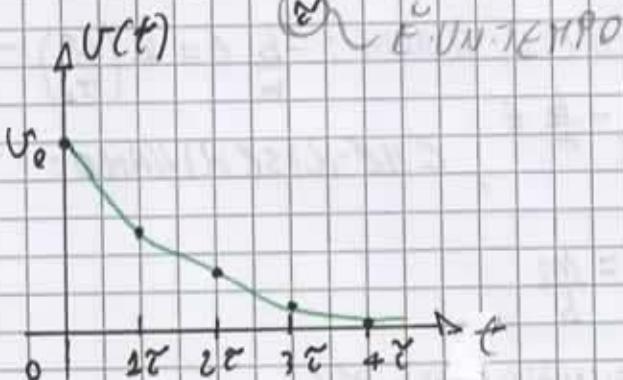
$$m \cdot \frac{dU}{dt} = -cU^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{c} dU = U^2 dt \Rightarrow \text{sPOSTO} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \text{SX} \cdot \text{TUTTO} \cdot \text{CIO} \cdot \text{CHE}$$

$$\text{DIPENDE DA } U \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{m}{c} \frac{dU}{U^2} \Rightarrow \text{INTEGRA AMBO I CAII} \rightarrow \int dt = -\frac{m}{c} \int \frac{1}{U^2} dU$$

$$\rightarrow t = -\frac{m}{c} \left[-\frac{1}{U} \right]_{U_0}^U = -\frac{m}{c} \left(-\frac{1}{U} + \frac{1}{U_0} \right) = \text{ESTRAGGO } U(t) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{c}{m} t - \frac{1}{U_0} = -\frac{1}{U} = \frac{m + c t U_0}{m U_0}, \quad U(t) = \frac{m U_0}{m + c t U_0} = \frac{U_0}{\left(1 + \frac{c U_0}{m} t \right)}$$

$$\hat{\rightarrow} U(t) = \frac{U_0}{1 + \frac{t}{\tau}}, \quad \text{DOVE } \tau = \frac{m}{c U_0}$$



t IN τ	$U(t)$
0	U_0
1τ	$U_0/2$
2τ	$U_0/3$
3τ	$U_0/4$

(NON È UN'ESPOENZIALE)

CADUTA GRAVE NEL FLUIDO

↑ Fvisco
 □ $v_0 = 0$
 ↓ Fpeso

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{Tot}} = m \cdot a = F_{\text{peso}} + F_{\text{visco}}$$

$$= m \cdot a = mg - b v$$

TROVIAMO LA U(E) SOLUZIONE!

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - bv \rightarrow m \frac{dv}{dt} = -(bv + mg) dt \rightarrow dv = \left(g - \frac{b}{m} v \right) dt$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dv}{g - \frac{b}{m} v} = dt \rightarrow \text{INTEGRO} \rightarrow \int_0^t dt = \int_{v_0}^v \frac{1}{g - \frac{b}{m} v} dv \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow t = \int_{g - \frac{b}{m} v_0}^{g - \frac{b}{m} v} \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left(-\frac{m}{b} \right) dz = -\frac{m}{b} \left[\ln(z) \right]_{g - \frac{b}{m} v_0}^{g - \frac{b}{m} v} =$$

$$g - \frac{b}{m} v = z$$

$$dv = -\frac{m}{b} dz$$

$$0 \rightarrow g$$

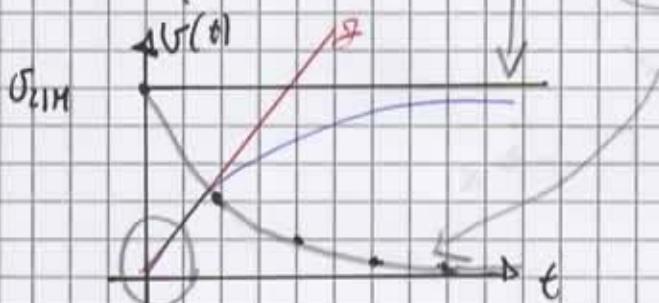
$$v \rightarrow g - \frac{b}{m} v$$

$$= -\frac{m}{b} \left(\ln(g - \frac{b}{m} v) - \ln(g) \right) = -\frac{m}{b} \left(\ln \left(\frac{g - \frac{b}{m} v}{g} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{b}{m} t = \ln \left(\frac{g - \frac{b}{m} v}{g} \right) \Rightarrow e^{-\frac{b}{m} t} = \frac{g - \frac{b}{m} v}{g}$$

$$\text{QUINDI } v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{b}{m} t} \right) = \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) =$$

$$= v_{\text{lim}} \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right) = v_{\text{lim}} - v_{\text{lim}} e^{-t/\tau}$$



QUANDO t È MOLTO PICCOLO,
L'ESPOENZIALE PUÒ ESSERE APPROX.

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \dots$$

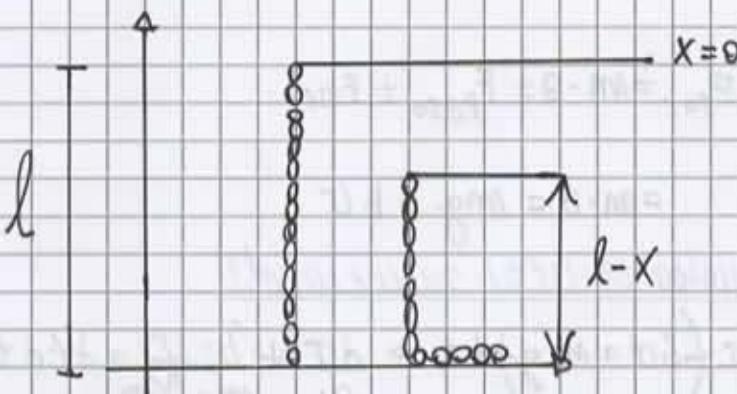
$$\text{QUINDI } \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{b}{m} t} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{b}{m} t \right) \right) = g \cdot t$$

QUESTO VUOL DIRSI CHE NEL POCHI ISTANTI SUBITO DOPO AVER MOLLA TO

LA PRESA, IL CORPO AVRÀ UNA VELOCITÀ COME SE STESSE NEL VUOTO.

CON IL TEMPO PERO' $v(t)$ SI ACCORGERÀ DELL'ATTRITO E CURVERÀ

CATENA



$$M = \lambda l$$

DOVE λ È LA MASSA PER UNITÀ DI LUNGHEZZA.

$$m_{\text{mov.}} = \lambda (l - x)$$

$$\dot{P}_S(t) = m \cdot \sigma = m_{\text{mov.}} \cdot \dot{x}$$

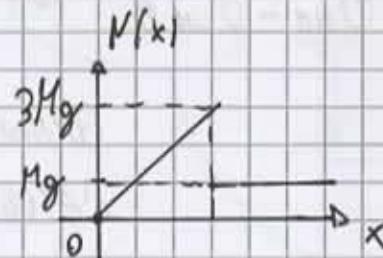
$$\frac{d\dot{P}_S}{dt} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} = F_{\text{peso}} + F_{\text{TAVOLO}} = Mg + N = \lambda lg + N$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\lambda(l-x) \cdot \dot{x}) = \frac{d}{dt} (\lambda l \dot{x} - \lambda x \dot{x}) = \lambda l \ddot{x} - \lambda \dot{x} - \lambda x \ddot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda lg + N = \lambda l \ddot{x} - \lambda \dot{x}^2 - \lambda x \ddot{x} \Rightarrow N = -\lambda \dot{x}^2 - \lambda x \ddot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow N = -\lambda (\dot{x}^2 + x \ddot{x}) = -\lambda (2 \dot{x} \ddot{x} + x \ddot{x}) \Rightarrow N = -\lambda 3 \dot{x} \ddot{x}$$

"VUOL DIRE CHE IN UN MOTO DINAMICO, IL TAVOLO DEVE USARE UNA FORZA CHE È 3 VOLTE MAGGIORE RISPETTO ALLA FORZA PESO DELLA CATENA".



ΔK

RICORDIAMO CHE: $K = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}^2$ e $\frac{dK}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{F}| \cdot |\vec{v}| \cdot \cos(\theta)$

POSSIAMO SCRIVERE DUNQUE:

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dt = K_2 - K_1$$

ESEMPIO

$$\vec{F} = m \vec{g} = m g \hat{j} \Rightarrow \vec{g} = g \hat{j}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_0 = 0 \\ \ddot{y} = g \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v_x = v_{x_0} \\ v_y = v_{y_0} + g t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + v_{x_0} t \\ y(t) = y_0 + v_{y_0} t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$$

QUINDI IN QUESTO CASO: $K_2 - K_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} m g \cdot g t dt =$

$$= m g \left(\frac{1}{2} g t_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} g t_1^2 \right)$$

$\cancel{\#2}$ $\cancel{\#1}$

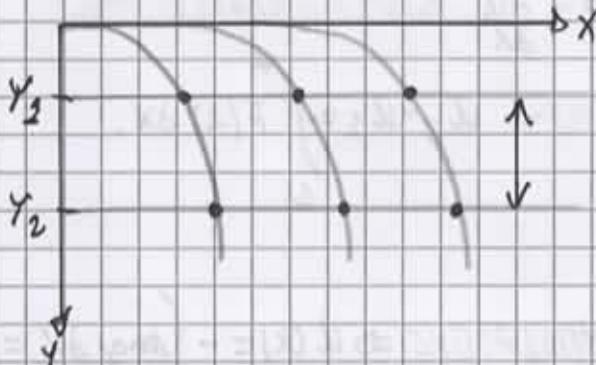
NOTIAMO CHE (A)

$\cancel{\#1}) \tilde{e} \cdot \text{LA POSIZIONE} \cdot Y(t_2)$

$\cancel{\#2}) \tilde{e} \cdot \text{LA POSIZIONE} \cdot Y(t_1)$

DISLIVELLO

IN GENERALE:



HANNO TUTTE LA STESSA VARIAZIONE DI ENERGIA CINETICA!!!

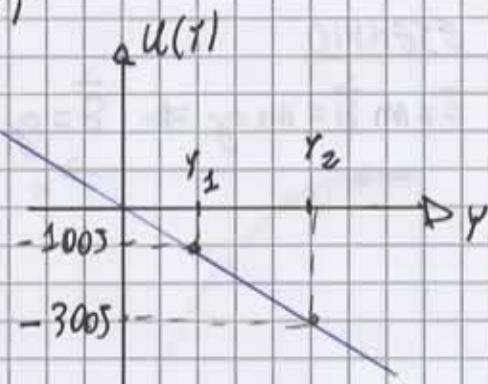
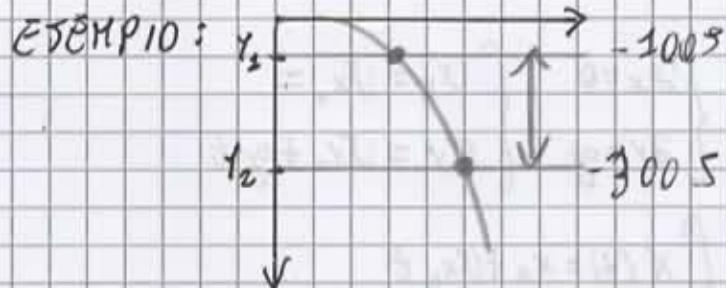
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QUINDI ABBIAMO: $K_2 - K_1 = mg Y_2 - mg Y_1$

"VOGLIAMO TROVARE UN'OPPORTUNA FUNZIONE $U(Y)$, CHE ABBIA LE STESE DIMENSIONI DI K E CHE ABBIA QUESTA PROPRIETÀ:

$$K_2 + U_2 = K_1 + U_1$$

$$K_2 - K_1 = U_1 - U_2 \Rightarrow U(Y) = -mgY + \text{cost}$$



$$\Rightarrow K_2 - K_1 = U_1 - U_2$$

$$\Rightarrow -1005 - (-3005) = 2005$$

ESEMPIO MOLLA

$$F = -Kx \quad (\text{LEGGE DI HOOKE})$$

CERCHIAMO UNA $U(Y)$ TALE CHE: $K+U=\text{cost}$

OVVERO: $\frac{d}{dt}(K+U)=0$

QUINDI: $\frac{d}{dt} K = -\frac{d}{dt} U \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow F \cdot U = -\frac{d}{dt} U \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{dU}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dU}{dx} \cdot v \Rightarrow F \cdot U = -\frac{dU}{dx} \cdot v$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -\frac{dU}{dx} \cdot v \quad \text{NEL NOSTRO CASO} \Rightarrow -Kx = -\frac{dU}{dx} \Rightarrow \text{INTEGRIAMO} \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U = - \int_{1}^{2} F(x) dx \Rightarrow \text{USIAMO GLI ESTREMI} \rightarrow U_2 - U_1 = - \int_{1}^{2} F(x) dx.$$

QUINDI:

• $F(x) = mg = \text{PESO}$ NON DIPENDE DA LA POSIZIONE $\Rightarrow U(x) = - \int mg dx = -mgx + C$

• $F(x) = -Kx = \text{FORZA}$ DIPENDE DA LA POSIZIONE $\Rightarrow U(x) = - \int -Kx dx = \frac{Kx^2}{2} + C$

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ENERGIA · MECCANICA

METTIAMO IL CASO IN CUI IL NOSTRO CORPO SIA SOGGETTO A DUE FORZE:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{TOT}} = F_{\text{MOLLA}} + F_{\text{VISE}} = -KX - bU$$

QUINDI IMPORTEMO L'EQUAZIONE DI DIFFERENZA DI ENERGIA CINETICA:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2 - K_1 &= \int_1^2 F_1(x) \cdot U dt + \int_1^2 F_2(U) \cdot U dt = \int_1^2 F_1(x) \cdot dx + \int_1^2 F_2(U) U dt = \\
 &= \int_1^2 -KX dx - b \int_1^2 U^2 dt = - \int_1^2 KX dx - b \int_1^2 U^2 dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} K X_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} K X_2^2 - b \int_1^2 U^2 dt = K_2 - K_1 = \\
 &= -b \int_1^2 U^2 dt = K_2 + \frac{1}{2} K X_2^2 - \left(K_1 + \frac{1}{2} K X_1^2 \right) \Rightarrow \\
 &\quad U_2 - U_1 \\
 \Rightarrow (K_2 + U_2) - (K_1 + U_1) &= -b \int_1^2 U^2 dt \quad \underline{\text{E VIENE CHIAMATA ENERGIA MECCANICA.}} \\
 E_2 - E_1 &= -b \int_1^2 U^2 dt
 \end{aligned}$$

AL PASSARE DEL TEMPO: $E_2 < E_1 \Rightarrow$ L'ENERGIA MECCANICA NON SI CONSERVA!!

DA NOTARE CHE SE CI FOSSE STATA SOLO LA FORZA DELLA MOLLA: $E_1 = E_2$

\Rightarrow QUESTO TIPO DI FORZE VENGONO CHIAMATE FORZE CONSERVATIVE MENTRE FORZE COME QUELLE DI ATTRITO VENGONO CHIAMATE FORZE DISSIPATIVE. PERCHÉ DISSIPANO L'ENERGIA MECCANICA.

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TABELLA

$F(x)$	$U(x)$
$m \cdot g$	$U(x) = -mgx + c$
$-Kx$	$U(x) = K \frac{1}{2} x^2 + c$
$-G \frac{Mm}{x^2}$	$U(x) = -G \frac{Mm}{x} + c$
$K e \frac{Qq}{x^2}$	$U(x) = K e \frac{Qq}{x} + c$

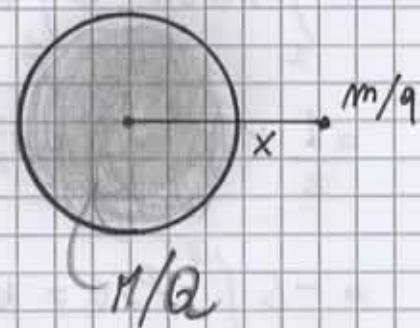
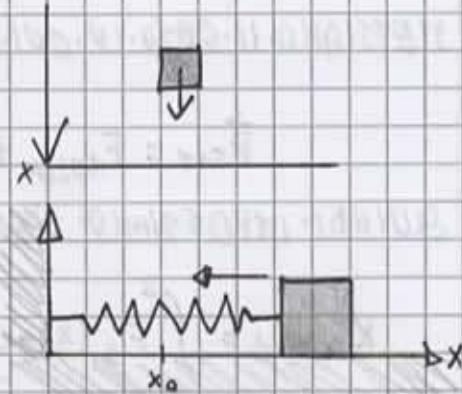
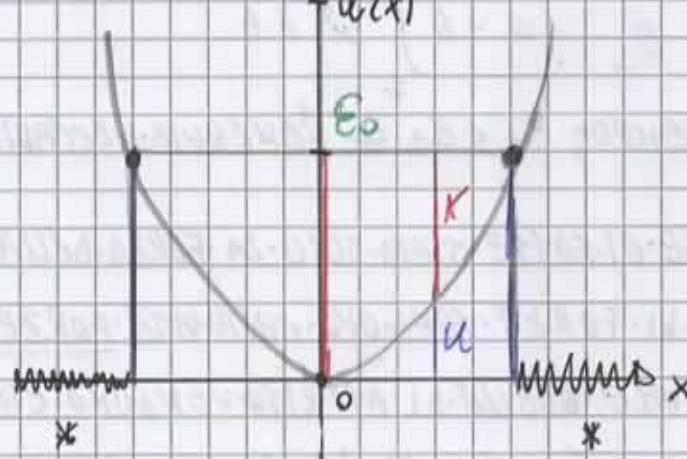


GRAFICO MOLLA

$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 + c$, DATO CHE E' UNA FORZA CONSERVATIVA \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow L'ENERGIA MECCANICA SI CONSERVA $\Rightarrow E_1 = E_2 = E_0$
 $\Rightarrow U(x)$



* QUESTE E OPE RICHIEDONO

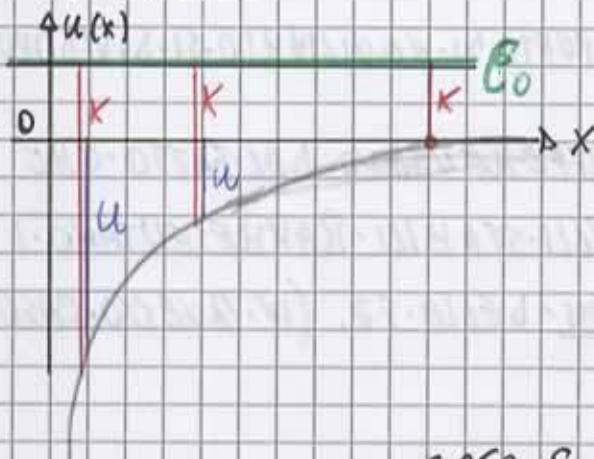
UNA K NEGATIVA, IL CHE E'
 IMPOSSIBILE.

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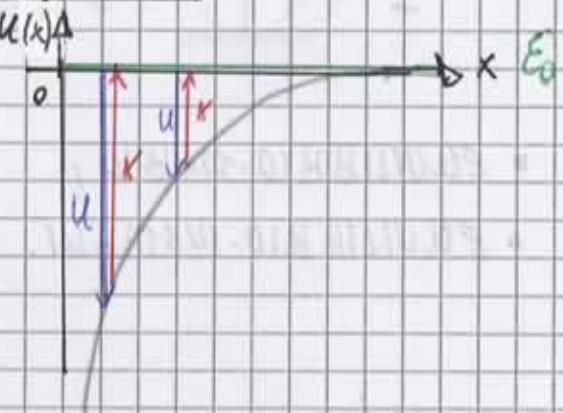
GRAFICO: GRAVITAZIONE UNIVERSALE

$$U(x) = -G \frac{Mm}{x} + C$$

CASO $\cdot E_0 > 0$



CASO $\cdot E_0 = 0$



CASO $\cdot E_0 < 0$

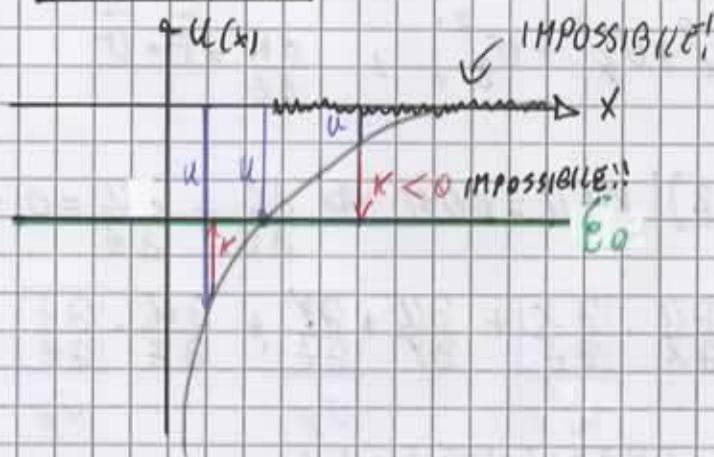


GRAFICO: COULOMB

$$U(x) = K e^{-Qq/x} + C$$



RICORDIAMO ...

$$U/K + U = \text{COST}$$

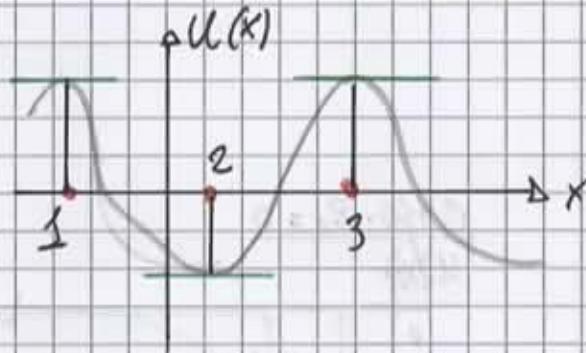
$$\frac{dK}{dt} = -\frac{dU}{dt}$$

$$F \cdot v = -\frac{dU}{dx} \cdot \boxed{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx}$$

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ORA PRENDIAMO AD ESEMPIO QUESTO GRAFICO:



1. PUNTI SEGUATI VENGONO CHIAMATI
PUNTI DI EQUILIBRIO.

1. PUNTI DI EQUILIBRIO SI DIVIDONO IN:

- EQUILIBRIO STABILI;
- EQUILIBRIO INSTABILI.

SI DIFFERENZIAVANO DAL FATTO CHE
QUELLI STABILI RAPPRESENTAVANO I
MINIMI DELLA FZ. (IN QUESTO CASO ②).

CASO 2D/3D

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2), \quad \frac{dK}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$U(x, y, z) \mid K + U = \text{cost} \Rightarrow \frac{dK}{dt} + \frac{dU}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = - \frac{dU}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

DEFINIAMO GRADIENTE DI U:

$$\vec{\nabla} u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \hat{u}_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \hat{u}_y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \hat{u}_z$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = - \vec{\nabla} u \cdot \vec{v} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F} = - \vec{\nabla} u}$$

ROTORE

SIA \vec{w} UN CAMPO VETTORIALE.

SI DEFINISCE ROTORE DEL CAMPO \vec{w} :

$$\text{ROT}(\vec{w}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ w_x & w_y & w_z \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (\partial_y w_z - \partial_z w_y) \hat{u}_x + (\partial_x w_z - \partial_z w_x) \hat{u}_y + (\partial_x w_y - \partial_y w_x) \hat{u}_z$$

VEDIAMO ALCUNI ESEMPI:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} f) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \partial f_x & \partial f_y & \partial f_z \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z, \partial y} \right) \hat{u}_x - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z, \partial x} \right) \hat{u}_y + \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x, \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y, \partial x} \right) \hat{u}_z$$

MA PER SCHWARTZ SAPPIAMO:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial i, \partial j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial j, \partial i}$$

$$\implies \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} f) = \vec{0}$$

SI DICE CHE SE $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{w}$ È UN CAMPO IRROTAZIONALE

E INOLTRE QUESTO TIPO DI CAMPO:

$$\exists k \text{ SCALARE} \mid \vec{w} = \vec{\nabla} k$$

OSSERVAZIONE

LE FORZE CONSERVATIVE SI DICONO IRROTAZIONALI:

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt}, \quad \vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} u$$

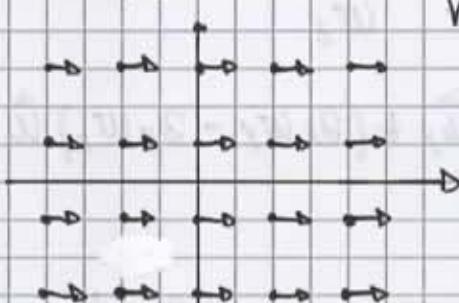
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$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{w} = x^2 y^2 z^2 \vec{u}_x + x y^2 \vec{u}_y + z^3 \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 y^2 z^2 & x y^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \vec{u}_x - (-2 x^2 y^3 z) \vec{u}_y + (y^2 - 3 x^2 y^2 z^2) \vec{u}_z \neq \vec{0}$$

QUINDI QUESTO CAMPO NON È IRROTAZIONALE!

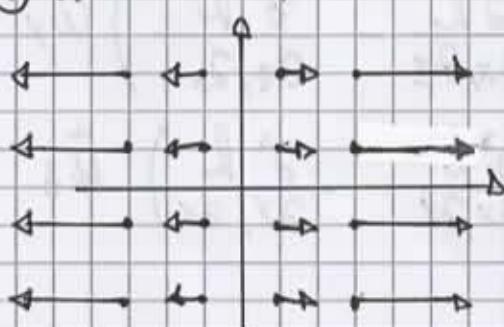
$$\textcircled{3} \quad \vec{w} = w_0 \vec{u}_x$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ w_0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \vec{u}_x + 0 \vec{u}_y + 0 \vec{u}_z = \vec{0}$$

\Rightarrow UN. CAMPO. UNIFORME. È
IRROTAZIONALE!!!

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \vec{w} = A_x \vec{u}_x$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \vec{u}_x + 0 \vec{u}_y + 0 \vec{u}_z = \vec{0}$$

\Rightarrow È IRROTAZIONALE

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \vec{w} = A_y \vec{u}_x$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{w} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & A_y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \vec{u}_x + 0 \vec{u}_y + 0 \vec{u}_z = \vec{0}$$

\Rightarrow È IRROTAZIONALE

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vec{w} = Bx \hat{u}_y$$

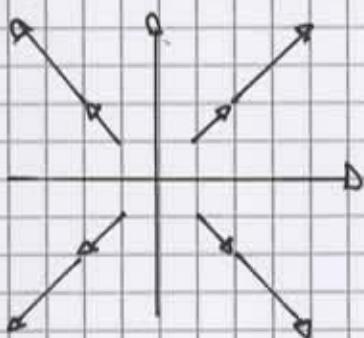


P.B. DA ROTARE COME POTREMO IMMAGINARE QUESTE FRECCIE COME FORZE E SI CONSEGUENZA ACCOPPIARLE PER CAPIRE IN CHE VERSO SARÀ IL MOVIMENTO ROTAZIONALE.

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = \frac{\partial \vec{u}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_z}{\partial z} = 0\vec{u}_x + 0\vec{u}_y + B\vec{u}_z \neq \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{NON È IRROTATIVO}.$

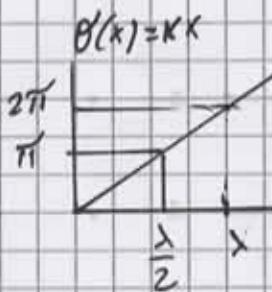
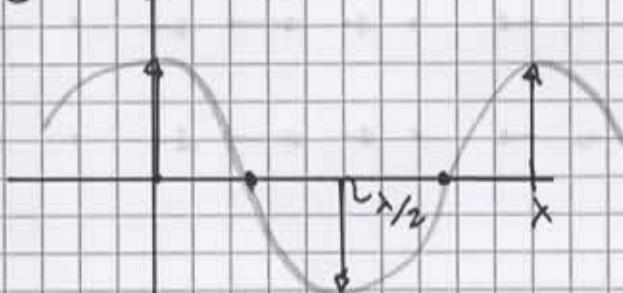
$$\textcircled{7} \quad \vec{w} = AY \hat{u}_x + Bx \hat{u}_y$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = \frac{\partial \vec{u}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_z}{\partial z} = 0\vec{u}_x + 0\vec{u}_y + (B-A)\vec{u}_z$$

$\Rightarrow \text{NON È IRROTATIVO}.$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \vec{w} = A \cdot \cos(Kx) \hat{u}_z$$



$$2\pi = K\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{K}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = \frac{\partial \vec{u}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{u}_z}{\partial z} = 0\vec{u}_x + 0\vec{u}_y - AK \sin(Kx) \vec{u}_z$$

$0 \quad A \cos(Kx) \quad 0$

DIVERGENZA

DEFINIAMO DIVERGENZA DEL CAMPO VETTORIALE \vec{w} :

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{u}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{u}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{u}_z \right) \cdot (w_x \hat{u}_x + w_y \hat{u}_y + w_z \hat{u}_z) = \\ &= \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_z}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

ESEMPIO 1

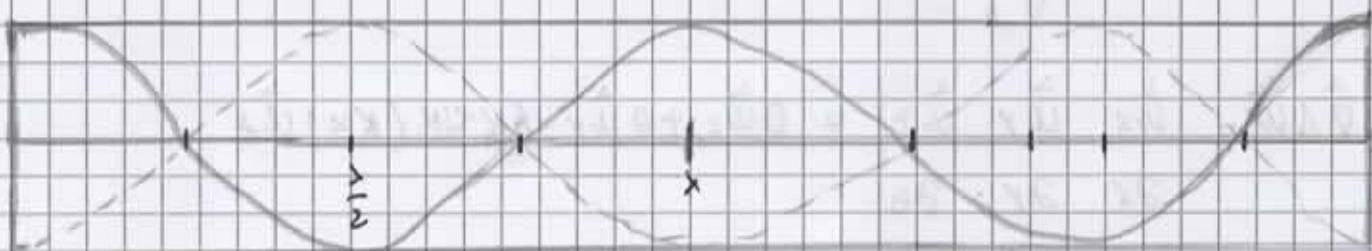
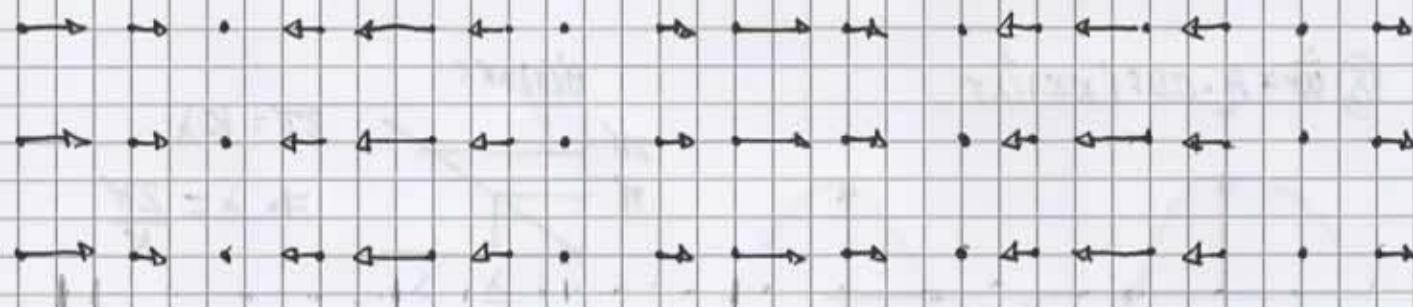
$$\vec{w} = w_0 \hat{u}_x, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$$

ESEMPIO 2

$$\vec{w} = A \cos(kx) \hat{u}_y, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$$

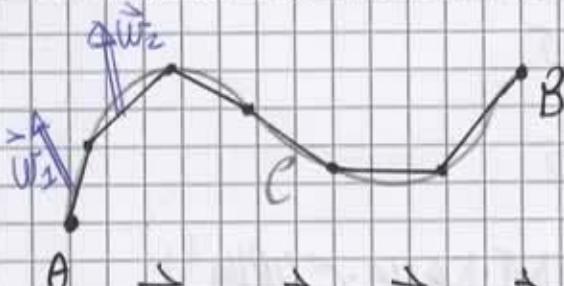
ESEMPIO 3

$$\vec{w} = A \cos(kx) \hat{u}_x, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} = -A k \sin(kx)$$



INTEGRALE CURVILINEO

SIA \vec{w} UN CAMPO VETTORIALE.



APPROXIMAZIONE CURVA CON UVA SPETTATA.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{w}_1 \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_1 + \vec{w}_2 \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_2 + \dots + \vec{w}_n \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_n + \dots &= \\ = \sum_i^n \vec{w}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i &\xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{|\Delta \vec{r}_i| \rightarrow 0} \int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

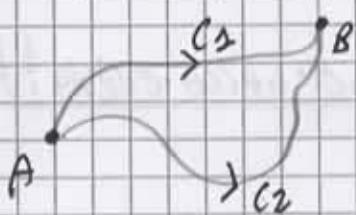
INTEGRALE CURVILINEO

OSSERVAZIONE

$$\text{IN GENERALE: } \int_A^{(C_1)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \neq \int_A^{(C_2)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

TUTTAVIA ESISTONO CAMPI VETTORIALI MOLTO SPECIALI:

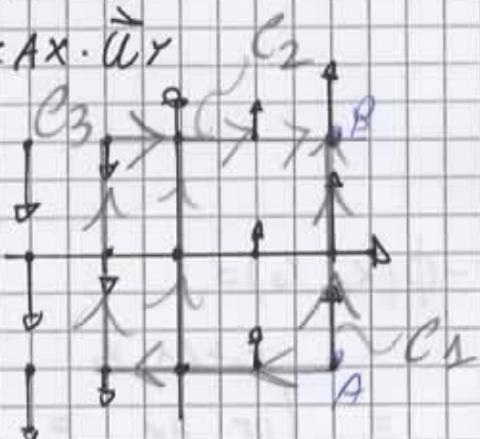
A COPPIA DI PUNTI A E B



$$\int_A^{(C_1)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^{(C_2)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{NON DIPENDE DALLA CURVA SECTA!!!}$$

ESEMPIO. ①

$$\vec{w} = Ax \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

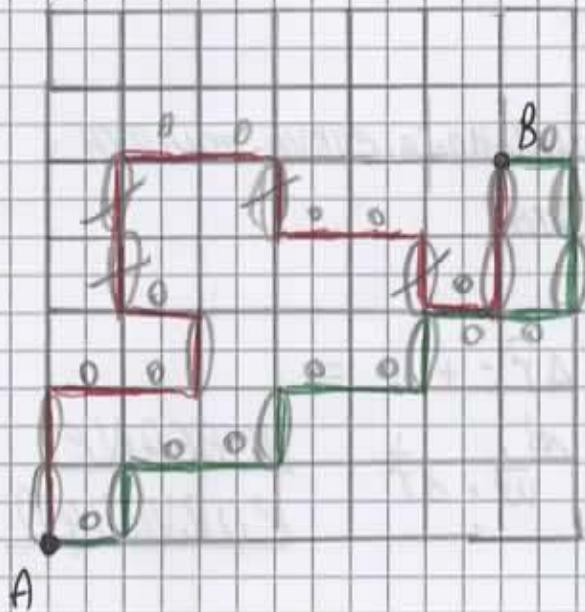


$$\int_A^{(C_1)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} > 0, \quad \int_A^{(C_2)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\int_A^{(C_3)} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} < 0$$

ESEMPIO. ②

$$\vec{w} = w_0 \hat{u}_x$$



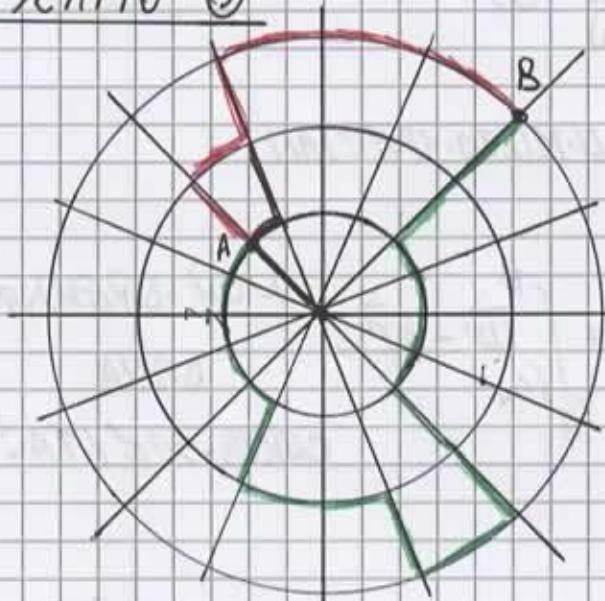
C_1 5

C_2 5

NON DIPENDE DALLA CURVA !!

A

ESEMPIO. ③



$$\vec{w} = w_0 \hat{u}_x$$

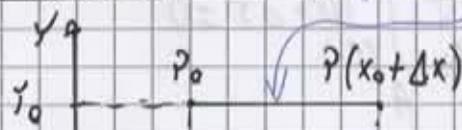
C_1 2

C_2 2

NON DIPENDE DALLA CURVA !!

OSSERVAZIONE (1 → 3)

CURVA SPECIALE



$$\Phi(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - \Phi(x_0, y_0) =$$

$$= \int_{P_0}^P \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{x_0, y_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x, y_0} w_x dx =$$

MENA INTEGRALE (CURVA SPECIALE)

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} w_x(x, y_0) dx = w_x(F, Y_0) \cdot \Delta x$$

QUINDI, DATO CHE: $\Delta \phi = w_x (\xi, Y_0) \Delta x$ ALLORA:

$$\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta x} = w_x (\xi, Y_0),$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x_0 + \Delta x, Y_0) - \phi(x_0, Y_0)}{\Delta x} = w_x (x_0, Y_0) = \left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, Y_0)}$$

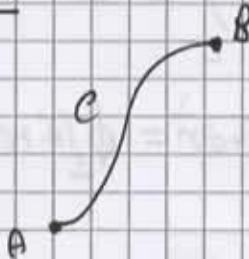
$$\boxed{\vec{w} = \vec{\nabla} \phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \vec{u}_x + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \vec{u}_y + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{u}_z$$

$w_x \quad w_y \quad w_z$

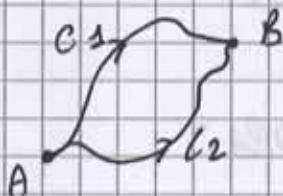
QUINDI UN CAMPO CHE HA UN INTEGRALE CURVILINEO CHE NON DI PENDE DELLA CURVA; PUÒ ESSERE RISCHIATO. COME GRADIENTE DI UNA FUNZIONE SCALARÉ.

LEMMA



$$\int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int_B^A \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

APPPLICAZIONE (1-2)



$$\int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^{C_2} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2}^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \Rightarrow \int_{C_2}^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int_A^{C_2} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\int_A^{C_1} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_A^{C_2} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_A^{C_2} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_B^{C_2} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

Achille Cannavale

QUESTO VUOL DIRE CHE PRESI DUE PUNTI QUALSIASI A E B, ABBIAMO:

$$\int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{NON DIPENDE DALIA CURVA}$$

DEFINIAMO:
 $\oint \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$ CIRCUITAZIONE
 $\frac{DL}{w}$

PROPOSIZIONI

1) $\forall A, B \int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \cdot \text{NON DIPENDE DALIA CURVA.}$

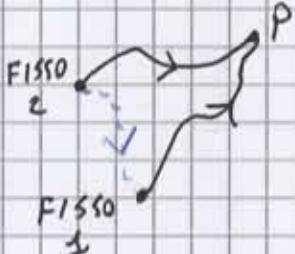
2) $\oint \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \equiv 0$

3) $\exists \text{ UN CAMPO SCALARE } \phi : \vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{w}$

4) $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \text{IRRIGAZIONALE}$

TEOREMA
DI
STOKES

OSSERVAZIONE



$$\phi_1(P) = \int_1^P \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad \phi_2(P) = \int_2^P \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

MA ANCHE: $\phi_2(P) = \int_{12}^1 \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{12}^P \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi_1(P) + \text{COST}$

COST

$\phi_1(P)$

QUINDI CAMBIANDO IL

PUNTO FISSO, IL RISULTATO DIFFERISCE DI UNA COSTANTE.

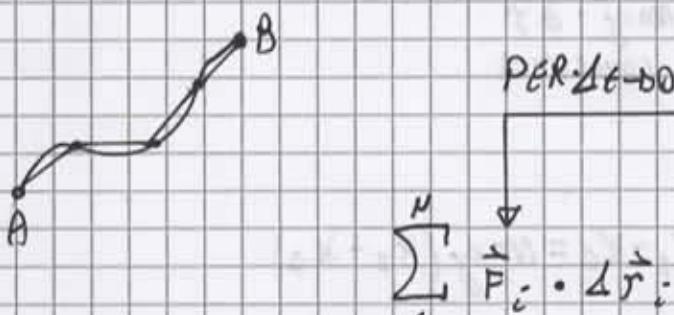
$\Rightarrow \phi(A) = \int_1^A \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad \phi(B) = \int_1^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad \text{ALLORA:}$

$$\int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(B) - \phi(A)$$

INDIPENDENTE DAL PUNTO

1. SECTO

DATO. CHE: $\frac{dK}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{U} \Rightarrow K_2 - K_1 = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot \vec{U} dt$



PER $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ $\sum_i^N \vec{F}_i \cdot \vec{\Delta U}_i \cdot \Delta t_i$

$$\sum_i^N \vec{F}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i$$

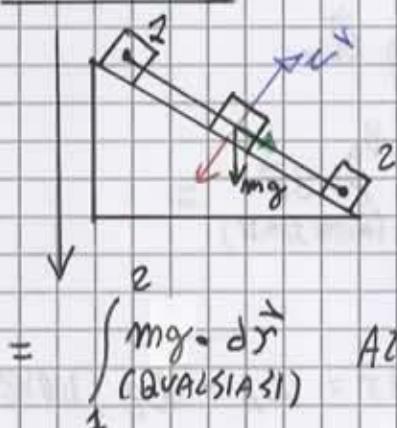
DA OLTRE CAPIAMO CHE:

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{U} dt = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (\text{TRAIETTORIA})$$

SUPPONIAMO ORA CHE LA FORZA SIA IRROTATORIA

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (\text{QUALSIASI TRAIETTORIA})$$

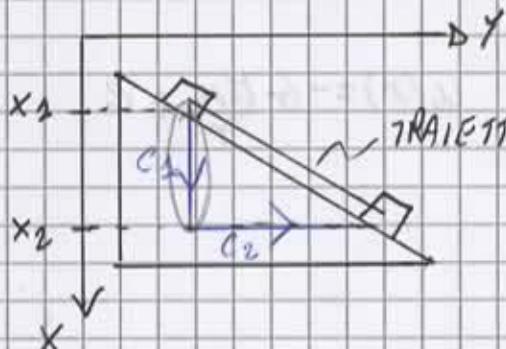
ESEMPIO ①



$$K_2 - K_1 = \int_1^2 \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_1^2 m g \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_1^2 \vec{N} \cdot d\vec{r} =$$

NON FA LAVORO

ALLORA SCEGLIAMO UNA CURVA SEMPLICE!!!

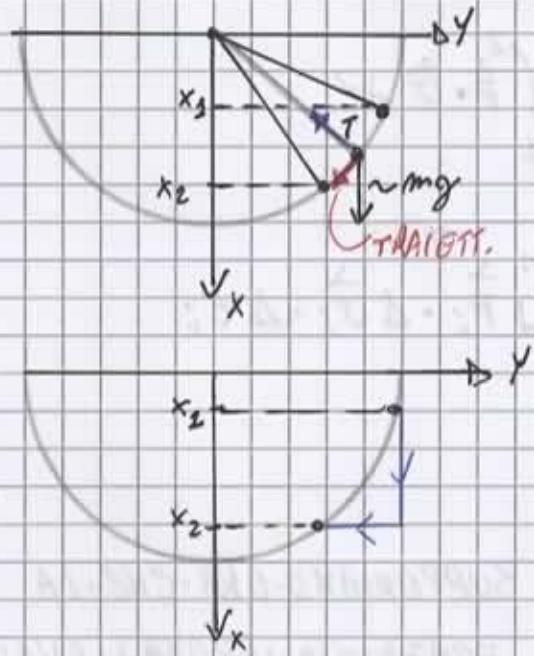


MA SAPPIAMO CHE $m g \cdot \Delta r$ VA SOLO NELLA DIREZIONE Y, QUINDI C_2 NON CONTRIB.

$$\Rightarrow \int_{C_1}^2 m g \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1}^2 m g \cdot dx =$$

Achille Cannavale

ESEMPIO · ②

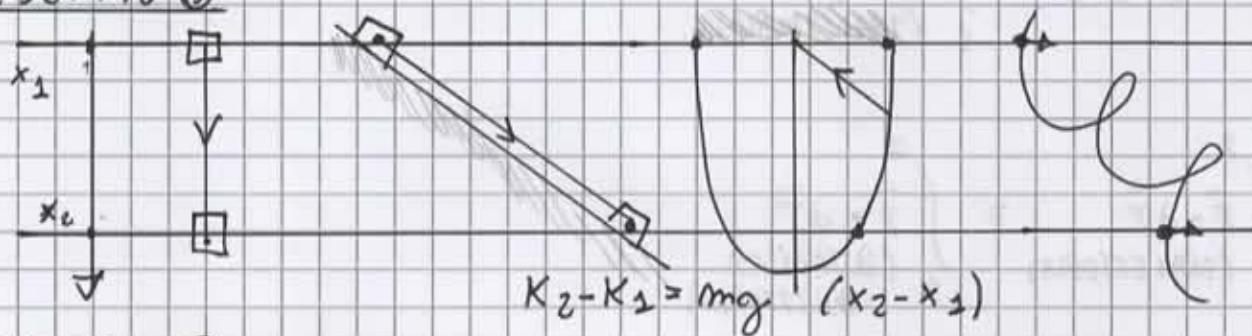


$$K_2 - K_1 = \int_{1}^2 \vec{mg} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{1}^2 \vec{T} \cdot d\vec{r} =$$

$$= \int_{1}^2 \vec{mg} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad (\text{QUASSINSI})$$

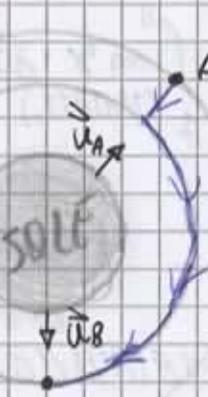
$$K_2 - K_1 = mg(x_2 - x_1)$$

ESEMPIO · ③



$$K_2 - K_1 = mg(x_2 - x_1)$$

ESEMPIO · ④



$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{Mm}{r^2} \hat{u}_r = F(r) \hat{u}_r$$

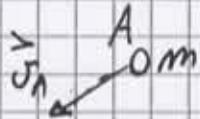
$$K_B - K_A = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^B F \cdot d\vec{r} =$$

$$= \int_{r_A}^{r_B} -G \frac{Mm}{r^2} dr = U_A - U_B, \text{ DOVE:}$$

$$U(r) = -G \frac{Mm}{r} + C$$

Achille Cannavale

ESEMPIO 5



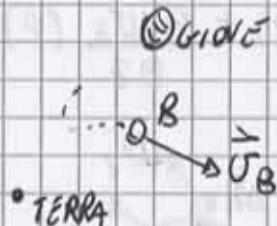
$$K_B - K_A = U_A - U_B$$

$$U(P) = U_{\text{SOLE}}(P) +$$

$$+ U_{\text{GIOVE}}(P) +$$

$$+ U_{\text{TERRA}}(P)$$

SOLE



$$U_{\text{SOLE}} = -G \frac{M_s m}{r_{\text{SOLE}}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{TOT}} = \vec{F}_S + \vec{F}_G + \vec{F}_T$$

$$U_{\text{GIOVE}} = -G \frac{M_g m}{r_{\text{GIOVE}}}$$

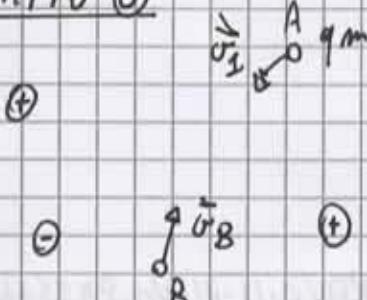
$$\vec{F} = -\nabla U_S - \nabla U_G - \nabla U_T$$

$$U_{\text{TERRA}} = -G \frac{M_t m}{r_{\text{TERRA}}}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla(U_S + U_G + U_T)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{TOT}} = m \left[-G \frac{M_s}{r_s} - G \frac{M_g}{r_g} - G \frac{M_t}{r_t} \right] = m \cdot \phi(P)$$

ESEMPIO 6



$$K_B - K_A$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{SONDA}}(A) = q \vec{E}(A)$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{SONDA}}(P) = q \vec{E}(P)$$

$$\text{DOVE } \vec{E} = -\nabla V, \text{ QUINDI: } \vec{F}_{\text{SONDA}}(P) = q \left(-\nabla V \right) = -\nabla qV, \text{ DOVE:}$$

$$U_{\text{TOT}} = q \cdot V(P)$$

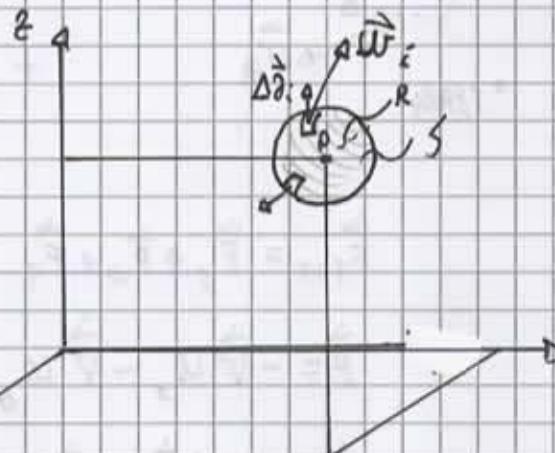
$$U = q \cdot V(P)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_B - K_A = U_A - U_B = q(V_A - V_B)$$

DIVERGENZA IN UN PUNTO

$$\vec{w}(P) = w_x \hat{u}_x + w_y \hat{u}_y + w_z \hat{u}_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{w}(P) = \frac{\partial w_x(P)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w_y(P)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w_z(P)}{\partial z}$$



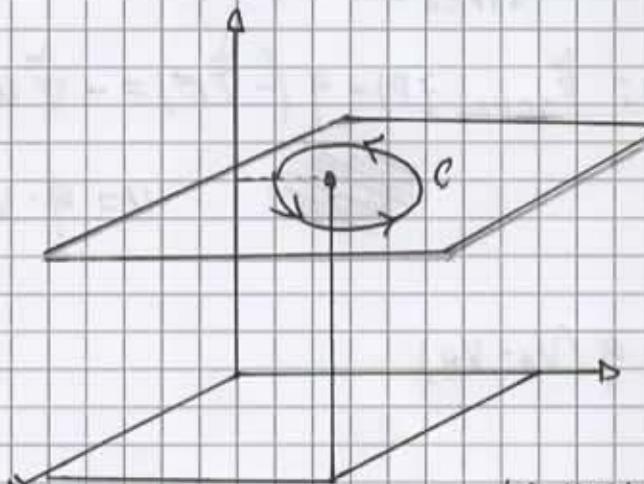
CHIUSO IL PUNTO IN
UNA SFERA E SFRUTTO
LA CONVENZIONE DI
PORRE I VETTORI
DI AREA ALL'ESTERNO.

$$\sum_i^N \vec{w}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{e}_i \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta \vec{e}_i \rightarrow 0} \oint_s \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{e} \xrightarrow[\text{FRATTO}]{\text{VOL}(S)} \frac{\oint_s \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{e}}{\text{VOL}(S)} \rightarrow$$

→ FACCO COLLASSARE LA SFERA SUL PUNTO P

ROTORE IN UN PUNTO

ESEMPIO N. 2



TROVO IL PIAVO PASSANTE
PER QUEL PUNTO E ORTOG.
ALLA DIREZIONE IN CUI
VOGLIAMO LA COMPOENENZE
DEL ROTORE.
POI RACCIUDO IL PUNTO
CON UN CERCHIO E CON
LA MANO DESTRA TROVO IL VERSO DI
PERCORRENZA.

 $\oint_c \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$ FACCO COLLASS- → $\nabla \lambda(\vec{w}(P))$

TEOREMA DELLA DIVERGENZA

PER QUALSIASI SUPERFICIE CHIUSA, IL FLUSSO DEL CAMPO VETTORIALE ATTRaverso la superficie \vec{E} :



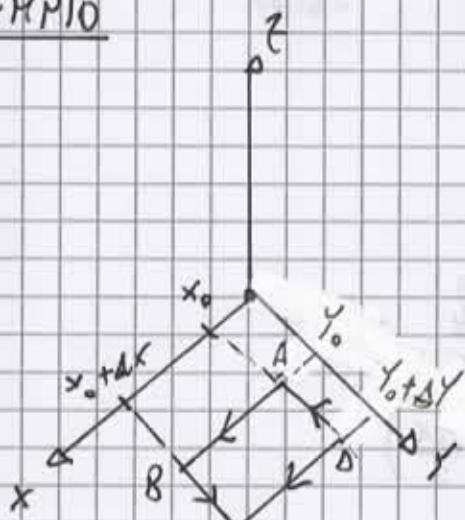
$$\oint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_{VOL(S)} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w}) \cdot dVOL(s)$$

TEOREMA DEL ROTORE (4+2)

PER QUALSIASI CURVA CHIUSA C E QUALSIASI SUPERFICIE S CHE ABbia C COME ORLO, LA CIRCUITAZIONE DEL CAMPO VETTORIALE LUNGO LA CURVA C E:



$$\oint_C \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w}) \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$$

ESEMPIO

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{ABCD} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_B^C \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \\ &+ \int_C^D \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_D^A \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \\ &= \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} w_x(x', y_0) dx' + \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} w_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y') dy' - \\ &- \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} w_x(x', y_0 + \Delta y) dx' - \int_{y_0}^{y_0 + \Delta y} w_y(x_0, y') dy' = \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMA MEDIA

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\bar{x}) \cdot (b-a)$$

TEOREMA DI TAYLOR

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + \frac{df}{dx} \cdot \Delta x \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx \frac{df}{dx} \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= w_x(x^*, y_0) \cdot \Delta x - w_x(\bar{x}, y_0 + \Delta y) \cdot \Delta x + \\ + w_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y^*) \cdot \Delta y - w_y(x_0, \bar{y}) \cdot \Delta y =$$

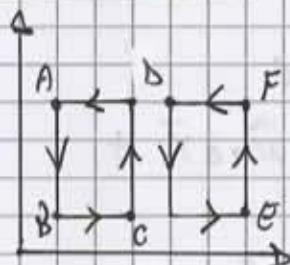
$$= - \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} \cdot \Delta y \cdot \Delta x + \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta y = \left(\frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} \right) \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta y =$$

$$= (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{\omega}) \cdot \Delta \vec{r}$$

COMPONENTE Z
DEL ROTORE

AREA

OSSERVAZIONE



$$\oint \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_{ABCD} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \oint_{DCEF} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

CONCLUSIONE

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \cdot \Delta x$$

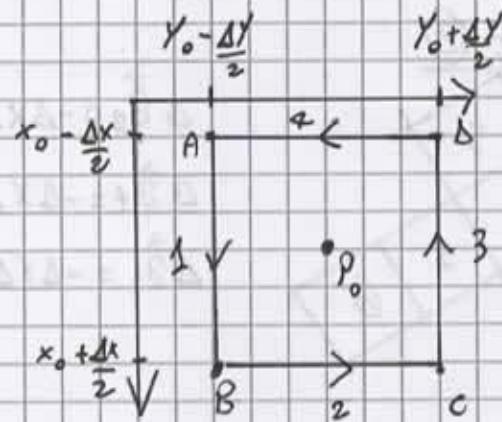
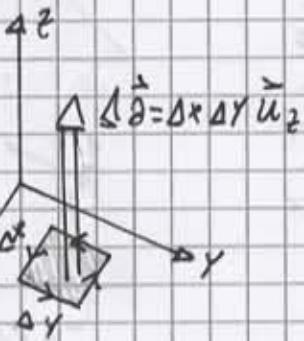
$$f\left(x_0 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) - f\left(x_0 - \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) =$$

$$= f\left(x_0 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) - f(x_0) + f(x_0) - f\left(x_0 - \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \cdot \frac{\Delta x}{2} - \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \cdot \frac{(-\Delta x)}{2} = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0} \cdot \Delta x$$

Achille Cannavale

APPPLICAZIONE ①



$$\int_A^B \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = w_x(x', Y_0 - \frac{\Delta Y}{2}) \cdot \Delta X$$

$$\int_B^C \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = w_y(x_0 + \frac{\Delta X}{2}, Y') \cdot \Delta Y$$

$$\int_C^D \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = -w_x(x'', Y_0 + \frac{\Delta Y}{2}) \cdot \Delta X$$

$$\int_D^A \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = -w_y(x_0 - \frac{\Delta X}{2}, Y'') \cdot \Delta Y$$

USANDO IL LEMMA --

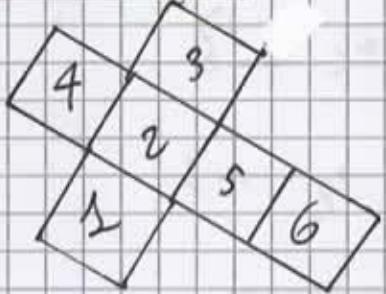
$$\Delta X \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_2^4 \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_4^1 \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \sim \left[\frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} \Big|_{p_0} \cdot \Delta x \right] \cdot \Delta Y$$

$$\Delta Y \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_1^3 \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_3^2 \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \sim \left[\frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} \Big|_{p_0} \cdot \Delta y \right] \cdot \Delta X$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} \sim (\nabla \times \vec{w})_z \cdot \Delta X \cdot \Delta Y \equiv (\nabla \times \vec{w})_{p_0} \cdot \Delta \vec{S}$$

Achille Cannavale

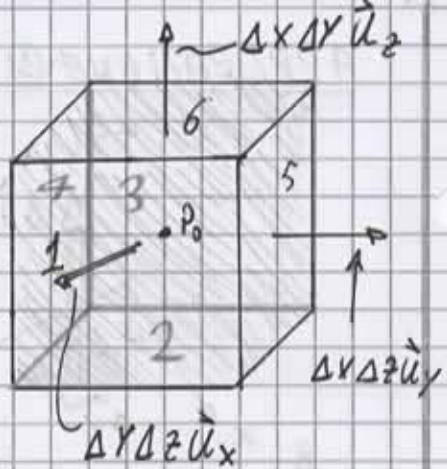
APPPLICAZIONE ②



$$\Delta \vec{\partial}_2 = -\Delta x \Delta y \vec{u}_z$$

$$\Delta \vec{\partial}_4 = -\Delta x \Delta z \vec{u}_y$$

$$\Delta \vec{\partial}_3 = -\Delta y \Delta z \vec{u}_x$$



$$\iint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{\partial} + \iint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{\partial} = w_x(x_0 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) \cdot \Delta y \cdot \Delta z - w_x(x_0 - \frac{\Delta x}{2}) \cdot \Delta y \cdot \Delta z =$$

$$= \Delta y \Delta z \left(w_x(x_0 + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) - w_x(x_0 - \frac{\Delta x}{2}) \right) \underset{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}}{\approx} \left[\frac{\partial w_x}{\partial x} \Big|_{p_0} \cdot \Delta x \right] \Delta y \Delta z$$

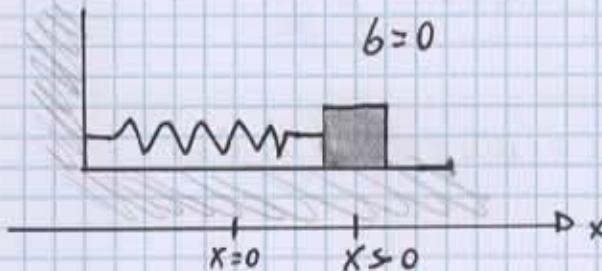
VOL

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial \Omega_X} \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{\partial} \sim (\nabla \cdot \vec{w})_{p_0} \cdot \Delta \text{Vol}$$

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MOLLA

$$\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} = \cancel{F_{TAVOLO}} + \cancel{F_{PIUISO}} + \cancel{F_{PESO}} + F_{MOLLA}$$



$$\Rightarrow F_{MOLLA} = -K \cdot X \quad \text{Hooke Deformazione}$$

QUINDI: $m \cdot \vec{a} = -KX \Rightarrow m \ddot{X} = -KX$ STIAMO CERCANDO UNA X(t) SOLUZIONE.

$$\ddot{X} = -\frac{K}{m} X \rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{X} + \frac{K}{m} X = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{X} + \omega_0^2 X = 0, \text{ DOVE } \omega_0^2 = \frac{K}{m}}$$

PROVIAMO. $X(t) = A t^3 + B t^2 + C t + D = 0$

$$\dot{X}(t) = 3A t^2 + 2B t + C = 0$$

$$\ddot{X}(t) = 6A t + 2B = 0$$

NO!!

PROVIAMO. $X(t) = e^{\alpha t}$

$$\dot{X}(t) = \alpha e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\ddot{X}(t) = \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} \dots \ddot{X}(t) = N \alpha e^{\alpha t}$$

OK!!!

PIÙ PRECISAMENTE: $X(t) = A e^{\alpha t}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{X}(t) = A \alpha e^{\alpha t} \\ \ddot{X}(t) = A \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ METTIAMO NELL'EQUAZIONE.

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 A e^{\alpha t} + \frac{K}{m} A e^{\alpha t} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} + \frac{K}{m} e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha^2 + \frac{K}{m} = 0}$$

$$\alpha_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{K}{m}} = \pm \sqrt{(-1)\frac{K}{m}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \therefore \text{RISCRIVO:}$$

$$\alpha_{\pm} = \pm \omega_0 \cdot i, \text{ DOVE } \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

\Rightarrow SOLUZIONE = $A \cdot e^{\pm i \omega_0 t}$, CHE IN GENERALE SARÀ:

$$X(t) = C_+ e^{+i \omega_0 t} + C_- e^{-i \omega_0 t}$$

MUNERI
a-muneri.com

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SE VOGLIAMO UNA X(t) APPARTENENTE AI REALI, DOBBIAMO IMPORRE:

$$x(t) = C e^{i\omega_0 t} + \bar{C} e^{-i\omega_0 t} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t), A, B \in \mathbb{R}$$

NOTIAMO CHE:

$$x(t=0) = A = x_0$$

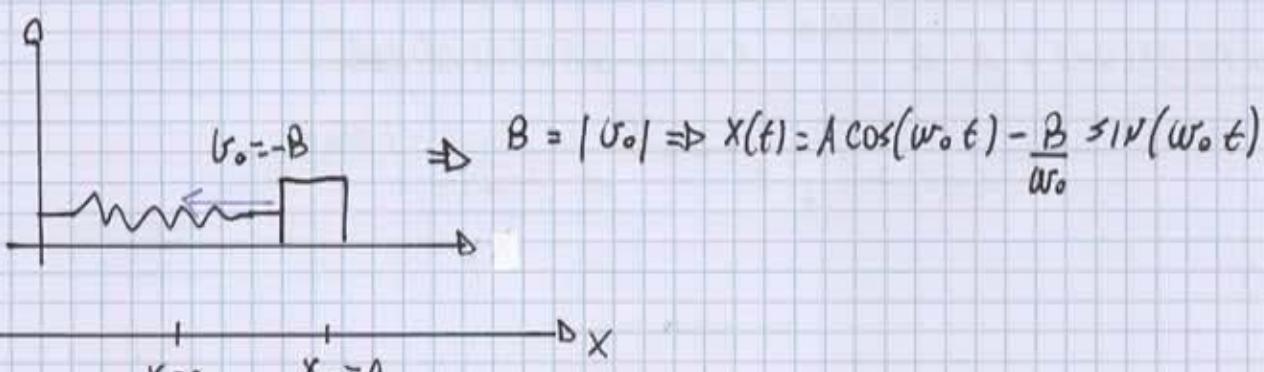
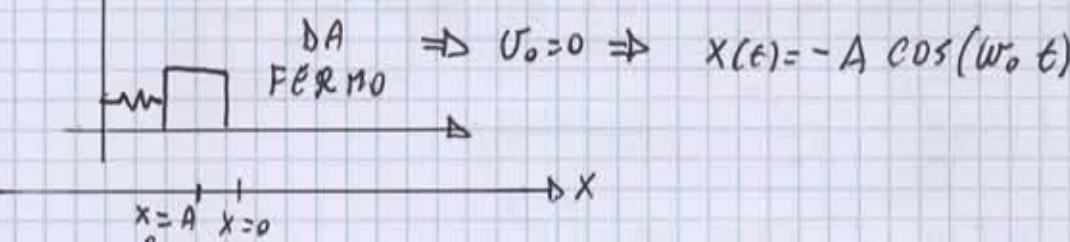
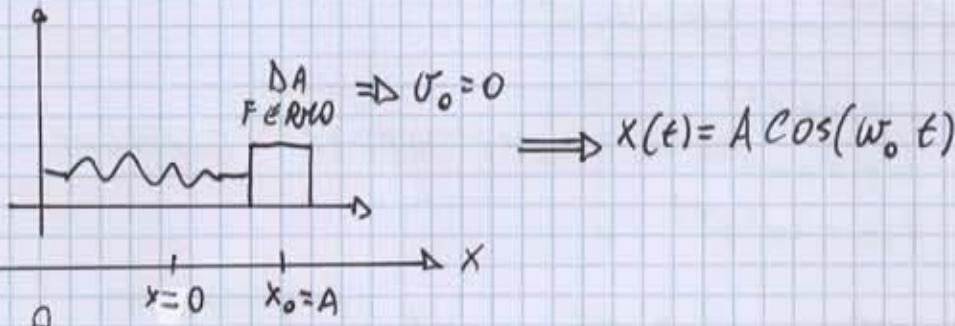
$$\dot{x}(t) = A \omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t) + B \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t=0) = B \omega_0 \Rightarrow B = \frac{v_0}{\omega_0}$$

QUINDI PUO' ESSERE RISCRITTA:

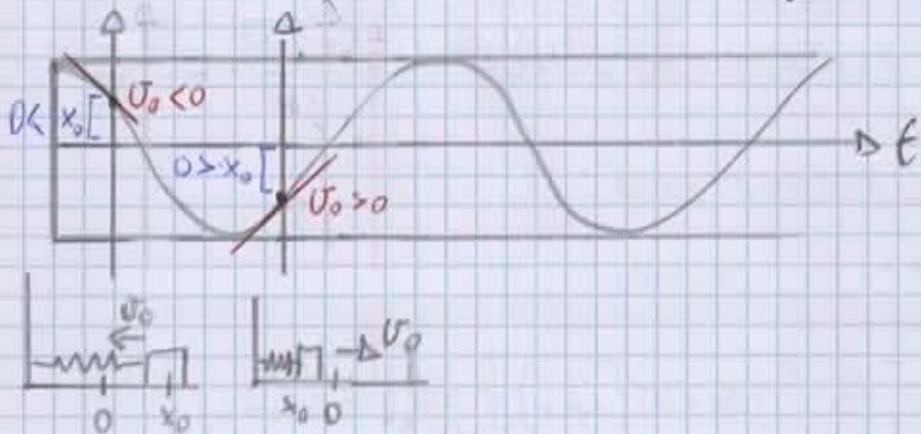
$$x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

CASI PARTICOLARI

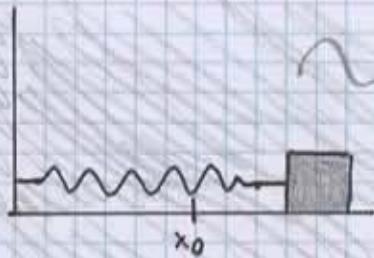


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GRANULARE: $x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{v_0}{\omega_0} \sin(\omega_0 t)$



MOLLA CON FLUIDO



FLUIDO

$$m \cdot \ddot{x} = F_{FLUIDO} + F_{MOLLA}$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -b \dot{x} - Kx$$

$$m \ddot{x} = -b \dot{x} - Kx$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{K}{m}x + \frac{b}{m}\dot{x} = 0$$

CERCHIAMO

$x(t)$

SOLUZIONE!!!

$$x_{PROVA} = A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$A \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} + \frac{K}{m} A e^{\alpha t} + \frac{b}{m} A \alpha e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} + \frac{K}{m} e^{\alpha t} + \frac{b}{m} \alpha e^{\alpha t} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^2 + \frac{b}{m} \alpha + \frac{K}{m} = 0 \quad RISOLVIAHO!! \quad \Rightarrow \alpha_{\pm} = \frac{-b}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)^2 - \frac{4K}{m}} \quad PORTIAMO$$

16

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\pm} = -\frac{b}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4m^2} - \frac{4K}{m}}$$

2. NELLA
RISOLVO

$$= -\frac{b}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4m^2} - \frac{K}{m}} \quad \text{NOTIAMO-DRA-CHE:}$$

$$\bullet \frac{b^2}{4m^2} > \frac{K}{m} \quad 2. \text{ SOLUZIONI REALI}$$

$$\bullet \frac{b^2}{4m^2} = \frac{K}{m} \quad 1. \text{ SOLUZIONE REALE}$$

$$\bullet \frac{b^2}{4m^2} < \frac{K}{m} \quad \text{SOLUZIONI COMPLESSI}$$

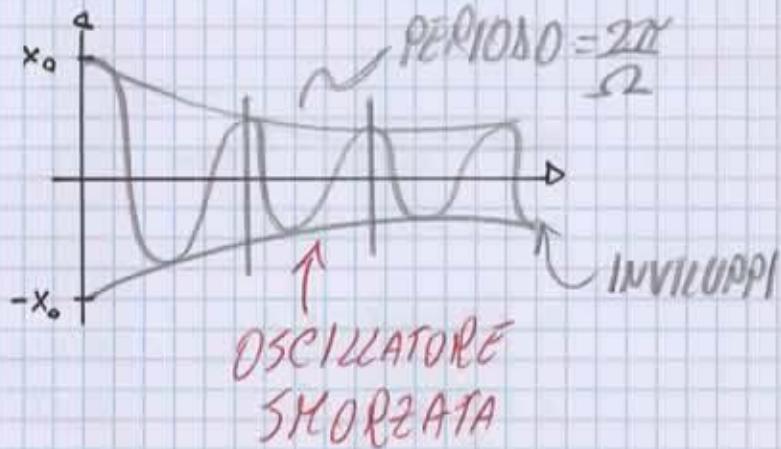
$$\text{Achille Cannavale} \quad \pm = -\frac{b}{2m} \pm i\Omega, \text{ DOVE } \Omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$$

$$> 0 \quad (\text{N.B. IN ASSENZA DI FLUIDO } \pm = i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \pm i\omega_0)$$

QUINDI LA SOLUZIONE GENERALE SARÀ:

$$e^{(-\frac{b}{2m}t \pm i\Omega t)}, \text{ QUINDI:}$$

$$X(t) = e^{-\frac{b}{2m}t} [x_0 \cos(\Omega_+ t) + \frac{v_0}{\Omega} \sin(\Omega_+ t)]$$



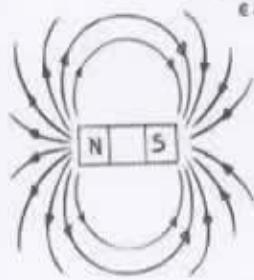
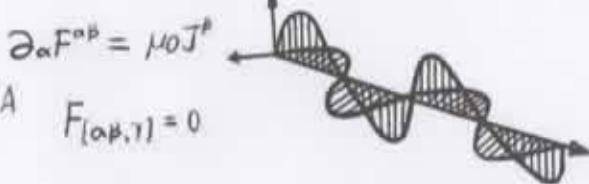
FISICA APPUNTI

Cannavale Achille

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad \nabla \cdot B = 0 \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{r^2} \quad \oint E \cdot dA = \frac{Q_{\text{inside}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad Q = CV \quad F = q(E + v \times B) \quad \oint B \cdot dA = 0$$

$$V(r_2) - V(r_1) = - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} E(r) dr = - \frac{Q}{\epsilon A} (r_2 - r_1) \quad \oint E \cdot dl = - \int \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dA \quad F_{(AB,T)} = 0$$



$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} r$$

$$V = IR$$

$$V_{CP} = - \int_C E \cdot dl$$

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

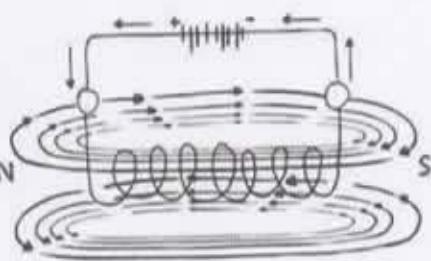
$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 (J + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t})$$

Electro magnetism

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} \hat{r} \quad E = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon A} r \quad V(p_2) - V(p_1) = - \int_{p_1}^{p_2} E \cdot dl$$

$$F_{21} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon r^2} r_{21}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon A} r$$



$$F = q(E + v \times B)$$

$$emf = -BA \frac{d\cos(\theta)}{dt}$$

$$emf = -N \frac{d(B \cdot A)}{dt} \quad emf = -\frac{d(B \cdot A)}{dt} \quad \oint H \cdot dl = I_{\text{enc}}$$

$$I_{\text{enc}} = \oint H \cdot dl = H \phi \cdot dl = HL \quad emf = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H$$

$$\oint B \cdot dl = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \cdot dA$$

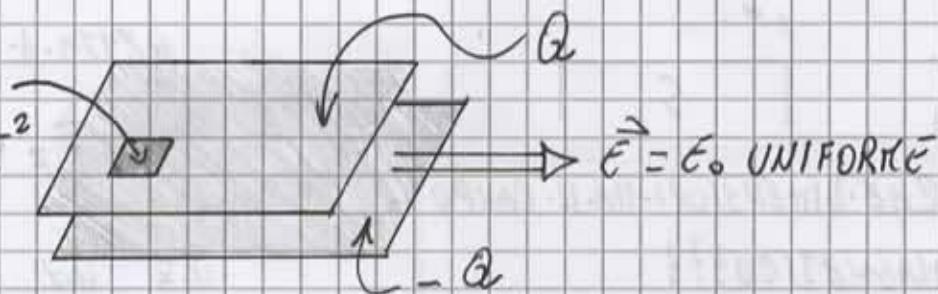
CAMPIONE ELETTRICO · VETTORIALE · UNIFORME

PRIMA DI TUTTO. RICORDIAMO CHE:

$$q_{\text{ELETTRONE}} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ COULOMB}$$

DETTO QUESTO, COME SI CREA UN CAMPO ELETTRICO UNIFORME??

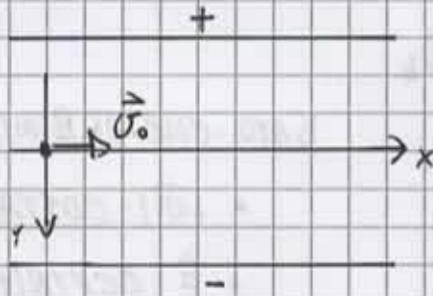
DENSITÀ
SUPERFICIALE
 σ_1
CARICA $[\sigma] = Q L^2$



UNA PARTICELLA CON CARICA q CHE SI TROVA TRA LE DUE CASTRE SARA SOGGETTA A QUESTA FORZA: $\vec{F} = q \vec{E}$

$$m \cdot \ddot{\sigma} = \vec{F} = q \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\sigma} = \frac{q}{m} \vec{E}$$



$$\text{SUPPONIAMO} \vec{E} = 0 \hat{u}_x + E_0 \hat{u}_y$$

$$\text{ALLORA: } \begin{cases} \ddot{\sigma}_x = \frac{q}{m} E_x = 0 \\ \ddot{\sigma}_y = \frac{q}{m} E_y \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{\sigma}_x(t) = \sigma_0$$

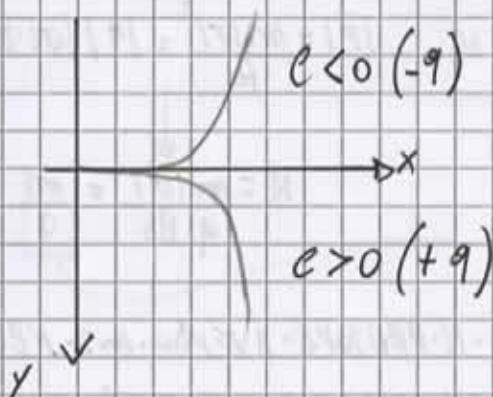
$$\ddot{\sigma}_y(t) = \frac{q}{m} E_0 t$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sigma_0 t \\ y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{m} E_0 t^2 \end{cases}$$

CONSIDERIAMO ASSIEME \rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{m} \frac{E_0}{\sigma_0^2} x^2, \text{ OPPURE } y(x) = C x^2 \text{ DOVE } C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{m} \frac{E_0}{\sigma_0^2}$$

GRAFICAMENTE AVREMO:

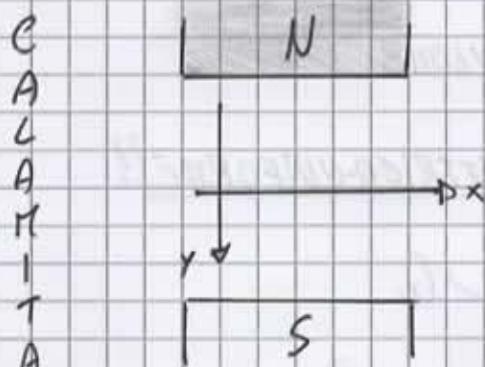


P.B. CHE DIMENSIONI HA IL CAMPO VETTORIALE ELETTRICO???

$$[\vec{E}] = \frac{N}{\text{COULOMB}}$$

CAMPO MAGNETICO VETTORIALE UNIFORME

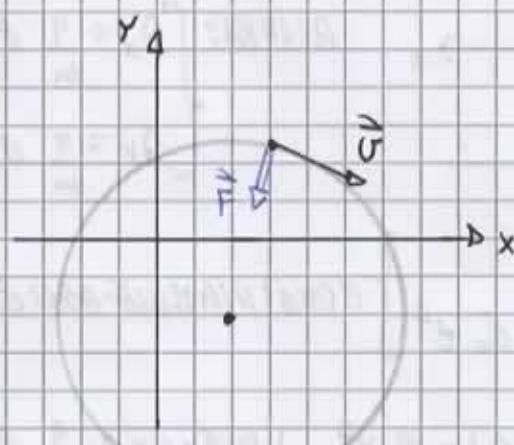
COME POSSIAMO CREARE UN CAMPO MAGNETICO UNIFORME???



N.B. CHE DIMENSIONI HA IL CAMPO MAGNETICO???

$$[\vec{B}] = \frac{[\vec{P}]}{[q \vec{v}]} = \frac{M}{TA} = \text{TESLA}$$

$$= q v_y B_0 \vec{u}_x - q v_x B_0 \vec{u}_y + 0 \vec{u}_z$$



QUINDI UN CAMPO MAGNETICO HA:

$$\vec{B} = m \cdot \frac{d|\vec{v}|}{dc} \vec{u}_r + m \frac{|\vec{v}|^2}{R} \vec{u}_\theta$$

IL CAMPO MAGNETICO
NON FA LAVORO

$\vec{B} = B_0 \vec{u}_z$ UNA PARTICELLA CON CARICA q , TRALE ESTREMITÀ DELLA CALAMITA SARÀ SOGGETTA A QUESTA FORZA;

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = q \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ v_x & v_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

DATO CHE ABBIAMO:

- $|v|$ COSTANTE;
- \vec{F} CENTRIPETA.

\Rightarrow MOTO CIRCOLARE UNIFORME

QUESTA È LA F. NECESSARIA PER TENERE LA PARTICELLA SULL'ORBITA. È VERA E

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{m |\vec{v}|^2}{R} = q |\vec{v}| B_0$$

$$R = \frac{m |\vec{v}|}{q B_0} = \frac{m}{q} \frac{|\vec{v}|}{B_0}$$

QUINDI IL PROTONE AVENDO $m > NEUTRONE$

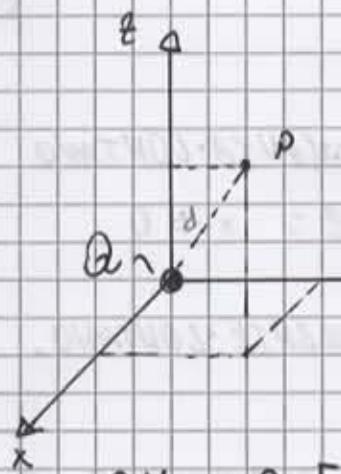
AVRA UN RAGGIO MOLTO PIÙ GRANDE.

POTENZIALE ELETROSTATICO

IL CAMPO ELETROSTATICO PUÒ ESSERE SCRITTO COME:

$$\vec{E}_{\text{STATICO}} = - \vec{\nabla} V \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{POTENZIALE - SCALARE} \\ \text{ELETROSTATICO} \end{array}$$

ESSERDO V UNO-SCALARE, PER OGNI PUNTO DELLO SPAZIO AVRA' UN VALORE.



$$V(x, y, z) = k_e \cdot \frac{Q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + C$$

$$\text{QUINDI } \vec{E} = - \vec{\nabla} V = E_x \hat{u}_x + E_y \hat{u}_y + E_z \hat{u}_z$$

$$\text{IN PARTICOLARE } E_x = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[k_e \frac{Q}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} + C \right] =$$

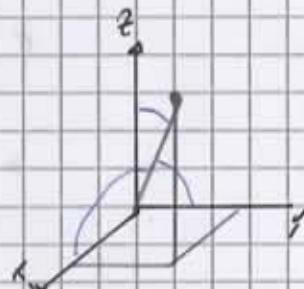
$$= k_e Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \right] = k_e Q \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2 + z^2} =$$

$$= -k_e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \text{QUINDI:}$$

$$\bullet E_x = k_e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cos(\theta_x)$$

$$\bullet E_y = k_e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cos(\theta_y)$$

$$\bullet E_z = k_e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cos(\theta_z)$$

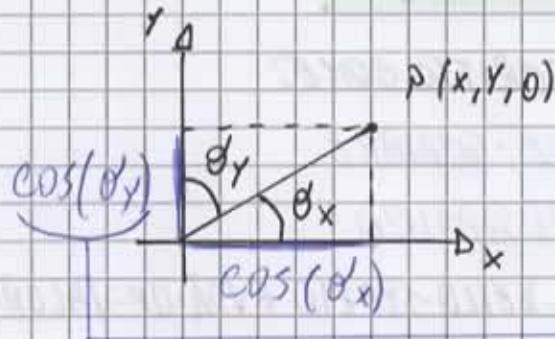


PROPOSIZIONE

$$\cos^2(\theta_x) + \cos^2(\theta_y) + \cos^2(\theta_z) = 1$$

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DIMOSTRAZIONE (2B)



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta_x) &\Rightarrow \cos^2(\theta_y) + \cos^2(\theta_x) = \\ &= \sin^2(\theta_x) + \cos^2(\theta_x) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

□

OSSERVAZIONE

$$V(x, y, z) = K e \frac{Q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + C$$

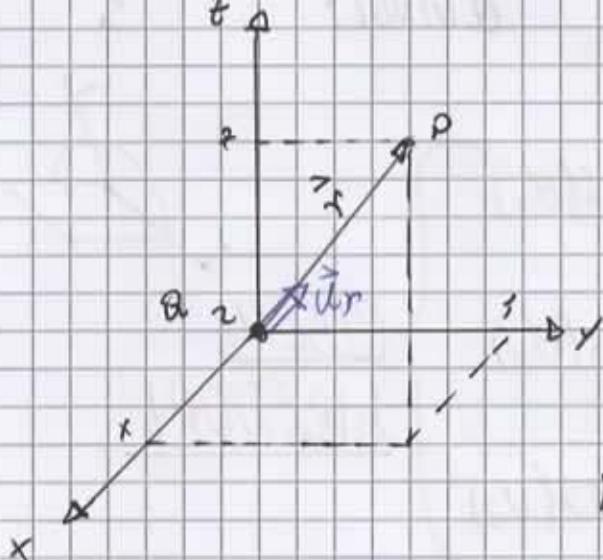
SE P.E. INFINITAMENTE CONTANO
DALLA SORGENTE: $\rightarrow 0$

QUINDI SI SCEGLIE DI PORRE $C=0$. PER P. INFINITAMENTE CONTANO.

È POSSIBILE INOLTRE UTILIZZARE UNA DIVERSA NOTAZIONE PER IL CAMPO ELETTROSTATICO.

$$\vec{E} = K e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \left[\cos(\theta_x) \hat{u}_x + \cos(\theta_y) \hat{u}_y + \cos(\theta_z) \hat{u}_z \right]$$

\hat{u}_r



$$\vec{r} = x \hat{u}_x + y \hat{u}_y + z \hat{u}_z$$

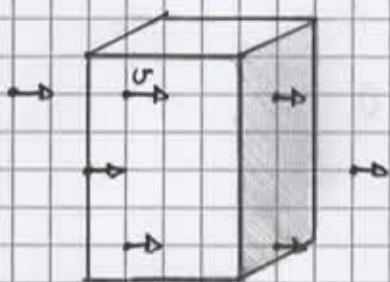
$$\hat{u}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}, \text{ DOVE } |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\text{QUINDI } \vec{E}(P) = \vec{E}(x, y, z) = \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = E(r) \cdot \hat{u}_r$$

$$\text{DOVE } E(r) = K e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = K e \frac{Q}{|\vec{r}|^2}$$

PORTATORI DI CARICA

ORA DEFINIAMO ALCUNI VALORI RIGUARDANTI I PORTATORI DI CARICA.



DEFINIAMO DENSITÀ VOLUMETRICA DI NUMERO
IL NUMERO DI PORTATORI IN UN VOLUME MATEMATICO
È LO INSCHIAMO CON

$$n$$

ORA CI CHIEDIAMO: QUANTE PARTICELLE NEL VOLUME COLPIRANNO LA SUPERFICIE IN 10 SECONDI?

$$n \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \Delta t$$

TUTTAVIA SONO PORTATORI DI CARICA, QUINDI TENIAMO CONTO:

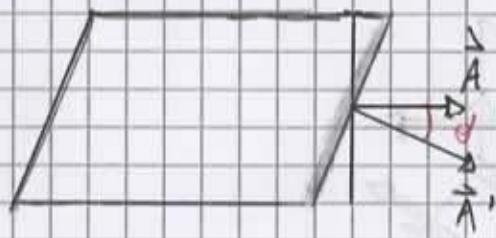
$$n \cdot q \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \Delta t = \Delta Q \text{ COULOMB}$$

COSÌ POSSIAMO DEFINIRE LA CARICA CHE ATTRAVERSA LA SUPERFICIE PER UNITÀ DI TEMPO;

$$n q \cdot \text{AREA} u = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \text{ COULOMB TEMPO}$$

SUPERFICIE INCLINATA

QUINDI NUOVI VALORI SARANNO:



$$\Delta Q = n q \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \Delta t \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = n q \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

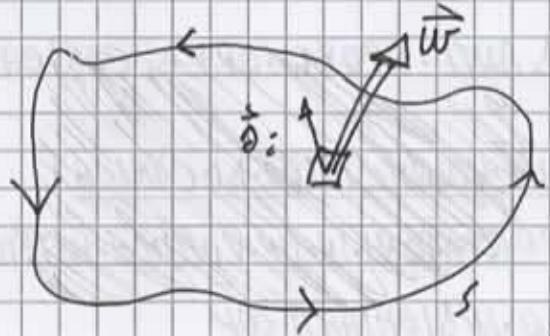
E' POSSIBILE RISERVARE $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$, COSÌ:

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{A}, \text{ DOVE } \vec{J} = n q \vec{u} \text{ ED È LA DENSITÀ SUPERFICIALE}$$

$$[\vec{J}] = [m] [q] [\vec{u}] = \frac{Q}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{L^2} = A/m^2$$

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ESE, IN ULTIMA ANALISI LA SUPERFICIE FOSSE ONDULATA???



$$\sum_i^N \vec{w}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{s}_i$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$
 $\Delta \vec{s}_i \rightarrow 0$

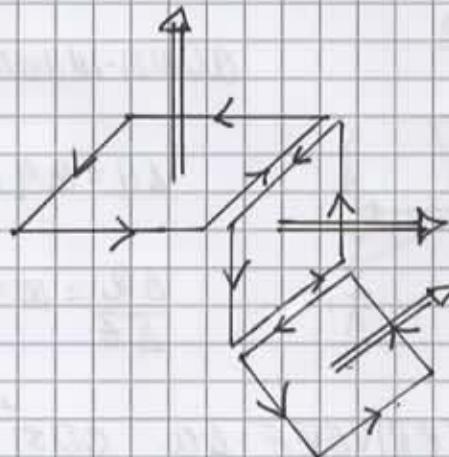
$$\iint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

FLUSSO DI \vec{w} ATTRAVERSO S

PER SUPERFICI CHIUSE SI UTILIZZA LA CONVENZIONE CHE I VETTORI DELL'AREA VANNO VERSO L'ESTERNO.

$$\sum_i^N \vec{w}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{s}_i \longrightarrow \iint \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

VICEVERSA CON UNA SUPERFICIE APERTA SI UTILIZZA LA MANO DESTRA.

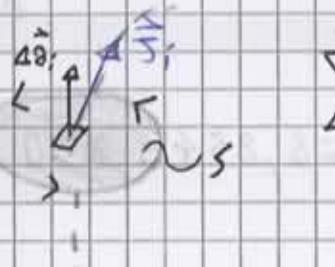


CORRENTE ELETTRICA

COME ABBIAMO VISTO, DEFINIAMO LA DENSITÀ SUPERFICIALE DI CORRENTE ELETTRICA:

$$\vec{J} = q \cdot n \vec{v} \quad ([J] = \frac{C}{m^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s})$$

ORA POSSIAMO DEFINIRE LA CORRENTE ELETTRICA, COME LA QUANTITÀ DI CARICA ELETTRICA CHE ATTRAVERSA LA SUPERFicie S IN UN' UNITÀ DI TEMPO.



$$\sum_i^N J_i \cdot \Delta S_i \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta S_i \rightarrow 0} \iint_S J_i \cdot dS = I$$

$A = \frac{\text{COUR}}{\text{SECONDO}}$

DEFINIAMO INOLTRE LA DENSITÀ VOLUMETRICA DI CARICA ELETTRICA



$$\rho = q/m \quad [P] = C / m^3$$

SE ABBIAMO UN INSIEME DI VOLUMI, LA CARICA TOTALE SARÀ:

$$Q = \sum_i^N \rho_i \Delta V_{OL}$$

$\xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta V_{OL} \rightarrow 0}$

$$\iiint \rho dVOL$$

TEOREMA DI HELMHOLTZ

QUESTO TEOREMA AFFERMA CHE UN CAMPO VETTORIALE È COMPLETAMENTE DETERMINATO QUANDO SONO NOTI LA SUA

Achille Cannavale

EQUAZIONI DI MAXWELL

LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho / \epsilon_0$$

LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO MAGNETICO

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

EQUAZIONE DI FARADAY-LENZ

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

EQUAZIONE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

DOVE: $\epsilon_0 = \text{COSTANTE DIELETTRICA NEL VUOTO} = 8,854 \dots \times 10^{-12} (\text{F/m})$
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} (\text{H/m})$

NEL VUOTO LE EQUAZIONI DIVENTERANNO:

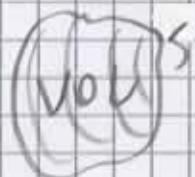
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

DIVERGENZA



RICORDIAMO CHE IL TEOREMA DELLA DIVERGENZA DICE:

$$\iiint_{VOL} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{w} dVOL = \iint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

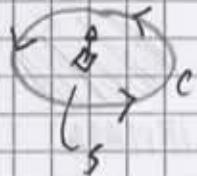
E D'ORA APPLICHIAMO ALLE LEGGI DI GAUSS!!!

$$\iiint_{VOL} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} dVOL = \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \iiint_{VOL} \rho / \epsilon_0 dVOL$$

$$\iiint_{VOL} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} dVOL = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = 0$$

ROTORE

IL TEOREMA DEL ROTORE AFFERMA CHE:



$$\iint_S \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{w} = \oint_C \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

ORA APPLICHIAMOLO ALLE ULTIME DUE EQUAZIONI!!!

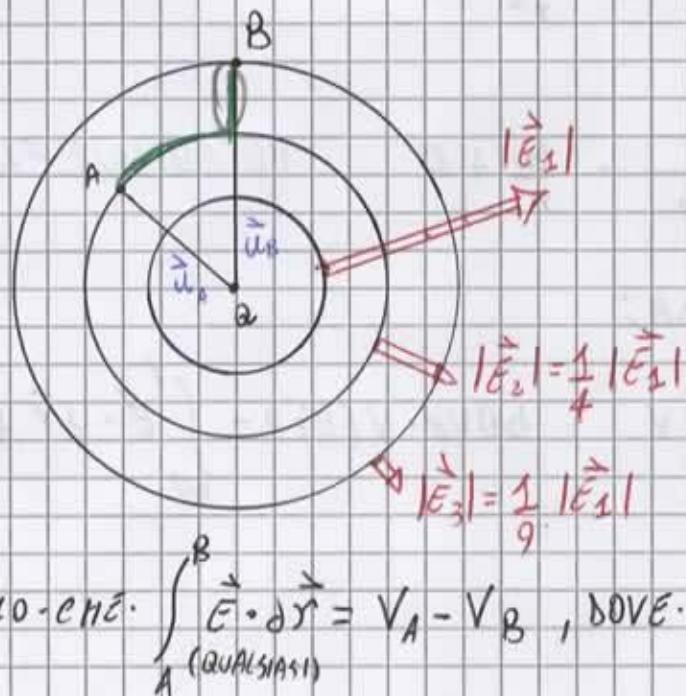
$$\iint_S \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{a} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} \right)$$

$$\iint_S \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} = \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} \right]$$

CARICA PUNTIFORME

CERCHIAMO DI CALCOLARE IL CAMPO ELETROSTATICO DI UNA CARICA PUNTIFORME STAZIONARIA.

COME SAPPIAMO. $\vec{E}(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r$, QUINDI DIPIENDE DA r^2 ;



INOLTRE SAPPIAMO CHE. $\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = V_A - V_B$, DOVE $V(P) = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + C$

Achille Cannavale

$$\int_p^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = V(p) - V(\infty) \Rightarrow V(p) = \int_p^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + V(\infty)$$

PER CONVENZIONE, QUANDO SI HA UNA CARICA IN UNA ZONA LIMITATA DELLO SPAZIO, SI PONE $V(\infty) = 0$ VOLT

$$\Rightarrow V(p) = \int_p^{\infty} \vec{E}(r) \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_p^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r} = V(p)$$

TRASFORMO L'INTEGRAZIONE CURVILINEA A ORDINARIA:

$$\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \underset{(QUASIASI)}{=} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E}(r) \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_{r_A}^{r_B} =$$

$$= V_A - V_B , \text{ DOVE } V(p) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r} + C$$

QUINDI:

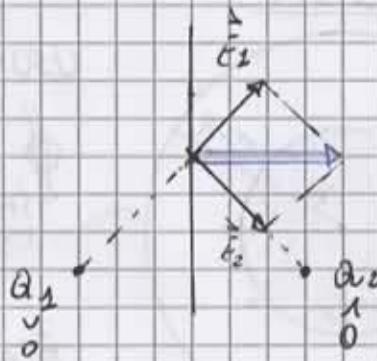
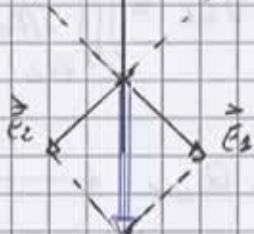
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{u}_r \quad \text{CAMPO ELETTRICO}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r} + C \quad \text{POTENZIALE ELETROSTATICO}$$

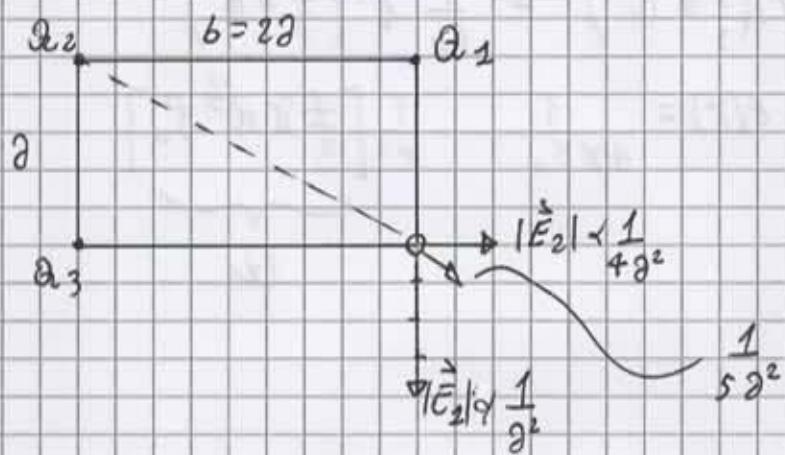
E SONO LEGATI DA:

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V , \text{ DOVE } V(p) = - \int_{\infty}^p \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + V(\infty)$$

$$0 < Q_1 < 0 \quad Q_2 > 0$$

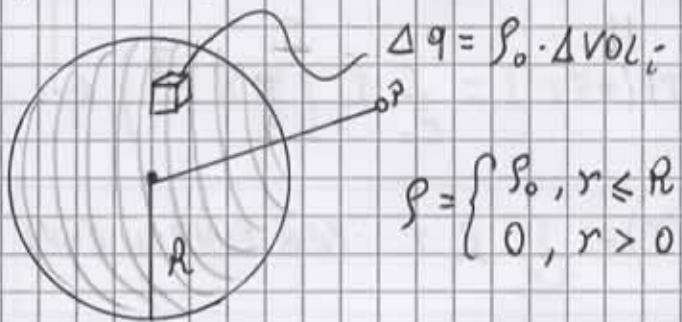


ESEMPIO · ESERCIZIO · ESAME



SFERA CARICA

CERCHIAMO DI CALCOLARE IL CAMPO ELETTRICO DI UNA SFERA CARICA:

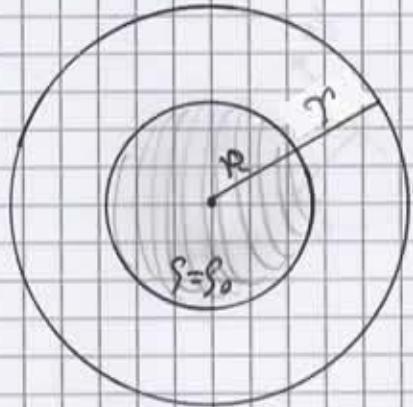


$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho_0, & r \leq R \\ 0, & r > R \end{cases}$$

LO SPAZIO SI DIVIDE QUINDI IN DUE ZONE:

- PUNTI DENTRO LA SFERA ($r \leq R$)
- PUNTI FUORI DALLA SFERA ($r \geq R$)

Achille Cannavale



USO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \iiint_{VOL} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dVOL = \iiint_{VOL} \rho / \epsilon_0 dVOL =$$

SFERA

||

$$E(r) \cdot (4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot Q_{INT}$$

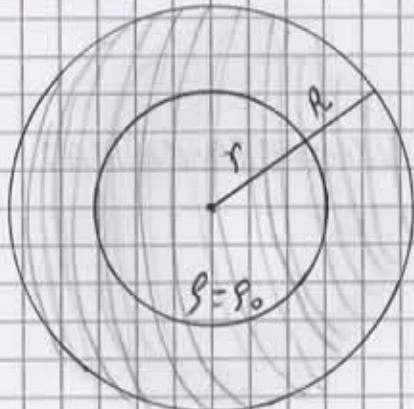
$$E(r) (4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_0 \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right)$$

QUINDI:

$$\vec{E}(\text{PUNTI ESTERNI}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{u}_r$$

PUNTI INTERNI



USO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \iiint_{VOL} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dVOL = \iiint_{VOL} \rho / \epsilon_0 dVOL$$

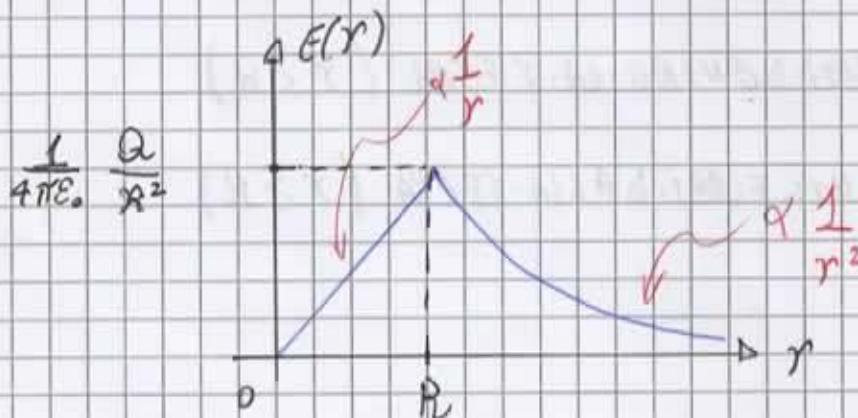
SFERA

||

$$E(r) (4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_0 \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \right)$$

$$E(r) = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \rho_0 r \cdot \text{PER PUNTI INTERNI}$$

GRAFICO



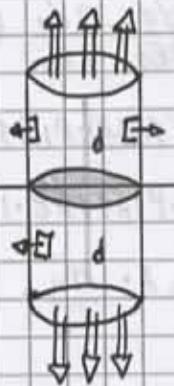
PIANO UNIFORMEMENTE CARICO

DISTRIBUZIONE SUPERFICIALE

DI CARICA UNIFORME σ_0

$$[\sigma] = Q \cdot L^{-2} \text{ COULOMB } m^{-2}$$

RACCORCIAMO UNA PORTIONE DEL PIANO IN UNA SUPERFICIE DI GAUSS:



E-USO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{INT} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot \sigma_0 \cdot A =$$

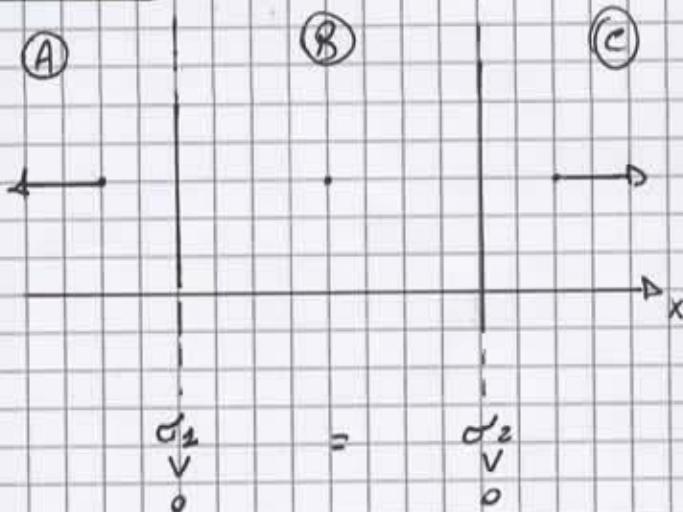
LATTINA

II → DIVIDIAMO IN 3 CONTRIBUTI

$$\iint_{TOP} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} + \iint_{BOTTOM} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} + \iint_{SUPERFICIE} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} =$$

$$= E(d) \cdot A + E(d) \cdot A + 0 =$$

$$= 2E(d) \cdot A = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma_0 \cdot A \Rightarrow E(d) = \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0} \text{ NON DIPENDE DALLA DISTANZA!!!}$$

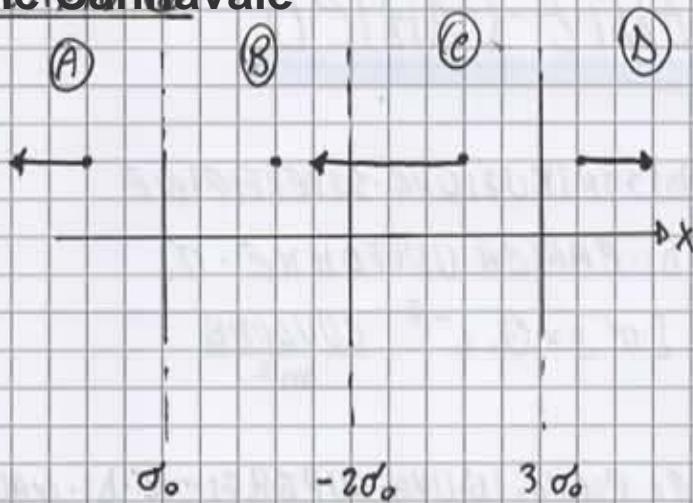
ESEMPIO ①

$$\vec{E}(A) = \left(-\frac{\sigma_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{E}(B) = \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{a}_x$$

$$\vec{E}(C) = \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{a}_x$$

Achille Cannavale



$$\vec{E}(A) = \left(-\frac{d_0}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{2d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{3d_0}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{u}_x$$

$$\vec{E}(B) = \left(\frac{d_0}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{2d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{3d_0}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{u}_x$$

$$\vec{E}(C) = \left(\frac{d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{2d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{3d_0}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{u}_x$$

$$\vec{E}(D) = \left(\frac{d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{2d_0}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{3d_0}{2\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{u}_x$$

TUTTAVIA. È. DA. SAPERE. CHE. NELLA. REALTA'. NON. ESISTONO. PIASTRE. INFINITE.
QUINDI. CI. SARÀ. UNA. ZONA. FIDUCIALE. TRA. LE. DUE. PIASTRE. IN. CUI
IL. CAMPO. ELETTRICO. PUÒ. ESSERE. APPROSSIMATO. DA. $\frac{d_0}{\epsilon_0}$.



PER TUTTO. VERSO. LA. FINE. DELLE. PIASTRE. QUELLA. APPROXIMAZIONE. NON
VALICE. PIÙ, E. QUESTI. "DISTURBI". VENGONO. CHIAMATI. EFFETTI. DI. BORDO.

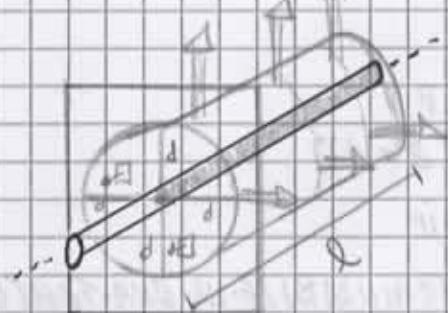
BASTONE · CARICATO · UNIFORMEMENTE

λ DENSITÀ · LINEARE · UNIFORME · λ_0

$$[\lambda] = \frac{\text{Coulomb}}{\text{METRO}}$$

RACCHIUDIAMO IL FILO CON UN CILINDRO

COASSIALE · E USIAMO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS
PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{INT}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \lambda_0 \cdot l$$

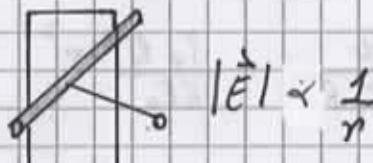
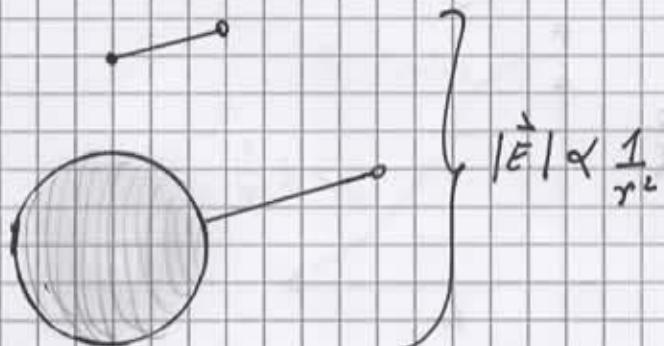
Il \leftarrow DIVIDO IN 3 CONTRIBUTI

$$\iint_{\text{ANTER.}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} + \iint_{\text{POSTER.}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} + \iint_{\text{SUPERFICIE}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} =$$

↓ ↓ ↓
0 + 0 + $E(d) \cdot (2\pi d \cdot l) =$

$$= E(d) = \frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

QUINDI. RIASSUMENDO;



$$|F| = (\text{INFORME}) = \sigma_0$$

Achille Cannavale

RICORDIAMO CHE:

$$\int_{\text{RIF}}^P \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -U(P) \quad \text{E SCEGLIAMO DI METTERE UN SEGNO MINUSCOLO PERCHÉ VOGLIAMO CHE } K+U = \text{ COSTANTE.}$$

DATA QUESTA CONSIDERAZIONE LA RI UTILIZZIAMO NEL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

$$\int_{\text{RIF}}^P \vec{F}_{\text{SONDA}} \cdot d\vec{r} = -U_{\text{SONDA}}(P), \quad \text{DOVE } U_{\text{SONDA}} = q_{\text{SONDA}} \cdot V$$

Ora affrontiamo questo caso:

$$\int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = V_A - V_B, \quad \text{DOVE } V(P) = V_{\text{RIF}} - \int_{\text{RIF}}^P \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

PER CONVENZIONE, QUANDO SI HA UNA CARICA RICHIUDIBILE IN UNA SCATOIA

$$\text{SI PONE } V(\text{RIF}) = 0. \Rightarrow V(P) = + \int_P^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_p^{\infty} E(r') dr' =$$

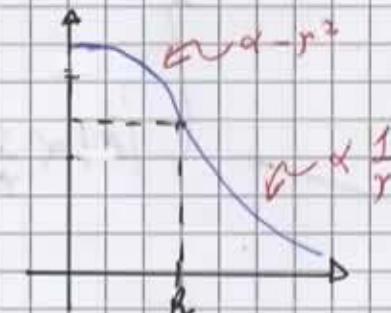
$$= \int_r^R E(r') dr' + \int_R^{\infty} E(r') dr' =$$



$$= \int_r^R \frac{\rho_0}{3\epsilon_0} r' dr' + \int_R^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r'^2} dr' =$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0}{3\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{r'^2}{2} \right]_r^R + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r'} \right]_R^{\infty} = \frac{\rho_0 R^2 - \rho_0 r^2}{6\epsilon_0} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{\rho_0 R^2}{6\epsilon_0} r^2$$



EQ. DI MAXWELL · FORMA INTEGRALE

VS CHIUSA:

$$\oint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{INT}$$

$$\oint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = 0$$

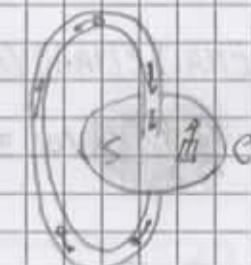
VC CHIUSA

$$\oint_c \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \right]$$

$$\oint_c \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I_{\text{corri.}} + \mu_0 I_{\text{spost.}} = \mu_0 I_{\text{CONCATENATA}}$$

DOVE:

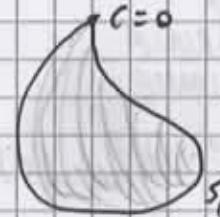
$$I_{\text{CONDUZIONE}} = \iint_s \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}, \quad I_{\text{SPOSTAMENTO}} = \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \right]$$

COSA VUOL DIRE CORRETE CONCATENATA!?NON
CONCATENATI

CONCATENATI

RIPRENDIAMO LA LEGGE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

$$\oint_c \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \iint_s \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \right]$$

CHIUDIAMO
LA CURVA

$$\Rightarrow \oint_c \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_s \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iint_{S_0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \right] = 0$$

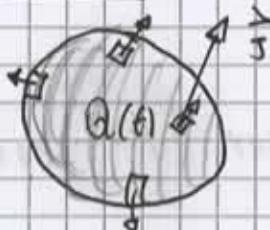
$$\oint_{S_C} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{INT} \right] = 0$$

OPPUAE

$$\oint_{S_C} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = - \frac{d}{dt} [Q_{INT}]$$

QUESTA EQUAZIONE PREVALE
IL NOME DI LEGGE DELLA
CONSERVAZIONE DELLA
CARICA ELETTRICA.

ESEMPIO



SE LA DERIVATA DI $Q_{INT}(t)$ È NEGATIVA;
VUOL DIRE CHE STANNO USCENDO PORTATORI.
MENTRE SE LA DERIVATA DI $Q_{INT}(t)$ È POSITIVA;
VUOL DIRE CHE STANNO ENTRANDO PORTATORI.

CONSERVAZIONE DELLA CARICA ELETTRICA (OPERATORI DIFFERENZIALI)

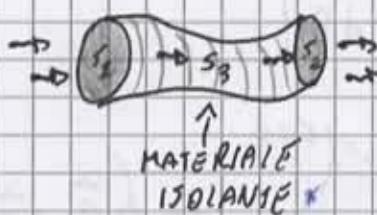
$$\oint_{S_C} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \frac{d}{dt} [Q_{INT}] = \oint_{S_C} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iiint_{VOL} \rho dVOL \right]$$

PER IL TEOREMA DELLA DIVERGENZA

$$\iiint_{VOL} \left[\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \right] dVOL = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$QUINDI \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0}$$

OSSERVAZIONE



$$\oint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \iint_{S_1} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \iint_{S_2} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \iint_{S_3} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = - \frac{d}{dt} Q_{INT}$$

$$VOGLIAMO CHE Q_{INT}(t) SIA COSTANTE \Rightarrow \iint_{S_2} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = - \iint_{S_1} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$$

TEOREMA - POTENZIALE - VETTORE MAGNETICO

UN TEOREMA VISTO IN PRECEDENZA DICEVA:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ UN CAMPO SCALARE } V \text{ CHIAMATO POTENZIALE SCALARE TALE CHE } \vec{E} = -\nabla V.$$

ANALOGAMENTE DIREMO CHE:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ UN CAMPO VETTORE } \vec{A} \text{ CHIAMATO POTENZIALE VETTORE TALE CHE } \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = (\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) \hat{u}_x - \\ &\quad - (\partial_x A_z - \partial_z A_x) \hat{u}_y + \\ &\quad + (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \hat{u}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \partial_x (\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) + \partial_y (\partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z) + \partial_z (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) = \\ &= \text{PER SCHWARTZ} = \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x \partial y}} - \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial z}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y \partial z}} - \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y \partial x}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial z \partial x}} - \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z \partial y}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

DIMOSTRAZIONE - LEGGE CONSERVAZIONE CARICA

SERIVIAMO LA LEGGE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \text{RISOLVIAMOLA PER } \vec{J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \vec{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \text{FACCIA MO LA DIVERGENZA AMBO I LATI}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) - \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad \text{PER} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E})$$

SHWARTZ

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi = 0$$

VIRGULAS

Achille Cannavale

LEGGI DI POISSON

PRENDIAMO LE EQUAZIONI DEL CAMPO ELETROSTATICO:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla} V) = \rho/\epsilon_0 =$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

$$= \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} V) = -\rho/\epsilon_0 =$$

($\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot$ LAPLACIANO)

$$= \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = -\rho/\epsilon_0 =$$

$$= \boxed{\vec{\nabla}^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}}$$

LEGGI DI POISSON

TEOREMA

PRENDIAMO L'EQ. DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}, \text{ MA SAPPIAMO CHE } \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \mu_0 \vec{J} = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE PER X

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = (\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) \hat{u}_x +$$

$$+ (\partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z) \hat{u}_y +$$

$$+ (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \hat{u}_z$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x^2} -$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} =$$



ELETTROSTATICA

$$\vec{E} : \begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \rho/\epsilon_0 & \textcircled{1} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{0} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V *$$

DALLA LEGGE DI LORENZ ($\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$) SAPPIAMO CHE:

$$[\vec{E}] = \text{MLT}^{-2} \text{Q}^{-1} \frac{\text{VOLT}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{METTENDO } (*) \cdot \text{IN. } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 V = -\rho/\epsilon_0 \quad \text{POISSON}$$

$$\text{METTENDO } (*) \cdot \text{IN. } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 V = 0 \quad \text{CAPLAPE (VUOTO)}$$

MAGNETOSTATICA

$$\vec{B} : \begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 & \textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} & \textcircled{2} \end{cases} *$$

(UN CAMPO CON DIVERGENZA NULLA SI DICE SOLENOIDALE)

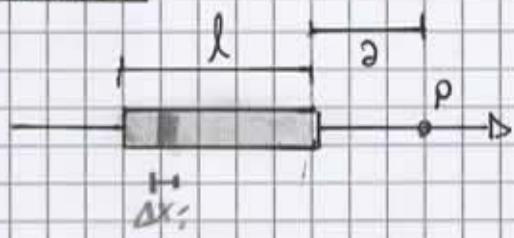
$$\text{METTENDO } (*) \cdot \text{IN. } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \mu_0 \vec{J} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{J} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) \quad \text{POSSIAMO QUINDI INVOCARE IL TEOREMA}$$

D'ELIA GAUGE DI COULOMB, CHE ASSERISCE CHE SI HA LA LIBERTÀ DI IMPORRE $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

Achille Cannavale



$$\Delta E_i = K_e \frac{\Delta q_i}{x_i^2}, \quad \Delta V_i = K_e \frac{\Delta q_i}{x_i} + C$$

$$E_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum \Delta E_i = K_e \lambda_0 \sum \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i^2} \xrightarrow[\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0]{N \rightarrow \infty} K_e \lambda_0 \int_{d}^{d+l} \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$

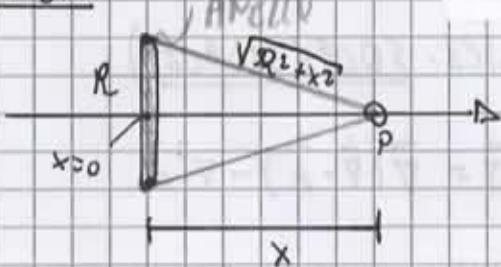
$$\vec{E} = K_e \lambda_0 \left(-\frac{1}{l+d} + \frac{1}{d} \right)$$

$$V_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum \Delta V_i = K_e \lambda_0 \sum \frac{\Delta x_i}{x_i} \xrightarrow[\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0]{N \rightarrow \infty} K_e \lambda_0 \int_{d}^{l+d} \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$V = K_e \lambda_0 (l(l+d) - \ln(d)), \quad \text{VERIFICHiamo che } \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V$$

$$-\frac{d}{dE} [l(l+d) - L(d)] = -\frac{1}{l+d} + \frac{1}{d} = \vec{E}$$

ESEMPIO



$$\Delta q_i = \lambda_0 \cdot \Delta s_i$$

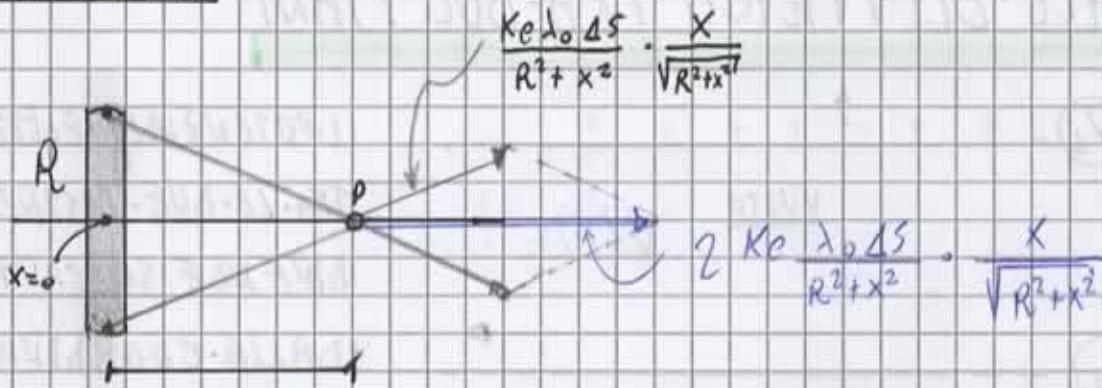
$$Q = \lambda_0 \cdot 2\pi R$$

$$V(P) = V(x) = K_e \frac{Q}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} + C$$

$$V(x) = \sum V_i = \sum K_e \frac{\Delta q_i}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} = \frac{K_e \lambda_0}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} \sum \Delta s_i \xrightarrow[\Delta s_i \rightarrow 0]{N \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$\frac{K_e \lambda_0}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} \int ds = \frac{K_e \lambda_0}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} \cdot 2\pi R = \boxed{K_e \frac{Q}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}}}$$

Achille Cannavale



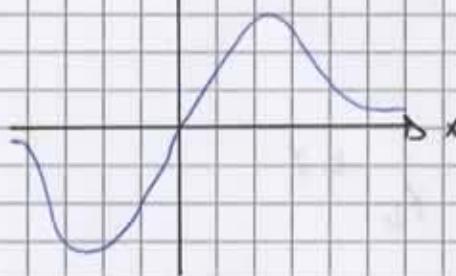
$$\vec{E}(P) = \vec{E}(x) = 2 \frac{Ke \lambda_0 x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \sum \Delta s \xrightarrow[N \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{Ke \lambda_0 x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot 2 \pi r l$$

NOTA BENE
FARE

OPPURE

$$Ke \frac{Q}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot x$$

RAPPRESENTIAMO LA FUNZIONE
 $\Delta E(x)$



PER $x \gg R$

$$\frac{x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{[x^2 \left(\frac{R^2}{x^2} + 1\right)]^{3/2}} \approx \frac{1}{x^2}$$

PER $x \ll R$

$$\frac{x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{[R^2 (1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2})]^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{R^3}$$

ANDAMENTO

CONVOLUTO

$$\text{QUINDI. } \vec{E}(x \ll R) = Ke Q \frac{x}{R^3} = KX$$

METTENDO UNA CARICA SONDA SENTIRÀ UNA FORZA: $\vec{F} = -C \vec{E}$

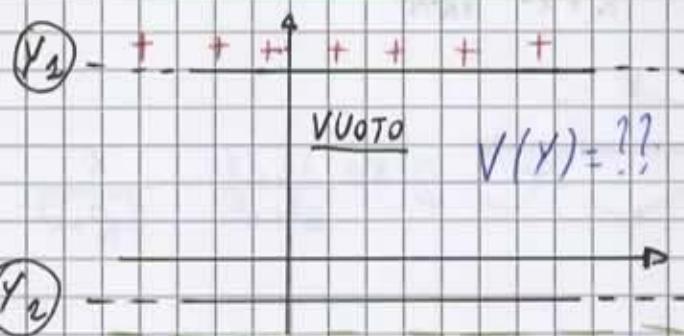
$$F(\text{MOLTO VICINO}) = -CKe Q \frac{x}{R^3} = -KX$$

RICORDIAMO CHE:

$$m \ddot{x} = -KX \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \frac{K}{m} X = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \omega_0^2 X = 0, \text{ DOVE } \omega_0^2 = \frac{K}{m}$$

$$x(t) = x_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) \Rightarrow \text{LA SONDA, MESSA VICINO ALL'ANELLO}$$

POTENZIALE ELETTRICO TRA DUE PIANI



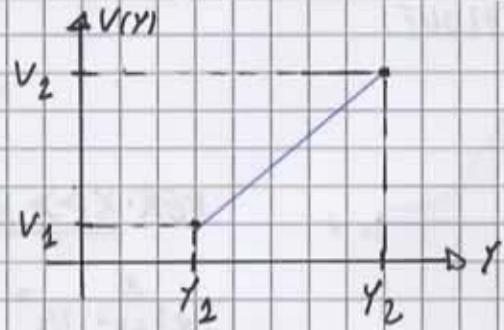
IL POTENZIALE ELETTRICO
TRA LE DUE LASSRE
DIPENDE SOLTANTO
DALLA COORDINATA
 Y .

RICORDANDO LA LEGGE DI LAPLACE:

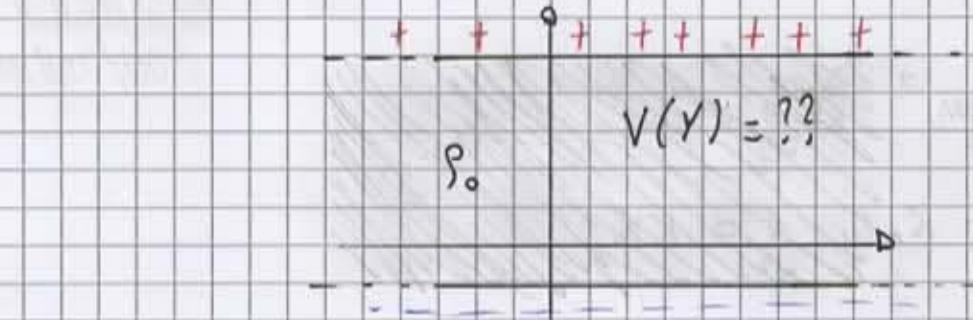
$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \rightarrow \text{IN QUESTO CASO} \rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dy^2} V = 0$$

& VALE FUNZIONE HA COME DERIVATA SECONDA. O ??? UNA RETTA!!!

$$\begin{aligned} V(Y) &= AY \\ \frac{dV}{dY} &= A \\ \frac{d^2V}{dY^2} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



CON CARICA UNIFORME



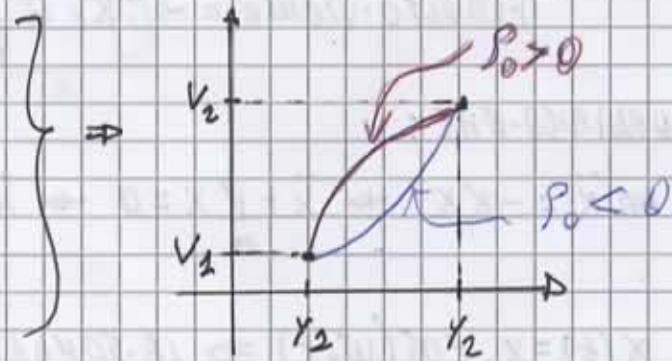
IN QUESTO CASO
NON VALE PIU
LAPLACE, QUINDI
DOBBIAMO USARE
POISSON!!!

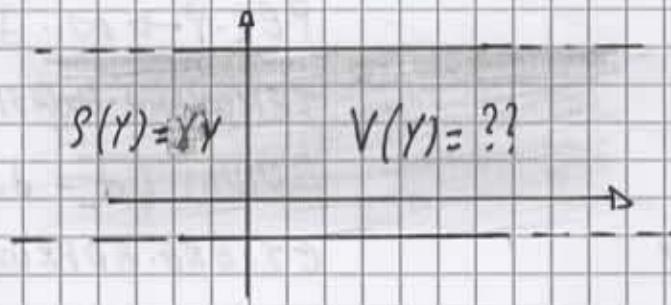
$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}, \text{ OVVERO:}$$

$$V(Y) = \frac{1}{2} A Y^2 + BY + C$$

$$\frac{dV(Y)}{dY} = AY + B$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dY^2} = A, \text{ DOVE } A \text{ VALE } -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$



CON-CARICA-UNIFORME

USIAMO POISSON:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial Y^2} = -\frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \quad Y$$

OVVERO:

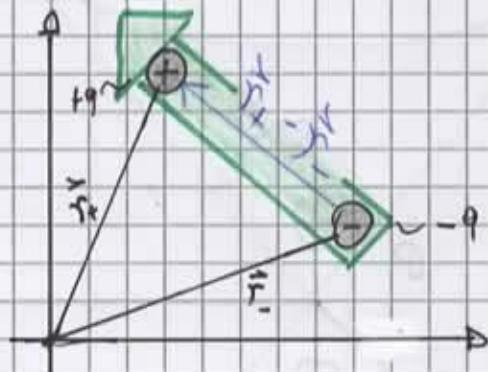
$$V(Y) = \frac{1}{6} A Y^3$$

$$\frac{d V}{d t} = \frac{1}{2} A Y^2$$

$$\frac{d^2 V}{d t^2} = A Y, \text{ DOVE } A = -\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

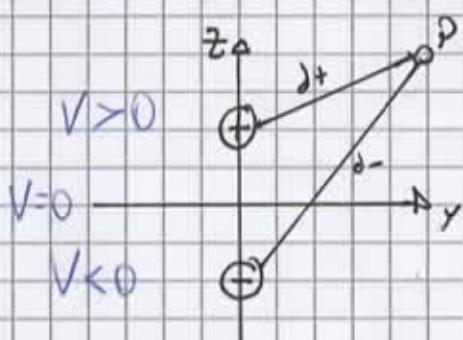
DIPOLI

IL DIPOLO ELETTRICO È UN SISTEMA FORMATO DA DUE CARICHE UGUALI MA OPPoste.

DEFINIAMO CON \vec{P}

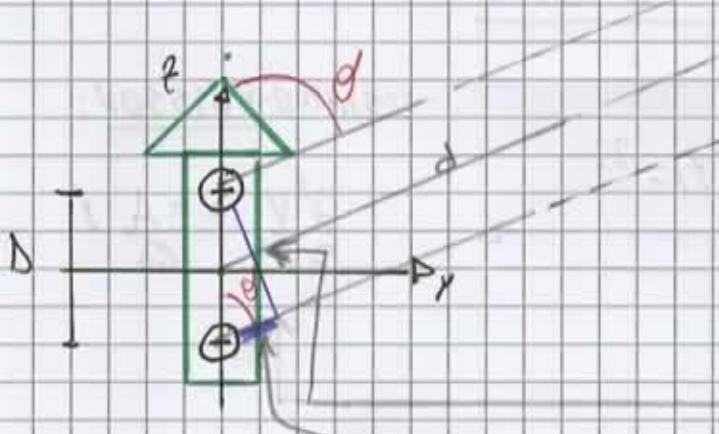
$$\begin{aligned} \text{IL MOMENTO DI DIPOLO} \\ = q (\vec{r}_+ - \vec{r}_-) \end{aligned}$$

$$[\vec{P}] = Q L$$

ESEMPIO V IN UN PUNTO

$$\begin{aligned} V(P) &= V_+(P) + V_-(P) = \\ &= K_e \frac{q}{d_+} - K_e \frac{q}{d_-} = \\ &= K_e q \left(\frac{1}{d_+} - \frac{1}{d_-} \right) = \\ &\approx K_e q \left(\frac{d_- - d_+}{d_+ d_-} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Achille Cannavale



PER $P \rightarrow \alpha \cdot d_+ + \beta d_-$.

SEMBRANO QUASI PARALLELE

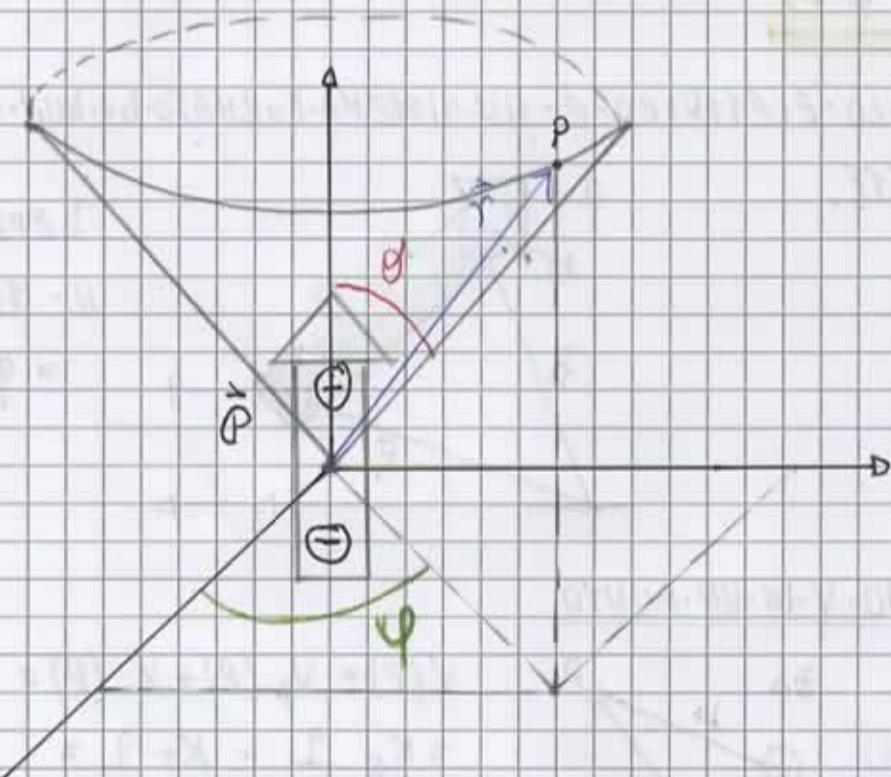
QUINDI $(d_- - d_+)$ PUO'

ESSERE APPROSSIMATO CON
QUESTA RETTA:

$$\Rightarrow V(P) \approx K_e q \left(\frac{D \cdot \cos(\theta)}{d_+ \cdot d_-} \right), \quad d_+ \cdot d_- = d^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V(P) \approx K_e \cdot \frac{|P| \cdot \cos(\theta)}{d^2}$$

COORDINATE SFERICHE



$V(P) = \begin{cases} V(x, y, z) & \text{CARTESIANE} \end{cases}$

$V(r, \theta, \phi)$ SFERICHE

DISTANZA

- COORDINATA

ϕ

Achille Cannavale

$$\vec{\nabla}_{\text{RETTO}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{u}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{u}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{u}_z$$

$$\vec{\nabla}_{\text{SPHERIQUE}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{u}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{u}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \hat{u}_\varphi$$

SAPENDO CHE \vec{E} (P-DISTANZA) = $-\vec{\nabla} V = -\vec{\nabla} \left(K_e \frac{\rho \cos \theta}{r^2} \right)$

UTILIZZIAMO IL GRADIENTE PER LE COORDINATE SPHERICHE:

$$- \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{u}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \hat{u}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} \hat{u}_\varphi \right] =$$

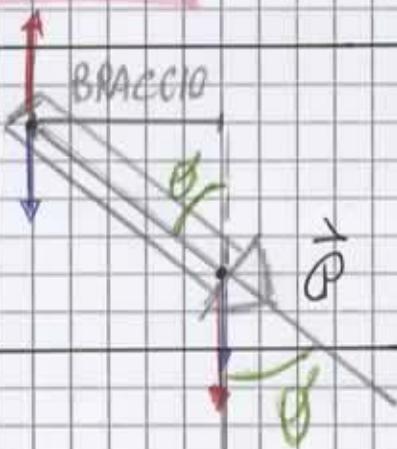
- $E_r = - \left[- \frac{2 K_e \rho \cos \theta}{r^3} \right] = 2 K_e \frac{\rho \cos \theta}{r^3}$

- $E_\theta = - \frac{1}{r} \left[- K_e \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{r^2} \right] = K_e \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{r^3}$

- $E_\varphi = - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} \right] = 0$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{DIPOLO}} \sim \frac{1}{r^3}$$

DIPOLI IN MOTO



PER CONENZ

LE DUE PARTICELLE

DEL DIPOLO-

SENTIRANNO;

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{E} + (q \vec{v} / \vec{B})$$

Achille Cannavale
 MA CI SARÀ UN MOVIMENTO ROTAZIONALE ATTORNO AL CENTRO DI MASSA, PERCHÉ C'È UNA COPPIA DI FORZE.

QUINDI CI SARÀ UN MOMENTO TORCENTE $\vec{\tau}$ ENTRANTE.

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{P} \wedge \vec{E} \text{ oppure } \vec{\tau} = I \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = |\vec{P}| |\vec{E}| \sin \theta$$

$$I \ddot{\theta} = \tau_{\text{coppia}} = -F_o D \sin \theta$$

$$I \ddot{\theta} = -q E_0 D \sin \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{q E_0 D}{I} \sin \theta$$

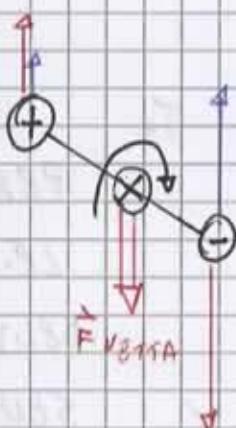
$$\text{PER } \theta \text{ NOLIO PICCOLO} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{q E_0 D}{I} \theta$$

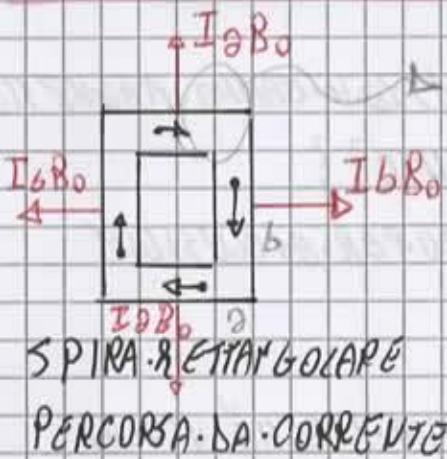
$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\text{DOVE } \omega_0^2 = \frac{q E_0 D}{I}$$

$$\vec{P} \wedge \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ |\vec{P}| \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = |\vec{P}| E_0 \cos \theta \hat{u}_z$$

MENTRE NEL CASO IN CUI IL CAMPO ELETTRICO È UNIFORME:

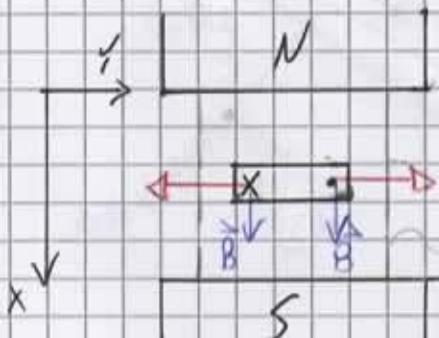


CAMPIONE MAGNETICO: SPIRA RETTANGOLARE

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 I \frac{\hat{z}}{2} \cdot \hat{a}_x$$

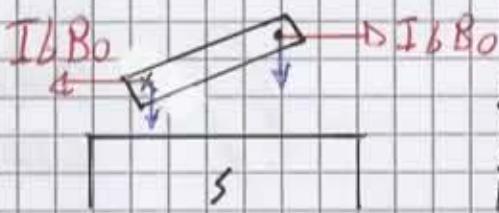
FORZA DI CORENZI

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{u}_x$$

ZONA INDUTRICE

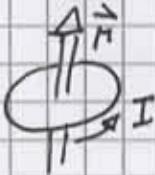


$$\vec{\sigma} = \vec{M} \lambda \vec{B}$$

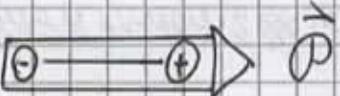
$$\vec{M} = IA$$
, DOVE $|A| = ab$

NOTIAMO L'ANALOGIA CON IL DIPOLO ELETTRICO:

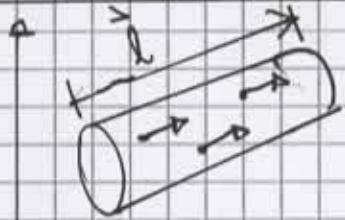
- $\vec{\sigma} = \vec{M} \lambda \vec{B}$



- $\vec{\sigma} = \vec{P} \lambda \vec{e}$



FORZA TOTALE NEL FILO

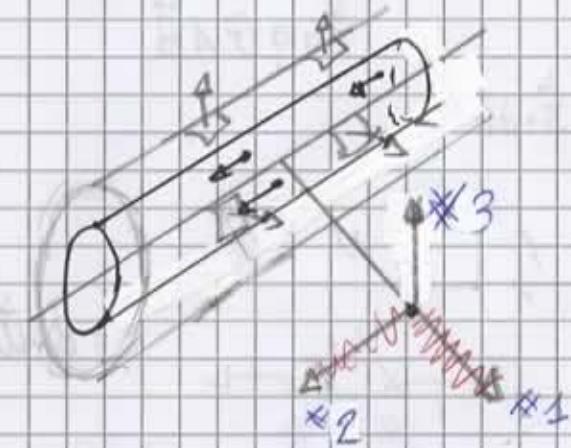


\vec{B} UNIFORME
 \vec{J} UNIFORME

$$F_t = q_i v_i \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F}_{tot} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \underbrace{m l s}_{\text{ESPRESSIONI}} \underbrace{q_i v_i \vec{B}}_{\text{NEL FILO}} = \underbrace{(ss)}_I \underbrace{(l \hat{u}_t)}_{\vec{l}} \lambda \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{tot} = I \vec{l} \lambda \vec{B}$$

CAMPIONAGNETICO · GENERATO · DA · UN · FILO

CHE È NESSUNO IL CAMPO MAGNETICO
IN QUEL PUNTO??

ANALIZZIAMO PER ESCLUSIONE

**1

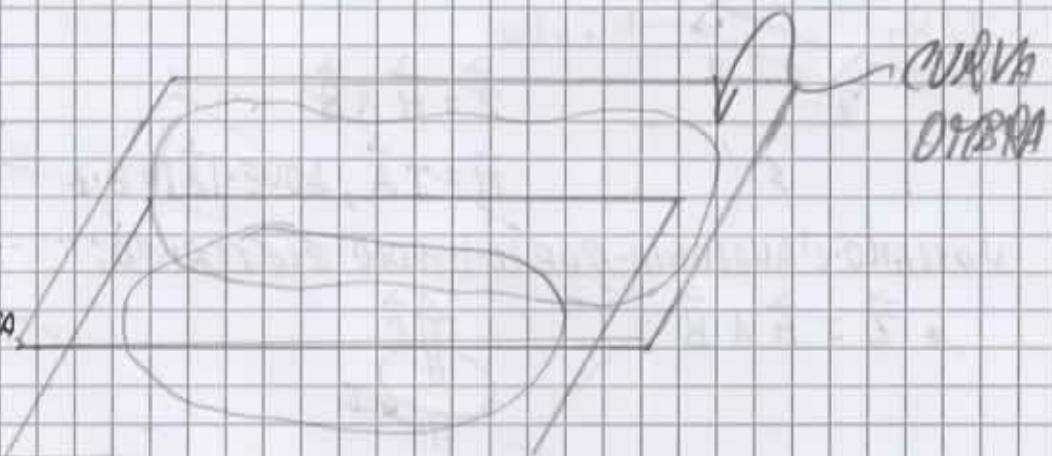
IMPOSSIBILE · PERCHÉ · VIOLARE;
 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} =$

**2

$$\oint_{\text{OMBRA}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} \neq 0$$

MA · NON · C'È · ALCUNA
CORRENTE · CONCERNATA
NELLA · CURVA · OMBRA

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{NEANCHE } **2 \text{ · NON · VA · BENE.}$$



TEOREMA DI MATEMATICA

PRESI DUE VETTORI QUALSIASI. $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \vec{E} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B})$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}) &= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \vec{E}_x & \vec{E}_y & \vec{E}_z \\ \vec{B}_x & \vec{B}_y & \vec{B}_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_y B_z - E_z B_y) + \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (E_z B_x - E_x B_z) + \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_x B_y - E_y B_x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \vec{E} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) &= \vec{B} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \vec{E}_x & \vec{E}_y & \vec{E}_z \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \end{vmatrix} - \vec{E} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \vec{B}_x & \vec{B}_y & \vec{B}_z \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= B_x \cdot \partial_y E_z - B_z \cdot \partial_z E_y + B_y \cdot \partial_z E_x - B_x \cdot \partial_x E_y - \\ &\quad - E_x \cdot \partial_y B_z + E_x \cdot \partial_z B_y - E_y \cdot \partial_z B_x + E_y \cdot \partial_x B_z - E_z \cdot \partial_x B_y + E_z \cdot \partial_y B_x = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_y B_z - E_z B_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (E_z B_x - E_x B_z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (E_x B_y - E_y B_x)$$

APPLICAZIONE. TEOREMA DI POYNTING

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) - \vec{E} \cdot \left(\mu_0 \vec{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

DEFINIZIONE II. VETTORE DI POYNTING:

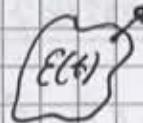
$$\vec{J} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} |\vec{B}|^2 \right] + \vec{J} \cdot \vec{\ddot{E}} = 0$$

NELLA VERSIONE INTEGRALE SARÀ:

$$\oint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\iiint_{V_{tot}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} |\vec{B}|^2 \right) dV_{tot} \right] + \iiint_{V_{tot}} \vec{J} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot dV_{tot} = 0$$

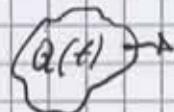
NEL VUOTO SARÀ:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\rho_e + \rho_B] = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho_{EB} = 0$$



QUINDI ANALOGAMENTE,

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho = 0$$



LA PRIMA EQUAZIONE ESPRIME

LA CONSERVAZIONE DELL'ENERGIA ELETROMAGNETICA.

EQUAZIONE DELLE Onde

PRENDIAMO L'EQUAZIONE DI FARADAY-Lenz: $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

E FACCIAmo IL ROTORE:

SHAWARI

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \nabla \cdot \left(- \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} = - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

NEL VUOTO:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

EQUAZIONE
DELLE
ONDE DEL
CAMPO ELETTRICO

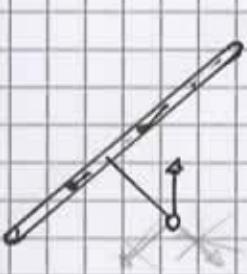
PRENDIAMO L'EQUAZIONE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL NEL VUOTO:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \vec{E} \cdot \vec{FACCIAmo IL ROTORE};$$

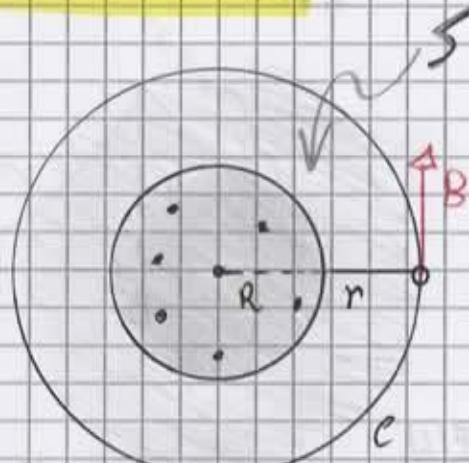
$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \left(- \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) - \nabla^2 \vec{B} = - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

CAMPO MAGNETICO DI UN FILO (2)



FILo VISTO
di fronte
I FILO



$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a} \quad (\text{DAQ CHE SIAMO IN MAGNETOSTATICA})$$

AMPERE MAXWELL

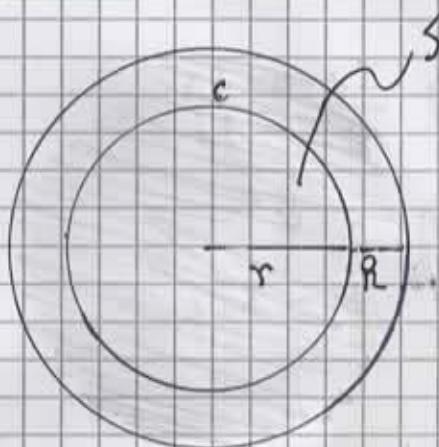
$\hookrightarrow I_{\text{FILO}}$

IL SECONDO PRINCIPIO-DUKE

ESSENDO IL CAMPO MAGNETICO CON LO STESSO MODULO SPOSTANDOSI SUL C;

$$B(r) \oint_C d\vec{r} = B(r) \cdot 2\pi R = \mu_0 I \Rightarrow B(r \geq R) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

PER PUNTI INTERNI AL FILO



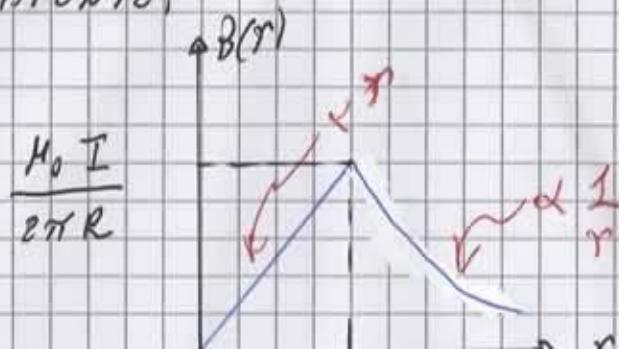
$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

$\hookrightarrow < I_{\text{FILO}}$

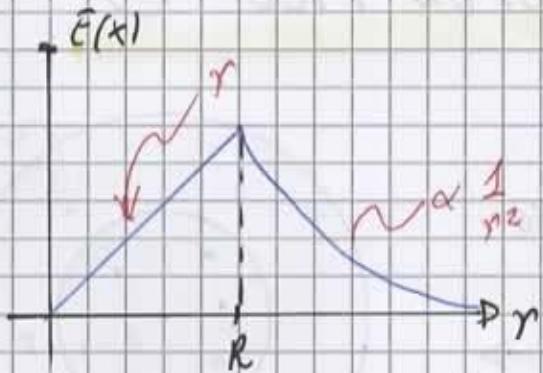
$$\Rightarrow B(r) \cdot \oint_C d\vec{r} = B(r) \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(r \leq R) = \frac{\mu_0 J_0 r}{2}$$

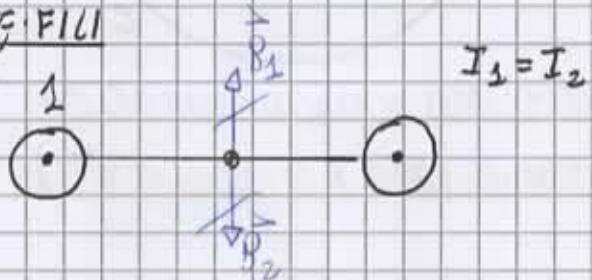
GRAFICAMENTE:



Achille Cannavale / A. CON IL CAMPO ELETTRICO



DUE FILI



$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$\vec{B}_1(p) + \vec{B}_2(p) = \vec{B}(p)$$

ESERCIZIO



$$I_2 \neq I_1$$

COME DEVE ESSERE I_2 PER
AVERE $\vec{B}(p) = 0$???

$$\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi \frac{d}{4}} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \frac{3d}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{I_1}{\frac{d}{4}} = \frac{I_2}{\frac{3d}{4}}$$

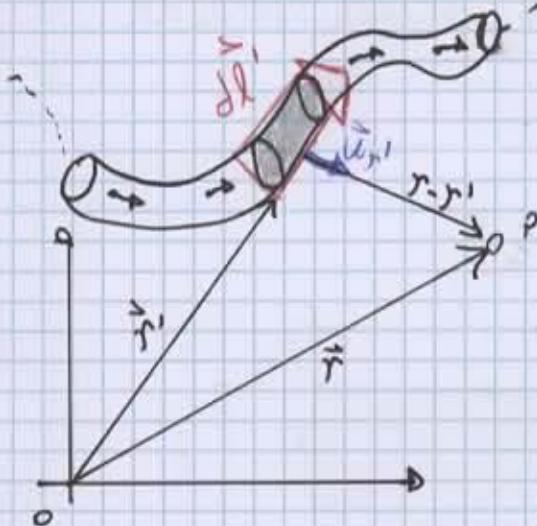
↓

$$I_2 = 3I_1$$

Achille Cannavale

PERCORSI DI B/DT. SAVART

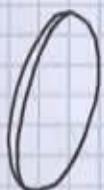
$$K_m = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}$$



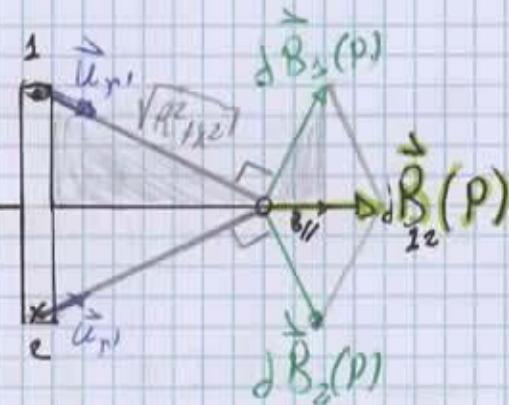
$$\vec{B}(P) = \oint_{\text{CIRCUITO}} d\vec{B}(P)$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{K_m I d\vec{l}' \wedge (r - r')}{|r - r'|^3} = \\ = K_m \frac{I d\vec{l}' \wedge \vec{u}_{r'}}{|r - r'|^2}$$

SPIRA CIRCOLARE



VISTA - D1
LATO

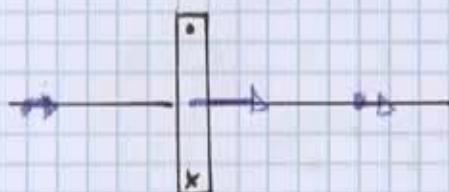


$$\frac{dB_{||}}{dB} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \rightarrow dB_{||} = |dB| \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

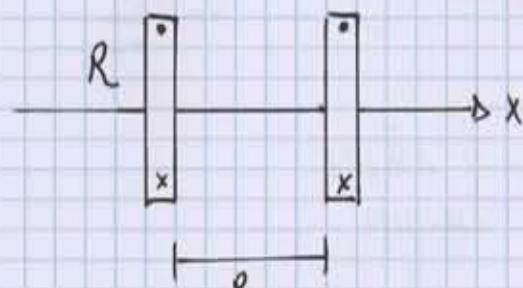
$$B_{||} = \int dB_{||} = \int K_m \frac{I dl}{R^2 + x^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} = K_m \frac{I}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot R \int dl = \\ = 2\pi R$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot 2\pi R^2$$

$$P.E.R. B_{||} (x=0) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot 2\pi \frac{I}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$



Achille Cannavale - HELMOTHE

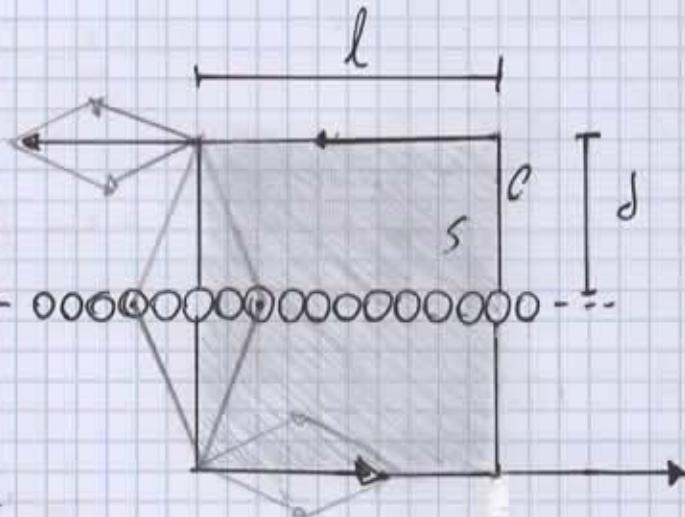


TRA LE DUE SPIRE IL CAMPO MAGNETICO SARÀ ABbastanza UNIFORME.

ESEMPIO. MOLTI FILI

PER CAPIRE COME VARIA IL CAMPO MAGNETICO PER PUNTI A DISTANZE DIVERSE, USIAMO LA LEGGE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I_{\text{cond}} , \text{ DOVE}$$



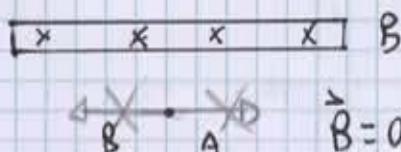
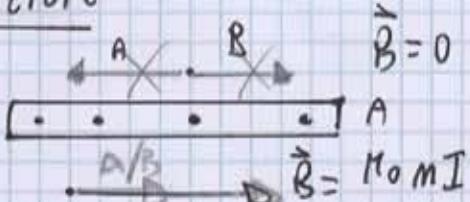
$$I_{\text{cond}} = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} , \text{ MA LA CORRENTE C'È SOLO QUI E CI SONO I FILI !!!}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{cond}} = \cancel{n} l \cdot I \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 n l I , \text{ GLI SPOSTAMENTI IN Y FANNO 0.}$$

↑
DENSITÀ LINEARE
NUMERO FILI

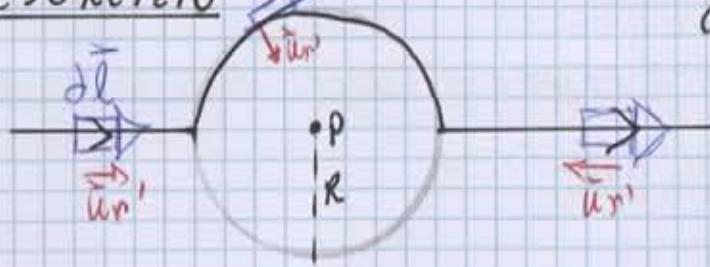
$$\Rightarrow 2B/d = \mu_0 n l I \Rightarrow B(d) = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2} \quad \text{NON DIPENDE DA } d !!!$$

APPLICAZIONE



Achille Cannavale

Esercizio



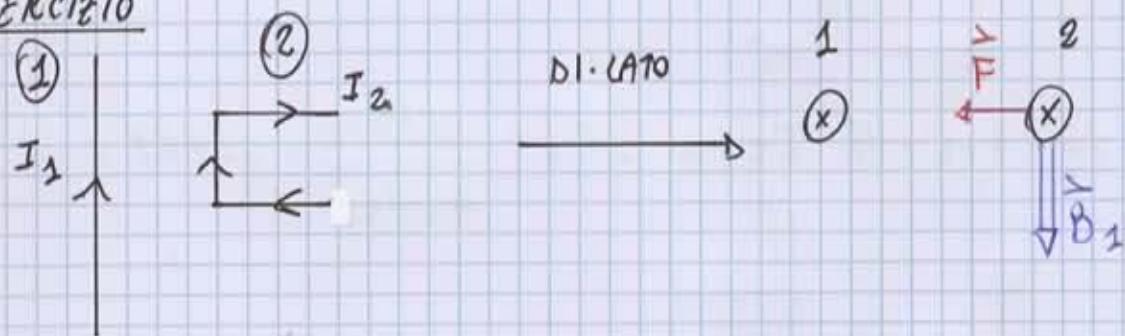
$$\text{COME} \cdot \vec{e} \cdot \vec{B} = ???$$

SULLE DUE RETTE IL CAMPO MAGNETICO NEL PUNTO P È NULLO. PERCHÉ $d\vec{l} \cdot \vec{e} \cdot \vec{B}$ NON SONO STORTI.

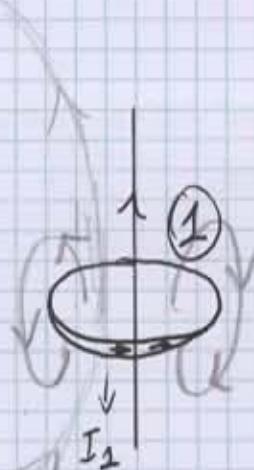
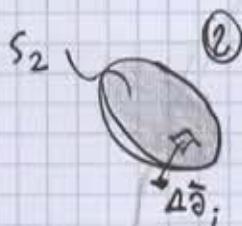
QUINDI CONTRIBUISCE TUTTO IL SEMICERCHIO:

$$\vec{B}(P) = \frac{1}{2} B(P \cdot \Delta I \cdot \text{UNA SPIRALE RICCOLARE})$$

Esercizio



Esercizio



$$\Phi_{21} = \iint_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{a}_2$$

PER BIOT-SAVART:

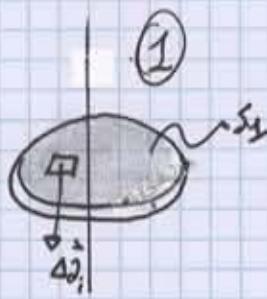
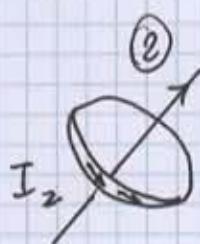
$$\Phi_{21} \propto I_1$$

IN PARTICOLARE:

$$\Phi_{21} = M_{21} I_1$$

COEFFICIENTE

ΔI
PROPORTIONALITÀ



$$\Phi_{12} = \iint_{S_2} \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{a}_1$$

PER BIOT-SAVART: $\Phi_{12} \propto I_2$

IL PROPRIOVIALE: $\Phi = M \cdot I$

$M_{12} = M_{21} = M \cdot \epsilon \cdot \text{VIENE} \cdot \text{CHIAMATO} \cdot \underline{\text{COEFFICIENTE DI MUTUA}}$
INDUZIONE MAGNETICA.

CHE MISURA HA???

$$\Phi_{21} = \iint_{S_2} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{a}_2 \Rightarrow [\Phi_{21}] = \text{TESLA} \cdot \text{METRO}^2 = \text{WEBER} = \text{WB}$$

\uparrow TESLA \uparrow M^2

$$\text{QUINDI SE } \Phi_{21} = M \cdot I_1 \Rightarrow [M] = \frac{\text{WEBER}}{\text{AMPERE}} = \text{HENRY} = H$$

\uparrow WB \uparrow AMPERE

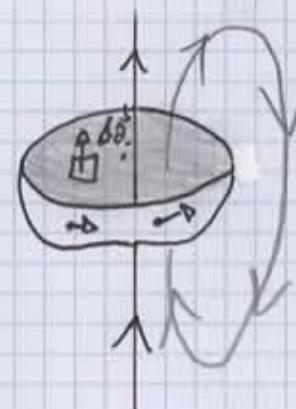
AUTOFLUSSO.

SI CHIAMA AUTOFLUSSO IL FLUSSO CHE PASSA PER UNA SUPERFICIE INDIVIDUATA DAL CIRCUITO PERCORSO DA CORRENTE.

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}_{\text{AUTO}} \cdot d\vec{a} = L \cdot I$$

\uparrow COEFFICIENTE
DI
AUTODUZIONE

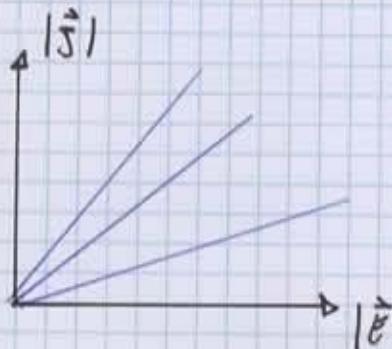
$$[L] = H$$



CONDUTTIVITÀ E RESISTENZA

PER LA MAGGIOR PARTE DEI MATERIALI VALE LA LEGGE DI OHM MICROSCOPICA

$$\vec{J} \propto \vec{E}$$



CONDUTTIVITÀ

$$\sigma = \frac{J}{E}$$

QUESTO TIPO DI MATERIALI SONO CHIAMATI MATERIALI OHMICI.

DATO CHE $\nabla A \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla V \Rightarrow$ SUPPOVIANO CHE VARI SOLO NELLA X;

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{dV}{dx} \Rightarrow |E| = \frac{\Delta V}{d} \quad \text{di} \quad \text{di} \quad dx$$

MENTRE $J = I/\text{AREA}$, QUINDI $J = \sigma E$ DIVENTA:

$$\frac{I}{A} = \sigma \frac{\Delta V}{d} \Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{d}{A} \cdot \frac{I}{\sigma} \quad \text{RESISTENZA}$$

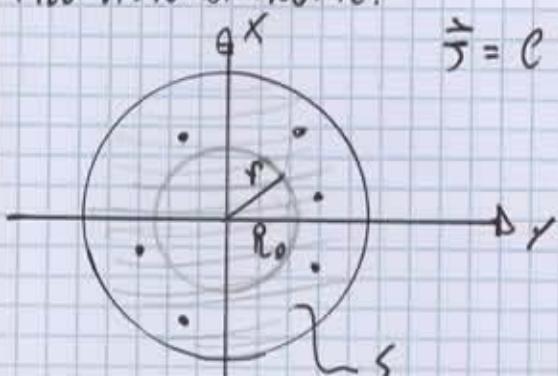
SPESO VIEVE SCRITTA COSÌ $\Delta V = IR$, DOVE $R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d}{A}$

E VIEVE DETTA LEGGE DI OHM MACROSCOPICA. $R = \rho$

$$\text{DA NOTARE CHE: } I = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \Delta V = \frac{A}{\rho l} \cdot \Delta V$$

ESERCIZIO

FILO VISTO DI FRONTE:



$$\vec{J} = C r \hat{u}_z \quad [C] = \Omega L^{-3}$$

$$I = ??! \stackrel{?}{=} \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

Achille Cannavale

$$I = \sum_{\text{STIMA}} I_i = \sum_i (C r_i) \cdot \Delta \theta_i = \sum_i (C r_i) \cdot 2\pi r_i \Delta r_i =$$

CORONE
CIRCOLARI

$$= \sum_i C r_i^2 \cdot 2\pi \Delta r_i = C \cdot 2\pi \sum_i r_i^2 \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0} C 2\pi \int_0^{r_0} r^2 dr =$$

$$= C 2\pi \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^{r_0} = C 2\pi \frac{r_0^3}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} C r_0^3$$

ESERCIZIO

SFERA
CARICA

$$\rho = \rho_0 \cdot \text{PER.PUNTI.INTERNI}$$

$$Q = \iiint_V \rho_0 dVOL = \rho_0 \iiint_V dVOL = \rho_0 \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

ESERCIZIO

SFERA
CARICA

$$\rho(r) = Cr \quad [C = \alpha L^{-4}]$$

$\sum Q_i = \sum \rho_0 \cdot \Delta VOL =$

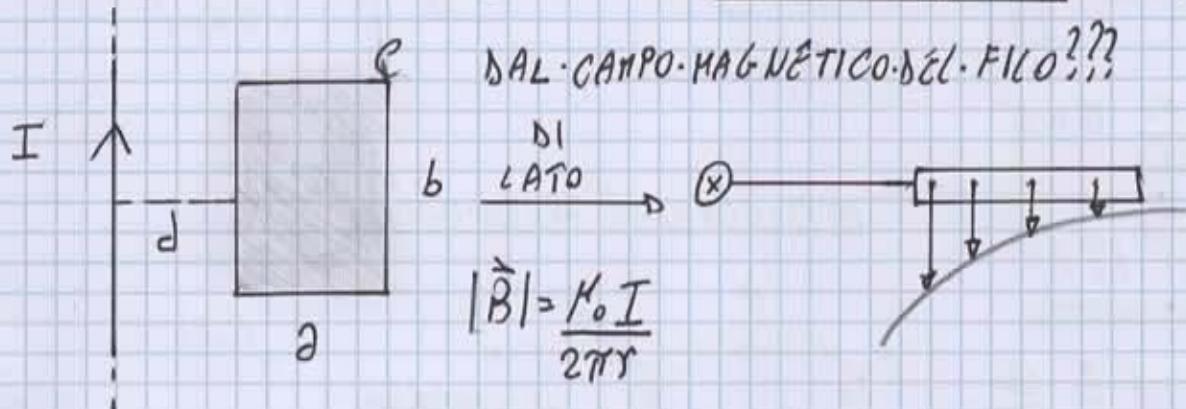
GUSCI
SFERICI

$$= \sum C r_i \cdot \Delta VOL = \sum C r_i (4\pi r_i^2 \cdot \Delta r) =$$

$$= \sum C 4\pi r_i^3 \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0} C 4\pi \int_0^{r_0} r^3 dr = C 4\pi \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{r_0} =$$

$$= C 4\pi \left[\frac{r_0^4}{4} \right] = C \pi r_0^4$$

QUALE È IL FLUSSO ATTRAVERTO C. CREATO

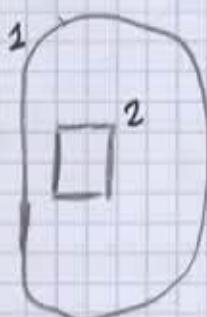


DIVIDIAMO LA SUPERFICIE IN PIÙ STRISCE.

$$\vec{\Phi}_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum_{\text{STRISCE}} \vec{B}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{\theta}_i = \sum B_i \cdot \Delta \theta_i = \sum \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_i} \cdot \Delta r_i \cdot b =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \sum \frac{1}{r_i} \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \int_{\partial D} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial} \right) = \Phi_B$$

CONCRETAMENTE PERO LA SITUAZIONE SARÀ BB E QUESTA:

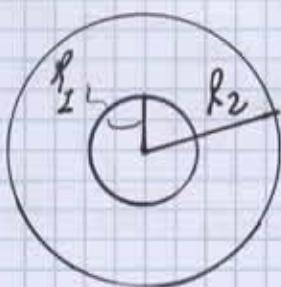


QUALE SARÀ IL COEFFICIENTE DI MUTUA INDUZIONE??
SI PUÒ CALCOLARE IN DUE MODI:

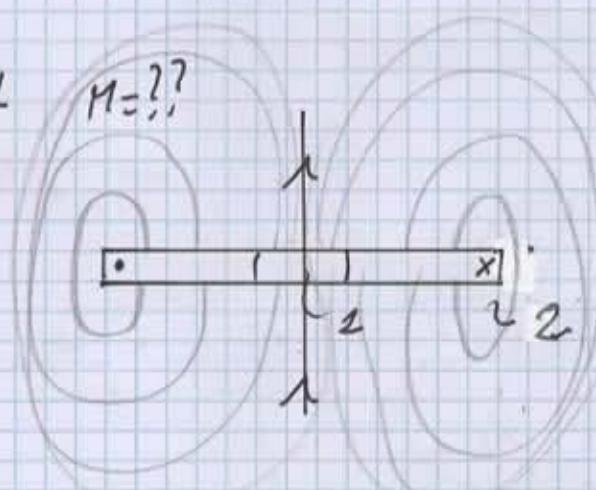
$$M = \begin{cases} \Phi_{12}/I_2 \\ \Phi_{21}/I_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{IDENTICI}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \left(\ln \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial} \right) \right)$$

ESERCIZIO ANELLI CONCENTRICI



$\frac{dI}{LATO}$



$$M = \begin{cases} \Phi_{12}/I_2 \\ \Phi_{21}/I_1 \end{cases}$$

NOTIAMO CHE SG $R_1 \ll R_2$ IL CAMPO MAGNETICO È QUASI UNIFORME PER ① ED È UGUALE AL CAMPO MAGNETICO DI ② AL CENTRO

MUTUA CONCENTRICA

MUTUA CONCENTRICA

Achille Cannavale

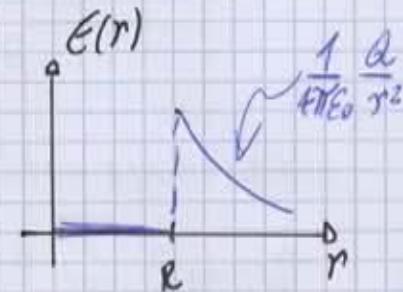
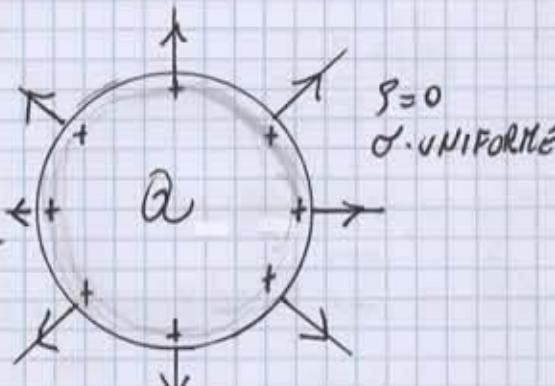
$$B_2(\text{CENTRO}) = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R_2} \Rightarrow \Phi_{12} = \iint \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{A} = B_2 \iint d\vec{A} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R_2} \right) \cdot \pi R_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{\mu_0}{2R_2} \pi R_1^2$$

CAPACITÀ

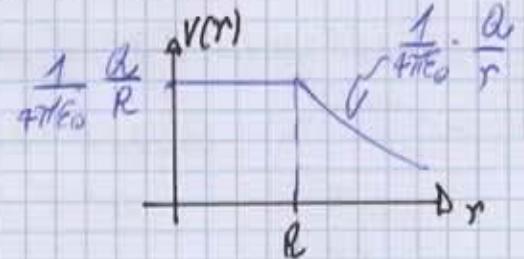
$$\text{CAPACITÀ} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

APPLICAZIONE - SPERA - ISOLATA



$V(\infty) = 0 \cdot \text{VOLT}$. QUINDI POSSIAMO PENSARE ALL'INFINITO. COME L'ALTRO ELETTRONE DOV'È CUI MUOIONO LE LINEE DI CAMPO.

$$\text{QUINDI } \Delta V = V(\text{NELLA SFERA}) - V(\infty) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}$$

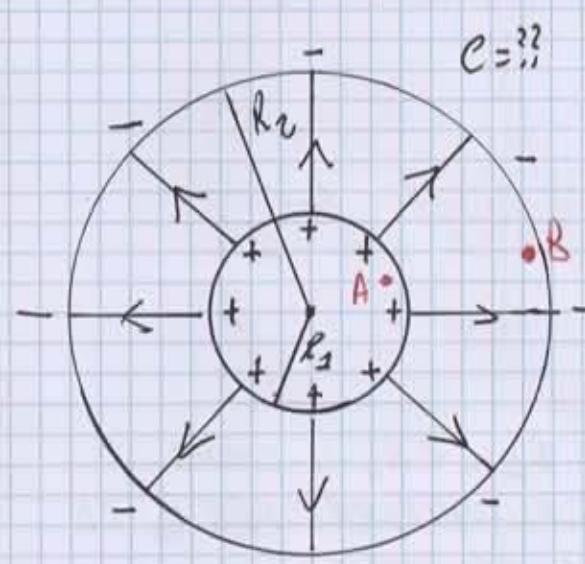


$\Rightarrow \text{LA CAPACITÀ (CHE SI MISURA IN FARAD)} =$

$$\frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$$

UN OGGETTO COMPOSTO DA DUE ELETTRONI IN ACCOPPIAMENTO CAPACITIVO COMPLETO SI CHIAMA CONDENSATORE.

SFERE CONCENTRICHE

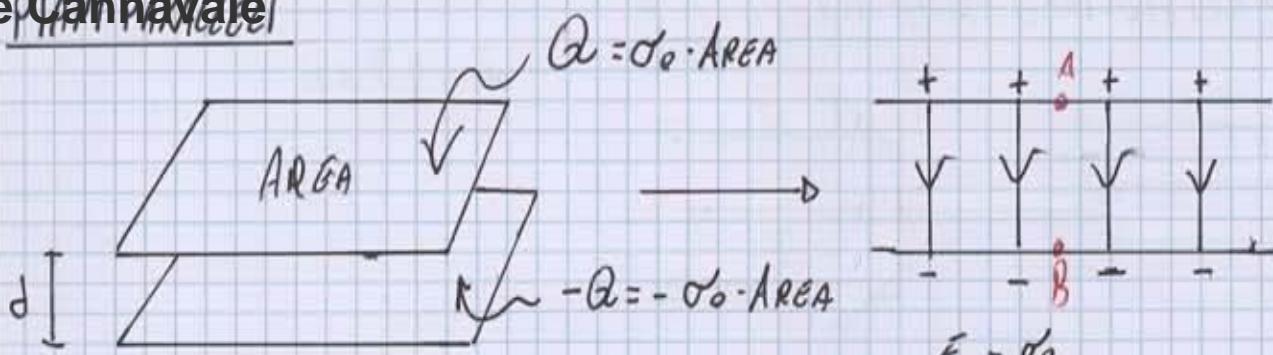


$$\Delta V = V_A - V_B = \iint_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_{R_1}^{R_2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)} =$$

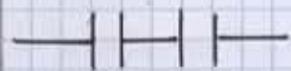
$$= 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)^{-1}$$



$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{\sigma_0 A}{\Delta V}, \quad \Delta V = V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = E_0 \int_A^B dr = E_0 \cdot d =$$

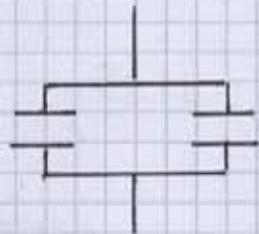
$$= \frac{\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0} d \Rightarrow C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

IN SERIE E IN PARALLELO



CONDENSATORI
IN SERIE

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$$



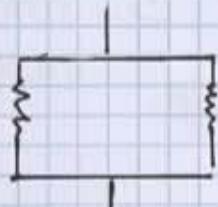
CONDENSATORI
IN PARALLELO

$$C = \sum C_i$$



RESISTORI
IN SERIE

$$R = \sum R_i$$

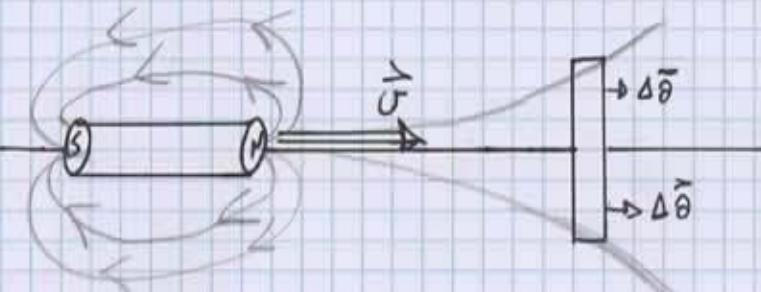
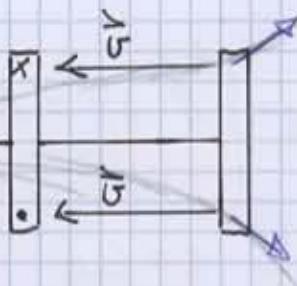
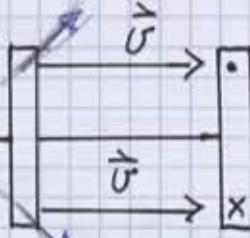


RESISTORI
IN PARALLELO

$$\frac{1}{R} = \sum \frac{1}{R_i}$$

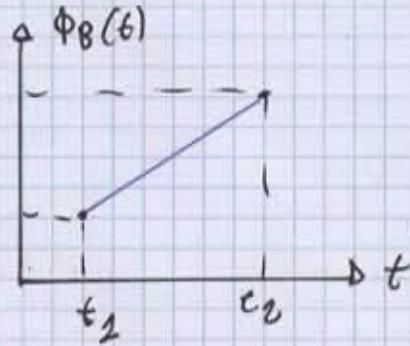
Achille Cannavale - MAGNETICA

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{B}$$



ATO.CHE IN QUESTO CASO I PORTATORI NON HANNO $\vec{\sigma}$ MA POSSO USARE LA LEGGE DI LORENZ.

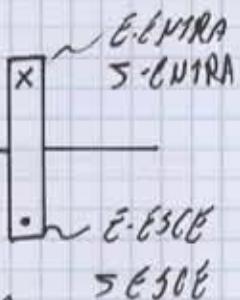
USO FARADAY-LENZ; $\nabla \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} \right)$



SE CONC. IN QUESTO CASO:

$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} < 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

PER OHH MICROSCOPICA,



Achille Cannavale

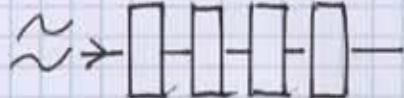
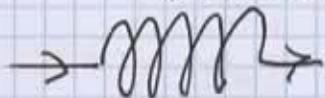
SOLENOIDE

N. AVVOLGIMENTI

$$A_{\text{EFFICACE}} \approx A \cdot N$$

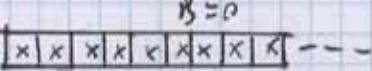
$$\Rightarrow \Phi_B = (N A) B_0$$

POSSIAMO APPROSSIMARE:
N. AVVOLGIM.



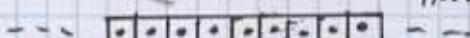
N. SPIRE CIRCOLARI

IN UN SOLENOIDE IDEALE:



$$B_0 = \mu_0 M I$$

QUINDI: $B_{\text{SOLENOIDE}} \approx B_{\text{IDEALE}}$



$$B_z = 0$$

DOVE $M = \frac{N}{l}$

CALCOLIAMO IL COEFFICIENTE DI AUTOINDUZIONE: $L = \frac{\Phi_{\text{auto}}}{I} = \frac{B_0 A_{\text{EFFIC.}}}{I} =$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 N/l I \cdot A_{\text{EFF.}}}{I} = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} \cdot (N \cdot A) = \boxed{\mu_0 \frac{N^2 A}{l} = L}$$

ONDE \circlearrowleft

EQUAZIONE
DI
N'AI ALBERT

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \text{DEL TIPO } f(x - vt)$$

SOLUZIONE

DI MOSTRAZIONE

$$x - vt = \eta$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{dh}{d\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{dh}{d\eta}$$

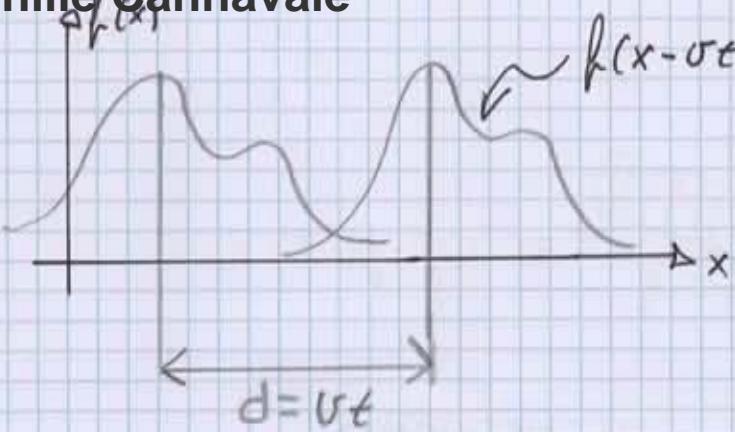
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{dh}{d\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -v \frac{dh}{d\eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 h}{d\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} = +v^2 \frac{d^2 h}{d\eta^2}$$



Achille Cannavale



PROPAGA SENZA DISTORSIONI
VERSO DESTRA CON
VELOCITÀ c .

P.B. $f(x+ct)$ PROPAGA VERSO SX.

$$[w] = T^{-1}$$

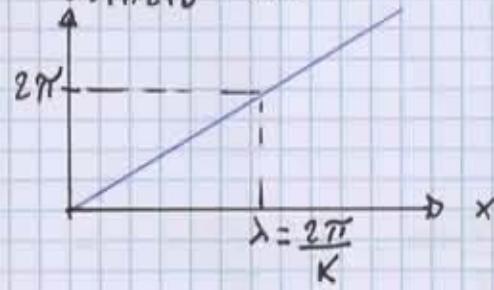
$$[K] = L^{-1}$$

ESEMPIO

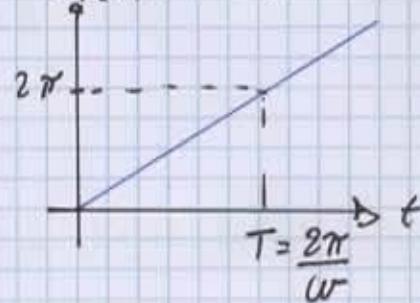
SOLUZIONE: $\cos [K(x-ct)] =$

D'ALAMBERT $= \cos(Kx - wt)$, DOVE $c = \frac{w}{K}$

$$\theta_{SPAZIO} = Kx$$



$$\theta_{TEMPO} = wt$$



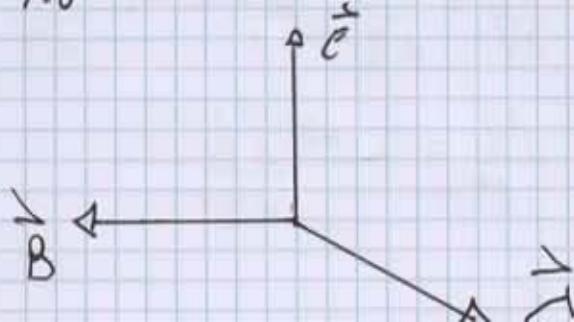
$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) = \cos\left(2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T}\right)\right)$$

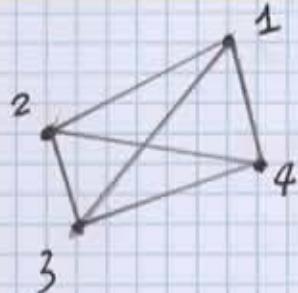
OSSERVAZIONI

① \vec{E} · \vec{E} · \vec{B} SONO ORTOGONALI ALLA DIREZIONE DI PROPAGAZIONE (x)

② \vec{E} · E · \vec{B} SONO PERPENDICOLARI TRA DI LORO (FARADAY/AMPERE)

③ $\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ PUNTA NELLA DIREZIONE DI PROPAGAZIONE.



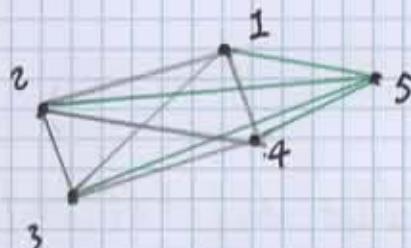
ENERGIA

$$U_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}}, \text{ QUINDI IN GENERALE:}$$

$$U_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{i,j}}$$

L'ENERGIA TOTALE SARÀ: $U_{TOT} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} U_{i,j}$

AGGIUNGIAmo UNA PARTICELLA:



11	22	13	14
21	22	23	24
31	32	33	34
41	42	43	44
51	52	53	54



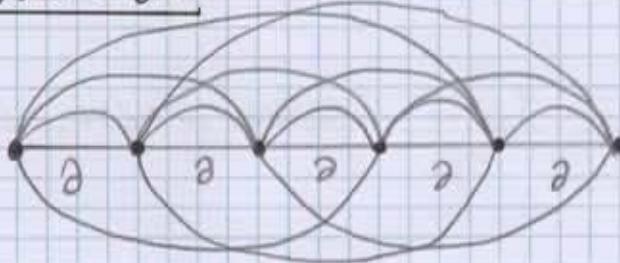
$$\Delta U = K_e \left[\frac{q_1 q_5}{r_{15}} + \frac{q_2 q_5}{r_{25}} + \frac{q_3 q_5}{r_{35}} + \frac{q_4 q_5}{r_{45}} \right] =$$

$$= q_5 \left[K_e \left(\frac{q_1}{r_{15}} + \frac{q_2}{r_{25}} + \frac{q_3}{r_{35}} + \frac{q_4}{r_{45}} \right) \right]$$

$V_{4\text{PARTICELLE}}$ (NEL PUNTO DELLA QUINTA)

$$\Rightarrow U_{5\text{.PARTICELLE}} = U_{4\text{PARTICELLE}} + \Delta U =$$

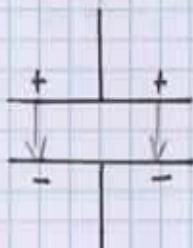
$$= U_{4\text{PARTICELLE}} + q_5 V_4 (\rho_s)$$



$$U = K_e \frac{q^2}{d} \left(s + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

	DISTANZA
s	d
4	2d
3	3d
2	4d
$\frac{1}{15}$	5d

ENERGIA CONDENSATORE



$$U(q + dq) = U(q) + dq \cdot V(q) = U(q) + V(q)dq$$

RICORDO CHE $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} \Rightarrow V = \frac{q}{C}$

$$\Rightarrow U = \int_0^Q V(q) dq = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \boxed{\frac{Q^2}{2C}}$$

UN ALTRO MODO PER INDICARE L'ENERGIA DI UN CONDENSATORE E':

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} C V^2}$$

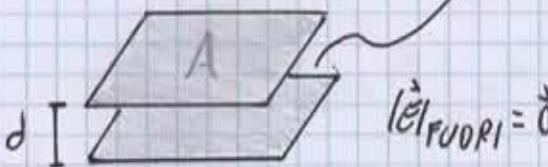
$$\frac{Q}{A} / \epsilon_0$$

ESEMPIO ①

$$VOL = A \cdot d$$

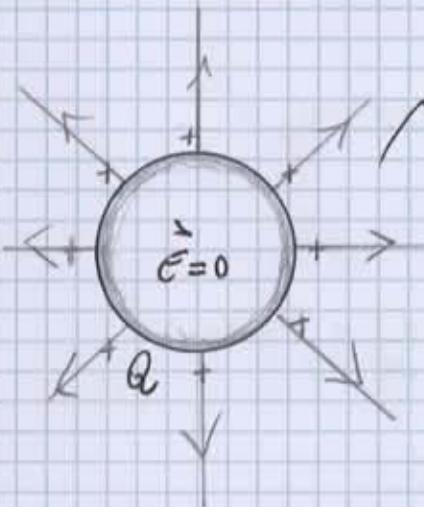
$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 dVOL =$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 \iiint dVOL =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q}{A \epsilon_0} \right)^2 VOL = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{A^2 \epsilon_0} d \cdot A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{A \epsilon_0} \cdot d = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \quad \blacksquare$$



$$\vec{E} = K \epsilon_0 \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{u}_r$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}{SFERA ISOLATA}$$

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \Rightarrow \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

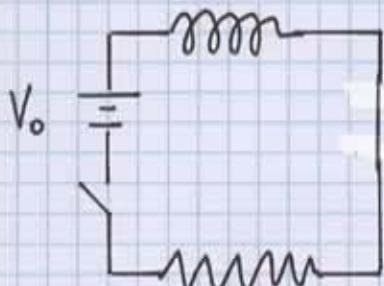
$$U = \iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 dV_{OL} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{Q^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 r^4} dV_{OL}$$

$$U_{STIMA} = \sum \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{Q^2}{(4\pi)^2 \epsilon_0^2 r_i^4} \Delta V_{OL} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{(4\pi r_i^2) \cdot \Delta r_i}{(4\pi)^2 r_i^4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{\Delta r_i}{4\pi r_i^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_R^0 \frac{1}{r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_R^0 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

CIRCUITI



APPENA CHIUBO IL CIRCUITO:

$$\phi_{AUTO}(\epsilon) = L \cdot I(\epsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \phi_{AUTO}$$

LA LEGGE DI OHM MACROSCOPICA VALE A REGIME ($V = IR$), QUINDI DIVENTA:

FORZA

ELETTROMOTIVA

CHIMICA

$$V_o + V_L = IR$$

PER FARADAY

Achille Cannavale

$$\text{NOTIAMO CHE: } \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} \Rightarrow V_L = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

SUPPONIAMO CHE CI SIA ANCHE UN CONDENSATORE: $V_C = \frac{q}{c}$

$$V_o - L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{c} = IR$$

$$V_o - L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} - \frac{q}{c} = R \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{c} = V_o$$

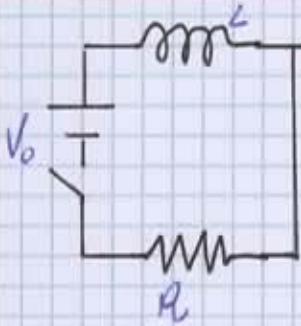
$$\text{MOLTIPLICANDO PER I: } IV_o = L I \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{q}{c} I + RI^2$$

$$= IV_o = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right)}_{\text{ENERGIA DEL CAMPO MAGNETICO}} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{c} \right)}_{\mathcal{E}_E \sim \text{ENERGIA DEL CAMPO ELETTRICO}} + RI^2$$

ENERGIA DEL CAMPO MAGNETICO $\sim \mathcal{E}_B$

$\mathcal{E}_E \sim$ ENERGIA DEL CAMPO ELETTRICO

$$\underbrace{IV_o}_{\text{POTENZA ISTANTANEA DROGATA}} = \frac{d}{dt} [\mathcal{E}_B + \mathcal{E}_E] + \underbrace{RI^2}_{\text{POTENZA DISSIPATA A ALTA RESISTENZA}}$$

CIRCUITO · RL

$$V_o = IR$$

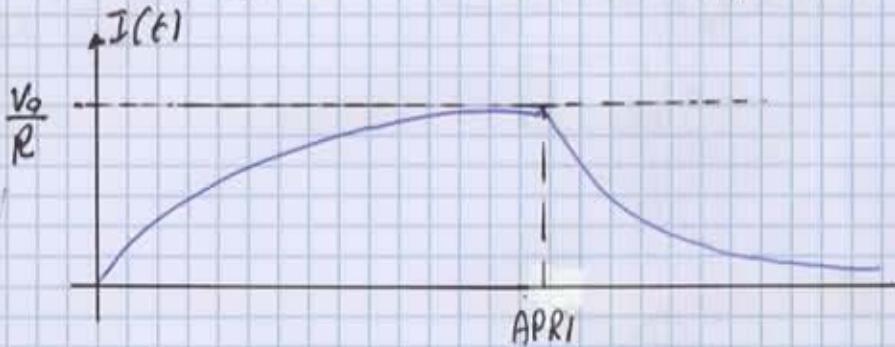
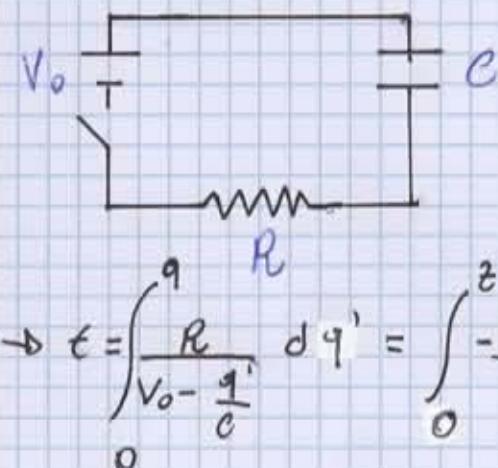
$$V_{EFFICACE} = IR$$

$$V_o - \frac{L dI}{dt} = IR \quad \underline{\text{RISOLVIAMO!}}$$

$$L \frac{dI}{dt} = V_o - IR \rightarrow L dI = (V_o - IR) dt \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{L dI}{V_o - IR} = dt \rightarrow t = \int_0^I \frac{L}{V_o - IR} dI' = -\frac{L}{R} \int_{V_o - IR}^{V_o - I^2} \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{L}{R} \ln \left(\frac{V_o - IR}{V_o} \right)$$

ESPLIEGO. $I(t) = \frac{V_o}{R} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right] = I_\infty \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right), \tau = \frac{L}{R}$

CIRCUITO · RC

$$V_o = IR$$

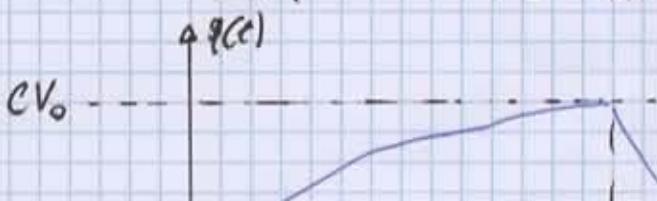
$$V_{EFFICACE} = IR$$

$$V_o - \frac{q}{C} = IR$$

$$V_o - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dq}{dt} R \rightarrow \left(V_o - \frac{q}{C} \right) dt = dq R$$

$$\rightarrow t = \int_0^{\frac{q}{C}} \frac{R}{V_o - \frac{q}{C}} dt' = \int_0^{\frac{q}{C}} -\frac{RC}{z'} dz' = -RC \ln \left(\frac{V_o - q/C}{V_o} \right)$$

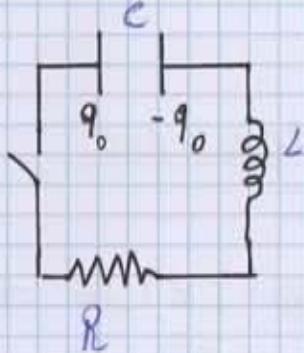
ESPLIEGO. $q(t) = CV_o \left(1 - e^{-t/RC} \right) = q_\infty \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right), \tau = RC$



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CIRCUITO RCL

$$V_o = IR \rightarrow V_{EFF} = IR$$



$$V_o + V_L + V_C = IR$$

$$-L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dI}{dt} R$$

$$-L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dq}{dt} R$$

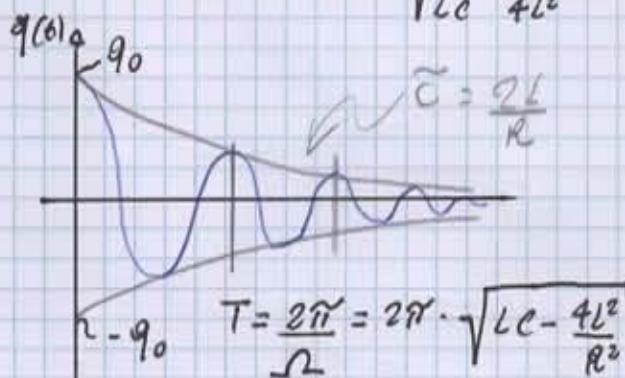
$$L \ddot{q} + R \dot{q} + \frac{1}{C} q = 0$$

$$q_{PROVA}(t) = q_0 e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\hookrightarrow L\alpha^2 + R\alpha + \frac{1}{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{\pm} = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L^2} - \frac{1}{C}}$$

$$SE \cdot \frac{1}{LC} > \frac{R^2}{4L^2} \Rightarrow q(t) = q_0 e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cos(\Omega t), \quad = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L^2} - \frac{1}{C}}$$

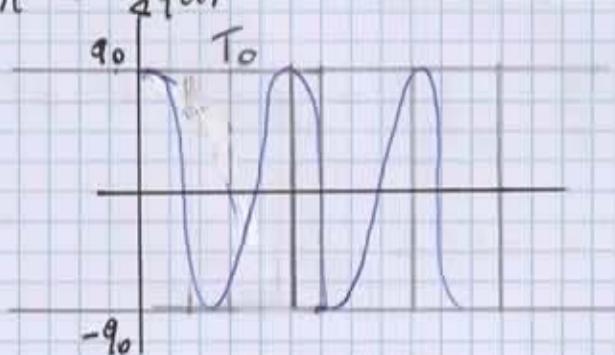
Dove: $\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$



$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega} = 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{LC - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$$

$$SE \cdot R = 0$$

$$T > T_0$$



$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

ENERGIA - E - POTENZA

$$\text{NEL CASO REL: } V_{EFF} = IR \rightarrow V_o - L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{C} = RI \rightarrow$$

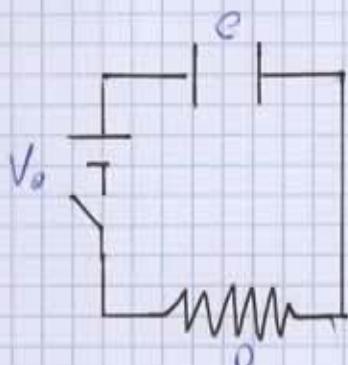
$$\rightarrow V_o = L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} + RI \rightarrow \text{MOLTIPLICHI CO. PER I} \Rightarrow IV_o = LI \frac{dI}{dt} + I \frac{q}{C} + RI^2 =$$

$$= IV_o = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} + \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \right] + RI^2$$

↓

POTENZA

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EROGATA} \\ \text{DALLA} \\ \text{BATTERIA} \end{array} \Rightarrow P_{BATT} = \frac{dE}{dt} = IV_o$$



QUALE È IL LAVORO TOTALE FATTO DALLA BATTERIA
PER CARICARE IL CONDENSATORE?

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\frac{dE}{dt} \right)_{BATT} dt = \frac{\text{LAVORO}}{\text{EROGATO}} = \frac{\text{LAVORO}}{\text{DALLA BATTERIA}} = \int_0^\infty IV_o dt =$$

$$= V_o \int_0^\infty I(t) dt = V_o \int_0^\infty \frac{CV_o}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} dt = CV_o^2$$

MA RICORDIAMO C L'ENERGIA DI UN CONDENSATORE CARICATO:

$$E_{COND.} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{CV_o^2}{2} \rightarrow \text{È LA METÀ DELL'ENERGIA EROGATA DALLA BATTERIA!!!}$$

$$Q = CV_o$$

DOVE È ANDATA L'ALTRA METÀ??

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dE}{dt} \right)_{RESIST.} = I(\Delta V) = RI^2 \quad \text{NELLA RESISTENZA!}$$

$$E_{RESIST.} = \int_0^\infty RI^2 dt = R \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{CV_o}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} \right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2$$

$$\text{QUINDI } CV_o^2 = \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2 + \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2$$