

# FISICA

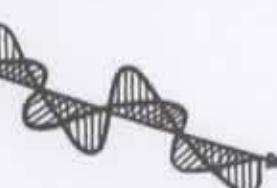
## APPUNTI

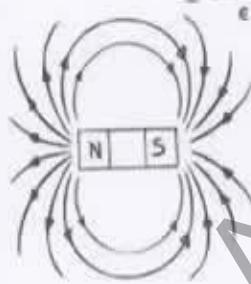
Cannavale Achille

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

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

$$V(r_2) - V(r_1) = - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} E(r) dr \quad \partial_\alpha F^\beta = \mu_0 J^\beta$$

$$= - \frac{Q}{\epsilon A} (r_2 - r_1) \quad \oint E \cdot dA = \int \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \cdot dA \quad F_{[\alpha\beta,\gamma]} = 0$$




$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} r \quad V = IR \quad V_{CP} = - \int_C E \cdot dl$$

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

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

# Electro Magnetism

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

$$F_{21} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} r_{21} \quad E = \frac{Q}{2\epsilon A} r$$

$$F = Qv \times B \quad C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}} \quad J^\beta = \begin{pmatrix} CP \\ J_x \\ J_y \\ J_z \end{pmatrix}$$

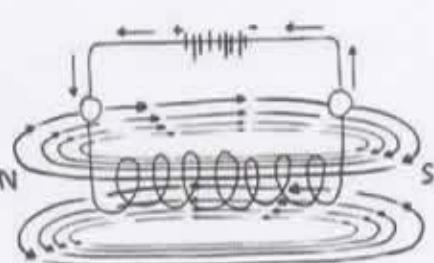
$$F = q(E + (v \times B)) \quad \oint B \cdot dl = \mu_0 I_{\text{enc}}$$

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

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

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

$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H$$



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

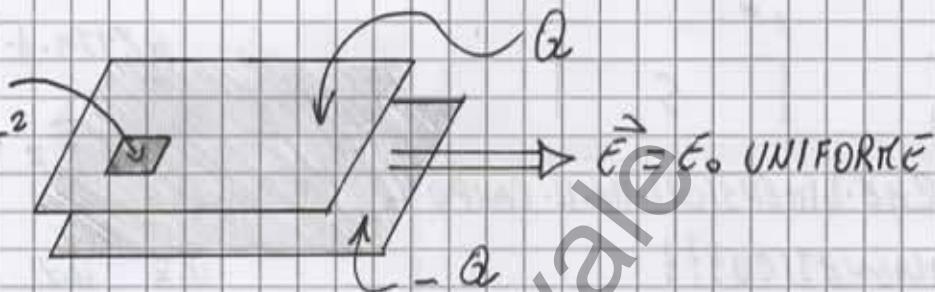
# CAMPO ELETTRICO · VETTORIALE · UNIFORME

PRIMA DI TUTTO. RICORDIAMO CHE:

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

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

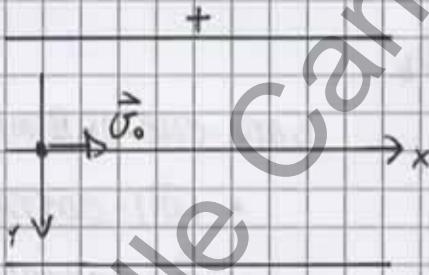
DENSITÀ  
SUPERFICIALE  
 $\sigma_1$   
CARICA  $[\sigma] = Q L^2$



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

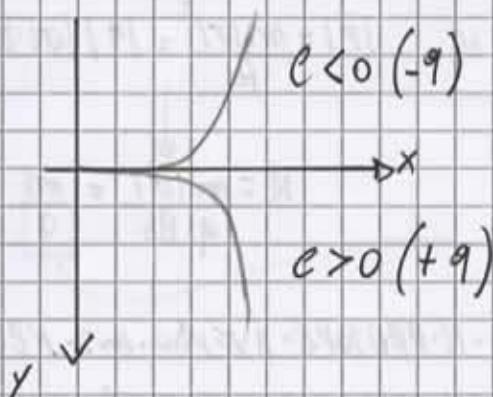
$$\ddot{x}(t) = \sigma_0 t$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{m} E_0 t^2$$

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:

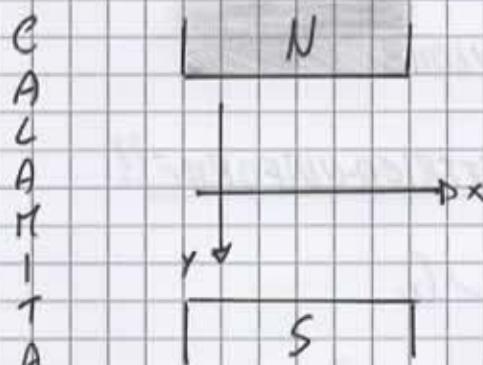


P.B. CHE DIMENSIONI HA IL CAMPO VETTORIALE ELETTRICO???

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

# CAMPO MAGNETICO VETTORIALE UNIFORME

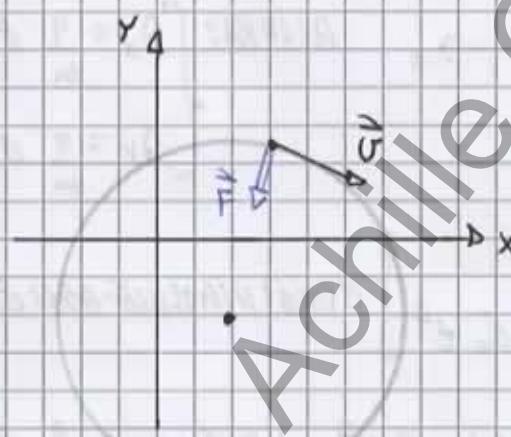
COME POSSIAMO CREARE UN CAMPO MAGNETICO UNIFORME???



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

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

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



QUINDI UN CAMPO MAGNETICO HA:

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

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  $m > N$  ELTRONE

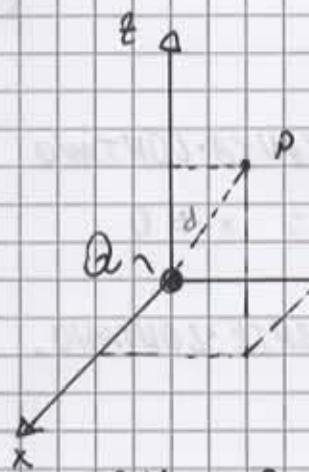
AVRA UN RAGGIO MOLTO PIÙ GRANDE.

# 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.



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

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

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

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

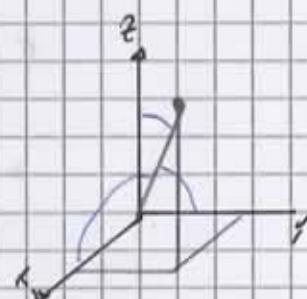
$$= k_e Q \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \right] = k_e Q \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2 + a^2} =$$

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

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

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

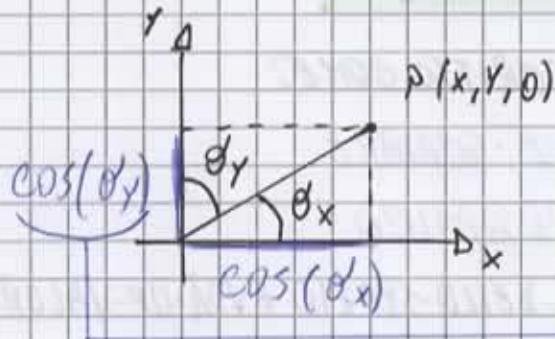
$$\bullet E_z = k_e \frac{Q}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cos(\theta_z)$$



PROPOSIZIONE

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

## 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

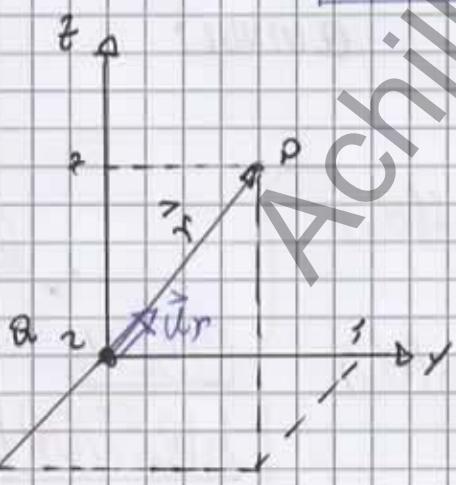
$$V(x, y, z) = K \frac{Q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + C$$

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

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

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

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



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

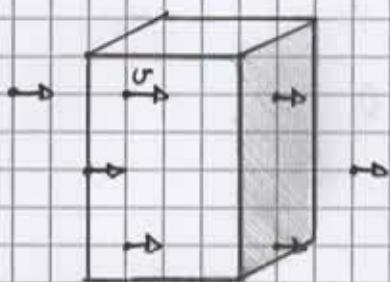
$$\hat{u}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}, \text{ DOVE } |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

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

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

# 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 INSISTIAMO 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:

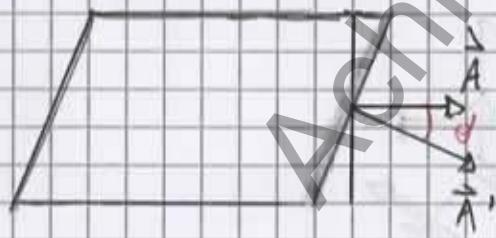
$$n \cdot q \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \Delta t = \Delta Q \text{ COULOMB}$$

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

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

SUPERFICIE INCLINATA

QUINDI NUOVI VALORI SARANNO:



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

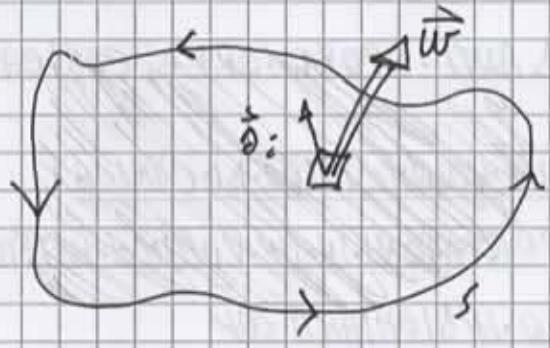
$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = n \cdot q \cdot \text{AREA} \cdot u \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

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

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

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

E.S.E., IN ULTIMA ANALISI, LA SUPERFICIE FOSSE ONDULATA???



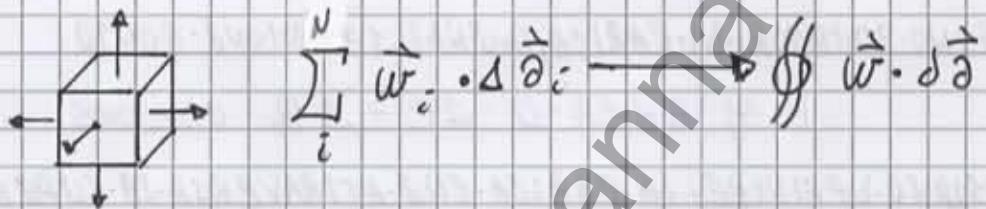
$$\sum_i^N \vec{w}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{\sigma}_i$$

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

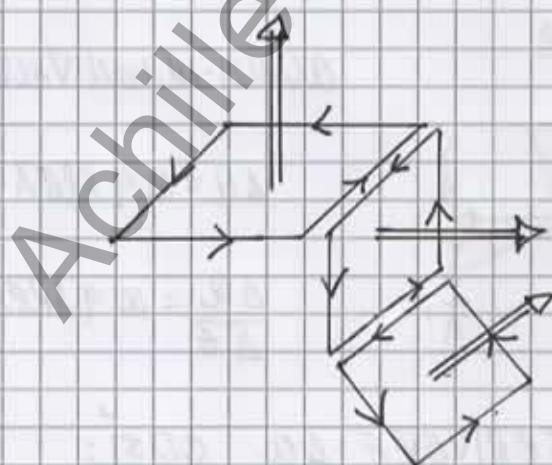
$$\iint_S \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$$

FLUSSO DI  $\vec{w}$  ATTRAVERSO  $S$

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



VICEVERSA CON UNA SUPERFICIE APERTA SI UTILIZZA LA MANO DESTRA.

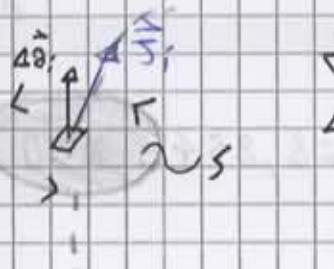


# CORRENTE ELETTRICA

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

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

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



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

$A = \frac{\text{Coul}}{\text{Secondo}}$

DEFINIAMO INOLTRE LA DENSITÀ VOLUMETRICA DI CARICA ELETTRICA



$$\rho = q/m$$

$$[\rho] = C \cdot L^{-3}$$

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

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

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

$$\iiint \rho dV_{OL}$$

TEOREMA DI HELMHOLTZ

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

# 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:

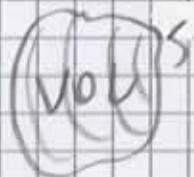
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

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

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

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

DIVERGENZA



RICORDIAMO CHE IL TEOREMA DELLA DIVERGENZA DICE:

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

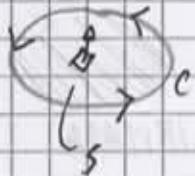
E D'ORA APPLICHIAMO ALLE LEGGI DI GAUSS!!!

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

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

## 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!!!

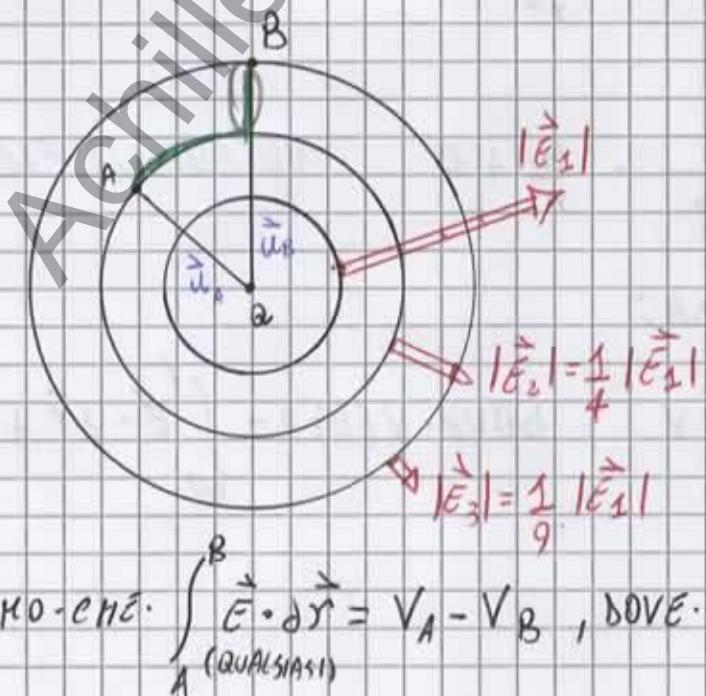
$$\iint_S \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{a} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} \right)$$

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

## CARICA PUNTIFORME

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

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



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

## DIGRESSIONE:

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

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

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

TRASFORMO L'INTEGRAZIONE CURVILINEA A ORDINARIO;

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

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

QUINDI:

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{dr}$$

CAMPIONE ELETTRICO

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

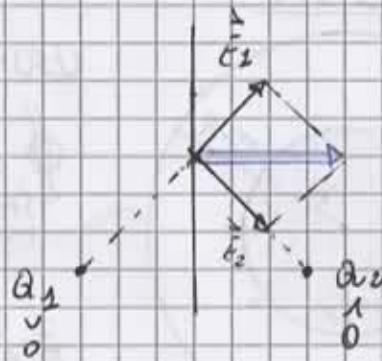
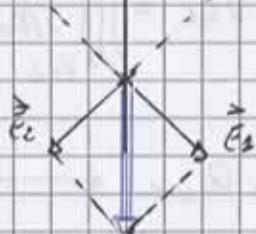
POTENZIALE ELETROSTATICO

E SONO LEGATI DA:

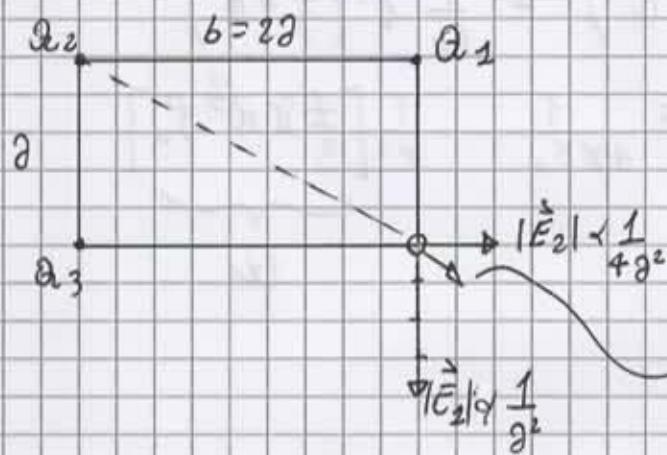
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V , \text{ DOVE } V(p) = - \int_\infty^p \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + V(\infty)$$

## ESEMPI

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

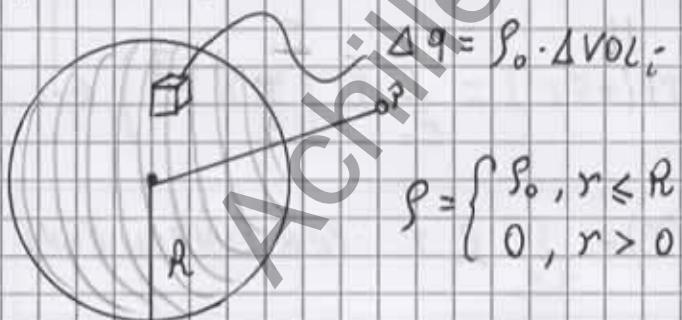


## ESEMPIO · ESERCIZIO · ESAME



## SFERA CARICA

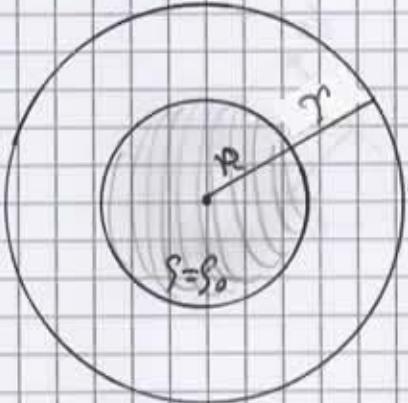
CERCHIAMO DI CALCOLARE IL CAMPO ELETTRICO DI UNA SFERA CARICA:



LO SPAZIO SI DIVIDE QUINDI IN DUE ZONE:

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

## PUNTI ESTERNI



USO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

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

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

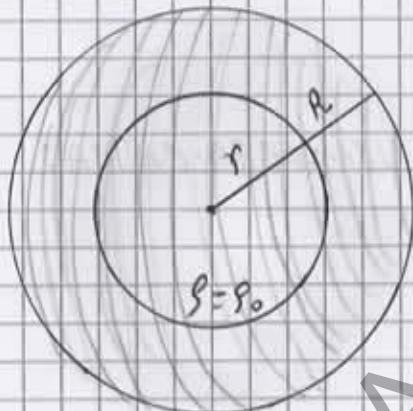
$$E(r) (4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_0 \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right)$$

QUINDI:

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

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho_0}{r^2} \hat{u}_r$$

## PUNTI INTERNI



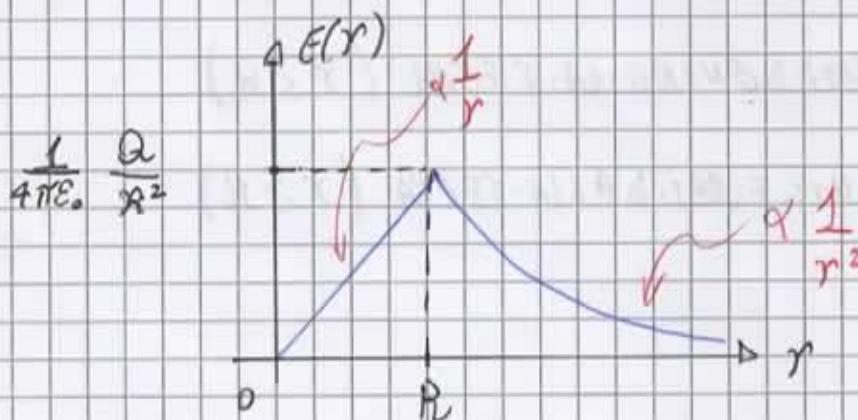
USO LA LEGGE DI GAUSS PER IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:

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

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

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

## GRAFICO



# PIANO UNIFORMEMENTE CARICO

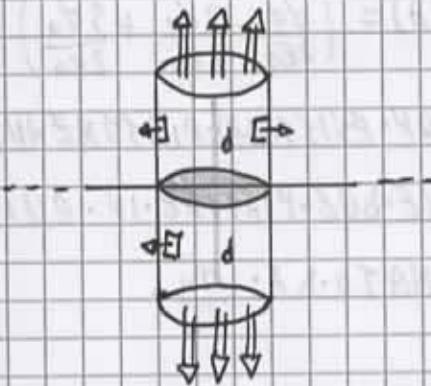


DISTRIBUZIONE SUPERFICIALE

DI CARICA UNIFORME  $\sigma_0$

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

RACCERCHIABAMO UNA PORTEONE 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

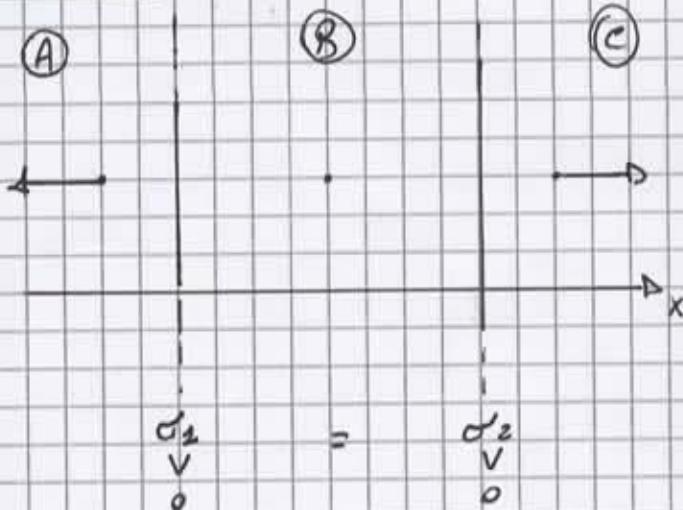
II → DIVIDIAMO IN 3 CONTRIBUTI

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

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

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

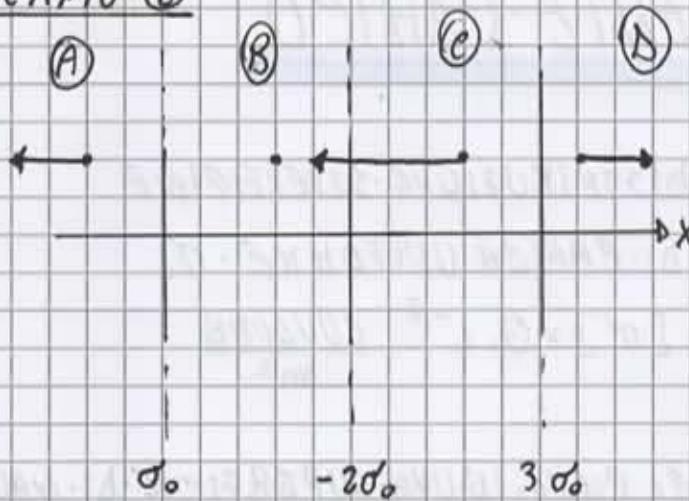
## ESEMPIO ①



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

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

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

ESEMPIO 8

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

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

$$\vec{E}(C) = \left( \frac{d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{2d_0}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{3d_0}{1\epsilon_0} \right) \hat{u}_x$$

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

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. APPROSSIMAZIONE. NON  
VALLE. PIÙ, E. QUESTI. "DISTURBI". VENNO. CHIAMATI. EFFETTI. DI. BORDO.

# BASTONE CARICATO UNIFORMEMENTE

DENSITÀ LINEARE UNIFORME  $\lambda_0$

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

RACCHIUDIAMO IL FIO CON UN CILINDRO

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

$$\oint_{\text{CILINDRO}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{INT}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \lambda_0 \cdot l$$

Il < DIVIDO IN 3 CONTRIBUTI

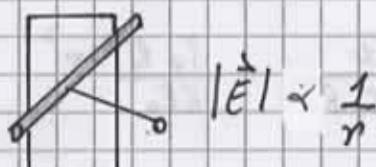
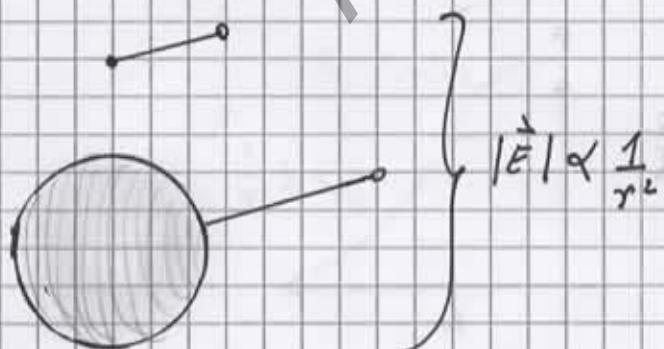
$$\iint_{\text{ANTER.}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} + \iint_{\text{POSTER.}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} + \iint_{\text{SUPERFICIE}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} =$$

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

SUPERFICIE INTERNA

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

QUINDI RIASSUMENDO:



$$|E| = \text{UNIFORME} = \sigma_0$$

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;

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

O RA 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

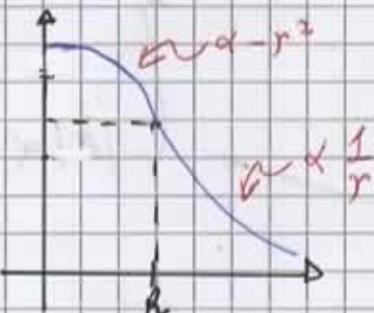
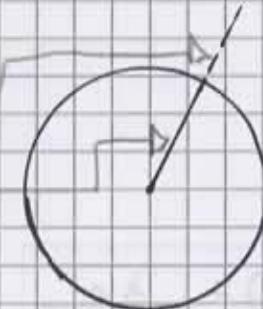
$$\text{SI PONE } V(\text{RIF}) = 0. \Rightarrow V(P) = + \int_P^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_P^{\infty} E(r') dr' =$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{\rho_0 R^2}{6\epsilon_0} r^2 \quad \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}$$



# EQ. DI MAXWELL · FORMA INTEGRALE

V S CHIUSA:

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

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

V C CHIUSA

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

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \mu_0 I_{CONDUZ.} + \mu_0 I_{SPOST.} \\ &= \mu_0 I_{CONCATENATA} \end{aligned}$$

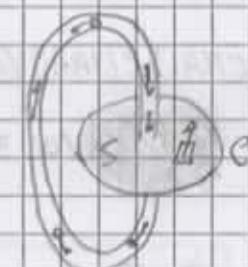
Dove:

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

COSA VUOL DIRE · CORRENTE · CONCATENATA!!



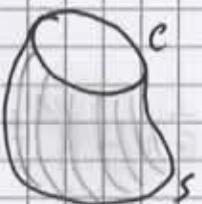
NON  
CONCATENATI



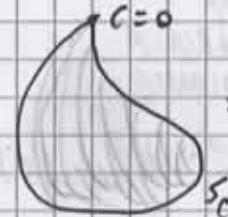
CONCATENATI

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



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

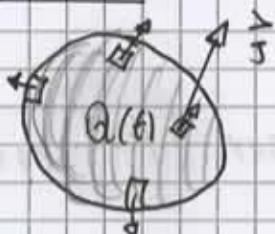
$$\Rightarrow \iint_{S_c} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \iint_{S_c} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} \right] = 0$$

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

OPPUAE

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)

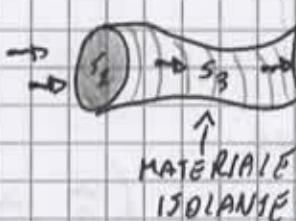
$$\oint_{S_c} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \frac{d}{dt} [Q_{INT}] = \oint_{S_c} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} + \frac{d}{dt} \iiint_{VOL} \rho dVol$$

PER IL TEOREMA DELLA DIVERGENZA

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

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

OSSERVAZIONE



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

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

# 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

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

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

□

DIMOSTRAZIONE LEGGE CONSERVAZIONE CARICA

SERIVIAMO LA LEGGE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

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

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

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

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

VERIFICA

# LEGGE 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)

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

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

LEGGE DI POISSON

## TEOREMA

PRENDIAMO L'EQ. DI AMPERE-MAXWELL:

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

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

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:

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

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

METTENDO (\*) · IN · \textcircled{2}  $\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 V = 0$  LAPLACE (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 PUÒ A SÌ DICÉ SOLENOIDACE)

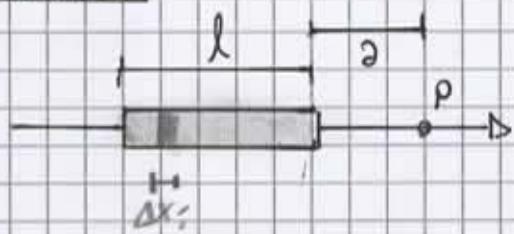
METTENDO (\*) · IN · \textcircled{2}  $\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \mu_0 \vec{J} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}$

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

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

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

## ESERCIZIO



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

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

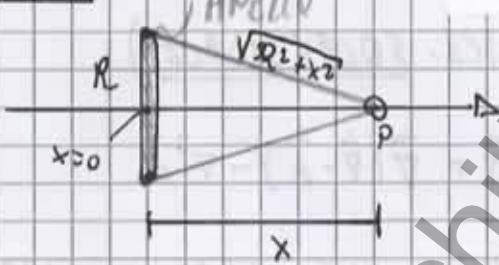
$$\vec{E} = K_e \lambda_0 \left( -\frac{1}{l+a} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

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

$$V = K_e \lambda_0 (l(l+a) - l(a)), \quad \text{VERIFICA CONO CHE } \vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

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

## ESERCIZIO



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

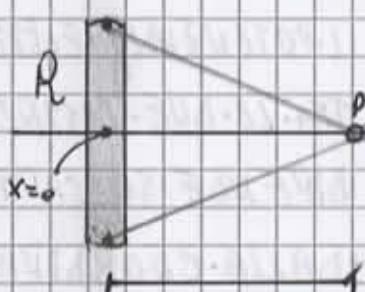
$$Q = \lambda_0 \cdot 2\pi R$$

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

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

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

# ESERCIZIO



$$\frac{K e \lambda_0 \Delta s}{R^2 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$2 \frac{K e \lambda_0 \Delta s}{R^2 + x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

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

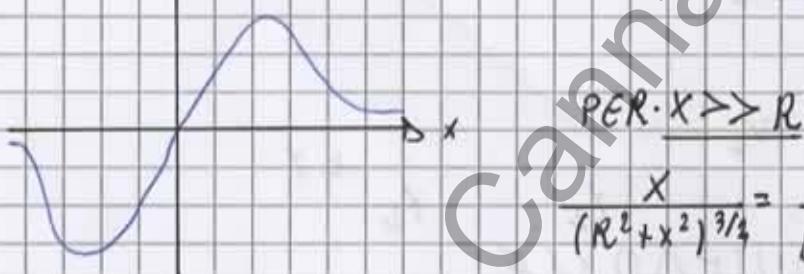
NON SI PUÒ

FARE

MOLTO - PRECISO

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  $x \ll R$

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

$$\text{QUINDI. } \vec{E}(x \ll R) = K e Q \frac{x}{R^3} = K X$$

ANDAMENTO

CONVOLUTO

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

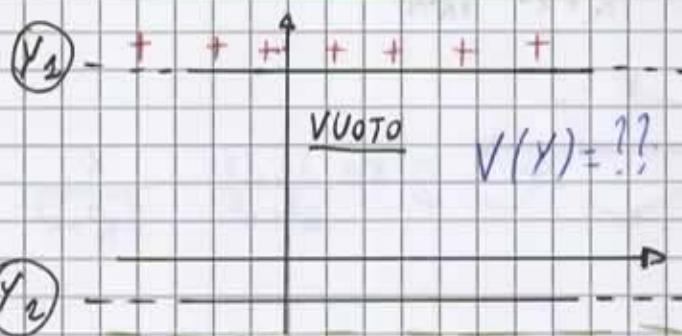
$$F(\text{MOLTO VICINO}) = -C K e Q \frac{x}{R^3} = -K X$$

RICORDIAMO CHE:

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

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

# POTENZIALE ELETTRICO TRA DUE PIANI



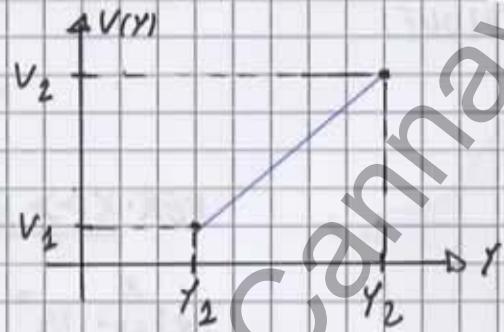
IL POTENZIALE ELETTRICO  
TRA LE DUE PIATTINE  
DIPENDE SOLTANTO  
DALLA COORDINATA  
 $Y$ .

RICORDANDO LA LEGGE DI LAPLACE:

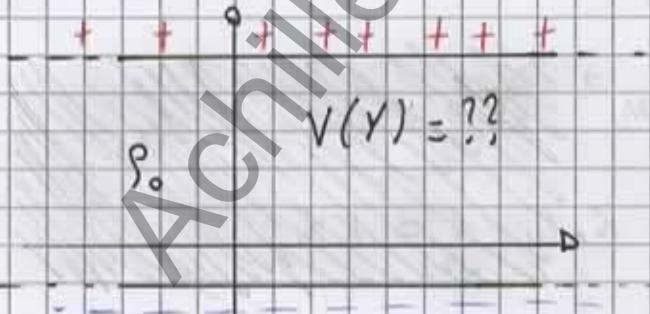
$$\nabla^2 V = 0 \rightarrow \text{IN QUESTO CASO} \rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dy^2} V = 0$$

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

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



CON CARICA UNIFORME



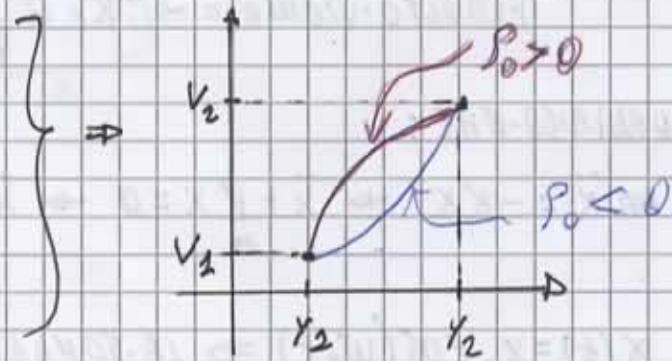
IN QUESTO CASO  
NON VALE PIÙ  
LAPLACE, QUINDI  
DOBBIAMO USARE  
POISSON!!!

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

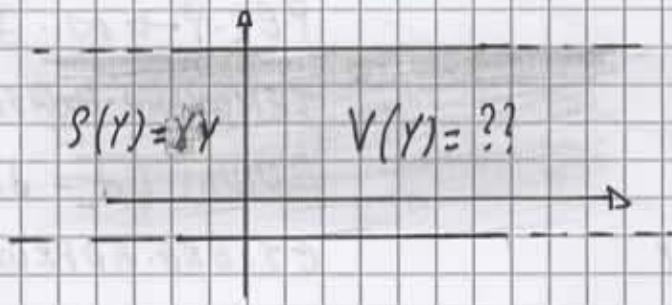
$$V(Y) = \frac{1}{2} A Y^2 + B Y + C$$

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

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



# CON-CARICA-NON-UNIFORME



USIAMO POISSON:

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

Ovvvero:

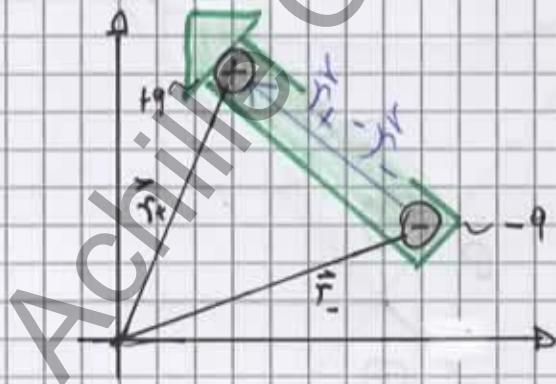
$$V(y) = \frac{1}{6} A y^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} A y^2$$

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

## DIPOLI

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

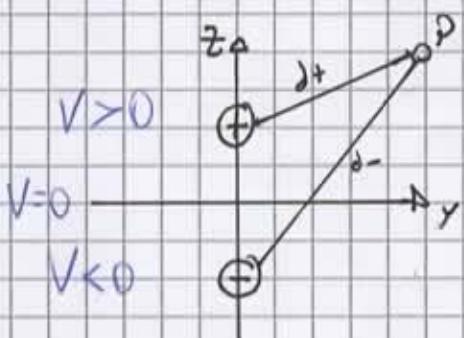


DEFINIAMO CON  $\vec{P}$

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

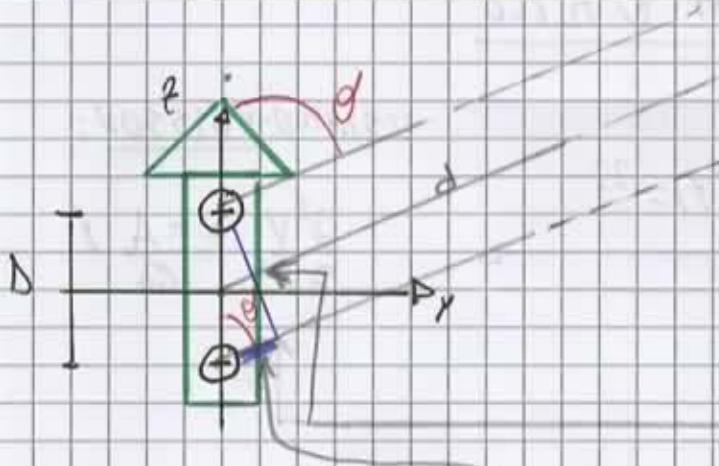
$$[\vec{P}] = Q L$$

### ESEMPIO V IN UN PUNTO



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

ESEMPIO. PUNTO. INFINITAMENTE. LONTANO



PER  $P \rightarrow \infty \cdot d_+ \approx d_-$ .

SEEMBRANO QUASI PARALLELE

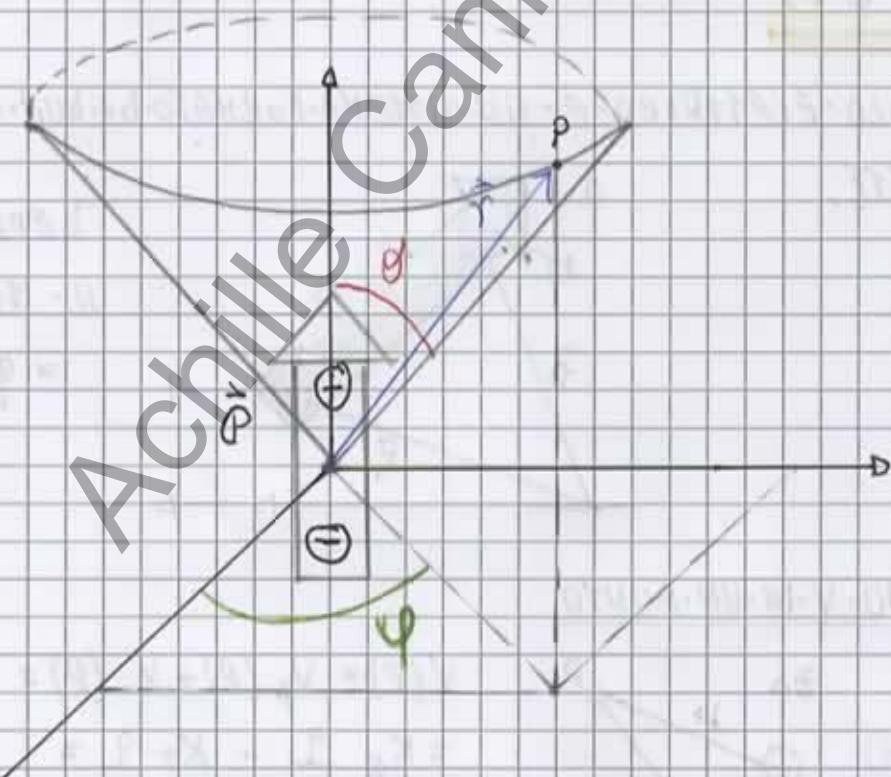
QUINDI  $(d_- - d_+) \approx 0$

ESSERG. APPROSSIMATO CON QUESTA RETTA:

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

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

## COORDINATE SFERICHE



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

ZENITH

- COORDINATA

DISTANZA

IN PARTICOLARE:

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

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

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 SFERICHE:

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

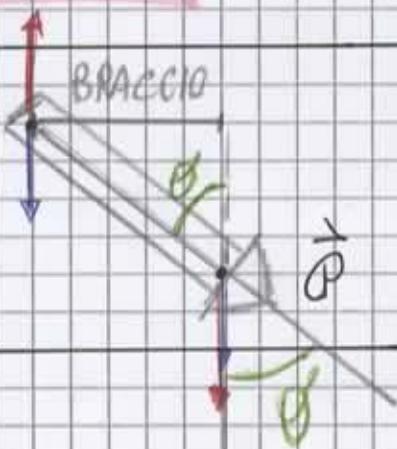
$$\bullet E_r = - \left[ - \frac{2K_e \rho \cos \theta}{r^3} \right] = 2K_e \frac{\rho \cos \theta}{r^3}$$

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

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

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

## DIPOLI IN MOTO



PER CONENZ

LE DUE PARTICELLE

DEL DIPOLO-

SENTIRANNO;

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

QUINDI SE LASCIAMO LA PRESA IL CENTRO DI MASSA RIMARRÀ FERMO, 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.

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

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

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

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

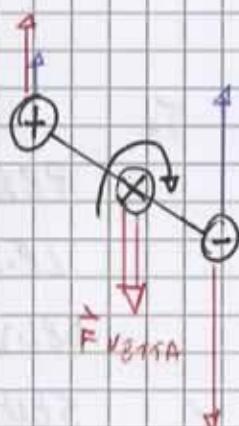
$$\text{PER } \theta \text{ MOLTO PICCOLO} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{q E_0 D}{I} \theta$$

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

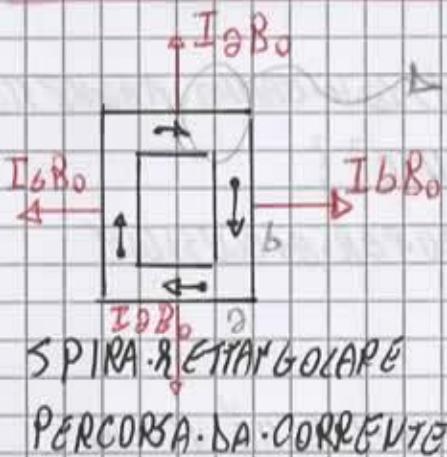
$$\text{DOVE } \omega_0^2 = \frac{q E_0 D}{I}$$

$$\vec{P} \wedge \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{u}_x & \hat{u}_y & \hat{u}_z \\ 1 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & E_0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = |\vec{P}| E_0 \cos \theta \hat{u}_z$$

MENTRE NEL CASO IN CUI IL CAMPO ELETTRICO È UNIFORME:



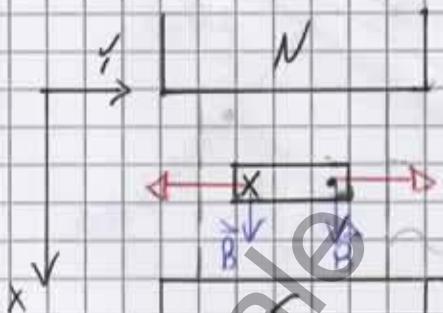
# CAMPO MAGNETICO: SPIRA RETTANGOLARE



$$I = \frac{N}{\ell} \cdot \Delta \varphi$$

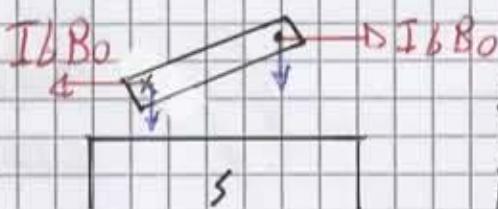
FORZA DI CORENZ

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



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

ZONA  
INDUCE

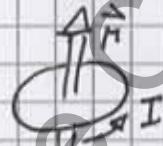


$$\vec{\sigma} = \vec{M} \lambda \vec{B}$$

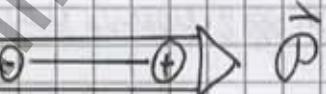
$$\vec{M} = IA$$
, DOVE  $|A| = a \cdot b$

NOTIAMO L'ANALOGIA CON IL DIPOLO ELETTRICO:

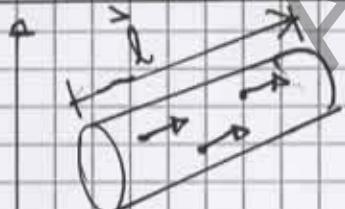
- $\vec{\sigma} = \vec{M} \lambda \vec{B}$



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



FORZA TOTALE NEL FILO



$\vec{B}$  UNIFORME  
 $\vec{s}$  UNIFORME

$$F_t = q_s v \cdot \vec{B}$$

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

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

# CAMPO MAGNETICO GENERATO DA UN FILO

CHE È NESSO IL CAMPO MAGNETICO  
IN QUEL PUNTO??

ANALIZZIAMO PER ESCLUSIONE

\*\*1

IMPOSSIBILE PERCHE VIOLA:  
 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} =$

\*\*2

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

MA NON C'È ACCUMA  
CORRENTE CONCERNATA  
NELLA CURVA OMBRA

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

CURVA  
OMBRA

Achille Cannavale

# TEOREMA DI MATEMATICA

PRESI DUE COMPI 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

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

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

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

APPLICAZIONE. TEOREMA DI POYNTING

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

DEFINIZIONE II. VETTORE DI POYNTING:

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

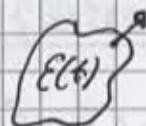
LEMMA A SUPPORTO

NELLA VERSIONE INTEGRALE SARÀ:

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

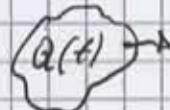
NEL VUOTO SARÀ:

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



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 FACCIAVMO IL ROTORE:

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

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

NEL VUOTO:

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

EQUAZIONE  
DELLE  
ONDE DEL  
CAMPO ELETTRICO

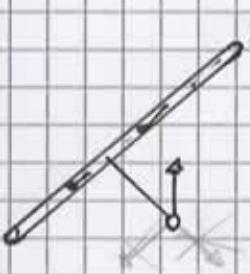
PRENDIAMO L'EQUAZIONE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL NEL VUOTO:

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

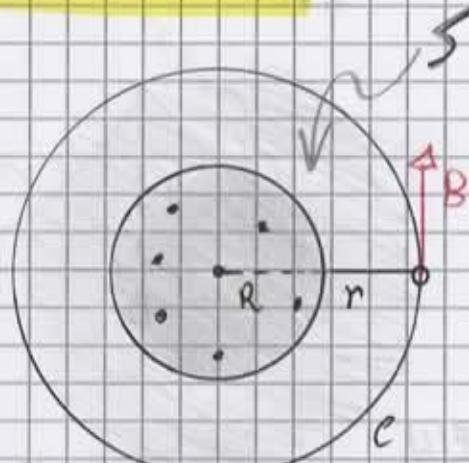
$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \left( - \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

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

# CAMPO MAGNETICO DI UN FILO (2)



FILo VISTO  
di fronte  
I FILO



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

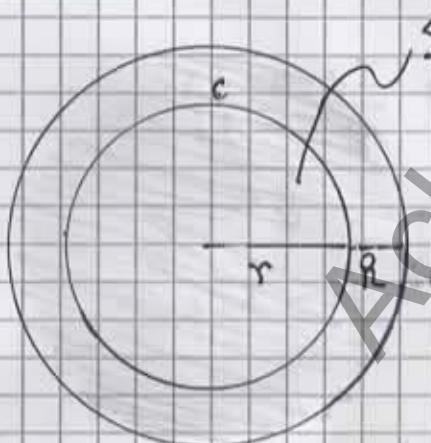
(Dopo che siamo in magnetostatica  
il secondo termine è zero)

AMPERE MAXWELL  $\rightarrow I_{FILO}$

ESSENDO IL CAMPO MAGNETICO CON LO STESSO MODO CHE SPORTEGGIA SUL CIRCUITO

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

PER PUNTI INTERNI AL FILO



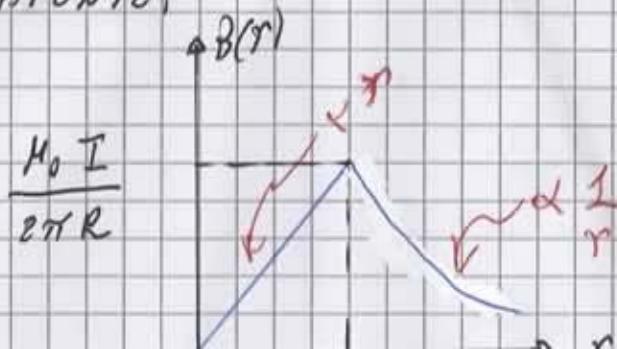
$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

$\rightarrow < I_{FILO}$

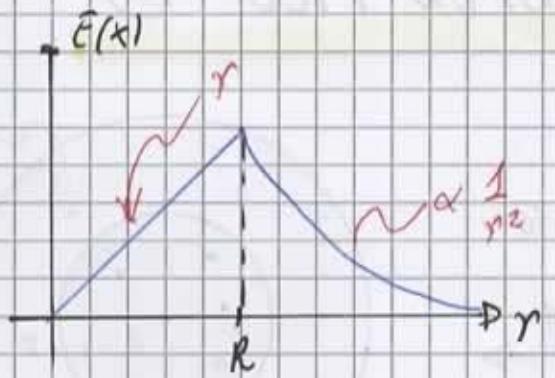
$$\Rightarrow B(r) \oint_C d\vec{r} = B(r) \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

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

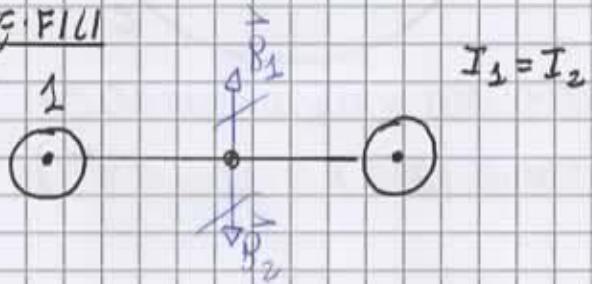
GRAFICAMENTE:



DA NOTARE L'ANALOGIA CON IL CAMPO ELETTRICO:



DUE FILI



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

ESERCIZIO



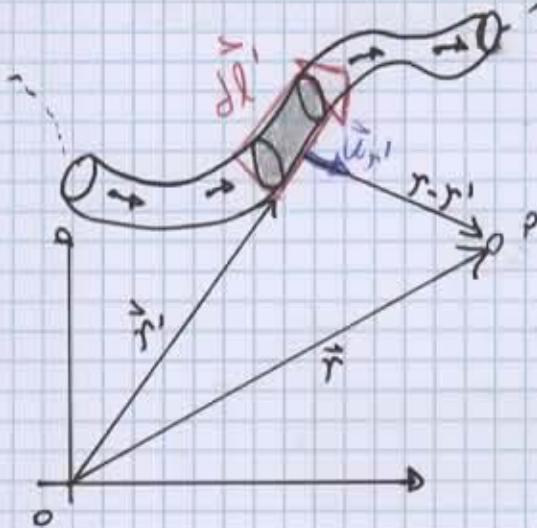
$I_2 \neq I_1$  COME DEVE ESSERE  $I_2$  PER AVERE  $\vec{B}(P) = 0$  ???

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

$$I_2 = 3I_1$$

# TEOREMA DI Biot-SAVART

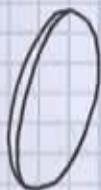
$$K_m = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}$$



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

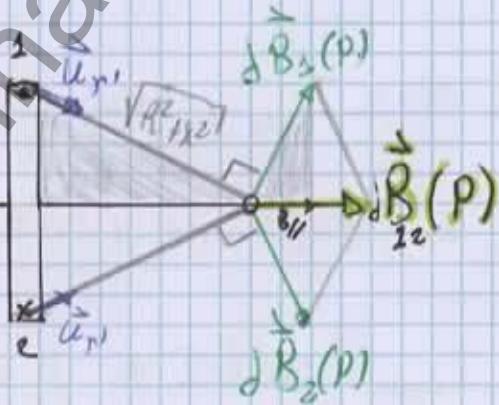
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{K_m I d\vec{l}' \wedge \vec{u}_{r'}}{|r - r'|^3} = K_m I d\vec{l}' \wedge \vec{u}_{r'} \frac{1}{|r - r'|^2}$$

## SPIRA CIRCOLARE



VISTA - D1  
LATO

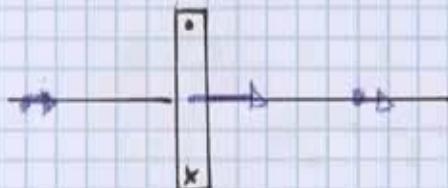
$$\frac{dB_{||}}{dB} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \rightarrow dB_{||} = |dB| \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$



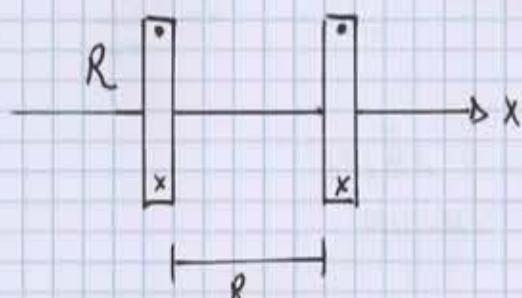
$$B_{||} = \int dB_{||} = \int K_m \frac{I dl}{R^2 + x^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} = K_m I \frac{R}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \cdot R \int dl = 2\pi R$$

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

$$\text{PER } B_{||} (x=0) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot 2\pi \frac{I}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$



## ESEMPIO: SPIRE DI HELMOTZ



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:

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

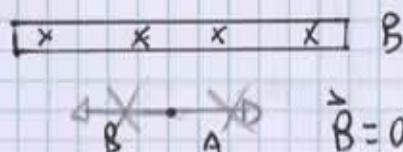
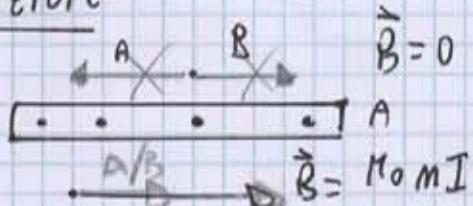
$$I_{\text{cond}} = \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A} , \text{ MA LA CORRENTE C'È SOLO NELLE CIRCONFERENZE DEI FILI !!!}$$

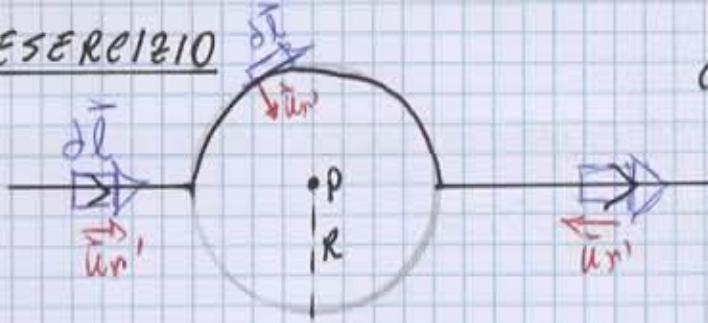
$$\Rightarrow I_{\text{cond}} = \cancel{N} l \cdot I \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 M l I , \text{ GLI SPOSTAMENTI IN Y FANNO 0.}$$

↑  
DENSITÀ LINEARE  
NUMERO FILI

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

## APPLICAZIONE



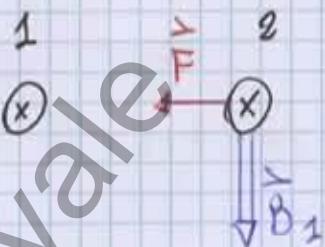
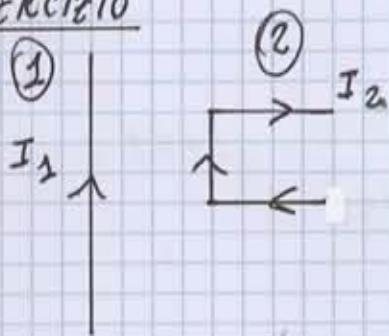
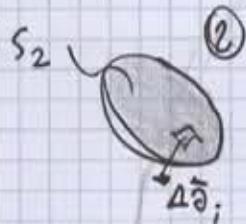
ESERCIZIO

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

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

QUINDI CONTRIBUISCE SOLO IL SEMICERCHIO:

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

ESERCIZIOESERCIZIO

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

PER BIOT-SAVART:

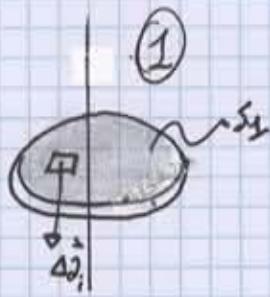
$$\phi_{21} \propto I_1$$

IN PARTICOLARE:

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

COEFFICIENTE

$\Delta_1$   
PROPORTIONALITÀ



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

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

IL PROPORTIONALE:  $\phi = M \cdot I$

SI PUÒ DIMOSTRARE CHE:

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

CHE MISURA HA???

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

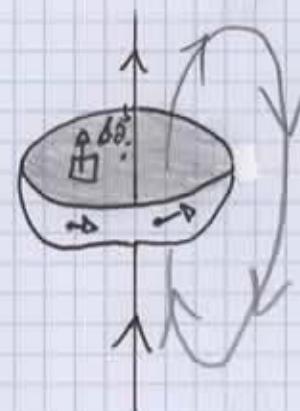
$$\text{QUINDI SE } \Phi_{21} = M \cdot I_1 \Rightarrow [M] = \frac{\text{WEBER}}{\text{AMPERE}} = \text{HENRY} = H$$

AUTOFLUSSO.

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

$$\phi = \iint_S \vec{B}_{\text{AUTO}} \cdot d\vec{a} = L \cdot I$$

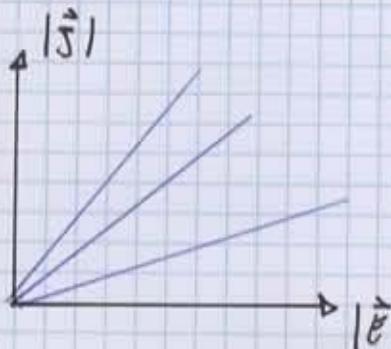
$$[L] = H$$



# CONDUTTIVITÀ E RESISTENZA

PER LA MAGGIOR PARTE DEI MATERIALI VALE LA LEGGE DI OHM MICROSCOPICA

$$\vec{J} \propto \vec{E}$$



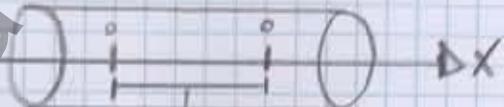
CONDUTTIVITÀ

$$J = \sigma E$$

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;

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{dV}{dx} \Rightarrow |E| = \frac{\Delta V}{d}$$



MENTRE  $J = I/\text{AREA}$ , QUINDI  $J = \sigma E$  DIVENTA:

$$\frac{I}{A} = \sigma \frac{\Delta V}{d} \Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{d \cdot I}{A} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \quad \text{RESISTENZA}$$

SPESO VIEVE SCRITTA COSÌ  $\Delta V = IR$ , DOVE  $R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d}{A}$

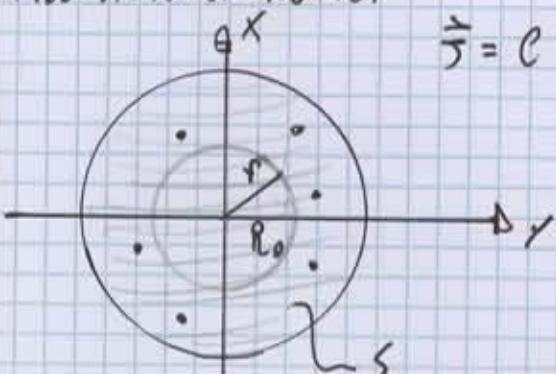
E VIEVE DETTA LEGGE DI OHM MACROSCOPICA.

RESISTIVITÀ =  $\rho$

$$\text{DA NOTARE CHE: } I = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \Delta V = \frac{A}{\rho l} \cdot \Delta V$$

## ESERCIZIO

FILO VISTO DI FRONTE:



$$\vec{J} = C r \hat{u}_z \quad [C] = \Omega L^{-3}$$

$$I = ??! \stackrel{?}{=} \iint_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

$$I = \sum_{\text{STIMA}} I_i = \sum_i (C r_i) \cdot \Delta \vartheta_i = \sum_i (C r_i) \cdot 2\pi r_i \Delta r_i =$$

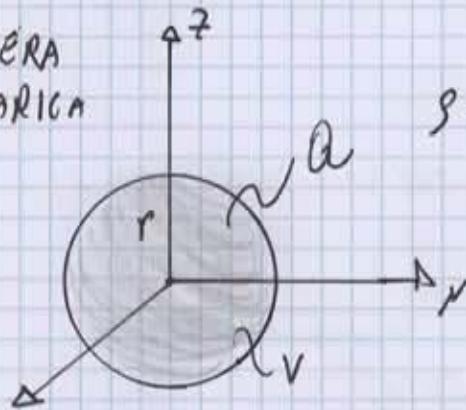
CORONE  
CIRCOLARI

$$= \sum_i C r_i^2 \cdot 2\pi \Delta r_i = C \cdot 2\pi \sum_i r_i^2 \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0} C 2\pi \int_0^{r_0} r^2 dr =$$

$$= C 2\pi \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^{r_0} = C 2\pi \frac{r_0^3}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3} C r_0^3$$

### ESERCIZIO

SFERA  
CARICA

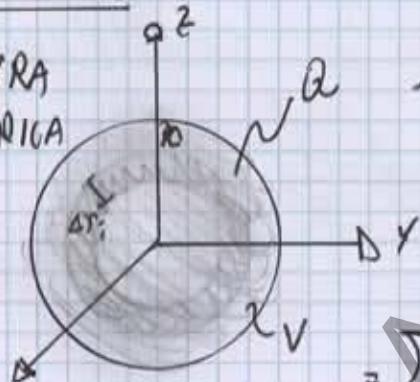


$$\rho = \rho_0 \cdot \text{PER.PUNTI.INTERNI}$$

$$Q = \iiint_V \rho_0 dVOL = \rho_0 \iiint_V dVOL = \rho_0 \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

### ESERCIZIO

SFERA  
CARICA



$$\rho(r) = Cr \quad [C = \alpha L^{-4}]$$

$$Q_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum_i Q_i = \sum_i \rho_0 \cdot \Delta VOL =$$

GUSCI  
SFERICI

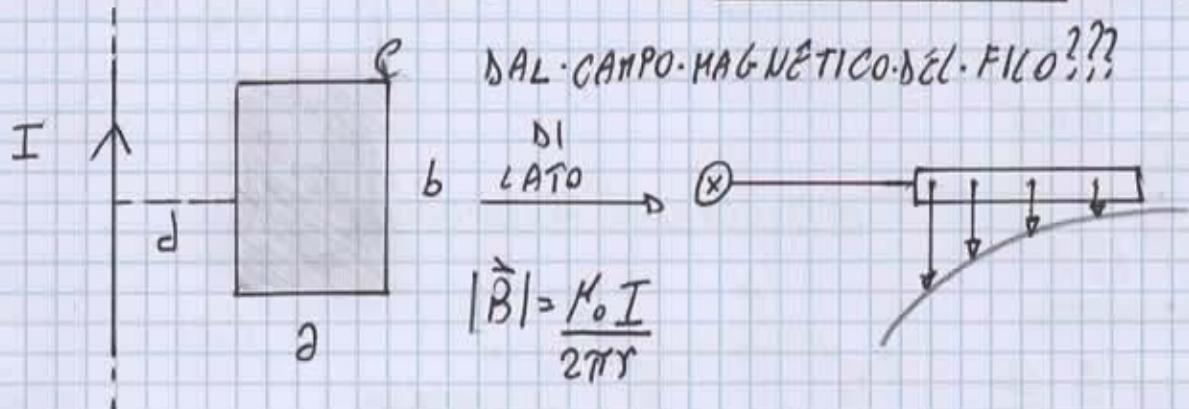
$$= \sum_i Cr_i \cdot \Delta VOL = \sum_i Cr_i (4\pi r_i^2 \cdot \Delta r) =$$

$$= \sum_i C 4\pi r_i^3 \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow \infty]{\Delta r_i \rightarrow 0} C 4\pi \int_0^{r_0} r^3 dr = C 4\pi \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{r_0} =$$

$$= C 4\pi \left[ \frac{r_0^4}{4} \right] = C \pi r_0^4$$

## ESERCIZIO

QUALE È IL FLUSSO ATTRAVERSO C. CREATO

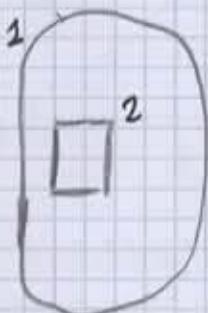


DIVIDIAMO LA SUPERFICIE IN PIÙ STRISCE.

$$\vec{\Phi}_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum_{\text{STRISCE}} \vec{B}_i \cdot \Delta \vec{\theta}_i = \sum B_i \cdot \Delta \theta_i = \sum \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_i} \cdot \Delta r_i \cdot b =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \sum \frac{1}{r_i} \cdot \Delta r_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \int_0^{d+b} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \left( \frac{d+b}{b} \right) = \Phi_B$$

CONCRETAMENTE PERO' LA SITUAZIONE SAREBBE QUESTA:

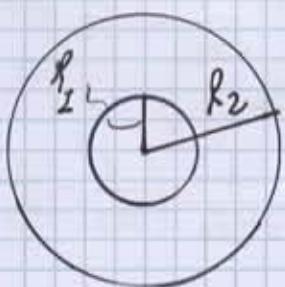


QUALE SARÀ IL COEFFICIENTE DI MUTUA INDUZIONE??  
SI PUÒ CALCOLARE IN DUE MODI:

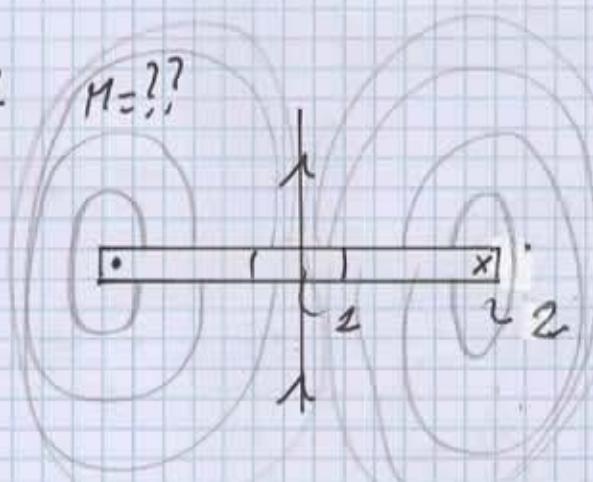
$$M = \begin{cases} \Phi_{12}/I_2 \\ \Phi_{21}/I_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{IDENTICI}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0 b}{2\pi} \left( \ln \left( \frac{d+2}{2} \right) \right)$$

## ESERCIZIO ANELLI CONCENTRICI



$\frac{dI}{\text{LATO}}$



$$M = \begin{cases} \Phi_{12}/I_2 \\ \Phi_{21}/I_1 \end{cases}$$

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

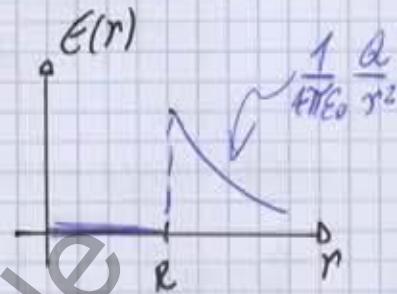
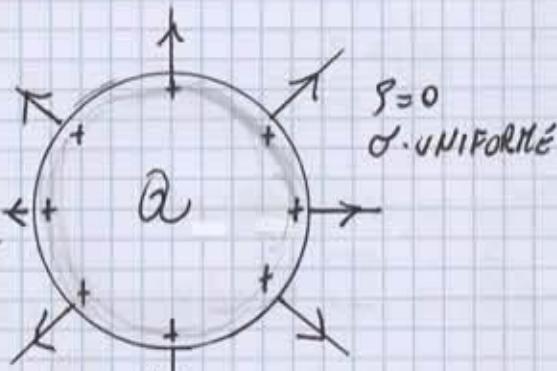
$$\vec{B}_2(\text{CENTRO}) = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R_2} \Rightarrow \Phi_{12} = \iint \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{A} = B_2 \iint d\vec{A} = \left( \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2R_2} \right) \cdot \pi R_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0}{2R_2} \pi R_1^2$$

## CAPACITÀ

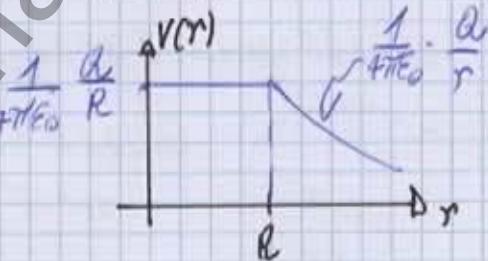
$$\text{CAPACITÀ} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$$

APPLICAZIONE - SPERA - ISOLATA



$V(\infty) = 0 \cdot \text{VOLT}$ . QUINDI POSSIAMO PENSARE ALL'INFLUENZA COME L'ALTRO ELETTRONE DOV'È V. CUI MUOIONO LE LINEE DI CAMPO.

$$\text{QUINDI } \Delta V = V(\text{NELLA SFERA}) - V(\infty) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}$$

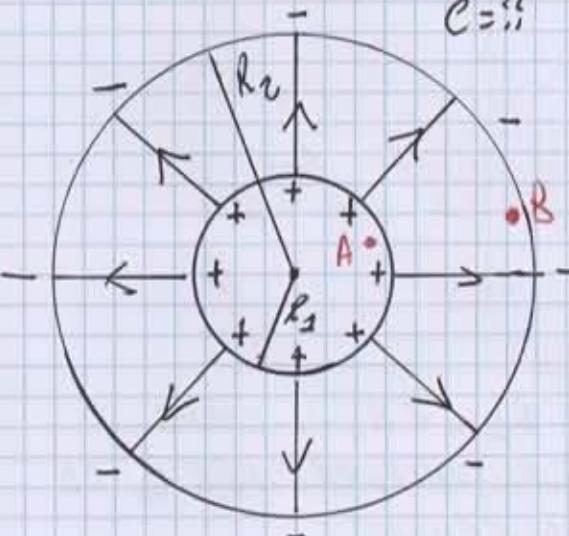


$\Rightarrow \text{LA CAPACITÀ (CHE SI MISURA IN FARAD)} =$

$$= \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R}} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$$

UN OGGETTO COMPOSTO DA DUE ELETTRONI IN ACCOPPIAMENTO CAPACITIVO COMPLETO SI CHIAMA CONDENSATORE.

## SFERE CONCENTRICHE



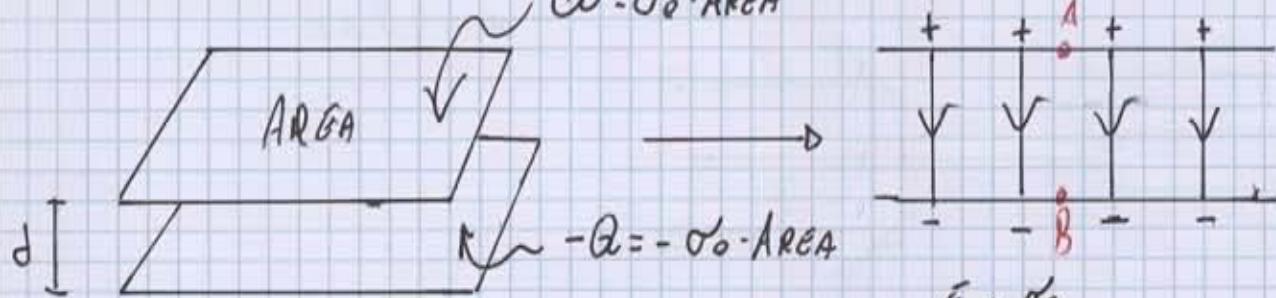
$$\Delta V = V_A - V_B = \iint_E \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{r} \right]_{R_1}^{R_2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)} =$$

$$= 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)^{-1}$$

# PIANI PARALLELI

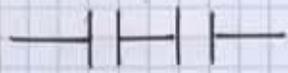


$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{\sigma_0 A}{\Delta V}, \quad \Delta V = V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \epsilon_0 \int_A^B dr = \epsilon_0 \cdot d =$$

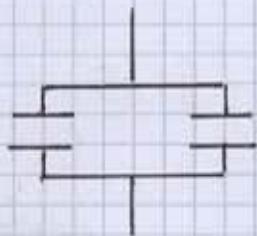
$$= \frac{\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0} d \Rightarrow C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

## IN SERIE E IN PARALLELO



CONDENSATORI  
IN SERIE

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$$



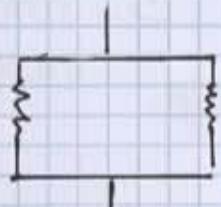
CONDENSATORI  
IN PARALLELO

$$C = \sum C_i$$



RESISTORI  
IN SERIE

$$R = \sum R_i$$

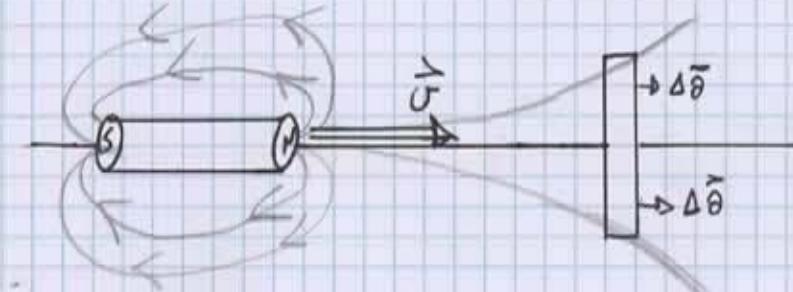
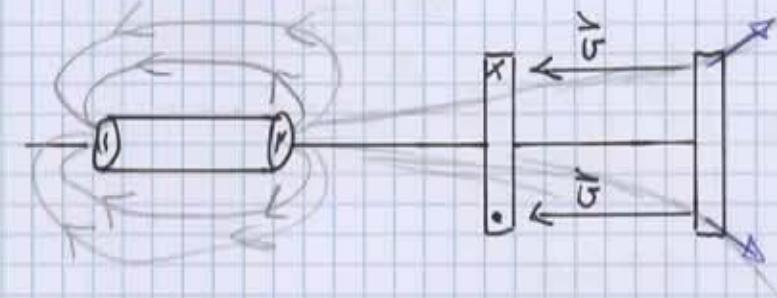
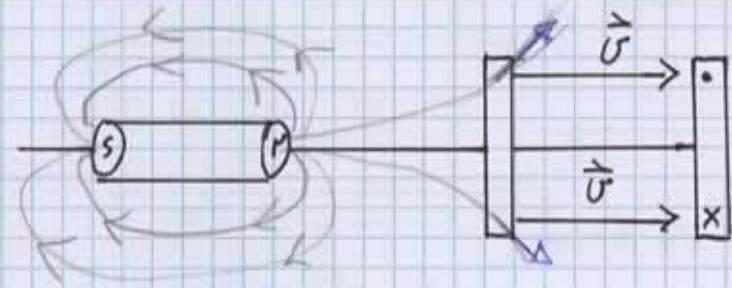


RESISTORI  
IN PARALLELO

$$\frac{1}{R} = \sum \frac{1}{R_i}$$

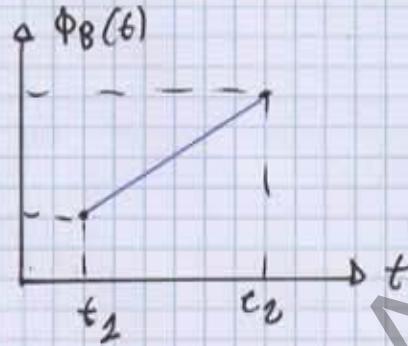
# ESERCIZIO. INDUZIONE MAGNETICA

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



ATO. CHE. IV. QUESTO. CASO. I  
PORTATORI. NON. HANNO.  $\vec{\sigma}$   
MOV. POSSO. USARE. LA. LEGGE. DI  
CORTE.

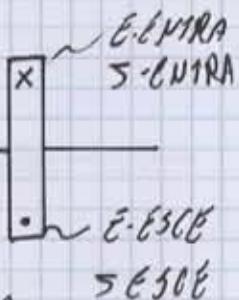
USO. FARADAY-LENZ;  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a} \right)$



SE CONC. IV. QUESTO. CASO.:

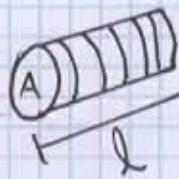
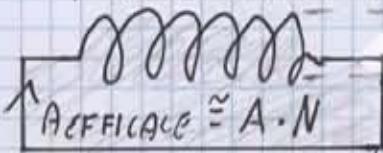
$$\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} < 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

PER. OHM. MICROSCOPICA.



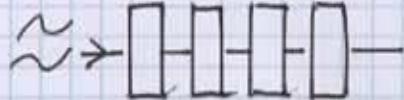
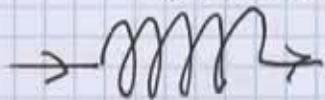
# SOLENOIDE

N. AVVOLGIMENTI



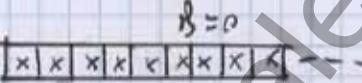
$$\Phi_B = (N A) B_0$$

POSSIAMO APPROSSIMARE:  
N. AVVOLGIM.



N. SPIRE CIRCOLARI

IN UN SOLENOIDE IDEALE:



$$B_0 = \mu_0 M I$$

$$B_z = 0$$

QUINDI:  $B_{\text{SOLENOIDE}} \approx B_{\text{IDEALE}}$



$$\text{DOVE } M = \frac{N}{l}$$

CALCOLA MO. DI 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  $\varphi$

EQUAZIONE  
DI  
N'AI ALBERT

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \text{DEL TIPO } f(x - vt)$$

SOLUZION

DI MOSTRAZIONE

$$x - vt = \eta$$

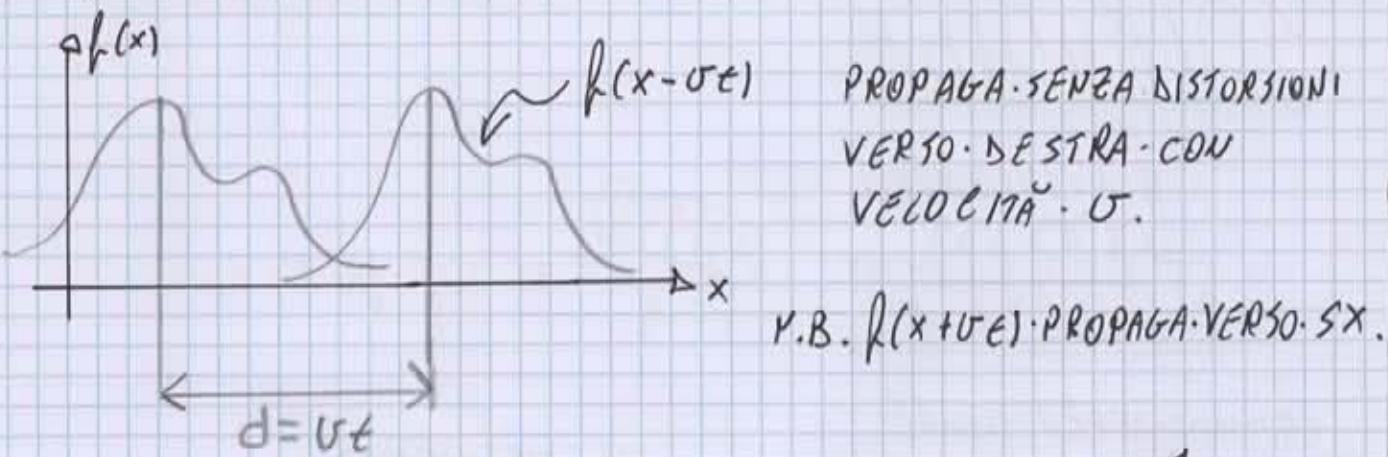
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{dh}{d\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{dh}{d\eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 h}{d\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{dh}{d\eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -v \frac{dh}{d\eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} = +v^2 \frac{d^2 h}{d\eta^2}$$

✓



ESEMPIO

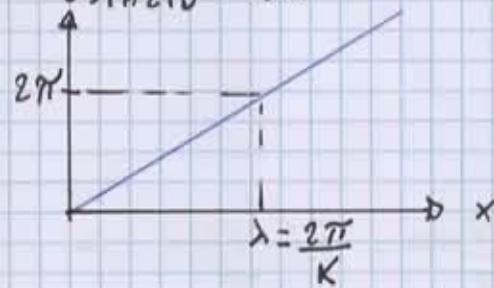
SOLUZIONE:  $\cos [K(x-vt)] =$

D'ALAMBERT  $= \cos(Kx - wt)$ , DOVE  $v = \frac{w}{K} = c$

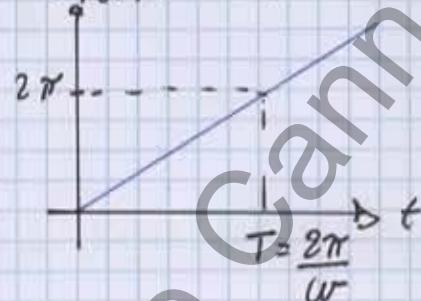
$$[w] = T^{-1}$$

$$[K] = L^{-1}$$

$\theta_{\text{SPAZIO}} = Kx$



$\theta_{\text{TEMPO}} = wt$



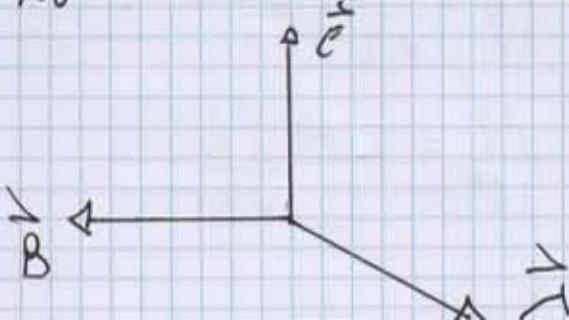
$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}x - \frac{2\pi}{T}t\right) = \cos\left(2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T}\right)\right)$$

OSSERVAZIONI

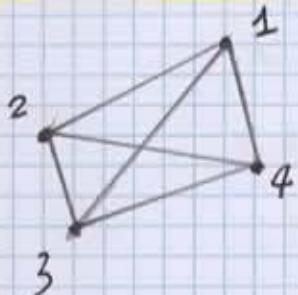
①  $\vec{E}$  ·  $\vec{E}$  ·  $\vec{B}$  SONO ORTOGONALI ALLA DIREZIONE DI PROPAGAZIONE ( $x$ )

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

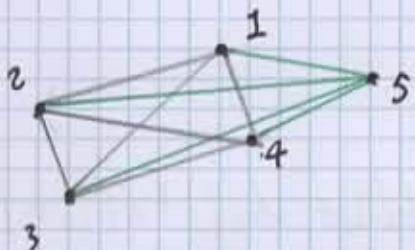


$$U_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}}, \text{ QUINDI IN GENERALE:}$$

$$U_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{i,j}}$$

l'ENERGIA.TOTALE.SARA':  $U_{TOT} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} U_{i,j}$

AGGIUNGIAmo UNA PARTICELLA:



11	22	13	14	15
21	22	23	24	25
31	32	33	34	35
41	42	43	44	45
51	52	53	54	55

$$\Delta U = K_e \left[ \frac{q_1 q_5}{r_{15}} + \frac{q_2 q_5}{r_{25}} + \frac{q_3 q_5}{r_{35}} + \frac{q_4 q_5}{r_{45}} \right] =$$

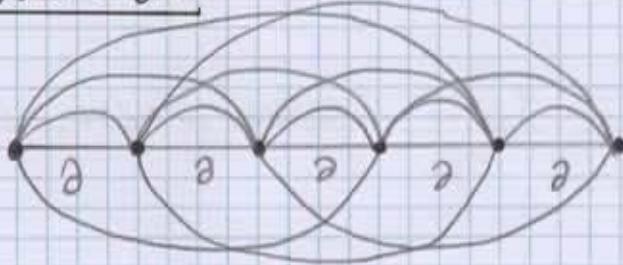
$$= q_5 \left[ K_e \left( \frac{q_1}{r_{15}} + \frac{q_2}{r_{25}} + \frac{q_3}{r_{35}} + \frac{q_4}{r_{45}} \right) \right]$$

$V_{4\text{PARTICELLE}}$  (NEL PUNTO DELLA QUINTA)

$$\Rightarrow U_{5\text{.PARTICELLE}} = U_{4\text{PARTICELLE}} + \Delta U =$$

$$= U_{4\text{PARTICELLE}} + q_5 V_4 (\rho_s)$$

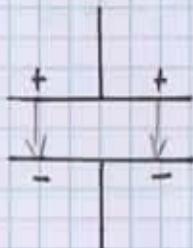
## ESERCIZIO



$$U = K_e \frac{q^2}{d} \left( s + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

	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:  $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} \Rightarrow V = \frac{q}{C}$

$$\Rightarrow U = \int_0^Q V(q) dq = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \boxed{\frac{Q^2}{2C}}$$

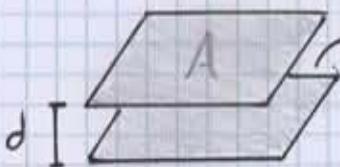
UN ALTRO MODO PER INDICARE L'ENERGIA DI UN CONDENSATORE E':

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} C V^2}$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} / \epsilon_0$$

## ESEMPIO ①

$$VOL = A \cdot d$$



$$|\vec{E}|_{FUORI} = 0$$

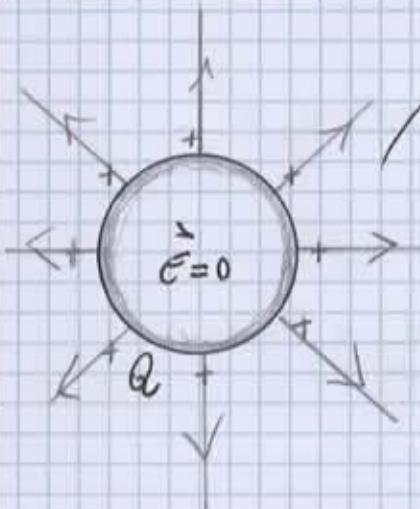
$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$\iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 dVOL =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 \iiint dVOL =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left( \frac{Q}{A \epsilon_0} \right)^2 VOL = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{A^2 \epsilon_0} d \cdot A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{A \epsilon_0} \cdot d = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \quad \blacksquare$$

## ESEMPIO · ②



$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \hat{r}$$

$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}{\text{SFERA ISOLATA}}$

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \Rightarrow \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

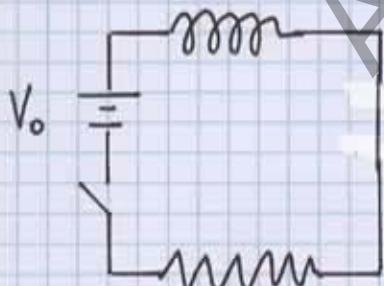
$$U = \iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 dV_{\text{vol}} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \iiint_{\vec{E} \neq 0} \frac{Q^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 r^4} dV_{\text{vol}}$$

$$U_{\text{STIMA}} = \sum \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{Q^2}{(4\pi)^2 \epsilon_0^2 r_i^4} \Delta V_{\text{vol}_i} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{(4\pi r_i^2) \cdot \Delta r_i}{(4\pi)^2 r_i^4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{\Delta r_i}{4\pi r_i^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{r} \right]_R^\infty = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

## CIRCUITI



APPENA CHIUBO IL CIRCUITO:

$$\Phi_{\text{AUTO}}(\epsilon) = L \cdot I(\epsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \Phi_{\text{AUTO}}$$

LA LEGGE DI OHM MACROSCOPICA VALE A REGIME ( $V = IR$ ), QUINDI DIVENTA:

FORZA

ELETTROMOTIVA

CHIMICA

$$V_o + V_L = IR$$

PER FARADAY

$$\text{NOTIAMO CHE: } \frac{d\phi}{dt} = L \cdot \frac{dI}{dt} \Rightarrow V_L = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

SUPPONIAMO CHE CI SIA ANCHE UN CONDENSATORE:  $V_C = \frac{q}{c}$

$$V_o - L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{c} = IR$$

$$V_o - L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} - \frac{q}{c} = R \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{c} = V_o$$

$$\text{MOLTIPLICANDO PER I: } IV_o = L I \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{q}{c} I + RI^2$$

$$= IV_o = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right)}_{\substack{\text{ENERGIA DEL} \\ \text{CAMPO MAGNETICO}}} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{c} \right)}_{\substack{\text{EE} \sim \text{ENERGIA DEL} \\ \text{CAMPO ELETTRICO}}} + RI^2$$

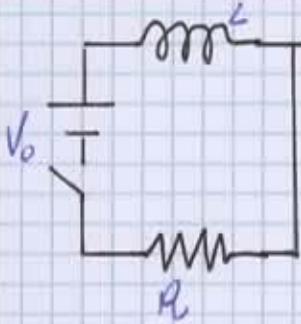
$\sim \mathcal{E}_B$

$\sim \mathcal{E}_E$

$\underbrace{IV_o}_{\substack{\text{POTENZA} \\ \text{ISTANTANEA} \\ \text{EROGATA}}}$

$\underbrace{RI^2}_{\substack{\text{POTENZA} \\ \text{DISSIPATA A ALTA RESISTENZA}}}$

# CIRCUITO RL



$$V_o = IR$$

$$V_{EFFICACE} = IR$$

$$V_o - \frac{L dI}{dt} = IR \quad \underline{\text{RISOLVIAMO!}}$$

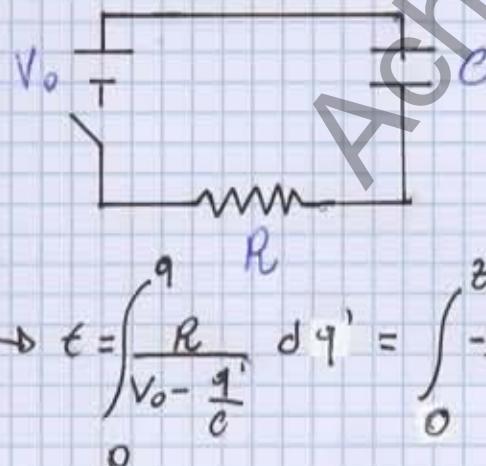
$$L \frac{dI}{dt} = V_o - IR \rightarrow L dI = (V_o - IR) dt \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{L dI}{V_o - IR} = dt \rightarrow t = \int_0^I \frac{L}{V_o - IR} dI' = -\frac{L}{R} \int_{V_o - IR}^{V_o - I^2} \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{L}{R} \ln \left( \frac{V_o - IR}{V_o} \right)$$

ESPIRESCO.  $I(t) = \frac{V_o}{R} \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right] = I_\infty \left( 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right), \tau = \frac{L}{R}$



# CIRCUITO RC



$$V_o = IR$$

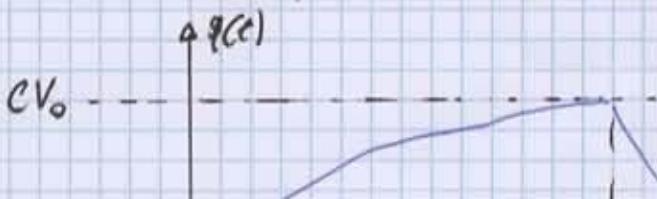
$$V_{EFFICACE} = IR$$

$$V_o - \frac{q}{C} = IR$$

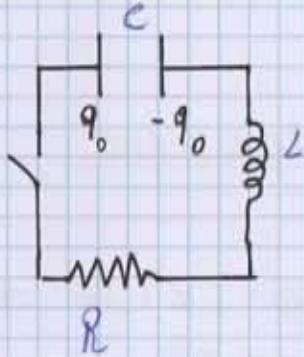
$$V_o - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dq}{dt} R \rightarrow \left( V_o - \frac{q}{C} \right) dt = dq R$$

$$\rightarrow t = \int_0^q \frac{R}{V_o - \frac{q}{C}} dq = \int_0^z -\frac{RC}{z'} dz' = -RC \ln \left( \frac{V_o - q/C}{V_o} \right)$$

ESPIRESCO.  $q(t) = CV_o \left( 1 - e^{-t/RC} \right) = q_\infty \left( 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right), \tau = RC$



# CIRCUITO RCL



$$V_o = IR \rightarrow V_{EFF} = IR$$

$$V_o + V_L + V_C = IR$$

$$-L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dI}{dt} R$$

$$-L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} - \frac{q}{C} = \frac{dq}{dt} R$$

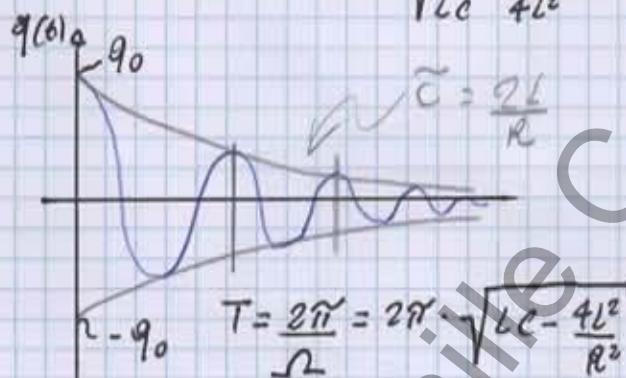
$$L \ddot{q} + R \dot{q} + \frac{1}{C} q = 0$$

$$q_{PROVA}(t) = q_0 e^{-\alpha t}$$

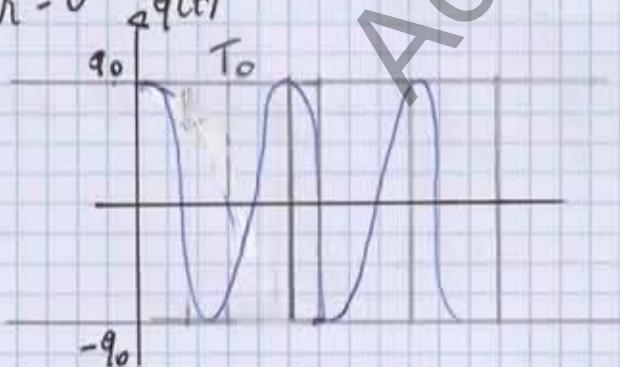
$$\hookrightarrow L \alpha^2 + R \alpha + \frac{1}{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{\pm} = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}}{2L} = \frac{-R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2 - \frac{4L}{C}}{4L^2}} =$$

$$SE \cdot \frac{1}{LC} > \frac{R^2}{4L^2} \Rightarrow q(t) = q_0 e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cos(\Omega t),$$

DOVE:  $\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$



$$SE \cdot R = 0$$



$$T > T_0$$

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

# ENERGIA E POTENZA

NEL CASO REL:  $V_{EFF} = IR \rightarrow V_o - L \frac{dI}{dt} - \frac{q}{C} = RI \rightarrow$

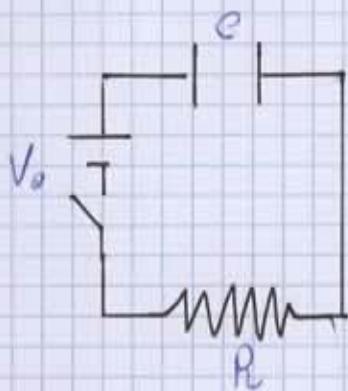
$$\rightarrow V_o = L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} + RI \rightarrow \text{MOLTIPLICHI CO. PER I} \Rightarrow IV_o = LI \frac{dI}{dt} + I \frac{q}{C} + RI^2 =$$

$$= IV_o = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} + \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \right] + RI^2$$

↓

POTENZA

EROGATA DALLA BATTERIA  $\Rightarrow P_{BATT} = \frac{dE}{dt} = IV_o$



QUALE È IL LAVORO TOTALE FATTO DALLA BATTERIA PER CARICARE IL CONDENSATORE?

$$\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{dE}{dt} \right)_{BATT} dt = \frac{\text{LAVORO EROGATO DALLA BATTERIA}}{\text{CIRCUITO}} = \int_0^\infty IV_o dt =$$

$$= V_o \int_0^\infty I(t) dt = V_o \int_0^\infty \frac{CV_o}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} dt = CV_o^2$$

MA RICORDIAMO C'È ENERGIA DI UN CONDENSATORE CARICO:

$$E_{COND.} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{CV_o^2}{2} \rightarrow \text{È LA METÀ DELL'ENERGIA EROGATA DALLA BATTERIA!!!}$$

$$Q = CV_o$$

DOVE È ANDATA L'ALTRA METÀ??

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{dE}{dt} \right)_{RESIST.} = I(\Delta V) = RI^2 \quad \text{NELLA RESISTENZA!!}$$

$$E_{RESIST.} = \int_0^\infty RI^2 dt = R \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{CV_o}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} \right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2$$

$$\text{QUINDI } CV_o^2 = \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2 + \frac{1}{2} CV_o^2$$