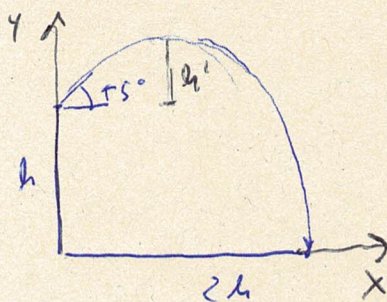


Soluzioni Fisica 24/1/20

1)



t_1 = Tempo di salita da h a h'

$$t_1 = \frac{v_{0y}}{g} \quad h' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{0y}^2}{g^2}$$

t_2 = Tempo di discesa da $h+h'$ a 0

$$(h+h') = \frac{1}{2} g t_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g} + \frac{2h'}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g} + \frac{v_{0y}^2}{g^2}} = \frac{1}{g} \sqrt{2gh + v_{0y}^2}$$

per colpire il bersaglio si deve avere che

$$2h = v_{0x} (t_1 + t_2) = \frac{v_{0x} v_{0y}}{g} + \frac{v_{0x}}{g} \sqrt{2gh + v_{0y}^2}$$

$$v_{0x} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}} \quad v_{0y} = \frac{v_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

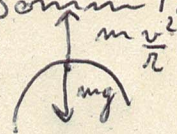
$$\Rightarrow 2gh = \frac{v_0^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 gh + \frac{v_0^4}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4g^2 h^2 + \frac{v_0^4}{4} - 2gh v_0^2 = v_0^2 gh + \frac{v_0^4}{4}$$

$$3v_0^2 gh = 4g^2 h^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3} gh}$$

2) Per fare un giro completo deve avere, alla sommità dell'anello, una velocità minima tale che $R_n = 0$



$$v_{min} = \sqrt{rg}, \quad \text{Quindi } \Delta U + \Delta T = 0$$

$$mg2r - mgh + \frac{1}{2} m v_{min}^2 = 0$$

$$2r - h + \frac{r}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{5}{2} r = 30 \text{ cm}$$

3) Nella lancia dielettrica il campo è $\frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r}$
 Quindi la differenza di potenziale $V =$

$$V = E_0(d - \tau) + \frac{E_0 \tau}{\epsilon_r} = E_0 \left[(d - \tau) + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_r} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{E_0 \left[(d - \tau) + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_r} \right]} \quad E_0 = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{A \epsilon_0}$$

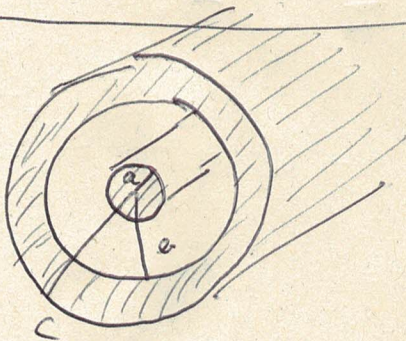
$$C = \frac{A \epsilon_0}{(d - \tau) + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_r}} = C_0 \frac{d}{d - \tau \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} \right)}$$

Con il metallo

$$V = E_0(d - \tau) \Rightarrow C' = \frac{A \epsilon_0}{d - \tau} \quad \text{cioè } \epsilon_r = \infty$$

$$C' = C \left[1 + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon_r(d - \tau)} \right]$$

4)



$$\underline{r \leq a}$$

$$B_1 2\pi r = \mu_0 I \pi r^2 = \mu_0 i \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi a^2} \Rightarrow B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i r}{2\pi a^2}$$

$$\underline{a \leq r \leq b}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$$

$$\underline{b \leq r \leq c}$$

$$B_3 2\pi r = \mu_0 i - \mu_0 i \frac{\pi(r^2 - b^2)}{\pi(c^2 - b^2)} \quad \text{dove } I = -\frac{i}{\pi(c^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \frac{(c^2 - r^2)}{(c^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\underline{r \geq c}$$

$$B_4 = 0$$