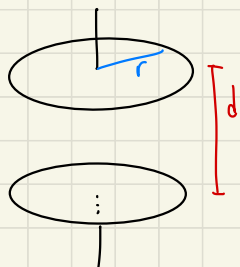




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$$r = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 2,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = 8,02 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$$

▷ C e Q su ciascun condensatore  
▷  $\Delta V$

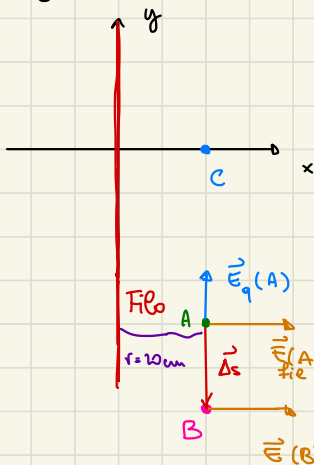
$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\pi r^2}{d}$$

superficie del piatto

$$E = \frac{V}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{S \epsilon_0} \quad \leadsto \quad Q = E \cdot S \cdot \epsilon_0$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \quad \leadsto \quad \Delta V = \frac{Q}{C}$$

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Filo  $\lambda = 1,2 \frac{\text{nC}}{\text{m}}$   
 $q = -3 \text{ nC}$   
 $C = (20 \text{ cm}, 0 \text{ cm})$

$$E(A) = ? \quad A = (20 \text{ cm}, -50 \text{ cm})$$

$$\vec{E}(A) = \vec{E}_q(A) + \vec{E}_{fil}(A)$$

$$E_q(A) = \frac{|q|}{4\pi\epsilon_0 AC^2} \quad E_{fil}(A) = \frac{\lambda}{2\epsilon_0 \pi r}$$

Teo pitagore

$$E(A)^2 = E_q(A)^2 + E_{fil}(A)^2 \approx$$

$$\Delta V = V_B - V_A \quad B = (20 \text{ cm}, -60 \text{ cm})$$

Che relazione c'è tra  $\Delta V$  e  $E$ ?

$$\Delta V = \frac{-W_{A \rightarrow B}}{q} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{corice di prova}} = \Delta V_{\text{f.e.}} + \Delta V_{\text{corice}} = 0 + \frac{\Delta U}{q}$$

$$= \dots$$