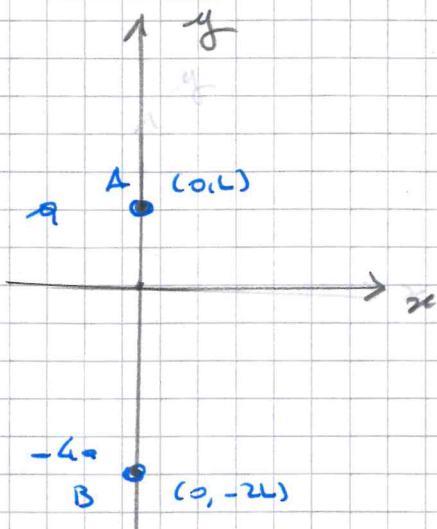


## Es #2



a) Campo elettrico in O (0,0)

$$\vec{r}_{AO} = -L \vec{j}$$

$$r_{AO} = L$$

$$\vec{r}_{BO} = 2L \vec{j}$$

$$r_{BO} = 2L$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = -2k_e \frac{q}{L^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = k_e \frac{q}{r_{AO}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{AO}}{r_{AO}} = k_e \frac{q}{L^2} (-\vec{j})$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = k_e \frac{(-4q)}{r_{BO}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{BO}}{r_{BO}} = k_e \frac{-4q}{4L^2} \vec{j}$$

b) Campo elettrico in P (0, y)

$$\vec{r}_{AP} = (y-L) \vec{j}$$

$$r_{AP} = y-L$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = k_e \frac{q}{r_{AP}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{AP}}{r_{AP}} = k_e \frac{q}{(y-L)^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_{BP} = (y+2L) \vec{j}$$

$$r_{BP} = y+2L$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = k_e \frac{(-4q)}{r_{BP}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{BP}}{r_{BP}} = k_e \frac{-4q}{(y+2L)^2} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = k_e q \left( \frac{1}{(y-L)^2} - \frac{4}{(y+2L)^2} \right) \vec{j}$$

c) Potenziale nei punti (x, 0)

$$V_1(x, 0) = k_e \frac{q}{(x^2 + L^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$V_2(x, 0) = k_e \frac{(-4q)}{(x^2 + 4L^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$V(x, 0) = k_e q \left\{ \frac{1}{(x^2 + L^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{4}{(x^2 + 4L^2)^{1/2}} \right\}$$

(Costante additiva è nulla perché)  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} V(x, y) = 0$

d) Il lavoro fatto dal campo  $\vec{E}$  è pari a

$$L_{CD} = Q(V(C) - V(D))$$

$$V(C) = V_C(0, 4L) = k_e \frac{q}{3L} + k_e \frac{(-4q)}{6L} = -k_e \frac{q}{3L}$$

$$V(D) = V_D(0, 2L) = k_e \frac{q}{L} + k_e \frac{(-4q)}{4L} = 0$$

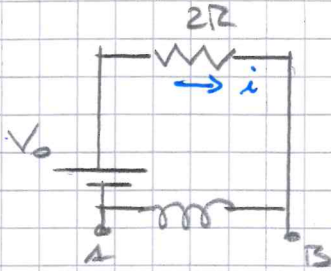
$$L_{CD} = -k_e \frac{q^2}{3L}$$



### Es #3

- prima della chiusura di T → solo maglia esterna

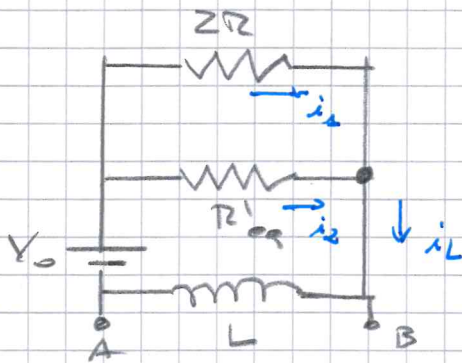
L = corto circuito



$$i = \frac{V_0}{2R} = i_L \quad \text{NB} \quad \text{La corrente che} \\ \text{percorre } 2R \text{ \& la stessa} \\ \text{che percorre } L$$

$$P = i^2 (2R) = \frac{V_0^2}{2R}$$

- subito dopo la chiusura di T



$$R'_{eq} = \cancel{2R} + (2R' // 2R') = 2R'$$

- la corrente che percorre L non cambia  $i_L = \frac{V_0}{2R}$

- legge dei nodi

$$i_1 + i_2 = i_L \rightarrow i_2 = \frac{1}{3} i_1$$

- dal testo

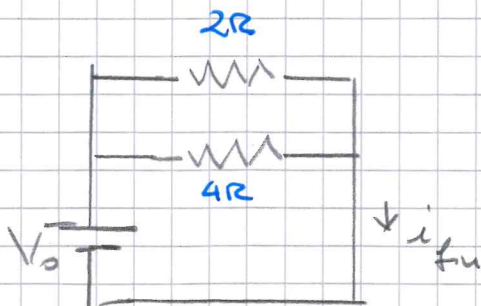
$$i_1 = \frac{2}{3} i_1$$

Siccome  $2R$  e  $R'_{eq}$  sono in parallelo

$$i_1 = 2 i_2 \Rightarrow 2R = \frac{1}{2} R'_{eq} \Rightarrow R' = 2R$$

Inoltre  $V_A + V_0 - 2R i_1 = V_B \rightarrow V_A - V_B = -V_0 + 2R \frac{2}{3} \frac{V_0}{2R} = -\frac{V_0}{3}$

- nuove condizioni distittiche → L corto circuito



$$R_{eq} = (2R) // (2R') = \\ = (2R) // (4R) = \frac{4}{3} R$$

$$i_{fu} = \frac{V_0}{\frac{4}{3} R} = \frac{3V_0}{4R}$$

$$P = V_0 \cdot i_{fu} = \frac{3V_0^2}{4R}$$