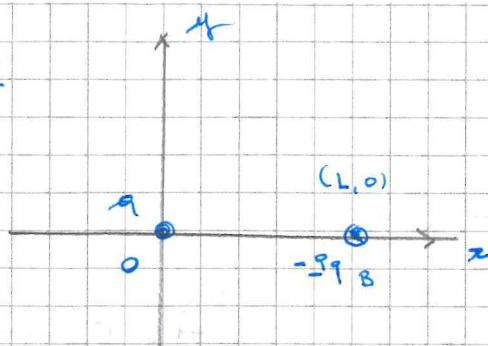


Ex #2



$q > 0$

a) Soit $P = (x, y)$ avec $x > L, y = 0$

$$\vec{r}_{OP} = (x - 0) \vec{u} = x \vec{u} \quad r_{OP} = x$$

$$r_{OP} = x$$

$$\vec{r}_{BP} = (x - L) \vec{u} \quad r_{BP} = x - L$$

$$r_{BP} = x - L$$

$$\vec{E} = K_c \frac{q}{r_{OP}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{OP}}{r_{OP}} + K_c \frac{-q}{r_{BP}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{BP}}{r_{BP}} = K_c q \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{(x-L)^2} \right) \vec{u}$$

b) Soit $P' = (x, y)$ avec $0 < x < L, y = 0$

$$\vec{r}_{OP'} = (x - 0) \vec{u} = x \vec{u} \quad r_{OP'} = x$$

$$r_{OP'} = x$$

$$\vec{r}_{BP'} = (x - L) \vec{u} \quad r_{BP'} = L - x$$

$$r_{BP'} = L - x$$

$$\vec{E} = K_c \frac{q}{r_{OP'}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{OP'}}{r_{OP'}} + K_c \frac{-q}{r_{BP'}^2} \frac{\vec{r}_{BP'}}{r_{BP'}} = K_c q \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x-L)^2} \right) \vec{u}$$

c)

$$\vec{E} = K_c \frac{q}{x_0^2} (-\vec{u}) + K_c \frac{-q}{(x_0 - L)^2} (-\vec{u}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_0^2} = \frac{1}{(x_0 - L)^2}$$

$$(x_0 - L)^2 = x_0^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -L/2 \\ x_0 = L/4 \end{cases}$$

non acceptable
ble problé

$x_0 < 0$

$$d) V(x, y) = K_c \frac{q}{x} + K_c \frac{(-q)}{x - L} + V_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} V(x, y) = V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow V(x, y) = K_c q \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x - L} \right)$$

$$e) V(x, y) = K_c \frac{q}{x} + K_c \frac{(-q)}{L - x} + V_0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} V(x, y) = V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow V(x, y) = K_c q \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{L - x} \right)$$

f) Siano $H = (L/2, 0)$ $K = (3/2 L, 0)$

Lavoro fatto da \vec{E}

$$L_{HK} = e(V_H - V_K)$$

$$V_H = k_e q \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{q}{L-x} \right) = k_e q \left(\frac{1}{L/2} - \frac{q}{L/2} \right)$$

$$\frac{KB}{H}: 0 < x < L$$

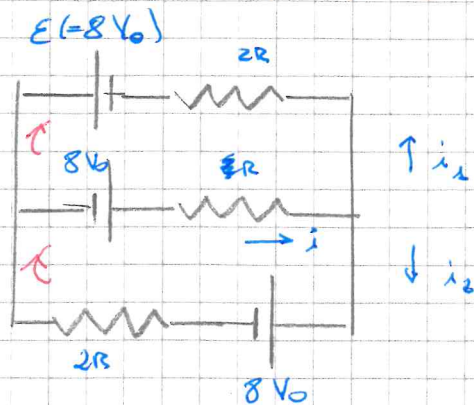
$$V_K = k_e q \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{q}{x-L} \right) = k_e q \left(\frac{1}{3L/2} - \frac{q}{L/2} \right)$$

$$K: x > L$$

$$L_{HK} = e k_e q \left(\frac{1}{L/2} - \frac{1}{3L/2} \right) = \frac{4}{3} k_e e q \frac{1}{L}$$

ES#3

Il circuito si ricomincia a



a) LdK maglia per maglia sup. $-8V_0 + i_1 2R + iR - 8V_0 = 0$

LdK maglia per maglia inf $8V_0 - iR - 8V_0 + i_2 2R = 0 \rightarrow i_2 = -\frac{i}{2}$

LdK magli $i = i_1 + i_2 \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{3}{2}i$

$$\Rightarrow -16V_0 + 3iR + iR = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{i = 4V_0/R}$$

b) $i_1 = \frac{3}{2}i = 6V_0/R$

$$i_2 = -\frac{i}{2} = -2V_0/R$$

$$i = 4V_0/R$$

$$\Rightarrow P = i_1^2 (2R) + i^2 R + i_2^2 (2R) = \underline{96 V_0^2 / R}$$

c) $V_A + i_1 R_{eq} = V_B$ dove $R_{eq} = 2R // 2R = R$

$$V_A - V_B = -i_1 R = \underline{-6V_0}$$

d) LdK maglia sup. $-E + i_1 2R + iR - 8V_0 = 0$

LdK maglia inf $8V_0 - iR - 8V_0 + i_2 2R = 0 \rightarrow i_2 = -i/2$

LdK magli $i = i_1 + i_2 \rightarrow i_1 = \frac{3}{2}i$

Se i raddoppia \Rightarrow ~~$i = 8V_0/R$~~ $i = 8V_0/R$

$$\Rightarrow -E + 3iR + iR - 8V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{E = 24V_0}$$

e) $V_A - V_B = 0$ se $i_1 = 0 \Rightarrow i = 0$

$$-E + i_1 2R + iR - 8V_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{E = -8V_0}$$