$$i_{S}(\epsilon) = \int \vec{J} \cdot \hat{n} dS$$

$$\left[\tilde{J}\right] = \frac{A}{m^2}$$

$$\vec{J} = (q^{\dagger}) (n^{\dagger}) \vec{v}^{\dagger} + q^{\dagger} \cdot n^{\dagger} \vec{v}^{\dagger}$$

$$\vec{V} = (q^{\dagger}) (n^{\dagger}) \vec{v}^{\dagger} + q^{\dagger} \cdot n^{\dagger} \vec{v}^{\dagger}$$

$$\vec{V} = (q^{\dagger}) (n^{\dagger}) \vec{v}^{\dagger} + q^{\dagger} \cdot n^{\dagger} \vec{v}^{\dagger}$$

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$$\vec{V} = (q^{\dagger}) (n^{\dagger}) \vec{v}^{\dagger}$$

$$\vec{V} = (q^{\dagger}) (n^$$

Differenza di PoTenziale

$$V_{A\gamma B} = \int_{\tilde{E}} d\tilde{e}$$

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$$V_{A\gamma B} = \int_{\tilde{E}} d\tilde{e}$$

B
$$\left[V_{A\gamma B}\right] = \frac{N}{C} m = Volt$$

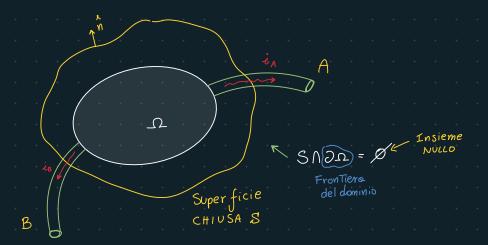
Legge di Faraday - Neumann - Lenz

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{e} = -\frac{d\phi_{B}}{dt} = \int \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

Solita mente
$$V_{A\delta B} - V_{A\delta'B} = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt}$$

Se
$$\frac{d}{dt} = 0$$
 =0 $V_{AB} - V_{AbB} = Differenze di Potenziale$

Bipolo Elettrico



Variazione di carica interna all'oggetto

$$i_{S}(t) = -\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$i_{S}(t) = i_{A}(t) + i_{B}(t) = -\frac{dQ}{dt}$$

IpoTesi di

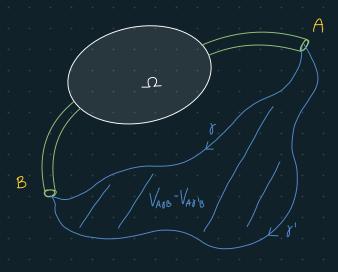
QUASI STAZIONARIETA'

La derivata

non e zero, ma e Trascurabile!

$$i_{S}(t) = i_{A}(t) + i_{B}(t) = -\frac{\partial Q_{A}}{\partial t} - D \quad i_{A}(t) + i_{B}(t) = O - D$$

$$i_A(t) = i_B(t)$$



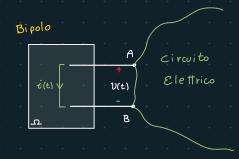
$$V_{A \gamma B} - V_{A \delta' B} = - \frac{\int \phi_B}{dt}$$

dove
$$\phi_{B} = \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\left|\frac{d\phi_{\rm B}}{dt}\right| << |V_{\rm AYB}|, |V_{\rm AYB}|$$

HP: Yr, & RAGIONEVOLE

Energia e potenza in un Bipolo



$$< P_a(t)> = \frac{\Delta We}{\Delta t}$$

Potenza Assorbita

Δt: ΔWe ← Quantito di Energia

che transita dal circuito al

bipolo durante Δt

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \langle P_{\mathbf{a}}(t) \rangle = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{We(t+\Delta t) - We(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$P_{\mathbf{a}}(t) = V(t) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{c}}(t) \qquad v(t) \qquad v(t)$$

$$[Pa] = \frac{J}{s} = Watt$$

$$Pa(t) = \frac{dWe}{dt}$$
Potenza "istantanea"

