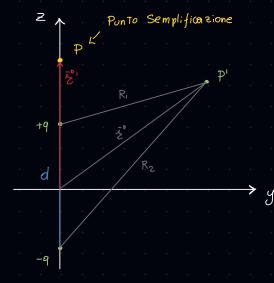
Ci dice che una spira percorsa da corrente si comporta come dipolo magnetico, se osservata da grande distanta.

=D Questo si Traduce in 3 casi:

- 1. Campo E/B produtto dalla spiza con z>>R = campo E/B Bipolo
- 1. Forza prodotta dalla spisa immersa in B/E = Forza
- 1. Momento agente sulla Spiza con z>>R = Momento Bipolo

Caso 1: Campo

- Bipolo Elettrico



Poniamo il caso che P sia SEMPRE lungo Z

$$=0 \quad \stackrel{-\circ}{E}_{z} = \frac{9.d}{4\pi \, \varepsilon_{o}} \quad \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2 \cos \theta}$$

$$= D \quad \stackrel{-\circ}{E}_{z} = \frac{9 \cdot d}{4\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0}} \quad \frac{2}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot \tilde{\epsilon}^{'3}} = \frac{9 \cdot d}{2\pi \epsilon_{0} \cdot \tilde{\epsilon}^{'3}} \quad \mathring{k}$$

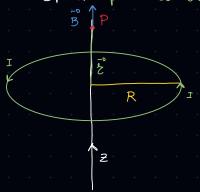
Pongo P= q. d = Momento del dipolo elettrico $=0 \quad \bar{E} = \frac{\bar{P}}{2\pi s_0 \dot{s}^3}$

Bipolo Magnetico -o 9m carica magnetica

$$= D \quad \overrightarrow{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \quad \frac{q_m \cdot q_m'}{\xi^2} \quad = D \quad \overrightarrow{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \quad \frac{2q_m \cdot d}{\xi^3} \qquad = D \quad \overrightarrow{m} = q_m \cdot \overrightarrow{d}$$

$$= 0 \qquad m = q_m \cdot d$$

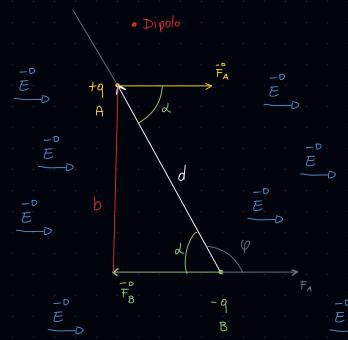
-0 Stesser cosa del Dipolo Elettrico.
$$= 0$$
 $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}$ $\frac{2^{-n}}{4\pi}$



$$B_{z}^{-0} = \frac{n \cdot \mu_{0} I R^{2}}{2(R^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \text{Se } Z >> R - 0 \quad B_{z} = \frac{n}{2} \frac{\mu_{0} I R^{2}}{2 Z^{3}}$$

Definisco
$$\vec{m} = I S \hat{n} = 0$$
 $S = \pi R^2$

$$= D \frac{\mu_0}{2 z^3} \frac{\mathbb{I} R^2}{n \cdot \mathbb{I}} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{\overline{m}}{z^3} QED$$



$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \quad \frac{9.92}{\epsilon^2} \quad \text{max} \quad E = \frac{F}{9} = 0 \quad F = 9.\overline{\epsilon}^{\circ}$$

$$=D \stackrel{\sim}{M}_{TOT} = \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{1} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{F}_{A} + \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{2} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{F}_{B} \qquad Fisso il polo in B$$

$$= \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{1} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{F}_{A} + O \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{F}_{B} = \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{1} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{F}_{A}$$

$$= \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{1} \wedge q \cdot \stackrel{\sim}{E} = \stackrel{\sim}{O} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{Q} \stackrel{\sim}{E} = \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{1} \wedge \stackrel{\sim}{E}$$

Modulo
$$|\vec{M}_{TOT}| = d \cdot q \cdot E \cdot \sin \varphi$$

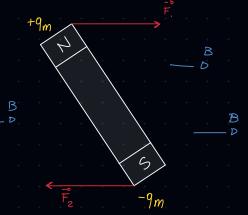
=0 $M = p \cdot E \sin \varphi$

$$|\widetilde{M}_{701}| = d \cdot q \cdot E \cdot \sin \varphi = \mathcal{P} \cdot E \cdot \sin \varphi = \mathcal{P} \cdot E \cdot \sin (180 - \lambda)$$

$$M = \rho \cdot E \cdot \sin \lambda$$

$$Sin(180 - \lambda) = Sin \lambda$$

$$-b$$
 $M = 9 \cdot E \cdot b$ ma $9 \cdot E = F$ = D $M = F \cdot b$ VALIDO SEMPRE

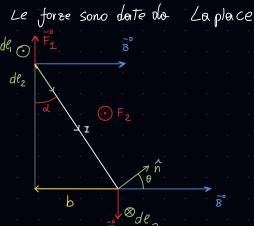


$$\frac{1}{B}$$
 $\frac{1}{B}$
 $\frac{1}{B}$

Spire

Leage di daplace: Forte dorente:
$$F = q \cdot (\vec{N} \wedge \vec{B}) - 0 = q \cdot \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} \wedge \vec{B} = i \cdot d\vec{e} \wedge \vec{B}$$

LA PLACE (2)



$$d\vec{F_1} = I d\vec{e_1} \wedge \vec{B} = D \vec{F_1} = I \int B de_1 = I Be_1$$

$$\underline{F_3} = I Be_3$$

= Momenti

$$M = F \cdot b = D \quad IB = \sum_{b \times h = S} Sin \theta - D \quad M_{Spire} = IBS Sin d$$

Definisco
$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S \hat{n} = 0$$
 $m \cdot B \sin \lambda = \tilde{m} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \tilde{B}$