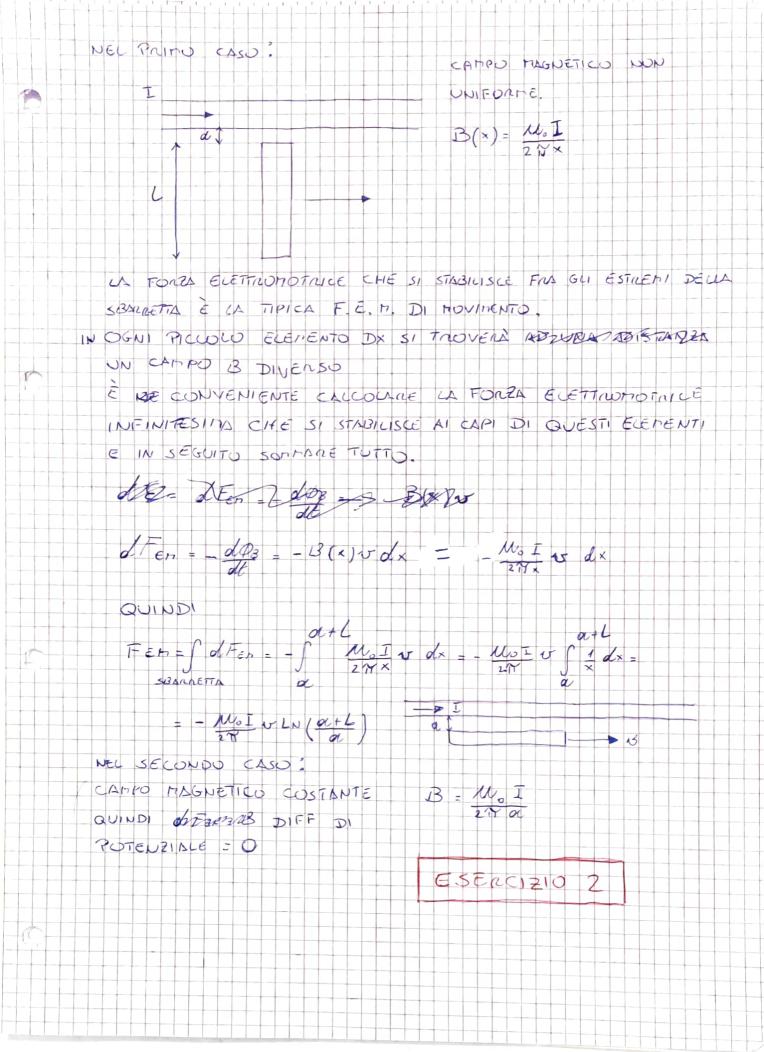
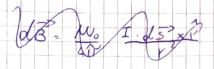
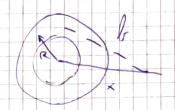
GUSCI CONCENTINCI  $4\pi r^2 \in (r) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i} u_{i}$  $\phi_s(\bar{\epsilon}) = \sum_{\epsilon} \alpha_{ij}$ PER Y < a Qui = 0 E = 0 The LE SFERE E(r) 417 80 = - Q E(r) = - 477 E r 2 Q .NT = -Q PEU 1276 Q WT =+Q -Q=0 \_SE(V)=0 ESERCIZIO 1



B-B. COS INTE 5 = a2 O3 : Q2 B, COS 2 TYFE E = - a2 Bocos 2 Wft -> a23, SIN(241t) LINFA do - a Bo ao SIN 277ft 277f TMAX = & = 02 BOSIN (2 MF) (2 MF) E SERCIZIO





PROBLEMA 4

SI USA LA CEGGE DI BIOT - SAVARET, QUINDI:

B= & Wo IR dl = Mo IR & ll = Wo IR 2717 2717

= W.IR<sup>2</sup> 2 (R<sup>2</sup> + x<sup>2</sup>)<sup>3/2</sup>

MA SICCORE BISOCHA CALCOLARE B NEL CENTRO DELLA SPIRA ALLONA
PONIATIO X = O QUINDI OTTENATO

B - Wo I R - Wo I R - W. I 2(R2+0)34 2 R3 2 R

DOVE R & 11 PUNTO MEDIO TOM I DUE RAGGI

INVECE . R VIENE DA

COS 0 - R - R - R<sup>2</sup> T ×<sup>2</sup> 1/2

E 701:

 $\alpha B = M_0 I$   $\alpha \overline{R} \cdot r$   $cos \phi = M_0 I$  I  $(R^2 + x^2)/2$ 

ESERCIZIO 4