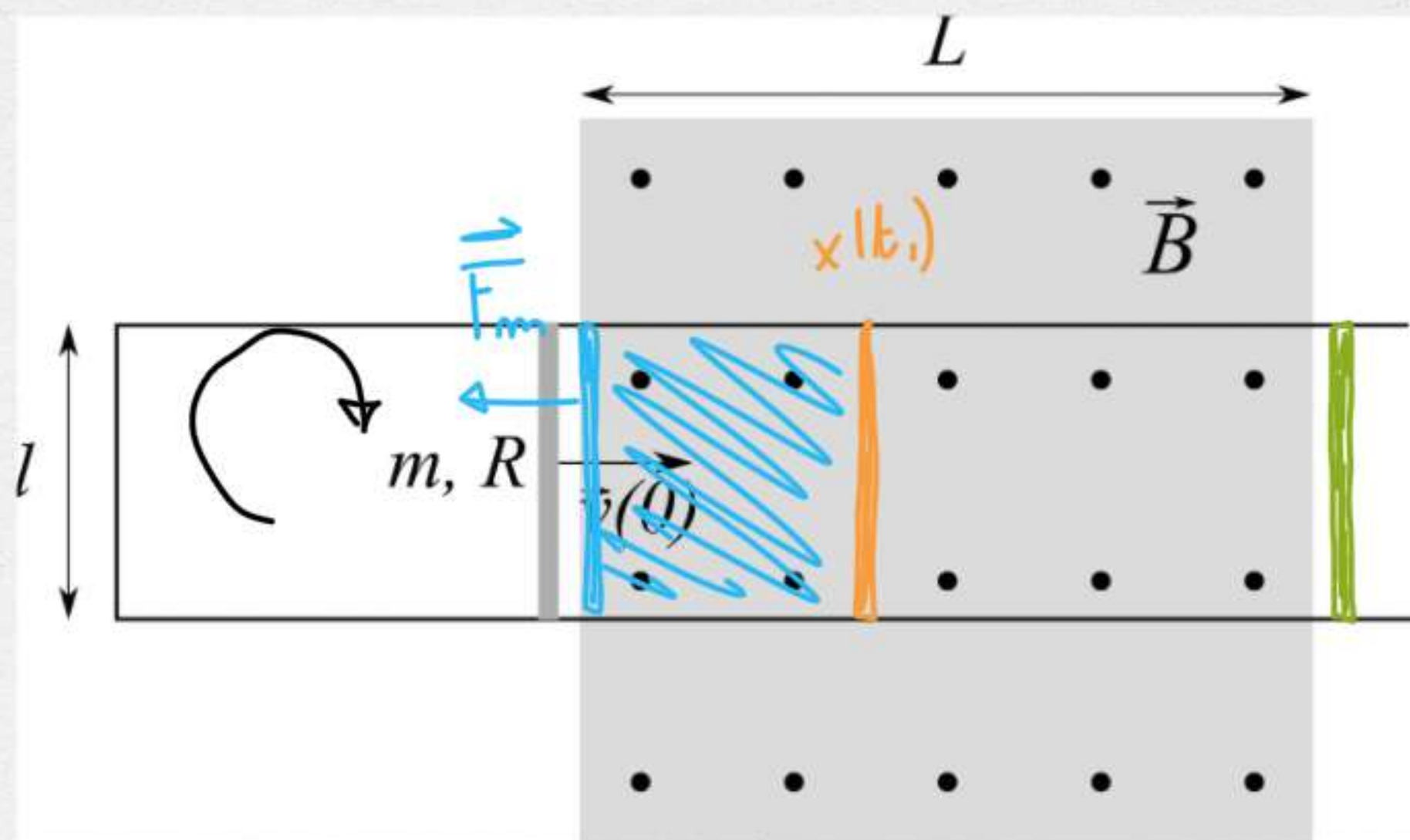


$$m = 5 \text{ g}, \quad l = 25 \text{ cm}, \quad L = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = 2.5 \text{ T}, \quad v(0) = 2.5 \text{ m/s}$$

- 1) VERSO E INTENSITA' DI $i(t)$
- 2) q CHE E' FLUITA NEL CIRCUITO ALL'USCITA DELLA REGIONE DI CAMPO
- 3) v di uscita (v_∞)
- 4) QUALE DOVREBBE ESSERE L PER AVERE $v_\infty = 0$



$$\textcircled{1} \Phi(\vec{B}) = B l x$$

$$-\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \mathcal{E}_i = -B l \frac{dx}{dt} = -B l v \Rightarrow$$

$$i = \frac{B l v(t)}{R} = 0.104 \text{ A}$$

$$\textcircled{2} Q = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{R} = -\frac{\Phi_2}{R} = -\frac{l L B}{R} = -0.017 \text{ C}$$

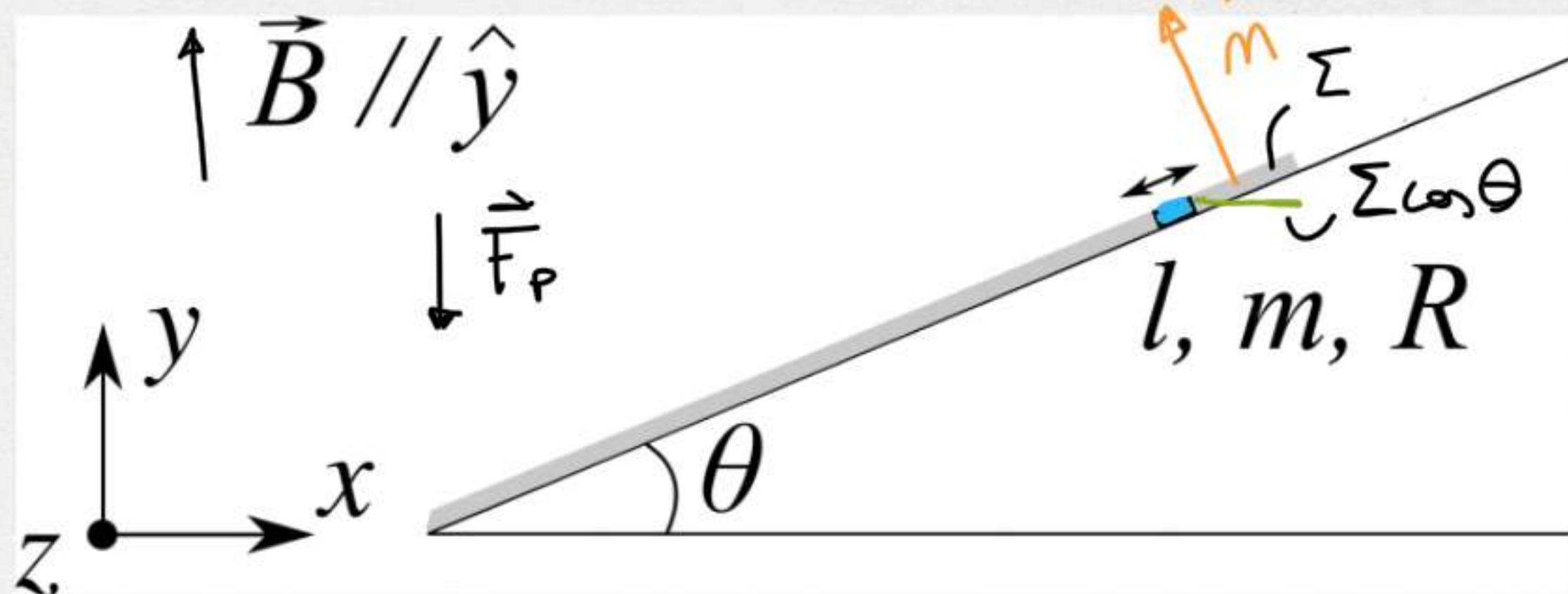
$$\textcircled{3} v(t) = v(0) + \int_0^t a(t') dt' = v(0) + \int_0^t \frac{F(t)}{m} dt = v(0) - \int_0^t \frac{i(t) l B}{m} dt =$$

$$= v(0) - \int_0^t \frac{B l v(t)}{R} \frac{l B}{m} dt = v(0) - \int_0^t \frac{B^2 l^2}{R m} \frac{dx}{dt} dt = v(0) - \int_0^L \frac{B^2 l^2}{R m} dx =$$

$$= v(0) - \frac{B^2 l^2}{R m} L = 0.42 \text{ m/s} \equiv v_\infty$$

$$\textcircled{4} v_\infty = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$v(0) = \frac{B^2 l^2 L}{R m} \Rightarrow L = \frac{R m v(0)}{B^2 l^2} = 0.48 \text{ m}$$



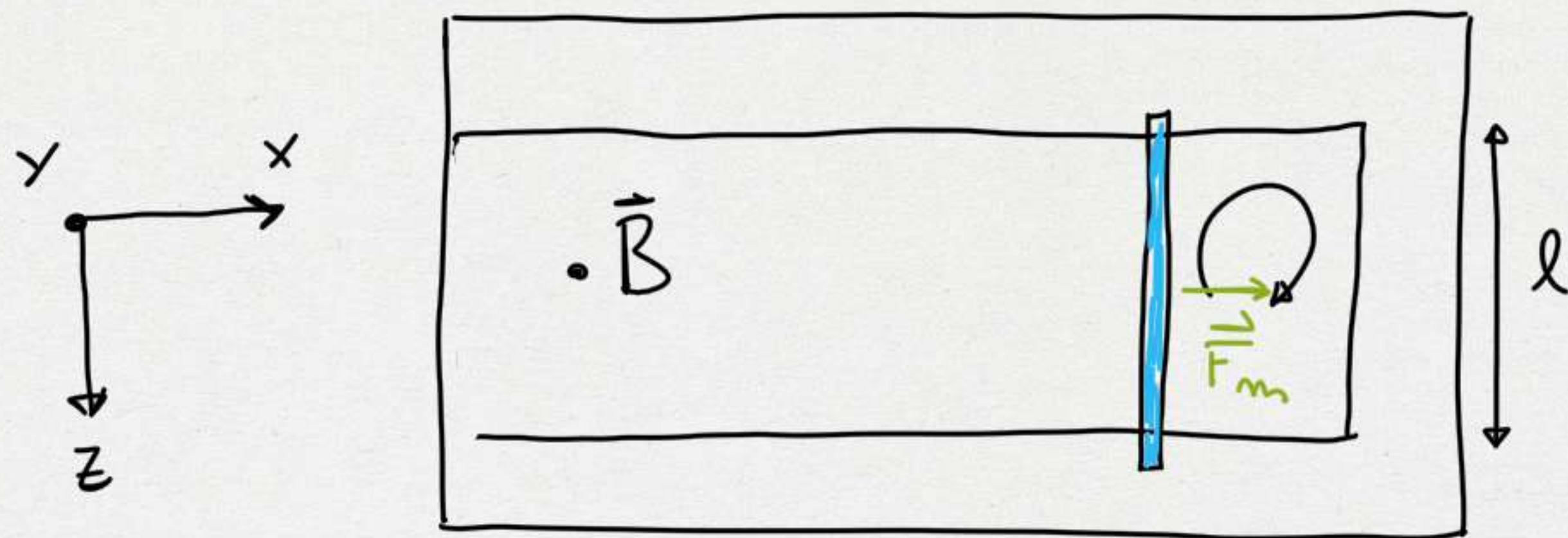
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ, l = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = 10 \text{ g}, R = 0.1 \Omega, B = 0.5 \text{ T}$$

① VERSO E INTENSITÀ DI i IN FUNZIONE DELLA v DELLA SBARRETTA

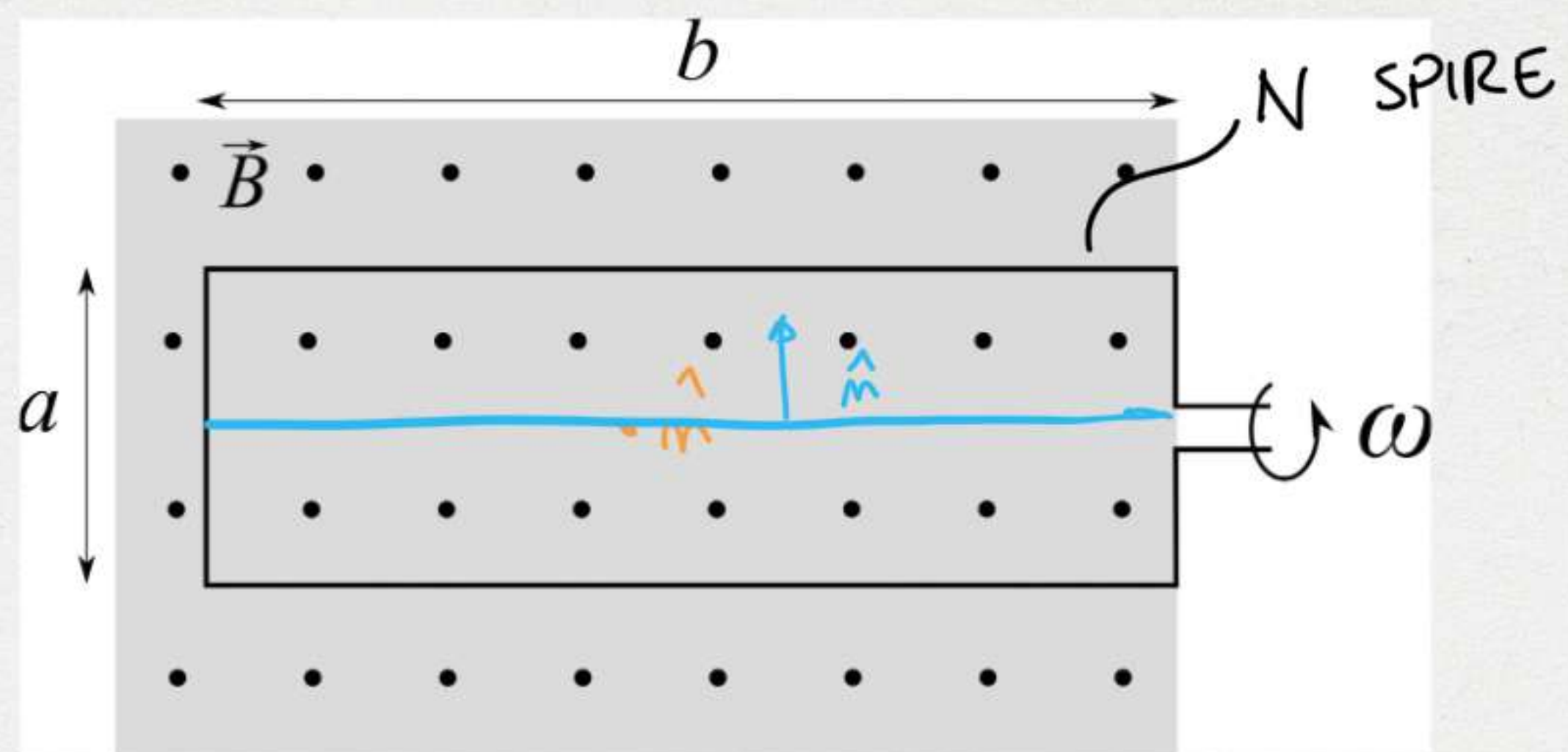
② v_∞ (VELOCITÀ LIMITE)

$$\textcircled{1} i = \frac{|\mathcal{E}_i|}{R} = \left| \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \right| \frac{1}{R} = \frac{Blv \cos \theta}{R}$$



$$\textcircled{2} mg \sin \theta = ilB \cos \theta = \frac{B^2 l^2 v \cos^2 \theta}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_\infty = \frac{mRg \sin \theta}{B^2 l^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{mRg \tan \theta}{B^2 l^2 \cos \theta}$$



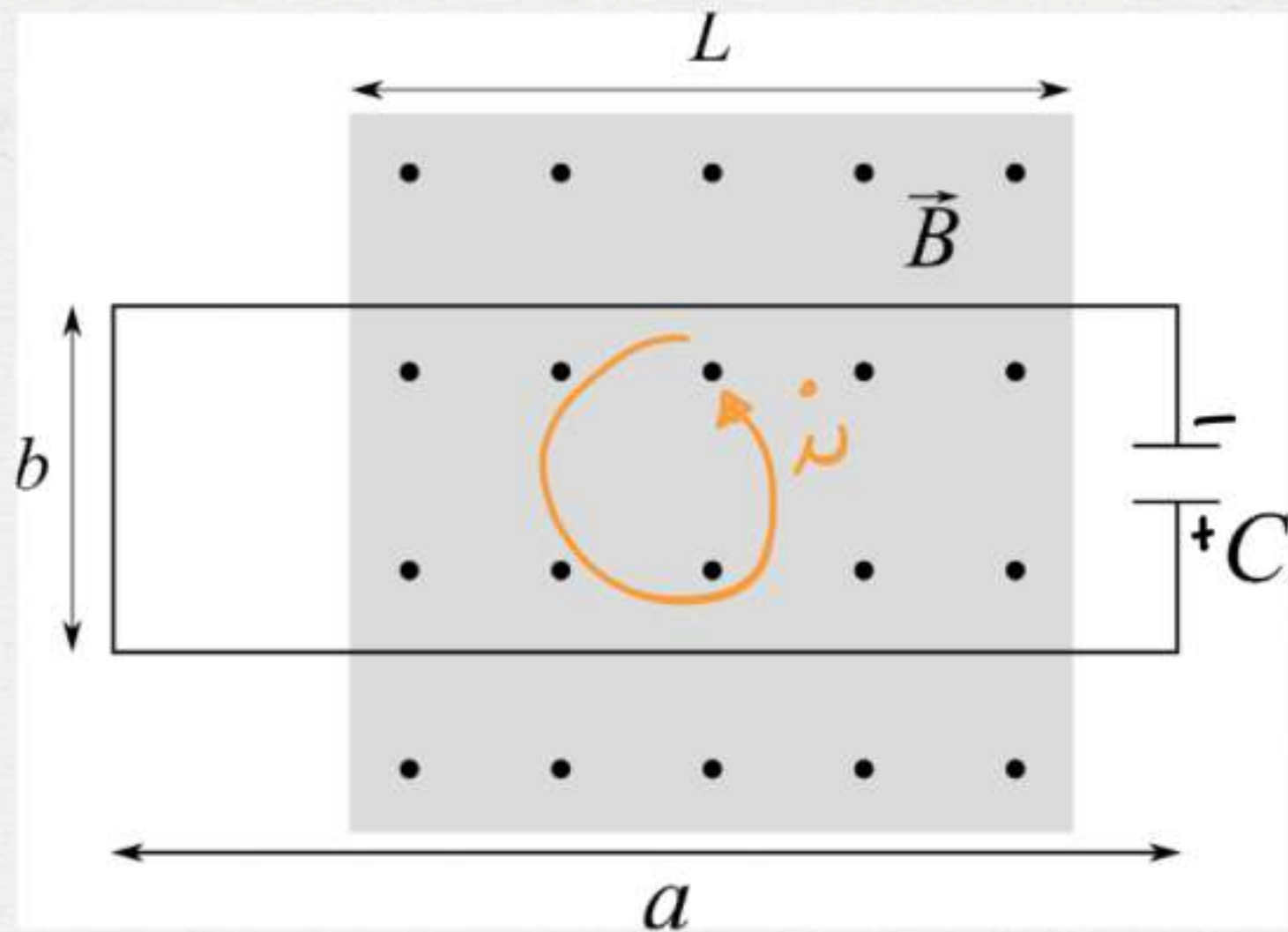
$$a = 1 \text{ cm}, b = 5 \text{ cm}, B = 0.4 \text{ T}$$

- ① Φ della porzione in figura
- ② determinare l'espressione di ΔV massimo tra i collettori
- ③ per quale ω si trova $\Delta V_{\text{max}} = 100 \text{ V}$

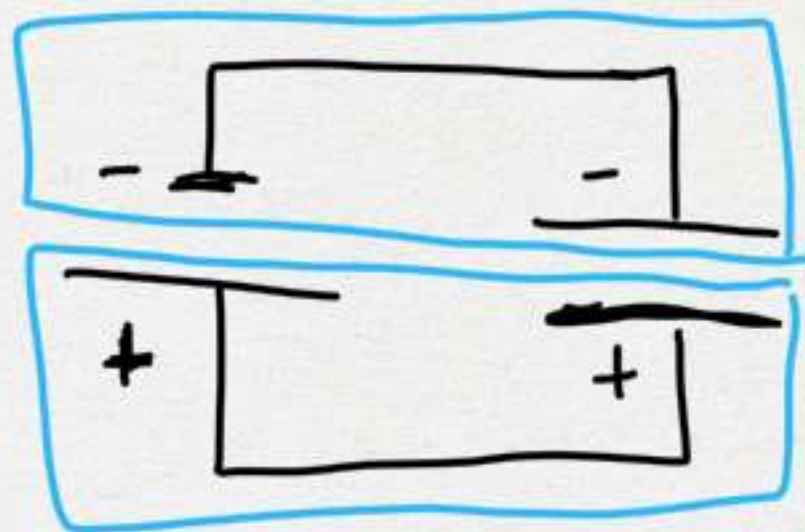
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Phi(\vec{B}) = N B b a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Delta V = \mathcal{E}_i = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} (N b a B \cos \omega t) = N b a B \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{MAX}} = N b a B \omega$$



||
=



$a, b, C, L, B(t) = B_0 e^{-t/\tau}, B_0, \tau$
determinare segno e quantità della carica $q(t)$
presente su C

$$Q = C \Delta V, \quad \Phi(t) = \sum B(t)$$

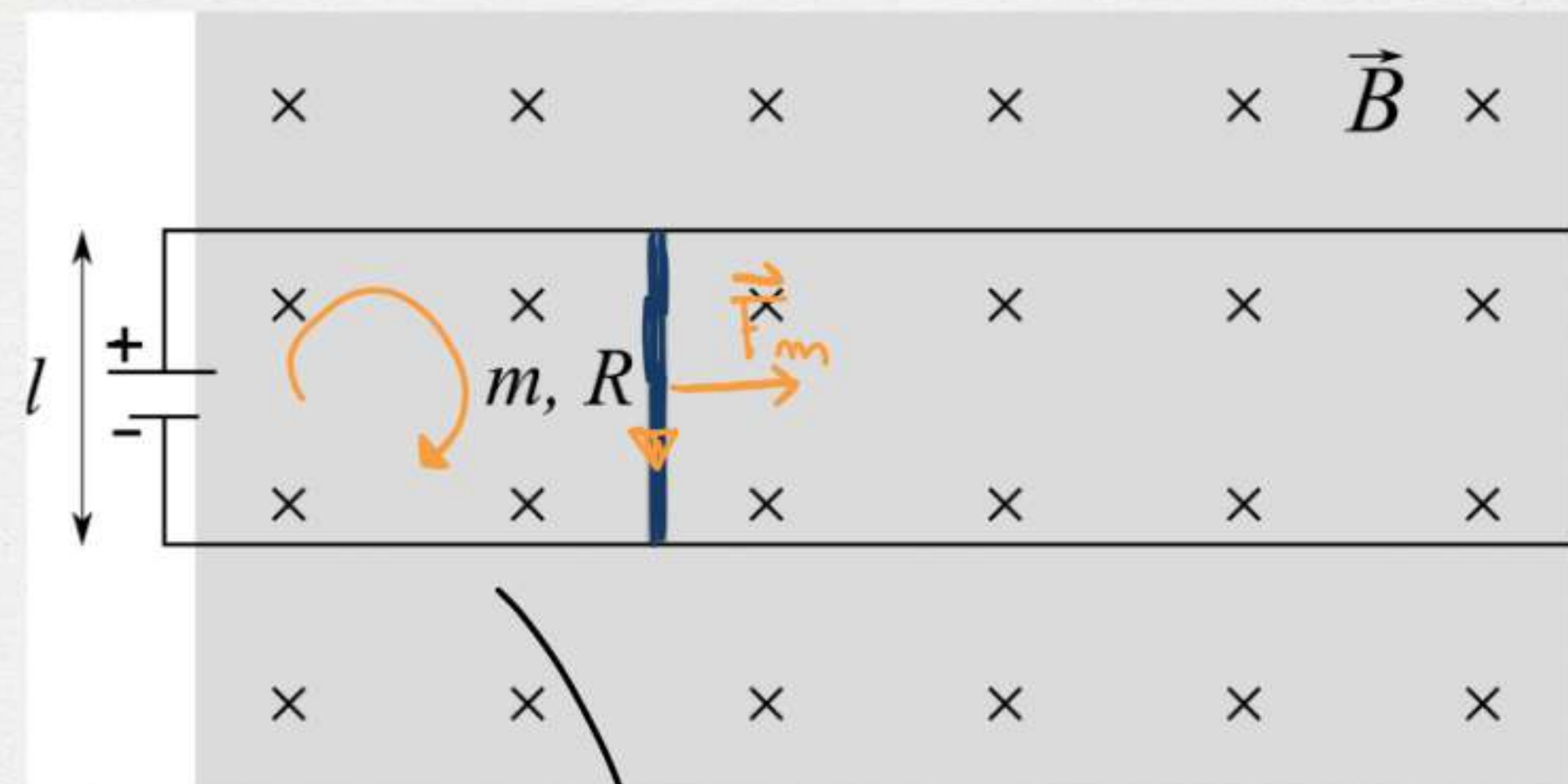
$$\downarrow$$

$$q(t) = C \mathcal{E}_i = -C \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -C \sum B_0 \frac{d}{dt} e^{-t/\tau} =$$

$$= \frac{C \sum B_0}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

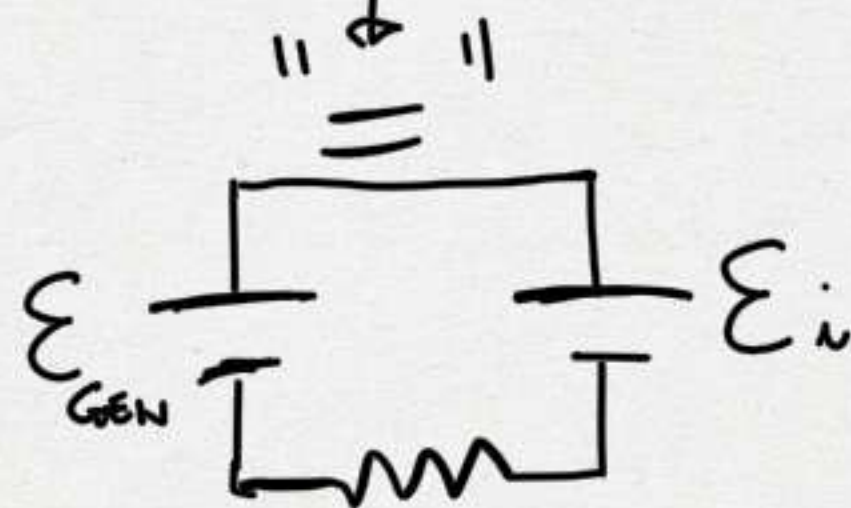
$$m = 100 \text{ g}, R = 500 \Omega, l = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$B = 0.8 \text{ T}$$



$$P_{\text{GEN}} = P_R + P_K$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{GEN}} = \mathcal{E}_0 + \mathcal{E}_i$$



Ⓐ il generatore fornisce una corrente costante
 $i_0 = 0.2 \text{ A}$

① in che direzione si muove la sbarra

② la v della sbarra a $t_1 = 15 \text{ s}$

③ il lavoro fatto dal generatore fino al tempo t_1
 (DIFFICILE)

Ⓑ il generatore fornisce una f.e.m. costante

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = 8 \text{ V}$$

① P quando $v = v_\infty$ velocità-limite

② v_∞