

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

$$l = 40 \text{ cm}, B = 0.8 \text{ T}$$

① il generatore fornisce una corrente costante

$$i_0 = 0.2 \text{ A}$$

- ① direzione di moto

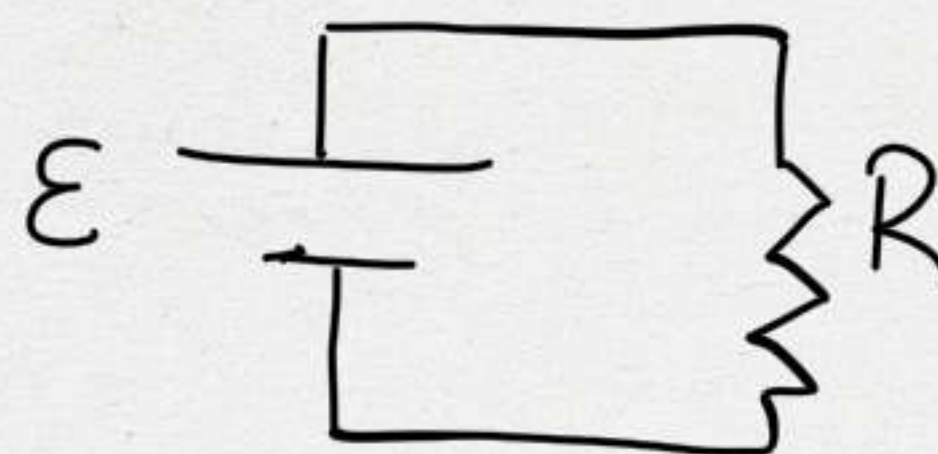
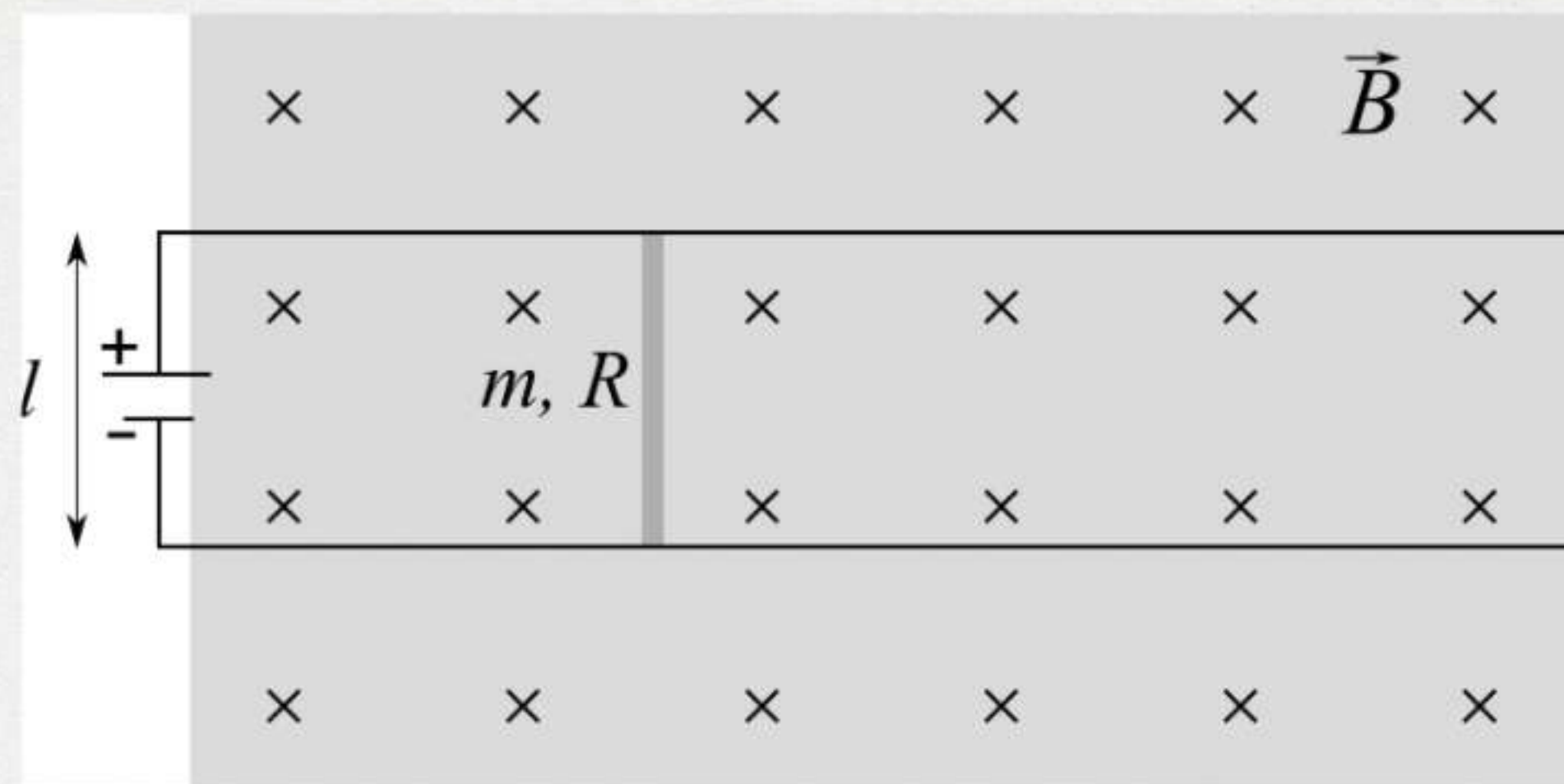
- ② v al tempo $t_1 = 15 \text{ s}$

- ③ il lavoro del generatore da $t=0$ a $t=t_1$

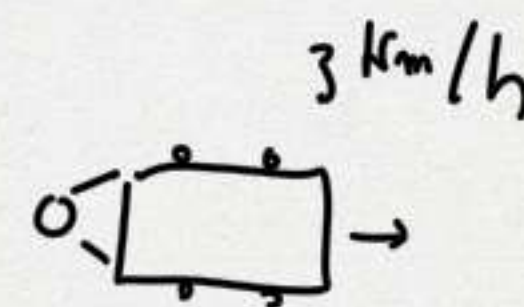
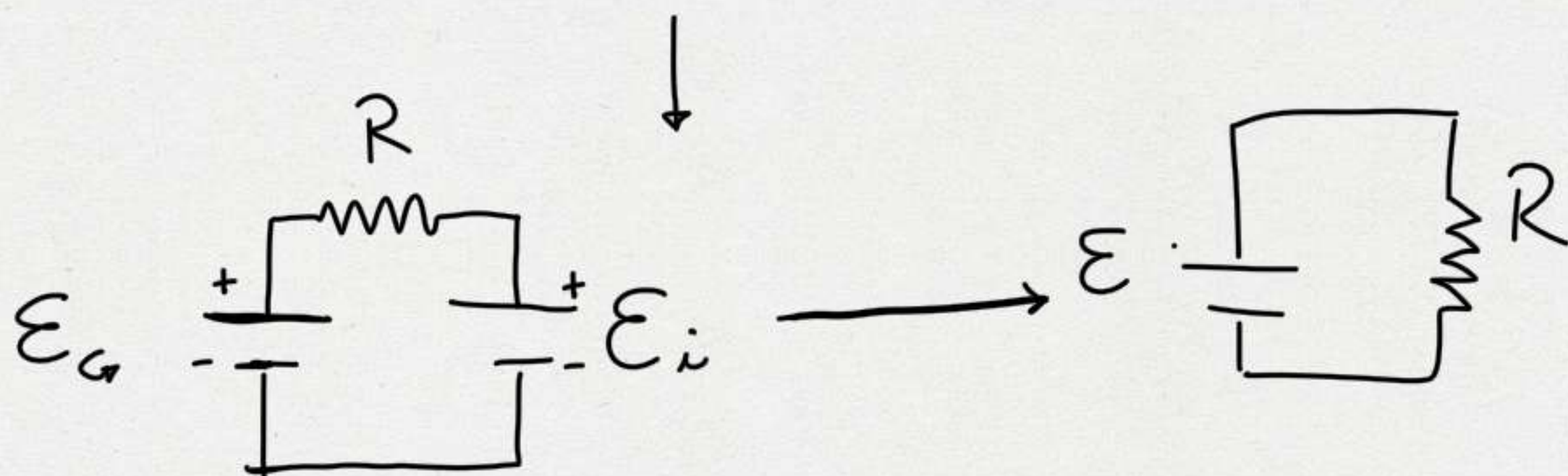
$$F_m = i_0 l B$$

$$v(t) = at = \frac{i_0 l B}{m} t \Rightarrow$$

$$v(t_1) = \frac{i_0 l B}{m} t_1 = 9.6 \text{ m/s}$$



$$\boxed{i_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = i_0 R$$



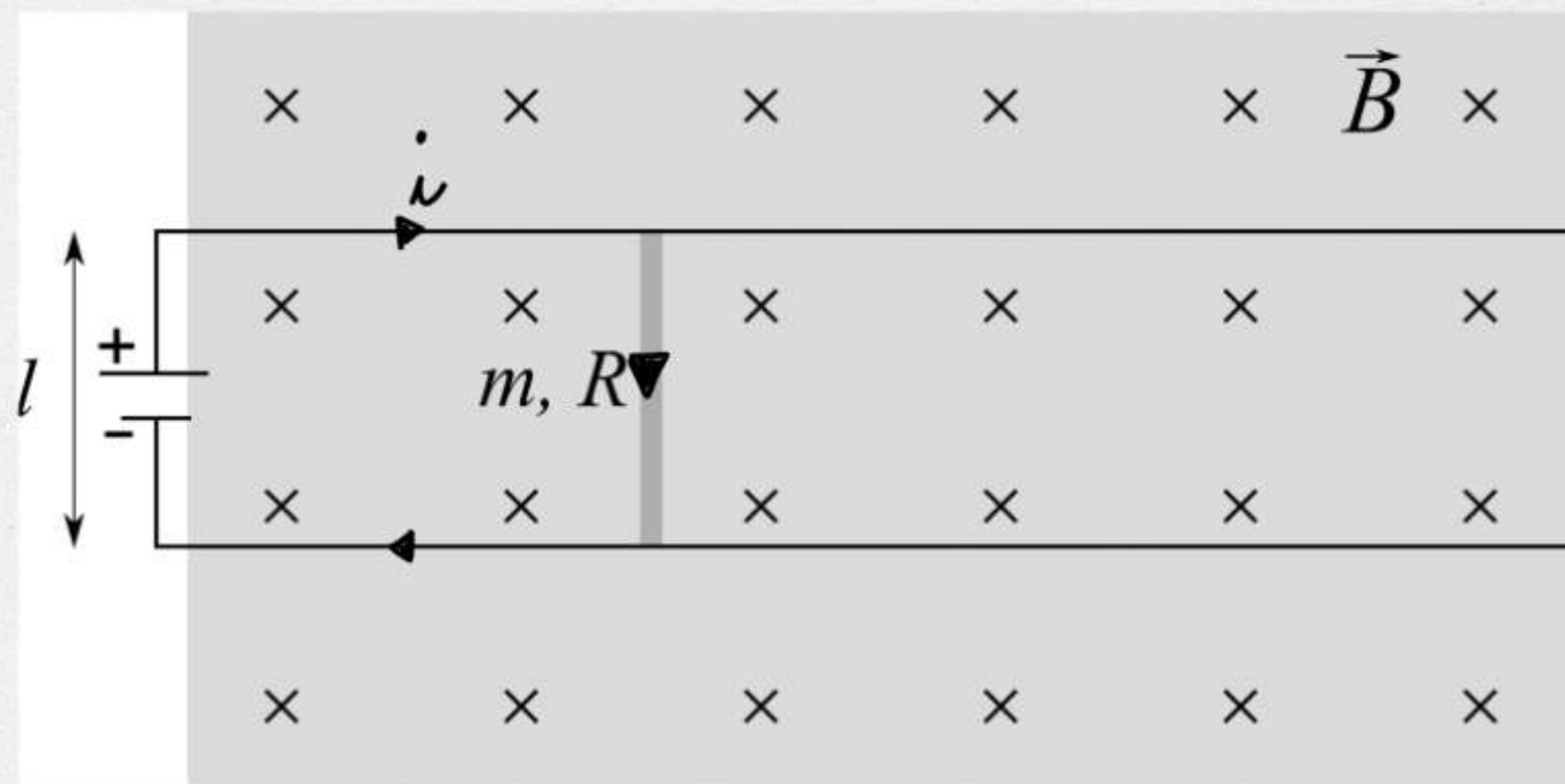
$$\varepsilon = |\varepsilon_g| - |\varepsilon_i| \Rightarrow |\varepsilon_g| = \varepsilon + |\varepsilon_i|$$

$$\varepsilon_i = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -v(t) l B = - \frac{i_0 l^2 B^2 t}{m} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_g = i_0 R + \frac{i_0 l^2 B^2 t}{m}$$

$$Q = \underbrace{E_G \dot{\nu}_0}_{\text{II}} = R \nu_0^2 + \frac{\nu_0^2 \ell^2 B^2 t}{m}$$

$$W = \int_0^{t_1} Q dt = R \nu_0^2 t_1 + \frac{\nu_0^2 \ell^2 B^2}{m} \int_0^{t_1} t dt = R \nu_0^2 t_1 + \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\nu_0^2 \ell^2 B^2}{m} t_1^2} =$$

$$= R \nu_0^2 t_1 + \boxed{\frac{1}{2} m v^2(t_1)}$$



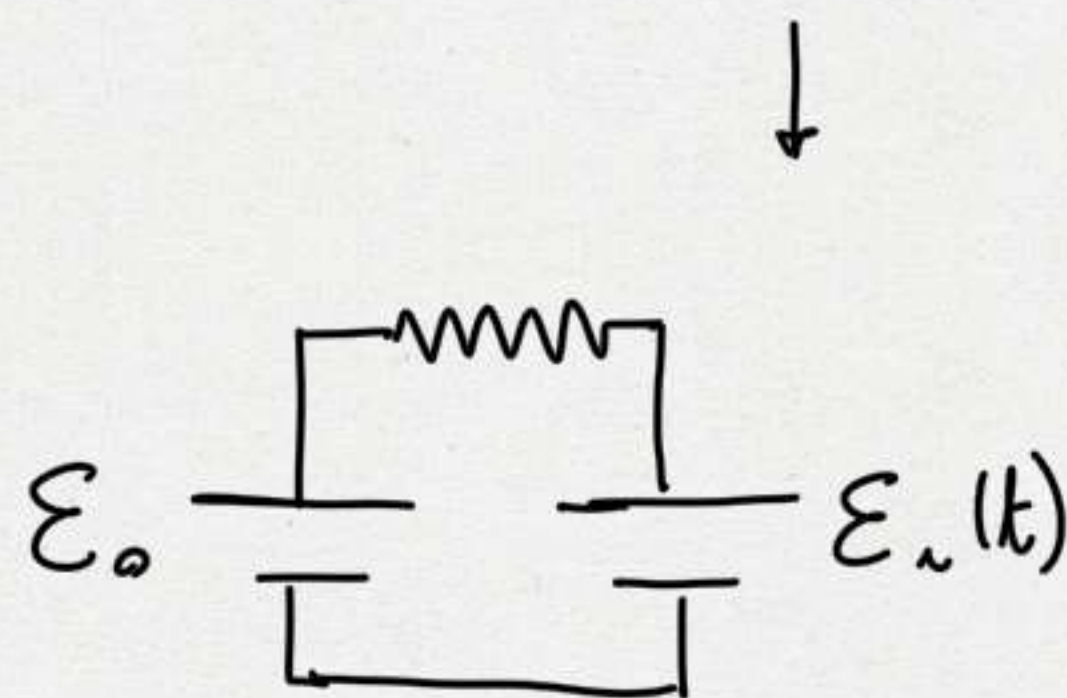
③ il generatore fornisce una f.e.m costante

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

④ la P erogata dal generatore quando $v = v_\infty$

② $v_\infty = ?$

$$\vec{F} = i_{\text{lim}} l \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow i_{\text{lim}} = 0$$

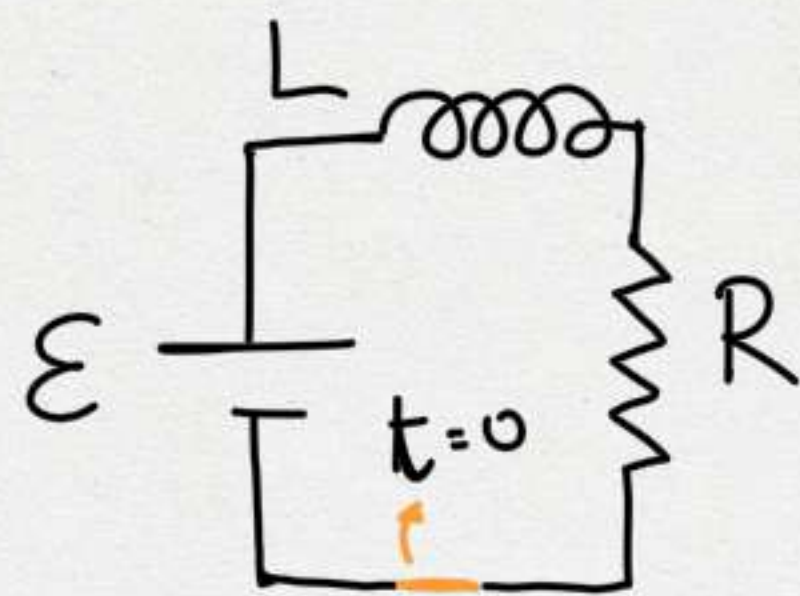


$\mathcal{E}_0 + \mathcal{E}_i = 0$ nel caso limite

$$\boxed{P_{\text{lim}} = \mathcal{E}_0 i_{\text{lim}} = 0}$$

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

$$\mathcal{E}_0 = v_{\text{lim}} B l \Rightarrow v_{\text{lim}} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{l B}$$



$$R = 0.1 \, \Omega, L = 9.44 \, \text{H}$$

$$i(0) = 1.16 \, \text{A}$$

$$i(15) = 10.2 \, \text{mA}$$

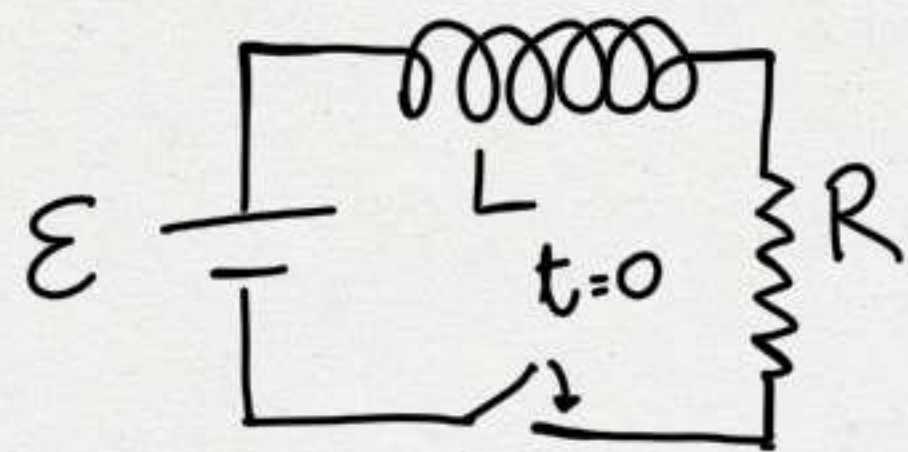
$$\textcircled{1} \, \varepsilon = ?$$

$$\textcircled{2} \, R' = ? \text{ resistenza tra i poli dell'interruttore}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \, i(t) = i(0) e^{-t/\tau}, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R'}, \quad i(0) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = i(0)R = 0.116 \, \text{V}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \, i(15) = i(0) e^{-15/\tau} \Rightarrow \log \frac{i(15)}{i(0)} = -\frac{15}{\tau} = -\frac{15R'}{L} \Rightarrow$$

$$R' = -\frac{L}{15} \log \frac{i(15)}{i(0)}$$



$$L = 4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ H}, \quad R = 5 \Omega, \quad \mathcal{E} = 200 \text{ V}$$

① determine t^* : $i(t^*) = 0.6 i(\infty)$

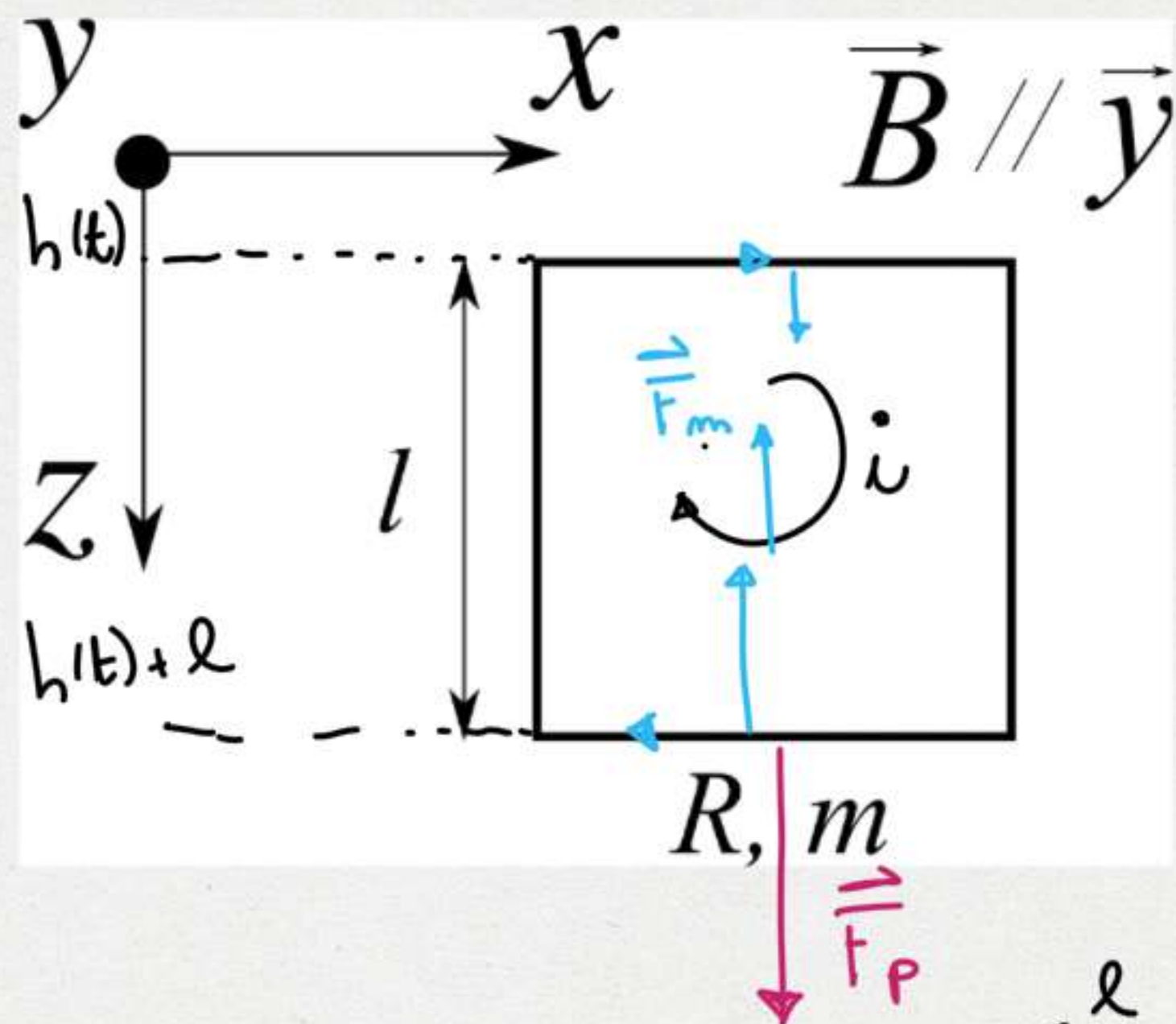
② l'energia accumulata nel campo magnetico quando $i(t) = i(\infty)$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0.6 \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-t^*/\tau}) \Rightarrow 0.4 = e^{-t^*/\tau} \Rightarrow$$

$$-\log 0.4 = \frac{t^*}{\tau} \Rightarrow -\tau \log 0.4 = t^*$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad U = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(\infty)$$



$$R = 10^{-3} \Omega, m = 10 \text{ g}, l = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$B_y(z) = B_0 z, B_0 = 2 \text{ T/m}$$

① intensità e verso della corrente?

② $v_{\text{lim}} = ?$

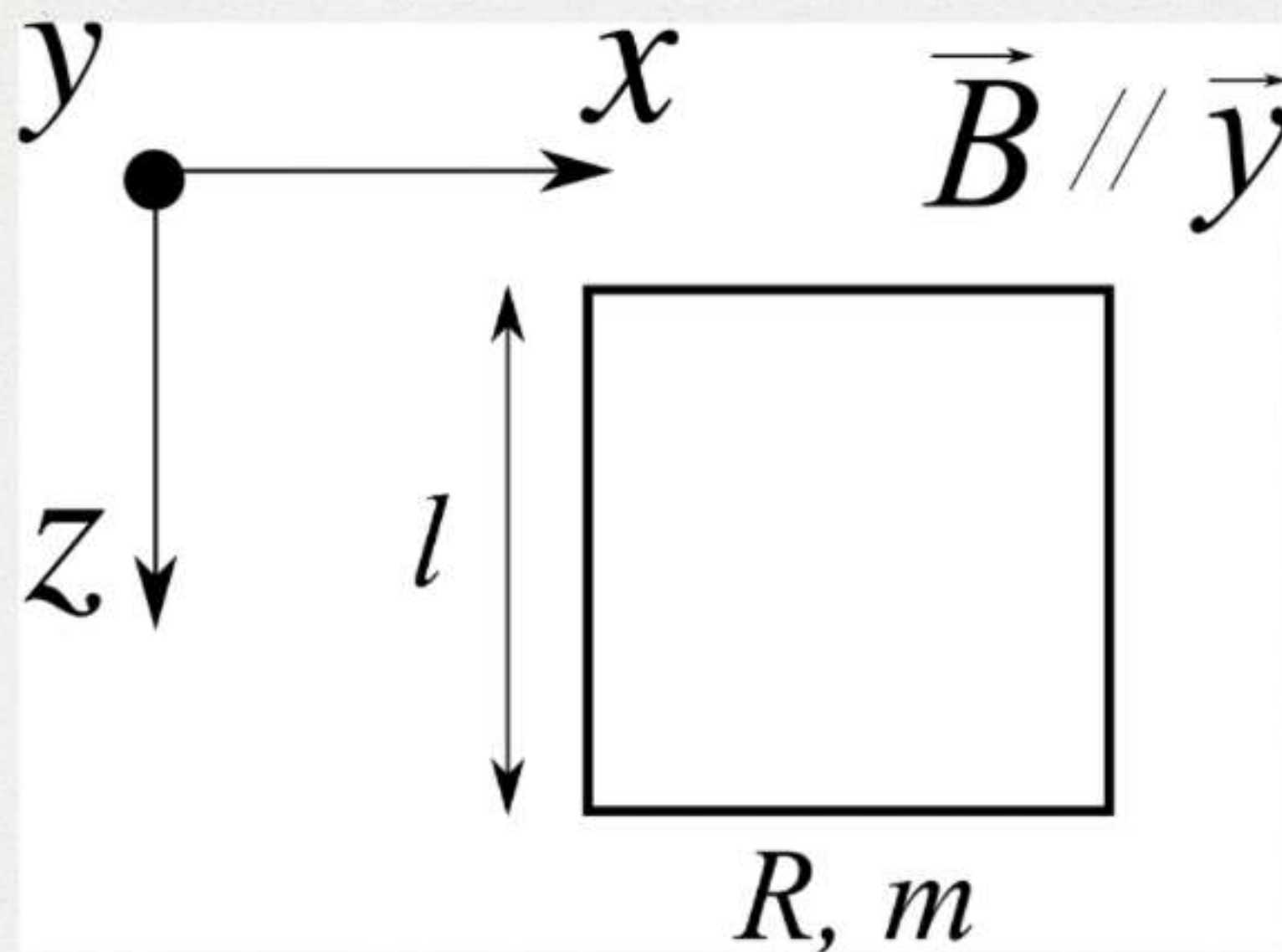
③ $i_{\text{lim}} = ?$

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{R} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\Phi = \int_{\Sigma} \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} d\Sigma = B_0 \int_0^l dx \int_{h(t)}^{h(t)+l} z dz = B_0 l \left[\frac{1}{2} (h(t)+l)^2 - \frac{1}{2} h(t)^2 \right] =$$

$$= B_0 l \left[\frac{1}{2} l^2 + l h(t) \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = B_0 l^2 v(t) \Rightarrow i = -\frac{B_0 l^2 v(t)}{R}$$



②

$$v_{LIM} = ?$$

$$F_p = mg = F_m$$

$$F_m = i l B (h(t) + l) - i l B (h(t)) =$$

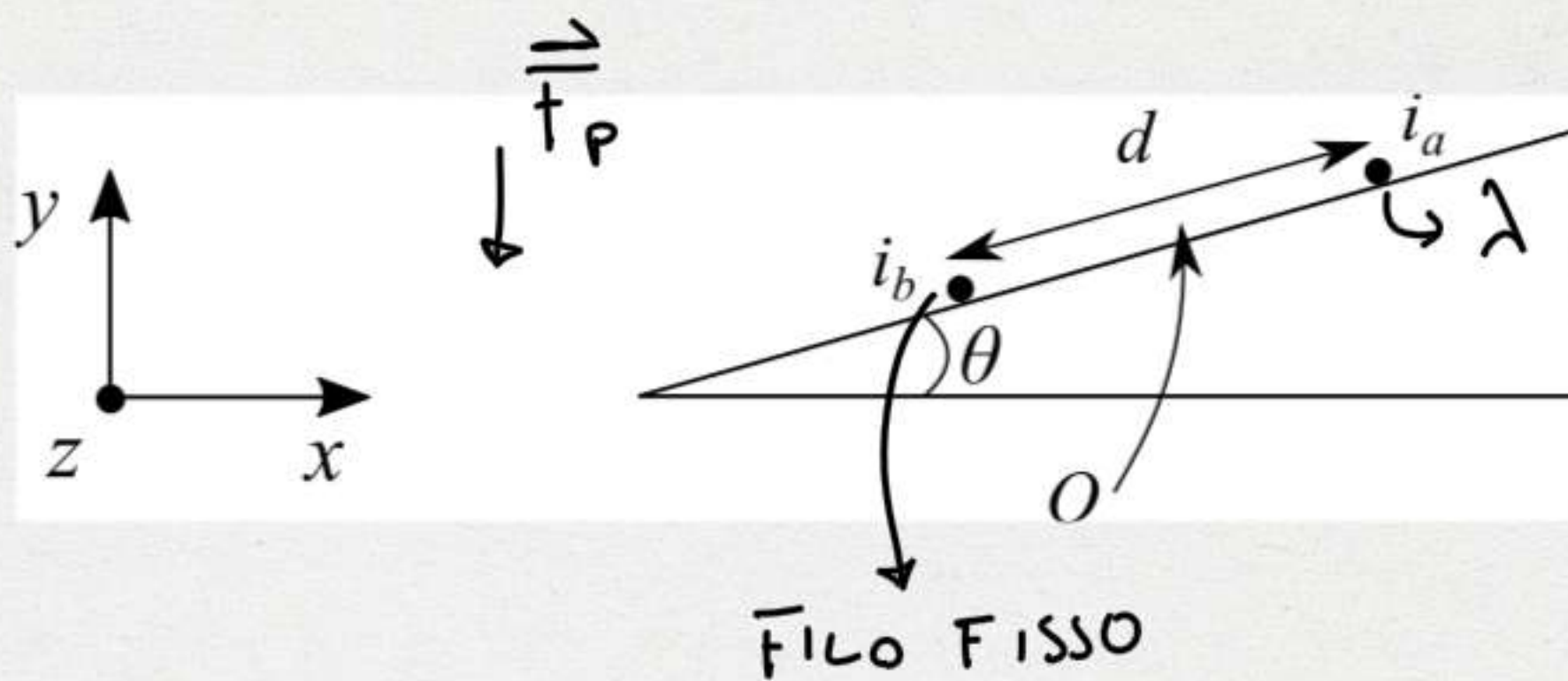
$$= i l B_0 (h(t) + l) - i l B_0 h(t) = i l B_0 l = i B_0 l^2 =$$

$$= \frac{l^2 B_0 v(t)}{R} B_0 l^2 = \frac{l^4 B_0^2 v(t)}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$mg = \frac{l^4 B_0^2 v_{LIM}}{R} \Rightarrow v_{LIM} = \frac{R mg}{l^4 B_0^2}$$

③ i_{LIM} ,

$$i(t) = \frac{l^2 B_0 v(t)}{R} \Rightarrow i_{LIM} = \frac{v_{LIM} l^2 B_0}{R} = \frac{R mg}{l^4 B_0^2} \frac{l^2 B_0}{R} = \frac{mg}{l^2 B_0}$$



$$\theta = 10^\circ, \quad i_b = 20 \text{ A}, \quad i_b \parallel \hat{z}$$

$\lambda = 0.01 \text{ kg/m}$, se $d = 1 \text{ cm}$, il filo non si muove

① calcolare verso e intensità di i_a

② $\vec{B}(0) = ?$

③ aggiungiamo un campo esterno $\vec{B}_{\text{ext}} = -B_0 \hat{z}$, $B_0 = 0.1 \text{ T}$.

Determinare il valore di i_a necessario affinché il sistema resti in equilibrio.