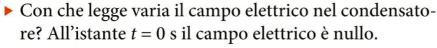


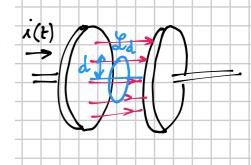


CON GLI INTEGRALI Un condensatore ad armature piane circolari di raggio r, fra le quali c'è il vuoto, viene collegato a un circuito percorso da corrente alternata, di intensità $i(t) = i_0 \cos(\omega t)$.

▶ Come varia nel tempo il campo magnetico dentro il condensatore a una distanza d dall'asse del condensatore (con d < r)?



$$\left[B(t) = \frac{\mu_0 i_0}{2\pi d} \cdot \cos(\omega t); E(t) = \frac{i_0}{\omega \varepsilon_0 \pi d^2} \cdot \sin(\omega t)\right]$$



$$\frac{E(t) = \sigma(t)}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{q(t)}{\varepsilon_0 \pi r^2}$$

$$B(t) \cdot 2\pi d = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \pi d^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 \pi R^2} \frac{dq(t)}{dt}$$

 $\oint \vec{B}(t) \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi(\vec{E}(t))}{dt}$

$$B(t) = \frac{\mu \circ d}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi^2} i_o \cos(\omega t)$$

$$B(t) = \frac{\mu \circ d}{2\pi n^2} i_o \cos(\omega t)$$

is (t) =
$$\varepsilon_0$$
 $\frac{d\vec{p}(\vec{E})}{dt} = \varepsilon_0$ $\frac{d(\vec{SE})}{dt} = \varepsilon_0$ S $\frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} = \frac{1}{4}$ is (t)

So consider a consent of restaments to be, use of = π

$$\frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 \pi d^2}$$
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Sin (ω t)

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Sin (ω t)

$$\frac{d\vec{E}}{\varepsilon_0 \pi \pi^2 \omega}$$
Sin (ω t)