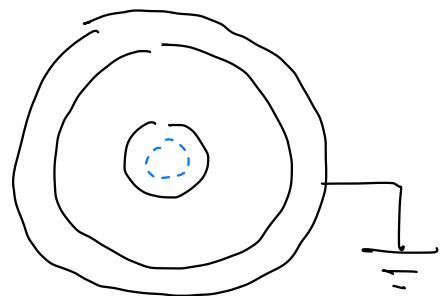


ESERCIZIO 1

a) Per $r < R_1$

$$\Phi_E = E(r) 2\pi r h = \frac{\rho \pi r^2 h}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$



$$\Rightarrow E(r) = \frac{\rho \pi r^2 h}{2\pi r h \epsilon_0} = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$R_1 < r < R_2$

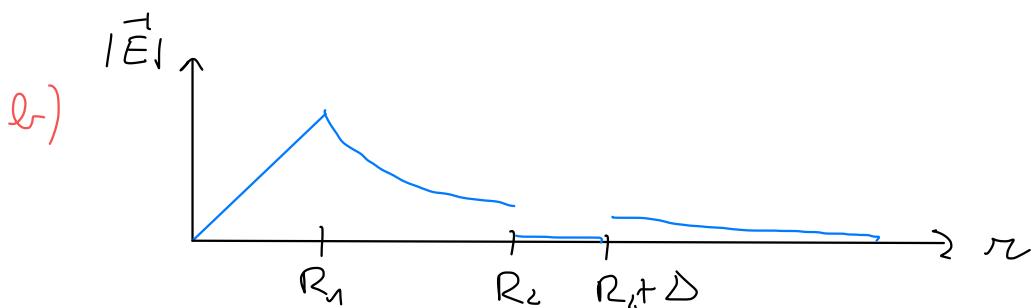
$$E 2\pi r h = \frac{\rho \pi R_1^2 h}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0 r}$$

$R_2 < r < R_2 + \Delta$

$E = 0$ perché il materiale è conduttore

$r > R_2 + \Delta$

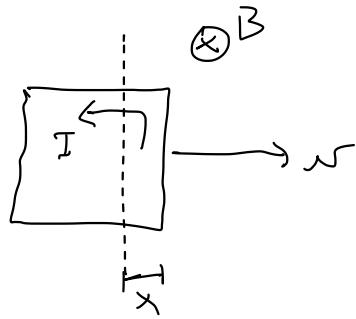
$$E = \frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0 r}$$



c) $V(R_2) = V(R_1) + \Delta$ perché il campo è nullo nel conduttore

$$V(R_1) = - \int_{R_2 + \Delta}^{R_1} E(r) dr = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{\rho R_1^2}{2\epsilon_0} \log \frac{R_2}{R_1} \approx 122 V$$

ESERCIZIO 2



a) La f.e.m. nelle spire vale

$$E = - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = - BLv$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{BLv}{R} \quad \text{in senso antiorario}$$

|
 $\approx 1.36 \text{ A}$

b) La forza agisce sul lato destro delle spire

$$|\vec{F}| = ILB \quad \text{oppone alla velocità } \vec{v}$$

|
 $\approx 0.23 \text{ N}$

c) $F = m \frac{dv}{dt} = -ILB = -\frac{B^2 L^2}{R} v$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{B^2 L^2}{Rm} v = -\frac{v}{\tau} \quad \text{con } \tau \approx 17 \text{ ms}$$

$$v = v_0 \exp\left(-\frac{B^2 L^2}{Rm} t\right)$$

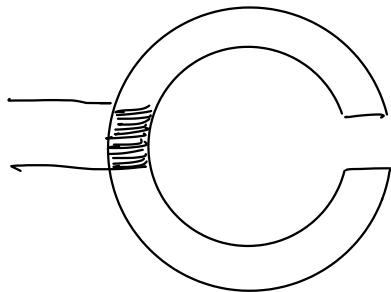
d) $x = \int_0^t v(t') dt' = v_0 \int_0^t e^{-t'/\tau} dt' = -v_0 \tau \left(e^{-t'/\tau}\right)_0^t$

$$= v_0 \tau \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau}\right)$$

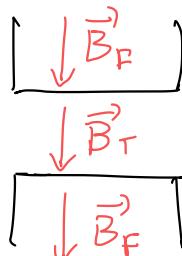
Le spire riferiscono ad una distanza

$$\Delta x = v_0 \tau \approx 6.9 \text{ cm}$$

ESERCIZIO 3



e) $E_{mm} = NI \approx 1.24 \text{ kA}$



e) All'interfaccia tra ferro e traferro la componente ortogonale di B è continua.

$$\Rightarrow B_T = B_F \equiv B$$

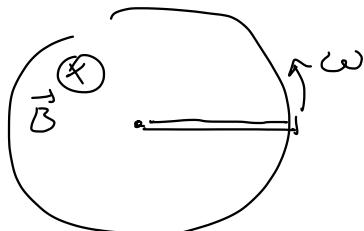
Per il campo H vale

$$H_F = \frac{B}{\mu_0 \mu_r} \quad H_T = \frac{B}{\mu_0}$$

La circuittazione di H è

$$NI = \oint H \, dl = H_F L + H_T h = \frac{BL}{\mu_0 \mu_r} + \frac{Bh}{\mu_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \mu_0 NI \left(\frac{L}{\mu_r} + h \right)^{-1} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r}{L + \mu_r h} \quad E_{mm} \approx 0.59 \text{ T}$$



c) Su un portatore di carica nella sbarretta a distanza r dal centro agisce una forza

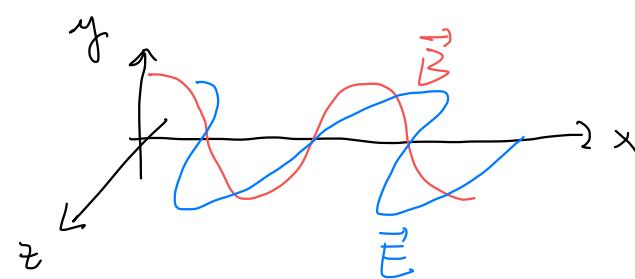
$$F = qv \times B = q \omega r B \quad (\text{verso il centro per } q > 0)$$

Muovendosi da un capo all'altro della sbarretta subisce un lavoro

$$L = \int_R^{\infty} F \, dr = q \omega B \frac{R^2}{2}$$

La f.e.m. è pari a $V = \frac{L}{q} = \frac{\omega B R^2}{2} \approx 0.012 \text{ V}$

ESERCIZIO 4



a) $B_0 = E_0/c \approx 9.0 \frac{V}{m}$

b) $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y} \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi)$

con $\omega = 2\pi v \approx 6.3 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{c} \approx 2.1 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

So che $\cos(kx_1 - \omega t_1 + \phi) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow kx_1 - \omega t_1 + \phi = 2m\pi \quad \text{con } m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ arbitrario}$$

Prendo $m=0$:

$$\phi = -(kx_1 - \omega t_1)$$

$$kx_1 - \omega t_1 \approx 2.64 \approx 0.84\pi \approx 151^\circ$$

c) $\langle I \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 c E_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} E_0 B_0 = \frac{c}{2\mu_0} B_0^2 \approx 0.1 \frac{W}{m^2}$