

ESERCIZIO 1

1) La capacità finale è $C_1 = C_0 \frac{d_0}{d_1} = 2C_0$

Il condensatore è isolato, quindi $Q_1 = Q_0$.

La differenza di potenziale vale

$$V_1 = \frac{Q_1}{C_1} = \frac{Q_0}{2C_0} = V_0/2$$

2) $U_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} 2C_0 \frac{V_0^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} U_0 = \frac{Q_0^2}{4C_0}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{U_0}{U_1} = 2$$

3) $U_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_0^2}{C_2}$ con $C_2 = C_0 \frac{d_0}{d_2} = \frac{C_0}{2}$
 $= \frac{Q_0^2}{C_0}$

Il lavoro da compiere dall'esterno è pari a

$$L_{\text{ext}} = U_2 - U_1 = \frac{Q_0^2}{C_0} - \frac{Q_0^2}{4C_0} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{Q_0^2}{C_0} > 0$$

4) Per mantenere V devo variare la carica

$$Q_1 = V_0 C_1 = 2Q_0, \quad Q_2 = V_0 C_2 = Q_0/2$$

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_0^2 = C_0 V_0^2 \quad U_2 = \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} C_0 V_0^2$$

Per la conservazione dell'energia

$$\Delta U = L_{\text{ext}} + L_{\text{rott}} \leftarrow \text{lavoro della batteria}$$

↑
variazione di
energia nel
condensatore

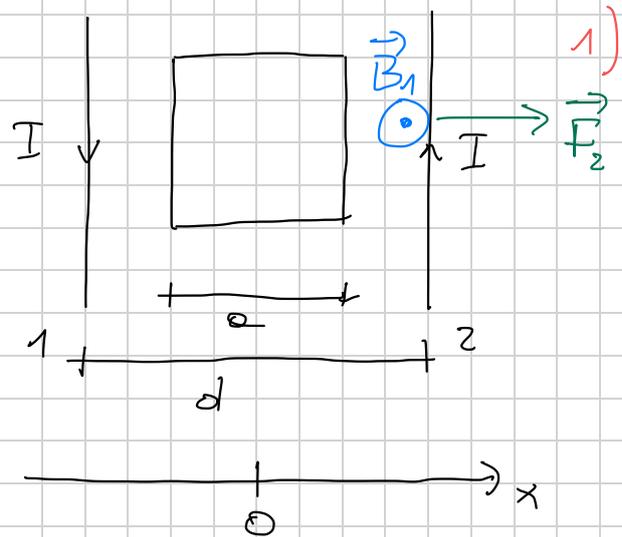
↙
lavoro delle
forze esterne
sul condensatore

$$L_{\text{ext}} = U_2 - U_1 - L_{\text{rott}}$$

$$\text{Altrimenti } L_{\text{rott}} = \int W dt = \int V_0 I dt = V_0 (Q_2 - Q_1) \\ = C_2 V_0^2 - C_1 V_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{\text{ext}} = \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_0^2 - (C_2 V_0^2 - C_1 V_0^2) \\ = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_0^2 \\ = + \frac{3}{4} C_0 V_0^2 \quad \text{come nel caso precedente}$$

ESERCIZIO 2



1) Nella spira non circola corrente, quindi la forza dipende solo dai due fili.

Il filo 1 produce un campo

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

dove r è la distanza dal filo 1

La forza sul filo 2 è

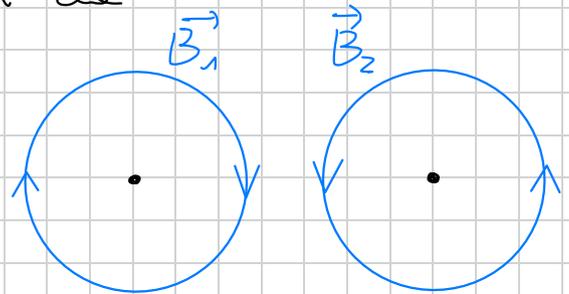
$$\frac{|F_2|}{l} = I B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi d} \approx 6.7 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}} \quad \text{repulsiva (verso destra)}$$

$$e \quad \vec{F}_1 = -\vec{F}_2$$

2) La simmetria del problema fa sì che

$$\vec{B}_1(x) = \vec{B}_2(-x)$$

Vale quindi $\phi_{B_1} = \phi_{B_2}$



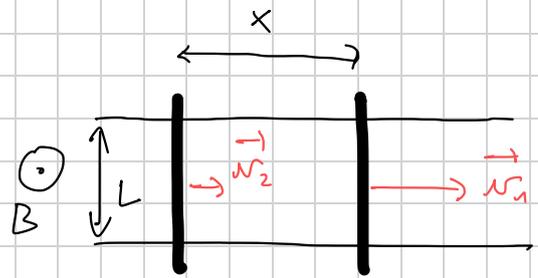
$$\begin{aligned} \phi_B &= 2\phi_{B_1} = 2 \int_{(d-a)/2}^{(d+a)/2} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2a \int_{(d-a)/2}^{(d+a)/2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I a}{\pi} \log \frac{d+a}{d-a} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Wb} \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \quad \phi_B = MI \Rightarrow M = \frac{\phi_B}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 a}{\pi} \log \frac{d+a}{d-a} \approx 3.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ H}$$

ESERCIZIO 3

1) $\Phi_B = L \times B$

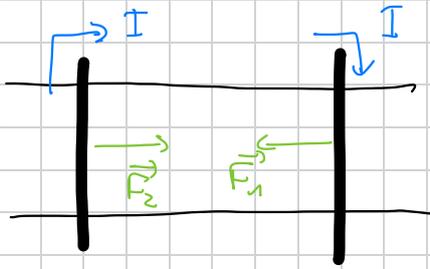
$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = LB \frac{dx}{dt} = LB (\nu_1 - \nu_2)$$



La fem vale $\mathcal{E} = -LB(\nu_1 - \nu_2)$

Il segno indica che, per $\nu_1 - \nu_2 > 0$, la corrente indotta circola in sens orario

$$I = \frac{LB(\nu_1 - \nu_2)}{2R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{LB(\nu_1 - \nu_2)}{2I} \approx 4.4 \Omega$$



2) $|\vec{F}_1| = |I L B| \approx 0.10 \text{ N}$

$$\vec{F}_2 = -\vec{F}_1$$

3) $\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{F_1}{m} = -\frac{ILB}{m} = -\frac{L^2 B^2}{2mR} (\nu_1 - \nu_2)$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = +\frac{L^2 B^2}{2mR} (\nu_1 - \nu_2)$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 - \ddot{x}_2 = -\frac{L^2 B^2}{mR} (\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) \quad \text{chiamo } \Delta v \equiv \dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2$$

$$\Delta \dot{v} = -\frac{L^2 B^2}{mR} \Delta v \rightarrow \Delta v = \Delta v_0 e^{-t/\tau} \quad \text{con } \tau = \frac{mR}{L^2 B^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= \Delta x_0 + \int_0^t \Delta v dt' = \Delta x_0 + \int_0^t \Delta v_0 e^{-t'/\tau} dt' \\ &= \Delta x_0 + \Delta v_0 \tau (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \end{aligned}$$

Per $t \gg \tau$

$$\Delta x \approx \Delta x_0 + \Delta v_0 \tau$$

$$= \Delta x_0 + \Delta v_0 \frac{mR}{L^2 B^2} \approx 1.9 \text{ m}$$

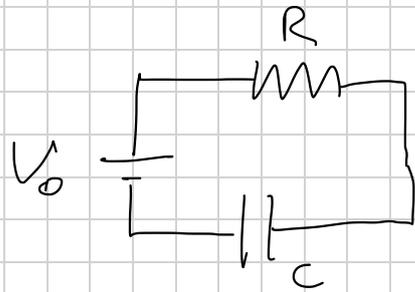
ESERCIZIO 4

1) In un circuito RC

$$Q(t) = Q_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$V_c(t) = V_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$



con $I_0 = V_0/R$ $Q_0 = CV_0$

e $C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \approx 6.2 \text{ pF}$

$$\tau = RC \approx 6.2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$Q_0 = V_0 C \approx 3.1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ C}$$

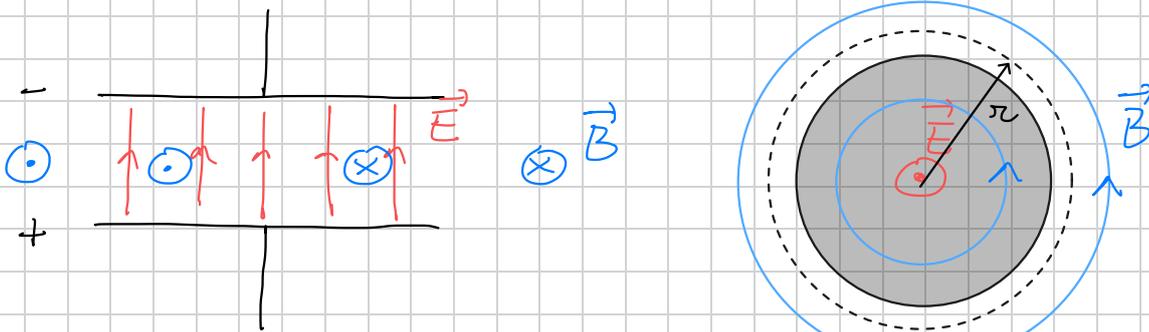
↑ capacità ↑ Coulomb

Il campo elettrico vale

$$E = \frac{V}{d} = \frac{Q}{dC} = \frac{V_0 C}{dC} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

A $t = \tau$ $E(\tau) = \frac{V_0}{d} (1 - e^{-1}) \approx 3.2 \frac{\text{kV}}{\text{m}}$

2)



Calcola la circolazione di \vec{B} in una circonferenza centrata sull'asse

$$r \leq R \quad \Phi_E = \pi r^2 E \quad \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} = \pi r^2 \frac{dE}{dt}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi r^2 \frac{dE}{dt} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi r^2 \frac{V_0}{d} \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 V_0}{2d\tau} r e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{\mu_0 V_0 r}{2\pi \epsilon^2 R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

↑
 $\tau = RC$

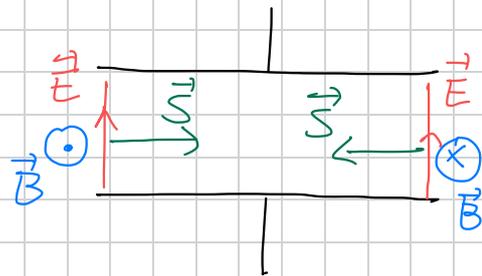
$$\underline{r > a} \quad \phi_E = \pi a^2 \bar{E}$$

$$2\pi r B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \pi a^2 \frac{d\bar{E}}{dt}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 V_0 a^2}{2 d \pi r} e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{\mu_0 V_0}{2 \pi R r} e^{-t/\tau}$$

Per $r = a, t = 0, |\vec{B}| \approx 6.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) |\vec{S}| &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \bar{E} B \quad \text{calcolato per } r = a \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{V_0}{d} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \frac{\mu_0 V_0}{2 \pi a R} e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= \frac{V_0^2}{2 \pi a d R} e^{-t/\tau} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 4) \phi_S &= -S \times (\text{sup laterale}) \\ &= -S 2\pi a d \\ &= -\frac{V_0^2}{R} e^{-t/\tau} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \end{aligned}$$

$$U_E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2 V_0^2}{2 d} (1 - e^{-t/\tau})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dU_E}{dt} &= \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi a^2 V_0^2}{2 d} 2(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right) e^{-t/\tau} = -\phi_S \\ &= \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{d}{R \epsilon_0 \pi a^2} \end{aligned}$$

Poiché $\frac{dU_E}{dt} = -\phi_S$ il teorema di Poynting è rispettato

NB: si noti che questa potenza è anche pari a $V_C I$.