

Soluzione esercizio di elettrostatica [punti 15]

1. Fissando l'asse x come quello perpendicolare ai due piani. Ponendo σ_A nella posizione $x = 0$, e σ_B nella posizione $x = D$. Si ha che il campo elettrico e' parallelo in ogni punto all'asse x . Se E_x e' la componente del campo elettrico, risulta

$$E_x = -\frac{\sigma_a + \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0} = -2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m} \quad (1)$$

per $x < 0$;

$$E_x = \frac{\sigma_a - \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0} = 2.8 \times 10^4 \text{ V/m} \quad (2)$$

per $x > 0$ e $x < D$;

$$E_x = \frac{\sigma_a + \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0} = 2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m} \quad (3)$$

per $x > D$.

2.

$$V_A - V_B = D \frac{\sigma_a - \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0} = 8.5 \times 10^2 \text{ V} \quad (4)$$

3.

$$V_A - V_B = (D - \delta) \frac{\sigma_a - \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0} + \delta \frac{\sigma_a - \sigma_b}{2\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = 6.6 \times 10^2 \text{ V} \quad (5)$$

4.

$$\rho_p = 0 \quad (6)$$

5.

$$\sigma_p = \pm \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{2\varepsilon_r} (\sigma_A - \sigma_B) = \pm 1.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C/m}^2 \quad (7)$$

6.

$$C = \frac{S\varepsilon_0}{D - \delta + \delta/\varepsilon_r} = 3.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ F} \quad (8)$$

ESE MAGNETISMO

DATI IN MxSA

$$a = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$L = 20a = 2 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$$

$$I_1 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$n_1 = 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$n_2 = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$I_2 = -1 \text{ A}$$

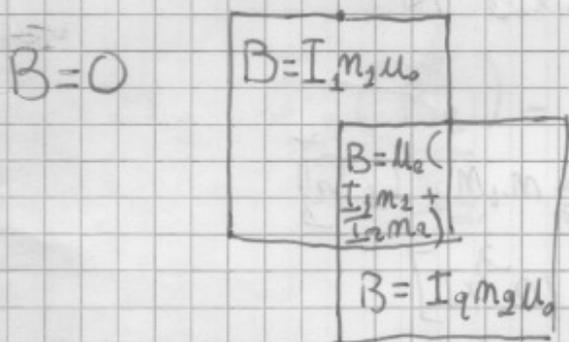
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$$

1) PER SIMMETRIA $\vec{B} \parallel \hat{z}$

IN UN SINGOLO SOLENOIDE

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \vec{0} & \text{ESTERNO AL SOLENOIDE} \\ \hat{z} I \mu_0 n & \text{INTERNO AL SOLENOIDE} \end{cases}$$

DUE SOLENOIDI $\rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = B(\vec{r}) \hat{z} \quad \text{DUE ALI}$



• ESTERNO DUE SOLENOIDI

$$\vec{B} = \vec{0}$$

• INTERNO PRIMO SOLENOIDE E ESTERNO SECONDO

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} &= \hat{z} \mu_0 I_1 n_1 = \hat{z} (4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10^3 \times 2) \\ &= \hat{z} (2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}) \end{aligned}$$

• INTERNO SECONDO / ESTERNO PRIMO

$$\vec{B} = \hat{z} \mu_0 I_2 n_2 = -\hat{z} (2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T})$$

• INTERNO DUE SOLENOIDI

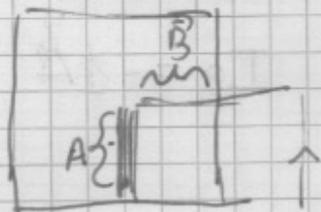
$$\vec{B} = \vec{0}$$

• ESTERNO DUE SOLENOIDI

$$\vec{B} = \vec{0}$$

2) FORZA DI LORENZ:

\propto (CORRENTE SECONDO SOLENOIDE) \wedge (CAMPO PRIMO SOLENOIDE)



$$\vec{F}_A = \text{FORZA TRATTO A} = L m_2 \frac{a}{2} [\vec{I}_2 (-\hat{y})] \wedge (\hat{z} \mu_0 n_1 I_1)$$

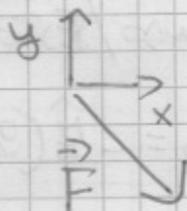
$$= -\hat{x} \left[\mu_0 \frac{L a}{2} n_1 m_2 I_1 I_2 \right] = +\hat{x} \left[4\pi 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 10 \times \frac{10^{-2}}{2} \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 2 \right]$$

$$= \hat{x} \left[16\pi 10^{-4} \text{ N} \right] = \hat{x} \cdot 5,02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = \text{FORZA TRATTO B} = (-\hat{x} \wedge \hat{z}) \left[\mu_0 L \frac{a}{2} n_2 m_1 I_1 I_2 \right]$$

$$= -\hat{y} \left[5,02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \right]$$

$$\vec{F} = (\hat{x} - \hat{y}) \left[5,02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \right]$$



$$3) E = \frac{1}{\mu_0 2} \int d^3 \vec{r} \|\vec{B}(\vec{r})\|^2 = \frac{6 \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 L}{2 \left(\frac{2}{\mu_0}\right)} \cdot (2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T})^2$$

$$= 15 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{4\pi 10^{-7}} \times (2.5)^2 \times 10^{-6} = 7.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$

$$4) L_1 = \frac{\Phi(\vec{B}_1)}{I_1} = L n_1 a^2 \frac{B_1}{I_1} = a^2 L n_1 n_1 \mu_0$$

$$= 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 10^{16} 4\pi 10^{-7} = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$L_2 = a^2 L n_2 n_2 \mu_0 = L_1 \times 4 = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ H}$$

$$M_{21} = M_{12} = \frac{\Phi(\vec{B}_2)}{I_2} = L n_1 \frac{a^2}{4} n_2 \mu_0 = \frac{L_1}{2} = 1.26 \times 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

5) CIRCUITO - CIRCUITO \Rightarrow FORZA ELETTRO MOTRICE = 0

$$-L_2 \frac{dI_2}{dt} - M_{21} \frac{dI_1}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{I_2(t)}{L_2} = -\frac{M_{21}}{L_2} I_1(t) = -\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{4} I_1(t) = -\frac{I_0 \sin \omega t}{8}$$

$$I_2(t) = -\frac{n_1 n_2}{4 n_2 n_2} I_1(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{n_1}{n_2} I_0 \sin \omega t$$