

# Soluzioni

① Gauss su  $S$  cilindrica:

$$E \cdot 2\pi r h = \int_0^r \frac{Q(r')}{\epsilon_0} 2\pi r' h dr'$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\hat{r}}{\epsilon_0 r} \int_0^r \rho r' dr'$$

$$r < a: E = 0$$

$$a < r < b: E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 r} \int_a^r K r'^2 dr' = \frac{K}{3\epsilon_0 r} (r^3 - a^3)$$

$$r > b: E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 r} \int_a^b K r'^2 dr' = \frac{K}{3\epsilon_0 r} (b^3 - a^3)$$

② Sia  $dS = a dr$  elemento infinitesimo di superficie delle sezioni piane del solenoide a distanza  $r \in [a, a+d]$

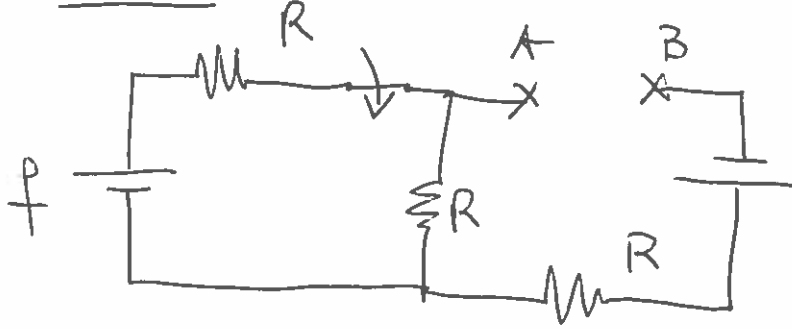
$$\Phi = \int_{\text{sur.}} B dS = N \int_a^{a+d} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{N \mu_0 d}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{a+d}{a}\right) I$$

$$\Phi = M I \quad \Rightarrow \quad M = \frac{100 \cdot 4\pi 10^{-7} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2\pi} \ln 3 \hat{=} 0.4 \mu\text{H}$$

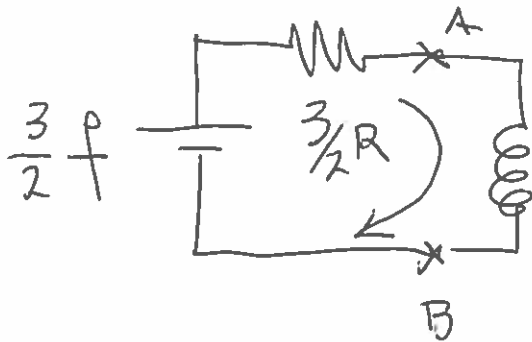
(3)

$t > 0$

$$I_L(0) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2R}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= \Delta V_{AB} = R \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2R} + \mathcal{E} = \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{E} \\ R_{eq} &= \frac{R}{2} + R = \frac{3}{2} R \end{aligned} \right.$$



$$\frac{3}{2} \mathcal{E} - L \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} R I$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} - \frac{2L/3R}{dt} dI = I \Rightarrow \frac{d(I - \mathcal{E}/R)}{I - \mathcal{E}/R} = - \frac{dt}{2L/3R}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} = \left[ I(0) - \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \right] e^{-t/\tau} \quad \text{with } \tau = \frac{2L}{3R}$$

$$I(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} + \left( \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2R} - \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \right) e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t/\tau} \right)$$

4

$$\vec{F}_L = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q \omega r B \hat{r}; \quad 0 < r < e;$$

$\hat{r}$  venore uscente de A

$$\vec{F}_s = - \frac{\vec{F}_L}{q} \rightarrow \text{equilibrato statico.}$$

$$\Delta V_{Ac} = V_A - V_c = - \int_c^A \vec{F}_s \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_e^0 \omega r B dr$$

$$\Delta V_{Ac} = - \frac{\omega B e^2}{2}$$

5  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \approx 2m = 20e \Rightarrow a$

$$f_i = - \frac{dF}{dt} = - \frac{d}{dt} (B \pi e^2) = - \pi e^2 \frac{d}{dt} [B_0 \cos(\omega t)]$$

$$f_i = \pi a^2 \frac{E_0}{c} \omega \sin \omega t = \pi a^2 \sqrt{2 Z_0 I} k \sin \omega t$$

$$i_{MAX} = \frac{\pi e^2 \sqrt{2 Z_0 I}}{R} k$$