



$$\vec{E}_0(\vec{r}) = E_{0r}(r) \hat{e}_r$$

$$E_{0r}(r) 2\pi r L = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\sigma_0}_{\lambda_0} 2\pi R_1 L =$$
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \lambda_0 L$$

$$E_{0r}(r) = \frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

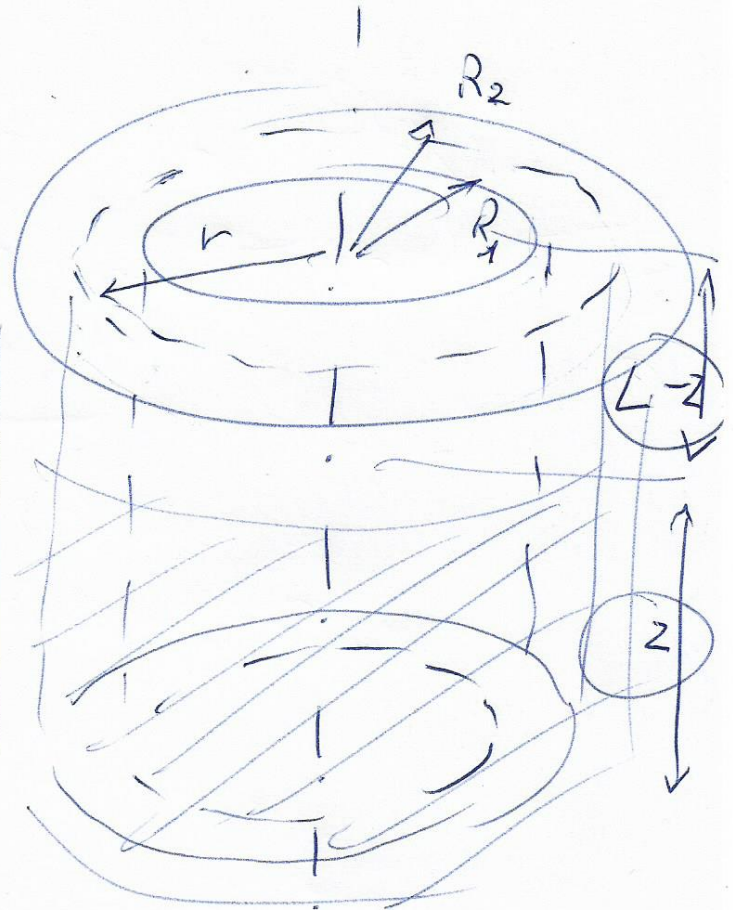
$$\Delta V_0 = V_1 - V_2 = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_{0r}(r) dr = \frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \log(R_2/R_1)$$

$$\lambda_0 = 2\pi \epsilon_0 \Delta V_0 / \log(R_2/R_1) = 24.32 \text{ nC/m}$$

$$Q_0 = \lambda_0 L = 2\pi \epsilon_0 \Delta V_0 L / \log(R_2/R_1) = 997 \text{ pC}$$

$$C_0 = Q_0 / \Delta V_0 = 9.97 \text{ pF}$$

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{2} Q_0 \Delta V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_0^2}{C_0} = 49.8 \text{ nJ}$$





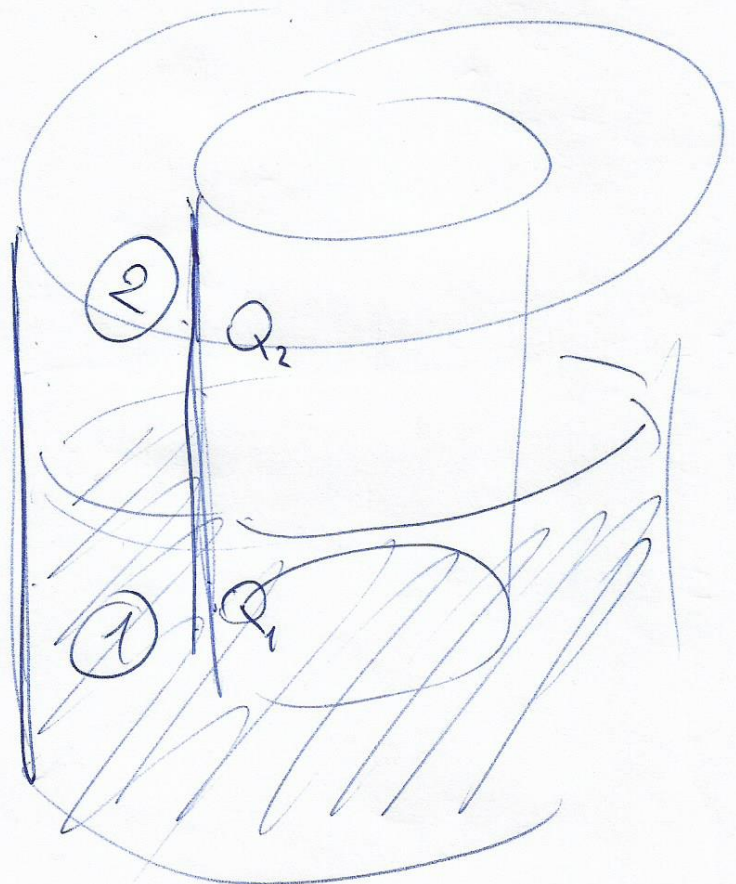
b)  $\Phi$   $\epsilon_r$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{E}_{1r}(r) = \bar{E}_{2r}(r) \leftarrow \\ Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_0 \leftarrow \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 z + \lambda_2 (L-z) = \lambda_0 L$$

$$\bar{E}_{1r}(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \frac{\lambda_1}{r}$$

$$\bar{E}_{2r}(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{r} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \epsilon_r \lambda_2$$



$$\frac{Q_1}{z} = \epsilon_r \frac{Q_2}{L-z} \rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{L-z}{\epsilon_r z} Q_1$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_1 \left[ 1 + \frac{L-z}{\epsilon_r z} \right] = \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L}{\epsilon_r z} Q_1 = Q_0$$

$$Q_1 = Q_0 \epsilon_r z / [(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L]; \quad Q_2 = Q_0 (L-z) / [(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L]$$

$$\Delta V = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \bar{E}_{1r}(r) dr = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \log(R_2/R_1) = \frac{Q_0 \log(R_2/R_1)}{2\pi\epsilon_0 [(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L]}$$

$$\Delta V = \Delta V_0 \frac{L}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L]}$$



CENTRO DI CULTURA SCIENTIFICA  
"A. VOLTA"

$$z = L/2 \quad \epsilon_r = 2$$

$$Q_1 = 665 \text{ pC}; \quad Q_2 = 332 \text{ pC}; \quad \Delta V = 66.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 33.2 \text{ nC/m}; \quad \lambda_2 = 16.6 \text{ nC/m}$$

$$C_0(L) \quad \nearrow \quad C_0 \frac{L-2}{L} \quad (2)$$

$$\searrow \quad C_0 \epsilon_r \frac{2}{L} \quad (1)$$

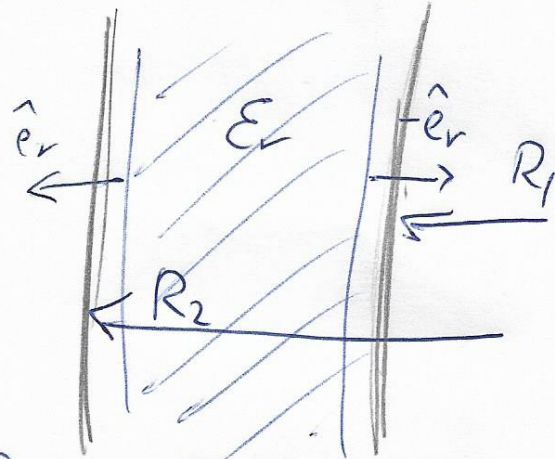
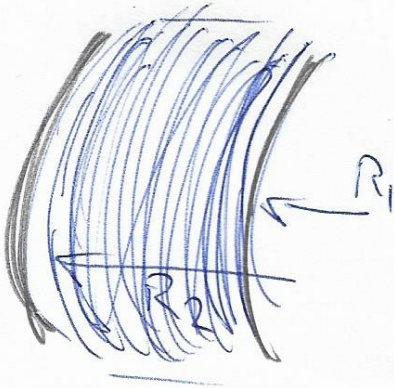
$$\frac{Q_1}{C_1} = \frac{Q_2}{C_2}$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_0$$



$$P_p = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = \phi$$

$$\sigma_p(R_1) = \vec{P}(R_1) \cdot (-\hat{e}_r) = -P(R_1) = -\epsilon_0(\epsilon_r - 1) E_r(R_1)$$



$$E_r(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \frac{\lambda_1}{r} = \frac{Q_0}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)r + L]} \frac{1}{r}$$

$r = R_1$

$$\sigma_p(R_1) = -\frac{Q_0}{2\pi} \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)R_1 + L]} \frac{1}{R_1}$$

$$\sigma_p(R_2) = \vec{P}(R_2) \cdot \hat{e}_r = P(R_2) = \frac{Q_0}{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)R_2 + L]} \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$Q_{p1} = \sigma_p(R_1) 2\pi R_1 L = -Q_0 \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)L}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)R_1 + L]}$$

$$Q_{p2} = \sigma_p(R_2) 2\pi R_2 L = +Q_0 \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)L}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)R_2 + L]}$$

$$z = L/2 \quad \epsilon_r = 2$$

$$\sigma_{p1} = -330.7 \text{ nC/m}^2; \quad \sigma_{p2} = 264.5 \text{ nC/m}^2; \quad Q_{p2} = -Q_{p1} = 332.41 \text{ pC}$$



$$c) U' = \frac{1}{2} Q_0 \Delta V = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} Q_0 \Delta V_0}_{U_0} \frac{L}{(\epsilon_r - 1)z + L} \quad \underline{\underline{U_0}}$$

$$U' = \frac{2}{3} U_0 = 33,2 \text{ nJ}$$

$$d) F_z = -\frac{\partial U'}{\partial z} = \frac{U_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) / L}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)z / L + 1]^2}$$

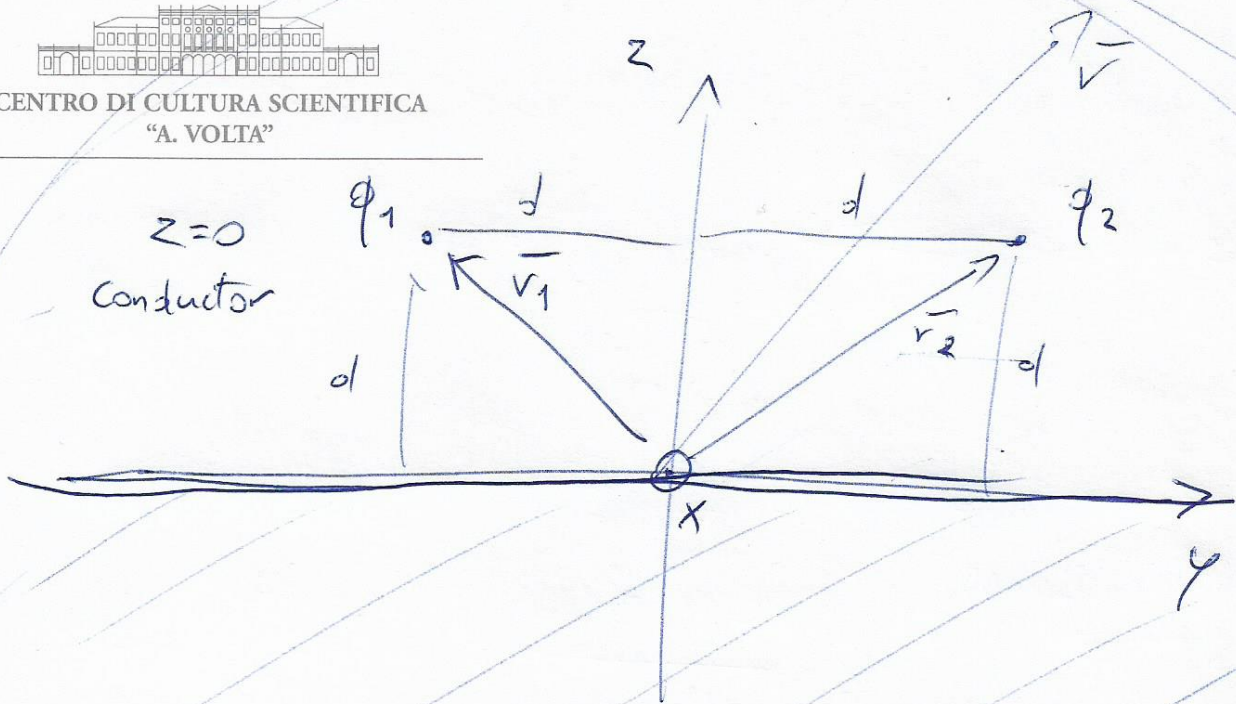
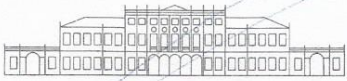
$$\hat{e}_z \uparrow \quad F_z = 553,8 \text{ nN}$$

$$e) \mathcal{L} = \int_{\phi}^z \vec{F}_z(z') dz' = U_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) / L \int_{\phi}^z \frac{dz'}{[(\epsilon_r - 1)z' / L + 1]^2} =$$
$$= -U_0 \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{L} \frac{L}{\epsilon_r - 1} \left[ \frac{1}{(\epsilon_r - 1)z' / L + 1} \right]_{\phi}^z =$$

$$= U_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(\epsilon_r - 1)z / L + 1} \right] = U_0 \frac{(\epsilon_r - 1)z / L}{(\epsilon_r - 1)z / L + 1}$$

work by  $\vec{E}$  field

$$U'(z) + \mathcal{L}(z) = U_0$$



$$q_1 = -q; \quad q_2 = +q$$

a) Poisson ; dominio : semispazio  $z \geq 0$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = q\delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_2) - q\delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_1)$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = (0, -d, d); \quad \vec{r}_2 = (0, d, d)$$

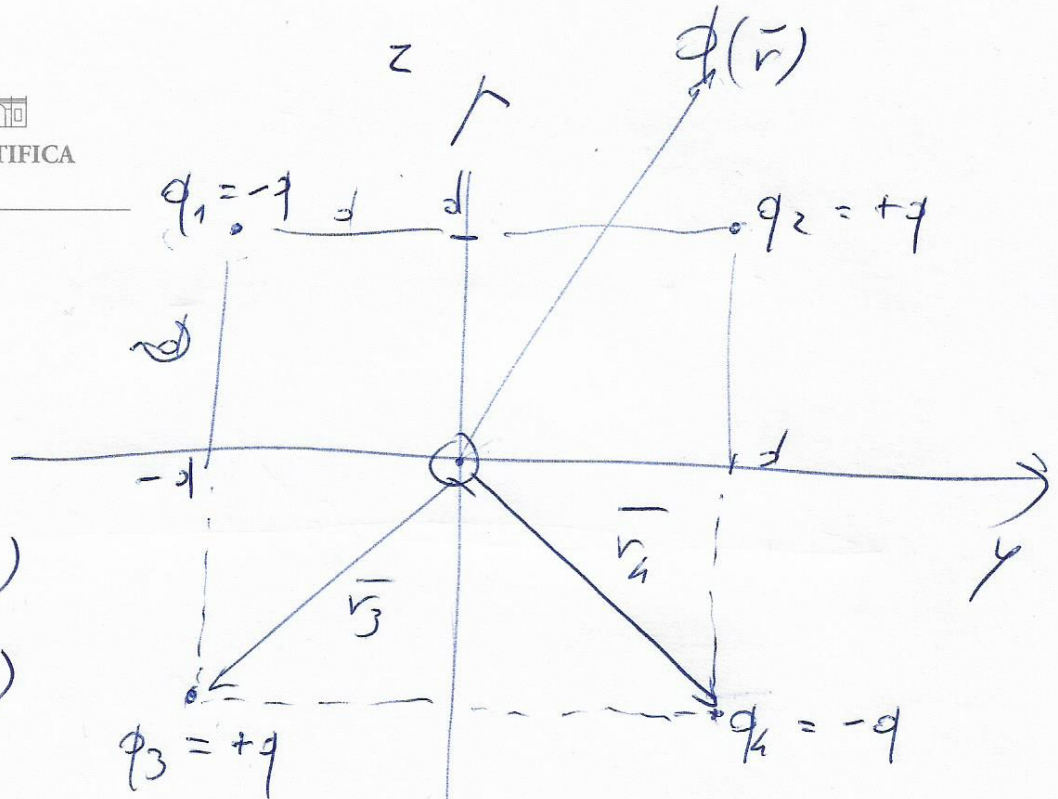
$$\boxed{\text{B.C.1}} \quad \phi(x, y, z=0) = \phi$$

$$\boxed{\text{B.C.2}} \quad \lim_{|\vec{r}| \rightarrow \infty} \phi(\vec{r}) = \phi$$

$|\vec{r}| \rightarrow \infty$  in domain  $z \geq 0$



b) Images



$$\vec{r}_3 = (x, -d, -d)$$

$$\vec{r}_4 = (x, +d, -d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_1|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_2|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_3|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_4|} \right) = \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z-d)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z-d)^2}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z+d)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z+d)^2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

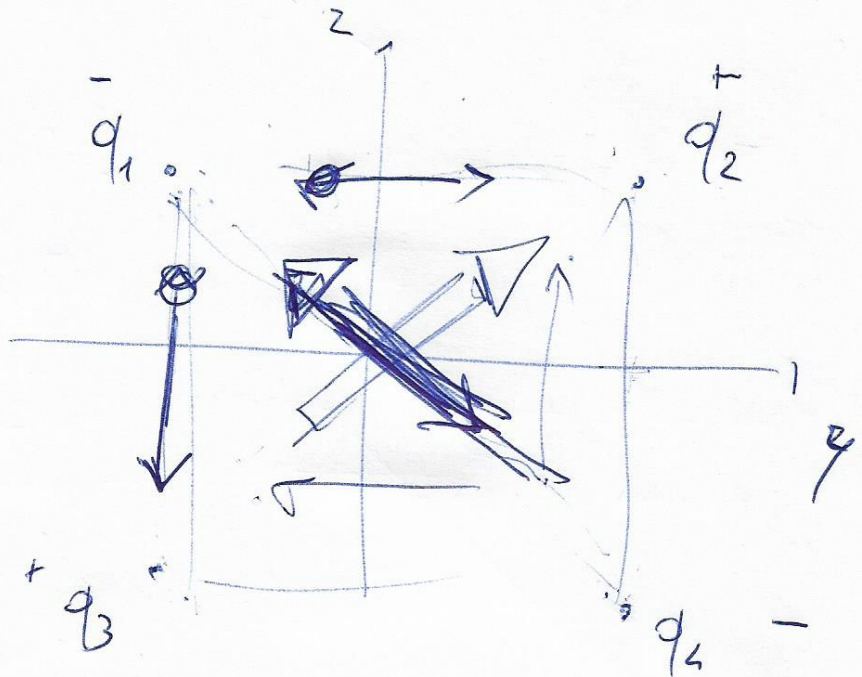
$$\phi(x, y, z) = \phi$$

$$\phi(\vec{r} \rightarrow \infty) = \phi$$

$(z \gg 0)$



c)



$$\vec{F}_1 = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(2d)^2} (-\hat{e}_z) + \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(2d)^2} (\hat{e}_y) +$$

$$+ \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(2\sqrt{2}d)^2} \left( \frac{\hat{e}_z - \hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{2}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left( \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{(\hat{e}_y - \hat{e}_z)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\vec{F}_2$   $\hat{e}_y \rightarrow -\hat{e}_y$  reflection

$$\vec{F}_2 = -\frac{q^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) (\hat{e}_y + \hat{e}_z)$$







$$L_1 = \int_{+\infty}^d \overline{F_1} \cdot d\overline{l_1} = \frac{q^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0} (4 - \sqrt{2}) \int_{+\infty}^d \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{q^2 (4 - \sqrt{2})}{32\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{1}{t} \right) \Big|_{+\infty}^d$$

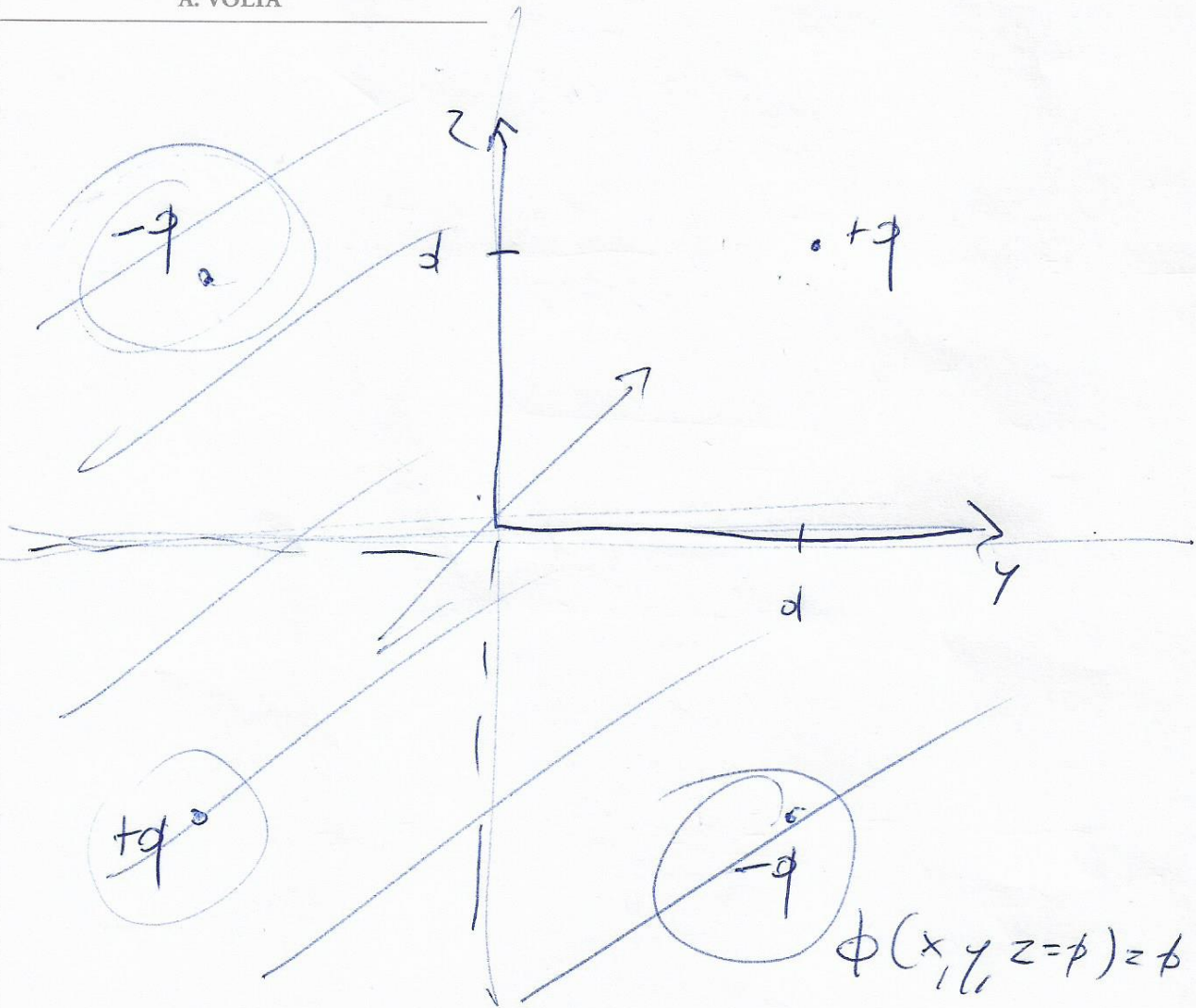
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{L_1 = \frac{q^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{d}}$$

$$L_2 = L_1$$

$$U_{\text{final}} = -(L_1 + L_2) = -\frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{4 - \sqrt{2}}{d} \left( \frac{1}{2d} \right)$$



CENTRO DI CULTURA SCIENTIFICA  
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$$\phi(x, y, z=p) = \phi$$

$$\phi(x, y=p, z) = \phi$$

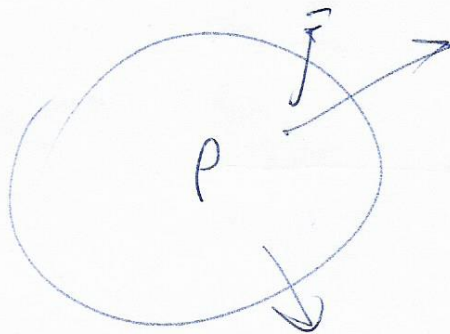
$\vec{F}_2$  as before

$\mathcal{L}_2 =$  as before



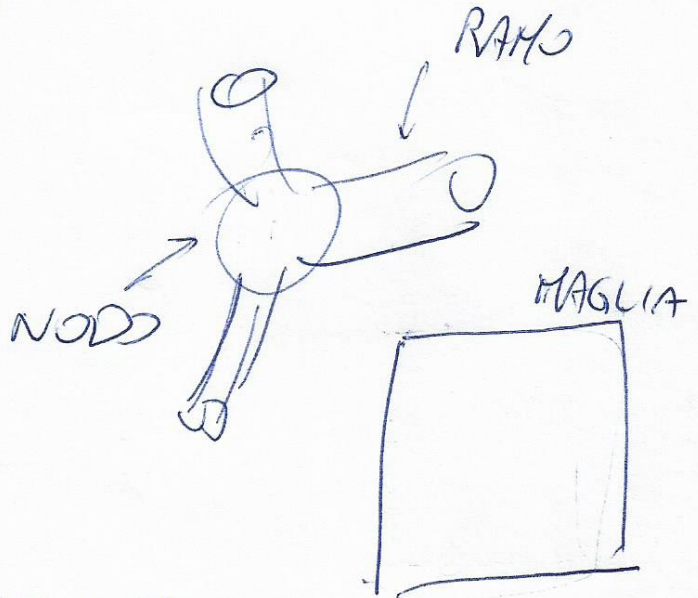
$$I \quad [A] \quad \vec{j} = nq\vec{v}_d \quad [A/m^2]$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \quad \text{eq. continuit\`a}$$



I L. KIRCHHOFFI

$$\sum_i I_i = 0 \quad (\text{NODI})$$

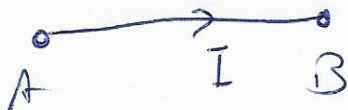


II L. KIRCHHOFFI (MAGLIE)

$\vec{E}_s$  conservativo

$$\sum_i V_i = 0$$

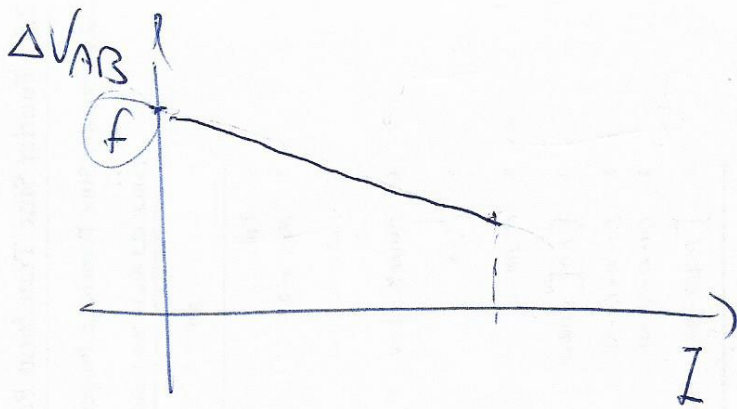
CONDUTTORI OHMICI



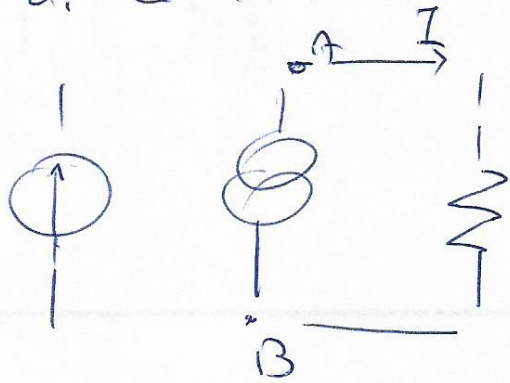
$$\Delta V = V_A - V_B = RI$$

$\downarrow [R] = (\Omega) \text{ Ohm}$





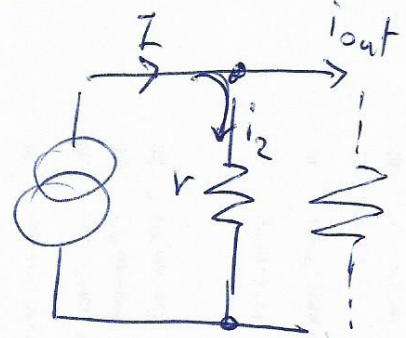
G di corrente



$$\Delta V_{AB} = f = RI$$

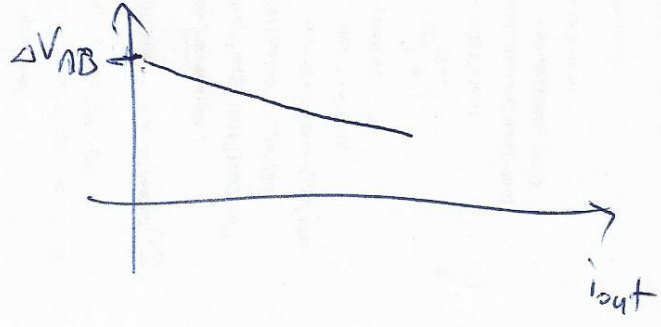
ideale

Reale



$$i_{out} = I - i_2 = I - \frac{\Delta V_{AB}}{r}$$

$$\Delta V_{AB} = r [I - i_{out}]$$



# Lavoro - energia - potenza



$$d\mathcal{L} = dq (V_A - V_B) = \Delta V I dt$$

$$P = W = \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dt} = I \Delta V = R I^2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$$

pot. chimica dissipata sul conduttore  
(effetto Joule)  $\rightarrow$  stufa

$$d\mathcal{L} = ndzq \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = ndzq \vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}_d dt$$

$dz$

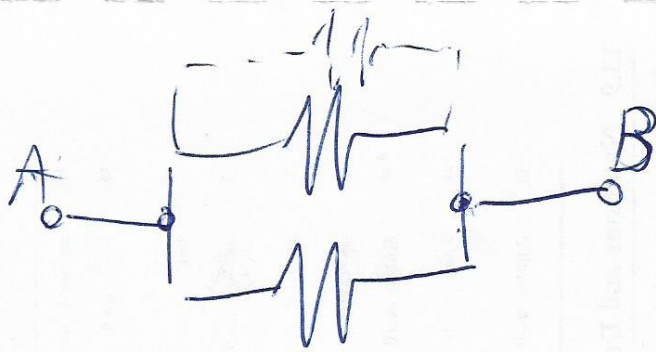
$$d\vec{l} = \vec{v}_d dt$$

$$\frac{1}{dz} \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dt} = \frac{W}{dz} = w = \underbrace{qn\vec{v}_d}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{densità di potenza}}} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$w = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{J}$$





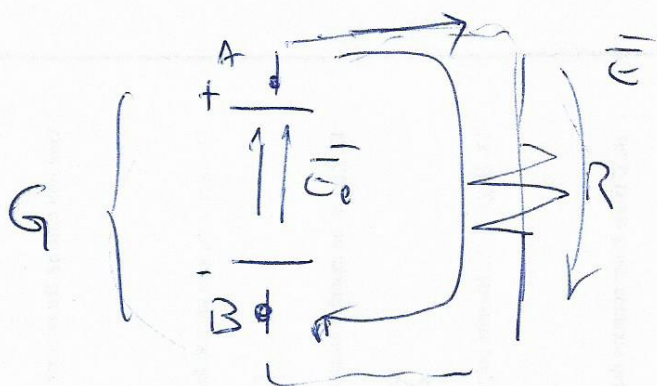


Parallelo

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq||}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$$

Generatori

$$f_e = \int_B^A \vec{E}_e \cdot d\vec{l} = V_A - V_B \text{ a circuito aperto}$$



ideale

$$V_A - V_B = f = RI$$

