

$$\vec{F} = q \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \rightarrow |F_B| = |q| \cdot v \cdot B \cdot \sin\theta$$

• se  $v \perp B$  e  $B$  uniforme

→ movimento circular uniforme cujo plano  $\perp B$

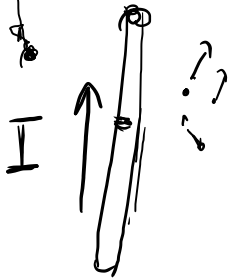
$$q v B = \frac{m v^2}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow r_c = \frac{m v}{q B}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{q B}{m}$$

$$\rightarrow T_c = \frac{2\pi m}{q B}$$

} wa mte di



$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{s} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = I \cdot \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

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• protone  $v = 5,02 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$  in una direzione  
che forma un  
angolo  $\theta = 60^\circ$

$|F| = |e| = ?$  rispetto a  $\vec{B} = 0,18 \text{ T}$

$$\vec{F} = q \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \rightarrow |F| = qvB \sin \theta$$

$$= (1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}) \cdot 5,02 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 0,18 \cdot \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= (1,6 \cdot 5,02 \cdot 0,18 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$$F = m_e$$

$$|a| = \frac{F}{m_p} = \frac{1,25 \cdot 10^{-13}}{1,67 \cdot 10^{-27}} = \frac{1,25 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ N}}{1,67 \cdot 10^{-27}} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{14} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

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• photone

$v = 1 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow$  directione lungo l'axe delle  
 $z$  positivo

$\rightarrow$   
B unknown =  $|B|?$

$e = 2 \cdot 10^{13} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$  lungo le  $x$  positive

$$F = m \cdot e = m_p \cdot e = (1,67 \cdot 10^{-27}) \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{13}) \\ = 3,34 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ N}$$

$$F = qvB \quad \theta = 90^\circ \rightarrow B = \frac{F}{q \cdot v} = \frac{3,34 \cdot 10^{-14}}{(1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 10^7)} = \frac{3,34 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1,6} \\ = 2,09 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

$$\rightarrow B = 2,09 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$$

- Cosa succede per particelle in moto in campo  $B$  uniforme in campo

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- elettrone si muove  $\perp$  a  $B$  uniforme

$$|B| = 2 \text{ mT}$$

$$v = 1,5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r_L = ? \quad T = ?$$

$$qvB = \frac{mv^2}{r} \Rightarrow r_L = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{m_e v}{e B} = \frac{(9,11 \cdot 10^{-31}) \cdot (1,5 \cdot 10^7)}{(1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}) \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{9,11 \cdot 1,5}{1,6 \cdot 2} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$= \left( \frac{13,66}{3,2} \right) \cdot 10^{-2} = 4,27 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_L &= \frac{2\pi m}{9B} = \frac{2\pi \cdot r_L}{v} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 4,27 \cdot 10^{-2}}{1,5 \cdot 10^7} \\ &= \left( \frac{2\pi \cdot 4,27}{1,5} \right) \cdot 10^{-9} \\ &= 17,8 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ &= 1,78 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

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- protone  $+e, m_p$

- deutrone  $+e, 2m_p$

- particella  $\alpha$   $+2e, 4m_p$

elettrone in un differenza di potenziale  $\Delta V$   
come  $\vec{B}$  uniforme con  $\vec{B} \perp \vec{v}$

$r_L(\text{protone}) / r_L(\text{deutrone})$

$r_L(\text{protone}) / r_L(\alpha)$

$$(K_i + U_i) = (K_f + U_f)$$

$$q \cdot \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$$

$$\rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2q \Delta V}{m}}$$

$$r_L = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{m}{qB} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2q \Delta V}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m^2 \cdot 2q \Delta V}{q^2 \cdot m}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m \Delta V}{q}}$$

$$r_L(p) = \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2mp \Delta V}{e}}$$

$$r_L(d) = \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4mp \Delta V}{e}}$$

$$r_L(d) / r_L(p) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$r_L(d) = \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot (4 \text{ mmp}) \cdot \Delta V}{2e}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{4 \text{ mmp} \cdot \Delta V}{e}} = \sqrt{2} r_L(p)$$



Forze magnetiche su un conduttore

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$I \uparrow$  filo a rettilineo percorso da corrente  
 $I = 15 \text{ A}$  lungo le  $x$  positive

$B \perp$  al filo

$F$  x unità di lunghezza è  $0,12 \text{ N/m}$   
in direzione delle  $y$  negative

$$|B| = ?$$

$$\vec{B} = ?$$

$$\vec{F} = I \cdot (\vec{L} \times \vec{B})$$

$$|F| = B \cdot I \cdot L \sin \theta$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$= B \cdot I \cdot L$$

$$B = \frac{F}{I \cdot L} = \frac{0,12}{15} = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ T}$$

ooble vektor muss sein

$$\vec{B} = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \hat{k}$$

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$$I = 2,4 \text{ A}$$

$$L = 0,75 \text{ m} \rightarrow // \text{ axe } x$$

$$\vec{B} = 1,6 \hat{k} \text{ T} \rightarrow \text{long le } z \text{ positive}$$

$$\vec{F} = ? \quad \text{on veut dire } I \text{ se long } x \text{ positive}$$

$$|F| = I \cdot L \cdot B = 2,4 \cdot 0,75 \cdot 1,6 = 2,88 \text{ N}$$

$$\vec{F} = -2,88 \hat{j}$$



















