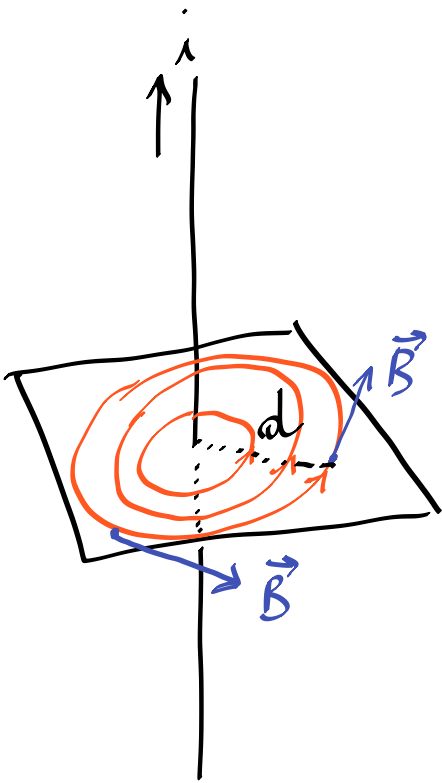
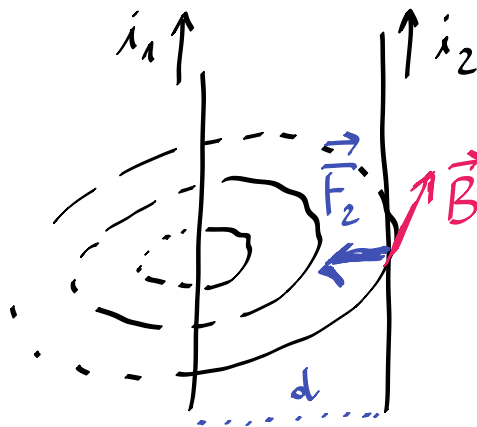


# LEGGE DI BIOT-SAVART pg. 1256



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi d}$$

## DIMOSTRAZIONE



x LA LEGGE DI AMPÈRE

$$F_2 = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi d} l$$

$$F_2 = B i_2 l$$

B CAMPO MAGNETICO GENERATO DA  $i_1$

$$\frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi d} l = B i_2 l$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i_1}{2\pi d} \quad \text{C.V.D.}$$

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$$i = 180 \text{ A}$$

$$B = 5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{d}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$d = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{B}$$

Suppose  $B < 5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{d} < 5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T} \Rightarrow d > \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}} =$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A}^2} \frac{180 \text{ A}}{5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}} =$$

$$= 0,72 \text{ m}$$

$$d > 0,72 \text{ m}$$

$$B = \frac{F}{il}$$

$$1 \text{ T} = 1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}}$$

N 35

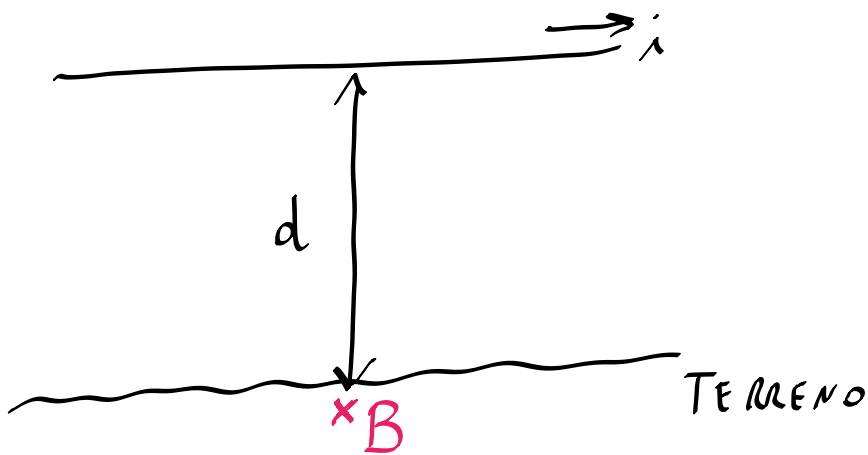
$$\Delta V = 3,0 \times 10^5 \text{ V} \quad P = 280 \text{ MW}$$

$$P = R i^2$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{i}$$

$$P = \Delta V \cdot i$$

$$i = \frac{P}{\Delta V}$$



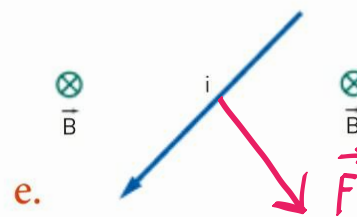
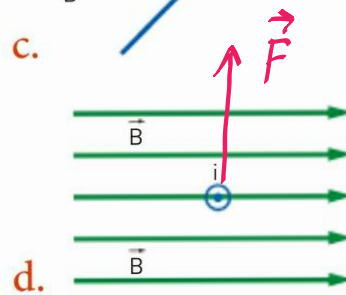
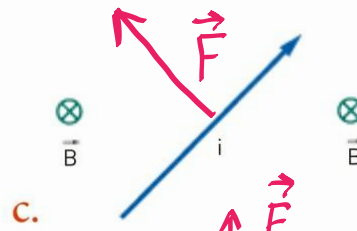
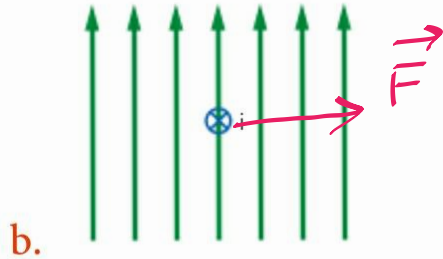
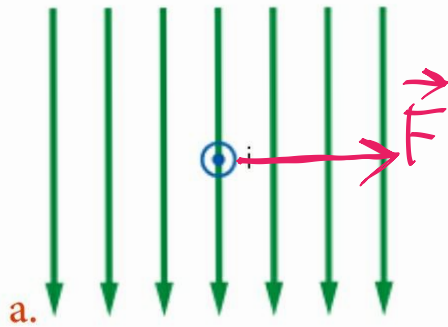
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{d} \Rightarrow d = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i}{B} = \frac{\mu_0 P}{2\pi \Delta V \cdot B} =$$

$$= \left( 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A}^2} \right) \frac{280 \times 10^6 \text{ W}}{(3,0 \times 10^5 \text{ V})(5,0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T})} =$$

$$\approx \boxed{3,7 \text{ m}}$$

3

Il segno  $\odot$  indica una corrente o un campo magnetico che esce dal foglio, mentre il simbolo  $\otimes$  rappresenta una corrente o un campo magnetico che entra.



- Disegna la direzione e il verso della forza magnetica che agisce in ciascuno dei seguenti fili percorsi da corrente immersi in un campo magnetico.