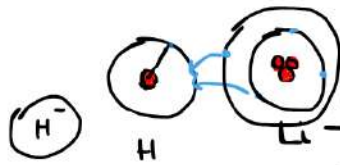


Coulomb



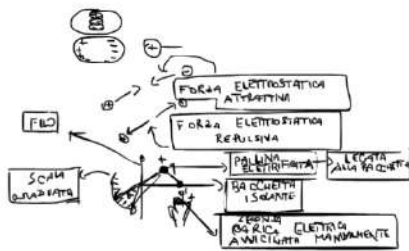
$$\bullet \quad +e = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\bullet \quad -e = -1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

PERDENDO UN ELETTRONE CARICA ELEMENTARE

$$Q_{\text{Li}^+} = 3e - 2e = e$$

$$Q_{\text{tot}} = q_1 + q_2 = +e + (-e) = e - e = \underline{\underline{0 \text{ C}}}$$



Modello Teorico e Sperimentale della Forza di Coulomb  
 Con la costante dielettrica relativa  
 Per un mezzo isolante e un vuoto

$$F \propto \frac{q \cdot q'}{R^2}$$

$$F = K \frac{q \cdot q'}{R^2}$$

Modello della Forza di Coulomb

$$\vec{F} = K \frac{q \cdot q'}{R^2} \hat{r}$$

$$|\vec{F}_G| = G \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{R^2}$$



FORZA DI COULOMB

$$F = K \frac{q \cdot q'}{R^2}$$

$$K = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q \cdot q'}{R^2}$$

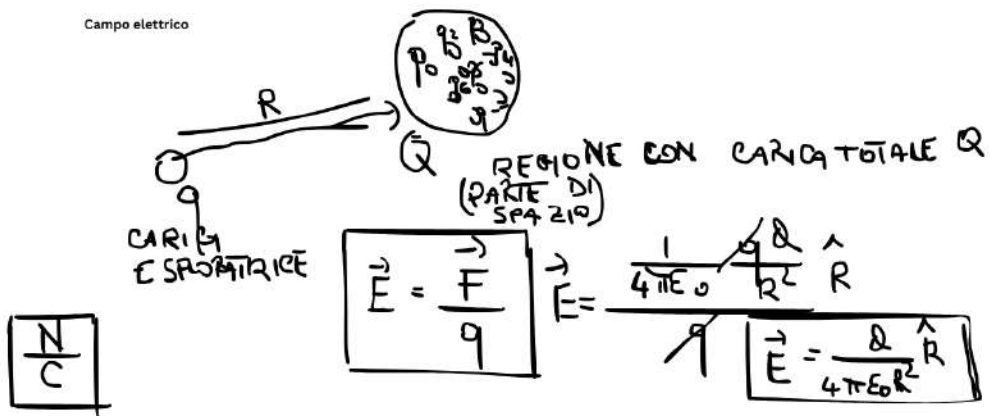
$$\epsilon_0 = 8.86 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{N \cdot m^2}$$

Costante dielettrica nel vuoto  
 Costante dielettrica in un mezzo isolante  
 Costante dielettrica in un mezzo conduttore  
 Costante dielettrica in un mezzo dielettrico

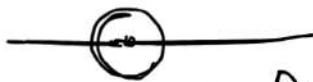
$$\vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_R$$

CONSTANTE DIELETTRICA NEL MEZZO ISOLANTE  
 CONSTANTE DIELETTRICA RELATIVA AL MEZZO ISOLANTE

Campo elettrico



Problemi di dinamica rotazionale



$$L = I\omega$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2}M\omega R^2$$

$$f = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{giri}}{\text{sec}} = 0,75 \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$M = 120 \text{ g} = 0,12 \text{ kg}$$

$$d = 35,5 \text{ cm} = 0,355 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 45 \frac{\text{giri}}{\text{min}}$$

$$f = \frac{45}{60} \frac{\text{giri}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \cdot 2\pi f = \pi MR^2 f$$

$$L = \pi \cdot (0,12 \text{ kg}) (0,355 \text{ m})^2 \left(0,75 \frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$L = 0,0356 \text{ Kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{s} = 3,56 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ Kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{s}$$



$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$m = 450 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = 3,50 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 3 \frac{\text{giri}}{\text{min}}$$

$$L = ? \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$L_0 = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \cdot 2\pi f = 450 \text{ kg} \cdot (3,50 \text{ m})^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{20 \text{ s}} = 865,9 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = M_{\text{ext}}$$

$$M_{\text{ext}} = \frac{L_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{865,9 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}{5,5 \text{ s}} \rightarrow \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{ext}} = 157,43 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} = \text{?}$$

$$157,43 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$1,57 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\approx 1,6 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$