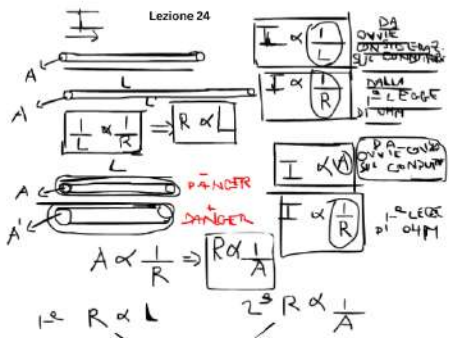


Lezione 24



DA
 ONNIE
 CONDUTTORI
 SI FA
 CONSIDERARE
 DALLA
 $I = L \cdot E \cdot d \cdot R$
 D'UNO
 P.A. COND
 SOLO CONDUTTOR
 1.ª LEGGE
 DI OHM

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 1.ª LEGGE
 DI OHM

$R \propto L$ $R \propto \frac{1}{A}$

$R \propto \frac{1}{A} \cdot L$

Bisogna anche tener conto
 del materiale di cui è fatto
 il conduttore

ρ Resistività (Resistenza specific)

$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$

2.ª LEGGE
 DI OHM

$\rho = R \cdot \frac{A}{L} = \frac{\Omega \cdot m^2}{m} = [\Omega \cdot m]$

$\rho_T = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha (T - T_0)]$

$\alpha = \frac{\rho_T - \rho_0}{\rho_0 (T - T_0)}$

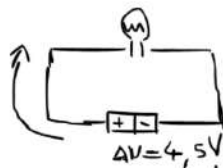
$\Delta T = T - T_0$

$\rho_0 = \rho(T_0)$
 $\rho_T = \rho(T)$

$\alpha = \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_0 \Delta T} = \frac{\rho_T - \rho_0}{\rho_0 (T - T_0)}$

\propto DIFERENZE
 PARAMETRI

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{L}{\Delta t} = \frac{i \Delta V}{\Delta t} = i \Delta V \\
 &= \underline{i \cdot V} = i \cdot R i = \underline{R i^2} = \cancel{R} \cdot \frac{V^2}{\cancel{R}} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_f = V \\ V_0 = 0 \end{array} \\
 &= \underline{\frac{V^2}{R}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 i &= 0,1 \text{ A} \\
 \Delta V &= 4,5 \text{ V} \\
 R &=? \\
 E &= L = ? \quad \Delta t = 1 \text{ h}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{i} = \frac{4,5 \text{ V}}{0,1 \text{ A}} = 45 \Omega$$

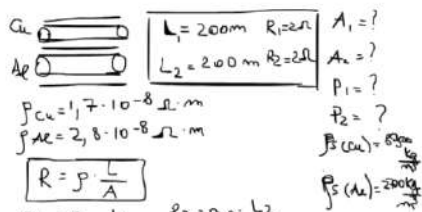
$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow L = P \cdot \Delta t = i \cdot \Delta V \cdot \Delta t \\
 &= 0,1 \text{ A} \cdot 4,5 \text{ V} \cdot 3600 \text{ s} \\
 &= 1620 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 1 \text{ E}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,1 \text{ A} \cdot 4,5 \text{ V} \cdot 1 \text{ h} = \\
 &= 0,45 \text{ Wh} \cdot 1 \text{ h} \\
 &= 4,5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 4,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

0,0108 kWh d
 0,324 kWh menjadi

$$X = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$



$$\rho_{Cu} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$$

$$\rho_{Al} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$$

$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{A}$$

$$R_1 = \rho_{Cu} \cdot \frac{L_1}{A_1} \quad R_2 = \rho_{Al} \cdot \frac{L_2}{A_2}$$

$$A_1 = \rho_{Cu} \cdot \frac{L_1}{R_1} \quad A_2 = \rho_{Al} \cdot \frac{L_2}{R_2}$$

$$A_1 = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\Omega \cdot m}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{200 m}{2 \Omega} = 170 \cdot 10^{-8} m^2$$

$$A_2 = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\Omega \cdot m}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{200 m}{2 \Omega} = 280 \cdot 10^{-8} m^2$$

$$d_{Cu} = \frac{m_1}{V_1} \Rightarrow m_1 = d_{Cu} V_1$$

$$= 8900 \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot 170 \cdot 10^{-8} m^2 \cdot 200 m$$

$$= 3026000 \cdot 10^{-8} kg$$

$$m_1 = 3,026 kg$$

$$d_{Al} = \frac{m_2}{V_2} \Rightarrow m_2 = d_{Al} V_2$$

$$m_2 = 2700 \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot 280 \cdot 10^{-8} m^2 \cdot 200 m$$

$$= 15120000 \cdot 10^{-8} kg$$

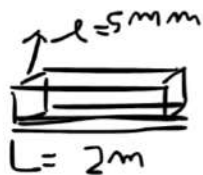
$$m_2 = 1,51 kg$$

$$P_1 = m_1 g = 3,026 kg \cdot 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2} = 29,68 N$$

$$\approx 29,7 N$$

$$P_2 = m_2 g = 1,51 kg \cdot 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2} = 14,81 N$$

$$\approx 15 N$$



$$R = ?$$

$$\rho_{Al} = 2.8 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\Omega \cdot \text{m}}{\text{m}}$$

$$R = \rho_{Al} \cdot \frac{L}{A}$$

$$\frac{l = 5\text{mm}}{L = 2\text{m}}$$

$$A = l^2 = (5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{m})^2 = 25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{m}^2$$

$$R = 2.8 \cdot 10^8 \Omega \cdot \text{m} \cdot \frac{2\text{m}}{25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{m}^2}$$

$$R = \frac{2.8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 10^6}{25} \Omega =$$

$$R = 0,224 \cdot 10^{-2} \Omega = \underline{\underline{2,24 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega}}$$