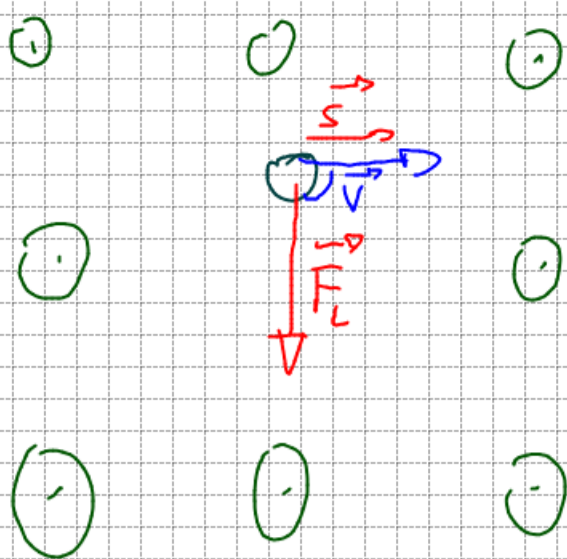


CARICA IMMERSA IN UN CAMPO MAGNETICO



$$W = 0$$

$$\Delta E_C = 0$$

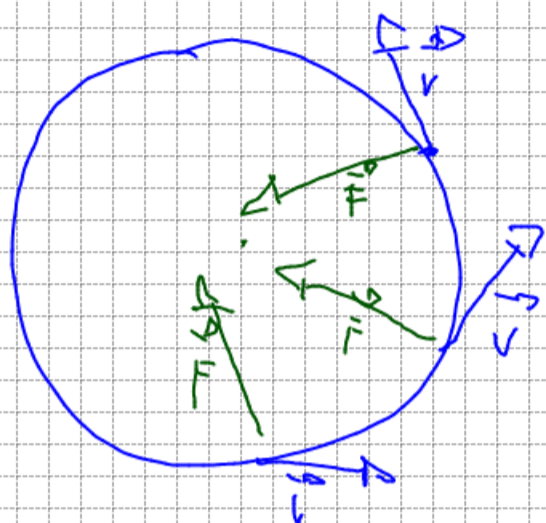
$$\Delta \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = 0$$

$$W = F \cdot s \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ$$

PER LA REGOLA DELLA MANO DESTRA

IL MOTO È UNIFORME

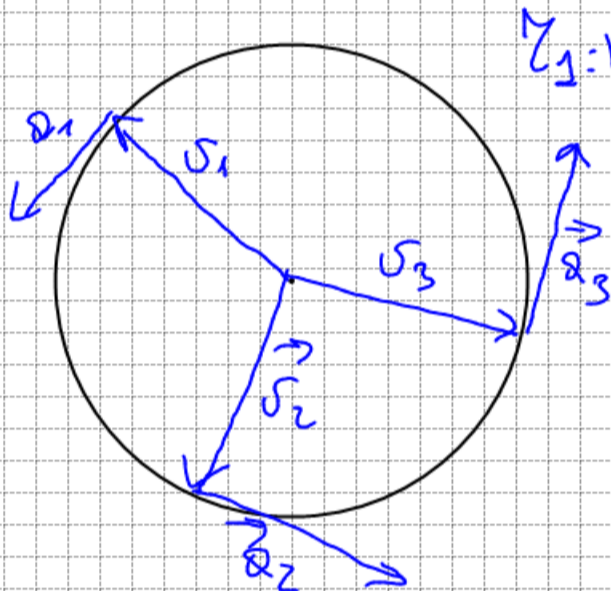
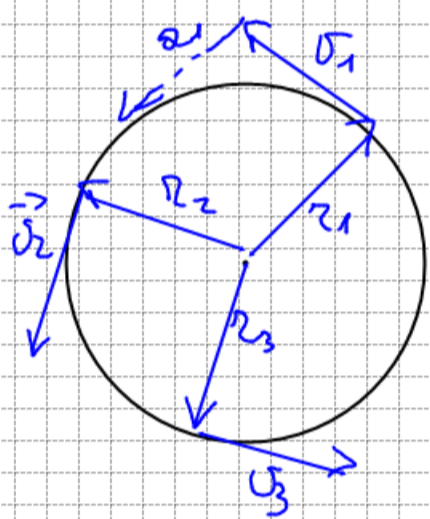


$$F_L = q \vec{v} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$F_C = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

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

OSSERVANDO QUELLA LEGGE $\rightarrow r = \frac{m v}{q B}$
SI PUÒ FAR VARIARE IL RAGGIO DI CURVATURA



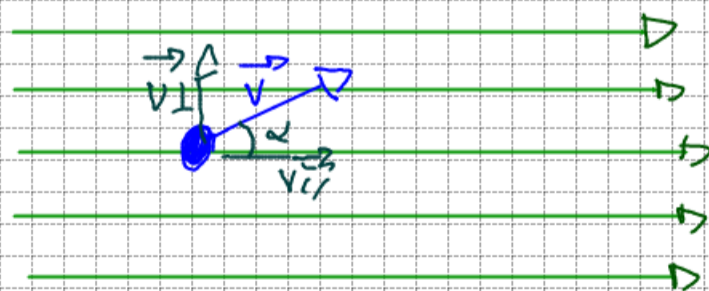
$$v_1 : v_2 = r_1 : r_2$$

$$v_1 : v_2 = \frac{q_1}{q_2} \frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

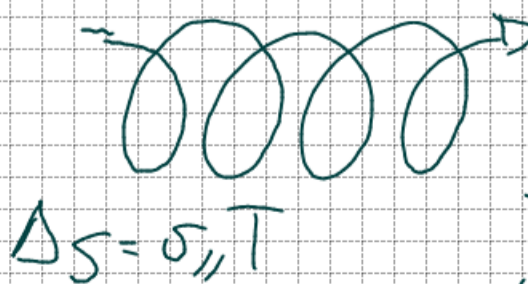
$$v = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot \frac{m v}{q B}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{q B}$$



$$F_L = q \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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



$$\Delta s = v_{||} T$$

MOTO ELIGIDALE
DATO DALLA
SOVRAPPOSIZIONE
DEI MOTI CIRCOLARE
UNIFORME E
RETTILINEO
UNIFORME