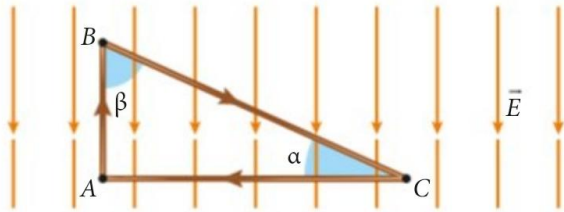


68 Considera il campo elettrico  $\vec{E}$  uniforme rappresentato nella figura.

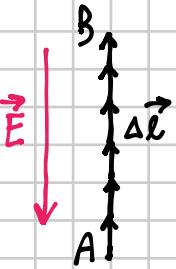


► Calcola esplicitamente la circuitazione del campo elettrico lungo il percorso orientato chiuso descritto dal triangolo rettangolo ABC. [0]

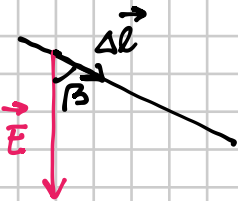
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\gamma} (\vec{E}) &= \sum_A^B \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} + \\ &+ \sum_B^C \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} + \\ &+ \sum_C^A \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_A^B \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = \sum_A^B E \Delta l \cdot \underbrace{\cos 180^\circ}_{-1} = -E \underbrace{\sum_A^B \Delta l}_{\text{lunghezza del segmento AB}} = -E \overline{AB}$$

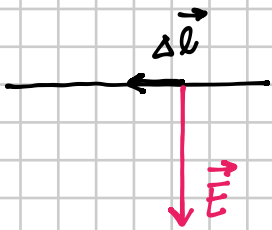
*ls raddes*



$$\sum_B^C \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = \sum_B^C E \Delta l \cos \beta = E \cos \beta \underbrace{\sum_B^C \Delta l}_{\overline{BC}} = E \cos \beta \cdot \overline{BC}$$



$$\sum_C^A \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = \sum_C^A E \Delta l \underbrace{\cos 90^\circ}_0 = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= -E \overline{AB} + E \overline{BC} \cos \beta + 0 = \\ &= -E \overline{AB} + E \overline{AB} = 0 \end{aligned}$$