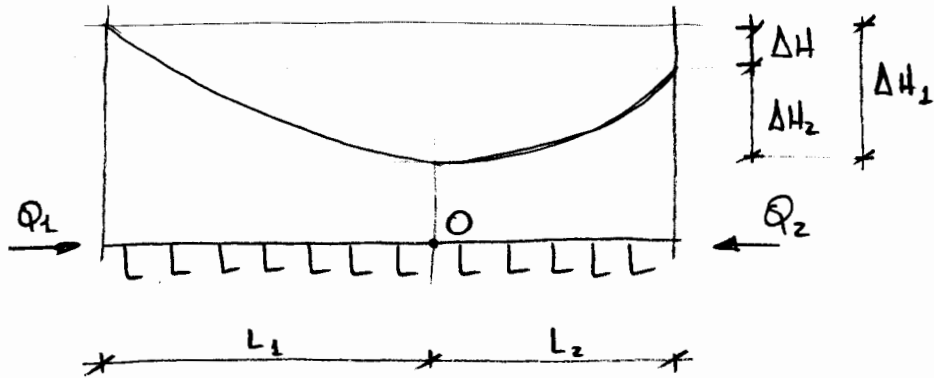




## Caso 2: TRONCO CON DUE ALIMENTAZIONI



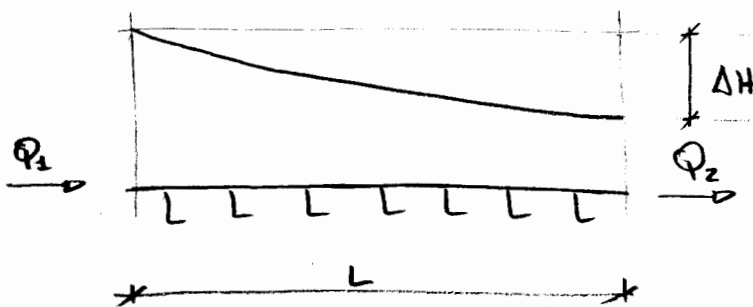
deve necessariamente esserci un punto O tale che  $Q=0$

$$L_1 = \frac{Q_1}{q} \Rightarrow \Delta H_1 = \frac{\beta L_1}{3d^5} Q_1^2 = \frac{\beta}{3d^5} \frac{Q_1^3}{q}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{Q_2}{q} \Rightarrow \Delta H_2 = \frac{\beta L_2}{3d^5} Q_2^2 = \frac{\beta}{3d^5} \frac{Q_2^3}{q}$$

$$\Delta H = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_2 = \frac{\beta}{3d^5 q} (Q_1^3 - Q_2^3)$$

## Caso 3: TRONCO APERTO



$$j(x) = \frac{\beta}{d^5} (Q_1 - qx)$$

$$L = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{q}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta H &= \int_0^L j(x) dx = \frac{\beta}{d^5} \int_0^L (Q_1^2 + q^2 x^2 - 2Q_1 q x) dx \\
&= \frac{\beta}{d^5} \left[ Q_1^2 x + \frac{1}{3} q^2 x^3 - Q_1 q x^2 \right]_0^L \\
&= \frac{\beta}{d^5} (Q_1^2 L + \frac{1}{3} q^2 L^3 - Q_1 q L^2) \\
&= \frac{\beta}{d^5} \left( Q_1^2 \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{q} + \frac{1}{3} q^2 \frac{Q_1^3 - Q_2^3 + 3Q_2^2 Q_1 - 3Q_1^2 Q_2}{q^3} - Q_1 q \frac{Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 - 2Q_1 Q_2}{q^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\beta}{q d^5} \left( \cancel{Q_1^3} - \cancel{Q_1^2 Q_2} + \frac{1}{3} Q_1^3 - \frac{1}{3} Q_2^3 + \cancel{Q_2^2 Q_1} - \cancel{Q_1^2 Q_2} - \cancel{Q_1^3} - \cancel{Q_2^2 Q_1} + 2\cancel{Q_1^2 Q_2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\beta}{3 q d^5} (Q_1^3 - Q_2^3)
\end{aligned}$$

⇒ GENERALIZZAZIONE

$$\boxed{\Delta H = \frac{\beta}{3 d^5 q} (|Q_1|^3 - |Q_2|^3)}$$