

Figure 2.1 I. Newton.

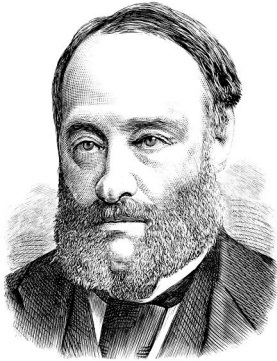


Figure 2.2 J.P. Joule.



Figure 2.3 G.G. de Coriolis.



Figure 2.4 L. da Vinci.

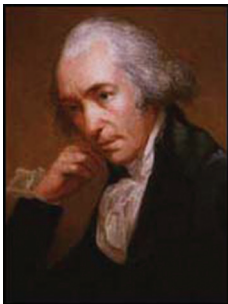


Figure 2.5 J. Watt.



Figure 2.6 A. Celsius.

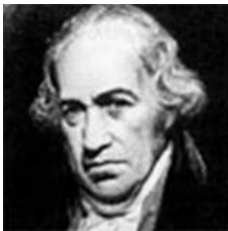


Figure 2.7 D.G.
Fahrenheit.

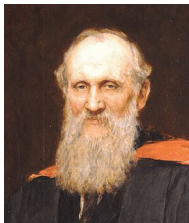


Figure 2.8 W.T.
Kelvin.



Figure 2.9 W.
Rankine.



Figure 2.10 C.
Coulomb.

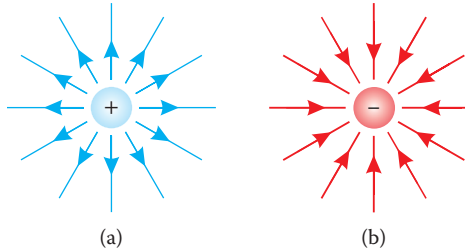


Figure 2.11 Vectors of the electric field: outgoing by (a) positive charges and ingoing by (b) negative charges.

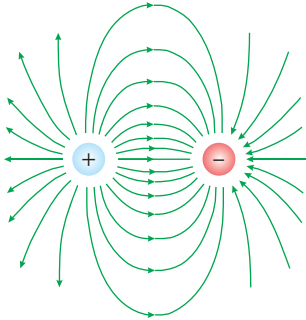


Figure 2.12 Electric field in an electric dipole.

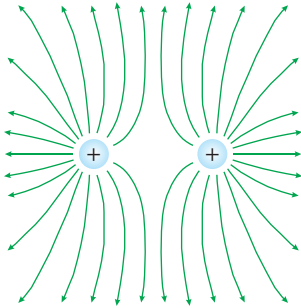


Figure 2.13 Electric field between two charges of equal value.

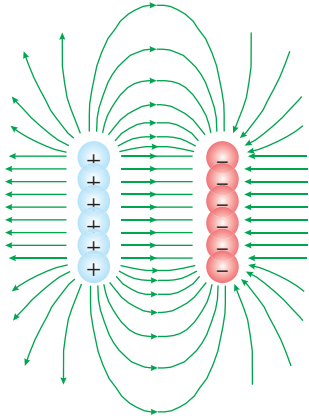


Figure 2.14 Electric field between two sets of charges of opposite value.

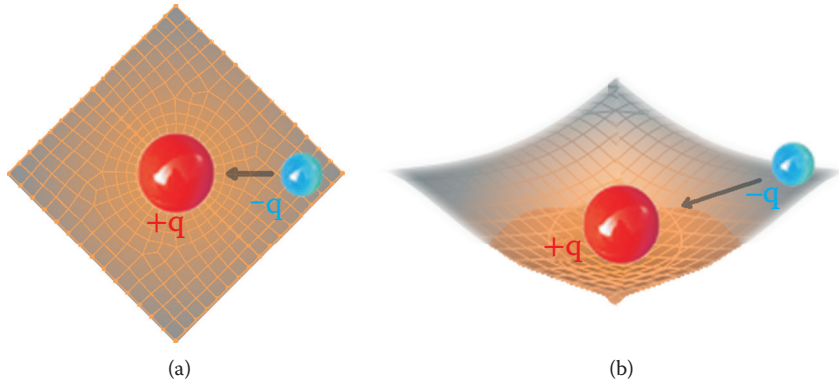


Figure 2.15 Spatial model of charge arrangement: (a) top and (b) lateral view.

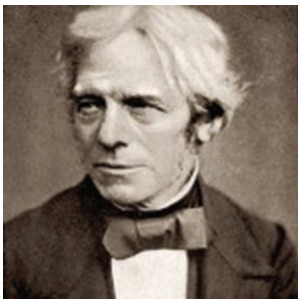


Figure 2.16 M. Faraday.

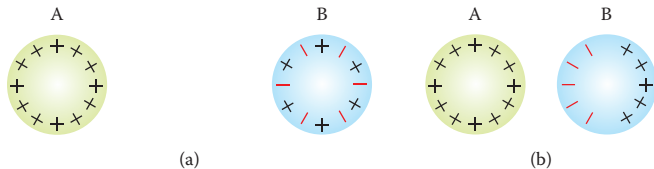


Figure 2.17 Bodies A and B are (a) initially distant and (b) near: opposite charges are attracted and on B negative charges are sorted in the direction of the positive ones of A.

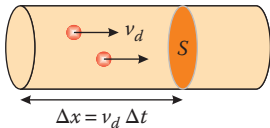


Figure 2.18 Mobile carriers crossing a surface.

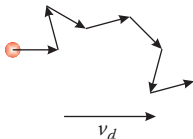


Figure 2.19 Flow of an electric charge in a material.



Figure 2.20 A.M. Ampere.



Figure 2.21 Birds don't get electrocuted when they sit on a power line because they do not experience a voltage "drop."



Figure 2.22 A. Volta.



Figure 2.23 Instrument to measure the voltage (1950s).

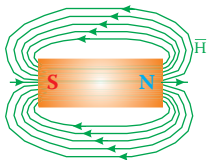


Figure 2.24 Magnet section and force lines of the magnetic field it produces.

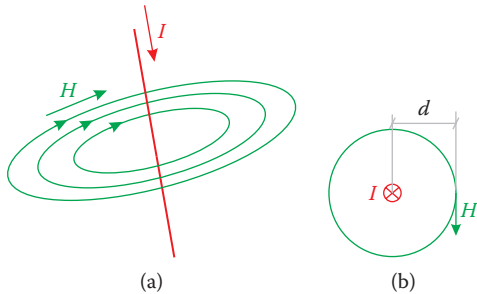


Figure 2.25 An electric wire through which a current I flows generates, in the surrounding area, a magnetic field H ideally placed on a plane perpendicular to the wire.

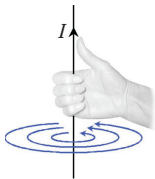


Figure 2.26 Picture of the “right-hand rule.”

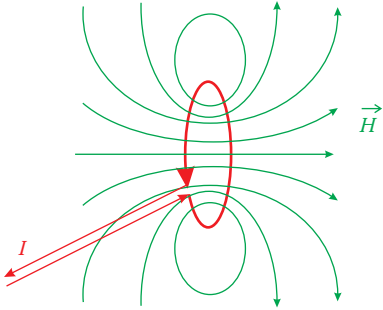


Figure 2.27 Magnetic field (green lines) produced by a loop current (in red).

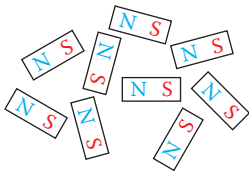


Figure 2.28 Irregular arrangement of magnetic dipoles.

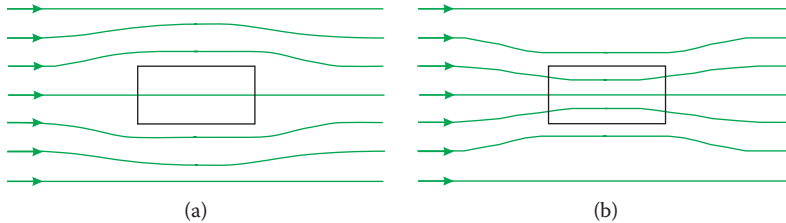


Figure 2.29 Different behaviors of various materials toward the magnetic field: (a) diamagnetic material; (b) paramagnetic material.

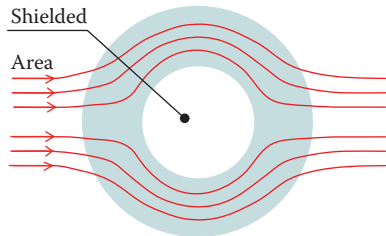


Figure 2.30 The scheme illustrates how it is possible to create a shielded area by exploiting the ferromagnetic material's properties.

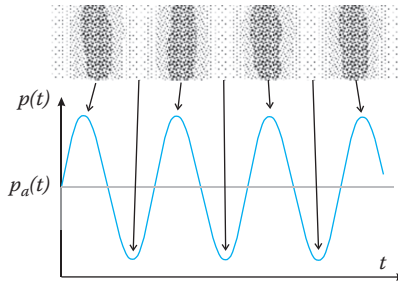


Figure 2.31 Air compression and rarefaction that define a mechanical wave.

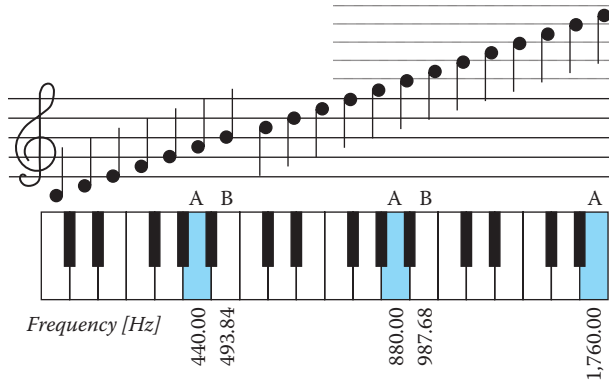


Figure 2.32 Music notes and their relative frequencies of oscillation.