



Corso Luigi Einaudi, 55 - Torino

Appunti universitari

Tesi di laurea

Cartoleria e cancelleria

Stampa file e fotocopie

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Rilegature

NUMERO : 371

DATA : 03/10/2011

A P P U N T I

STUDENTE : Caruso

MATERIA : Fisica I - esercizi
Prof. Barbero

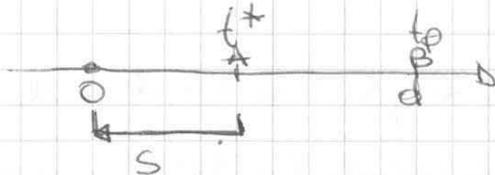
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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**

1.8.

In un rally automobilistico, un pilota deve percorrere nel tempo minimo un tratto $d = 1 \text{ km}$, partendo e arrivando da fermo. L'occ. max è $a_1 = 2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$, mentre il sistema di freni permette una decelerazione max $= -3,8 \text{ m/s}^2$. Sapendo che il pilota si rettilineo, calcolare il tempo minimo della formula.



$a_1 = \text{accelerazione}$
 $a_2 = \text{decelerazione}$

in s accelera su a_1

in t_p si ferma.

$O \rightarrow A$ M.V.A. $\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^2 \\ v(t) = a_1 \cdot t \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} s = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^{*2} \\ v_1 = a_1 t^* \end{cases}$$

$A \rightarrow B$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = s + v_1(t-t^*) - \frac{1}{2} a_2 (t-t^*)^2 \\ v(t) = v_1 - a_2 (t-t^*) \end{cases}$$

$$v(t_p) = v_1 - a_2 (t_p - t^*) = 0$$

$$a_1 t^* - a_2 (t_p - t^*) = 0$$

$$a_1 t^* - a_2 t_p + a_2 t^* = 0$$

$$(a_1 + a_2) t^* = a_2 t_p$$

$$t^* = \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} t_p \quad \rightarrow \quad t_p - t^* = t_p - \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} t_p = \frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2} t_p$$

$$d = s + v_1 (t_p - t^*) - \frac{1}{2} a_2 (t_p - t^*)^2 = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{a_1 + a_2} a_2 t_p = \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} t_p$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^{*2} + a_1 t^* (t_p - t^*) - \frac{1}{2} a_2 (t_p - t^*)^2 = \frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2} t_p$$

~~$d = \frac{1}{2} a_1 t^{*2} + a_1 t^* (t_p - t^*) - \frac{1}{2} a_2 (t_p - t^*)^2$~~

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a_1 \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} \right)^2 t_p^2 + a_1 \cdot \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} t_p \cdot \frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2} t_p - \frac{1}{2} a_2 \left(\frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2} \right)^2 t_p^2$$

$$d = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_1 a_2^2}{(a_1 + a_2)^2} + \frac{a_1^2 a_2}{(a_1 + a_2)^2} - \frac{a_2^2 a_1}{2(a_1 + a_2)^2} \right\} t_p^2$$

$$\sqrt{H} = y$$

$$y^2 + 2\left(\frac{U_s}{\sqrt{2g}}\right)y - U_s \cdot t = 0$$

$$y = \frac{U_s}{\sqrt{2g}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{U_s^2}{2g} + U_s t}$$

$$\sqrt{H} = \frac{U_s}{\sqrt{2g}} + \sqrt{\frac{U_s^2}{2g} + U_s t} \quad \text{soluzione}$$

1.13

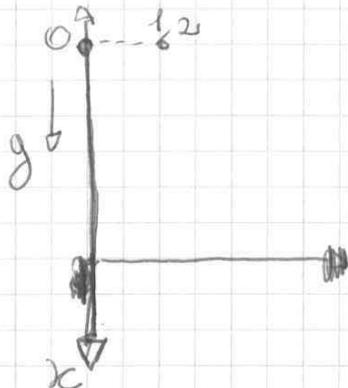
Due p.k. cadono dalla stessa posizione $t_0 = 0$ con $V_0 = 0$

t_2 lanciato verso il basso con V_0 all'istante $t_0 \geq 0$

Determinare

a) P.k. raggi. P.?

b) Il tempo t^* al quale avverrà il raggiungimento.



① Parte a tempo zero con $V_0 = 0$

② Parte a $t_0 > 0$ con $V_0 \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v_1(t) = g t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2(t) = V_0(t-t_0) + \frac{1}{2} g (t-t_0)^2 \\ v_2(t) = V_0 + g(t-t_0) \end{cases}$$

Se è possibile che i corpi si trovano allora a $t > 0$ $x_1(t^*) = x_2(t^*)$

$$\frac{1}{2} g t^{*2} = V_0(t^* - t_0) + \frac{1}{2} g (t^* - t_0)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} g t^{*2} = \underline{V_0 t^*} - \underline{V_0 t_0} + \frac{1}{2} g t^{*2} - g t^* t_0 + \frac{1}{2} g t_0^2$$

$$(V_0 - g t_0) t^* - (V_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t_0) t_0 = 0$$

$$t^* = \frac{V_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t_0}{V_0 - g t_0} \cdot t_0$$

$$V_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t_0 > V_0 - g t_0 \quad \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} g t_0$$

Problema 2.1.1. Un corpo si muove e l'accelerazione di un punto è data da $a = \frac{k}{t^4}$

si sa che, per $t = t_0$, $x = x_0$ e $v = v_0$, determinare

come la velocità e posizione dipendano dal t.

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$[a] = \frac{L}{T^2}$$

$$k = a \cdot T^4$$

$$[k] = [a] \cdot [t^4] = \frac{L}{T^2} \cdot T^4 = L \cdot T^2$$

$$\begin{cases} t = t_0 \\ x = x_0 \\ v = v_0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{k}{t^4}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{k}{t^4} \quad \int_{v_0}^v dv = \int_{t_0}^t k \frac{dt}{t^4}$$

$$v - v_0 = k \left[\frac{t^{-4+1}}{-4+1} \right]_0^t$$

$$v(t) - v_0 = -\frac{1}{3} k \left(\frac{1}{t^3} \right)_{t_0}$$

$$v(t) - v_0 = -\frac{1}{3} k \left(\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t_0^3} \right) \quad ; \quad v(t) = v_0 - \frac{k}{3} \left(\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t_0^3} \right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cancel{v_0} + \frac{k}{3t_0^3} - \frac{k}{3t^3}$$

$$dx = \left(v_0 + \frac{k}{3t_0^3} - \frac{k}{3t^3} \right) dt$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_{t_0}^t \left(v_0 + \frac{k}{3t_0^3} - \frac{k}{3} t^{-3} \right) dt$$

$$x(t) - x_0 = \left(v_0 + \frac{k}{3t_0^3} \right) (t - t_0) - \frac{k}{3} \int_{t_0}^t t^{-3} dt$$

$$x(t) - x_0 = \left(v_0 + \frac{k}{3t_0^3} \right) (t - t_0) - \frac{k}{3} \left(\frac{1}{-3+1} \cdot t^{-3+1} \right)_{t_0}^t$$

B) $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{v_0}{1+kv_0t}$

$$\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t \frac{v_0}{1+kv_0t} dt$$

$$1+kv_0t = u$$

$$kv_0 dt = du$$

$$x = \int_0^t \frac{v_0}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{kv_0}$$

$$dt = \frac{du}{kv_0}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^t \frac{du}{u}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \log \frac{u(t)}{u(0)}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \ln(1+kv_0t)$$

N.B. Qui lo spostamento non è più limitato.

Com'è $v(x)$?

$$\ln(1+kv_0t) = kx$$

$$v = \frac{v_0}{1+kv_0t}$$

$$v_0 = v(1+kv_0t)$$

$$1+kv_0t = e^{kx}$$

$$v = \frac{v_0}{e^{kx}}$$

$$v(x) = v_0 \cdot e^{-kx}$$

1.7

Un pto si muove di moto armonico con $T = 9,9 \text{ s}$ e al tempo $t_0 = 0$

si trova in $x_0 = 0,28 \text{ m}$ con $v_0 = -2,5 \text{ m/s}$. Scrivere l'eq. del

moto e calcolare A) v_{max} B) a_{max}

B) a_{max}

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$v(t) = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$x_0 = A \sin \phi$$

$$v_0 = \omega A \cos \phi$$

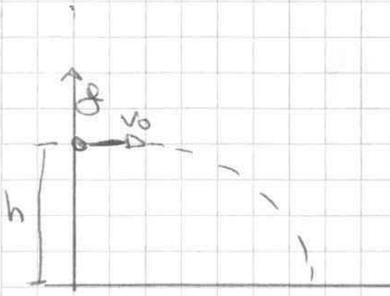
$$x_0 = A \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{v_0}{\omega} = A \cos \phi \quad A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{x_0}{\frac{v_0}{\omega}} \cdot \omega$$

$$A) v_m = \omega \cdot A = \omega \cdot \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\omega^2 x_0^2 + v_0^2}$$

Un cannone sparava un'artigianeria. Un proiettile con v_0 orizzontale



$$\vec{g} = -g \vec{u}_y$$

$$\begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = h \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_x(0) = v_0 \\ v_y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{g}$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dt} \vec{u}_x + \frac{dv_y}{dt} \vec{u}_y = -g \vec{u}_y$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv_x}{dt} \vec{u}_x = 0 & v_x = v_x(0) = v_0 \\ \frac{dv_y}{dt} \vec{u}_y = -g \vec{u}_y & \int_0^t dv_y = \int_0^t -g dt \end{cases}$$

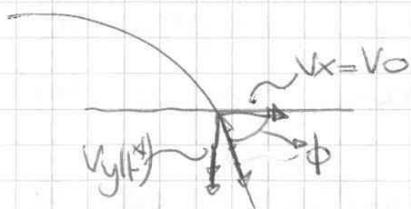
$$\begin{cases} v_y(t) = -gt & \text{M.U.A.} \\ v_x(t) = v_0 & \text{M.U.} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \int_0^t \frac{dy}{dt} = -gt & \int_h^{y(t)} dy = \int_0^t -gt dt \quad y(t) = h - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \\ \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 & \int_0^t dx = \int_0^t v_0 dt \quad x(t) = v_0 t \end{cases}$$

$$t^* \quad y(t^*) = 0$$

$$h - \frac{1}{2}gt^{*2} = 0 \quad t^* = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$x(t^*) = v_0 t^* = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

Con quale inclinazione?



$$v_y(t^*) = -gt^*$$

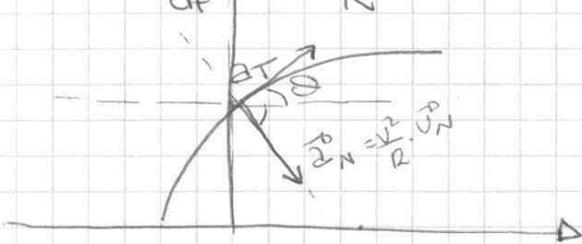
$$\tan \phi = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{gt^*}{v_0} = \frac{g}{v_0} \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = \frac{\sqrt{2gh}}{v_0}$$

$$V_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$V_y = v_0 \sin \theta - gt$$

$$v = \sqrt{(V_x)^2 + (V_y)^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{u}_T + \frac{v^2}{R} \vec{u}_N$$



Cerchio campimento centrato

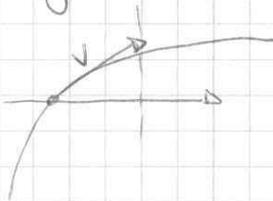
$$\begin{cases} \Delta x = \Delta r \cos \theta + \Delta n \sin \theta \\ \Delta y = \Delta r \sin \theta - \Delta n \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{g} = -g \vec{u}_y$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta x = 0 \\ \Delta y = -g \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \Delta r \cos \theta + \Delta n \sin \theta = 0 \\ \Delta r \sin \theta - \Delta n \cos \theta = -g \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta r = -g \sin \theta \\ \Delta n = g \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

in ogni momento v è tangente



$$v_x = v \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v \sin \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{v_y}{v}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta}} = \frac{v_x}{v}$$

il caso, possiamo trovare a_T e a_N

$$a_N = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R} = g \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R} = g \frac{v_x}{v}$$

Raggio di curvatura

$$\boxed{R = \frac{v^3(t)}{g \cdot v_x(t)}} \rightarrow$$

Il raggio può anche essere visto come soluzione, rispetto a una traiettoria generica, di un R.

Essendo le 2 derivate, quelle della traiettoria, sono le soluzioni delle 1^{re} eq.

$$y_0 - y_c = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0}{\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_0}$$

$$x_0 - x_c = - (y_0 - y_c) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0$$

$$x_0 - x_c = - \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0^2 \right\}}{\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_0}$$

$$R^2 = (x_0 - x_c)^2 + (y_0 - y_c)^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0^2 \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0^2 \right\} + \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0^2 \right\}^2}{\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_0^2}$$

$$R = \frac{\left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0^2 \right\}^{3/2}}{\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)_0}$$

Nel problema precedente.

$$y = x \tan \theta_0 - \frac{g}{2v^2 \cos^2 \theta} x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta_0 - \frac{g}{v^2 \cos^2 \theta} x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = - \frac{g}{v^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$R(x) = \frac{\left\{ 1 + \left(\tan \theta_0 - \frac{g}{v^2 \cos^2 \theta} x \right)^2 \right\}^{3/2}}{\frac{g}{v^2 \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial K} = x - 2Ax^2K = 0 \quad K = \frac{1}{2Ax}$$

la curva di sicurezza è:

$$y = \frac{1}{2Ax} - A \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{4A^2x^2} \right\} x^2$$

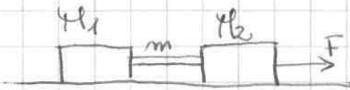
$$y = \frac{1}{2A} - Ax^2 - \frac{1}{4A}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{4A} - Ax^2} = \frac{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha_0}{2g} - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha_0} x^2$$

Fisica Eserciziario

29/03/11

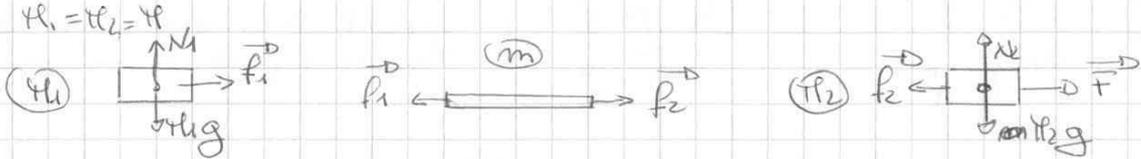
Due vagoni ferroviari, collegati con uno scembro.



La forza applica una forza max, F_0 .

$F_0 =$ carico di rottura.

Qual è la forza massima? L'accelerazione?



lungo y, tutte le forze sono equilibrate.

$$N_1 = M_1 g$$

$$N_2 = M_2 g$$

$$f_1 = M_1 a_1$$

$$f_2 - f_1 = m a$$

$$F - f_2 = M_2 a_2$$

$$a_1 = a_2 = a = A \quad \{ \text{pendo non si muovono} \}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = M_1 A \\ f_2 - f_1 = m A \\ F - f_2 = M_2 A \end{cases}$$

Supponendo $m \rightarrow 0$ otteniamo una "linea ideale".

$$f_2 = f_1 = f$$

$$\begin{cases} f = M_1 A \\ F - f = M_2 A \end{cases}$$

$$F = (M_1 + M_2) A$$

$$A = \frac{F}{M_1 + M_2}$$

$$f = M_1 A = \frac{M_1}{M_1 + M_2} \cdot F \rightarrow \text{Forza Massima.}$$

~~Se~~ Se $f \leq F_0$

$$\frac{M_1}{M_1 + M_2} \cdot F \leq F_0$$

se $F > \mu_0 (m+m')g$?

Non c'è movimento relativo $a \neq A$

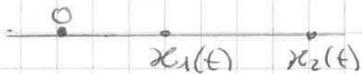
$$f = f_0 = \mu_0 m = \mu_0 m g$$

$$\begin{cases} F - f_0 = MA & F - \mu_0 m g = MA & A = \frac{F - \mu_0 m g}{M} \\ f_0 = ma & \mu_0 m g = ma & a = \mu_0 g \end{cases}$$

Ci saremo un movimento relativo.



Quanto tempo impiega m a cadere?



$$x_{21}(t) = x_2(t) - x_1(t)$$

$$v_{21}(t) = \frac{dx_{21}}{dt} = v_2(t) - v_1(t)$$

$$a_{21} = \frac{dv_{21}}{dt} = a_2(t) - a_1(t) = a - A$$

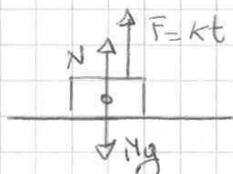
$$a_{21} = a_{20} = \mu_0 g - \frac{F - \mu_0 m g}{M} = \frac{\mu_0 (M+m)g - F}{M}$$

L' a_{21} sarà negativa.

$$x_{21} = D + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 =$$

$$x_{21}(t^*) = 0 \quad t^* = \sqrt{\frac{2D}{|a_{21}|}} \quad \text{N.B. Non c'è (-) perché } a_{21} < 0$$

Un corpo M, è appoggiato ad un piano orizzontale ed è sottoposto ad una forza diretta verso l'alto, $F = kt$. Determinare come cambia nel tempo la reazione del piano e il tempo in cui si stacca dal piano.



$$\begin{cases} t < t^* \\ t > t^* \end{cases}$$

$$F + N - Mg = \begin{cases} MA = 0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$a_1 = a_2 = A$ se M_1 spinge su M_2

$$f_{D1} = M_{D1} \frac{M_1}{M_1} g \cos \theta$$

$$f_{D2} = M_{D2} \frac{M_2}{M_2} g \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} M_1 g \sin \theta - M_{D1} M_1 g \cos \theta - T = M_1 a \\ M_2 g \sin \theta - M_{D2} M_2 g \cos \theta + T = M_2 a \end{cases}$$

$$(M_1 + M_2) g \sin \theta - (M_{D1} M_1 + M_{D2} M_2) g \cos \theta = (M_1 + M_2) a$$

$$a = g \sin \theta - \frac{M_{D1} M_1 + M_{D2} M_2}{M_1 + M_2} g \cos \theta$$

$$T = \frac{(M_{D2} - M_{D1}) M_1 M_2}{M_1 + M_2} g \cos \theta$$

T è la forza scambiata. Quindi il movimento descritto deve essere positivo e $T > 0 \Leftrightarrow (M_{D2} > M_{D1})$

→ Se $M_{D2} < M_{D1}$, $T < 0$: M_1 non spinge su M_2 , ma c'è frizione scambiate, $a_1 \neq a_2$

$$g) \quad M_1 = m_1 g \cos \theta$$

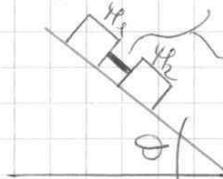
$$g) \quad M_2 = m_2 g \cos \theta$$

$$x) \quad M_1 g \sin \theta - f_{D1} = M_1 a_1$$

$$x) \quad M_2 g \sin \theta - f_{D2} = M_2 a_2$$

Problema.

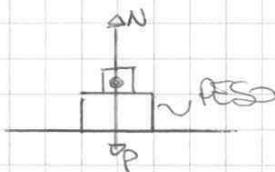
se sbaglia $\begin{cases} T > 0 \\ T < 0 \end{cases}$ erano equivalenti



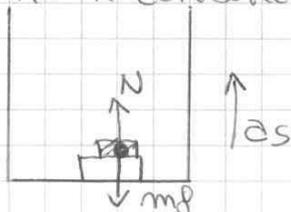
se fanno quello che capita sarebbe d'incubo di quello di prima, però non permette

RIFLETTERE.

Problema sul SENSO DI PESO.



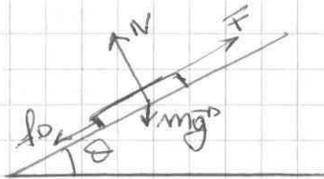
ESEMPIO ASCENSORE



$$N - mg = m \cdot a_s \quad N = m(g + a_s)$$

Il costo peso è maggiore quando a_s va verso l'alto.

Problema 4.2



$v_0 = \text{cost.}$

Data

$m = 300 \text{ kg}$

$\theta = 0,3$

$\mu_0 = 0,15$

$\Phi = 3 \text{ kW}$

trovare

y) $N = mg \cos \theta$

x) $-mg \sin \theta + F - \mu_0 mg \cos \theta = 0$

$F = mg (\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta)$

$P = F v_0$

a) $v_0 = \frac{P}{F} = \frac{\Phi}{mg (\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta)}$

b) $P_{\text{att.}} = -f_0 \cdot v_0 = -\mu_0 mg \cos \theta \cdot \frac{P}{mg (\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta)}$

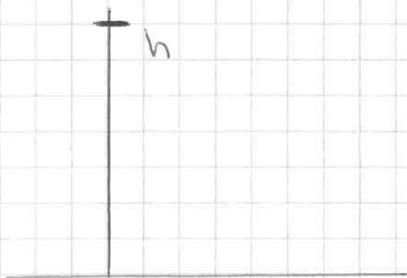
$P_{\text{att.}} = - \frac{\mu_0 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta} \cdot P$

~~trovare~~

c) $P_G = -mg \sin \theta \cdot v_0 = -mg \sin \theta \cdot \frac{P}{mg (\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta)} =$

$P_G = - \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta} \cdot P$

4.4.



$v = \frac{h}{\Delta t}$



con $v = \text{cost.}$ $\frac{P}{200}$

$F - mg = 0$

$F = mg$

$P = mg \cdot v = mg \cdot \frac{h}{\Delta t}$

Data

$m = 50 \text{ kg}$

$h = 100 \text{ m.}$

$t = 2 \text{ sec.}$

a) $P = ?$

b) v di accelerazione.

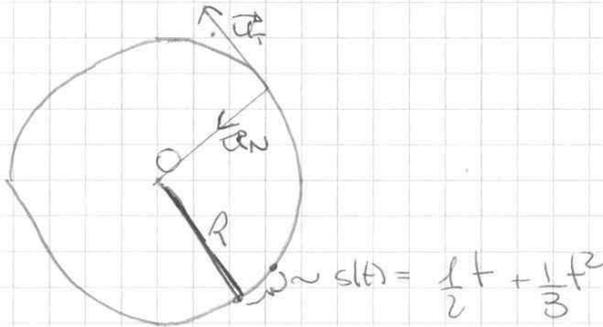
$$\int_D^C (3y^2 dx + 2xy^2 dy) \quad y \equiv 3 = 27 \int_0^2 dx = 54$$

$$\int_C^B (3y^2 dx + 2xy^2 dy) \quad x \equiv 2 = 8 \int_3^0 y dy = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [y^2]_3^0 = 4(0-9) = -36$$

$$\int_B^A (3y^2 dx + 2xy^2 dy) \quad y \equiv 0 = 0$$

$$W = 54J - 36J = 18J$$

4.13.



Dati

$$m = 100g$$

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{3}t^2$$

$$\text{con } t^* = 2s, \quad a = 1.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

a) R?

b) W = ?

$$V = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}t$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{u}_T + \frac{v^2}{R} \vec{u}_N$$

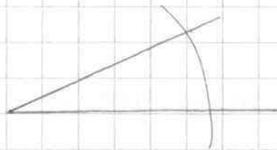
$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{u}_T - \frac{v^2}{R} \vec{u}_R \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \vec{u}_T - \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{1+2t}{3} \right)^2 \vec{u}_R \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$|a| = a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\frac{1+2t}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$a^* = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left(\frac{1+2t^*}{3}\right)^2}$$

b)



$$d\vec{r} = dr \vec{u}_R + r d\theta \vec{u}_\theta$$

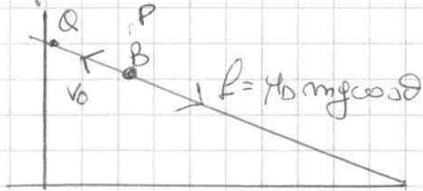
su una circonferenza.

$$r = R = \text{cost}$$

$$dr = 0 \quad d\vec{r} = R d\theta \vec{u}_\theta$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^B m \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^B m \left(\frac{2}{3} \vec{u}_\theta - \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{1+2t}{3} \right)^2 \vec{u}_R \right) \cdot R d\theta \vec{u}_\theta$$

Di quanto scivola il corpo?



$$E(Q) - E(P) = W_{P \rightarrow Q}$$

$$E(Q) = K_Q + E_P(Q) = m_B g h_a$$

$$E(P) = K_P + E_P(P) = \frac{1}{2} m_B v_0^2 + m_B g h_p$$

$$W_{P \rightarrow Q} = -\mu_0 m_B g \cos \theta \cdot d \quad d = \text{spost. tra } P \text{ e } Q$$

$$m_B g h_a - \frac{1}{2} m_B v_0^2 - m_B g h_p = -\mu_0 m_B g \cos \theta d$$

$$m_B g (h_a - h_p) - \frac{1}{2} m_B v_0^2 = -\mu_0 m_B g \cos \theta d$$

$$h_a - h_p = (\text{vedi grafico tra } h_{ep} - h_{ei}) = d \sin \theta$$

$$g d \sin \theta + \mu_0 g \cos \theta d = \frac{1}{2} v_0^2$$

$$d = \frac{v_0^2}{2g(\sin \theta + \mu_0 \cos \theta)}$$

4.7

$$\vec{a} = 0$$

$$\vec{F} = \mu_0 m g$$

$$a) \mu_0 = \frac{\vec{F}}{m g}$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$w = \vec{F} \cdot v_0 t$$

$$w_{att} = \mu_0 m g v_0 t$$

$$d) \vec{F} - 2 \mu_0 m g = m \vec{a}$$

$$+ \mu_0 m g - 2 \mu_0 m g = m \vec{a}$$

$$- \mu_0 g = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{v} = v_0 + a(t - t_0)$$

$$\vec{v} = 1,2 \text{ m/s} + (-\mu_0 g)(30 \text{ s} - t_0)$$

Dati:

$$m = 15 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_0 = 1,2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{F} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$a) \mu_0 = ?$$

$$b) w = ? \quad t = 30 \text{ s}$$

$$c) w_{att} = ?$$

in un istante t_0 , con

in $t = 30 \text{ s}$

$$d) v = ?$$

4.5

$$v^2 = v_0^2 - 2a(x - x_0)$$

$$\left(\frac{2v_0}{3}\right)^2 - v_0^2 = 2ax_0$$

$$-\frac{5}{9} \frac{v_0^2}{2x_0} = \vec{a}$$

$$\mu_0 m g = m \vec{a}$$

$$\mu_0 = -\frac{\vec{a}}{g} = \frac{5 v_0^2}{9 \cdot 2x_0 g}$$

$$b) \mu_0 m g x = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{5}{9} v^2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{\mu_0 g}$$

$$w = \mu_0 m g (5x) = 0,6 \text{ J}$$

Dati

$$m = 300 \text{ g}$$

$$v_0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = \frac{2}{3} v_0 \quad \text{dopo } 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$a) \mu_0 = ?$$

$$b) S = ? \quad \text{primo di lavoro}$$

$$c) w_{tot} = ?$$

ⓐ ⓑ $\Delta x = x_1 - x_2$

b) $\sum (m_1 + m_2)g = (m_1 + m_2)F$

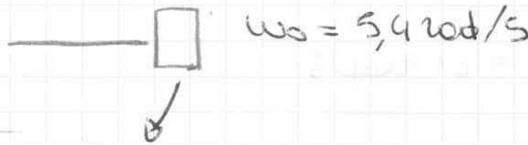
$v^* + at = 0$

$t = -\frac{v^*}{a}$

$x = v^*t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$\Delta x + x = 0,092 \text{ m}$

4.16



Dato
 $m = 0,25 \text{ kg}$

$R = 0,4 \text{ m}$

$\omega_0 = 5,4 \text{ rad/s}$

Decelera e $\omega_f = 0$
dopo un giro.

$\vec{F} = ?$ (N)

$\vec{\omega} = ?$

In un giro:

$$\begin{cases} \omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t \\ 2\pi = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = -\omega_0 / \alpha \\ 2\pi = \frac{-\omega_0^2}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{\omega_0^2}{\alpha^2} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha 4\pi = -2\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^2$

$\alpha = -\frac{\omega_0^2}{4\pi} = -1,32 \text{ rad}^2/\text{s}$

In mezzo giro $d = \omega_0 t$

$\pi = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$

$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t^*$

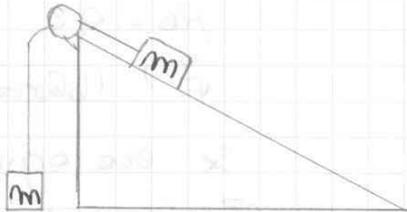
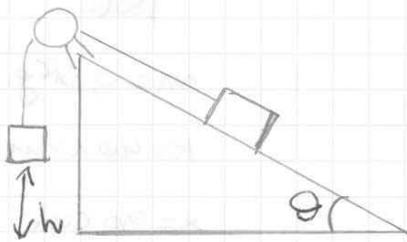
$t^* = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha}$

$\pi = \omega_0 \left(\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left(\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\alpha} \right)^2$

$\pi = \frac{\omega_0 \omega - \omega_0^2}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \left(\frac{\omega^2 - 2\omega\omega_0 + \omega_0^2}{\alpha^2} \right)$

$2\pi\alpha = 2\omega_0\omega - 2\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^2 - \omega_0\omega + \omega_0^2$

4.24



DD

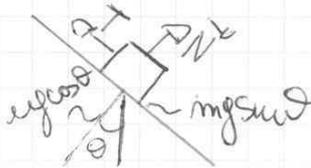
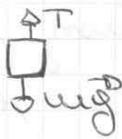
$$u_1 = u_2 = u$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$h = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu = 0,4$$

$t=0$, sistema libero



$$1) T - mg = m\vec{a} \quad T = mg + m\vec{a}$$

$$2) -T - mg\sin\theta - \mu N = m\vec{a}$$

$$N - mg\cos\theta = 0$$

$$-T + mg\sin\theta + \mu mg\cos\theta = m\vec{a}$$

$$-mg + mg\sin\theta + \mu mg\cos\theta = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = g \left(\frac{1 - \sin\theta - \mu\cos\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(h-h_0)$$

$$v_A = v_B$$

$$v_A^2 = 2ah \quad v_B = \sqrt{2ah}$$

$$W_{nc} = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2$$

$$\mu mg\cos\theta \Delta x + mg\sin\theta \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} m 2ah$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2h}{\mu\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = g \frac{1 - \sin\theta - \mu\cos\theta}{2g(\mu\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}$$

[d+dx

$$\vec{T}_4 = m_1 \vec{e}$$

c) $h = 0,6m$

b) $W = Fh$ ~~$0,6 \cdot 1000 \cdot 9,8$~~

d) $\Delta E_p = m_2 g \Delta h$

e) $h = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2hm_1}{F}}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} v^2 (m_1 + m_2)$$

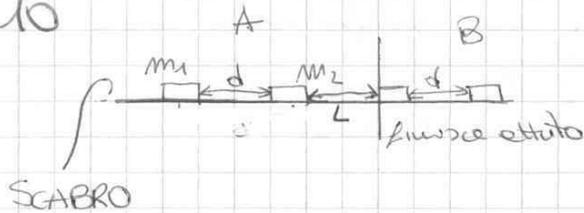
$$v^2 = v_0^2 + a t^2$$

$$v^2 = a t^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 (m_1 + m_2)$$

ESERCIZIO

4.10



SCABRO

$$P_f - P_i = \int \dot{p} dt$$

$$P(0^+) - P(0^-) = \int_0^{\tau} F_0 dt = F_0 \tau$$

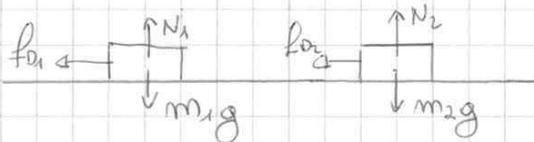
$$(m_1 + m_2) v_0 - 0 = F_0 \tau$$

$$v_0 = \frac{F_0 \tau}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$E_K(A) = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_0^2$$

$$E_K(B) = 0$$

$$E_K(B) - E_K(A) = -\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_0^2$$



$$f_{D1} = \mu_{D1} N_1 = \mu_{D1} m_1 g$$

$$f_{D2} = \mu_{D2} m_2 g$$

$$W_1 = -f_{D1} (L+d) = -\mu_{D1} m_1 g (L+d)$$

$$W_2 = -f_{D2} L = -\mu_{D2} m_2 g L$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = -(\mu_{D1} m_1 (L+d) + \mu_{D2} m_2 L) g$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_0^2 = -(\mu_{D1} m_1 (L+d) + \mu_{D2} m_2 L) g$$

$$v_0 = \dots$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$E(A) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$E(B) = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2$$

$$W_{A \rightarrow B}^{(NO)} = -\mu_0 m g \Delta$$

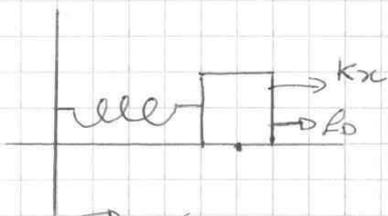
$$E(B) - E(A) = W_{A \rightarrow B}^{(NO)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = -\mu_0 m g \Delta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2 + \mu_0 m g \Delta$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_0 m g \Delta}{m} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2 + \mu_0 m g \Delta \right\}}$$

2°) metodo



$$f^D = (-kx - f_0) \vec{u}_x$$

$$f = -kx - \mu_0 m g$$

$$m a = f$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k \left(x + \frac{\mu_0 m g}{k} \right) \quad x = x_0 + \frac{\mu_0 m g}{k}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k x$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

$$x = A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{\mu_0 m g}{k} + A \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) \\ \therefore v = A \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \end{array} \right.$$



$$E(A) = 0$$

$$E(B) = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2 - mg \Delta$$

$$E(A) = E(B)$$

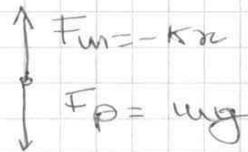
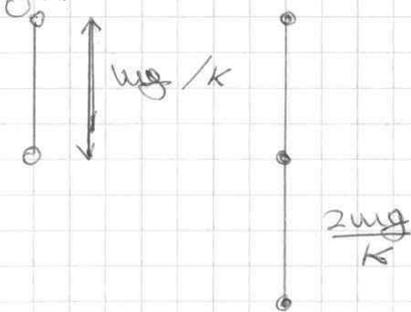
$$0 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta^2 - mg \Delta \quad \Delta \left(\frac{1}{2} k \Delta - mg \right) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \Delta = 0 \\ \Delta = \frac{2mg}{k} \end{cases}$$

$$f = f_p + f_m = mg - kx$$

$$f = 0 \quad \text{per cui } mg = kx$$

$$x = \frac{mg}{k} \quad \text{Noi abbiamo trovato}$$

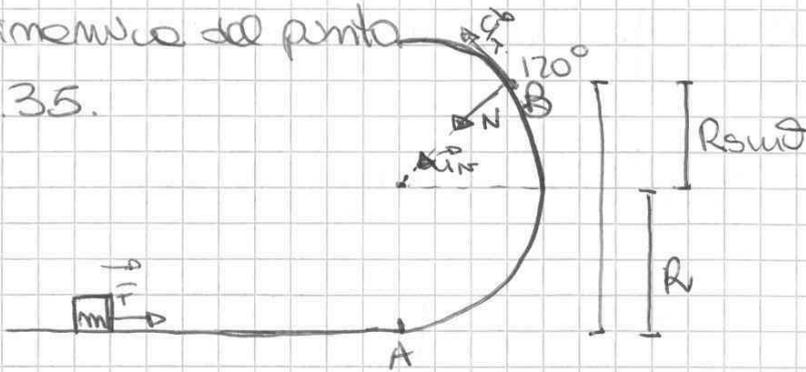
ed oppo.



4. 35 / 36 / 38 / 39.

Dimensione del punto

4.35.



Dato

$$m = 0,5 \text{ kg.}$$

$$F = 0,70 \text{ N}$$

$$t = 10^{-2} \text{ s}$$

$$R = 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$N = ?$$

$$\theta = 120^\circ$$

$$\theta' = 60^\circ$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

Sino in A, ho una \vec{F}

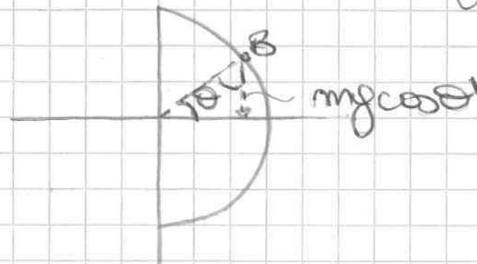
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{F} dt = d\vec{p}$$

$$p_f = \vec{F} t$$

$$m \vec{v}_A = \vec{F} t$$

$$v_A = \frac{\vec{F} t}{m}$$



Per calcolare le reazioni in B,

$$N + mg \cos \theta' = \frac{m v_B^2}{R}$$

Per trovare v_B , applico la ~~teorema~~ ^{conservazione} dell'energia meccanica.

$$E_k(A) + E_p(A) = \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2$$

$$E_k(B) + E_p(B) = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + mgh \quad h = R + R \sin \theta$$

$$E(A) = E(B)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + mgy (R + R \sin \theta)$$

$$v_B^2 = v_A^2 - 2gy (R + R \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow N &= \frac{m}{R} \left[m v_A^2 - mg (R + R \sin \theta) \right] - mg \cos \theta' = \\ &= \frac{m}{R} \left[m \cdot \frac{F^2 t^2}{m^2} - mg (R + R \sin \theta) \right] - mg \cos \theta' = \end{aligned}$$

⇒ Sostituisco uolo (o)

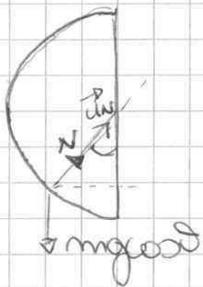
$$E(A) = E(c) - uhc$$

$$\frac{1}{2} mV^2 + 2mgh = mgh(1 - \cos 30^\circ) + \frac{1}{2} mV_c^2 + \frac{F R \pi}{m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V_c^2 = gR(\cos 30^\circ - 1) - \frac{F R \pi}{m} + \frac{1}{2} V_0^2 + 2gR$$

$$V_c^2 = 2gR\cos 30^\circ - 2gR - \frac{F R \pi}{m} + V_0^2 + 2gR$$

In C, $R_N \Rightarrow N - mg\cos 30^\circ = \frac{mV_c^2}{R}$

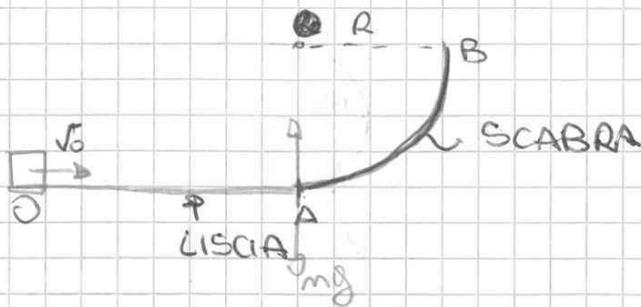


$$N = \frac{m}{R} [2gR\cos\theta - \frac{F R \pi}{m} + V_0^2] + mg\cos\theta$$

$$N = 2gm\cos\theta - F\pi + V_0^2 + mg\cos\theta$$

$$N = 3mg\cos\theta + V_0^2 - F\pi$$

U.38



Dato

$$m = 0,67 \text{ kg.}$$

$$\Delta t = 10^{-2} \text{ s}$$

$$v_0 = 3,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\langle F \rangle = ?$$

$$R = 0,3 \text{ m.}$$

$$W_{\text{ATT}} = 1,56 \text{ J}$$

$$v_B = ?$$

$$R_N(A) = ?$$

$$\int_0^{\Delta t} F = P$$

$$F_{\text{med}} \Delta t = m \Delta v$$

$$F_{\text{med}} = \frac{m \Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$v_B = ?$ Richiama con v corrente e' energia.

$$U_B - U_A = W_{\text{nc}}$$

$$U_B = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + m g R$$

$$U_A = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + m g R - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = W_{\text{ATT}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 + W_{\text{ATT}} - m g R$$

$$v_B^2 = v_0^2 + \frac{2W_{\text{ATT}}}{m} - 2gR$$

$$12,25 + 9,65 - 5,080$$

$$R_N) \quad N - m g = \frac{m v_B^2}{R}$$

$$N = m g + \frac{m v_B^2}{R} = 33,9 \text{ N}$$

ESERCIZI PERSONALI di FISICA.

03/05/11.

5.1.

~~CORRISPONDENZA~~
NON RELATIVI.

①



$$\vec{T}_1 - m\vec{g} = 0 \quad \vec{T}_1 = m\vec{g}$$

Dati

$$m = 1,38 \text{ kg.}$$

$$a = 9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$T_1 = ? \text{ (quest.)}$$

$$T_2 = ? \text{ (quest.)}$$

②

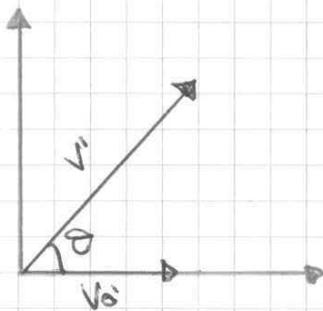


$$\vec{T} - m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{T} = m\vec{g} + m\vec{a}$$

③ Risultante delle forze applicate per un osservatore solitario al galoppo, è nulla.

5.4



$$v_0 = 25 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_1 = 45 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$a) v = ?$$

$$b) \phi \text{ (quest.)}$$

$$a) v_x = v_0x + v_1x = 25 \text{ km/h} + v_1 \cos 60^\circ = 61,5 \text{ km/h}$$

$$v_y = 0 + v_1y = v_1 \sin 60^\circ = 38,97$$

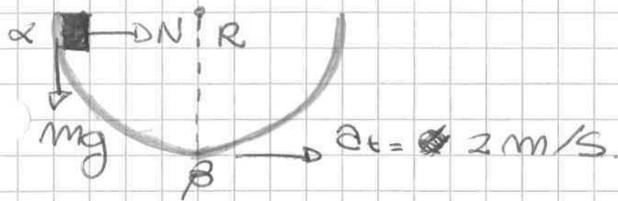
$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = 61,5 \text{ km/h}$$

$$b) \text{VEDERLA}$$

Infatti punto in corpo γ unitario di moto unif. accelerato,

$$x(t) = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (\text{Risultato ottenuto}).$$

5.10



Dati:

$R = 90 \text{ m.}$

Si muove la guida

$v_0 = ? \text{ m/s}$

v_0 se ferma.

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{a}''$$

$$N + mg = m\vec{a}$$

$$N + mg = m(\vec{a}' + \vec{a}'') \quad m\vec{a}' = \vec{N} + m\vec{g} - m\vec{a}''$$

N non compie lavoro, perché \perp .

$$f = m\vec{g} - m\vec{a}''$$

$$f_x = -mg\vec{u}_y - mA\vec{u}_x$$

$$f_x = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_p}{\partial x} \quad f_y = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_p}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_p}{\partial x} = mA \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_p = mA\vec{u}_x$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_p}{\partial y} = mg \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_p = mg\vec{u}_y$$

Applicando la conservazione dell'energia.

$$\mathcal{E}(\alpha) = \mathcal{E}_p(\alpha) + \mathcal{E}_k(\alpha) = m(A\vec{u}_x + g\vec{u}_y) + 0 = mgR$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\beta) = \mathcal{E}_p(\beta) + \mathcal{E}_k(\beta) = m(A\vec{u}_x + g\vec{u}_y) + \frac{1}{2}mv_\beta^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_\beta^2 + mA\vec{u}_x$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\alpha) = \mathcal{E}(\beta)$$

$$mgR = \frac{1}{2}mv_\beta^2 + mA\vec{u}_x$$

$$v_\beta^2 = 2gR - 2A\vec{u}_x \Rightarrow v_\beta^2 = 2R(g - A)$$

Se ferma.

$$\mathcal{E}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2}mgR$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\beta) = \frac{1}{2}mv_\beta^2 +$$

$$v_\beta^2 = 2gR$$

5.7



Dati

$$m_A = 2 \text{ kg}$$

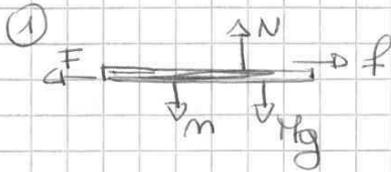
$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$m_B = 8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\mu = 0,2$$

$$F = 30 \text{ N}$$

$t = ?$ Per coprire "d".



I) $f - F = -M a_B$

~~II)~~

II) $-f = m a_A$

$$m - M a g = 0 \quad f = \mu m = \mu m_B g$$

$$a_A = -\mu g$$

$$\Rightarrow a_B = -\frac{F}{m_B} + \mu \frac{m_A}{m_B} g$$

$$a_{rel} = a_A - a_B = -\mu g - \frac{F}{m_B} + \mu \frac{m_A}{m_B} g$$

$$a_{rel} = \mu g \left(\frac{m_A}{m_B} - 1 \right) - \frac{F}{m_B}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a_{rel} t^2 \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{a_{rel}}}$$

Perché $v' = e \frac{d(s\theta)}{dt}$

$\Rightarrow m e \frac{d^2(s\theta)}{dt^2} = -mg \sin(s\theta)$

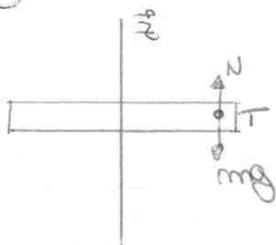
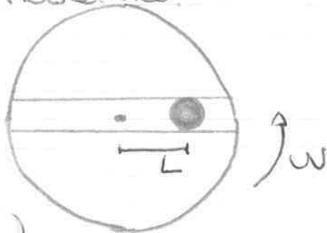
$e \frac{d^2(s\theta)}{dt^2} = -g \sin(s\theta)$ (Per intervalli molto piccoli)

$\frac{d^2(s\theta)}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{e} (s\theta)$

$\frac{d^2(s\theta)}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{e} (s\theta) = 0$ Eq. del moto armonico.

$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{e} = \sqrt{\frac{g^2 + A_0^2}{e}}$ N.B. $g\theta =$ risultante g e $e\theta'$

Problema.



Una pallina in una guida di una piattaforma rotante.

Quali forze ha la guida sulla pallina?

$\vec{N} + \vec{T} + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a} = m \{ \vec{a}' + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') \}$

$\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{e}_z$

$\vec{r}' = x' \vec{e}_x$

$\vec{v}' = \frac{dx'}{dt} \vec{e}_x$

$\vec{a}' = \frac{d^2x'}{dt^2} \vec{e}_x$

$2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' = 2(\omega \vec{e}_z) \times \left(\frac{dx'}{dt} \vec{e}_x \right) = 2\omega \frac{dx'}{dt} \vec{e}_y$

$\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}') = \omega \vec{e}_z \times \left(\omega \vec{e}_z \times x' \vec{e}_x \right) = \omega \vec{e}_z \times (\omega x' \vec{e}_y) = -\omega^2 x' \vec{e}_x$

$\Rightarrow (N - mg) \vec{e}_z + T \vec{e}_y = m \left\{ \frac{d^2x'}{dt^2} \vec{e}_x + 2\omega \frac{dx'}{dt} \vec{e}_y - \omega^2 x' \vec{e}_x \right\}$

$\vec{e}_z: N - mg = 0$

$\vec{e}_y: T = 2\omega \frac{dx'}{dt} \cdot m$

$\vec{e}_x: 0 = m \frac{d^2x'}{dt^2} - \omega^2 x' \Rightarrow x'(0) = L \quad \left(\frac{dx'}{dt} \right)_0 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x' = L \cdot \text{ch}(\omega t)$

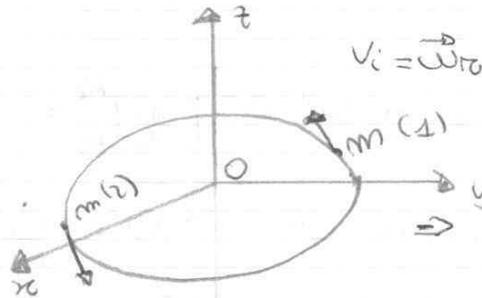
Cap 6

Problema

un'asta rigida, ruota su di un asse fisso con velocità angolare ω_i , attorno al suo centro. All'estremità dell'asta, di lunghezza $2R_i$ sono attaccate due masse puntiformi di massa m .

Durante il moto, la lunghezza dell'asta, con forze interne, viene portata a $2R_f$. Determinare la velocità angolare finale dell'asta ω_f .

$$\frac{dL_0}{dt} = \tau_0^{(e)} = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow H_0 = \vec{R} \times \vec{F} = R_1 \times m \vec{g} + R_2 \times m \vec{g} = 0$$

Perché \forall contribuiscono a zero.

$L_0 = 0$ si conserva. $L_0(i) = L_0(f)$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}_0(1) + \vec{L}_0(2) \quad \vec{L}_0 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{p} = \vec{r}_0 \times (m \vec{v}) = \vec{r}_0 \times [m \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}]$$

$$\vec{L}_0(1) = r_1 m v_1 \vec{u}_z = m r_1^2 \omega_i \vec{u}_z$$

$$\vec{L}_0(2) = r_2 m v_2 \vec{u}_z = m r_2^2 \omega_i \vec{u}_z$$

$$L_0 = 2m r^2 \omega_i \vec{u}_z$$

$$L_0(i) = 2m R_i^2 \omega_i$$

$$L_0(f) = 2m R_f^2 \omega_f$$

$$\Rightarrow L_0(i) = L_0(f)$$

$$\omega_i R_i^2 = \omega_f R_f^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_f = \omega_i \left(\frac{R_i}{R_f} \right)^2 \quad (*)$$

Energie cinetica iniziale

$$E_K(i) = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2(i) + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2(i)$$

$$v_1(i) = v_2(i) = \omega_i R_i$$

$$E_K(i) = m (\omega_i R_i)^2$$

$$E_K(f) = m (\omega_f R_f)^2$$

$$\Delta E_K = m \{ \omega_f^2 R_f^2 - \omega_i^2 R_i^2 \} = m \left\{ \left(\omega_i \left(\frac{R_i}{R_f} \right)^2 \right)^2 R_f^2 - \omega_i^2 R_i^2 \right\} = m \left\{ \omega_i^2 \frac{R_i^4}{R_f^2} R_f^2 - \omega_i^2 R_i^2 \right\} = m \omega_i^2 \left\{ \frac{R_i^4}{R_f^2} R_f^2 - R_i^2 \right\}$$

$$\Delta E_K = m R_i^2 \omega_i^2 \left(\frac{R_i^2}{R_f^2} - 1 \right)$$

Perché $R_f > R_i$, abbiamo

però energia, perché \vec{F} interne sono.

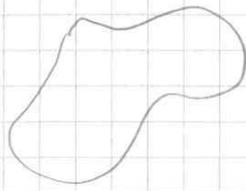
lavoro forze interne.

$$F = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r \quad [dirette verso il centro]$$

ESERCITAZIONE

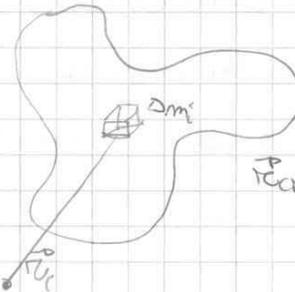
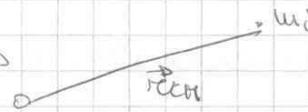
19/09.

FISICA



$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{M_1 \vec{r}_{CM1} + M_2 \vec{r}_{CM2}}{M_1 + M_2}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i$$



$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \Delta m_i = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\text{corpo}} \vec{r} dm$$

$$\rho = \frac{dm}{dv} \quad dm = \rho dv$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \rho \vec{r} dv \rightarrow \text{quando il tutto è distribuito nel volume.}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \rho \vec{r} ds \rightarrow \text{per corpi distribuiti su superficie}$$

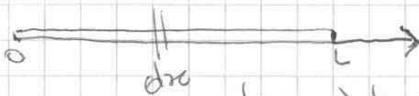
$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \rho \vec{r} dl \rightarrow \text{corpi distribuiti su filo di lunghezza l.}$$

• Un corpo si dice omogeneo quando la sua densità (ρ, σ, λ) è costante, e quindi, è possibile farci dell'integrale.

• Dato un asta, lungo l , per la quale $\lambda = k \cdot x$. Sapendo che la massa totale M , determinare la posizione del centro di massa.

Se l'asta è omogenea, il ρ ~~o~~ λ è in massa.

$$\lambda = \frac{dm}{dx} \quad dm = \lambda dx$$



$$dm = \lambda dx = kx dx$$

$$M = \int dm = \int \lambda dx = \int_0^L kx dx = k \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^L$$

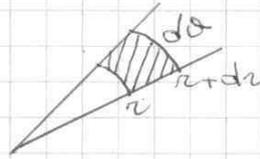
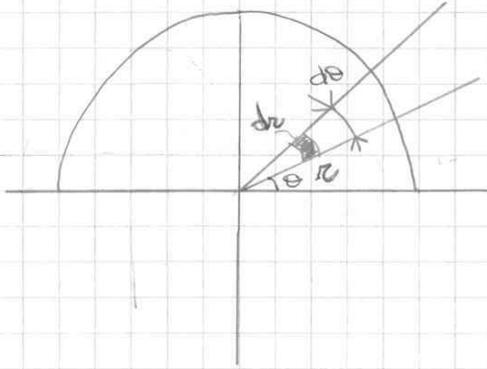
$$M = \frac{1}{2} k L^2$$

$$k = \frac{2M}{L^2}$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int x dm = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x \lambda dx = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x^2 dx = \frac{1}{M} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{3} \frac{k L^3}{M}$$

$$\bar{y}_{cm} = \frac{2\lambda R^2}{M} = 2 \frac{M}{\pi R} \cdot \frac{R^2}{M} = \frac{2R}{\pi}$$

E SE AVESSIMO UN DISCO?



$$dm = \sigma ds = \sigma (r d\theta) dr = \sigma \cdot r dr d\theta$$

DISCO OMOGENEO $\rightarrow \sigma = \text{cost} = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi R^2}{2}}$

$$\sigma = \frac{2M}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\vec{r}_c = r \cos \theta \vec{e}_x + r \sin \theta \vec{e}_y$$

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_{comp} \vec{r} dm = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R (r \cos \theta \vec{e}_x + r \sin \theta \vec{e}_y) \sigma r dr d\theta$$

o due integrali $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R$

$$\bar{x}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R r \cos \theta \sigma r dr d\theta =$$

$$\bar{y}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R r \sin \theta \sigma r dr d\theta$$

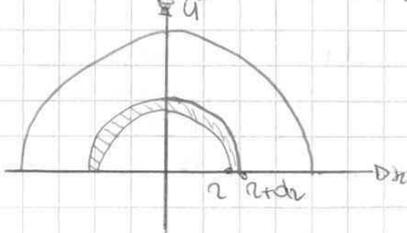
$$\bar{x}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sigma \int_0^R r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{M} \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot [\sin \theta]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\bar{y}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sigma \int_0^R r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{M} \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot [-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\sigma}{M} \cdot \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot 2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2M}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\bar{y}_{cm} = \frac{2M}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot R$$

SENZA INTEGRALI DOPPI.



$$y = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot R$$

$$dm = \sigma dA = \sigma \cdot \pi r \cdot dr$$

come fosse un rettangolo

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \left\{ \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 - m_1 \vec{v}_1 - m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right\}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \left\{ \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_2 + m_2 \vec{v}_1 - m_1 \vec{v}_1 - m_2 \vec{v}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right\}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 \cdot \frac{m_2^2 (v_1 - v_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \cdot \frac{m_1^2 (v_1 - v_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2 (m_2 + m_1) (v_1 - v_2)^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (v_1 - v_2)^2$$

$$E_k' = \frac{1}{2} \mu v_{rel}^2$$

- Su un piano orizz. liscio è appoggiato un corpo di massa M , che nelle parti posteriori porta una molla.

Un altro corpo m , si muove verso M con una velocità v_0 . Determinare la massima compressione della molla.

Quando m tocca M , agisce $F^{(2)}$.

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = R^{(e)} \quad \frac{d\vec{p}_c}{dt} = 0$$

$$p_c = \text{cost.} = p_c(0) = m v_0 \quad (\text{rimane solo il piccolo})$$

$$\vec{p}_c(t) = m v_0 \quad \forall t$$

$$E = \text{cost.} = E(0) = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$p_c(t) = m v + M V$$

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$\begin{cases} m v + M V = m v_0 \\ \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \end{cases}$$

Non sono numero e fanno v, \sqrt{e} e x con due eq. che si può risolvere solo x .



e^* = max compressione molla e si compr. entrambi lo stesso valore.

$$v = \sqrt{\Delta}$$

$\Delta = \text{max compressione}$

6.5

$$r_{com} = m_1 x + m_2 y$$

$$\vec{r}_{com} = \frac{m_1 (4\vec{u}_x) + m_2 (-3\vec{u}_x) + m_3 (2\vec{u}_x)}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} = \frac{34 - 99 + 98}{13} = 4,77\vec{u}_x \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{y}_{com} = \frac{m_1 (2\vec{u}_y) + m_2 (-2\vec{u}_y)}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} = \frac{(240 - 980)y}{13} = -0,3\vec{u}_y \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{com} = (4,77\vec{u}_x + 0,3\vec{u}_y) \text{ m}$$

Dato:

$$m_1 = 600 \text{ g}$$

$$r_1 = (4\vec{u}_x + 2\vec{u}_y) \text{ m}$$

$$m_2 = 300 \text{ g}$$

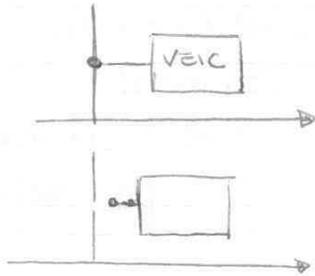
$$r_2 = (-3\vec{u}_x) \text{ m}$$

$$m_3 = 400 \text{ g}$$

$$r_3 = (2\vec{u}_x - 2\vec{u}_y)$$

$$r_{com} = ?$$

6.7



Dato

$$d = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$M = 2800 \text{ kg}$$

$$m = 120 \text{ kg}$$

a) $x_i = ?$ Punto d'uscita

b) $\Delta x_v = ?$ Portata del veicolo.

Perché non vi è momento di forze esterne $\Rightarrow \frac{dP}{dt} = 0$
 si conserva il momento d'uscita. Il centro di massa non si muove e
 resta zero il punto d'uscita.

$$i) \begin{cases} x(A) = 0 \\ x(B) = Md \end{cases} \quad f) \begin{cases} x(A) = x_i \\ x(B) = x_i \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{com}(0) = x_{com}(f)$$

$$Md = m x_i + M x_i$$

$$x_i = \frac{Md}{m+M}$$

b) Il veicolo si muove di $\rightarrow d - x_i$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x_v = d - x_i = \frac{md + Md - Md}{m+M}$$

6.8



Dato

$$m_1 = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$

$$l = 27 \text{ cm}$$

$$v_0 = 5 \text{ cm/s}$$

$t = ?$ Per raggiungere l'estremo

Non agiscono forze esterne.

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = 0$$

Perché v_1 e m_2 muove verso \vec{u}_x e v_2 verso $(-\vec{u}_x)$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 v_1 \vec{u}_x = m_2 v_2 \vec{u}_x$$

Con $t = t_0 = 0,45$

$$\vec{v}_{cm}(t_0) = 3\vec{u}_x + \left(\frac{1}{2} - gt_0\right)\vec{u}_y$$

$$|\vec{v}_{cm}(t_0)| = \sqrt{9 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - gt_0\right)^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{d\vec{v}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{g} = -g\vec{u}_y$$

$$|\vec{a}_{cm}| = g$$

6.11

$$\vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{P}{M} = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + m_3 v_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m$$

$$v_{cm} = 0$$

$$m_1 = v_1 \vec{u}_x$$

$$m_2 = v_2 \vec{u}_y$$

$$v_1 = v_2 = v$$

$$\alpha = ?$$

$$|v_1| = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m(v_1 + v_2 + v_3)}{3m} = v_{cm}$$

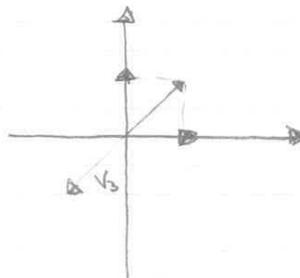
Ma se il centro di massa è fermo

$$\Rightarrow v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$$

$$v_3 = -v_1 - v_2$$

$$v_3 = -(v_1 + v_2) = -v(\vec{u}_x + \vec{u}_y)$$

$$|v_3| = v\sqrt{2}$$



$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

6.12



$$\begin{cases} v_1(t) = v - at \\ v_2(t) = -v + at \end{cases}$$

$$x_1(t) = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$x_2(t) = -vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

Dati

$$m_1 = m_2 = m$$

$$v_1(0) = v_2(0) = v$$

μ_1

μ_2

a) Verificare che pseudo

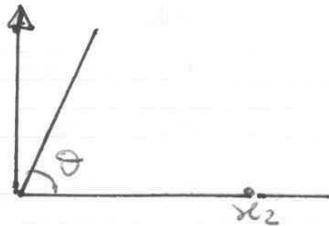
fero, il centro di massa è

$$x_{cm} = \frac{v^2(M_1 - M_2)}{g\mu_1\mu_2}$$

$$1) m_1 a_1 = f_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{f_1}{m_1} = \frac{M_1 m g}{m} = -M_1 g$$

$$2) m_2 a_2 = f_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{f_2}{m_2} = \frac{M_2 m g}{m} = -M_2 g$$

6.16



Dati

$v_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}$

$\theta = 60^\circ$

$m_1 = 900 \text{ g}$

$m_2 = 600 \text{ g}$

Andiamo contemporaneamente.

$x_2 = 15 \text{ m}$

a) $\Delta CH = ?$

b) $v(t) = ?$

c) $x_{CM}(t) = ?$

d) $t_{travellato} = ?$

e) CH a tempo.

a) componenti dell'accelerazione del centro di massa

$a_x = 0$

$a_y = -g \hat{y}$

b) $v_{CM}(t)$

$v_x = v_{0x} + a_x(t-t_0) = v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$

$v_y = v_{0y} + a_y(t-t_0) = v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - gt$

c) $x_{CM}(t) = ?$

$y_{CM}(t) = ?$

① $x = x_0 + v_{0x}t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 = v_0 \cos \theta t$

$y = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

d) Trovare

da ① $t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta}$

$y = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)^2$

$y = \tan \theta \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)^2$

e) CH , quando tocca terra.

$\tan \theta x - \frac{1}{2} g \left(\frac{x}{v_0 \cos \theta} \right)^2 = 0$

$x \left(\frac{1}{2} g \frac{x}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta} - \tan \theta \right) = 0$

∴ $x_{CH} = \frac{2 \tan \theta \cdot v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}{g}$

f) ascissa del CH

$x_{CM} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

g) $x_1 = ?$

$x_{CM} = 0$ sostituisco nella f e trovo x_1 .

h) $E_{KCH} = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} M (v_0 \cos \theta)^2$

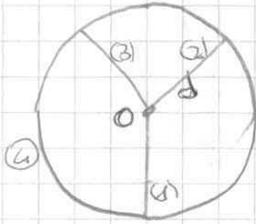
$E_K = \text{del centro di massa} = 0$

ESERCITAZIONE FISICA

3/05/2011

7.1

Un corpo rigido composto



$$I_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i r_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} m_i r_i^2 + \sum_{i=N_1+1}^{N_2} m_i r_i^2 + \sum_{i=N_2+1}^{N_3} m_i r_i^2 + \sum_{i=N_3+1}^{N_4} m_i r_i^2 =$$

$$= I_{S_{1,0}} + I_{S_{2,0}} + I_{S_{3,0}} + I_A$$

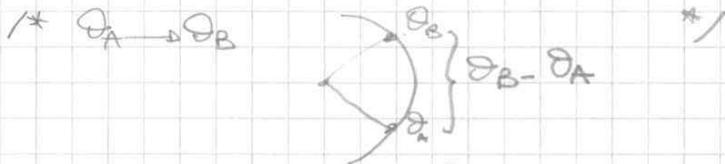
$$I_A = m_A R^2 = m_A d^2$$

Se $\left| \begin{matrix} m \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right|$ $I_S = \frac{1}{3} m \theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{12} m \theta^2 + m \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta \right)^2 \right]$

nel nostro caso $I_{S_{1,0}} = I_{S_{2,0}} + I_{S_{3,0}} = \frac{1}{3} m d^2$

$I_0 = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} m d^2 + m_A d^2 = (m + m_A) d^2$ momento d'inerzia complessivo

b) Quanto in corpo giro, $dW = M d\theta$

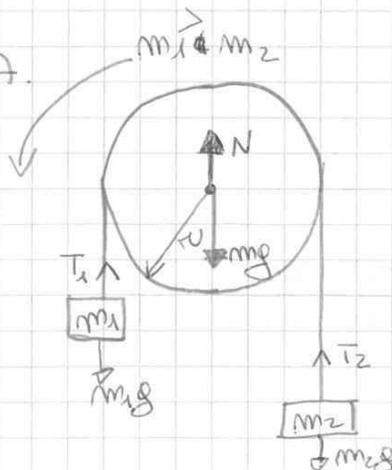


$$W_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{\theta_A}^{\theta_B} \gamma d\theta = M \int_{\theta_A}^{\theta_B} d\theta = M (\theta_B - \theta_A)$$

$$\underbrace{W_{A \rightarrow B}}_{800 \text{ J}} = M \underbrace{(\theta_B - \theta_A)}_{100 \times 2\pi}$$

$$M = \frac{W_{A \rightarrow B}}{\theta_B - \theta_A}$$

7.7



Dati

- μ
- m
- I
- $m_1 > m_2$

a) $a = ?$

b) T_1 e T_2 ?

c) reazione sull'asse delle corde

d) caso $m = m_2 = 0$

$$m \frac{dV_{CH}}{dt} = R^{(\pm)}$$

$$I_{CH} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = H_{CH}^{(\pm)}$$

$$y) \quad m \frac{dV_{CH}}{dt} = F + f_s - mg$$

~~***~~

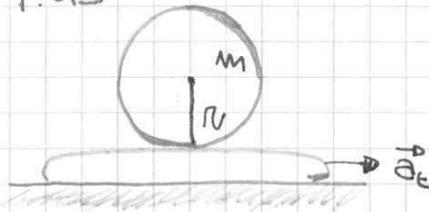
eq. della rotazione

$$I_{CH} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = (F - f_s) R$$

$$\downarrow \quad MR^2 \quad v_{CH} = \omega R$$

$$\begin{cases} mR \frac{d\omega}{dt} = F + f_s - mg \\ MR^2 \frac{d\omega}{dt} = (F - f_s) R \end{cases}$$

7.43



Dati:

$$a_t = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_1 = ?$$

$$a_2 = ? \quad (\text{rispetto protra foru})$$

$$\mu_s = ?$$

Perché il cilindro rotola verso sinistra,

$$a_2 = -\alpha r \quad a = a_t + a_2$$

$$\vec{f} = m \vec{a}$$

$$f r = I \frac{a_2}{r} = -I \frac{(a - a_t)}{r} = I \frac{(a_t - a)}{r}$$

$$m \vec{a} = I \frac{(a_t - a)}{r^2} \quad a_t = \frac{1}{2} (a_t + a) \quad a = \frac{2}{3} a_t$$

$$f = m a \leq \mu_s m g \quad \mu_s \geq \frac{2}{3} \frac{a_t}{g}$$

ESERCIZI FISICA

CORPO RIGIDO

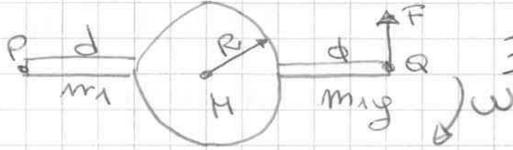
7.25

oppure

$$x_{cm} = \frac{u_2 d/2 + u_1(R+d) + u_2(d+R)}{2} m_2 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$2u_2 + u_1$$

$$d = 0,15 \text{ m}$$



$$\vec{F}(d+R) + \vec{m_2 g}(d+R) = x m_2 g$$

$$m_1 = 6 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

F=?

a) F=? R_n=?

$$F(d+R) + m_2 g(d+R) = m_1 g d + m_2 g d + 2 m_2 g R$$

b) ω=?

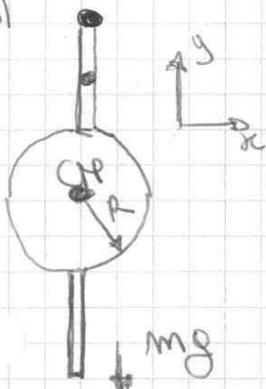
$$F = \frac{2m_2 g d + 2m_2 g R}{2d + 2R} = 69 \text{ N}$$

R_n=?

perché la F è rivolta verso l'alto.

$$R_n = m_1 g + 2m_2 g - F = 69 \text{ N}$$

b)



$$I = \frac{1}{3} m_1 d^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2 + m_1 (R+d)^2 + \frac{1}{12} m_2 d^2 + m_2 (d+2R+d)^2$$

$$= 0,785 \text{ Kg m}^2$$

ω=?

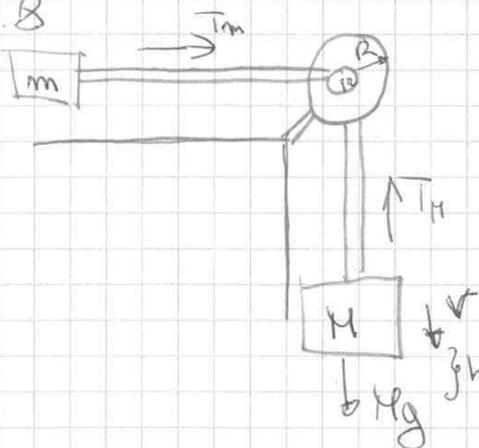
$$E_0 = E_{kT} + E_{pT} = E_{kT} + E_{pT}$$

$$= (m_1 + 2m_2) g h + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = 0$$

$$z = d + R$$

$$-(m_1 + 2m_2) g (d+R) + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{(m_1 + 2m_2) g (d+R)}{\frac{1}{2} I}}$$

7.8



$$T_1 R - T_m r = I \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$-T_1 + M g = M a = r \alpha R$$

$$T_m = m \alpha R$$

$$T_1 R - T_m r = I \alpha$$

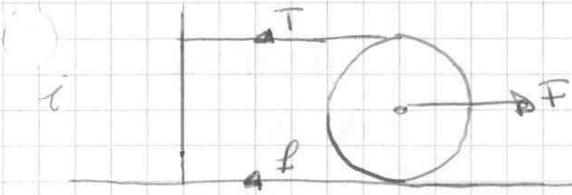
$$\alpha = \frac{M g R}{I + M R^2 + m r^2} = 7,65 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 h a} = \sqrt{2 h \alpha R} = 1,03 \text{ m/s}$$

$$T_1 = 33,9 \text{ N} \quad T_m = 5,2 \text{ N}$$

1400 "Corpo rigido"

7.44



Data

$$m = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$F = 14 \text{ N}$$

$$a) \begin{cases} T = ? \\ f = ? \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_s = 0,15$$

$$-T - f + F = 0$$

$$N = mg$$

$$I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M - fR$$

$$M - fR = 0$$

$$TR = fR$$

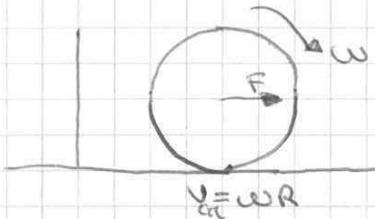
$$T = f$$

$$T = \frac{F}{2} = 7 \text{ N}$$

$$f \leq \mu_s mg = 7,35 \text{ N}$$

b) Può essere in rotazione =

ii)



$$F - f = m a_{CM}$$

$$I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = F R - f R$$

$$I a = f R \Rightarrow I \frac{d\omega}{dt} = f R \Rightarrow f R = \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 1,2 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

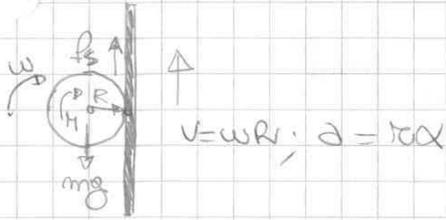
$$f = F - m a_{CM} = 4 \text{ N} < 7,35 \text{ N. quindi}$$

può avvenire un moto di Rotolamento Puro.

Esercitazione Fisica

17/05/11

7.46



Dati
 $m = 5 \text{ kg}$

$R = 0,1 \text{ m}$

$\mu_s = 0,7$

$M = 6 \text{ Nm}$

$R = \text{forza}$
 forza peso rotazionale
 $\alpha = ?$
 $\omega = ?$

$$\begin{cases} F_s - mg = ma \\ M - F_s R = I \alpha \end{cases} \quad F_s = mg + ma$$

$$F_s \leq \mu_s N \quad F_s$$

$$I_{CM} = \frac{2}{5} m R^2$$

$$F_s - mg = ma$$

$$F_s = mg + ma$$

$$M - F_s R = \frac{2}{5} m R^2 \frac{a}{R}$$

$$M - (mg + ma)R = \frac{2}{5} m R a$$

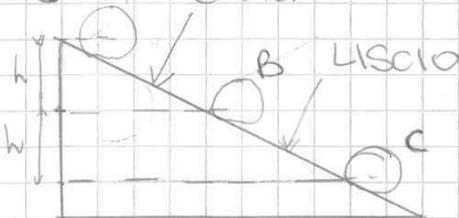
$$M - mgR = \frac{7}{5} m R a \quad a = \frac{5}{7} \frac{M - mgR}{m R}$$

$$F_s = mg + \frac{5}{7} \frac{M - mgR}{m R} m = \frac{7 m^2 g R + 5 M - 5 m^2 g R}{7 m R} = \frac{2 m^2 g R + 5 M}{7 m R}$$

$$F_s = \frac{2}{7} mg + \frac{5 M}{7 R}$$

$$F_s \leq \mu_s N \quad R \geq \frac{F_s}{\mu_s}$$

7.48 A SCABRO



Dati

a) v_{CM} , ω (punto sces di h)

b) punto scesio
 v_{CM} e ω scesio di h.

A → B piano scabro, pro rotolamento,

ATTRITO STATICO ⇒ Non c'è dissipazione

⇒ si conserva l'energia.

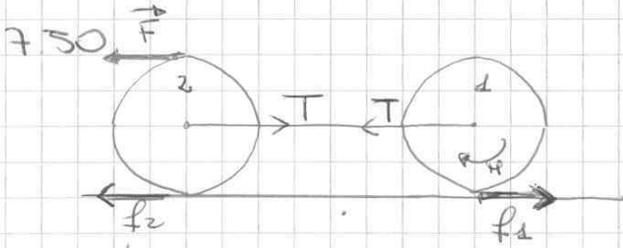
$$VPE_{AB}, \quad \omega = \frac{v}{R} \quad E_K = E_{K,CM} + E'_{K,rot} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{CM}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{CM} \omega^2 =$$

$E(B) = E(C)$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega_B^2 + m g z_B = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}(C)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{cm} \omega_C^2 + m g z_C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 + m g (z_B - z_C) = \frac{1}{2} m v_{cm}(C)^2$$

$$v_{cm}(C) = \sqrt{v_B^2 + 2gh} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh + 2gh} = \sqrt{\frac{24}{7} gh}$$



perché il
momento di F sarebbe G
e f_2 è opposto

Dati

$m_1 = m_2 = 60 \text{ kg}$

$R_1 = R_2 = 0,25 \text{ m}$

1. $M = 16 \text{ Nm}$

2. Forza = F

a) $F = ?$

b) $f_1 = ?$

c) $h = ?$

d) $T = ?$

e) $\mu_s = ?$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} F + f_2 - T = 0 & F = \frac{T}{2} = f_2 \\ f_2 R - T R = 0 & f_2 = F \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} T - f_1 = 0 \\ M - f_1 R = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} f_1 = T = \frac{M}{R} \\ M = T R \quad f_1 = \frac{M}{R} \end{cases}$$

$F = f_2 = \frac{M}{2R}$

$f_s \leq \mu_s N$

$\textcircled{1} f_1 \leq \mu_s m g$

$\frac{M}{R} \leq \mu_s m g$

$M \leq \mu_s m g R$

$\textcircled{2} f_2 \leq \mu_s m g$

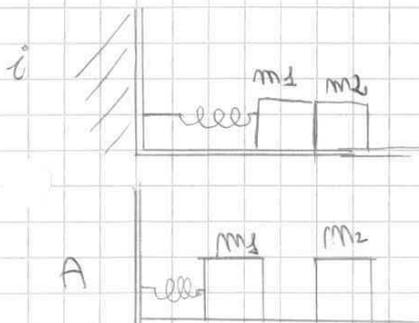
$\frac{M}{2R} \leq \mu_s m g$

$M \leq 2 \mu_s m g R$

Se scattasse, impirebbe prima su 1 e poi su 2

URTI

8.9



Dati

$m_1 = 0,15 \text{ kg}$

$m_2 = 0,37 \text{ kg}$

costante K

m_1 compresso di $x_0 = 12 \text{ cm}$

m_2 resta fermo.

Spinta massima?

d) Se abbiamo un disco $I_0 = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$ e

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} I_0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} a = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

B) $T_1 = m_1(g-a)$

$$T_2 = m_2(g+a)$$

c) $N = mg + T_1 + T_2 = mg + m_1(g-a) + m_2(g+a) = (m+m_1+m_2)g - (m_1-m_2)a$

$$N = (m+m_1+m_2)g - \frac{(m_1-m_2)^2}{m_1+m_2 + \frac{I_0}{r^2}} g$$

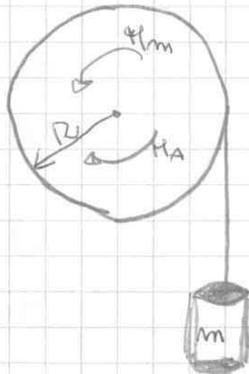
Se $m \rightarrow 0$

$$N = (m_1+m_2)g - \frac{(m_1-m_2)^2}{m_1+m_2} g = \frac{(m_1+m_2)^2 - (m_1-m_2)^2}{m_1+m_2} g$$

Non c'è I_0 perché
 $\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} I_0 = 0$ (Vedi sopra).

7.10

e



Dati.

$$R = 0,25 \text{ m.}$$

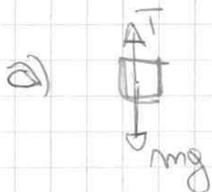
$$M = 15 \text{ Kg}$$

$$M_m = 40 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

m scende con v costante.

a) M_{centro}

b) $W_{m_1} = ?$ $W_{m_2} = ?$ $W_p = ?$



$$T - mg = ma = 0$$

$$T = mg$$

$$I_0 \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M_m - M_a - TR$$

$$R \frac{d\omega}{dt} = a = 0$$

$$M_m - M_a - TR = 0$$

$$M_a = M_m - TR = M_m - mgR$$

b) $W_{A \rightarrow B} = E_K(B) - E_K(A)$

$\frac{dL_0}{dt} = \tau_0^{(E)}$ ma non c'è nessuno fuori esterno, de couplage un momento rispetto all'asse di rotazione.

$$\frac{dL_{0z}}{dt} = \tau_{0z}^{(E)} = 0$$

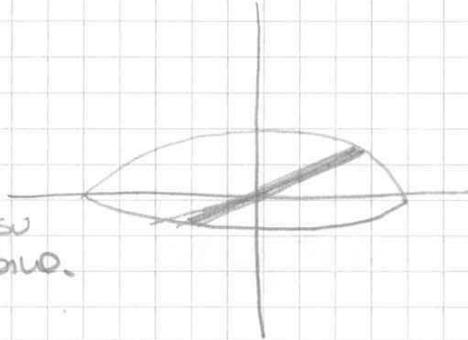
$$L_{0z} = \text{cost.} = L_{0z} = I_i \cdot \omega_1$$

$$I_i = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \rightarrow \text{dante solo al disco.}$$

$$L_{0z} = L_f = I_f \omega_2$$

$$I_f = I_i + \frac{1}{2} m (2R)^2 =$$

per un asse su una retta parallela.



$$= \frac{1}{2} m R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (2R)^2 = \frac{5}{2} m R^2$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \omega_1$$

$$L_f = \frac{5}{2} m R^2 \omega_2$$

$$L_i = L_f \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \omega_1 = \frac{5}{2} m R^2 \omega_2$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{5} \omega_1 < \omega_1 \text{ quindi il sistema rallenta.}$$

b)

$$W_i \rightarrow W_f = \frac{1}{2} I_f \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} I_i \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{I_f \omega_2^2}{2 I_f} - \frac{I_i \omega_1^2}{2 I_i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{L^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{I_f} - \frac{1}{I_i} \right) = \frac{1}{2} L^2 \frac{I_i - I_f}{I_i \cdot I_f} \quad (\text{è negativo})$$

c) $\omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_2 < \omega_1$

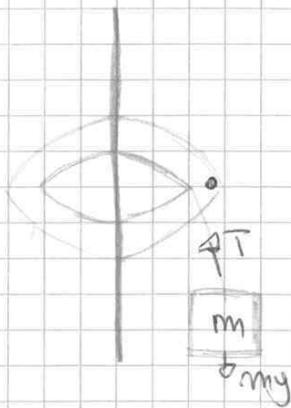
$$t^* = 3,8 \text{ s}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t^*}$$

$$I_0 \frac{d\omega_0}{dt} = \tau_0$$

$$I_i \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{t^*} = M_D$$

7.11



Dati:

$$R_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$R_2 = 2R_1$$

$$M_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_2 = 1,5 M_1$$

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ fermo. } (v_0 = 0)$$

$$t_0 = ? \quad h = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$m_0 = ~~2 \text{ kg}~~ 10^{-2} \text{ kg}$$

$$\vec{F} = 15 \text{ N}$$

Al tempo t_0 è fermo?

è scivolato?

$$I = \frac{1}{2} M_1 R_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} 1,5 M_1 (2R_1)^2 = \frac{7}{2} M_1 R^2$$

$$mg - T = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = g - \frac{T}{m}$$

$$T R_1 = I \frac{\vec{a}}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{T}{R_1} = I \frac{\vec{a}}{R_1^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = g - \frac{7}{2} \frac{M_1 R^2 \vec{a}}{m R^2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{g}{\frac{7M_1}{2m} + 1}$$

$$h = h_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t_0^2$$

$$t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{\vec{a}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g - \frac{7M_1}{2m}}}$$

* Per vedere se R scivola appoggia sul secondo disco al tempo t_0 , cerca azione sul disco, occorre controllare la forza centripeta, con la forza magnetica.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_0 v^2}{R_1} = F_c \Rightarrow \vec{F}_c = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$F_c < \frac{m_0^2 g^2}{R}$$

\Rightarrow s. stacco.

~~scivola~~

$$v = at$$

la distanza $OB = 1,6 \text{ m}$

$$X = 1,6 \text{ m} - 0,95 = 0,65 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{CH} = 5 \text{ rad/s} \cdot 0,65 \text{ m}$$

$$D) \vec{P}_{TOT} = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) V_{CH}$$

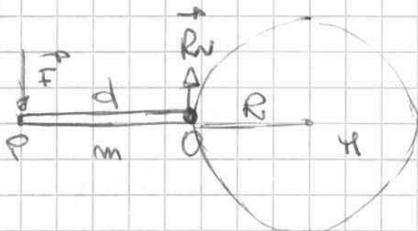
$$E) \vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$$

$$F) \vec{E}_K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \quad (\text{TOTALE}) = 119 \text{ J}$$

~~...~~

$$E_{K,CH} = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) V_{CH}^2$$

7.24



Date
 $m = 8 \text{ kg}$
 $d = 0,95 \text{ m}$
 $H = 3 \text{ m}$
 $R = \frac{d}{4}$

Intervento fermo, grazie a \vec{F} .

$$\vec{F} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} d = \frac{3}{4} \vec{\omega} d$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{1}{4} m \vec{\omega} d$$

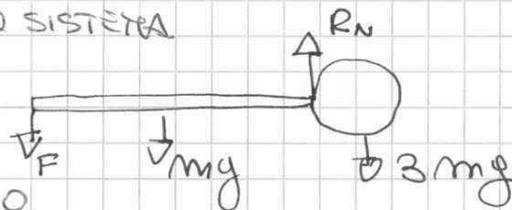
a) $\vec{F} = ? \quad \vec{R}_N = ?$

b) $\alpha = ?$

c) $\vec{F} = ? \quad \omega = ?$ *prato*
 pr. velocità.

Per calcolare la reazione del punto, occorre la reazione
 della bilancia \vec{F} e la forza peso del SISTEMA

$$\Rightarrow R_N = F + 4mg = \frac{17}{4} mg$$



$\alpha = ?$ I ω e ω \vec{v} rispetto ad O.

Uso: $I \alpha = \tau \quad I = ? \quad \tau = ?$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} m d^2 + m \frac{d^2}{4} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot 3m \frac{d^2}{16} + 3m \frac{\omega d^2}{16} = \frac{143}{200} m d^2$$

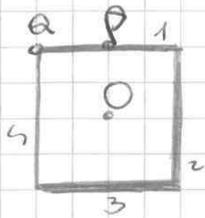
~~...~~

$$\tau = \frac{3}{4} d m g - \frac{d}{2} m g = \frac{1}{4} m g d$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} = \frac{60}{143} \frac{g}{d}$$

\Rightarrow

7.18



a) $I_1 = \frac{1}{12} m d^2 + m \frac{d^2}{4}$

$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I_4$

b) 1) $I_1 = \frac{1}{12} m d^2$

$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} m d^2 + m \frac{d^2}{2}$

$I_3 = I_2$

$I_4 = \frac{1}{12} m d^2 + m d^2$

c) $I_1 = \frac{1}{2} m d^2 + m \frac{d^2}{4}$

$I_2 = \frac{1}{12} m d^2 + m \cdot \frac{5}{4} d^2$

$I_3 = I_2$

$I_4 = I_1$

d) $\frac{dL_0}{dt} = mgh$

$I \omega = mgh \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)$

$\frac{I \omega^2}{T} = mgh \frac{d}{2}$

$T = \frac{I \omega^2}{mgh \frac{d}{2}}$

$I \omega^2 = mgh$

$\frac{I \omega^2}{T} = mgh$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{mgh}}$

Rot:

$m = 1,5 \text{ kg}$

$d = 0,8 \text{ m}$

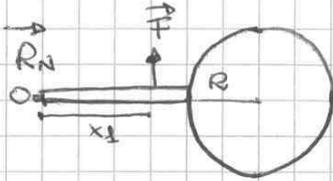
a) $I_0 = ?$

b) $I_P = ?$

c) $I_Q = ?$

d) T in b)

7.27



* OPPURE

$$x_{cm} = \frac{3m_1 d - m_2 d}{4m_1} = \frac{1}{16} d$$

$$F(d) = 4m_1 g \cdot \frac{1}{16} d$$

Dati

$m_1 = 2 \text{ kg}$
 $d = 0,8 \text{ m}$

$m_2 = 1,4 \text{ kg}$
 $R = 0,3 \text{ m}$

a) $\vec{F}_{xp} = m_1 \vec{g} d/2 + m_2 \vec{g} (R+d)$

$\vec{F}_p = \frac{m_1 g d/2 + m_2 g (R+d)}{x_p} = 38,2 \text{ N}$

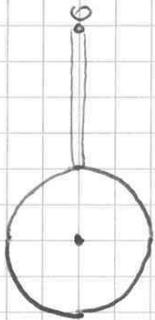
$\vec{R}_N = m_1 \vec{g} + m_2 \vec{g} - \vec{F} = -4,85 \text{ N}$ Ruota verso il basso.

* $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4} m_1 g$

a) $\vec{F} = ?$ $\vec{R}_N = ?$ (Femo)

b) $\vec{V}_{cm} = ?$ (carrucola)

b)



$$x_{cm} = \frac{m_1 d + m_2 (R+d)}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$\vec{V}_{cm} = \vec{\omega} \times x_{cm}$

$\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = (m_1 + m_2) g x_{cm}$

$\vec{\omega} = \sqrt{\frac{m_1 g d + m_2 g (R+d)}{I}}$

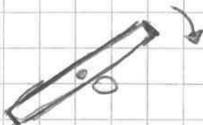
I = ?

$I = \frac{1}{12} m_1 d^2 + m_1 \frac{d^2}{4} + m_2 R^2 + m_2 (R+d)^2 = 2,25 \text{ kg m}^2$

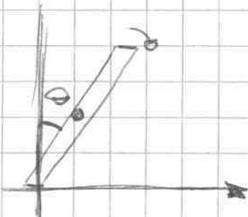
$\vec{\omega} = 4,5 \text{ rad/s}$

$\vec{V}_{cm} = 3,1 \text{ m/s}$

7.28



Ruota intorno al centro O.



Viene lanciato con una \vec{V}_{cm} verso l'alto.

Dati

$m = 200 \text{ g}$

$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$\vec{V}_{cm} = 5 \text{ m/s}$

$\theta = 30^\circ$

a) $h_{max} = ?$

b) $\vec{\omega} = ?$

a) $\theta = ?$