

FISICA 1 M-Z

Fisica I

Struttura del Corso:

1. Meccanica del punto materiale

1.1 Cinematica

1.2 Leggi della Dinamica

1.3 Applicazioni delle Leggi della Dinamica

2. Meccanica dei sistemi di Punti Materiali

Libri:

**Qualunque testo di Meccanica per Ingegneria o
Fisica**

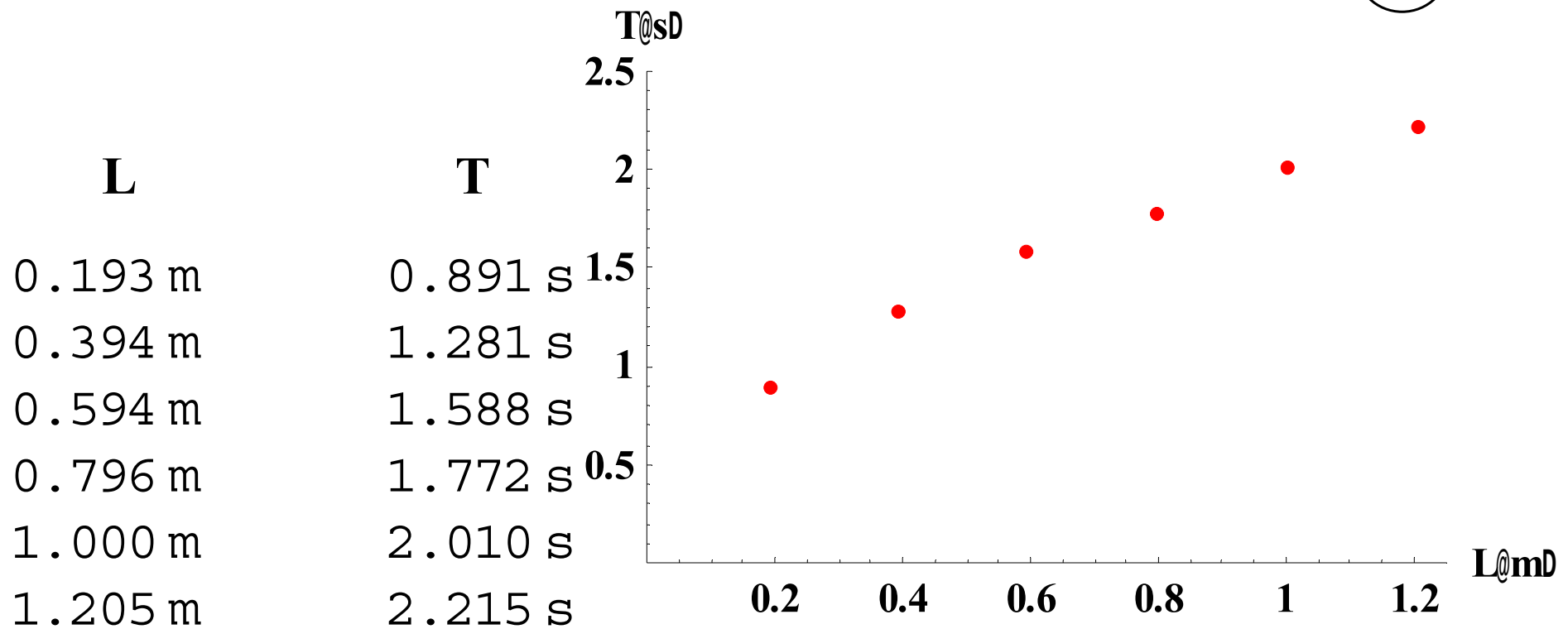
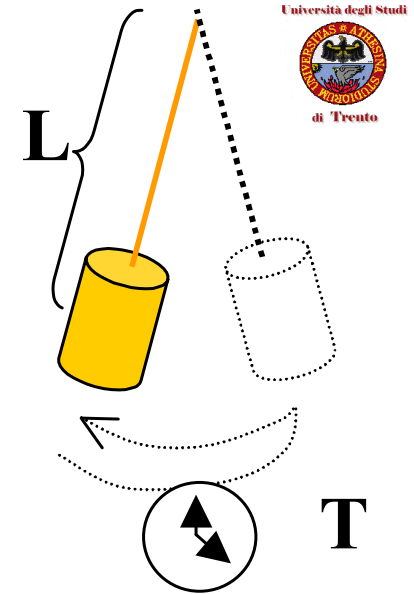
**Esempi: C. Mencuccini, V. Silvestrini, Fisica I
Liguori Editori**

“La Fisica di Berkeley Vol. I” Zanichelli Editore

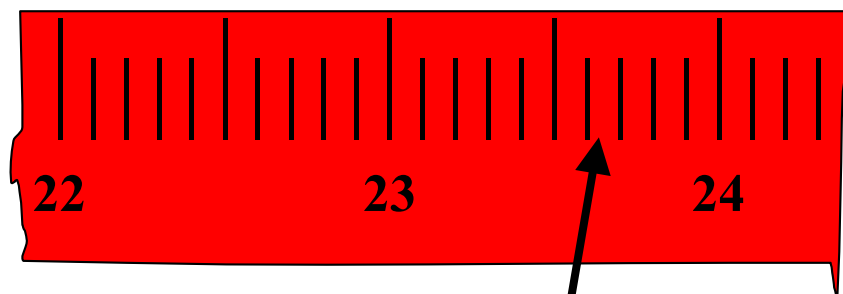
Es: Esperimento del Pendolo

Si misura il periodo T , tempo necessario al pendolo ad effettuare un'oscillazione completa.

Si misura L , distanza fra il centro di massa (?) del pendolo e il punto di sospensione.



1) Le misure hanno un errore:



L(cm)

N

$\pm 0.5 \text{ mm (?)}$

Ripetizioni
esperimento →

N	T
1	0.907 s
2	0.923 s
3	0.926 s
4	0.881 s
5	0.893 s
6	0.905 s
7	0.898 s
8	0.914 s
9	0.927 s
10	0.887 s
11	0.910 s
12	0.908 s

$\pm 0.5 \text{ mV}$



$0.881 \text{ s} \leq T \leq 0.927 \text{ s}$

$^a T = 0.91 \pm 0.2$

(in realtà un po'
meglio)(?)

1. Le misure sono note (registrate) con un certo numero di **cifre significative**:

1.327 km vuol dire:00001.327???? km e non
....00001.3270000000 km

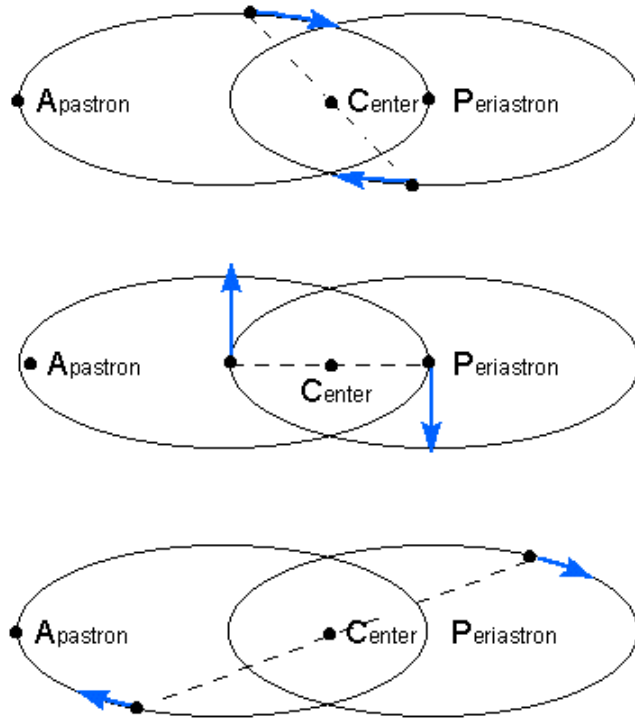
Conviene dunque rappresentare i numeri sempre in notazione esponenziale. Dunque mai

132700 cm ma invece 1.327×10^5 cm

2. L'errore ha generalmente 1 (o tutt'al più 2) cifre significative. Dunque il risultato della misura va dato fino alla (seconda) cifra dell'errore

1.327 ± 0.001 km ok; 1.3274673 ± 0.001 km ????

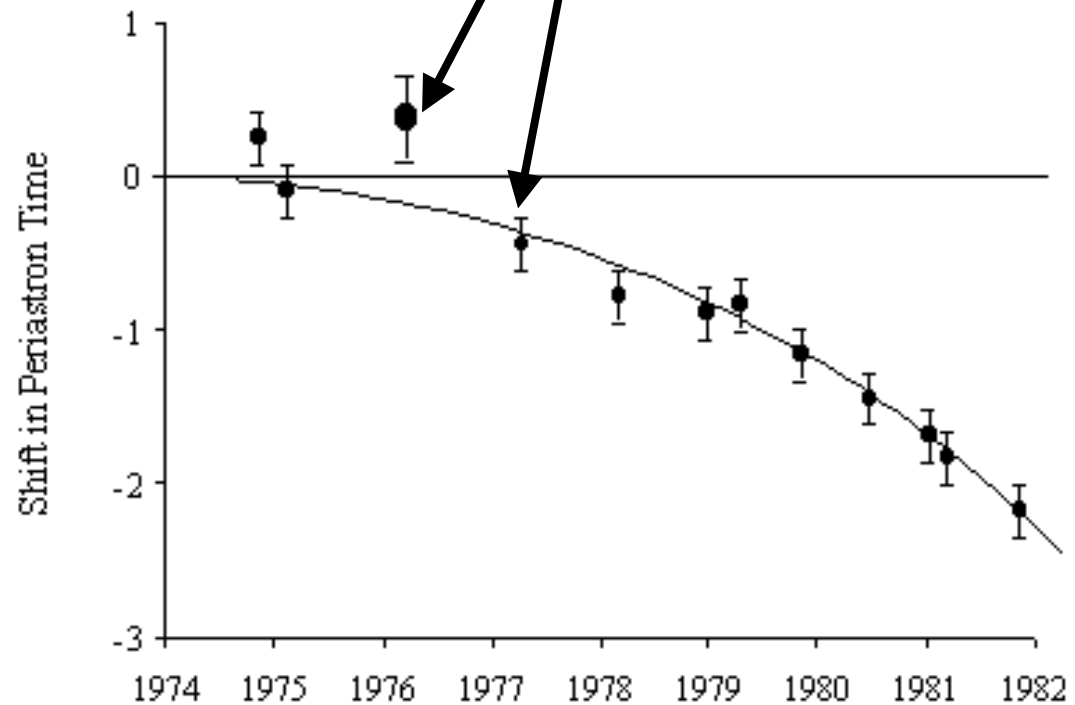
Orbit of a Binary Pulsar



**Un esempio da
Nobel: la scoperta
delle onde
gravitazionali**

Rappresentazione degli errori di misura

Le barre d'errore



2) Le misure hanno un'unità:

Ne mancano
ancora 200 ...
200 che???



Miglia ? 321.9 km
Anni-luce? 1.89×10^{15} km
Parsec? 6.17×10^{15} km
Iarde? 0.183 km
Piedi? 0.061 km

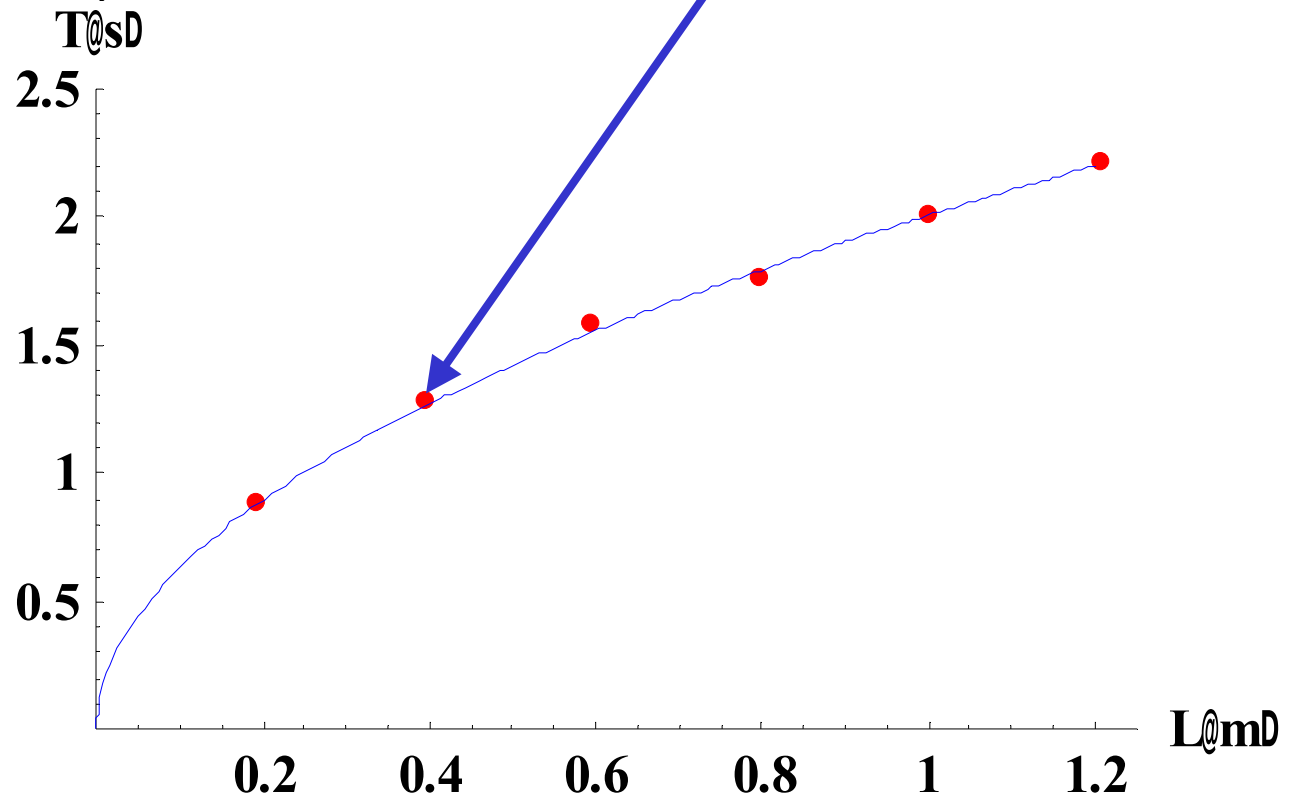
Come si convertono le unità?

1 miglio = 1609.34 metri $\rightarrow$ 200 miglia = 200×1609.34 metri = 321869. metri

**Le leggi fisiche sono
osservazioni
sperimentali di
relazioni matematiche
fra i risultati di misure
indipendenti
(Vuolsi così colà**

$$T(s) = 2.006\sqrt{L(m)} \equiv T = 2.006 \frac{s}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{L}$$

$$\left\{ (T \pm \Delta T)_{\text{secondi}} \cap (2.006) \sqrt{(L \pm \Delta L)_{\text{metri}}} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$



$$\frac{T(s)}{\sqrt{L(m)}} = 2.006 \rightarrow \frac{T}{\sqrt{L}} = 2.006 \frac{s}{\sqrt{m}} =$$

$$= 2.006 \frac{\frac{1 \text{ ora}}{3600}}{\sqrt{\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000}}} = 1.762 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{ore}}{\sqrt{\text{km}}}$$

La proporzionalità **non** dipende dalla scelta delle
unità

La costante di proporzionalità **si**

Le leggi fisiche non dipendono da scelte arbitrarie
degli osservatori

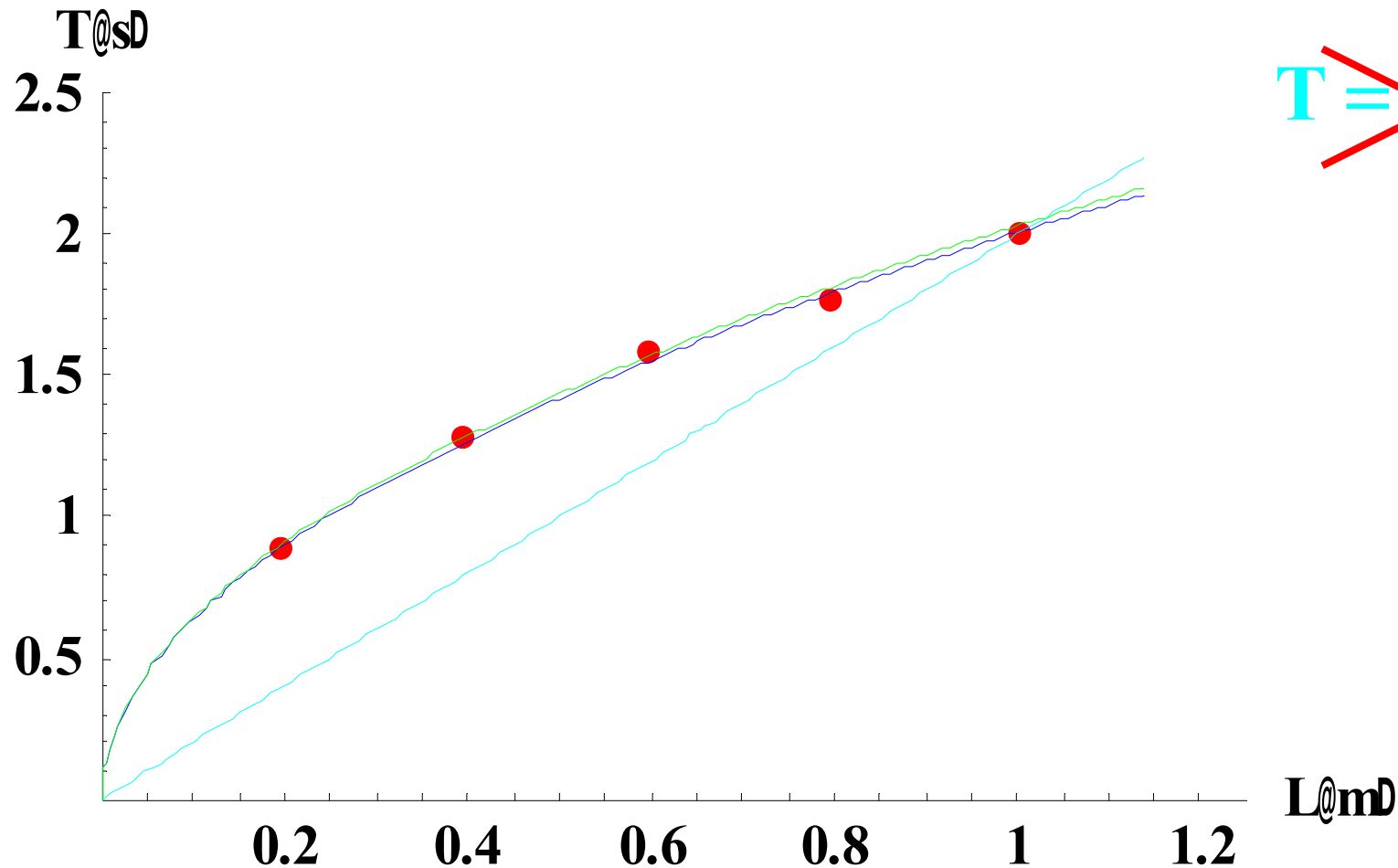
La scelta delle unità di misura è una scelta arbitraria

**Esistono leggi “compatibili”
con le osservazioni e leggi
“false”
(Provando e Riprovando)**

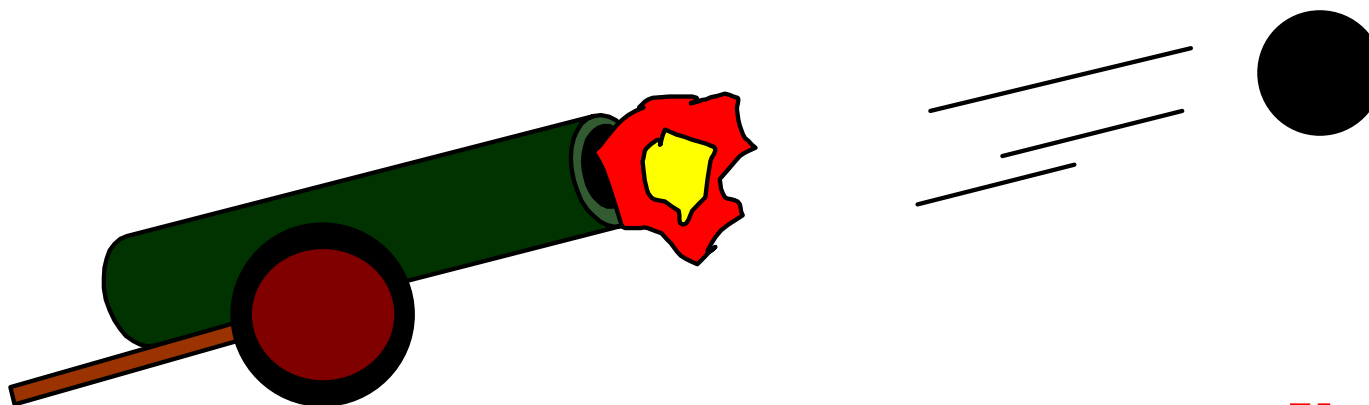
$$T = 2.006 \frac{s}{m^{1/2}} \sqrt{L}$$

$$T = 2.03 \frac{s}{m^{1/2}} \sqrt{L}$$

~~$$T = 2 \frac{s}{m} L$$~~



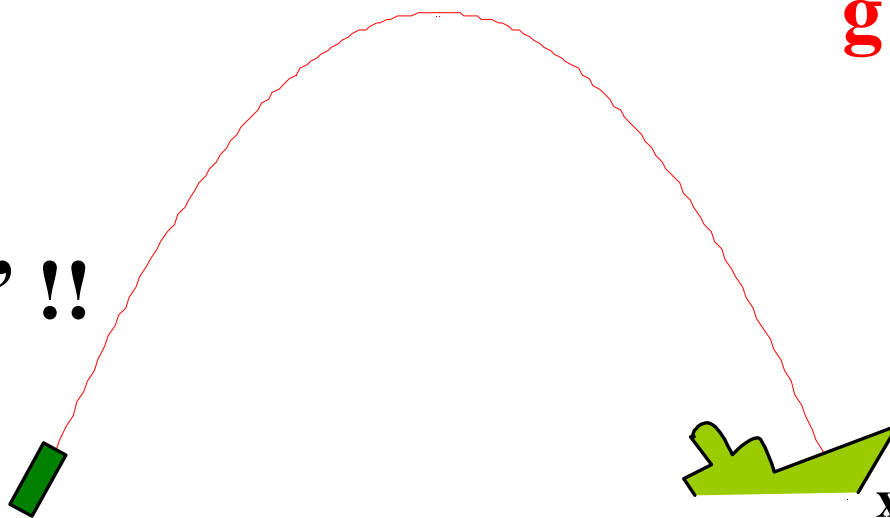
Ma a che servono le leggi fisiche?



z

$$x_{\max} = \frac{v_0}{g} \sin(2\theta)$$

A “progettare” !!



Conclusioni Principali

Le **Grandezze Fisiche** sono quantità numeriche
risultato di misure

Le misure portano sempre ad un risultato dotato
di **errore** (eccezione: il conteggio)

Le misure hanno sempre **un'unità di misura**
(eccezione i numeri puri)

Ancora sulle leggi fisiche

$$A = K B^{\alpha} C^{\gamma} D^{\beta}$$

Cambiamento di unità:

$$A = k_A A', \quad B = k_B B', \quad C = k_C C', \quad D = k_D D'$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_A A' &= K k_B^{\alpha} B'^{\alpha} k_C^{\gamma} C'^{\gamma} k_D^{\beta} D'^{\beta} = \\ &= \left(\frac{K k_B^{\alpha} k_C^{\gamma} k_D^{\beta}}{k_A} \right) B'^{\alpha} C'^{\gamma} D'^{\beta} \rightarrow A' = K' B'^{\alpha} C'^{\gamma} D'^{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

Ok: la proporzionalità è osservata da entrambi gli osservatori

$$A = \text{Sin}(B) \rightarrow k_A A' \neq \text{Sin}(k_B B')$$

No: solo uno dei due osservatori trova la legge obbedita

Il rapporto di due numeri che si misurano nelle stesse unità non dipende dalla scelta dell'unità di misura (numero puro)

$$\frac{B}{B_o} = \frac{B'/k_B}{B'_o/k_B} = \frac{B'}{B'_o}$$

Una funzione trascendente di un numero puro può comparire in una legge fisica

$$A = A_o \text{Sin} \left(\frac{B}{B_o} \right) \rightarrow \frac{A'}{k_A} = A_o \text{Sin} \left(\frac{B'/k_B}{B'_o/k_B} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow A' = k_A A_o \text{Sin} \left(\frac{B'/k_B}{B'_o/k_B} \right) \rightarrow A'_o \text{Sin} \left(\frac{B'}{B'_o} \right)$$

Grandezze fondamentali e derivate

Es: definiamo lunghezza con sua unità

(es, il metro)

“Definiamo” l’area come $A=L_1 \times L_2$

A è il risultato di un calcolo a partire dalle misure di L_1 e L_2

**Unità di A = Unità di L $\times$ Unità di L =(Unità di L)²
(Es: m²)**

(A “ha le dimensioni di una lunghezza al quadrato”)

**Basta definire le unità per poche grandezze
“fondamentali”**

**Le unità delle altre seguono
Sistemi di Unità**

Il Sistema Internazionale

Base quantity	Name	Symbol
length	meter	m
mass	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
electric current	ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
amount of substance	mole	mol
luminous intensity	candela	cd

The meter is the length of the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of $1/299\,792\,458$ of a second.

The kilogram is the unit of mass; it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium 133 atom.

The ampere is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section, and placed 1 meter apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per meter of length.

The kelvin, unit of thermod. temperature, is the fraction $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon 12

Derived quantity	Name	Symbol
area	square meter	m²
volume	cubic meter	m³
speed, velocity	meter per second	m/s
acceleration	meter per second squared	m/s²
wave number	reciprocal meter	m⁻¹
mass density	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m³
specific volume	cubic meter per kilogram	m³/kg
current density	ampere per square meter	A/m²
magnetic field strength	ampere per meter	A/m
amount-of-substance concentration	mole per cubic meter	mol/m³
luminance	candela per square meter	cd/m²
mass fraction	kilogram per kilogram, which may be represented by the number 1	kg/kg = 1

Table 3. SI derived units with special names and symbols

SI derived unit				
Derived quantity	Name	Symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units	Expression in terms of SI base units
plane angle	radian ^(a)	rad	-	$\text{m m}^{-1} = 1$ ^(b)
solid angle	steradian ^(a)	sr ^(c)	-	$\text{m}^2 \text{m}^{-2} = 1$ ^(b)
frequency	hertz	Hz	-	s^{-1}
force	newton	N	-	m kg s^{-2}
pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	N / m^2	$\text{m}^{-1} \text{kg s}^{-2}$
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	N m	$\text{m}^2 \text{kg s}^{-2}$
power, radiant flux	watt	W	J / s	$\text{m}^2 \text{kg s}^{-3}$
electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C	-	s A
electric potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V	W / A	$\text{m}^2 \text{kg s}^{-3} \text{A}^{-1}$
capacitance	farad	F	C / V	$\text{m}^{-2} \text{kg}^{-1} \text{s}^4 \text{A}^2$

Factor	Name	Symbol	Factor	Name	Symbol
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^9	giga	G	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^6	mega	M	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^3	kilo	k	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^2	hecto	h	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^1	deka	da	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Ancora sugli errori e cifre significative Nei calcoli

$$2.7833 \text{ km}^2 \leq$$

$$(1.327 \pm 0.001) \text{ km} \times (2.102 \pm 0.003) \text{ km}$$

$$\leq 2.7954 \text{ km}^2$$

$$\rightarrow 2.789 \pm 0.006 \text{ km}^2$$

In generale se $B=B_0 \pm \Delta B$ e $A=f(B)$

$$\frac{f(B_0 + \Delta B) - f(B_0)}{\Delta B} \approx \left(\frac{dA}{dB} \right)_{B=B_0}$$

$$\frac{f(B_0 - \Delta B) - f(B_0)}{\Delta B} \approx - \left(\frac{dA}{dB} \right)_{B=B_0}$$

$$A \approx f(B_0) \pm \left| \frac{dA}{dB} \right|_{B=B_0} \Delta B$$

E se $A=f(B,C,D)$?

$$A \approx f(B_0, C_0, \dots) \pm$$

$$\left| \frac{df(B, C_0, \dots)}{dB} \right|_{B=B_0} \Delta B + \left| \frac{df(B_0, C, \dots)}{dC} \right|_{C=C_0} \Delta C + \dots$$

Esempio

$$L_1 = 1.23 \pm 0.03 \text{ m}; L_2 = 21.32 \pm 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = L_2 - L_1 = 20.11 \pm (|1|0.03 + |-1|0.05) \text{ m} = 20.11 \pm 0.08 \text{ m}$$

Caso particolare molto interessante

$$A = B^\alpha C^\delta \rightarrow A \approx B_0^\alpha C_0^\delta \pm \left(\left| \alpha B_0^{\alpha-1} C_0^\delta \right| \Delta B + \left| \delta B_0^\alpha C_0^{\delta-1} \right| \Delta C \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta A}{A} \approx \frac{\left(\left| \alpha B_0^{\alpha-1} C_0^\delta \right| \Delta B + \left| \delta B_0^\alpha C_0^{\delta-1} \right| \Delta C \right)}{B_0^\alpha C_0^\delta} = \left| \alpha \right| \frac{\Delta B}{|B_0|} + \left| \delta \right| \frac{\Delta C}{|C_0|}$$

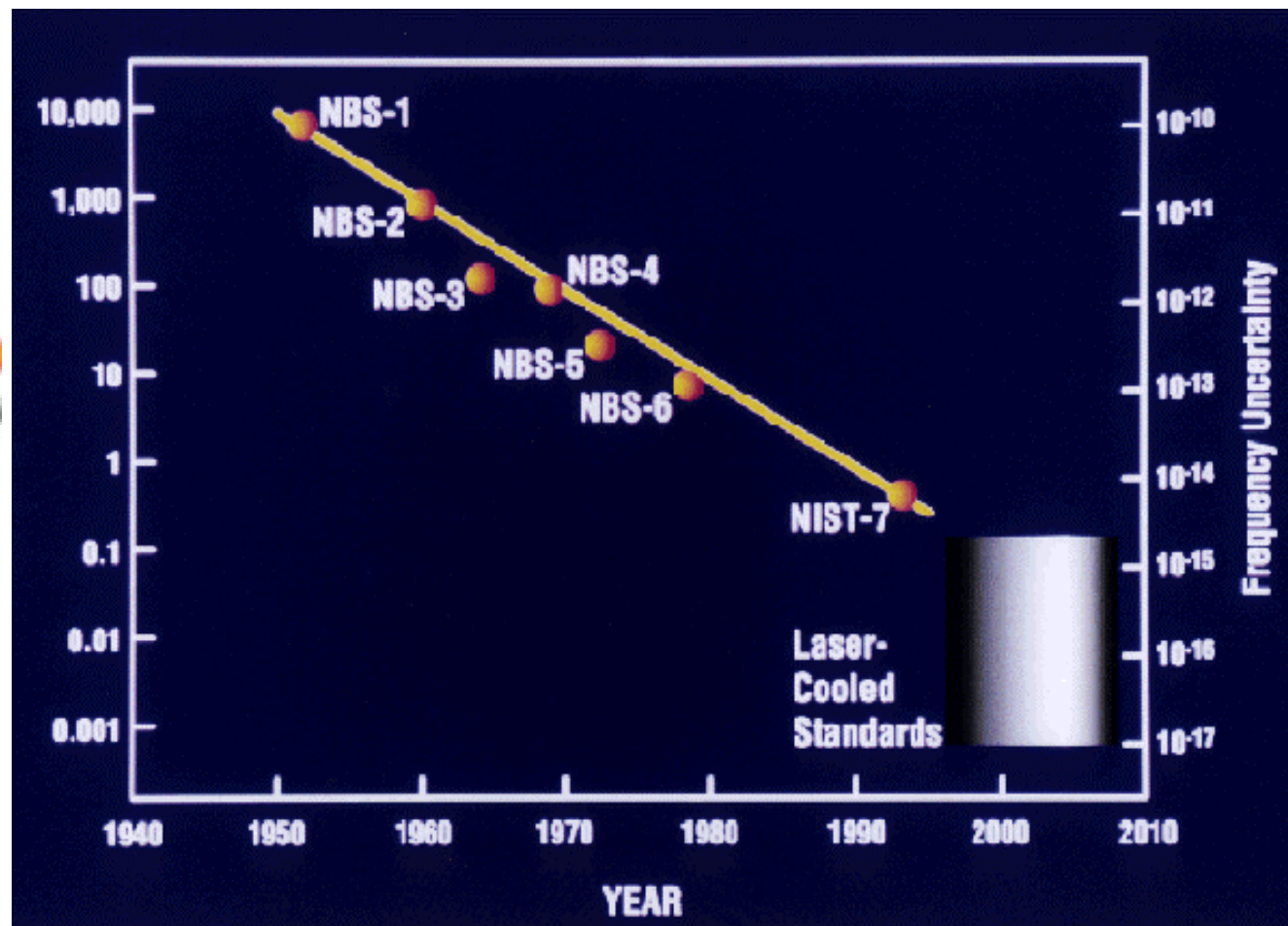
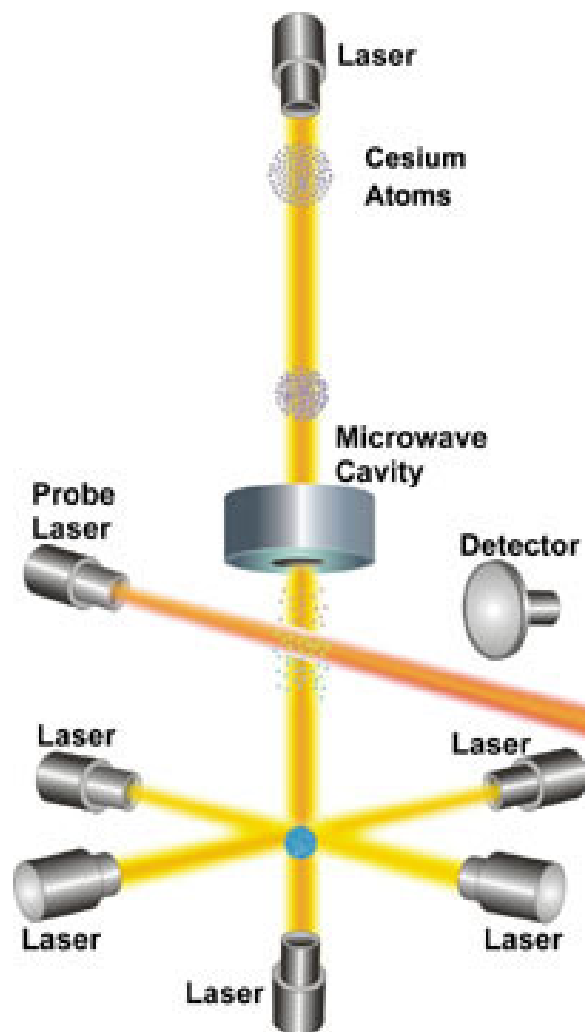
Esempio:

$$S = L^2, \quad V = L^3 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta S}{S} = 2 \frac{\Delta L_{\text{ato}}}{L_{\text{ato}}} \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 3 \frac{\Delta L_{\text{ato}}}{L_{\text{ato}}}$$

Errori di misura: valori tipici

Misure di Lunghezza			
Metodo	Errore	Massimo	Errore Relativo
Corde Metriche	^a 0.5 cm	^a 100 m	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Metro a Nastro	^a 0.5 mm	^a 2 m	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Calibro Digitale	^a 5 μm	^a 10 cm	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Interferometro commerciale	^a 1 nm	^a 10 m	10^{-10}
GPS	^a 0.3 m	^a 10^5 km	10^{-8}
Rivelatori di Onde Gravitazionali	^a 10^{-18} m	^a 1 km	10^{-21}
Microscopio a Effetto Tunnel	^a 10^{-11} m	10^{-9} m	10^{-2}

Le misure di tempo



Esercizi:

Quanto pesa un piede cubo di acqua?

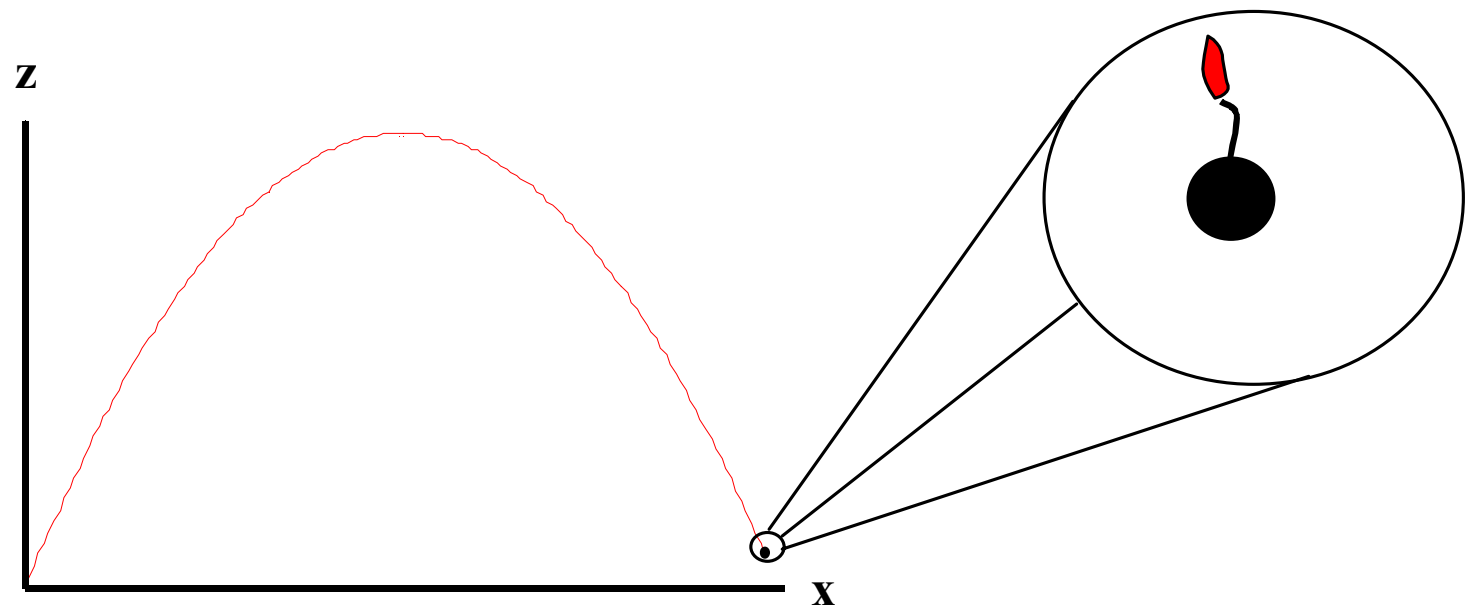
Se la terra fosse fatta d'acqua, quanto peserebbe?

Che errore c'è su questo risultato se l'errore sul raggio è 1 km?

Quanto ci mette la luce ad andare dal sole alla terra? E dalla luna alla terra? Con che errore avete ottenuto il risultato?

Cinematica del punto materiale

Punto materiale: oggetto di dimensioni lineari trascurabili rispetto alla precisione con cui se ne vuole determinare la posizione



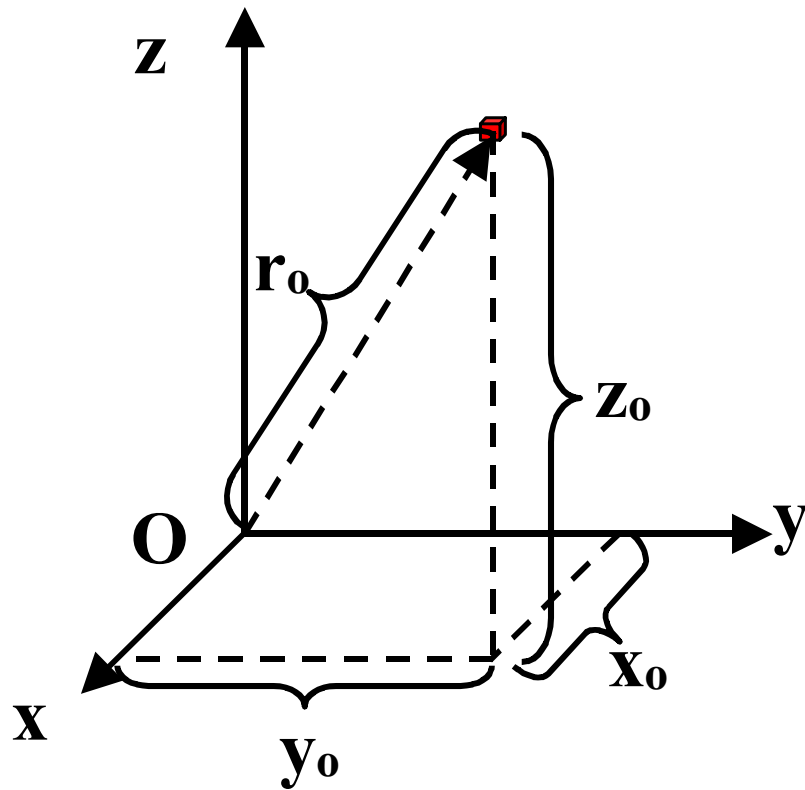
Astronave, atomo, etc.....

Coordinate nello spazio

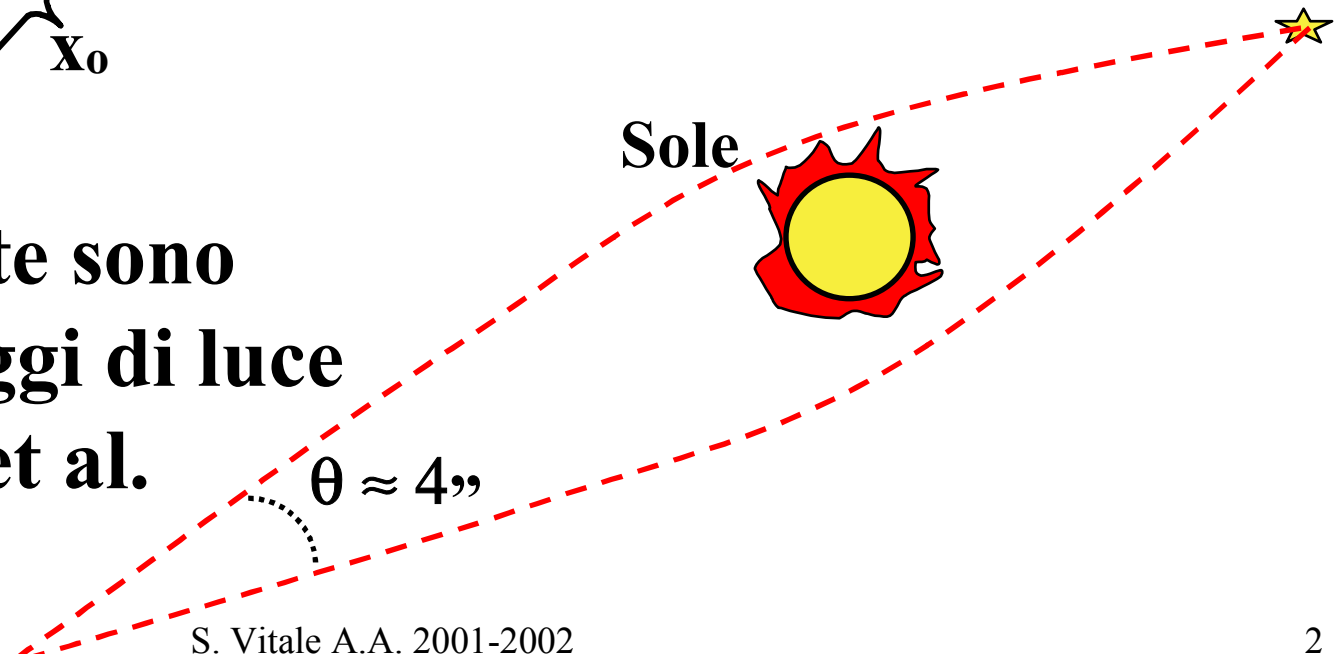
Lontano da grandi masse
vale sperimentalmente la
geometria Euclidea

$$r_o = \sqrt{x_o^2 + y_o^2 + z_o^2}$$

Gauss et al., ca 1°



Le linee rette sono
definite dai raggi di luce
Einstein et al.

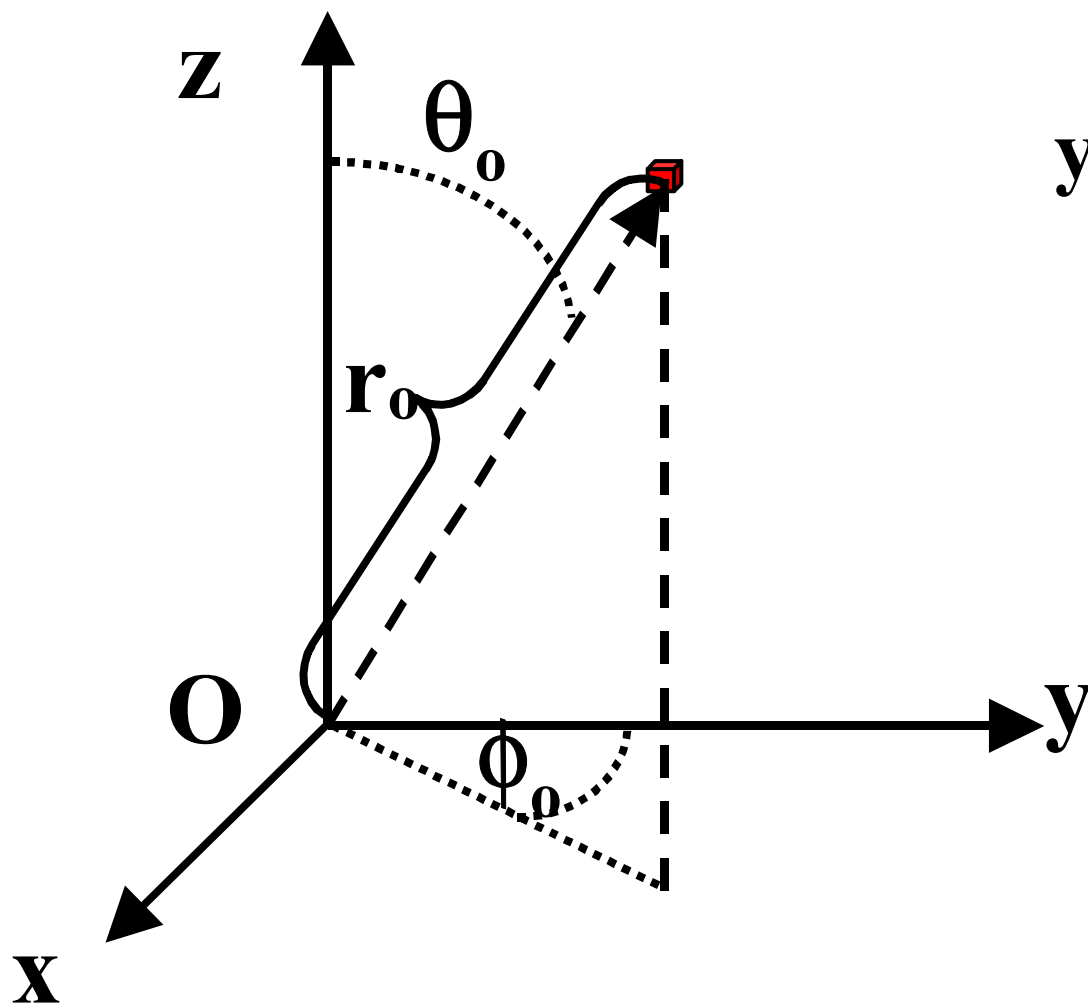


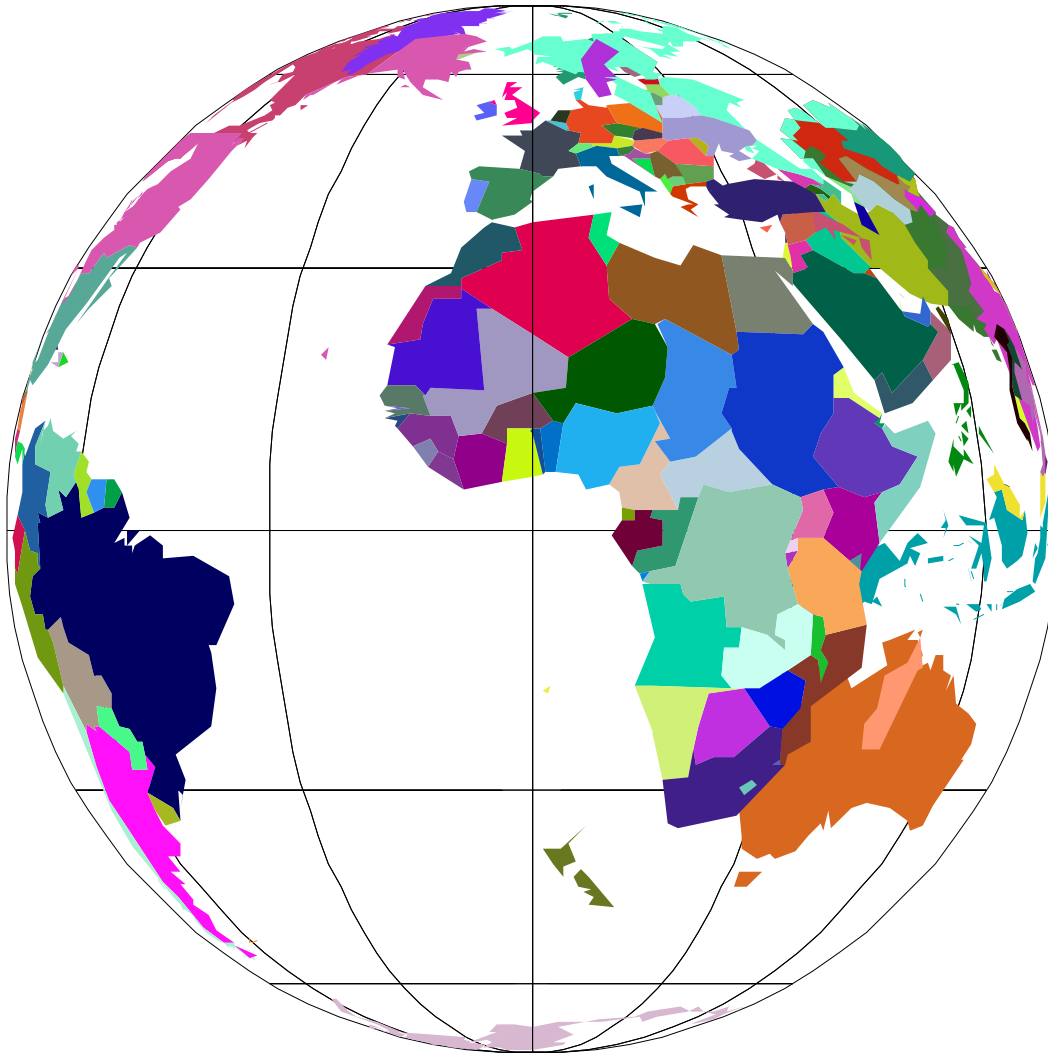
Coordinate Sferiche

$$x_o = r_o \sin(\theta_o) \cos(\phi_o)$$

$$y_o = r_o \sin(\theta_o) \sin(\phi_o)$$

$$z_o = r_o \cos(\theta_o)$$





Longitude = ϕ_0

Latitude = $90^\circ - \theta_0$

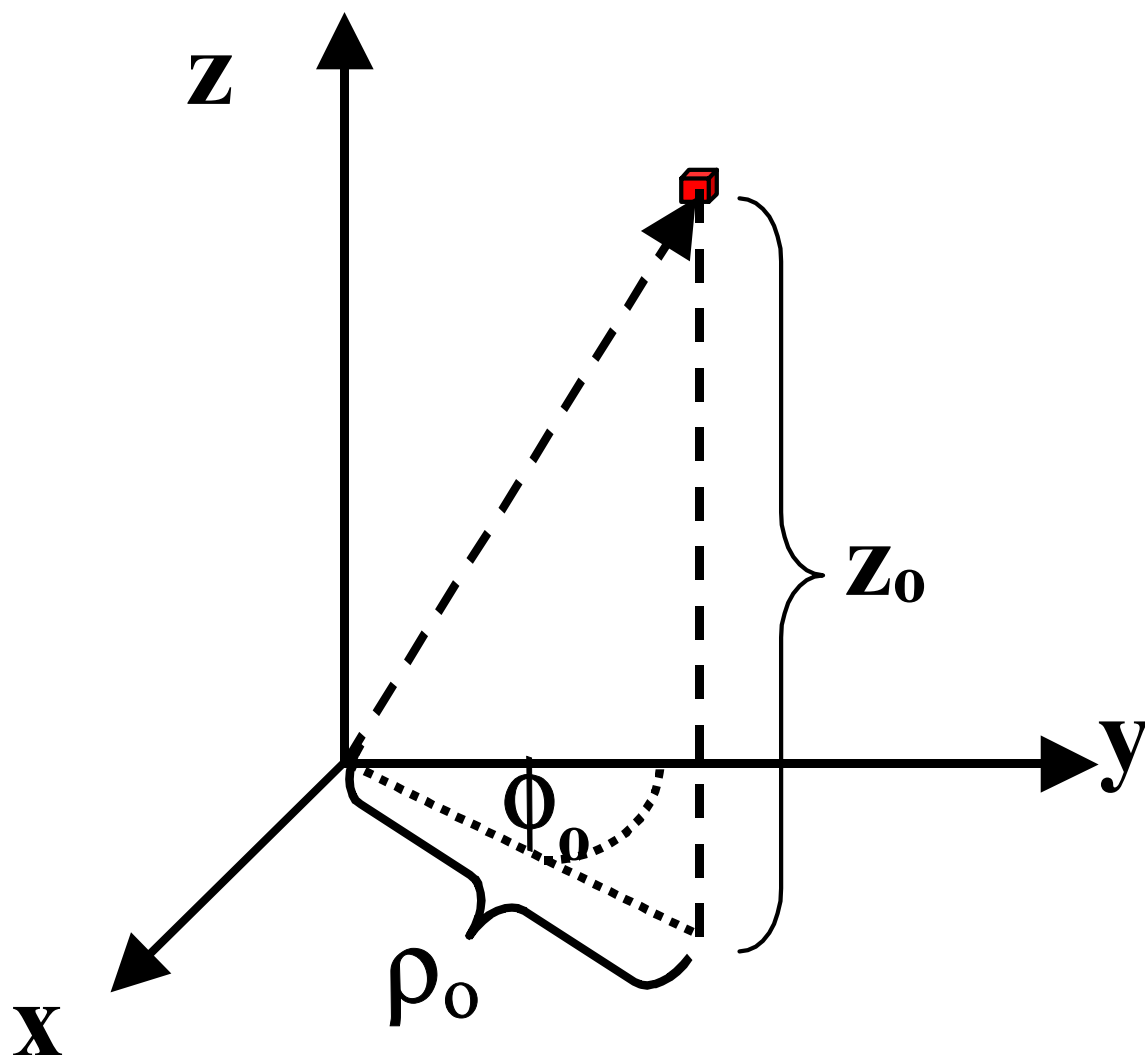
$$\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{R}_{\oplus}$$

Coordinate cilindriche

$$x_o = \rho_o \cos(\phi_o)$$

$$y_o = \rho_o \sin(\phi_o)$$

$$z_o = z_o$$



Descrizione del moto di un punto materiale



Il moto è interamente noto nell'intervallo di tempo

$t_1 < t < t_2$ se sono note

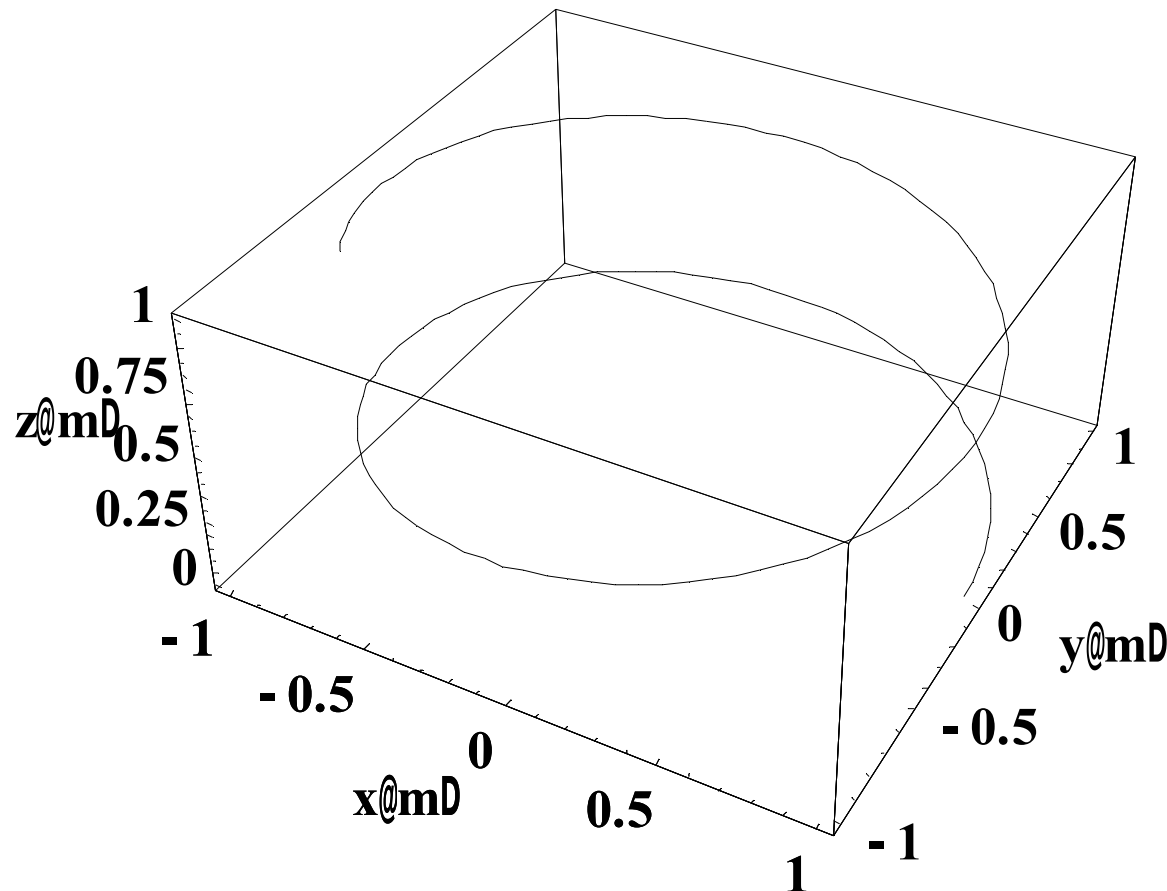
$x_o(t)$, $y_o(t)$ e $z_o(t)$ nello stesso intervallo

(o $r_o(t)$, $\phi_o(t)$ e $z_o(t)$ etc.)

La legge oraria

Al passare del tempo il punto descrive una
curva nello spazio: **la traiettoria**

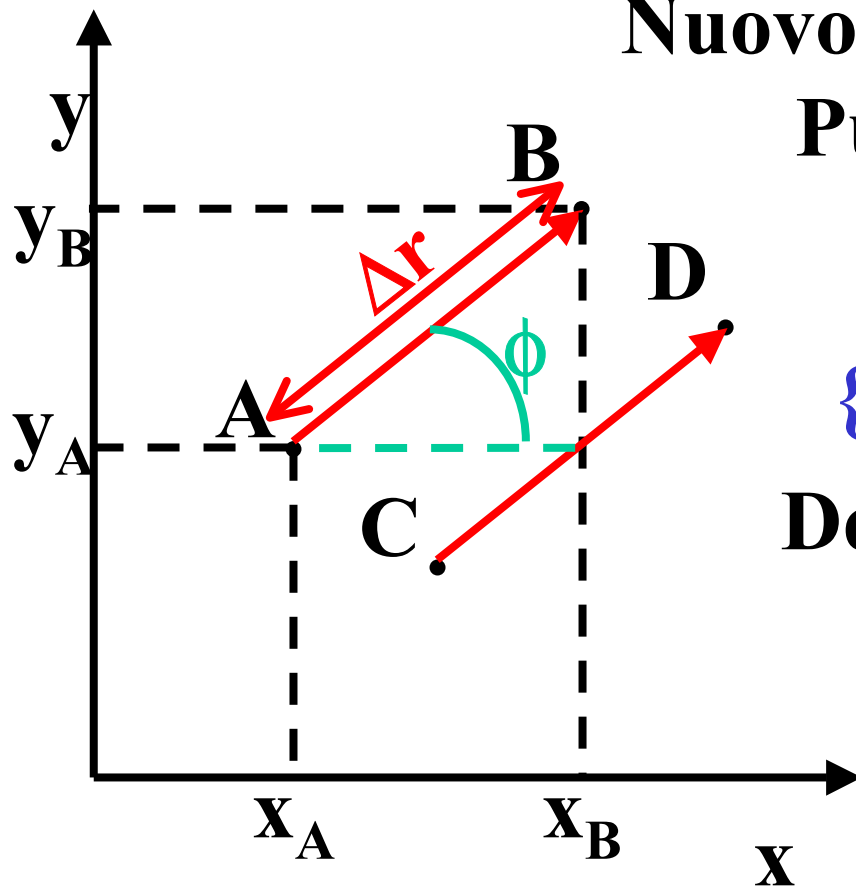
$$x(t) = r_o \cos\left(\frac{t}{t_o}\right); \quad y(t) = r_o \sin\left(\frac{t}{t_o}\right); \quad z(t) = v_o t;$$



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

$$t_o = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$v_o = 0.33 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



Nuovo concetto: lo spostamento

Punto che va da A a B

Le due grandezze

$$\{\Delta x = x_B - x_A, \Delta y = y_B - y_A\}$$

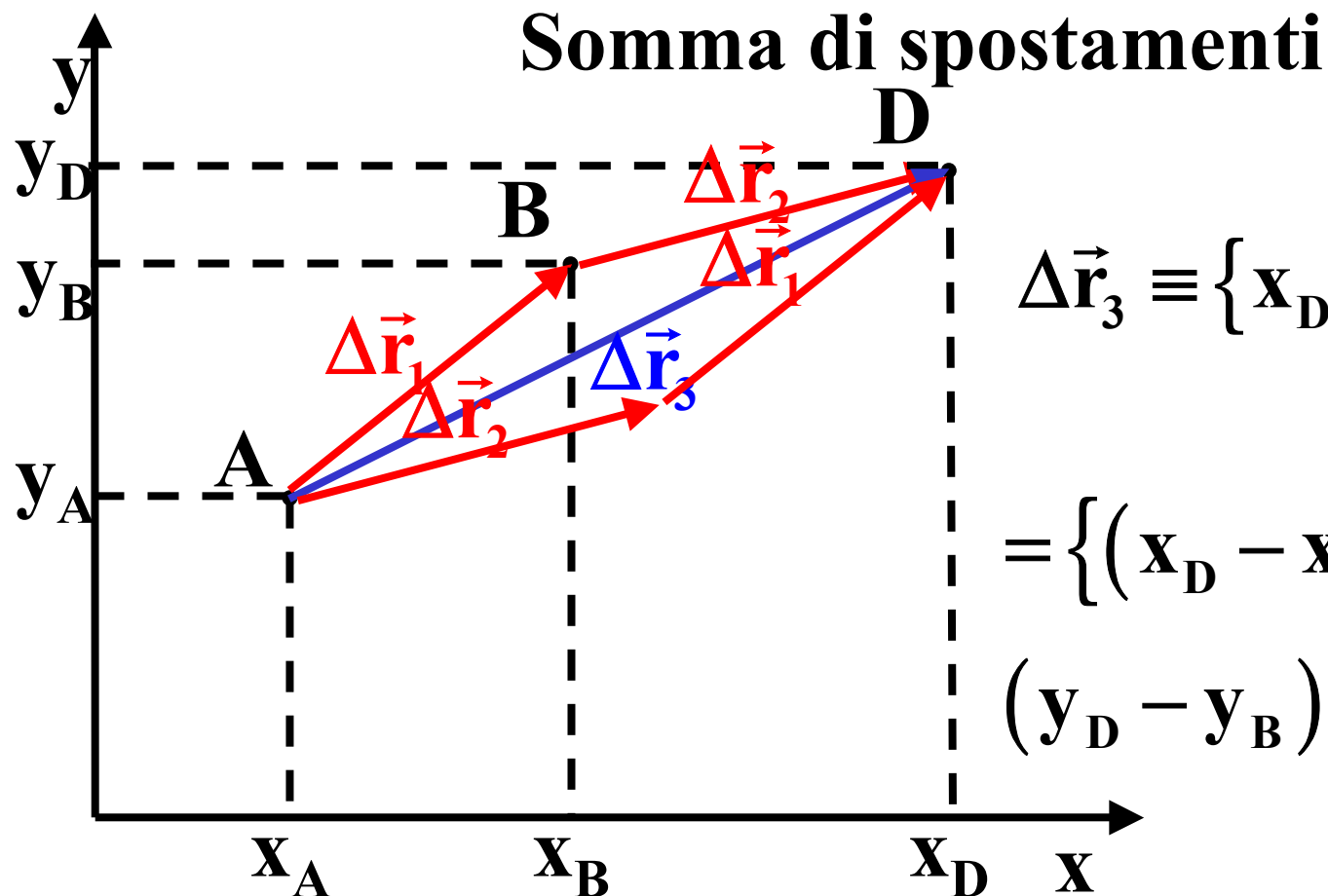
**Definiscono un nuovo oggetto
matematico**

$$\Delta \vec{r}$$

Nota: lo spostamento $A \rightarrow B$ è uguale a $C \rightarrow D$

$$\Delta r = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2}$$

$$x_B - x_A = \Delta r \cos(\phi); y_B - y_A = \Delta r \sin(\phi)$$



$$\Delta \vec{r}_3 \equiv \{x_D - x_A, y_D - y_A\}$$

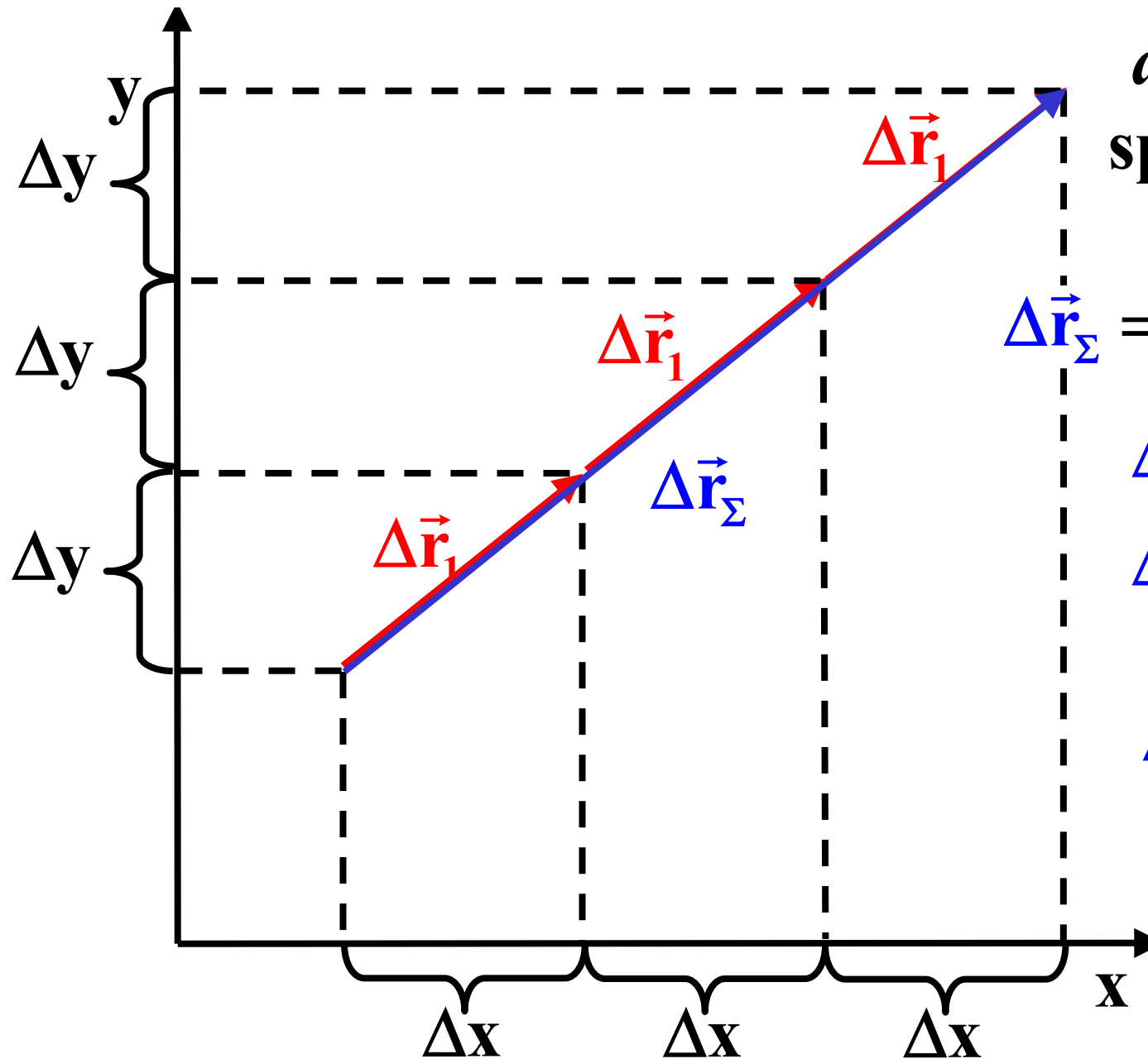
$$= \{ (x_D - x_B) + (x_B - x_A), \\ (y_D - y_B) + (y_B - y_A) \} =$$

$$= \{ \Delta x_1 + \Delta x_2, \Delta y_1 + \Delta y_2 \}$$

$$\overset{\text{def}}{\Delta \vec{r}_3} \equiv \Delta \vec{r}_1 + \Delta \vec{r}_2$$

Nota: la somma è commutativa

$$\Delta \vec{r}_1 + \Delta \vec{r}_2 = \Delta \vec{r}_2 + \Delta \vec{r}_1$$



a volte uno
spostamento

$$\Delta \vec{r}_\Sigma = \Delta \vec{r}_1 + \Delta \vec{r}_1 + \Delta \vec{r}_1$$

$$\Delta x_\Sigma = 3 \Delta x_1$$

$$\Delta y_\Sigma = 3 \Delta y_1$$

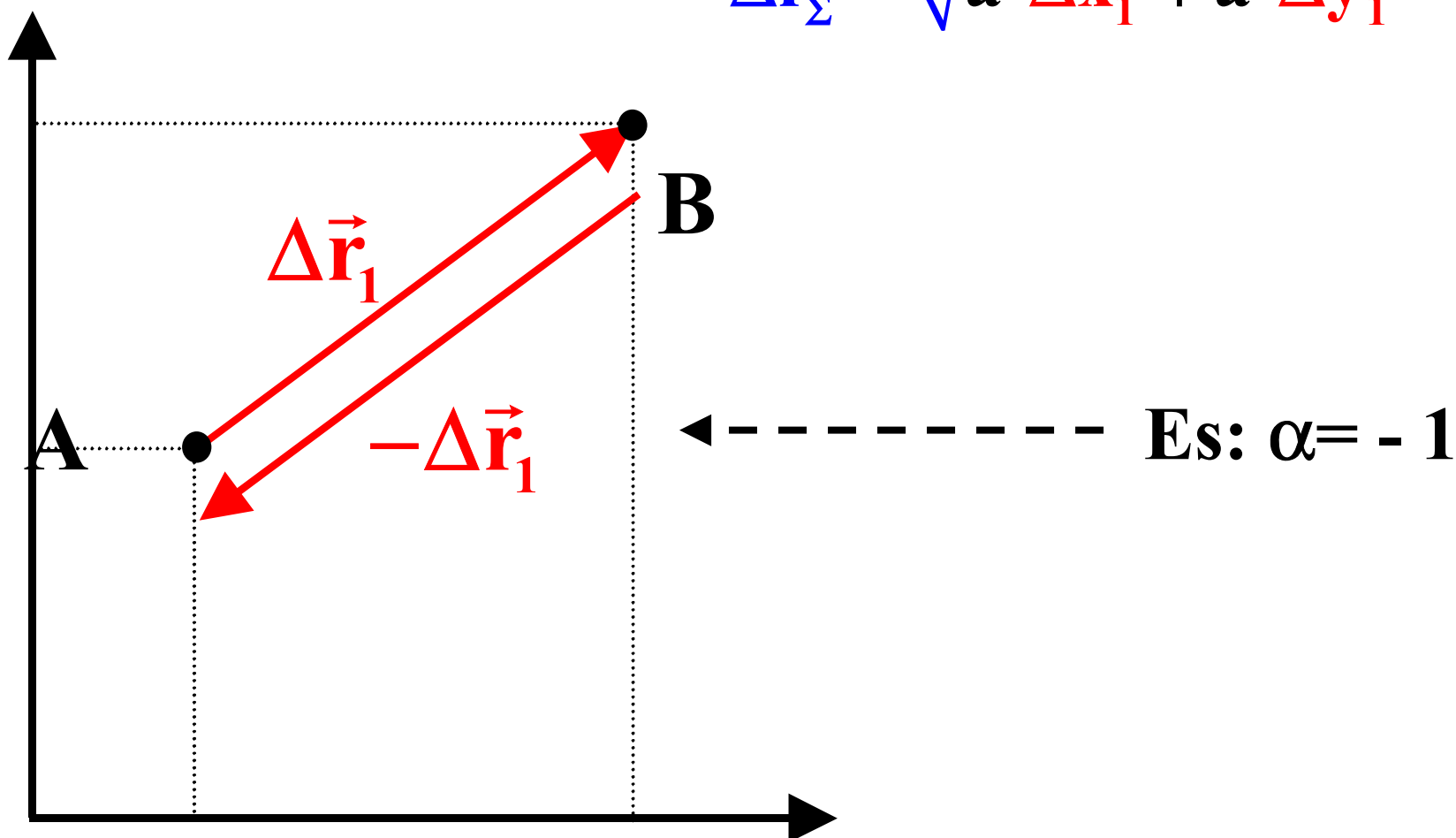
$$\Delta \vec{r}_\Sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 3 \Delta \vec{r}_1$$

$$\Delta \vec{r}_\Sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \Delta \vec{r}_1 \Leftrightarrow \Delta x_\Sigma = a \Delta x_1, \Delta y_\Sigma = a \Delta y_1$$

Qualche osservazione

$$\Delta x_{\Sigma} = a \Delta x_1; \Delta y_{\Sigma} = a \Delta y_1$$

$$\Delta r_{\Sigma} = \sqrt{a^2 \Delta x_1^2 + a^2 \Delta y_1^2} = a \Delta r_1$$



Queste sono le proprietà di un “campo vettoriale”

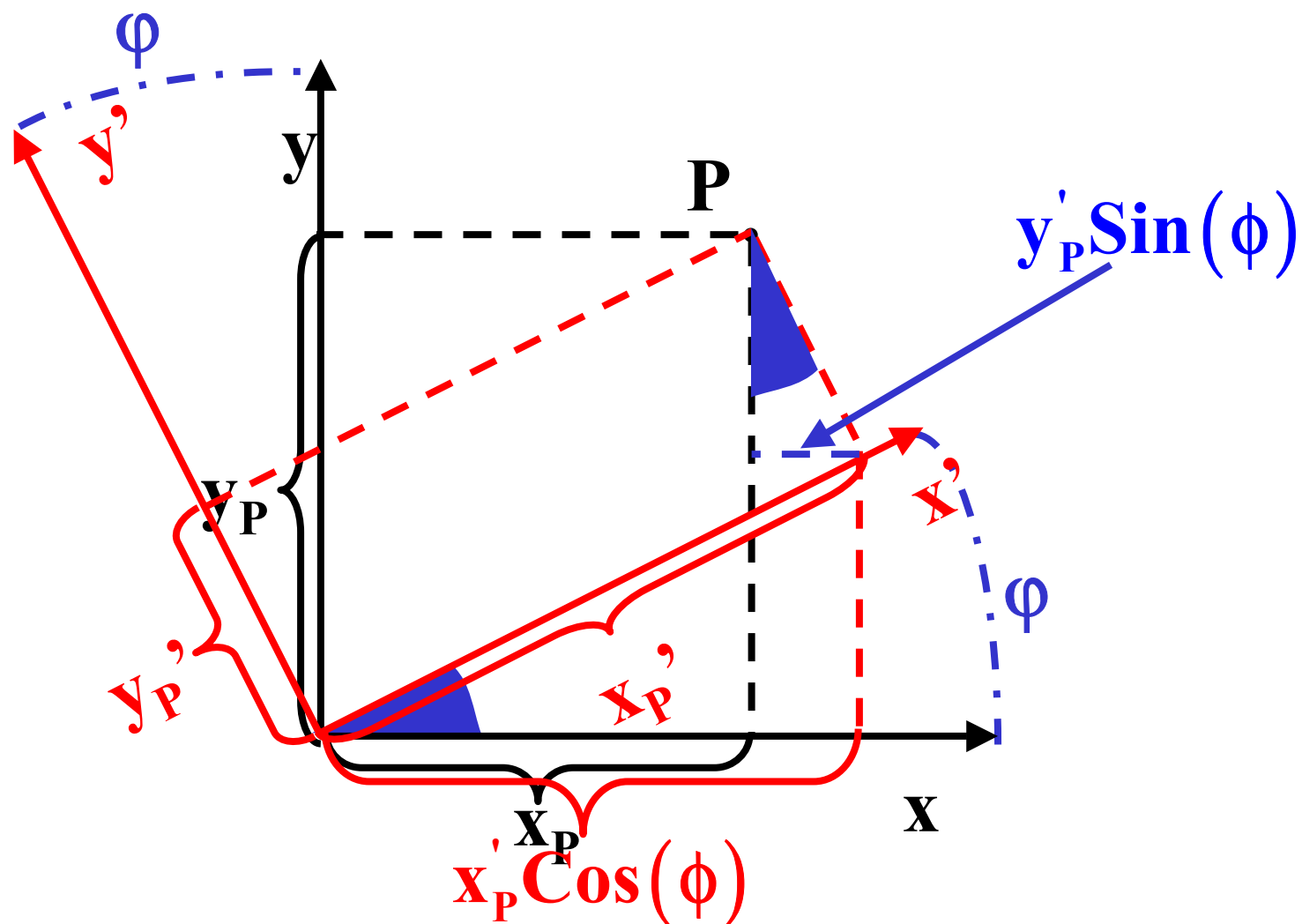
Gli spostamenti sono dunque vettori e godono di tutte le loro proprietà

I numeri come a , che non dipendono dalla scelta delle coordinate si chiamano scalari

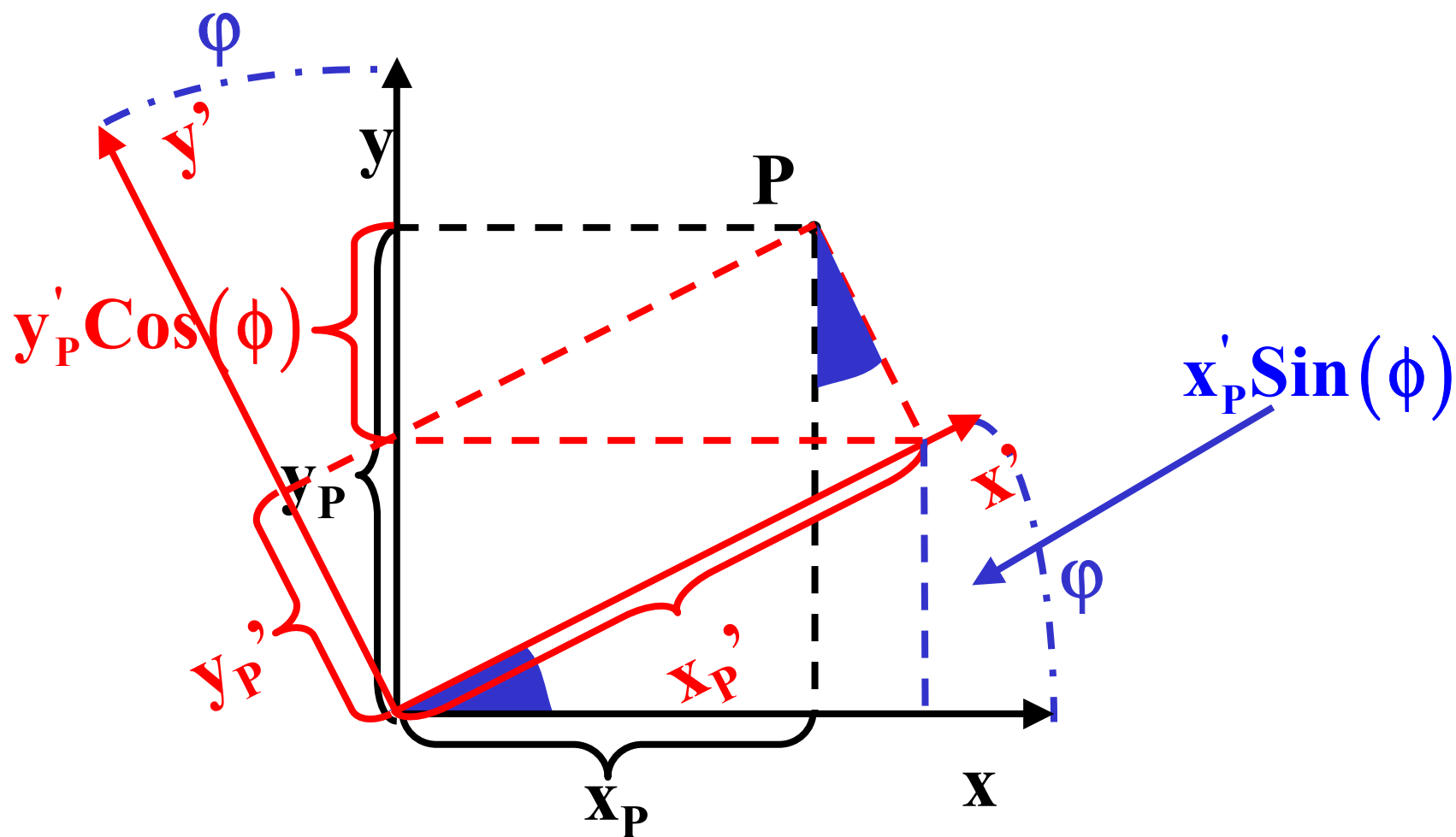
(Es: misure di tempo, misure di temperatura, misure di massa etc.)

**La lunghezza di uno spostamento è uno scalare
(verificare che non dipende dalla scelta delle coordinate)**

Trasformando le coordinate



$$x_P = x'_P \cos(\phi) - y'_P \sin(\phi)$$



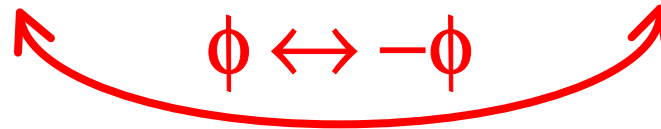
$$y_P = x'_P \sin(\phi) + y'_P \cos(\phi)$$

La legge di trasformazione e la sua inversa:

x' e y' sono ruotate di ϕ rispetto a x e y

x e y sono ruotate di $-\phi$ rispetto a x' e y'

$$\begin{aligned}x_P &= x'_P \cos(\phi) - y'_P \sin(\phi) & x'_P &= x_P \cos(\phi) + y_P \sin(\phi) \\y_P &= x'_P \sin(\phi) + y'_P \cos(\phi) & y'_P &= -x_P \sin(\phi) + y_P \cos(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



**Cambiando segno a ϕ il seno
cambia segno ed il coseno no**

La trasformazione degli spostamenti

$$\begin{aligned}x_P &= x'_P \cos(\phi) - y'_P \sin(\phi) \quad \& \quad x_Q = x'_Q \cos(\phi) - y'_Q \sin(\phi) \\ y_P &= x'_P \sin(\phi) + y'_P \cos(\phi) \quad \& \quad y_Q = x'_Q \sin(\phi) + y'_Q \cos(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{x_P - x_Q}_{\Delta x} = \underbrace{(x'_P - x'_Q)}_{\Delta x'} \cos(\phi) - \underbrace{(y'_P - y'_Q)}_{\Delta y'} \sin(\phi)$$

$$\underbrace{y_P - y_Q}_{\Delta y} = \underbrace{(x'_P - x'_Q)}_{\Delta x'} \sin(\phi) + \underbrace{(y'_P - y'_Q)}_{\Delta y'} \cos(\phi)$$

Le componenti dello spostamento si trasformano come le coordinate dei punti

Il modulo di uno spostamento

$$\Delta x = \Delta x' \cos(\phi) - \Delta y' \sin(\phi)$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta x' \sin(\phi) + \Delta y' \cos(\phi)$$

$$\Delta x^2 = \Delta x'^2 \cos^2(\phi) + \Delta y'^2 \sin^2(\phi) - 2\Delta x' \Delta y' \cos(\phi) \sin(\phi)$$

+ + + +

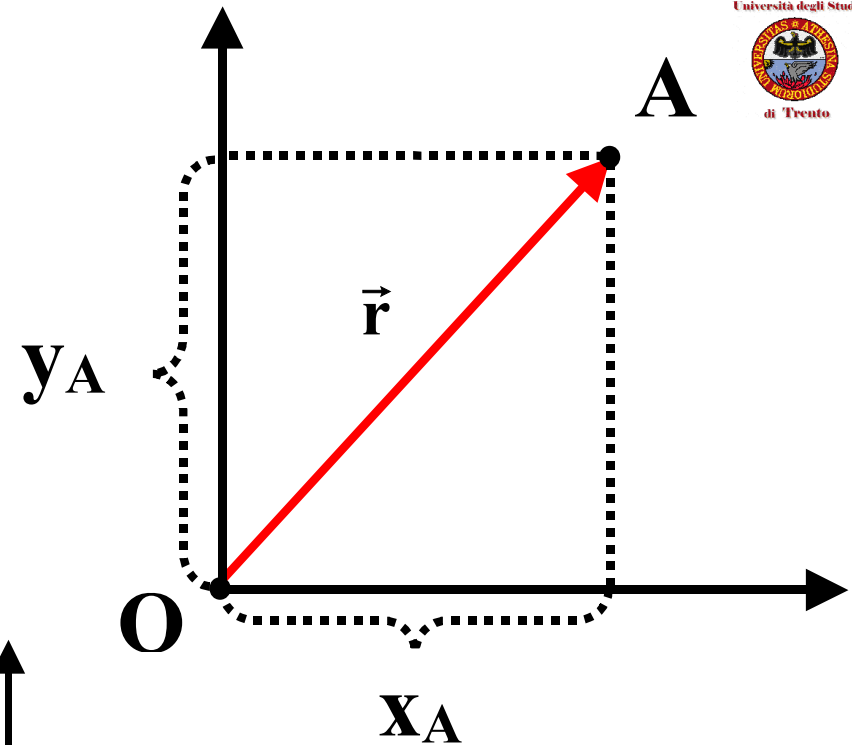
$$\Delta y^2 = \Delta x'^2 \sin^2(\phi) + \Delta y'^2 \cos^2(\phi) + 2\Delta x' \Delta y' \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)$$

$$\Delta r^2 = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 = \Delta x'^2 \underbrace{\left[\cos^2(\phi) + \sin^2(\phi) \right]}_{=1} +$$

$$+ \Delta y'^2 \underbrace{\left[\sin^2(\phi) + \cos^2(\phi) \right]}_{=1} = \Delta r'^2$$

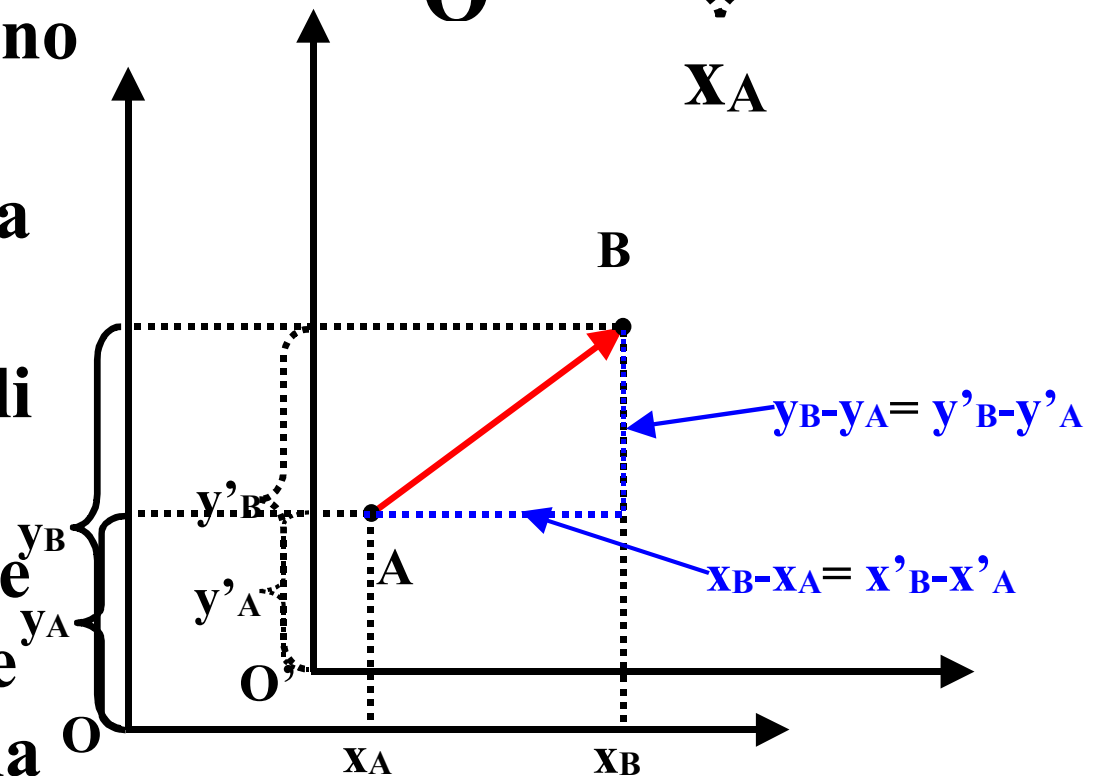
E' uno scalare

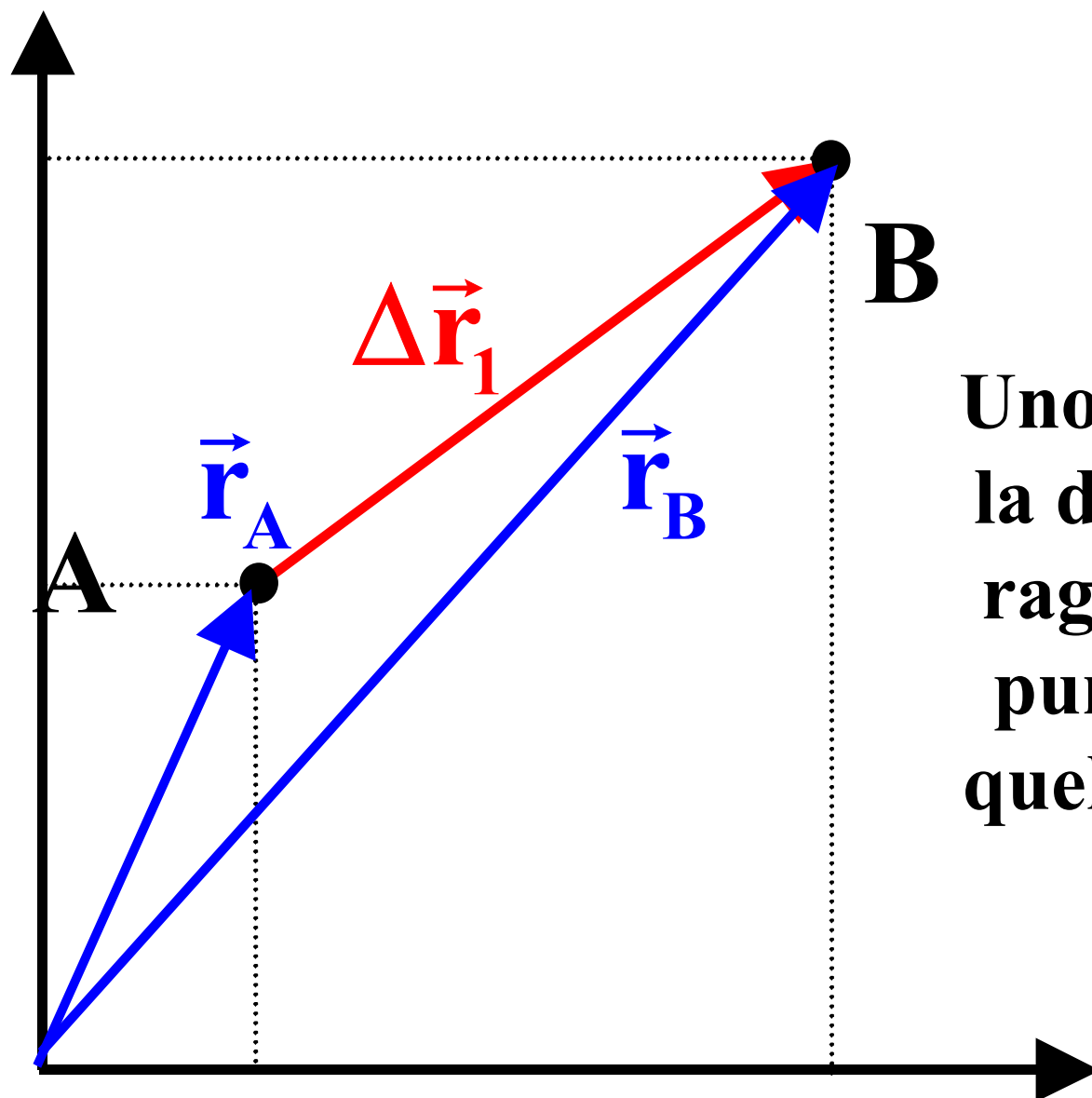
Note: Le tre coordinate cartesiane di un punto sono le componenti dello spostamento che porta dall'origine a quel punto:
Il raggio vettore $\vec{r}$



Le tre componenti di uno spostamento non dipendono dalla scelta dell'origine ma solo dall'orientazione degli assi

Se si cambia origine le coordinate cartesiane cambiano ed $\vec{r}$ cambia





**Uno spostamento è
la differenza fra il
raggio vettore del
punto di arrivo e
quello del punto di
partenza**

Un utile esercizio: la legge oraria della Terra

1 AU=distanza media Sole-Terra= 1.496×10^{11} m

EARTH coordinates:

					$90^\circ - \theta$	φ	
YYYY	DDD	AU	ELAT	ELON	HLAT	HLON	HILON
2000	1	0.983	0.00	99.86	-2.95	8.01	23.92
2000	21	0.984	0.00	120.24	-5.06	104.63	44.24
2000	41	0.987	0.00	140.54	-6.55	201.31	64.60
2000	61	0.991	0.00	160.71	-7.21	297.92	84.90
2000	81	0.996	0.00	180.68	-6.99	34.35	105.02
2000	101	1.002	0.00	200.43	-5.95	130.51	124.87
2000	121	1.007	0.00	219.95	-4.23	226.35	144.40
2000	141	1.012	0.00	239.28	-2.05	321.90	163.63
2000	161	1.015	0.00	258.46	0.34	57.25	182.67

**In
coordinate
cartesiane**

t	x	y	z
86400 s	1.34246×10^{11} m	5.95459×10^{10} m	-7.56809×10^9 m
1814400 s	1.0505×10^{11} m	1.02299×10^{11} m	-1.29833×10^{10} m
3542400 s	6.29202×10^{10} m	1.3251×10^{11} m	-1.68428×10^{10} m
5270400 s	1.30745×10^{10} m	1.46497×10^{11} m	-1.86065×10^{10} m
6998400 s	-3.83271×10^{10} m	1.42839×10^{11} m	-1.81327×10^{10} m
8726400 s	-8.52369×10^{10} m	1.22321×10^{11} m	-1.55384×10^{10} m
10454400 s	-1.22156×10^{11} m	8.74551×10^{10} m	-1.11116×10^{10} m
12182400 s	-1.45163×10^{11} m	4.26412×10^{10} m	-5.41557×10^9 m
13910400 s	-1.51674×10^{11} m	-7.07319×10^9 m	9.01042×10^8 m
15638400 s	-1.41283×10^{11} m	-5.59949×10^{10} m	7.11378×10^9 m
17366400 s	-1.14958×10^{11} m	-9.86355×10^{10} m	1.25333×10^{10} m
19094400 s	-7.58947×10^{10} m	-1.30296×10^{11} m	1.65406×10^{10} m
20822400 s	-2.82744×10^{10} m	-1.47242×10^{11} m	1.87016×10^{10} m
22550400 s	2.25384×10^{10} m	-1.47461×10^{11} m	1.87392×10^{10} m
24278400 s	7.07336×10^{10} m	-1.30601×10^{11} m	1.65811×10^{10} m
26006400 s	1.10665×10^{11} m	-9.853×10^{10} m	1.25205×10^{10} m
27734400 s	1.37325×10^{11} m	-5.46206×10^{10} m	6.94371×10^9 m
29462400 s	1.47296×10^{11} m	-4.11434×10^9 m	5.14361×10^8 m
31190400 s	1.39268×10^{11} m	4.68417×10^{10} m	-5.95286×10^9 m

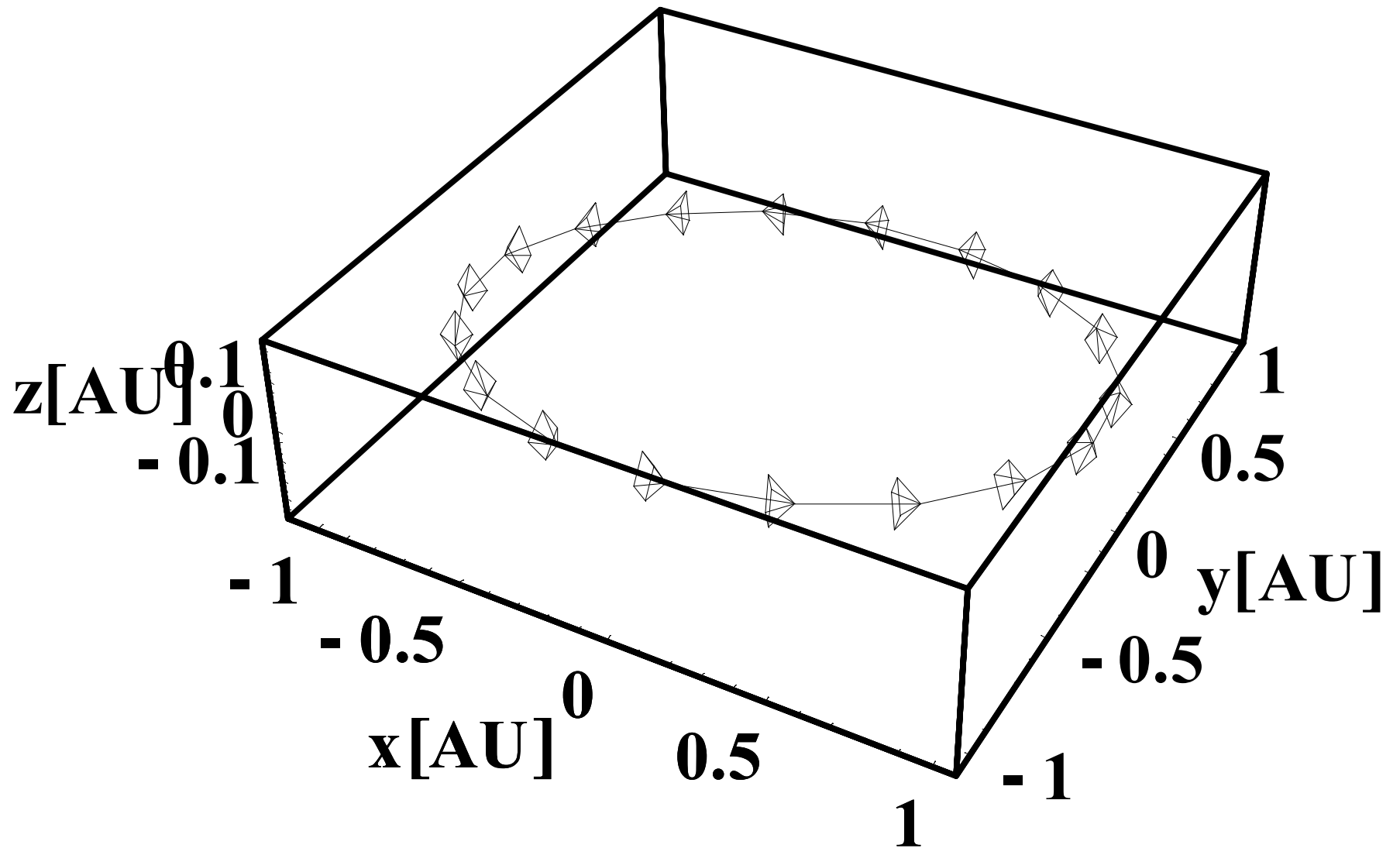
Coordinate

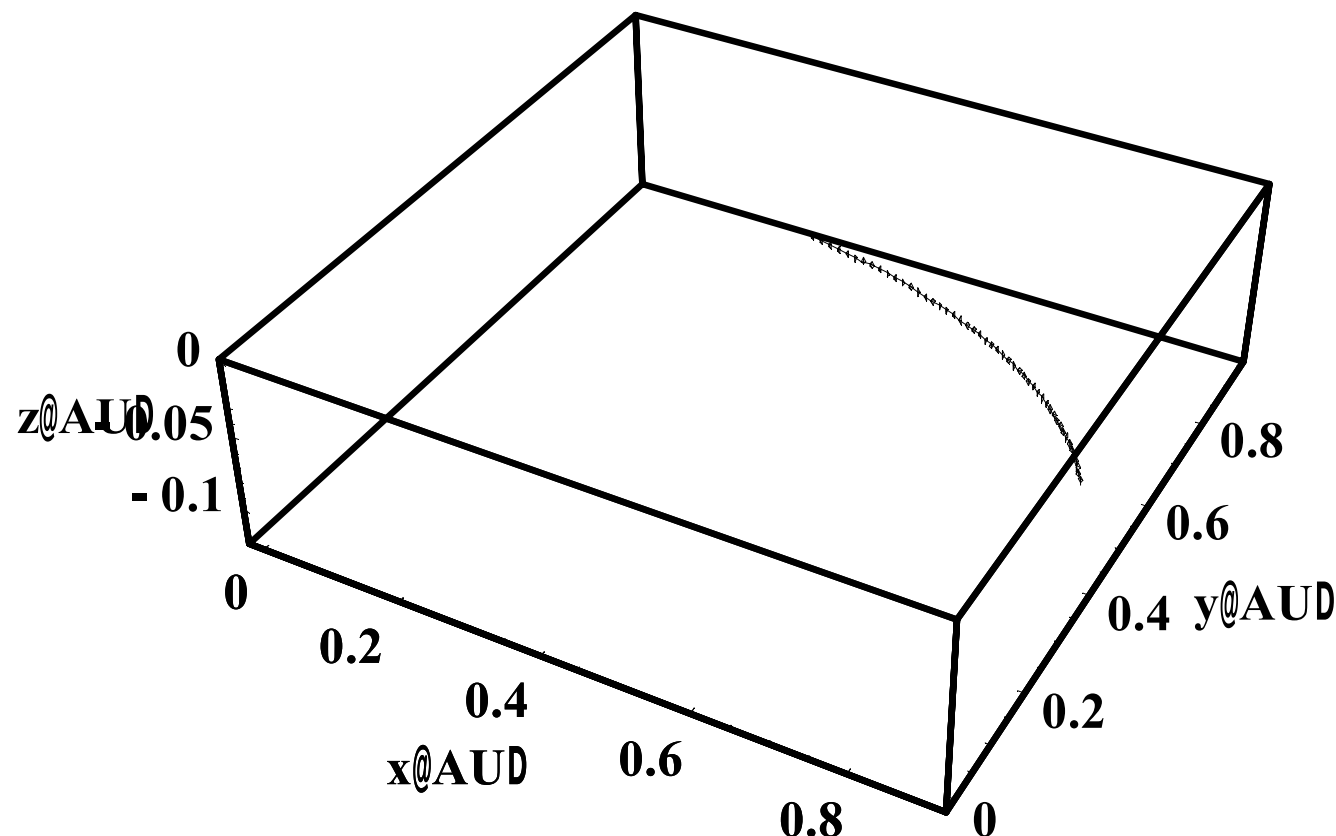
x	y	z
0.134246 Tm	0.0595459 Tm	-0.00756809 Tm
0.10505 Tm	0.102299 Tm	-0.0129833 Tm
0.0629202 Tm	0.13251 Tm	-0.0168428 Tm
0.0130745 Tm	0.146497 Tm	-0.0186065 Tm
-0.0383271 Tm	0.142839 Tm	-0.0181327 Tm
-0.0852369 Tm	0.122321 Tm	-0.0155384 Tm

Spostamenti

Δx	Δy	Δz
-0.0291967 Tm	0.0427532 Tm	-0.00541517 Tm
-0.0421295 Tm	0.0302105 Tm	-0.00385956 Tm
-0.0498457 Tm	0.0139873 Tm	-0.00176369 Tm
-0.0514016 Tm	-0.0036576 Tm	0.000473852 Tm
-0.0469098 Tm	-0.0205187 Tm	0.00259425 Tm

Spostamenti





Un tratto molto più piccolo(50 gg)
Punti molto ravvicinati
Costruiamo gli spostamenti e
“dividiamoli” per il tempo
impiegato ad effettuarli



YYYY	DDD	AU	ELAT	ELON	HLAT	HLON	HILON										
2000	1	0.983	0.00	99.86	-2.95	8.01	23.92										
2000	2	0.983	0.00	100.88	-3.07	354.83	24.93										
2000	3	0.983	0.00	101.90	-3.18	341.66	25.95										
2000	4	0.983	0.00	102.92	-3.30	328.49	26.96										
2000	5	0.983	0.00	103.94	-3.41	315.32	27.98										
2000	6	0.983	0.00	104.96	-3.52	302.16	28.99										
2000	7	0.983	0.00	105.98	-3.63	288.99	30.01	2000	26	0.985	0.00	125.32	-5.50	38.80	49.33		
2000	8	0.983	0.00	106.99	-3.75	275.82	31.02	2000	27	0.985	0.00	126.34	-5.59	25.64	50.34		
2000	9	0.983	0.00	108.01	-3.85	262.65	32.04	2000	28	0.985	0.00	127.36	-5.67	12.47	51.36		
2000	10	0.983	0.00	109.03	-3.96	249.48	33.05	2000	29	0.985	0.00	128.37	-5.74	359.30	52.38		
2000	11	0.983	0.00	110.05	-4.07	236.31	34.07	2000	30	0.985	0.00	129.39	-5.82	346.14	53.40		
2000	12	0.983	0.00	111.07	-4.18	223.14	35.09	2000	31	0.985	0.00	130.40	-5.90	332.97	54.42		
2000	13	0.983	0.00	112.09	-4.28	209.97	36.10	2000	32	0.985	0.00	131.42	-5.97	319.80	55.44		
2000	14	0.984	0.00	113.11	-4.38	196.81	37.12	2000	33	0.985	0.00	132.43	-6.04	306.64	56.45		
2000	15	0.984	0.00	114.13	-4.48	183.64	38.13	2000	34	0.986	0.00	133.45	-6.11	293.47	57.47		
2000	16	0.984	0.00	115.15	-4.58	170.47	39.15	2000	35	0.986	0.00	134.46	-6.18	280.30	58.49		
2000	17	0.984	0.00	116.16	-4.68	157.30	40.17	2000	36	0.986	0.00	135.48	-6.25	267.14	59.51		
2000	18	0.984	0.00	117.18	-4.78	144.14	41.19	2000	37	0.986	0.00	136.49	-6.31	253.97	60.53		
2000	19	0.984	0.00	118.20	-4.88	130.97	42.20	2000	38	0.986	0.00	137.51	-6.37	240.81	61.54		
2000	20	0.984	0.00	119.22	-4.97	117.80	43.22	2000	39	0.986	0.00	138.52	-6.43	227.64	62.56		
2000	21	0.984	0.00	120.24	-5.06	104.63	44.24	2000	40	0.986	0.00	139.53	-6.49	214.47	63.58		
2000	22	0.984	0.00	121.25	-5.15	91.47	45.26	2000	41	0.987	0.00	140.54	-6.55	201.31	64.60		
2000	23	0.984	0.00	122.27	-5.24	78.30	46.27	2000	42	0.987	0.00	141.56	-6.60	188.14	65.61		
2000	24	0.984	0.00	123.29	-5.33	65.13	47.29	2000	43	0.987	0.00	142.57	-6.65	174.97	66.63		
2000	25	0.984	0.00	124.31	-5.42	51.97	48.31	2000	44	0.987	0.00	143.58	-6.70	161.80	67.65		
								2000	45	0.987	0.00	144.59	-6.75	148.64	68.66		
								2000	46	0.988	0.00	145.60	-6.79	135.47	69.68		
								2000	47	0.988	0.00	146.61	-6.84	122.30	70.70		
								2000	48	0.988	0.00	147.62	-6.88	109.13	71.71		
								2000	49	0.988	0.00	148.63	-6.92	95.96	72.73		
								2000	50	0.988	0.00	149.64	-6.95	82.80	73.75		

86400 s	1.34246×10^{11} m	5.95459×10^{10} m	-7.56809×10^9 m				
172800 s	1.33161×10^{11} m	6.18962×10^{10} m	-7.87566×10^9 m				
259200 s	1.32024×10^{11} m	6.42501×10^{10} m	-8.15756×10^9 m				
345600 s	1.30856×10^{11} m	6.65594×10^{10} m	-8.46506×10^9 m				
432000 s	1.29636×10^{11} m	6.88705×10^{10} m	-8.7469×10^9 m				
518400 s	1.28387×10^{11} m	7.11366×10^{10} m	-9.02871×10^9 m	2246400 s	9.55886×10^{10} m	1.1125×10^{11} m	-1.41232×10^{10} m
604800 s	1.27085×10^{11} m	7.3402×10^{10} m	-9.31049×10^9 m	2332800 s	9.35985×10^{10} m	1.129×10^{11} m	-1.43536×10^{10} m
691200 s	1.25754×10^{11} m	7.56205×10^{10} m	-9.61784×10^9 m	2419200 s	9.15613×10^{10} m	1.14533×10^{11} m	-1.45584×10^{10} m
777600 s	1.24374×10^{11} m	7.78381×10^{10} m	-9.87393×10^9 m	2505600 s	8.9497×10^{10} m	1.1613×10^{11} m	-1.47375×10^{10} m
864000 s	1.22966×10^{11} m	8.00079×10^{10} m	-1.01556×10^{10} m	2592000 s	8.74032×10^{10} m	1.17689×10^{11} m	-1.49422×10^{10} m
950400 s	1.21506×10^{11} m	8.21731×10^{10} m	-1.04372×10^{10} m	2678400 s	8.52821×10^{10} m	1.19209×10^{11} m	-1.51469×10^{10} m
1036800 s	1.20007×10^{11} m	8.43114×10^{10} m	-1.07188×10^{10} m	2764800 s	8.31359×10^{10} m	1.20693×10^{11} m	-1.53259×10^{10} m
1123200 s	1.18487×10^{11} m	8.64025×10^{10} m	-1.09748×10^{10} m	2851200 s	8.09852×10^{10} m	1.22124×10^{11} m	-1.5505×10^{10} m
1209600 s	1.17034×10^{11} m	8.85763×10^{10} m	-1.12421×10^{10} m	2937600 s	7.88681×10^{10} m	1.23655×10^{11} m	-1.56999×10^{10} m
1296000 s	1.15439×10^{11} m	9.06133×10^{10} m	-1.14983×10^{10} m	3024000 s	7.66443×10^{10} m	1.25023×10^{11} m	-1.58791×10^{10} m
1382400 s	1.13792×10^{11} m	9.26411×10^{10} m	-1.17544×10^{10} m	3110400 s	7.43967×10^{10} m	1.26351×10^{11} m	-1.60582×10^{10} m
1468800 s	1.12109×10^{11} m	9.46387×10^{10} m	-1.20105×10^{10} m	3196800 s	7.21273×10^{10} m	1.27641×10^{11} m	-1.62118×10^{10} m
1555200 s	1.1039×10^{11} m	9.66054×10^{10} m	-1.22665×10^{10} m	3283200 s	6.98581×10^{10} m	1.28877×10^{11} m	-1.63653×10^{10} m
1641600 s	1.08654×10^{11} m	9.85217×10^{10} m	-1.25225×10^{10} m	3369600 s	6.75449×10^{10} m	1.30085×10^{11} m	-1.65188×10^{10} m
1728000 s	1.06869×10^{11} m	1.00427×10^{11} m	-1.27529×10^{10} m	3456000 s	6.52108×10^{10} m	1.31251×10^{11} m	-1.66723×10^{10} m
1814400 s	1.0505×10^{11} m	1.02299×10^{11} m	-1.29833×10^{10} m	3542400 s	6.29202×10^{10} m	1.3251×10^{11} m	-1.68428×10^{10} m
1900800 s	1.03197×10^{11} m	1.04138×10^{11} m	-1.32136×10^{10} m	3628800 s	6.05686×10^{10} m	1.33585×10^{11} m	-1.69708×10^{10} m
1987200 s	1.01331×10^{11} m	1.05926×10^{11} m	-1.34438×10^{10} m	3715200 s	5.81751×10^{10} m	1.34628×10^{11} m	-1.70988×10^{10} m
2073600 s	9.94152×10^{10} m	1.07697×10^{11} m	-1.36741×10^{10} m	3801600 s	5.57636×10^{10} m	1.35629×10^{11} m	-1.72268×10^{10} m
2160000 s	9.74679×10^{10} m	1.09434×10^{11} m	-1.39043×10^{10} m	3888000 s	5.33588×10^{10} m	1.36576×10^{11} m	-1.73548×10^{10} m
				3974400 s	5.09664×10^{10} m	1.37632×10^{11} m	-1.74748×10^{10} m
				4060800 s	4.85032×10^{10} m	1.38503×10^{11} m	-1.76029×10^{10} m
				4147200 s	4.60504×10^{10} m	1.39325×10^{11} m	-1.77053×10^{10} m
				4233600 s	4.35593×10^{10} m	1.40111×10^{11} m	-1.78078×10^{10} m
				4320000 s	4.10556×10^{10} m	1.40855×10^{11} m	-1.78846×10^{10} m

$-9.31908 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	4233600 s	-22012.2	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	X
$-8.328 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3888000 s	-21419.8	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-7.36778 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3542400 s	-20798.8	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-6.43883 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3196800 s	-20141.5	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-5.53783 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2851200 s	-19422.8	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-4.68432 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2505600 s	-18695.4	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-3.86578 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2160000 s	-17897.1	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-3.10489 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1814400 s	-17112.5	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-2.3856 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1468800 s	-16241.9	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-1.72124 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1123200 s	-15324.5	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-1.12802 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	777600 s	-14506.4	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-5.85969 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	432000 s	-13564.1	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-1.08513 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	86400 s	-12559.4	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	

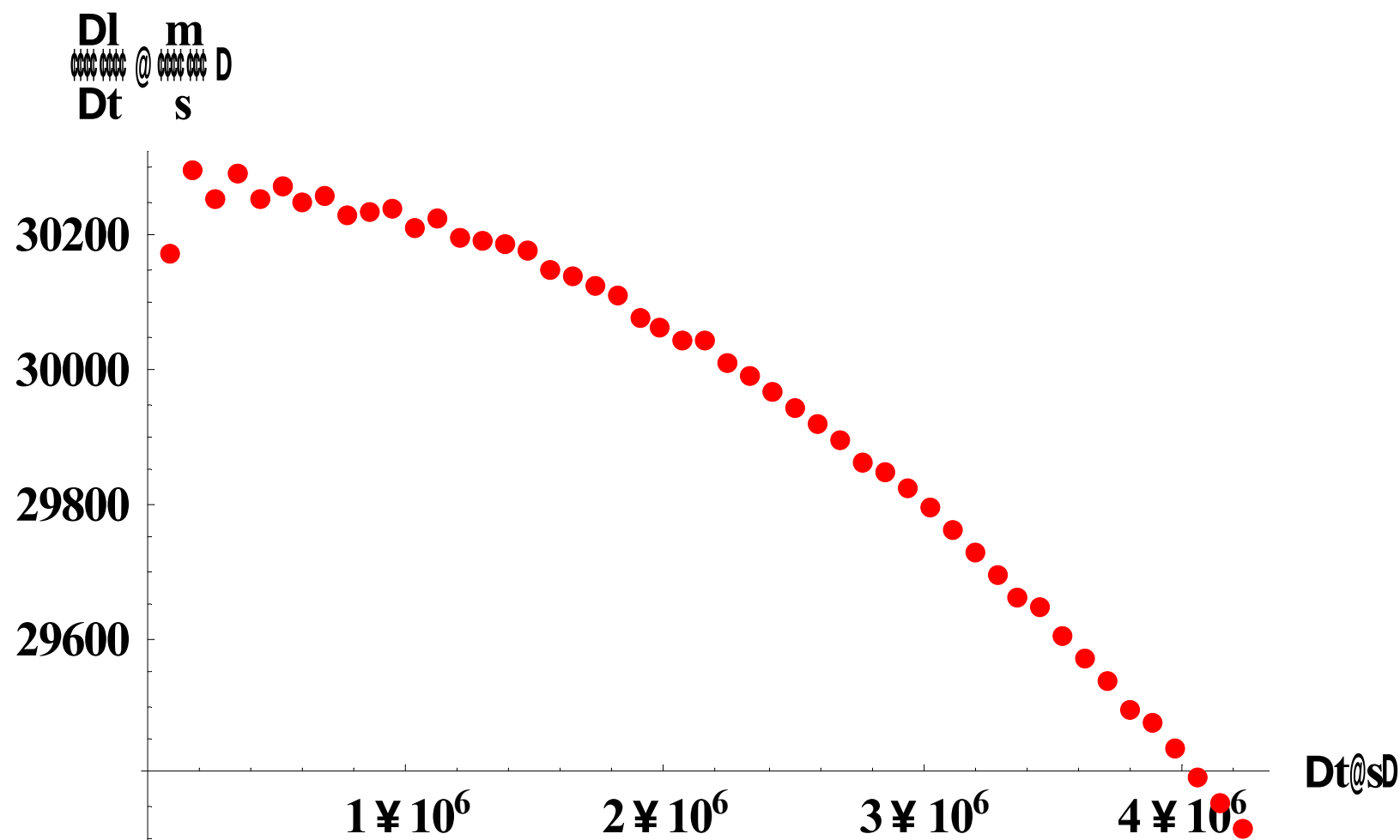
$8.13094 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	4233600 s	19205.7	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$7.80866 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3888000 s	20084.	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$7.40388 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3542400 s	20900.7	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$6.93312 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	3196800 s	21687.7	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$6.41093 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2851200 s	22485.	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$5.81426 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2505600 s	23205.1	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$5.17039 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	2160000 s	23937.	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$4.45924 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1814400 s	24577.	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$3.70595 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1468800 s	25231.2	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$2.90305 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	1123200 s	25846.2	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$2.0462 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	777600 s	26314.3	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$1.15907 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	432000 s	26830.4	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$
$2.35028 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	86400 s	27202.3	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

y

$-1.03165 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}$	4233600 s	-2436.81	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	Z
$-9.90672 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	3888000 s	-2548.02	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-9.40273 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	3542400 s	-2654.34	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-8.79721 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	3196800 s	-2751.88	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-8.13183 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	2851200 s	-2852.07	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-7.37412 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	2505600 s	-2943.06	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-6.55515 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	2160000 s	-3034.79	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-5.64548 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	1814400 s	-3111.48	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-4.69844 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	1468800 s	-3198.83	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-3.67405 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	1123200 s	-3271.05	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-2.58751 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	777600 s	-3327.56	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-1.46062 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$	432000 s	-3381.06	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	
$-3.07566 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$	86400 s	-3559.79	$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$	

Il modulo

$$\sqrt{\left[\frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{y(t + \Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{z(t + \Delta t) - z(t)}{\Delta t}\right]^2}$$



Alcune conclusioni

Dividendo le tre componenti del vettore spostamento per lo scalare tempo si ottiene ancora un vettore: **la velocità media**

$$\vec{v} = \left\{ \frac{x(t_2) - x(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}, \frac{y(t_2) - y(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}, \frac{z(t_2) - z(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} \right\}$$

$$\vec{v}(t_1, t_2) \equiv \frac{\vec{r}(t_2) - \vec{r}(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

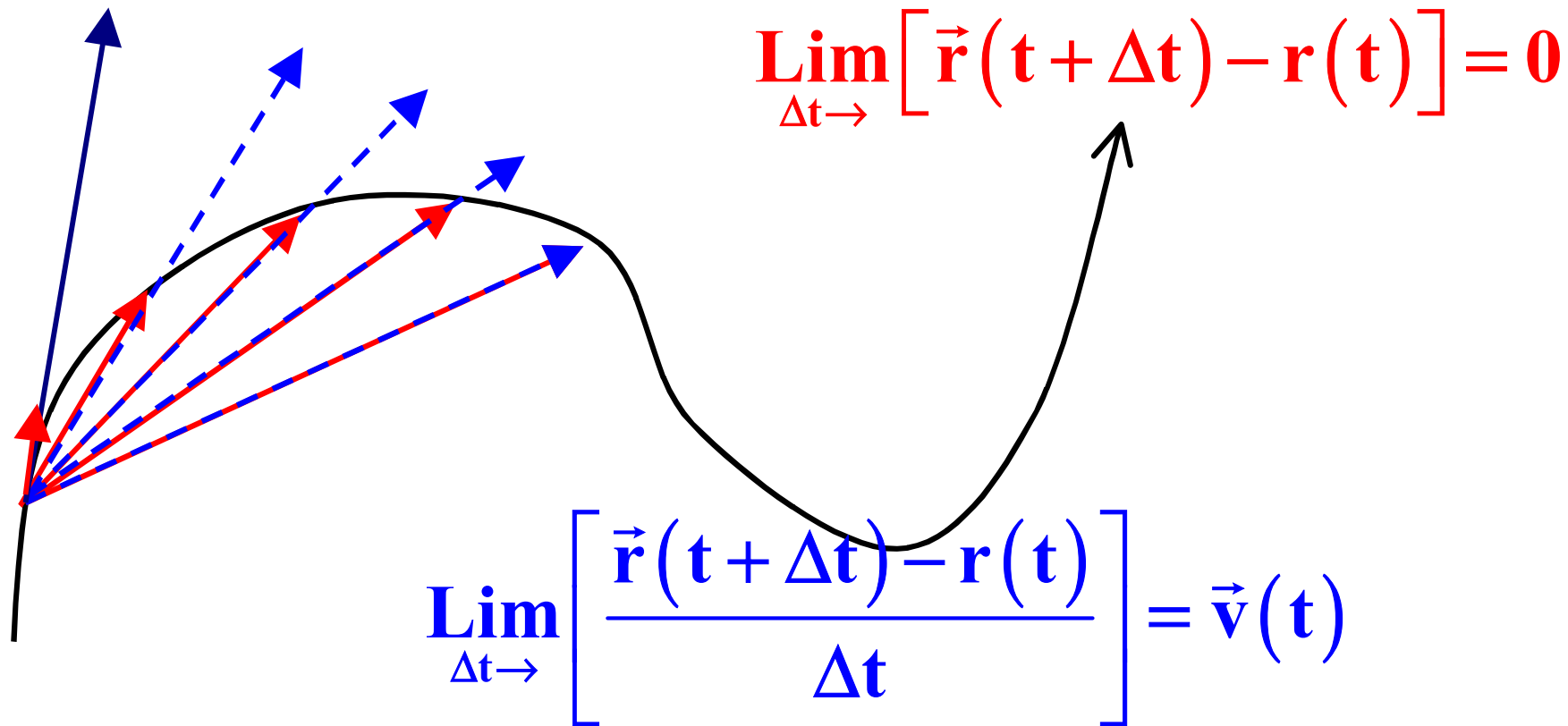
Se $t_2 \rightarrow t_1$ allora $\frac{x(t_2) - x(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} \rightarrow v_x(t_1)$ indip da t_2

Vettore velocità istantanea

$$\vec{v}(t) \equiv$$

$$\left\{ \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(t + \Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t}, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(t + \Delta t) - z(t)}{\Delta t} \right\}$$

$$\equiv \{v_x(t), v_y(t), v_z(t)\}$$



Modulo: $\frac{\text{lunghezza di traiettoria}}{\text{tempo impiegato}}$

Direzione: tangente alla traiettoria

Verso: stesso verso di percorrenza della traiettoria

Moto rettilineo uniforme

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{ox}t + \mathbf{x}_o \quad \mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{oy}t + \mathbf{y}_o \quad \mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{v}_{oz}t + \mathbf{z}_o$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}(t) = \left\{ \mathbf{v}_{ox}t + \mathbf{x}_o, \mathbf{v}_{oy}t + \mathbf{y}_o, \mathbf{v}_{oz}t + \mathbf{z}_o \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\mathbf{v}}(t) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d\vec{\mathbf{r}}(t)}{dt} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{ox}t + \mathbf{x}_o)}{dt}, \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{oy}t + \mathbf{y}_o)}{dt}, \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{oz}t + \mathbf{z}_o)}{dt} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Un vettore costante $\longleftarrow = \left\{ \mathbf{v}_{ox}, \mathbf{v}_{oy}, \mathbf{v}_{oz} \right\}$

$$|\vec{\mathbf{v}}(t)| = \sqrt{\mathbf{v}_x^2(t) + \mathbf{v}_y^2(t) + \mathbf{v}_z^2(t)} = \sqrt{\mathbf{v}_{ox}^2 + \mathbf{v}_{oy}^2 + \mathbf{v}_{oz}^2}$$



$$x[t] = v_{ox} t + x_o;$$

$$y[t] = v_{oy} t + y_o; z[t] = v_{oz} t + z_o;$$

$$\vec{r}[t] =$$

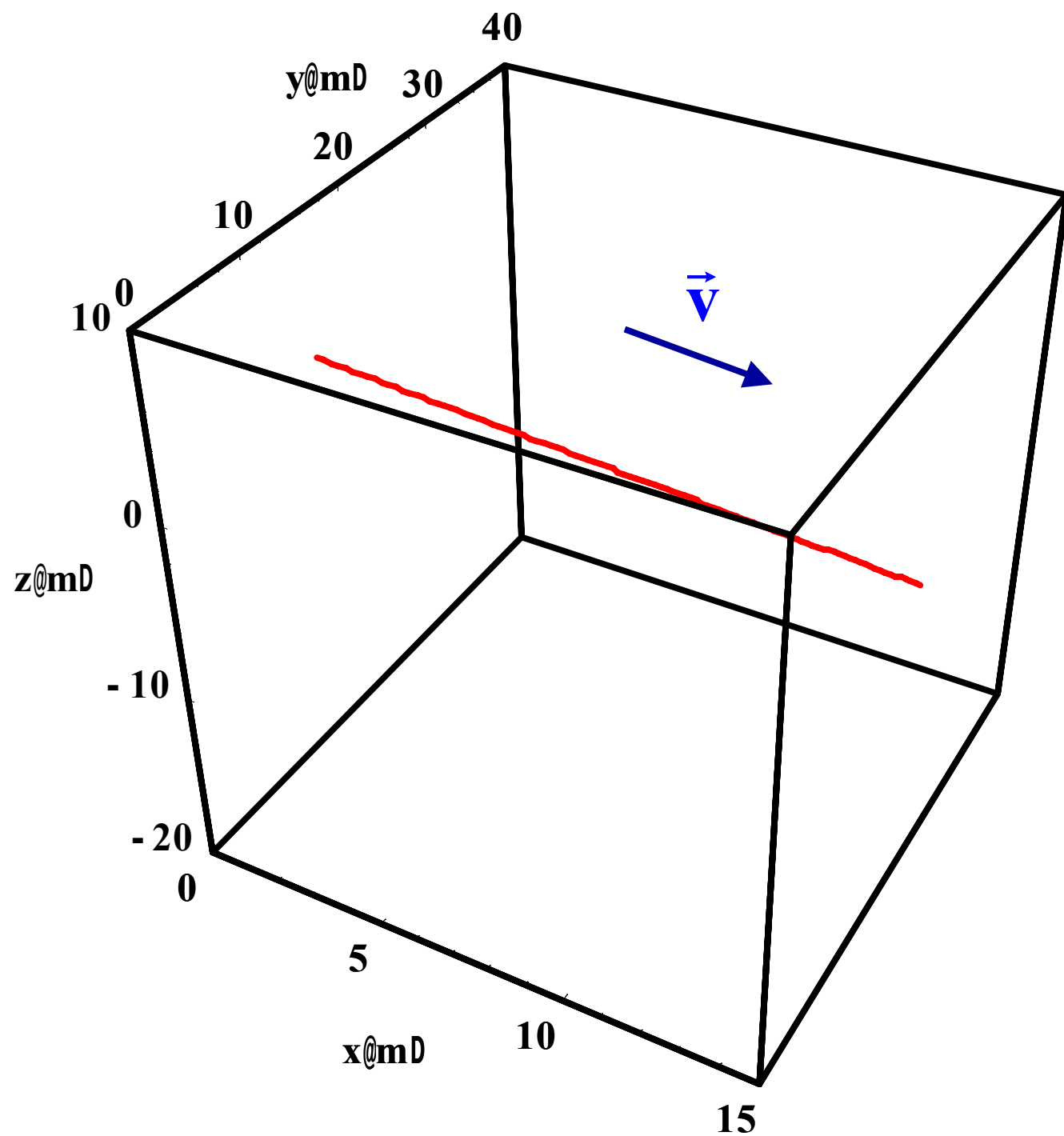
$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\} / .$$

$$\left\{ v_{ox} \rightarrow 1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, v_{oy} \rightarrow 3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, v_{oz} \rightarrow -2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, x_o \rightarrow 3 \text{ m}, \right.$$

$$y_o \rightarrow 6 \text{ m}, z_o \rightarrow 8 \text{ m} \} =$$

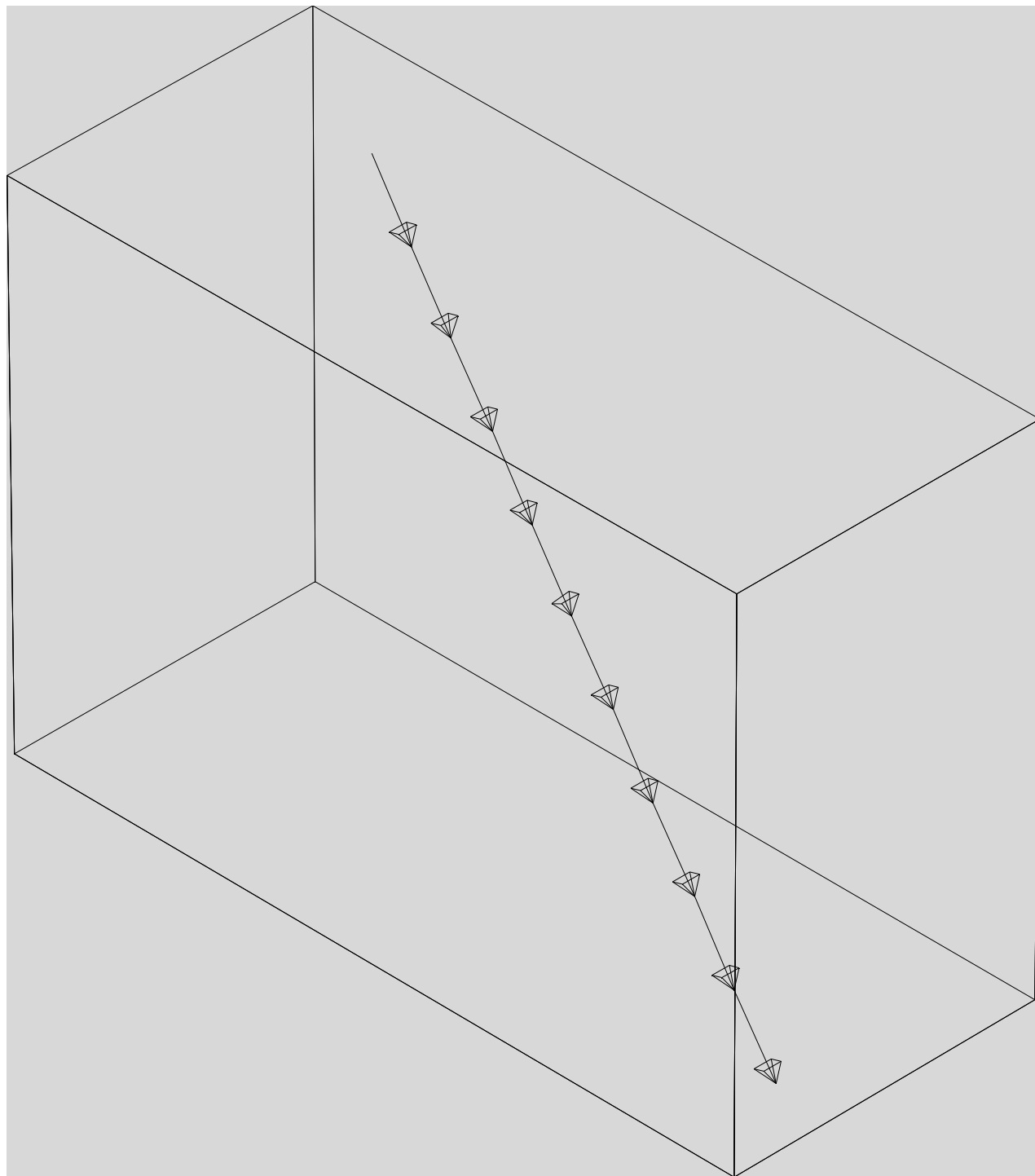
$$= \left\{ 3 \text{ m} + \frac{\text{m} t}{\text{s}}, 6 \text{ m} + \frac{3 \text{ m} t}{\text{s}}, 8 \text{ m} - \frac{2 \text{ m} t}{\text{s}} \right\}$$

$$\vec{v}[t] = \partial_t \vec{r}[t] = \left\{ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \frac{3 \text{ m}}{\text{s}}, -\frac{2 \text{ m}}{\text{s}} \right\}$$

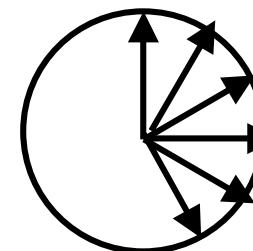
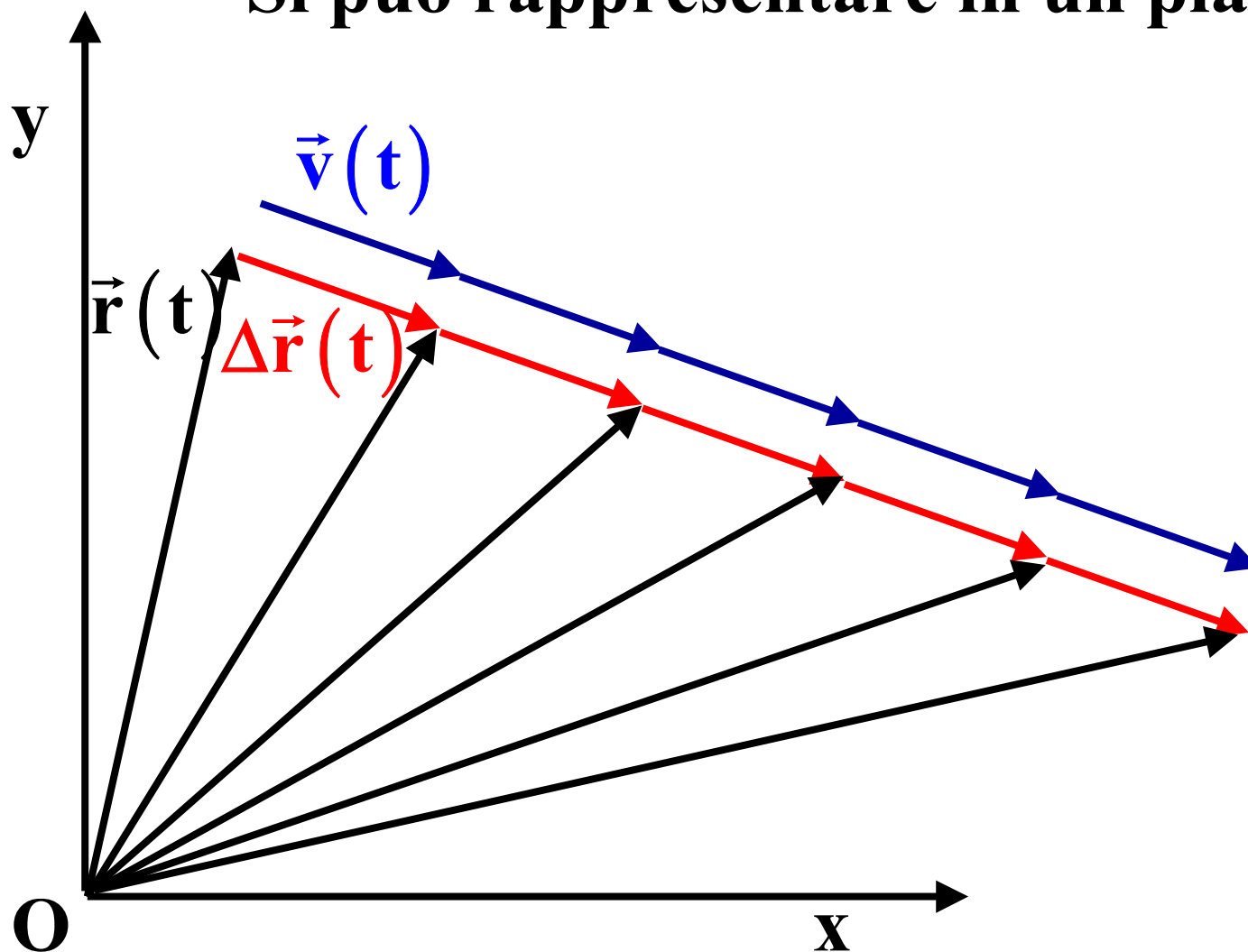


Traiettoria

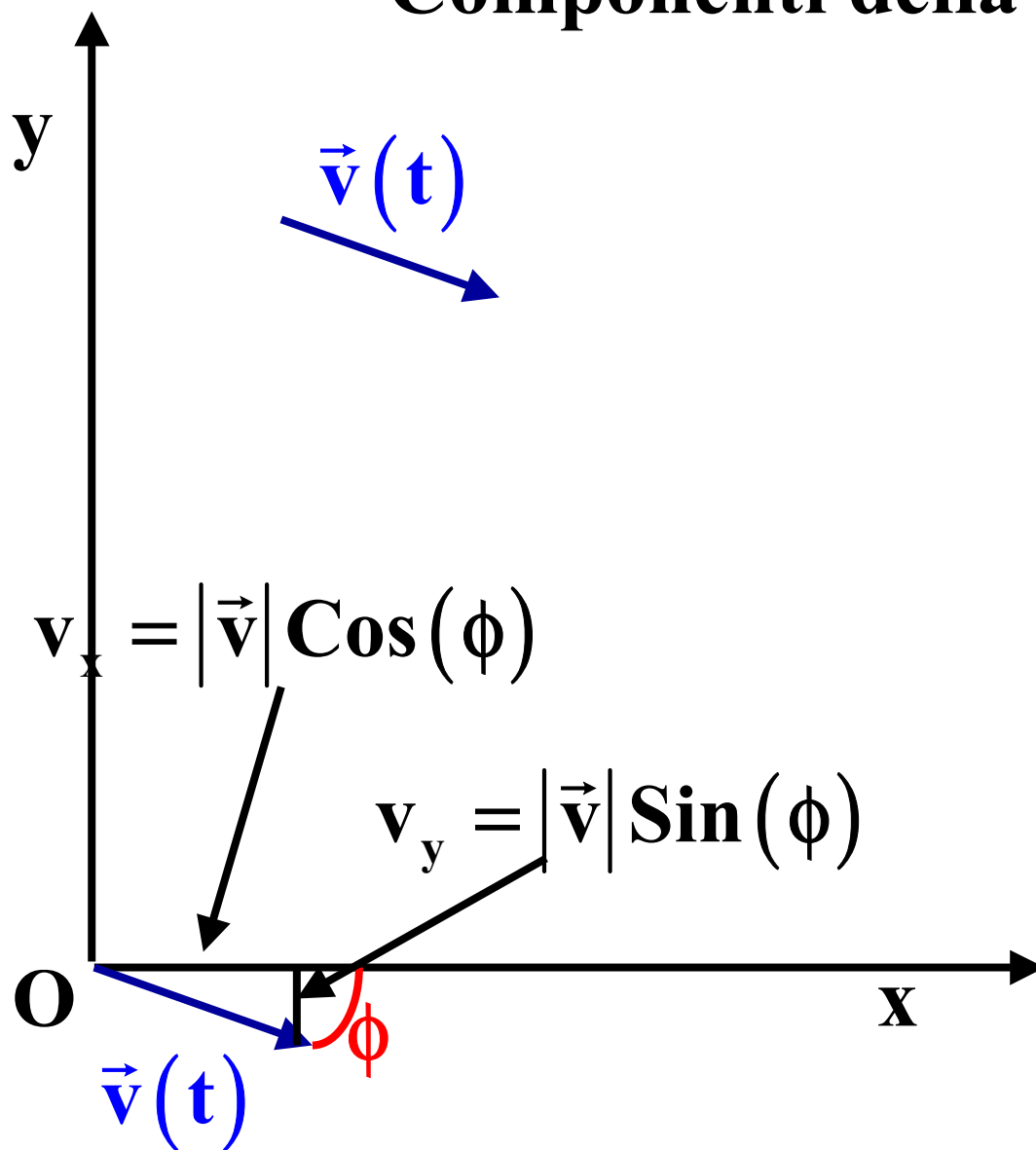
Velocità



Si può rappresentare in un piano



Componenti della velocità



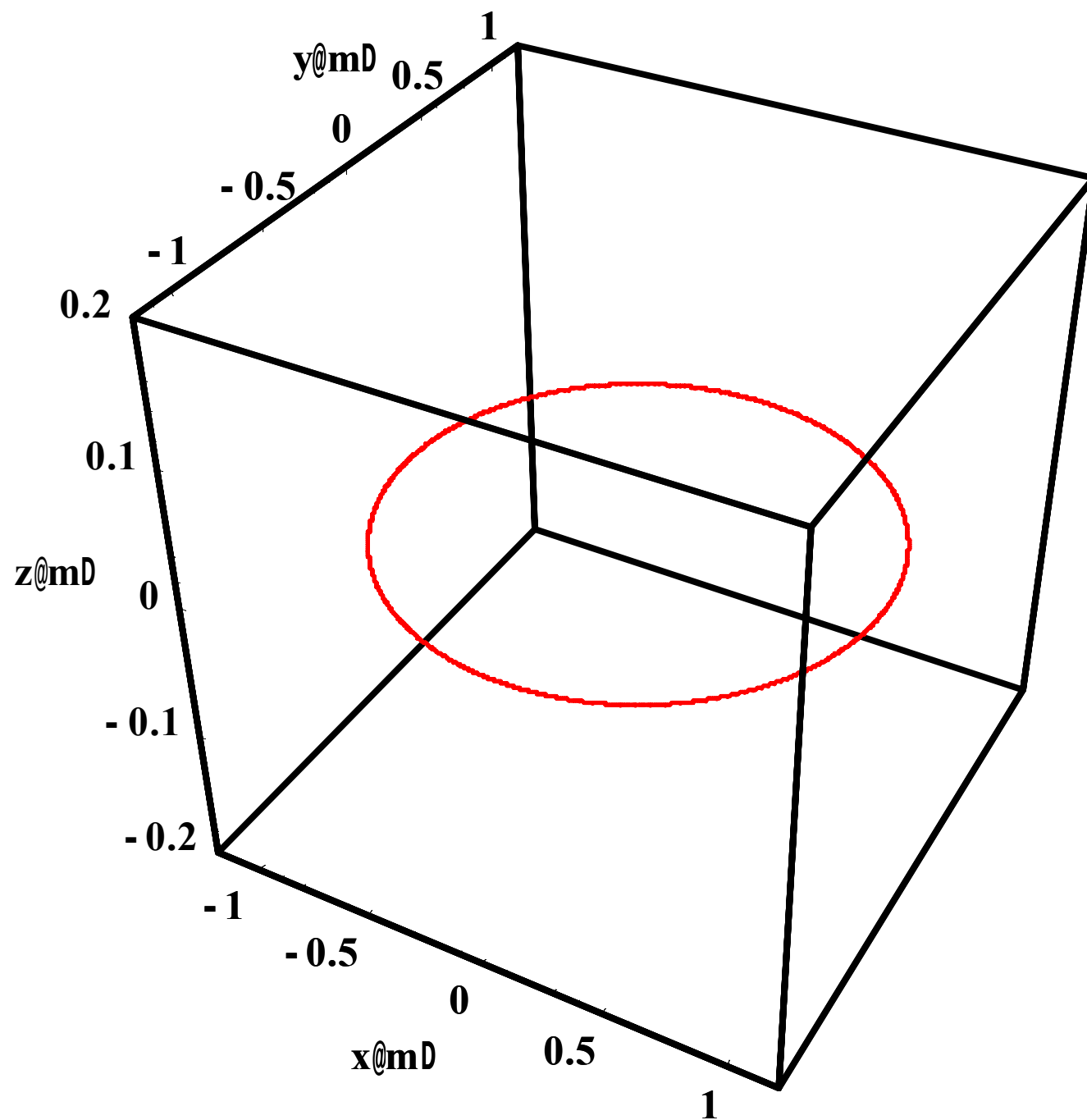
Moto circolare uniforme

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = r_o \mathbf{Cos}(\omega_o t) \quad y(t) = r_o \mathbf{Sin}(\omega_o t) \quad z(t) = 0$$

$$[r_o] = l \quad [\omega_o] = t^{-1}$$

$$|\vec{r}(t)| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^2(t) + y^2(t) + z^2(t)} =$$

$$\sqrt{r_o^2 \mathbf{Cos}^2(\omega t) + r_o^2 \mathbf{Sin}^2(\omega t)} = r_o$$



Velocità

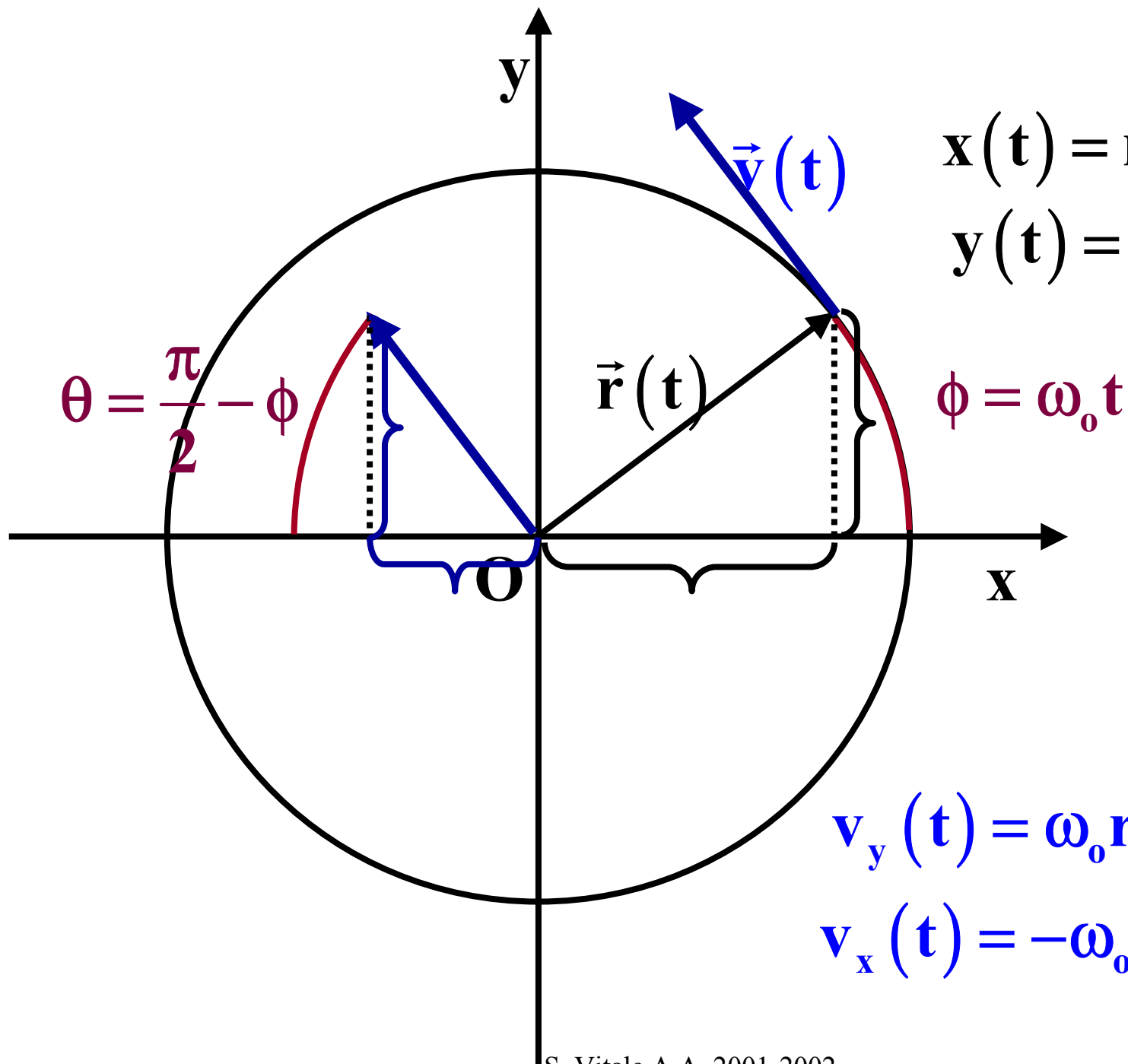
$$v_x(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{dr_o \cos(\omega_o t)}{dt} = r_o \omega_o [-\sin(\omega_o t)]$$

$$v_y(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{dr_o \sin(\omega_o t)}{dt} = r_o \omega_o \cos(\omega_o t)$$

$$v_z(t) = \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = r_o \omega_o \{-\sin(\omega_o t), \cos(\omega_o t)\}$$

$$|\vec{v}(t)| = r_o \omega_o \sqrt{\sin^2(\omega_o t) + \cos^2(\omega_o t)} = r_o \omega_o$$



$$\vec{r}(t) \perp \vec{v}(t)$$

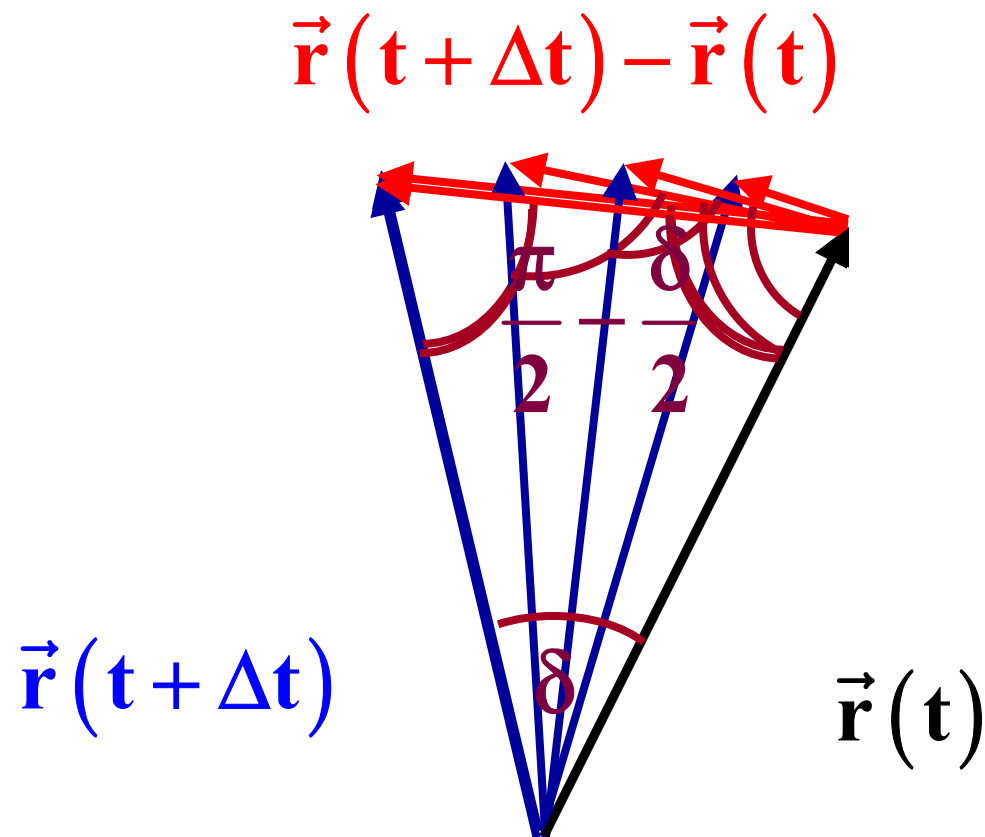
$$\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) \equiv x(t) v_x(t) + y(t) v_y(t) + z(t) v_z(t)$$

$$= r_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) \times [-\omega_0 r_0 \sin(\omega_0 t)] \\ + r_0 \sin(\omega_0 t) \omega_0 r_0 \cos(\omega_0 t) = 0$$

Ma anche

$$\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = |\vec{r}(t)| |\vec{v}(t)| \cos \left[\widehat{\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)} \right]$$

$$\widehat{\vec{r}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t)} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Al tendere di $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, $\delta \rightarrow 0$ e $\pi/2 - \delta/2 \rightarrow \pi/2$

$$\vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t) \perp \vec{r}(t)$$

**La derivata di un vettore di modulo costante è
ortogonale al vettore derivato**

$$x[t] = r_o \cos[\omega t] ;$$

$$y[t] = r_o \sin[\omega t] ; z[t] = 0 ;$$

$$\vec{r}[t] =$$

$$\{x[t], y[t], z[t]\} /. \{\omega \rightarrow 4 \text{ s}^{-1}, r_o \rightarrow 2 \text{ m}\} =$$

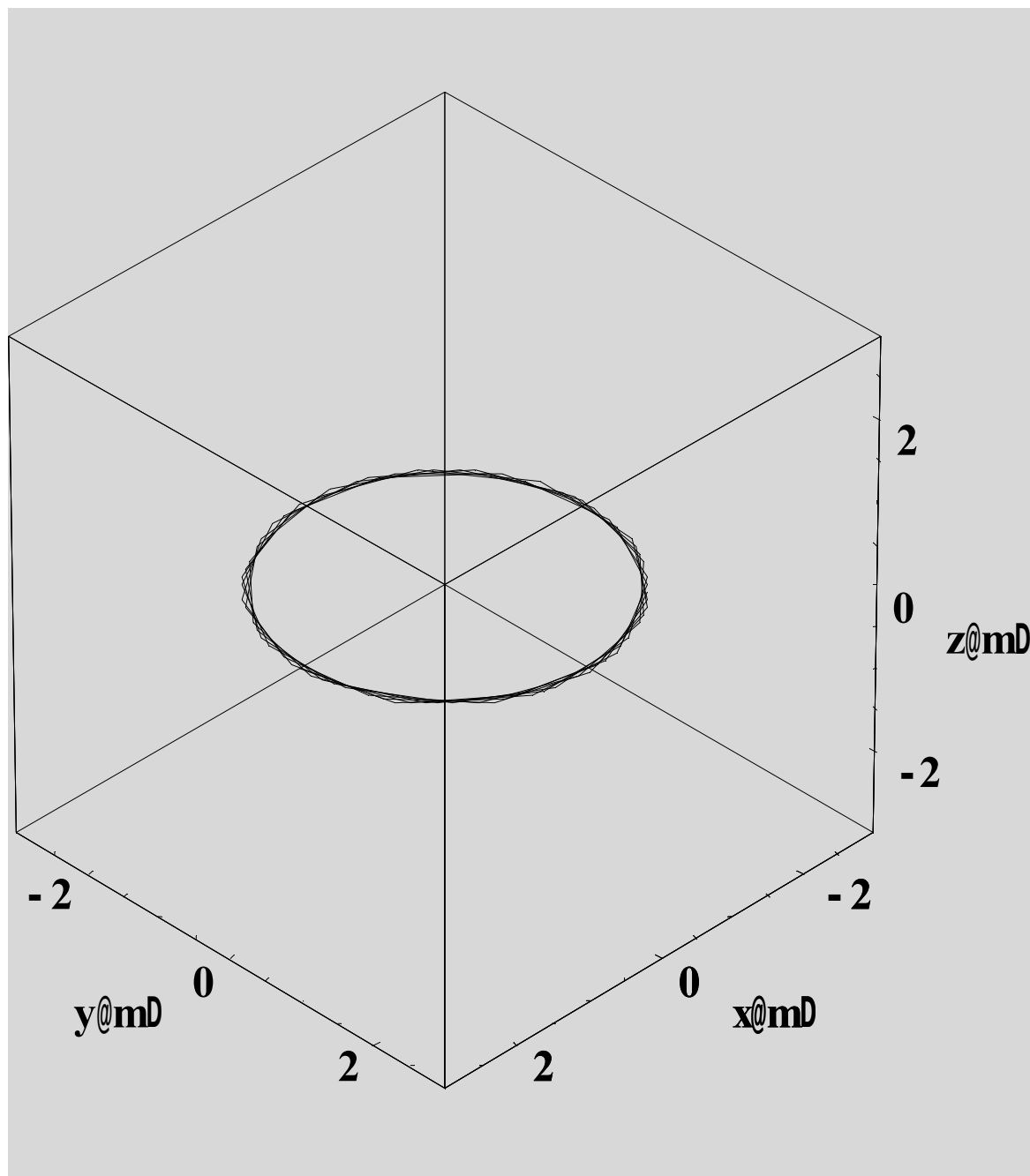
$$= \left\{ 2 \text{ m} \cos\left[\frac{4 t}{\text{s}}\right], 2 \text{ m} \sin\left[\frac{4 t}{\text{s}}\right], 0 \right\}$$

$$\text{Simplify}\left[\sqrt{\vec{r}[t] \cdot \vec{r}[t]}\right] = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{v}[t] = \partial_t \vec{r}[t] = \left\{ -\frac{8 \text{ m} \sin\left[\frac{4 t}{\text{s}}\right]}{\text{s}}, \frac{8 \text{ m} \cos\left[\frac{4 t}{\text{s}}\right]}{\text{s}}, 0 \right\}$$

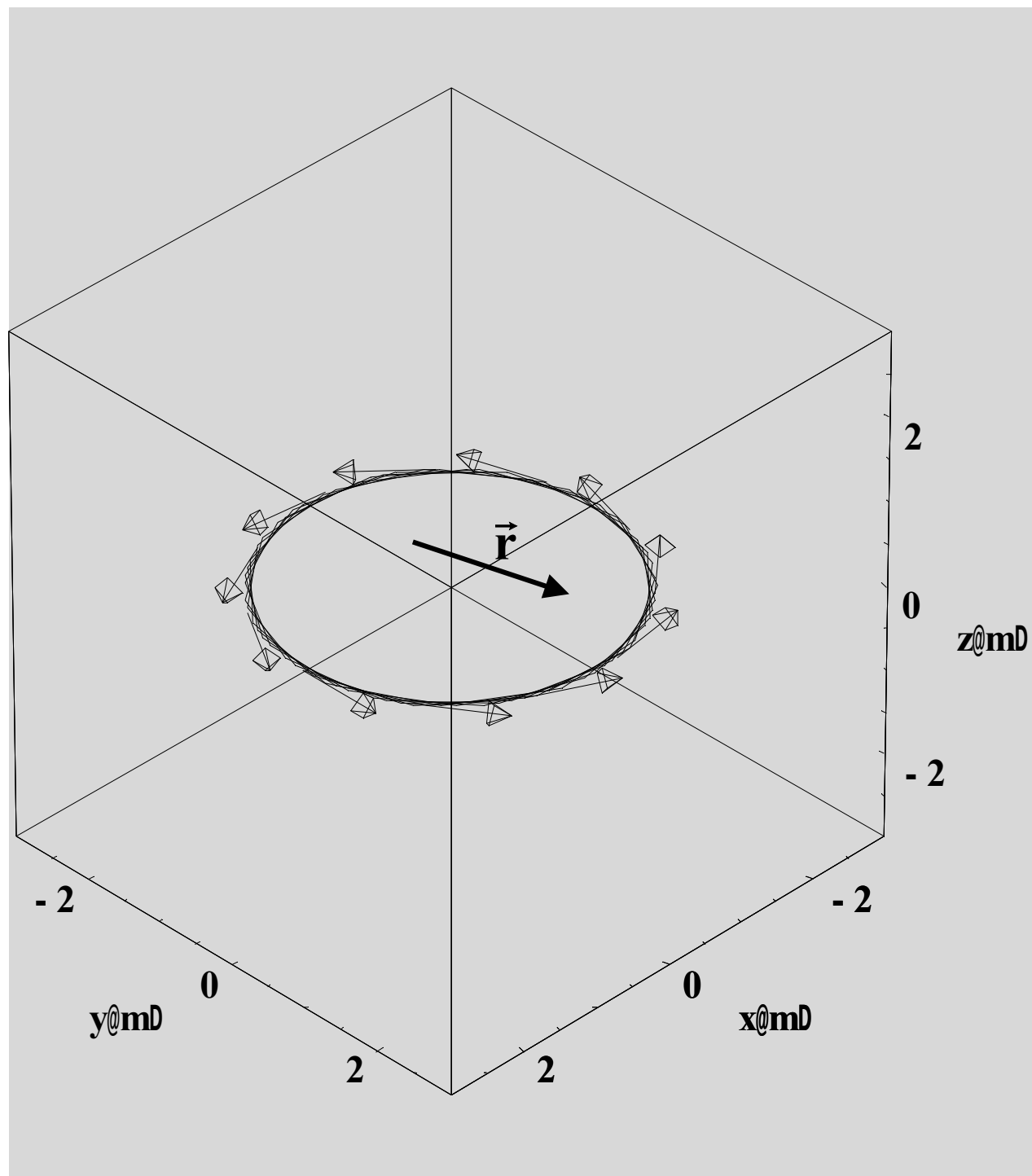
$$\text{modulo} = \text{Simplify}\left[\sqrt{\vec{v}[t] \cdot \vec{v}[t]}\right] = 8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\vec{v}[t] \cdot \vec{r}[t] = 0$$



Traiettoria

velocità



Moto parabolico

$$x(t) = v_0 \cos(\theta) t;$$

$$y(t) = v_0 \sin(\theta) t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2; \quad z(t) = 0;$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t) \hat{x} + y(t) \hat{y} + z(t) \hat{z}.$$

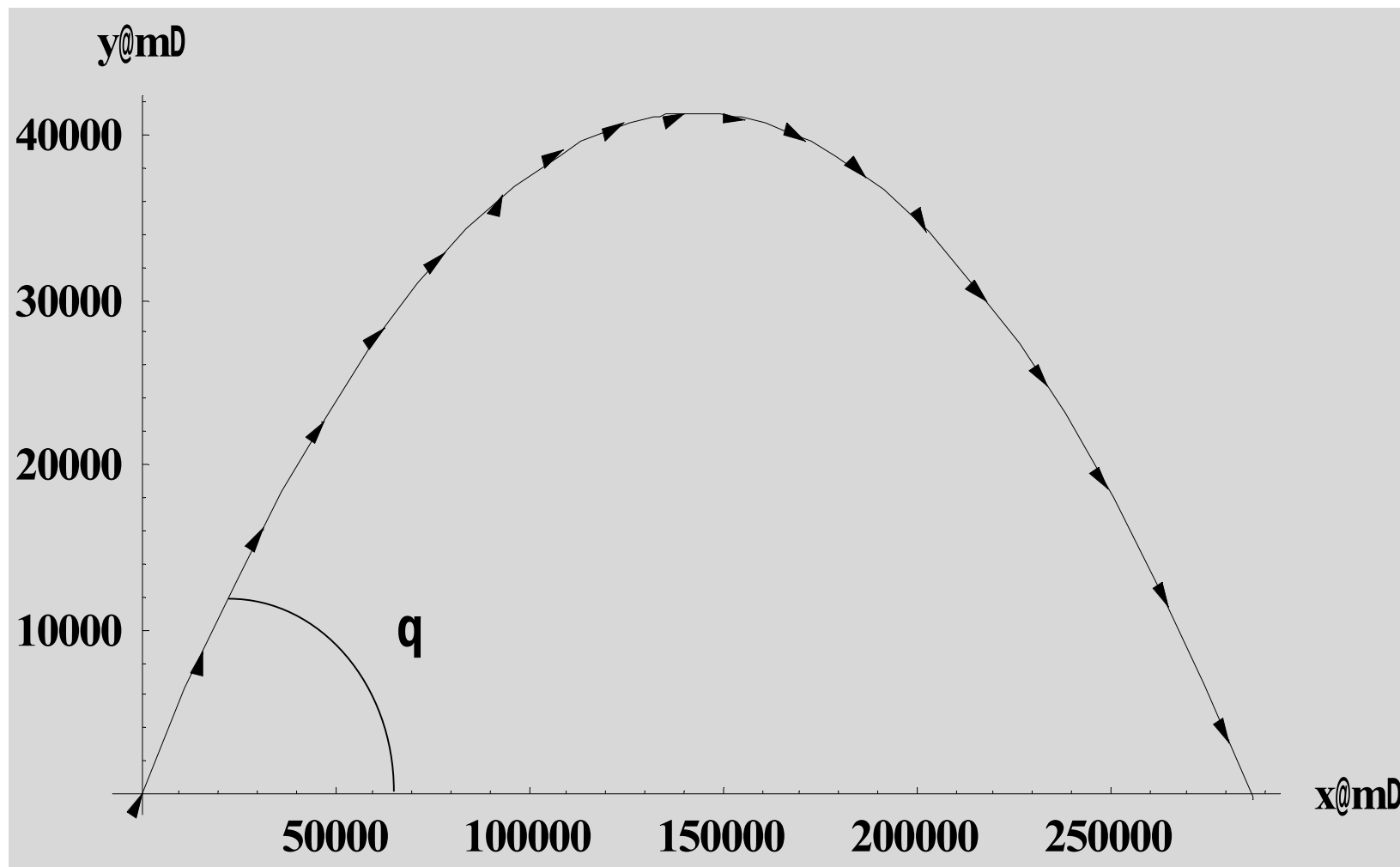
$$v_0 \rightarrow 1800 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad a \rightarrow -9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}, \quad \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} =$$

$$900 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad \frac{900 \text{ m}}{\text{s}} t - \frac{4.9 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2} t^2, \quad 0 =$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{r}(t)$$

$$900 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, \quad \frac{900 \text{ m}}{\text{s}} - \frac{9.8 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2} t, \quad 0 =$$

Traiettoria e velocità



Accelerazione

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$a_x(t) = \frac{dv_x(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$a_y(t) = \frac{dv_y(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$a_z(t) = \frac{dv_z(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2z(t)}{dt^2}$$

Dimensioni fisiche

$$[a] = \frac{[v]}{[t]} = \frac{[l]}{[t]^2} \rightarrow \text{S.I. } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Valori tipici

Accelerazione di gravità sulla superficie terrestre:

$$g=9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Accelerazione automobile:

“da 0 a 100 km/h in 10 s”

$$\frac{100 \text{ km/h}}{10 \text{ s}} = \frac{100}{3.6} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 2.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Accelerazione di un razzo alla partenza:

$$^a 5-8 \text{ g} \quad ^a 50-80 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Ultracentrifuga : $^a 10^5 \text{ g}$ $^a 10^6 \text{ m/s}^2$

Es: moto rettilineo uniforme

$$\vec{r}(t) = \{v_{ox}t + x_o, v_{yo}t + y_o, v_{zo}t + z_o\}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = \{v_{ox}, v_{yo}, v_{zo}\}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}(t)}{dt^2} = \{0, 0, 0\} \equiv \vec{0} \quad (0)$$

Velocità costante = accelerazione nulla

Un altro esempio molto importante:

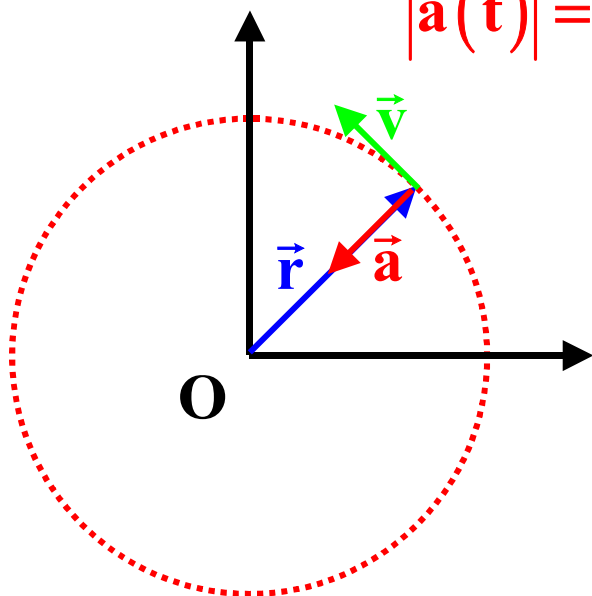
Il moto circolare (uniforme)

$$\vec{r}(t) = \{r_0 \cos(\omega t), r_0 \sin(\omega t), 0\} \quad |\vec{r}(t)| = r_0$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \{-\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t), \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t), 0\} \quad |\vec{v}(t)| = \omega r_0$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \{-\omega^2 r_0 \cos(\omega t), -\omega^2 r_0 \sin(\omega t), 0\} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}(t)$$

$$|\vec{a}(t)| = \sqrt{(\omega^2 r_0)^2 \cos^2(\omega t) + (\omega^2 r_0)^2 \sin^2(\omega t)} = \omega^2 r_0$$



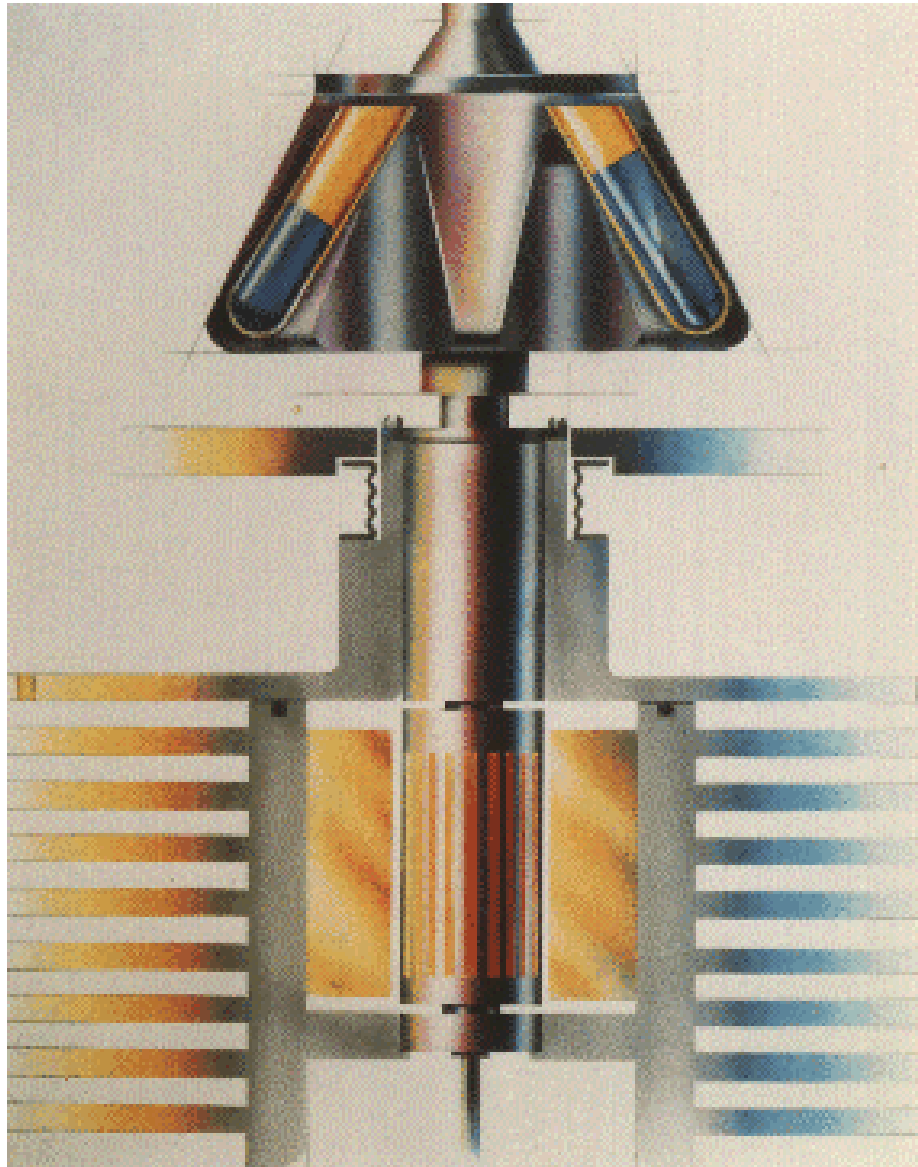
**Accelerazione
“centripeta”**

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

Ultracentrifuga : $\omega \approx 2\pi 1000 \text{ rad/s}$;

$$r_0 \approx 0.1 \text{ m}; \quad \omega^2 r_0 \approx 4 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Ultracentrifuga Preparativa (Beckmann Coulter)



Spins up to 8 x 6.5 mL
tubes up to 802,400 x g
@ 100,000 rpm in the XL-
100K



Es: moto uniformemente accelerato

$$\vec{r}(t) =$$

$$\left\{ x_0 + v_{x0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{x0}t^2, y_0 + v_{y0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{y0}t^2, z_0 + v_{z0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_{z0}t^2 \right\}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = \{ v_{x0} + a_{x0}t, v_{y0} + a_{y0}t, v_{z0} + a_{z0}t \}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \{ a_{x0}, a_{y0}, a_{z0} \} = \vec{a}_0$$

Es: moto rettilineo uniformemente accelerato

$$z(t) = z_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2$$

$$x(t) = y(t) = 0 \quad v_x(t) = v_y(t) = 0 \quad a_x(t) = a_y(t) = 0$$

$$v_z(t) = v_0 + a_0 t$$

$$a_z(t) = a_0$$

$$a_0 = -9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



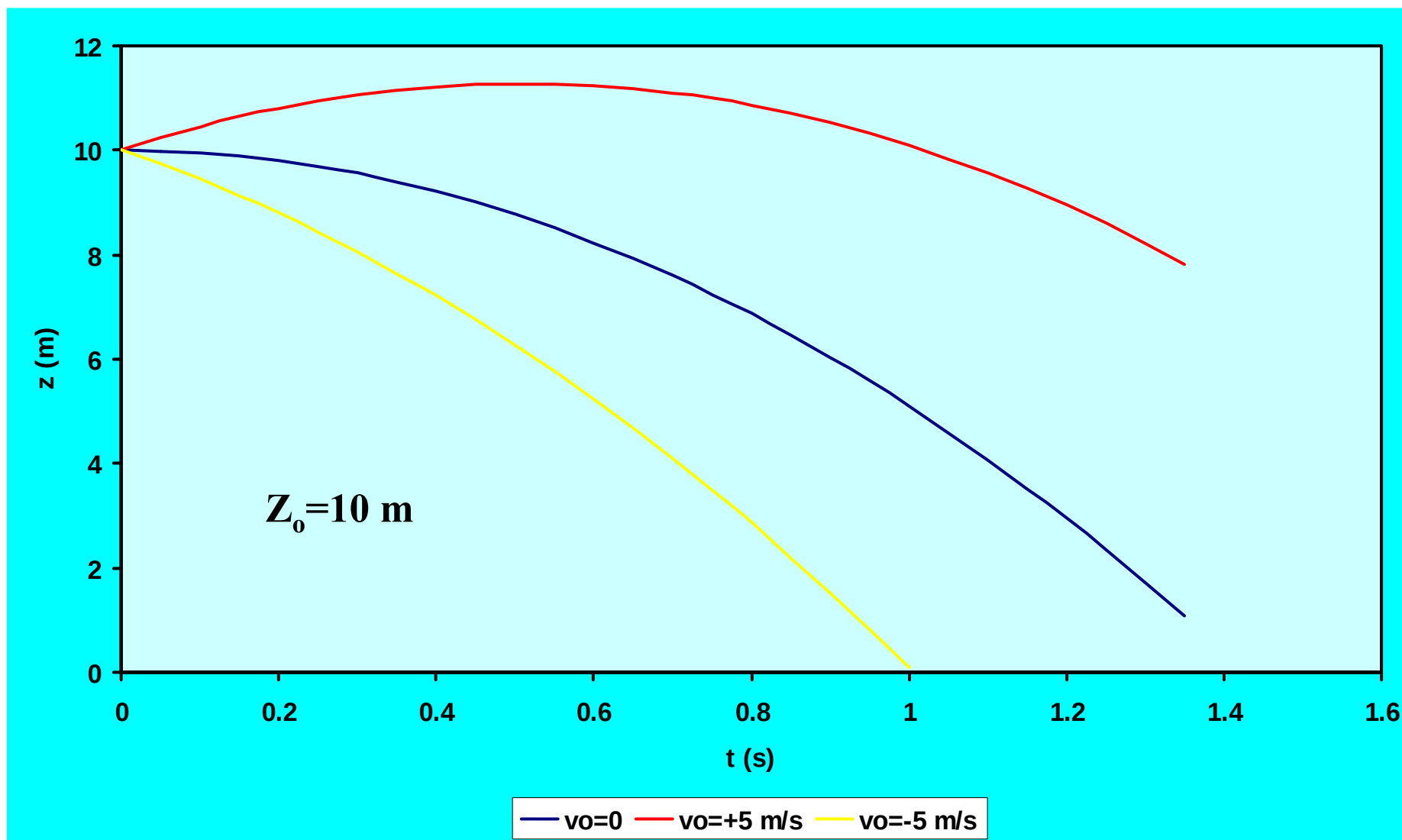
$$v_0 = 0$$

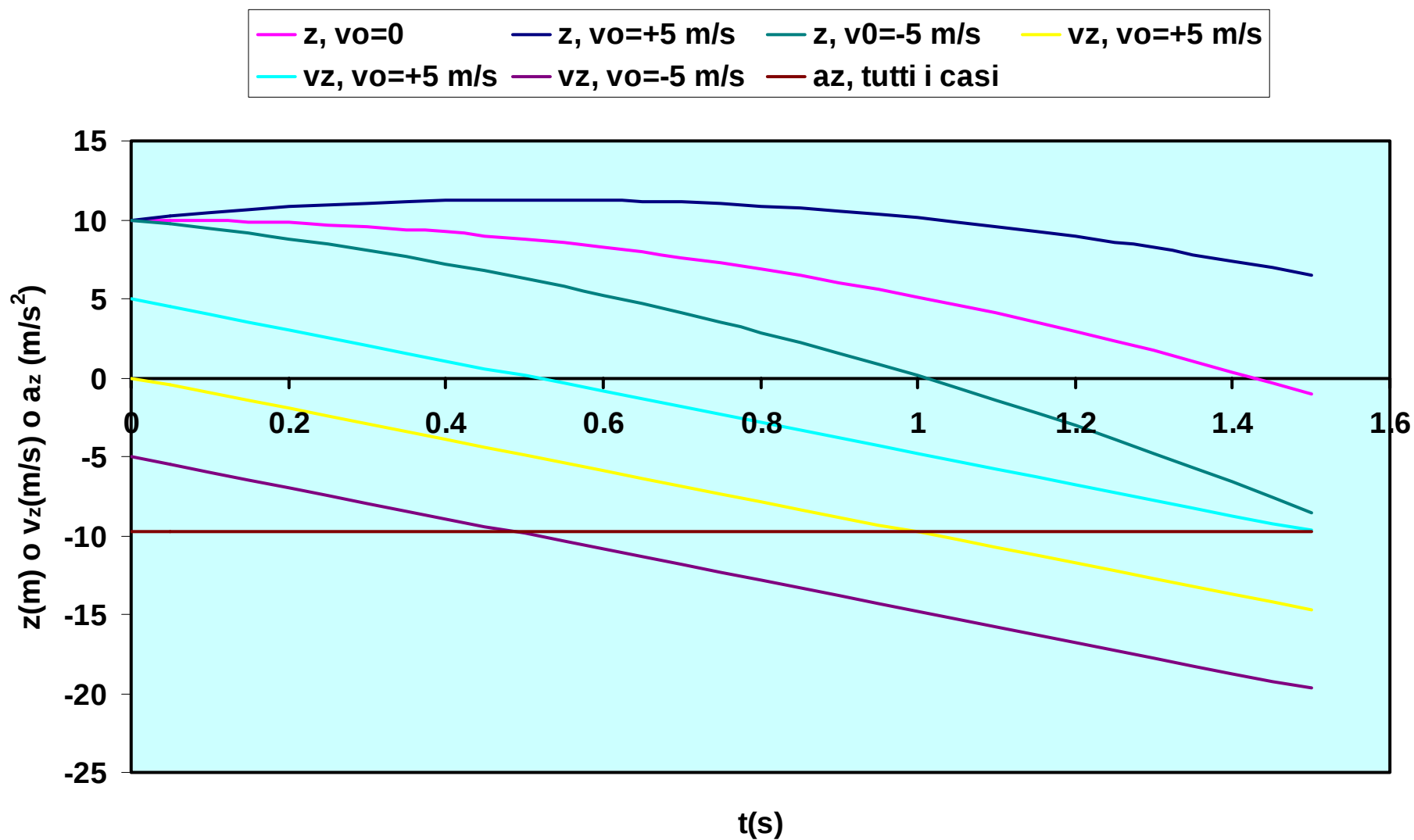


$$v_0 = + 5 \text{ m/s}$$



$$v_0 = - 5 \text{ m/s}$$





**La velocità e l'accelerazione hanno versi
indipendenti**

**La velocità può essere verso l'alto e
l'accelerazione verso il basso o viceversa**

2° caso: moto anche lungo x

$$z(t) = z_0 + v_{z0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_0t^2$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_{x0}t$$

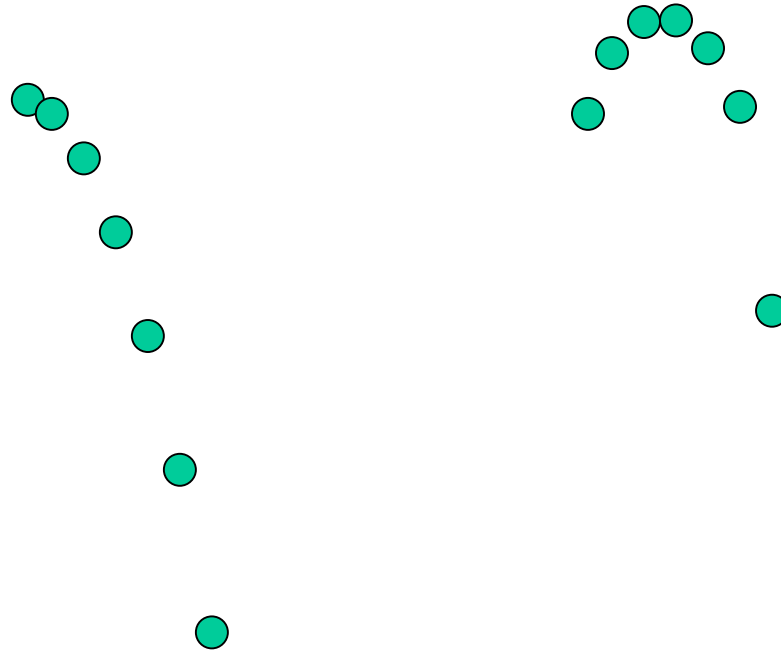
$$v_z(t) = v_{z0} + a_0t$$

$$v_x(t) = v_{x0}$$

Composizione dei moti

$$v_{oz} = -5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{ox} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

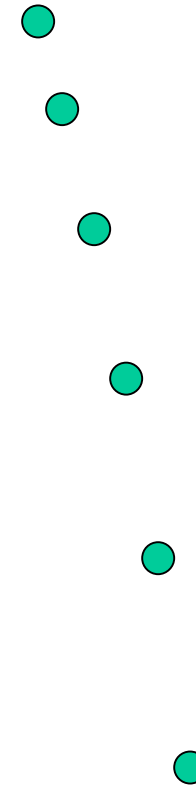


$$v_{oz} = 0$$

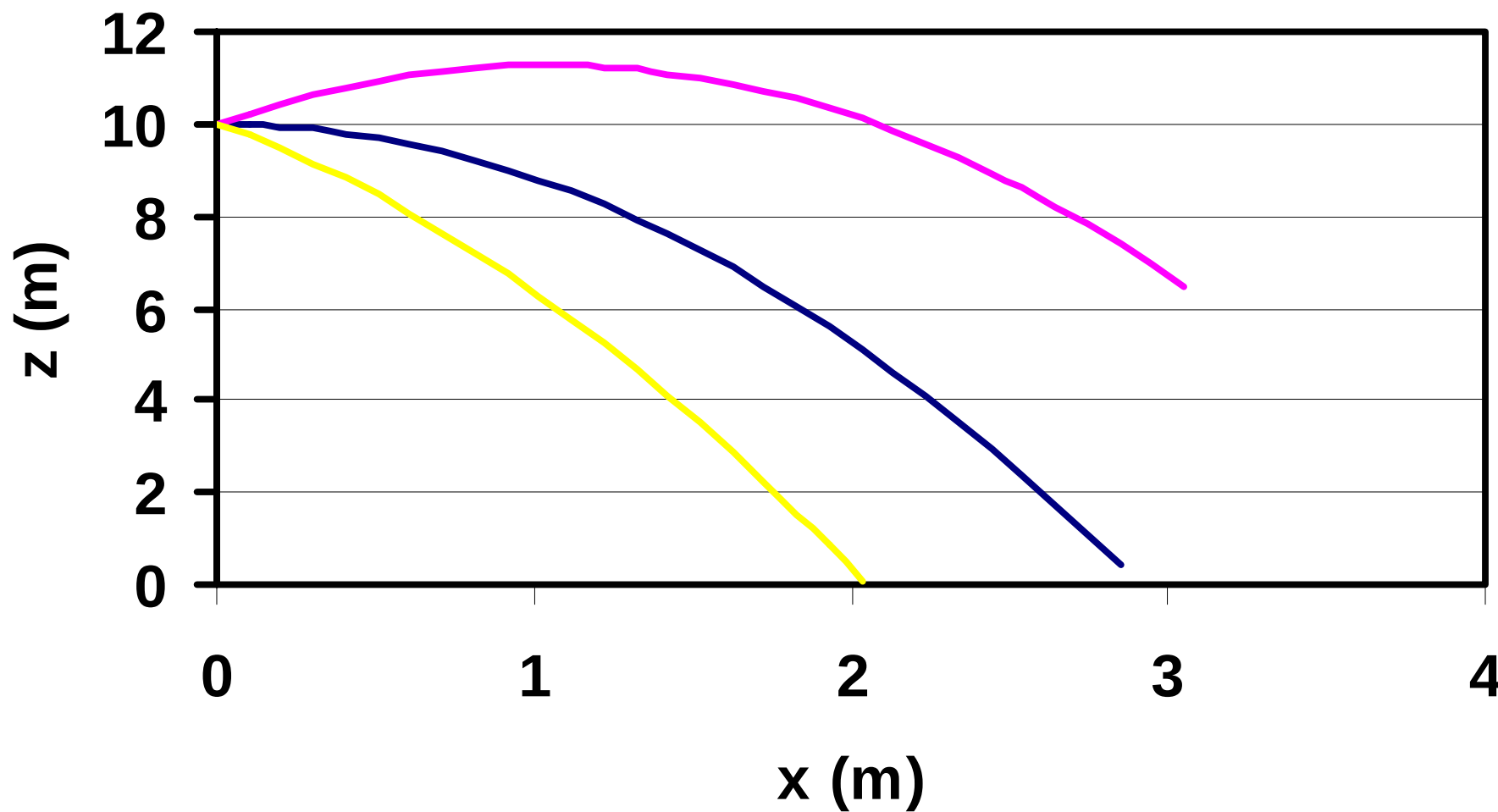
$$v_{ox} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{oz} = +5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{ox} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$



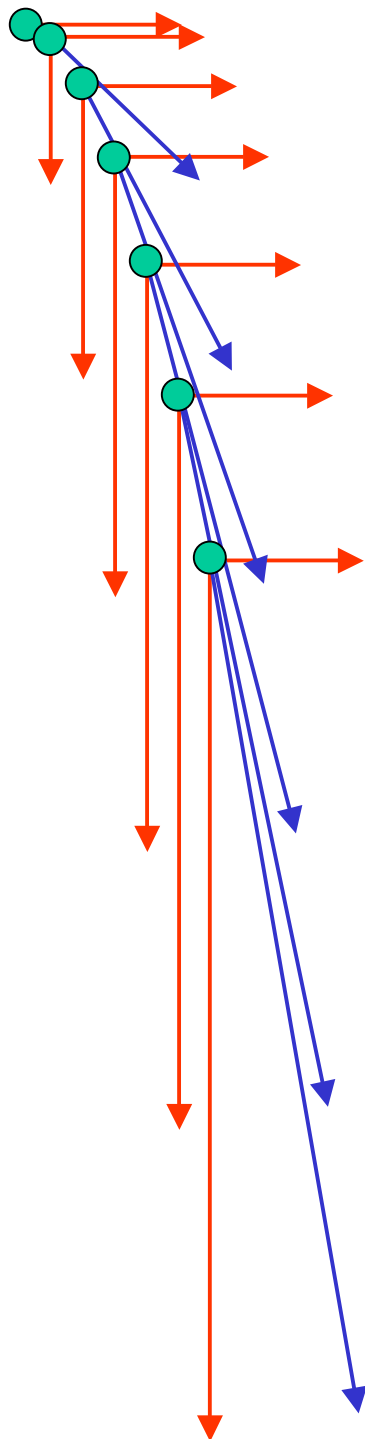
La traiettoria



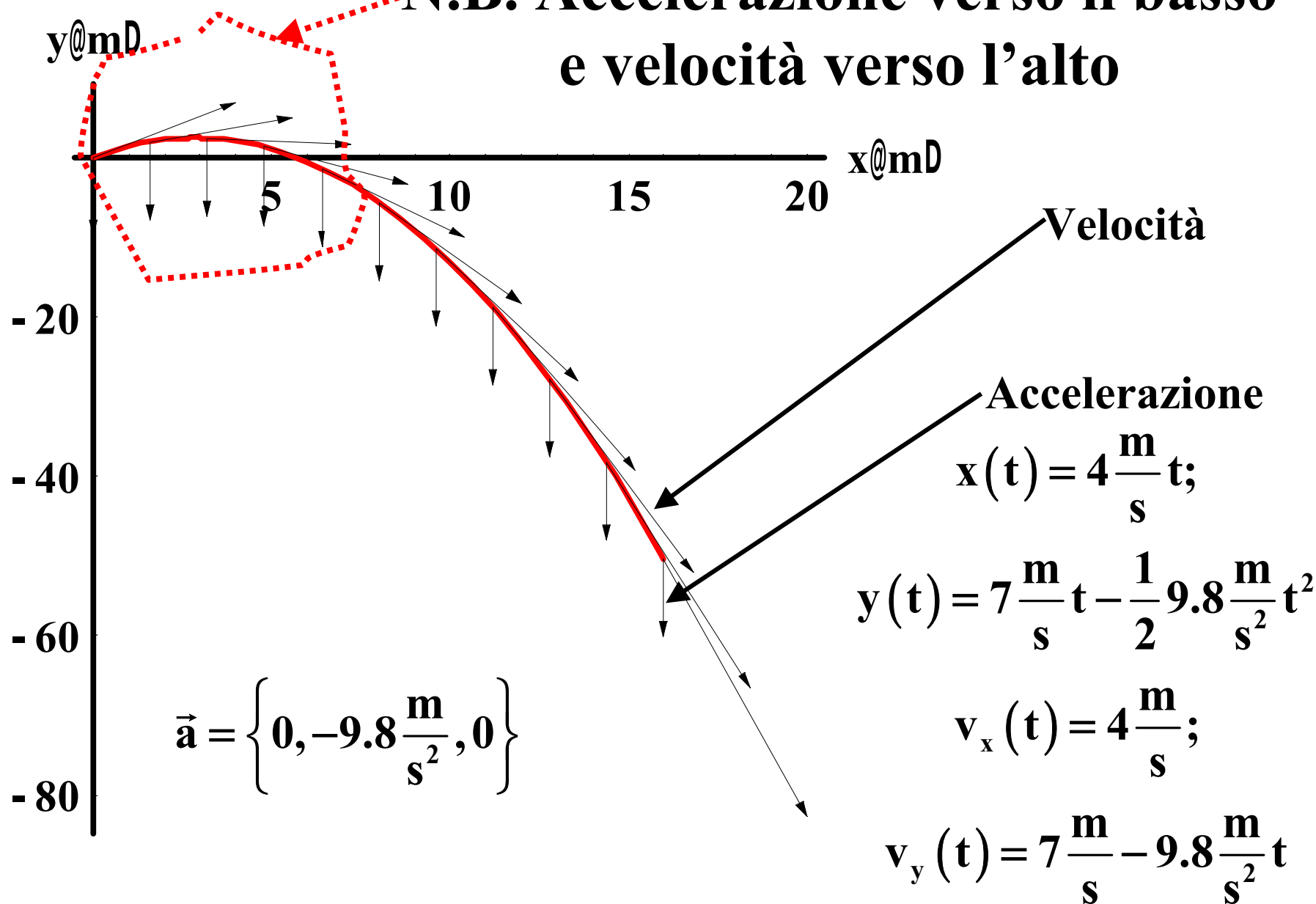
La composizione delle velocità

$$v_z(t) = -9.8 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) t$$

$$v_x(t) = 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

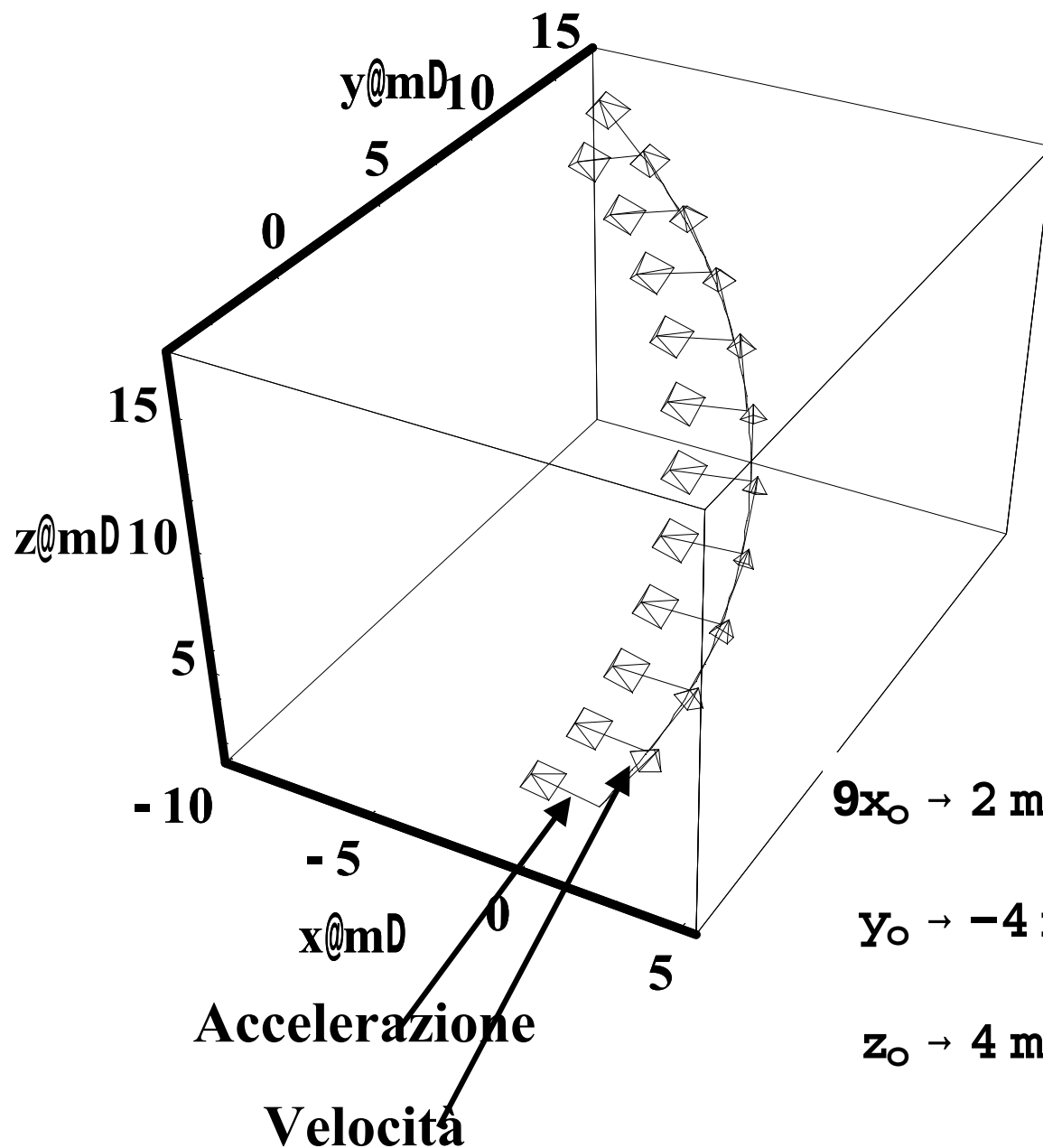


**N.B. Accelerazione verso il basso
e velocità verso l'alto**



Un altro esempio

Un esempio in tre dimensioni



$$\begin{aligned}
 x_0 &\rightarrow 2 \text{ m}, v_{x0} \rightarrow 4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, a_{x0} \rightarrow -3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}, \\
 y_0 &\rightarrow -4 \text{ m}, v_{y0} \rightarrow .3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, a_{y0} \rightarrow 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}, \\
 z_0 &\rightarrow 4 \text{ m}, v_{z0} \rightarrow 7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}, a_{z0} \rightarrow -2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} =
 \end{aligned}$$

Un'esempio importante:

Il lancio di un proiettile: partenza dall'origine posta al suolo

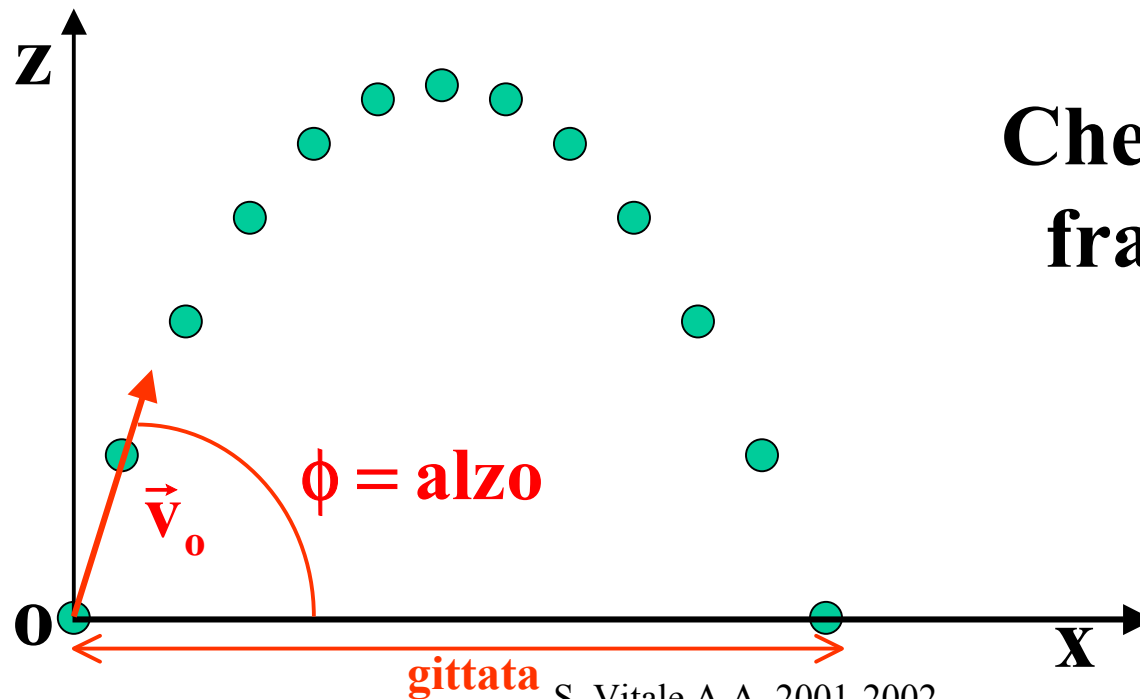
$$z(t) = v_{z0}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$g = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$x(t) = v_{x0}t$$

$$v_z(t) = v_{z0} - gt$$

$$v_x(t) = v_{x0}$$



**Che relazione c'è
fra alzo, v_0 e la
gittata?**

$$v_{ox} = |\vec{v}_o| \cos(\phi)$$

$$v_{oz} = |\vec{v}_o| \sin(\phi)$$

$$z(t) = |\vec{v}_o| \sin(\phi) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x(t) = |\vec{v}_o| \cos(\phi) t$$

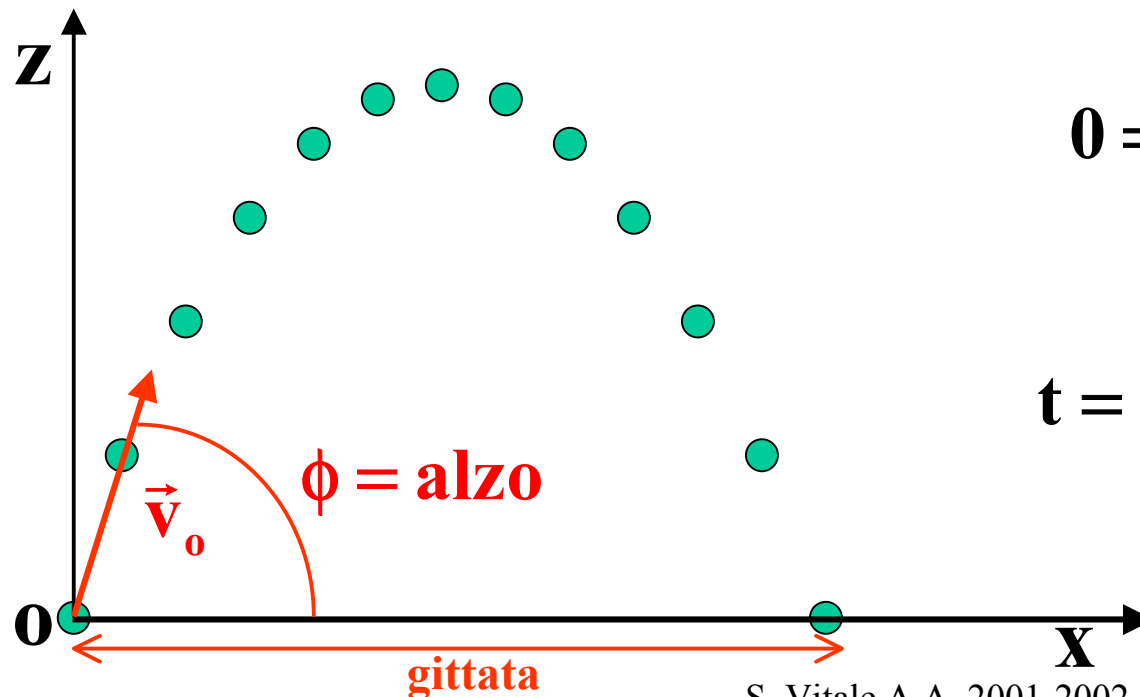
$$v_z(t) = |\vec{v}_o| \sin(\phi) - g t$$

$$v_x(t) = |\vec{v}_o| \cos(\phi)$$

Impatto: $z(t)=0$

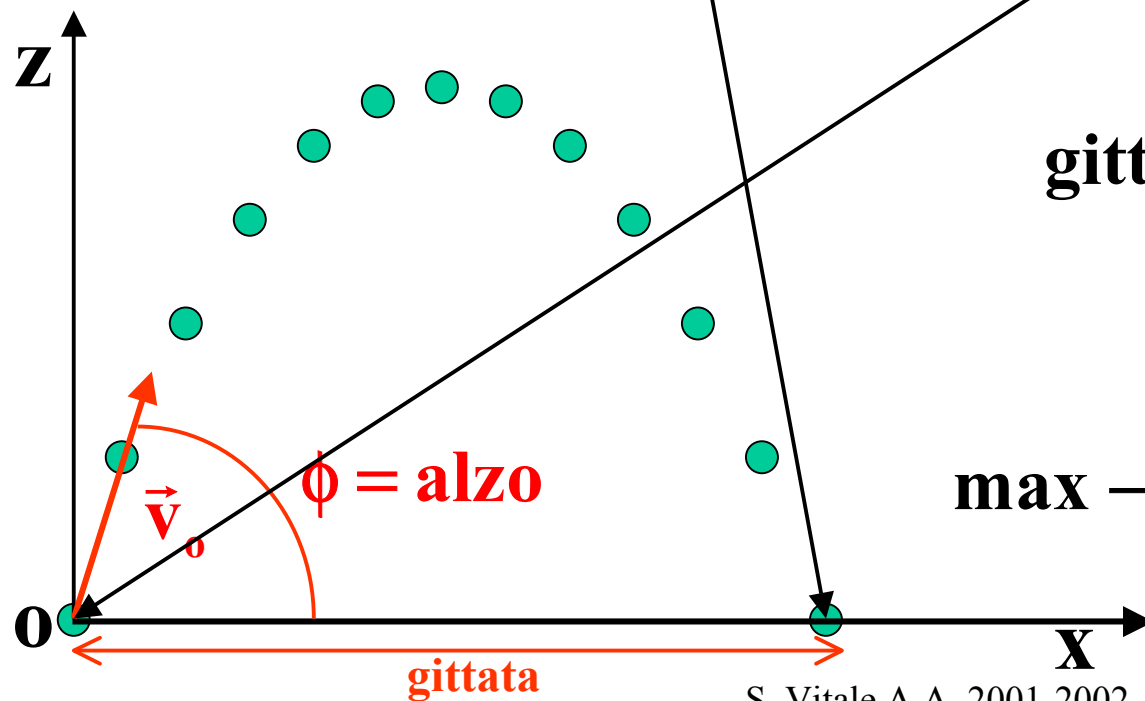
$$0 = \left[|\vec{v}_o| \sin(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} g t \right] t$$

$$t = \frac{2 |\vec{v}_o| \sin(\phi)}{g} \leftrightarrow t = 0$$



$$x(t) = |\vec{v}_0| \cos(\phi) t \quad t = \frac{2|\vec{v}_0| \sin(\phi)}{g} \leftrightarrow t = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2|\vec{v}_0|^2 \sin(\phi) \cos(\phi)}{g} \leftrightarrow x = 0$$



$$\text{gittata} = \frac{|\vec{v}_0|^2 \sin(2\phi)}{g}$$

$$\text{max} \rightarrow \frac{|\vec{v}_0|^2 \sin\left(2\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{g} = \frac{|\vec{v}_0|^2}{g}$$

Perchè l'accelerazione è importante?

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

Ricostruzione della legge oraria dalla velocità: il fatto matematico

$$v_x(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad x(t_B) - x(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_x(t) dt$$

$$v_y(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad y(t_B) - y(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_y(t) dt$$

$$v_z(t) = \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad z(t_B) - z(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_z(t) dt$$

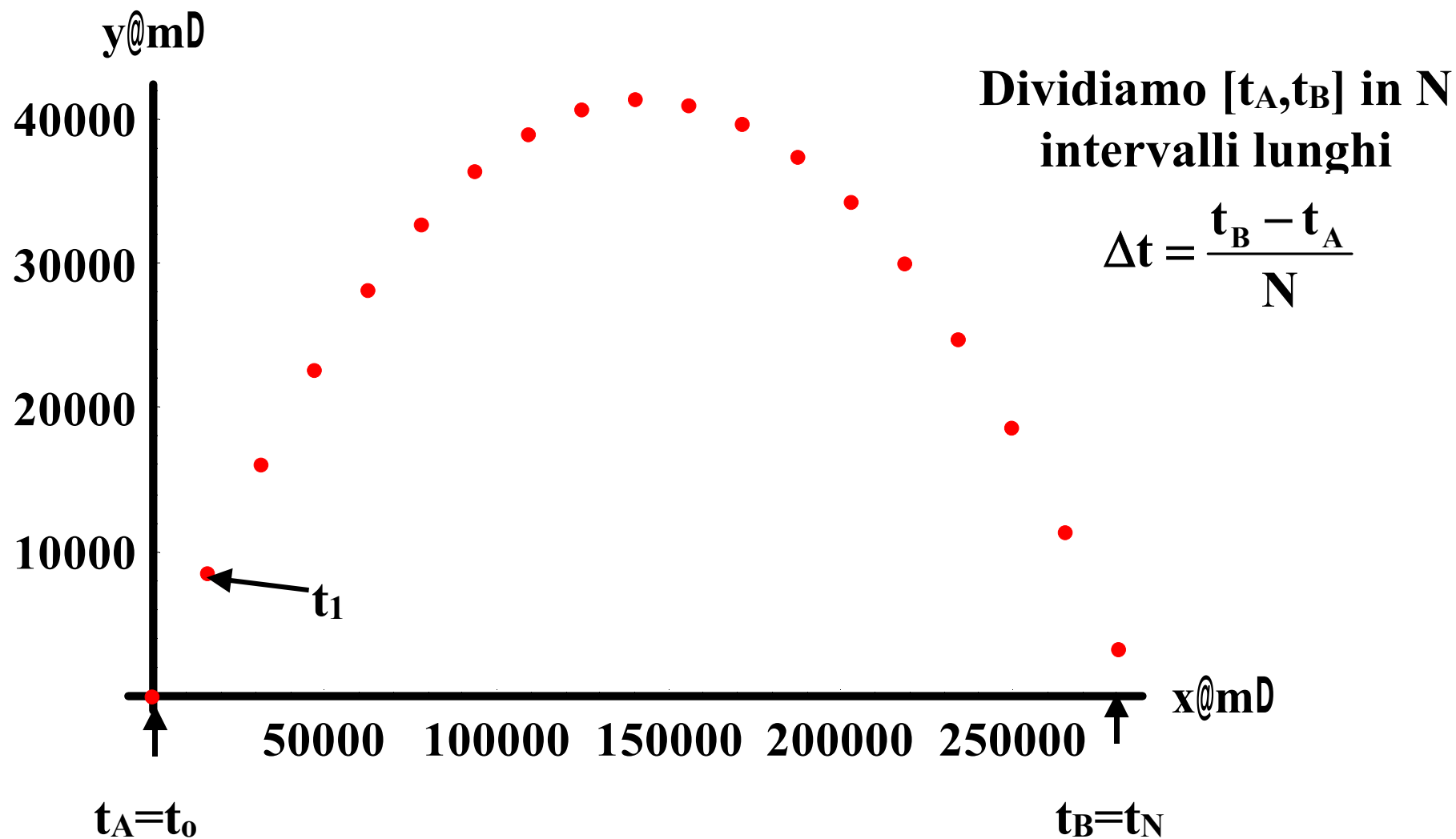
$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{r}(t_B) - \vec{r}(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{r}(t_B) = \vec{r}(t_A) + \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

**Per conoscere la posizione al tempo t_B
bisogna conoscere la velocità fra t_A e t_B**

e la posizione al tempo t_A

Perché l'integrale?



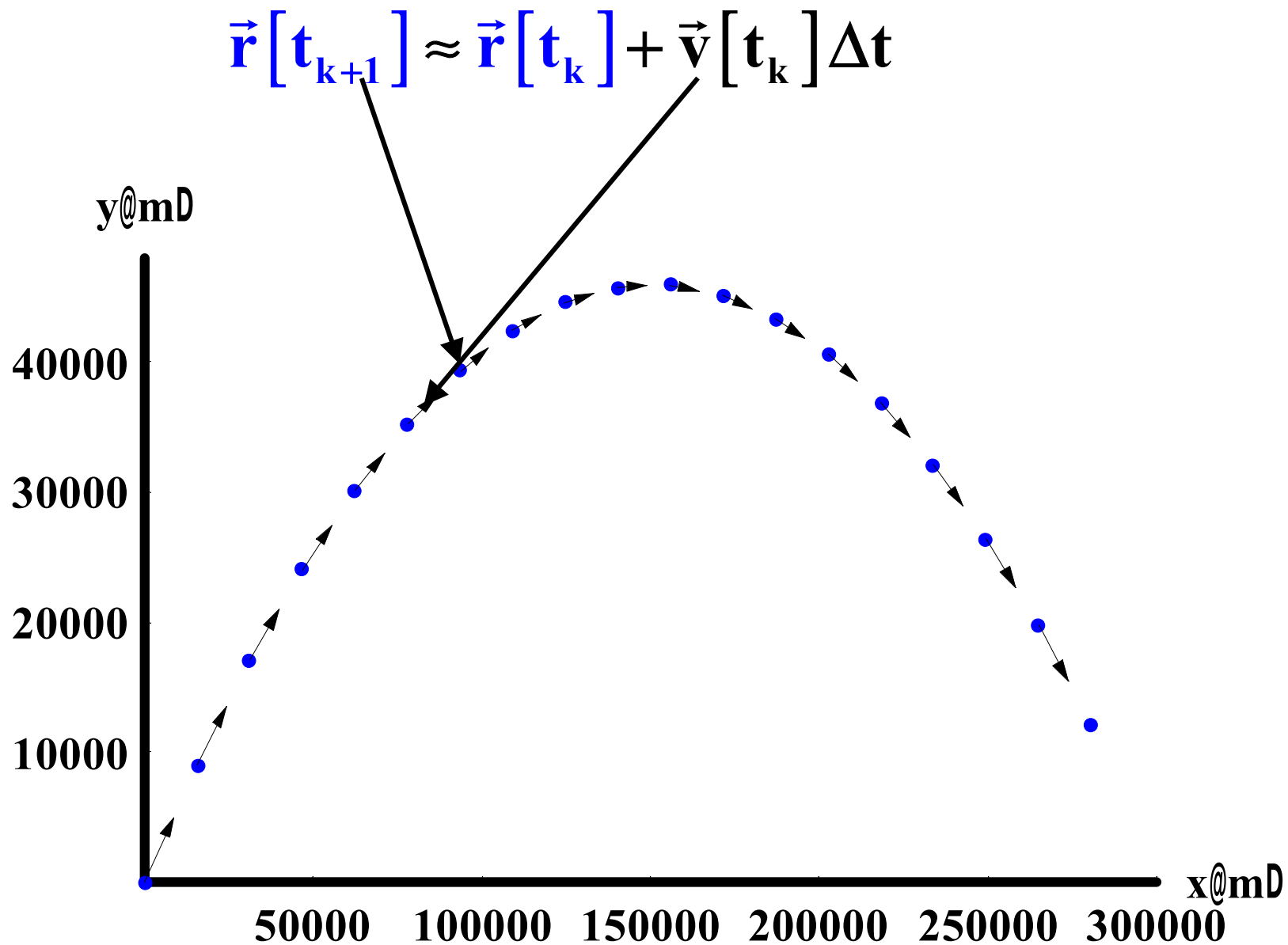
$$\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_B] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_A] \equiv \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_N] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_0] =$$

$$\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_1] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_0] + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_2] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_1] + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_3] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_2] + \dots + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_N]$$

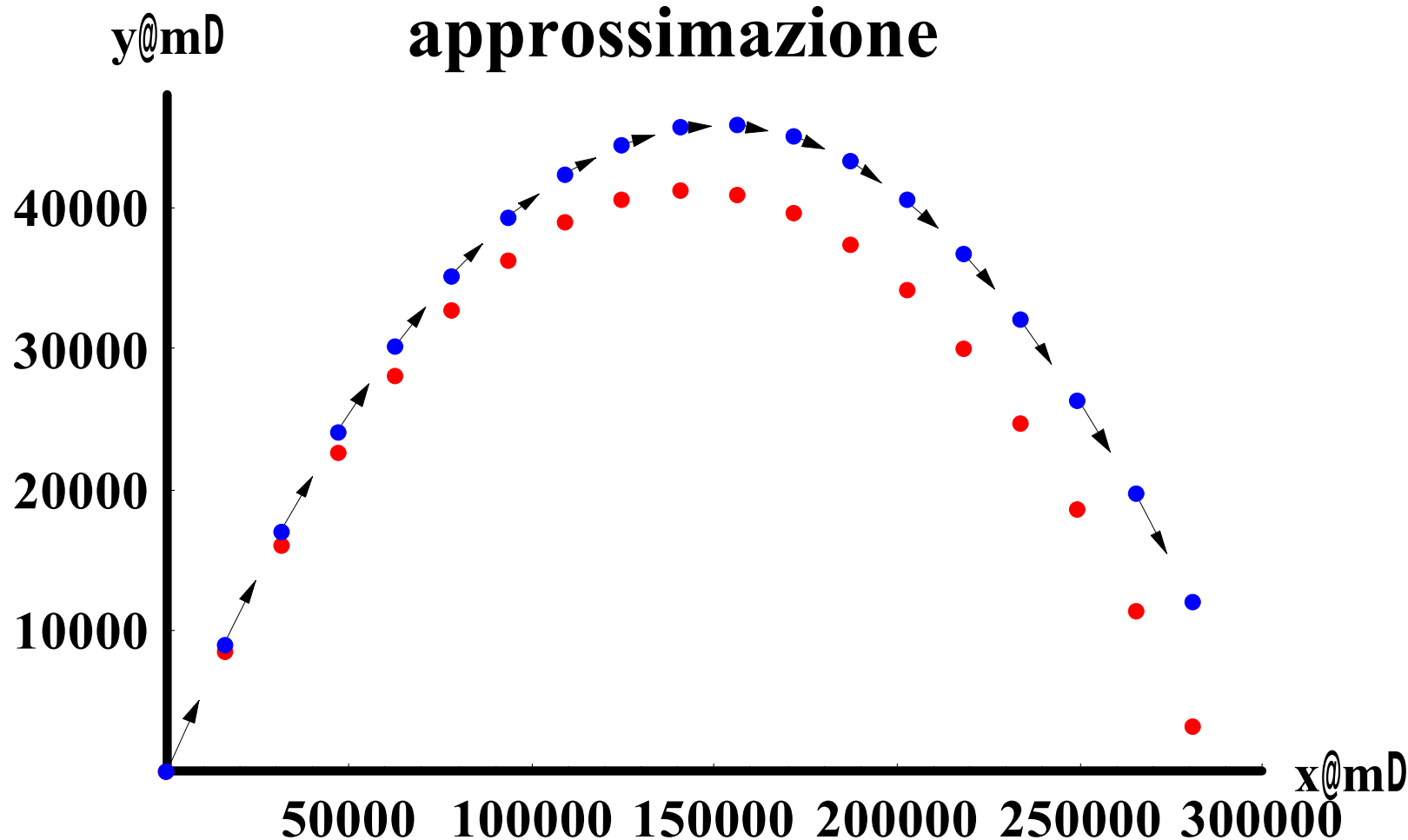
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k])$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1} = \mathbf{t}_k + \Delta \mathbf{t}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k]}{\Delta \mathbf{t}} \approx \mathbf{v}_x[\mathbf{t}_k]$$

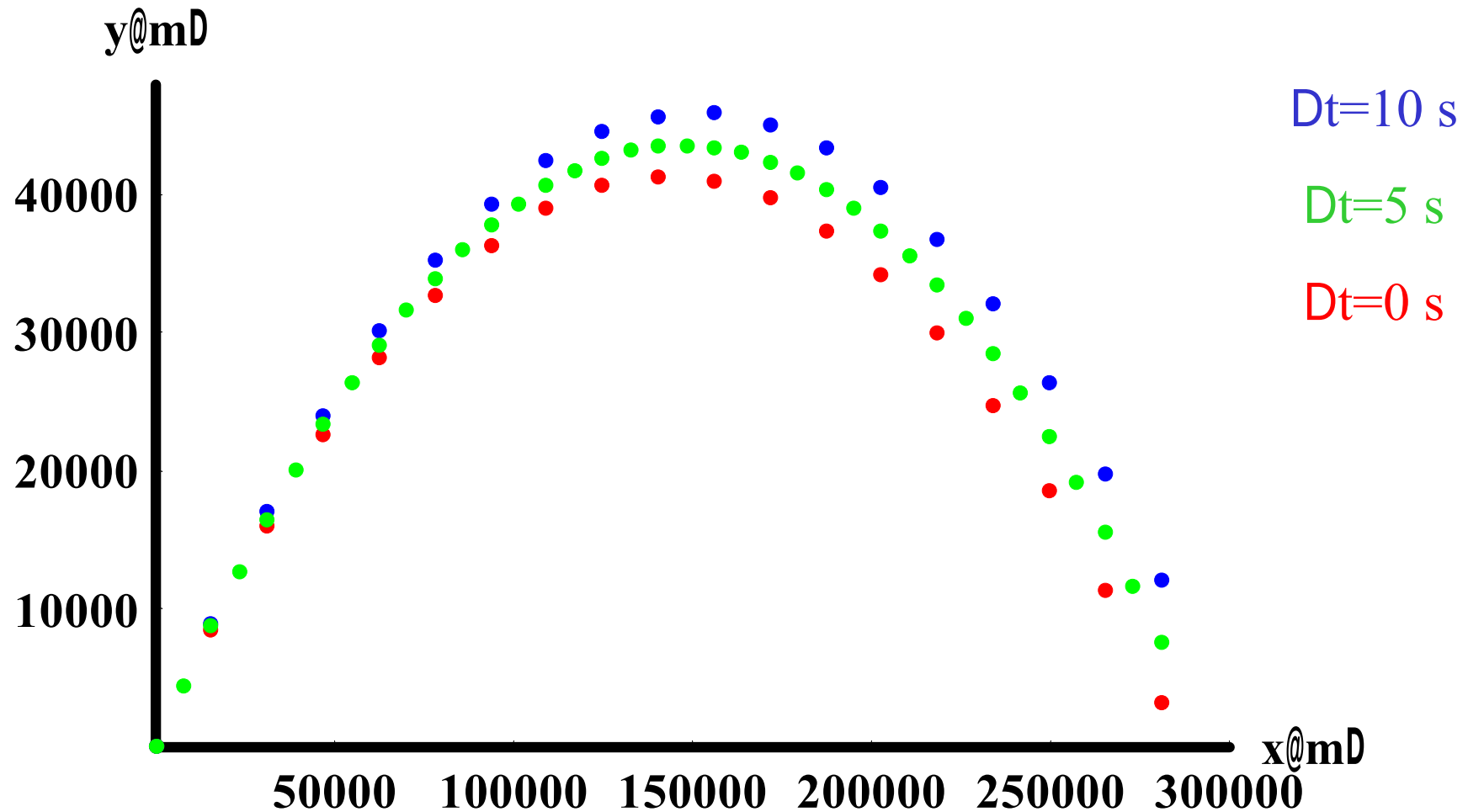
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k]) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{v}_x[\mathbf{t}_k] \Delta \mathbf{t}$$



Andare per la tangente a velocità costante per un tempo Δt : una discreta approssimazione



$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \vec{v}[t_k] \Delta t = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}[t] dt$$



Es: moto rettilineo uniforme

$$v_x(t) = v_{x0}; \quad v_y(t) = v_{y0}; \quad v_z(t) = v_{z0};$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \{v_x(t), v_y(t), v_z(t)\} = \{v_{x0}, v_{y0}, v_{z0}\} \equiv \vec{v}_0$$

$$x(t_2) = x(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{x0} dt = x(t_1) + v_{x0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$y(t_2) = y(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{y0} dt = y(t_1) + v_{y0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$z(t_2) = z(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{z0} dt = z(t_1) + v_{z0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\vec{r}(t_2) = \vec{r}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{v}_0 dt = \vec{r}(t_1) + \vec{v}_0 (t_2 - t_1)$$

Es: moto circolare uniforme

$$\mathbf{v}_x(t) = -\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t); \mathbf{v}_y(t) = \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t); \mathbf{v}_z(t) = 0$$

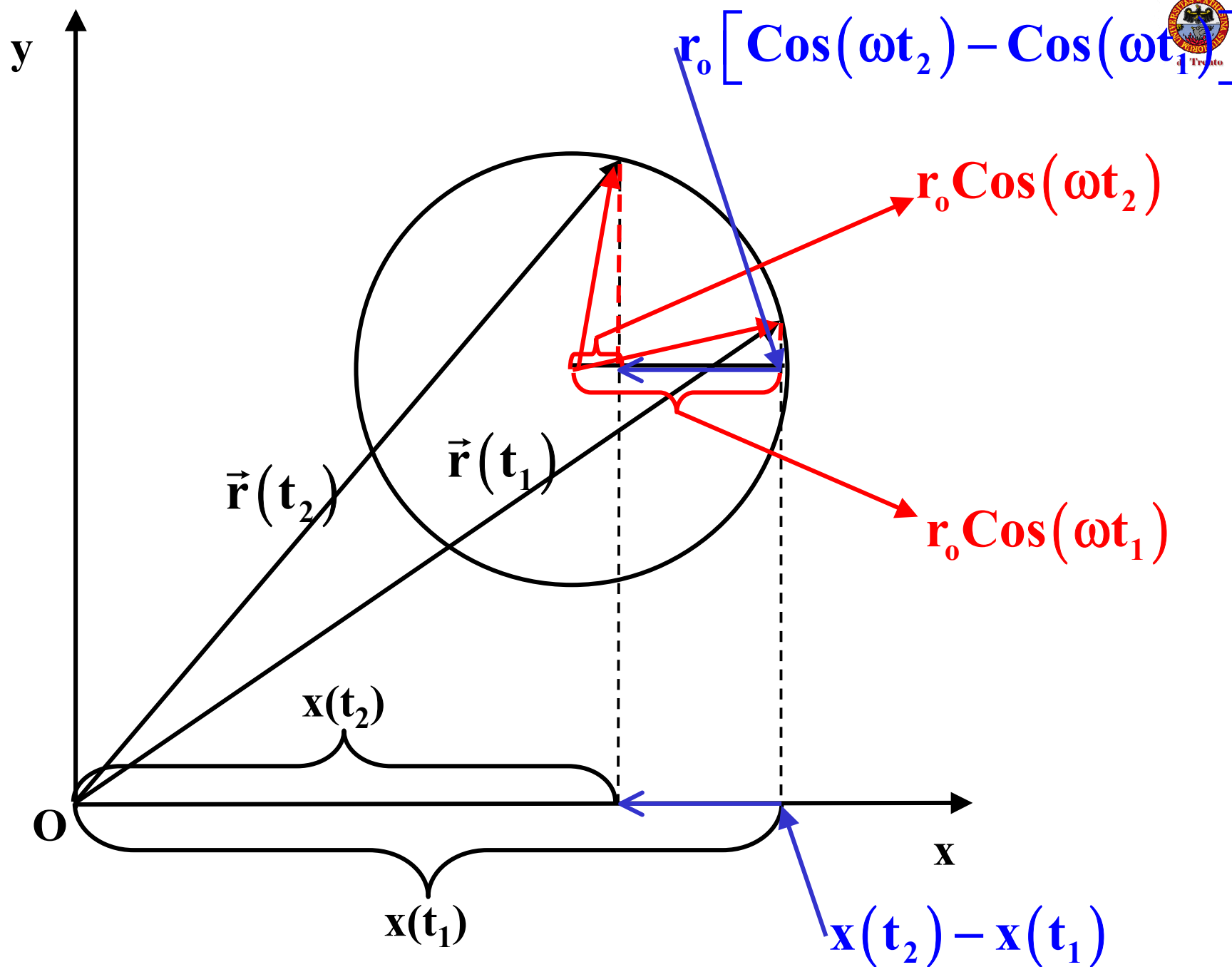
$$\mathbf{x}(t_2) = \mathbf{x}(t_1) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega r_0 \sin(\omega t) dt =$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t_1) + r_0 [\cos(\omega t_2) - \cos(\omega t_1)]$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t_2) = \mathbf{y}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t) dt =$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t_1) + r_0 [\sin(\omega t_2) - \sin(\omega t_1)]$$

$$\mathbf{z}(t_2) = \mathbf{z}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} 0 dt = \mathbf{z}(t_1)$$



N.B. da

$$\vec{r}(t_B) = \vec{r}(t_A) + \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

Segue che la velocità media

$$\vec{v}(t_A, t_B) \equiv \frac{\vec{r}(t_B) - \vec{r}(t_A)}{t_B - t_A} = \frac{1}{t_B - t_A} \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

**È la media temporale della velocità
istantanea**

Come si ricavano posizione e velocità dall'accelerazione?

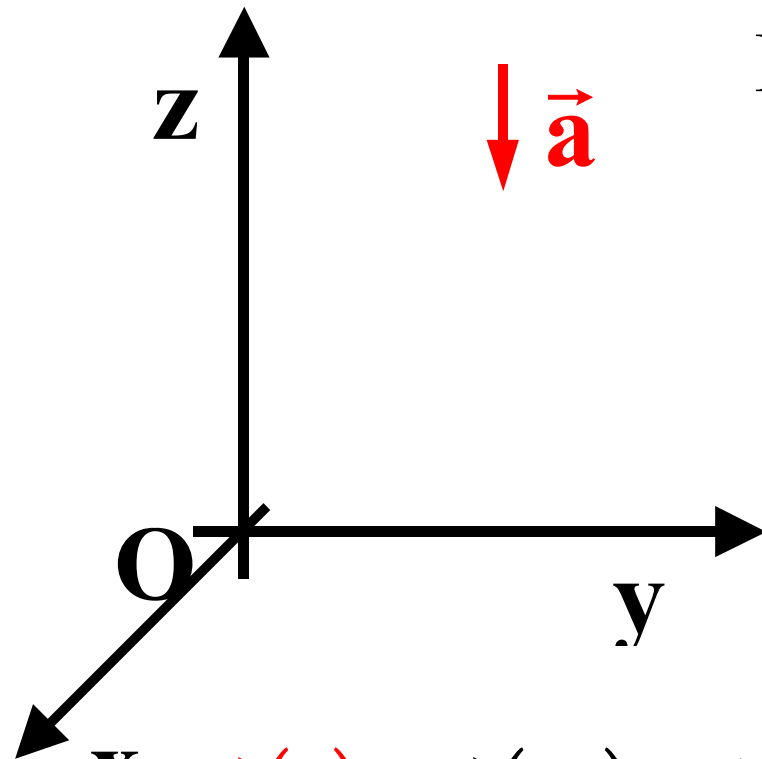
$$\vec{v}(t_2) - \vec{v}(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{a}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{a}(t') dt'$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}(t') dt' = \vec{r}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \left[\vec{v}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t'} \vec{a}(t'') dt'' \right] dt'$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} \vec{a}(t'') dt''$$

**Due condizioni iniziali: se l'accelerazione è nulla
la velocità può essere diversa da zero**



Esempio: il moto nel campo gravitazionale terrestre

$$\vec{a}(t) = -g\hat{k}$$

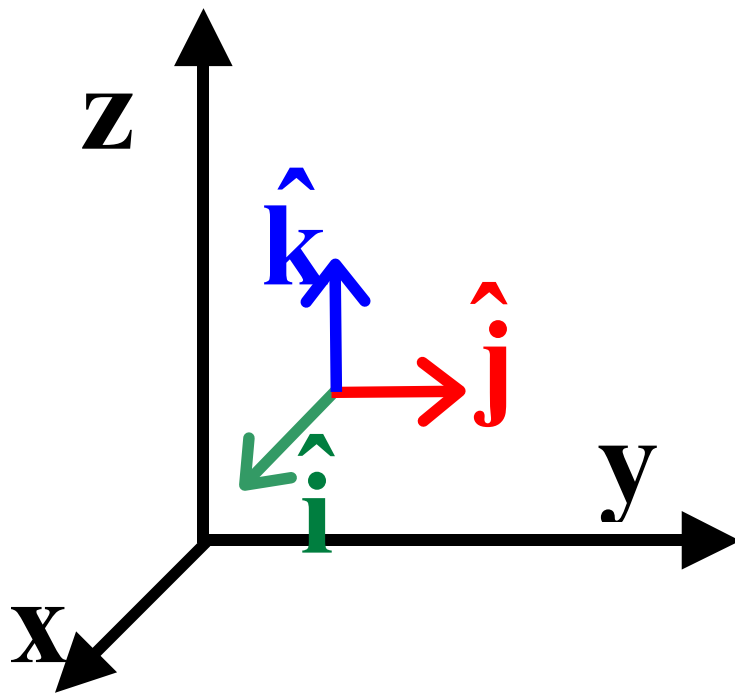
$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} -g\hat{k} dt'' = \\ &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) - \int_{t_0}^t g\hat{k} (t' - t_0) dt' = \\ &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) - \hat{k} \frac{1}{2} g (t - t_0)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Una piccola parentesi matematica: il versore

$$\hat{\mathbf{B}} \equiv \frac{\vec{\mathbf{B}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{B}}|} = \left\{ \frac{B_x}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}, \frac{B_y}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}, \frac{B_z}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow |\hat{\mathbf{B}}| = 1 \rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{B}} = |\vec{\mathbf{B}}| \hat{\mathbf{B}}$$



$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \{1, 0, 0\}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \{0, 1, 0\}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \{0, 0, 1\}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \{B_x, B_y, B_z\} = \{B_x, 0, 0\} + \{0, B_y, 0\} + \{0, 0, B_z\} =$$

$$B_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + B_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + B_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

La velocità

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t_0) - g\hat{k}(t - t_0)$$

$$v_x(t) = v_x(t_0); \quad v_y(t) = v_y(t_0)$$

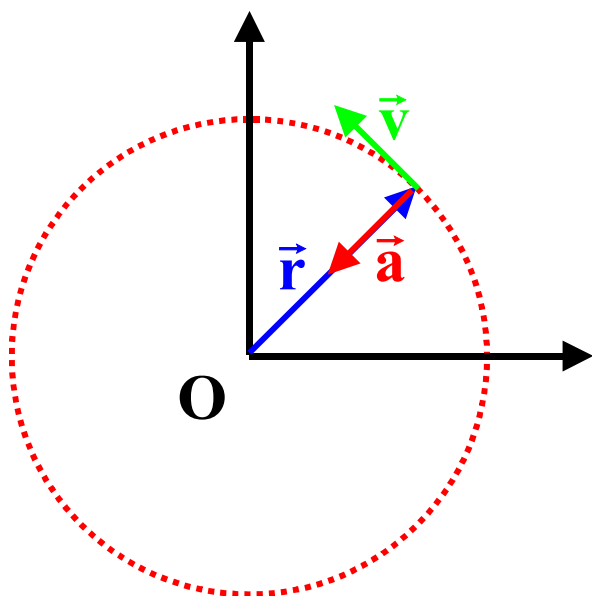
$$v_z(t) = v_z(t_0) - g(t - t_0)$$

Proprietà dell'accelerazione

1: Moto circolare uniforme

$$\vec{v}(t) = \{-\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t), \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t), 0\} \quad |\vec{v}(t)| = \omega r_0$$

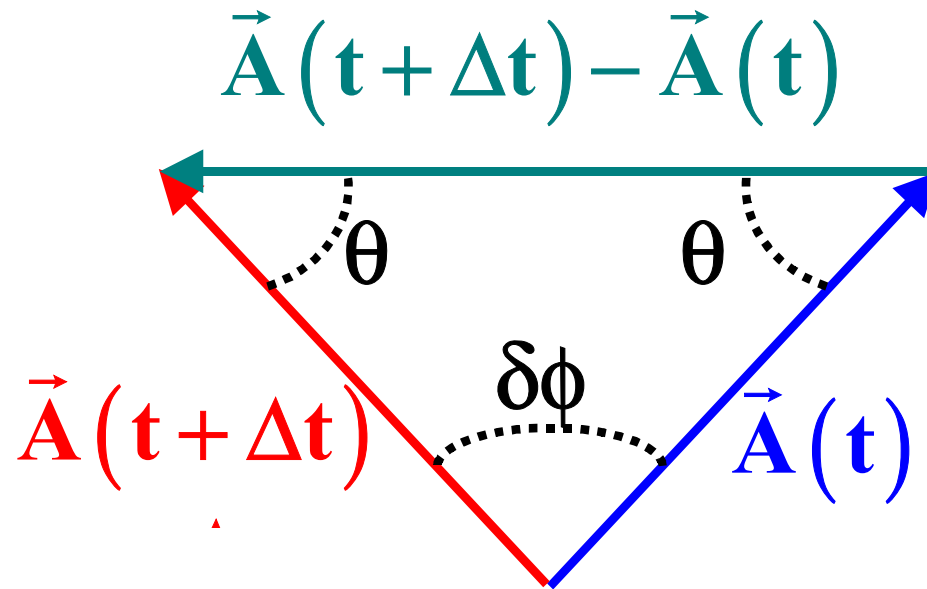
$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \{-\omega^2 r_0 \cos(\omega t), -\omega^2 r_0 \sin(\omega t), 0\} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}(t)$$



$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$|\vec{a}(t)| = \omega^2 r_0 = \frac{|\vec{v}|^2}{r_0}$$

Derivata di un vettore costante in modulo

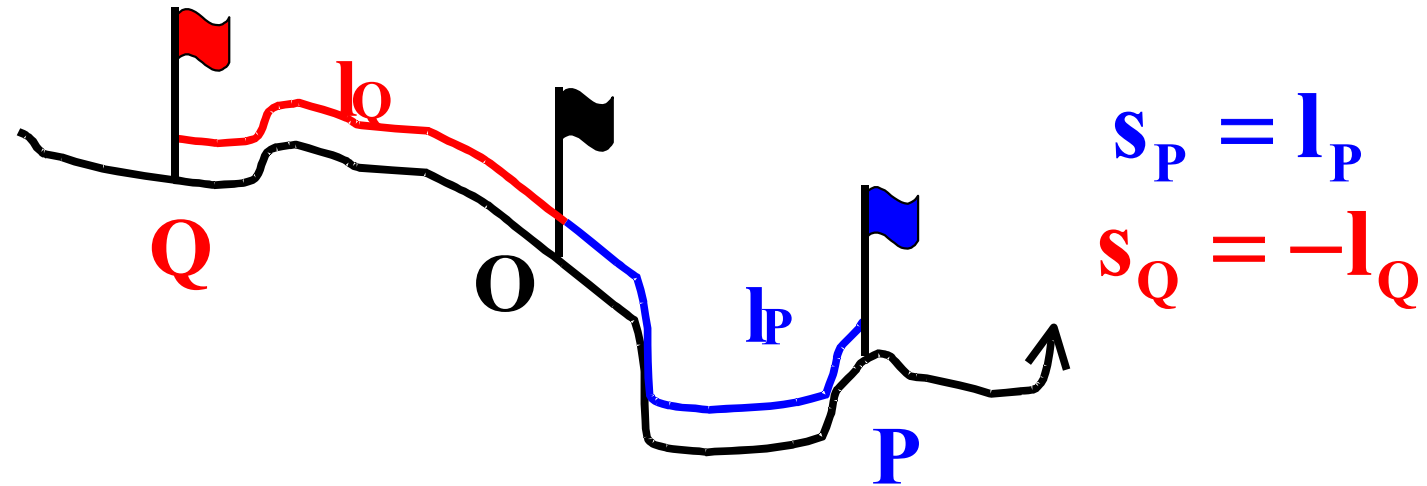


$$\Delta\phi = \pi - 2\theta; \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Delta\phi}{2}$$

$$\Delta\phi \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\vec{A}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{A}(t)}{\Delta t} \right| = \frac{2}{\Delta t} |\vec{A}(t)| \left| \sin\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right) \right| \approx \frac{|\Delta\phi|}{\Delta t} |\vec{A}(t)|$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\vec{A}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{A}(t)}{\Delta t} \right| = \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| |\vec{A}(t)|$$



Ascissa Curvilinea s su una curva orientata:
Distanza di un punto sulla curva da un'origine
sulla stessa

+ : il punto segue l'origine
-: il punto precede l'origine

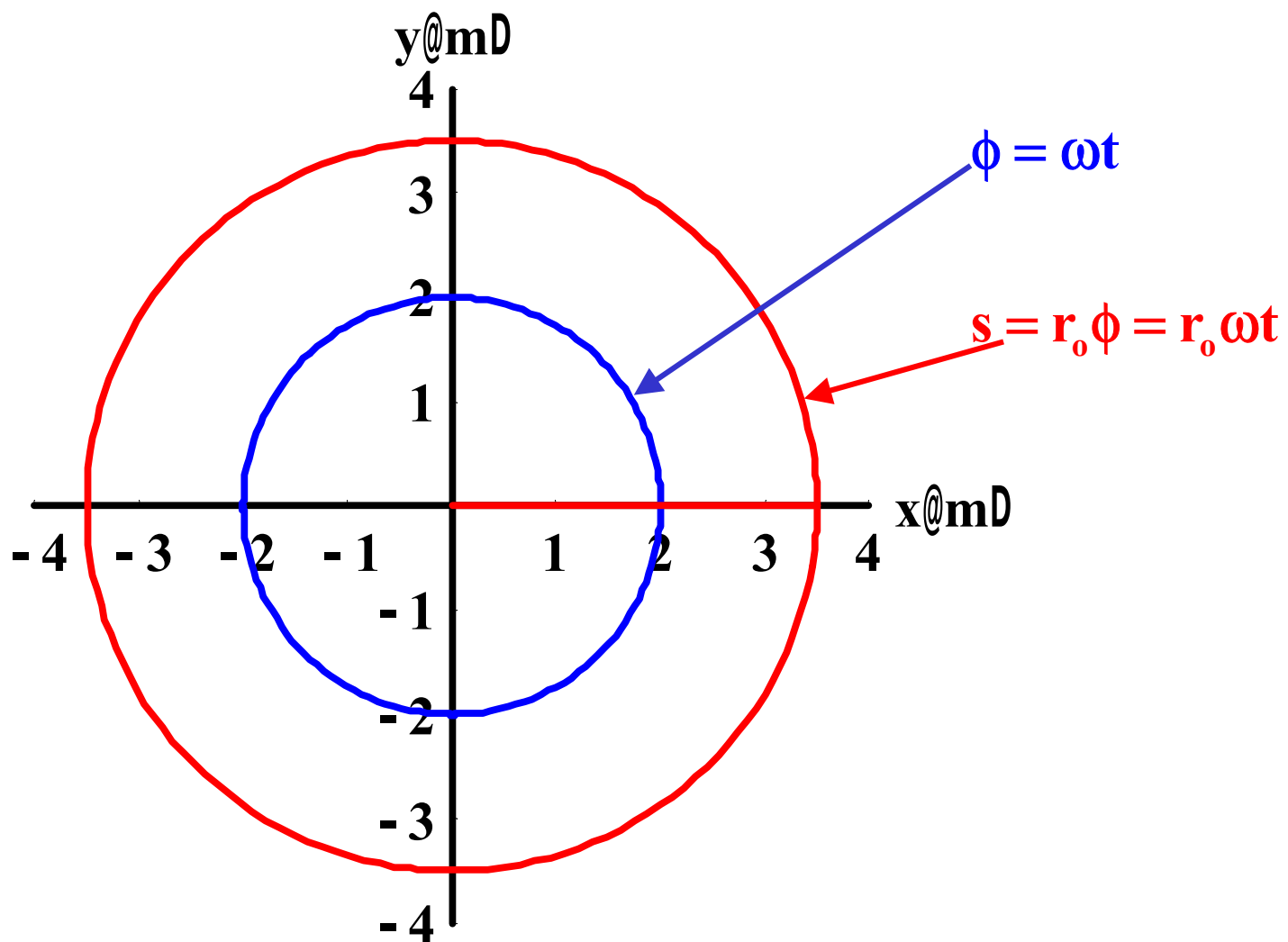
$$|\vec{v}| = \frac{d(\text{lunghezza dell'arco di traiettoria percorso})}{d(\text{tempo impiegato a percorrerlo})} = \left| \frac{ds}{dt} \right|$$

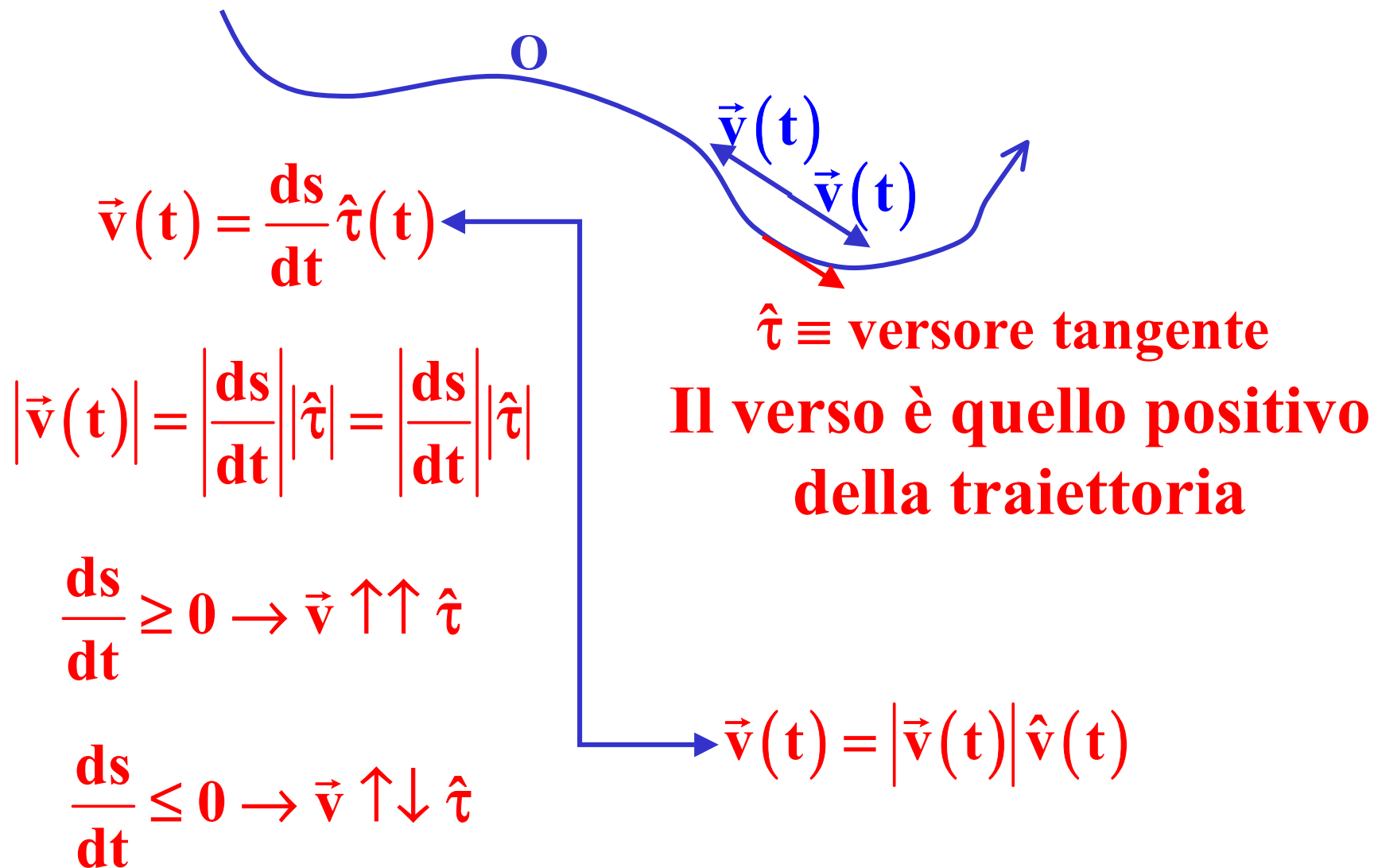
Moto Circolare Uniforme

$$v_x(t) = -\omega r_o \sin(\omega t); v_y(t) = \omega r_o \cos(\omega t); v_z(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{v_x^2(t) + v_y^2(t) + v_z^2(t)} = \\ &\sqrt{(\omega r_o)^2 \sin^2(\omega t) + (\omega r_o)^2 \cos^2(\omega t)} = \omega r_o \end{aligned}$$

$$s(t) = s(0) \pm \int_0^t \omega r_o dt = s(0) \pm \omega r_o t$$

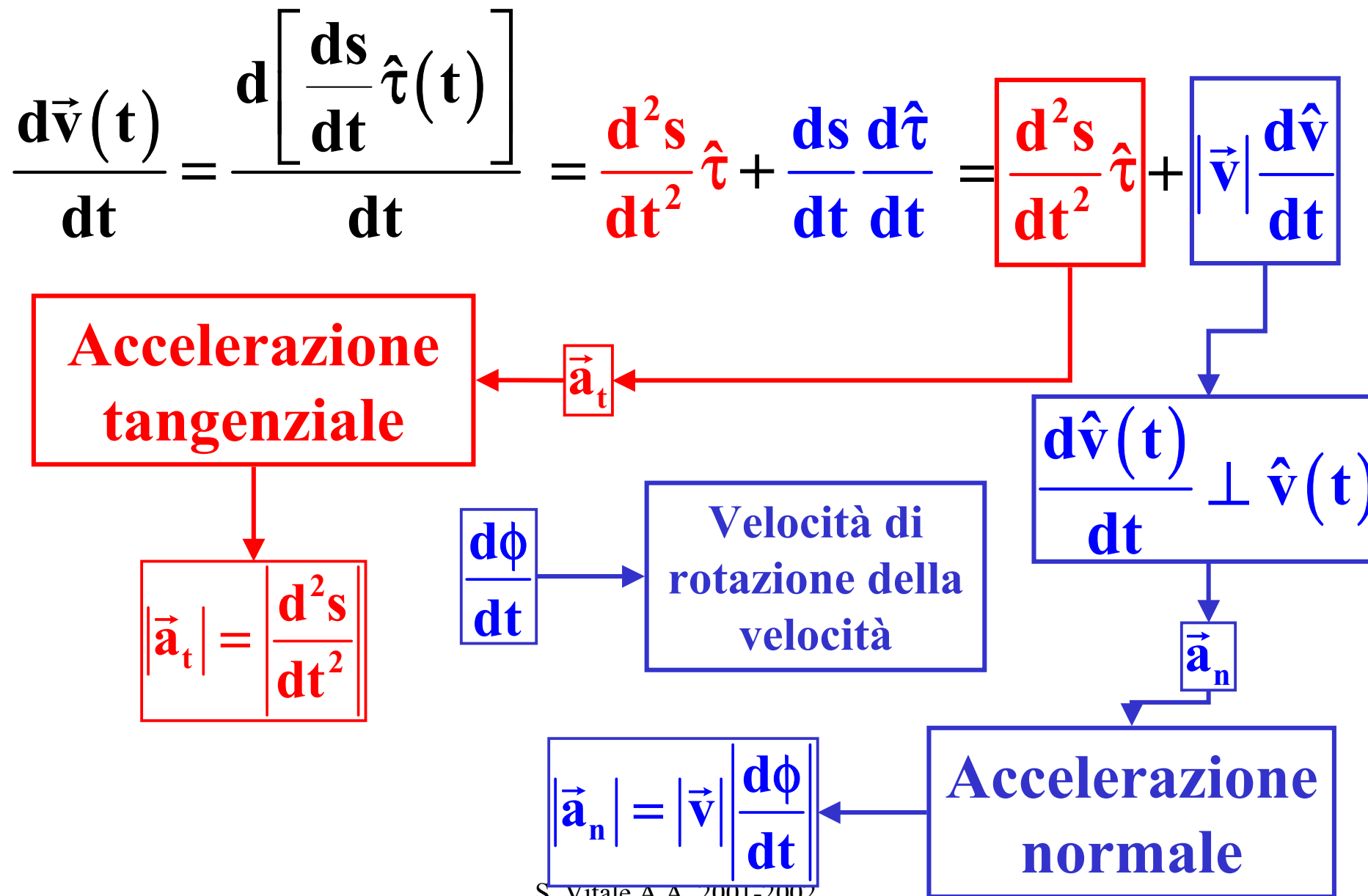




Derivata del prodotto di uno scalare per un vettore

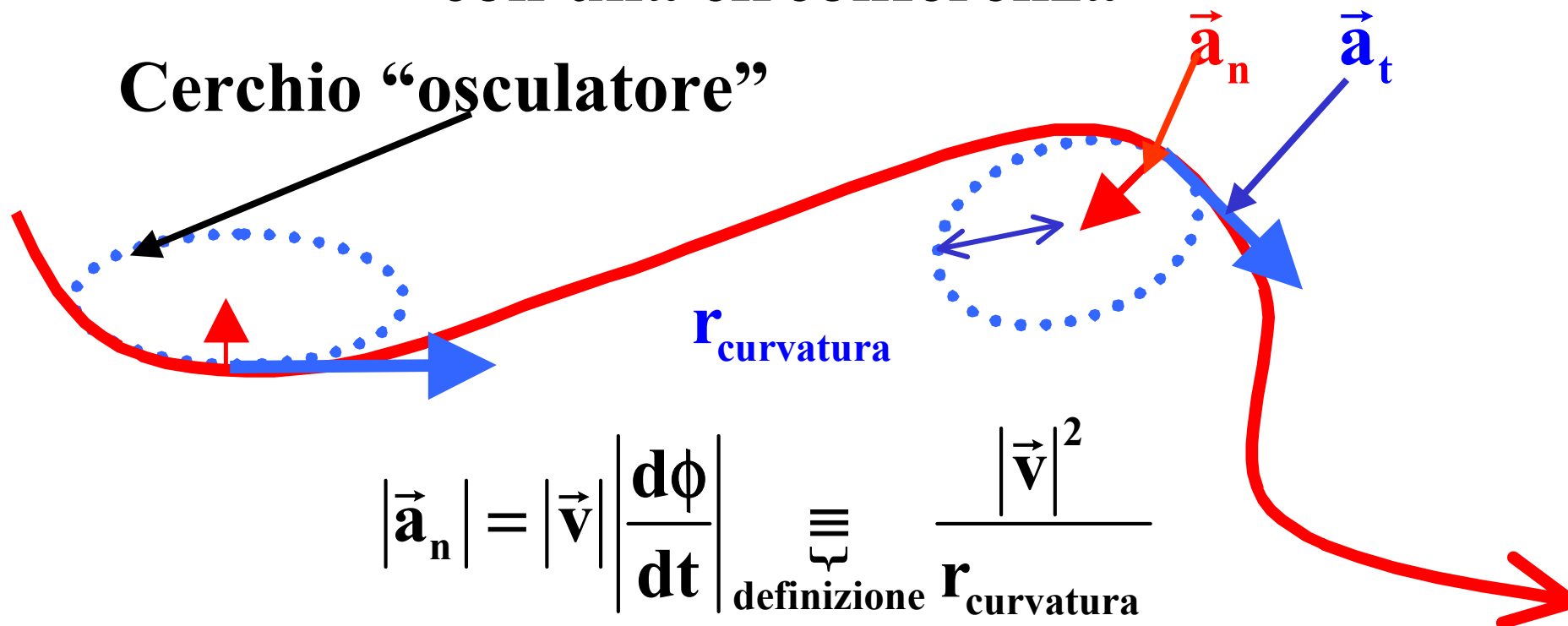
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{da(t) \vec{A}(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d\{a(t) A_x(t), a(t) A_y(t), a(t) A_z(t)\}}{dt} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{da(t)}{dt} A_x(t) + a(t) \frac{dA_x(t)}{dt}, \frac{da(t)}{dt} A_y(t) + a(t) \frac{dA_y(t)}{dt}, \frac{da(t)}{dt} A_z(t) + a(t) \frac{dA_z(t)}{dt} \right\} \\ &= \frac{da(t)}{dt} \vec{A}(t) + a(t) \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

Applichiamolo alla velocità



Qualunque curva localmente si può approssimare con una circonferenza

Cerchio “osculatore”



$$|\vec{a}_n| = |\vec{v}| \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| \underset{\text{definizione}}{\equiv} \frac{|\vec{v}|^2}{r_{\text{curvatura}}}$$

$$\rightarrow r_{\text{curvatura}} = \frac{|\vec{a}_n|}{|\vec{v}|^2} = \frac{\left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right|}{|\vec{v}|}$$

Es: Moto circolare **non uniforme**

$$\vec{r}(t) = \{r_o \cos[\phi(t)], r_o \sin[\phi(t)], 0\} \quad |\vec{r}(t)| = r_o$$

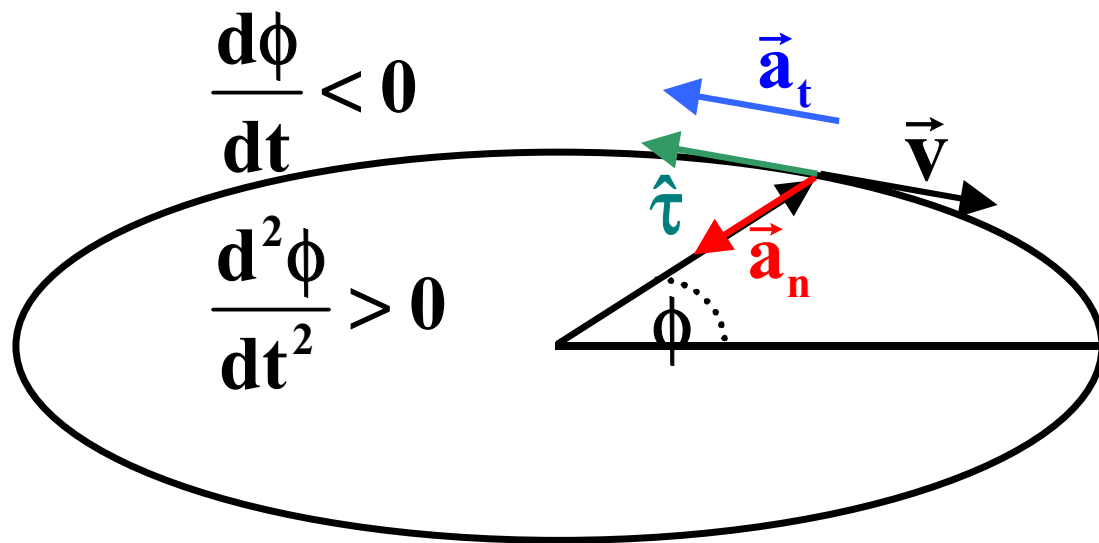
$$\vec{v}(t) = \left\{ -r_o \sin[\phi(t)] \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}, r_o \cos[\phi(t)] \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}, 0 \right\}$$

$$|\vec{v}(t)| = r_o \left| \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \right|$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \left\{ -r_o \cos[\phi(t)] \left(\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \right)^2 - r_o \sin[\phi(t)] \frac{d^2\phi(t)}{dt^2}, \right. \\ \left. -r_o \sin[\phi(t)] \left(\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \right)^2 + r_o \cos[\phi(t)] \frac{d^2\phi(t)}{dt^2}, 0 \right\} =$$

$$= -r_o \left(\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \right)^2 \hat{r}(t) + r_o \frac{d^2\phi(t)}{dt^2} \hat{t}(t)$$

Centripeta
Tangenziale



$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{a}_n + \vec{a}_t$$

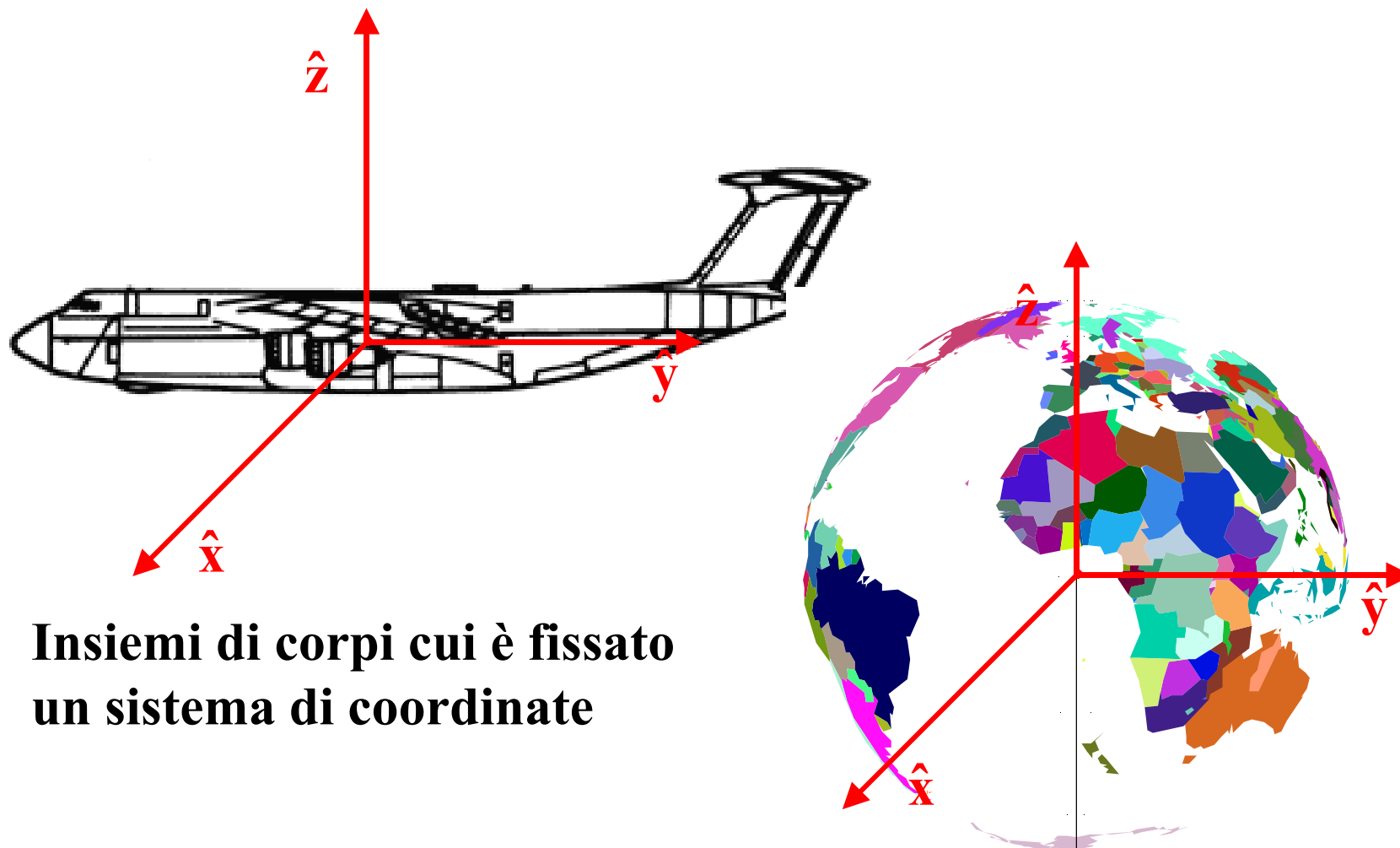
$$\vec{v}(t) = r_o \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \hat{\tau}$$

$$\vec{a}_n(t) = -r_o \left(\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \right)^2 \hat{r}(t)$$

$$|\vec{a}_n| = \frac{|\vec{v}(t)|^2}{r_o}$$

$$\vec{a}_t = r_o \frac{d^2\phi(t)}{dt^2} \hat{\tau}(t)$$

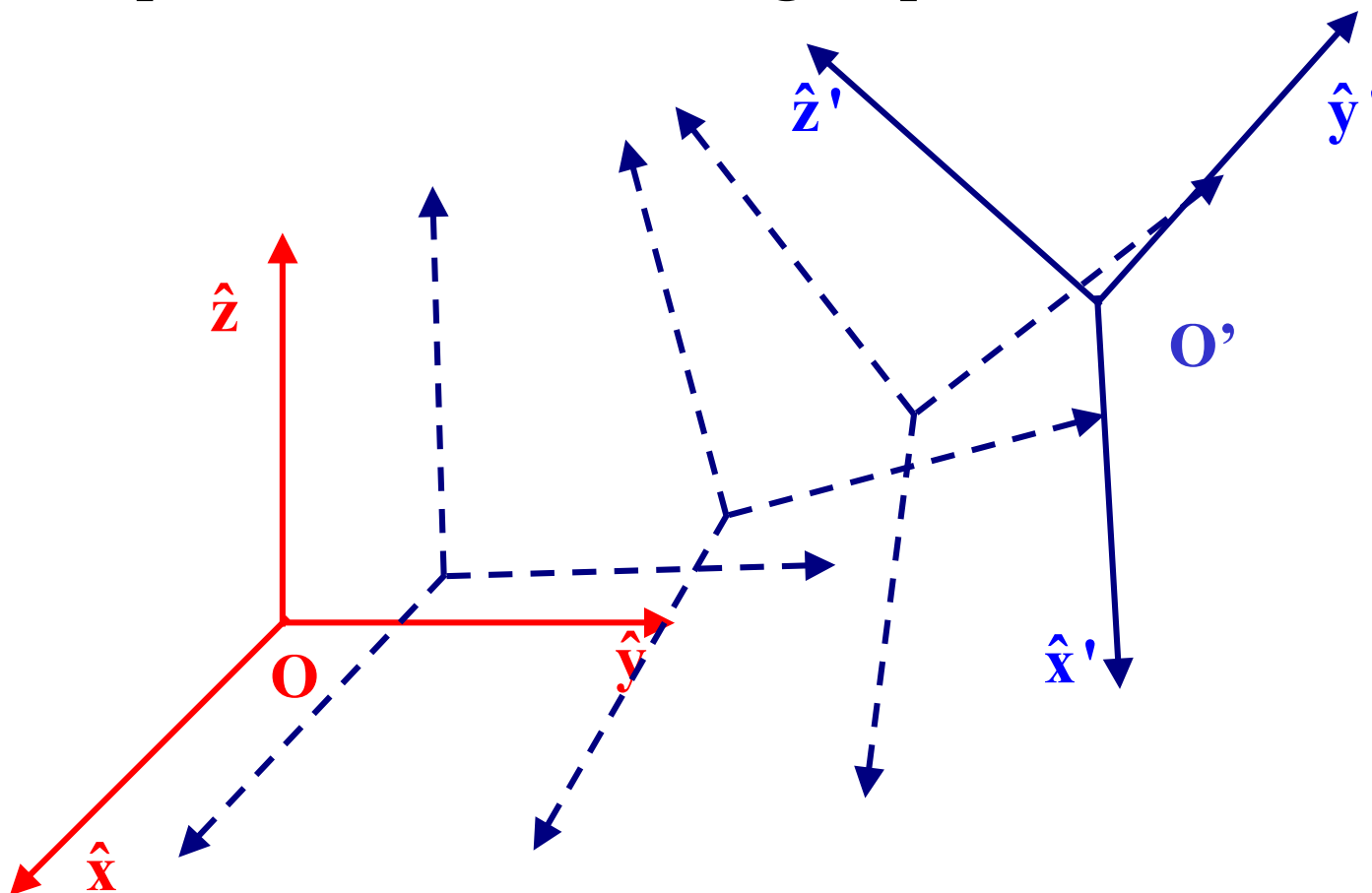
Sistemi di Riferimento



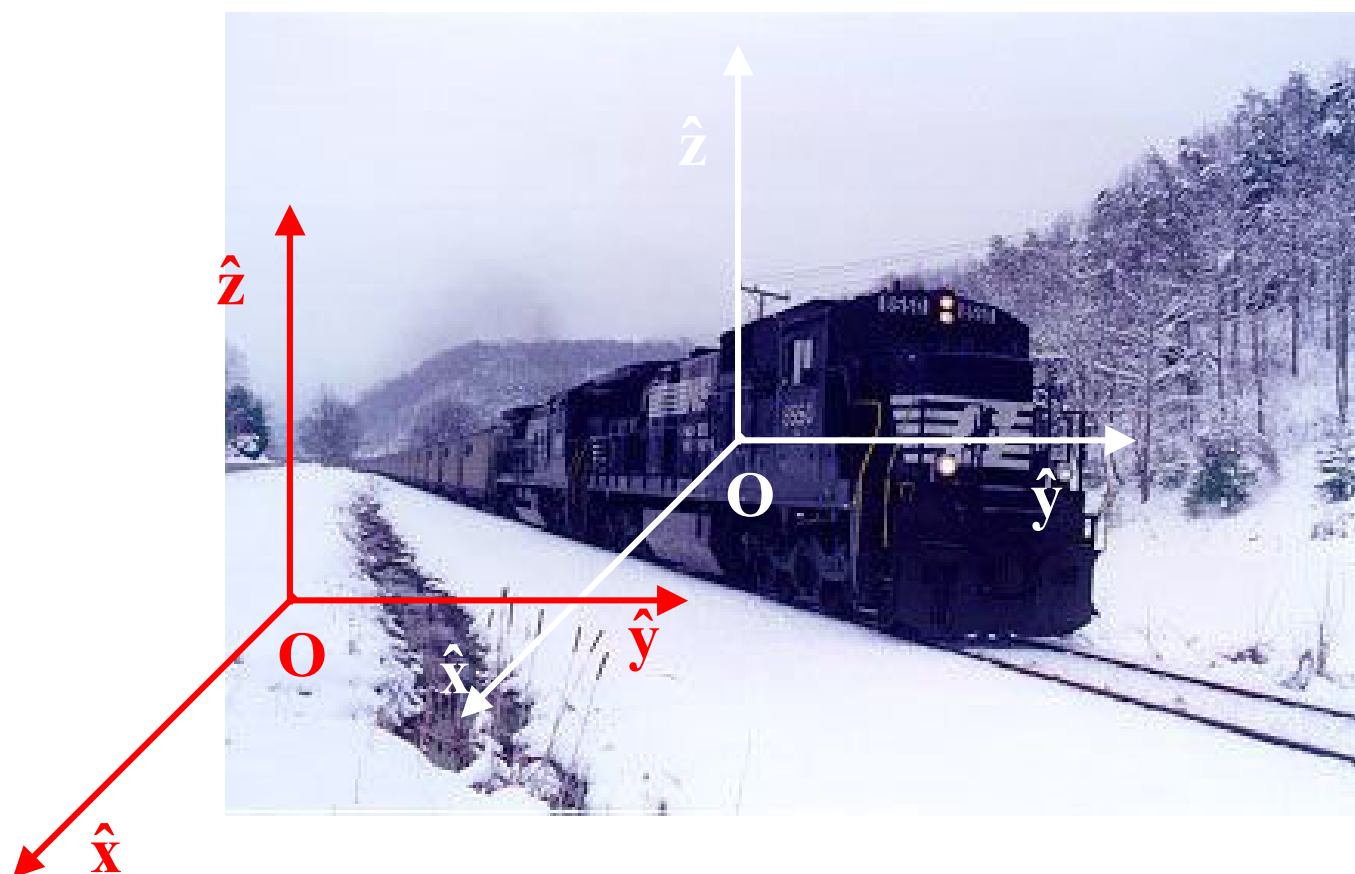
**Insiemi di corpi cui è fissato
un sistema di coordinate**

I sistemi di riferimento possono essere in moto relativo:

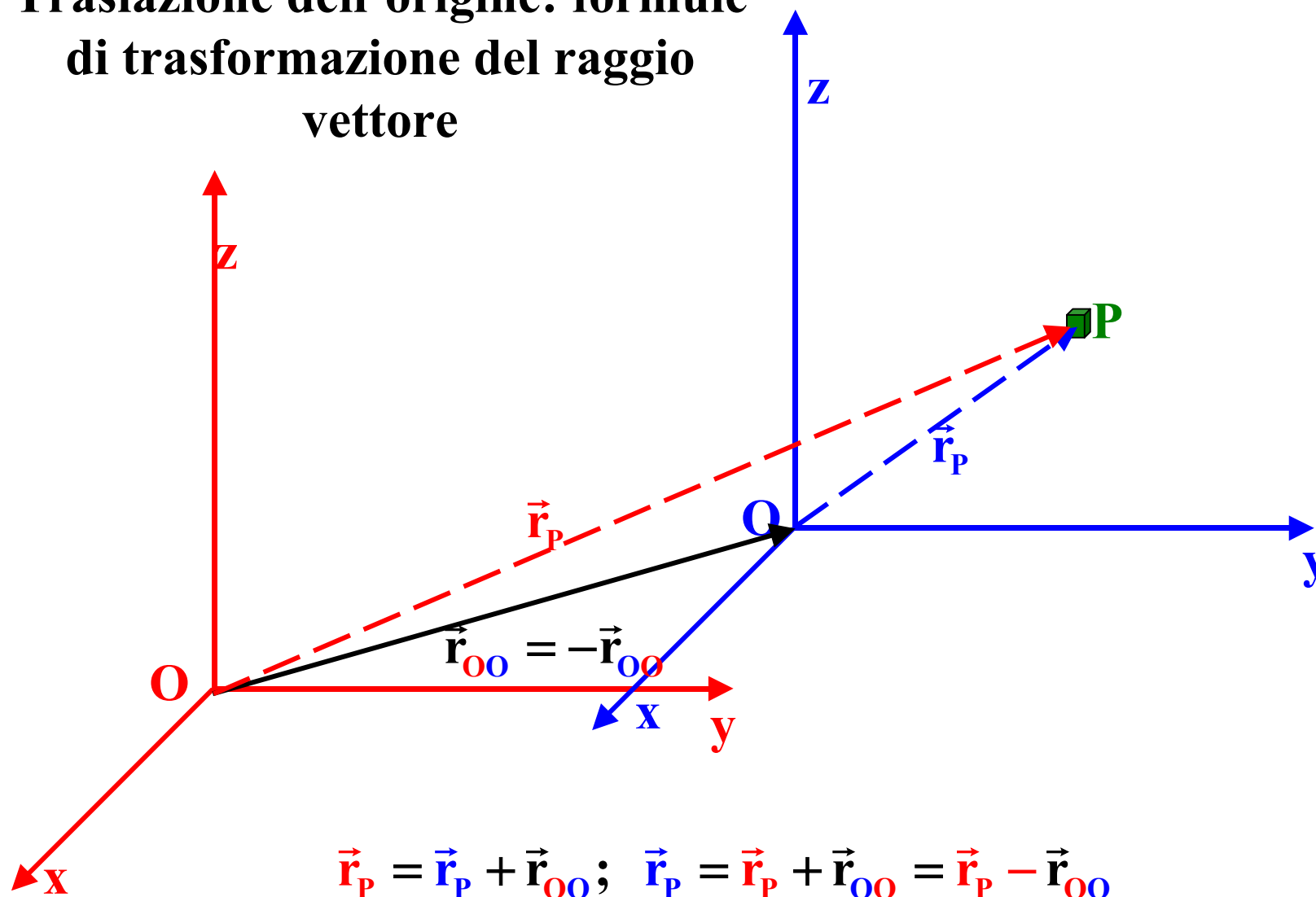
Gli assi possono ruotare L'origine può traslare



Il moto relativo più semplice è il moto di traslazione dell'origine, con gli assi che mantengono orientazioni relative fisse



Traslazione dell'origine: formule di trasformazione del raggio vettore

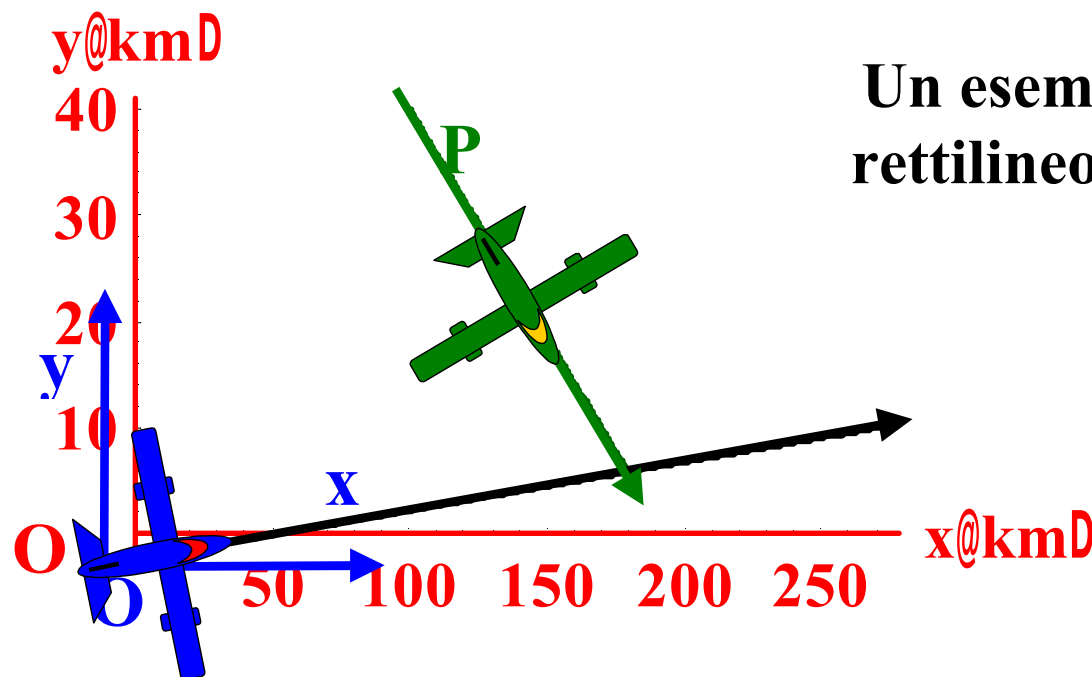


Trasformazione della velocità:

**Le velocità si sommano (si compongono)
vettorialmente**

$$\vec{r}_P(t) = \vec{r}_P(t) + \vec{r}_{OO}(t); \quad \vec{r}_P(t) = \vec{r}_P(t) + \vec{r}_{OO}(t) = \vec{r}_P(t) - \vec{r}_{OO}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_P(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_P(t)}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{r}_{OO}(t)}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{V}_P(t) &= \vec{V}_P(t) + \vec{V}_O(t) = \vec{V}_P(t) - \vec{V}_O(t) \\ \vec{V}_P(t) &= \vec{V}_P(t) + \vec{V}_O(t) = \vec{V}_P(t) - \vec{V}_O(t) \end{aligned}$$

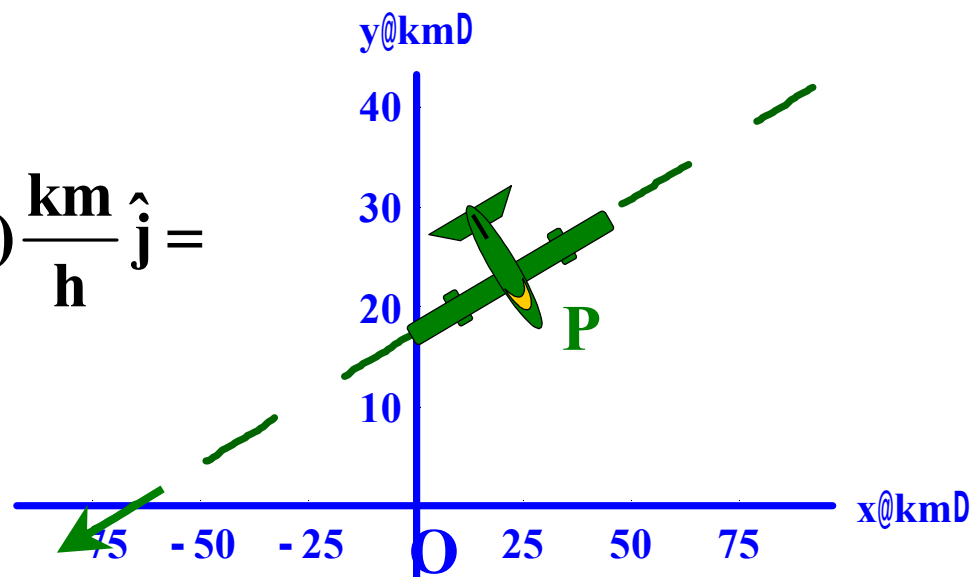


Un esempio: moto
rettilineo uniforme

$$\vec{v}_{oo} = 1540 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{i} + 70 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{j};$$

$$\vec{v}_P = 490 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{i} - 210 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}_P &= \vec{v}_P - \vec{v}_{oo} = \\ &= (490 - 1540) \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{i} + (-210 - 70) \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{j} = \\ &= -1050 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{i} - 280 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \hat{j} \end{aligned}$$



Moto relativo rettilineo uniforme di due sistemi di riferimento: le trasformazioni di Galileo

$$\vec{r}_{oo}(t) = \vec{r}_{oo}(0) + \vec{v}_o t;$$

$$\vec{r}_P(t) = \vec{r}_P(t) + \vec{r}_{oo}(0) + \vec{v}_o t$$

$$\vec{v}_P(t) = \vec{v}_P(t) + \vec{v}_o$$

$$\vec{v}_P(t) = \vec{v}_P(t) - \vec{v}_o$$

$$x_P(t) = x_P(t) + x_{oo}(0) + v_{ox} t$$

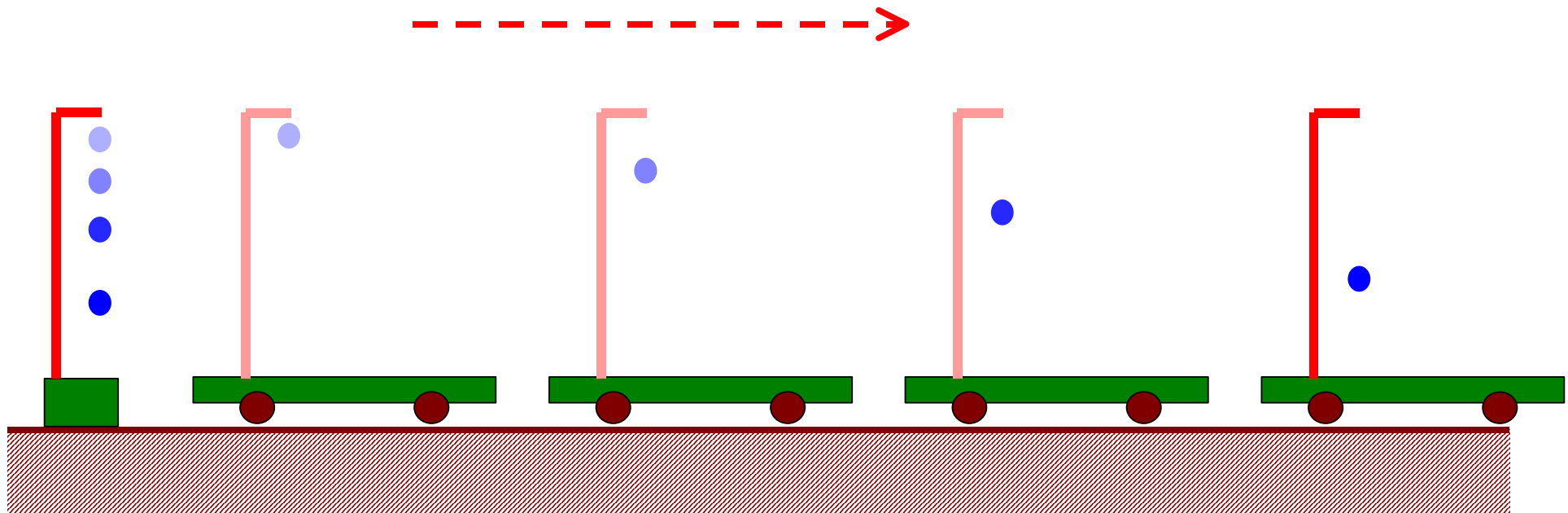
$$y_P(t) = y_P(t) + y_{oo}(0) + v_{oy} t$$

$$z_P(t) = z_P(t) + z_{oo}(0) + v_{oz} t$$

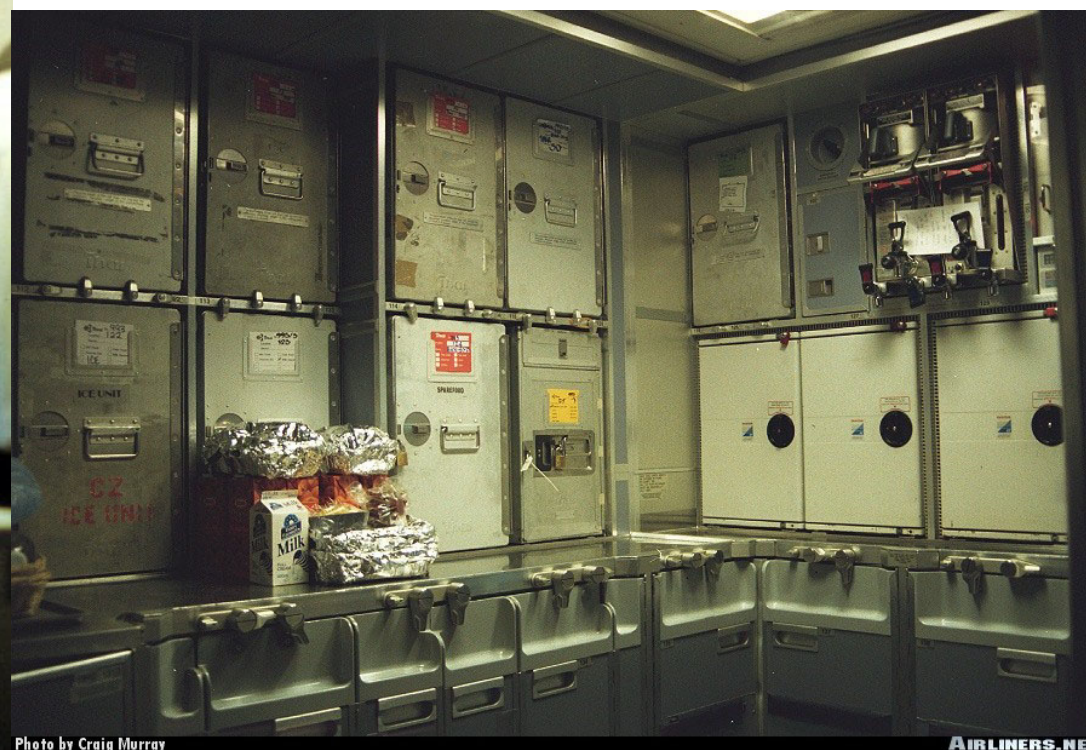
Il Principio di Relatività

Se si effettua lo stesso esperimento in due diversi sistemi di riferimento in moto relativo rettilineo uniforme si ottiene lo stesso risultato

N.B. Stesso esperimento significa stesse condizioni iniziali rispetto a ciascun sistema di riferimento



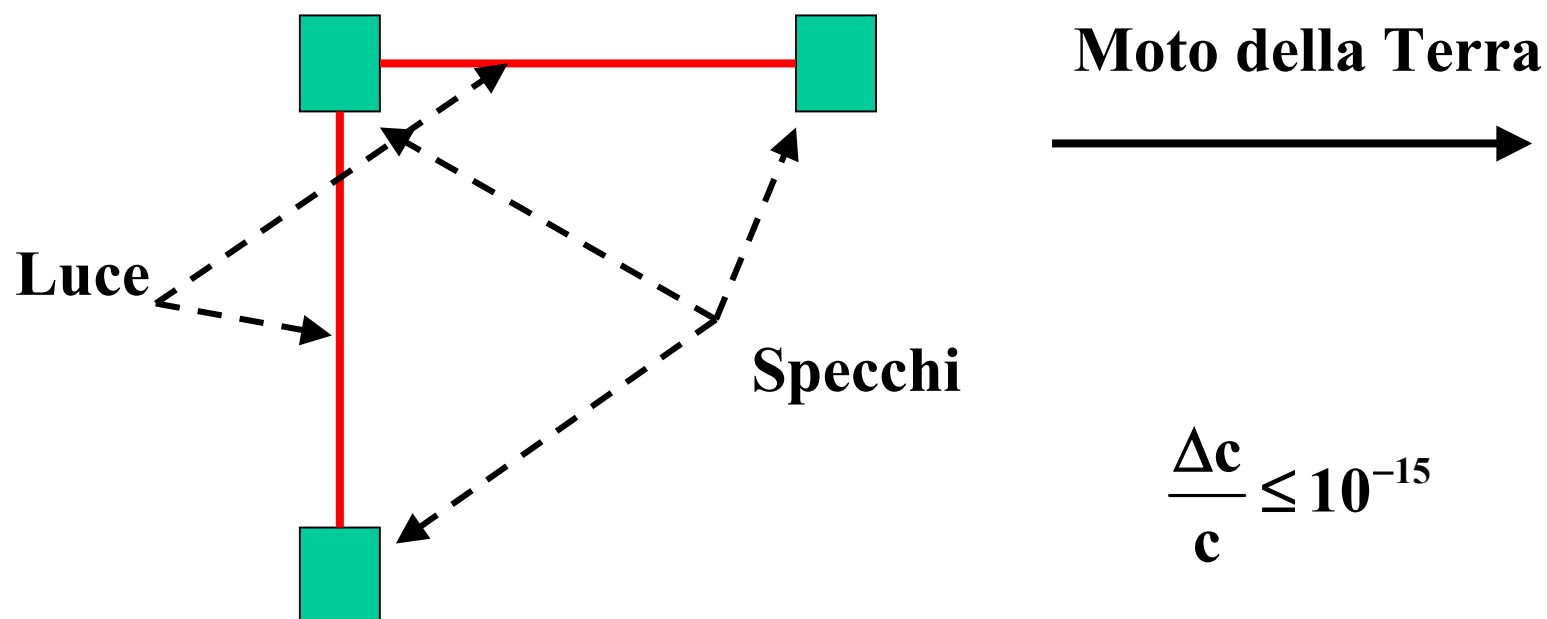
**Quale delle due foto è
presa in volo e quale a
terra?**

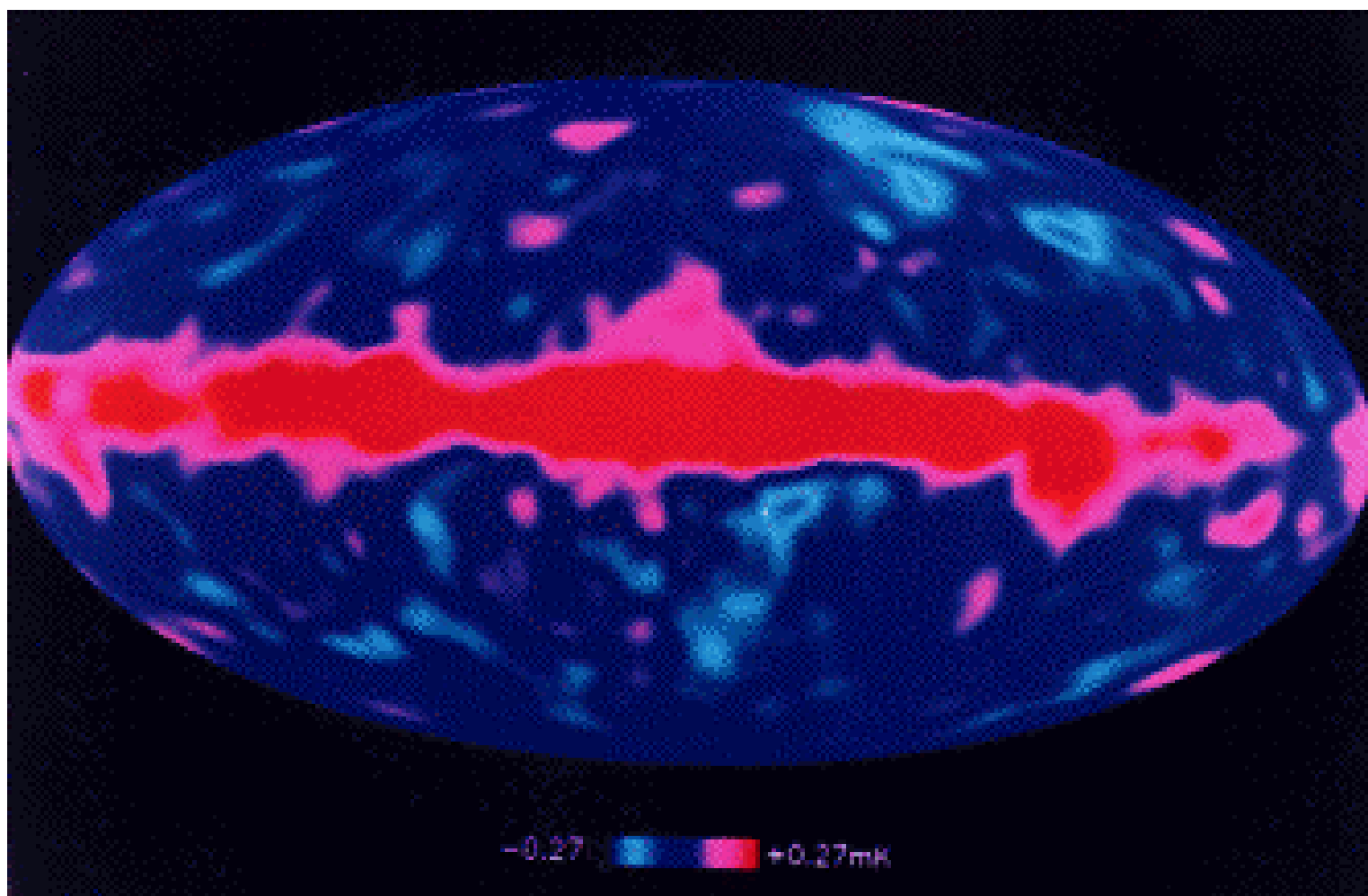


Altri principi:

Isotropia dell'universo: tutte le direzioni sono equivalenti

misura della velocità della luce





Le anisotropie locali viste da COBE

Principio di Inerzia

[I legge della Dinamica del Punto]

Si può sempre trovare un sistema di riferimento, detto **sistema inerziale**, rispetto al quale un punto materiale *libero* se posto in quiete vi rimane indefinitamente

Punto materiale libero: punto materiale non soggetto all'influenza di altri corpi

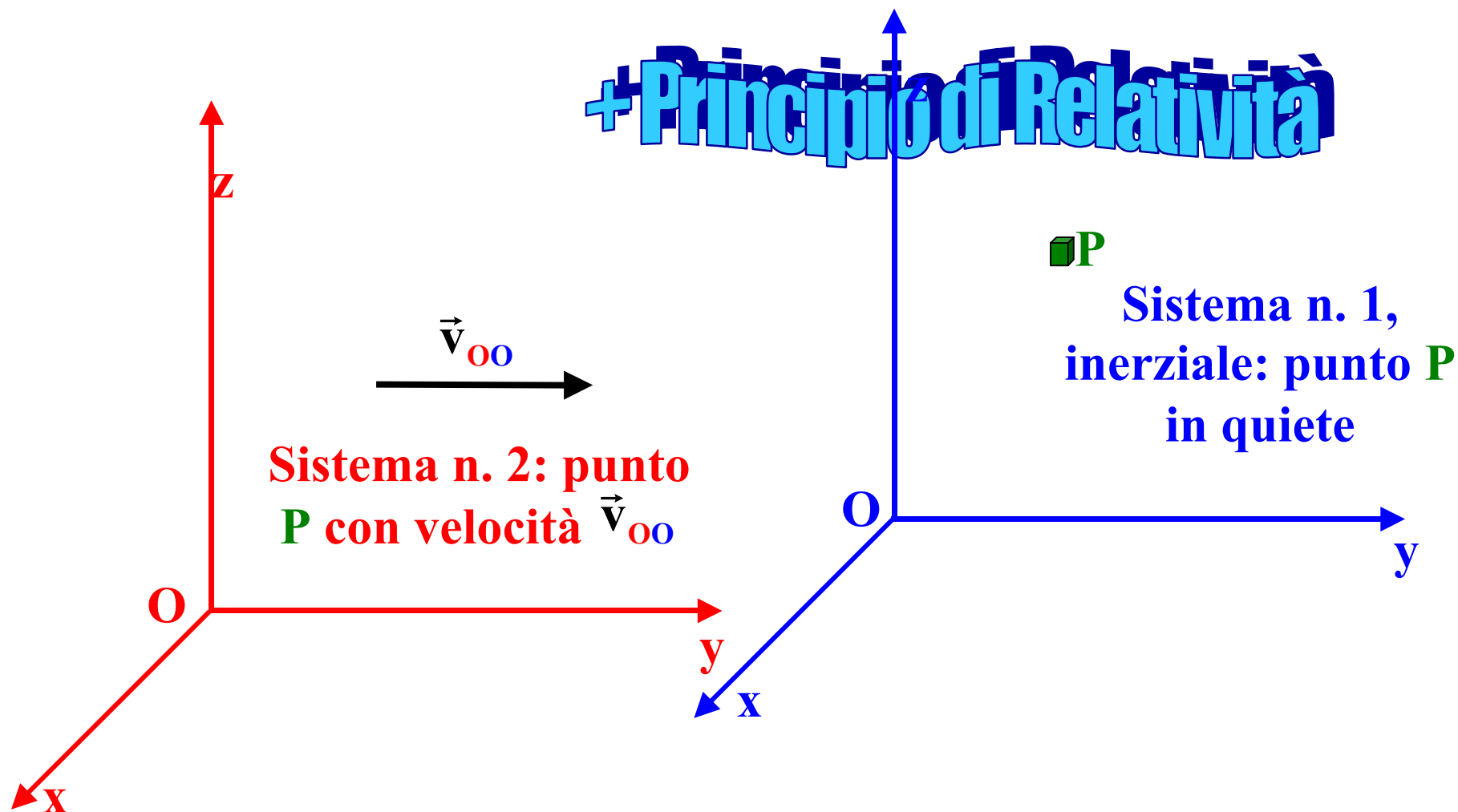
Operativamente: molto lontano da qualunque altro corpo



**L'astronauta rimane
fermo dov'è se nessuno lo
spinge**

Principio di Inerzia

+ Principio di Relatività



Se nel sistema di riferimento 1 il punto materiale libero rimane in quiete se posto in quiete, lo stesso deve succedere nel sistema 2 (principio di relatività)

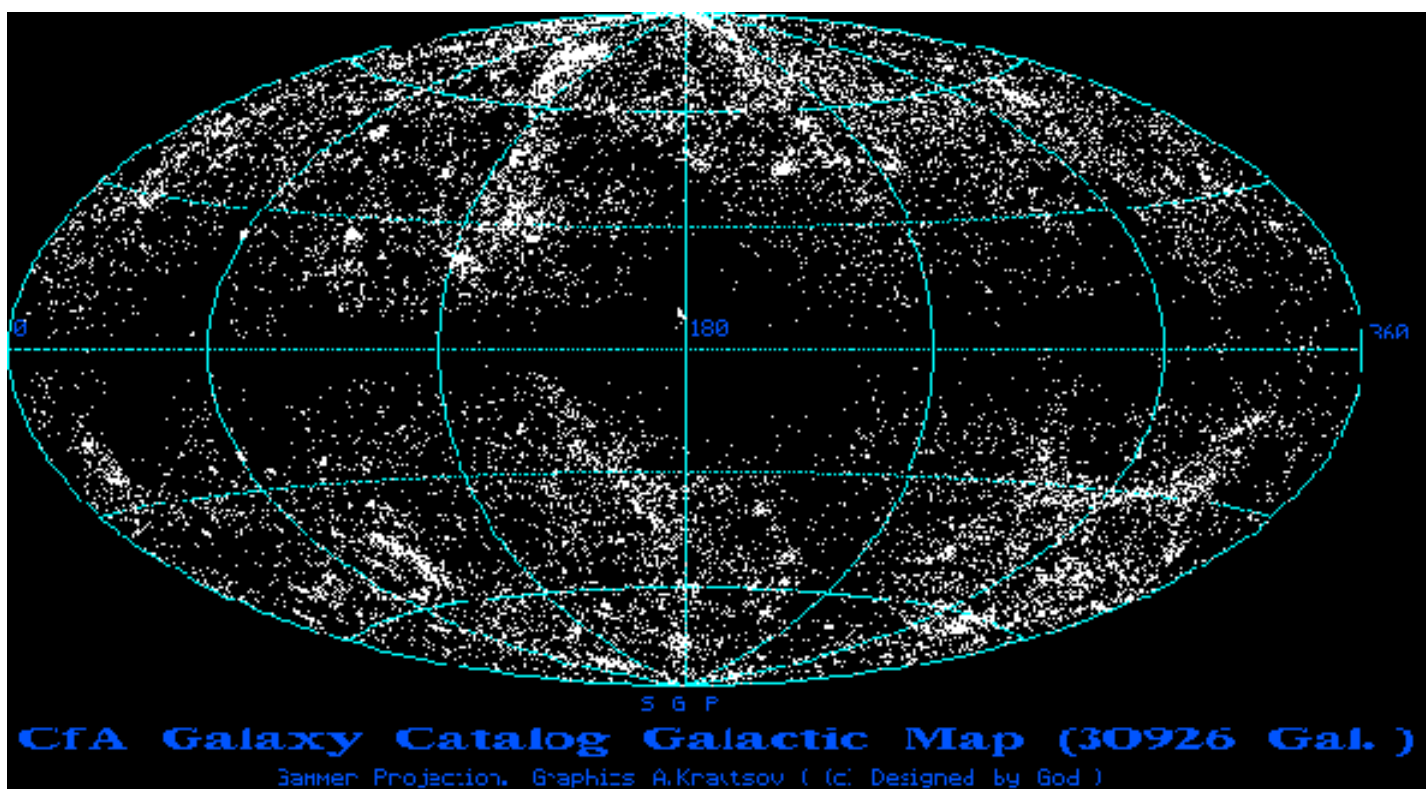
Sistema di riferimento 2: un punto libero che al tempo zero abbia velocità v_{00} continua indefinitamente con la stessa velocità (moto rettilineo uniforme)

Conclusione:

Si può sempre trovare un insieme di (infiniti) sistemi di riferimento (sistemi inerziali**) in moto relativo rettilineo uniforme, in cui un punto materiale libero procede di moto rettilineo uniforme**

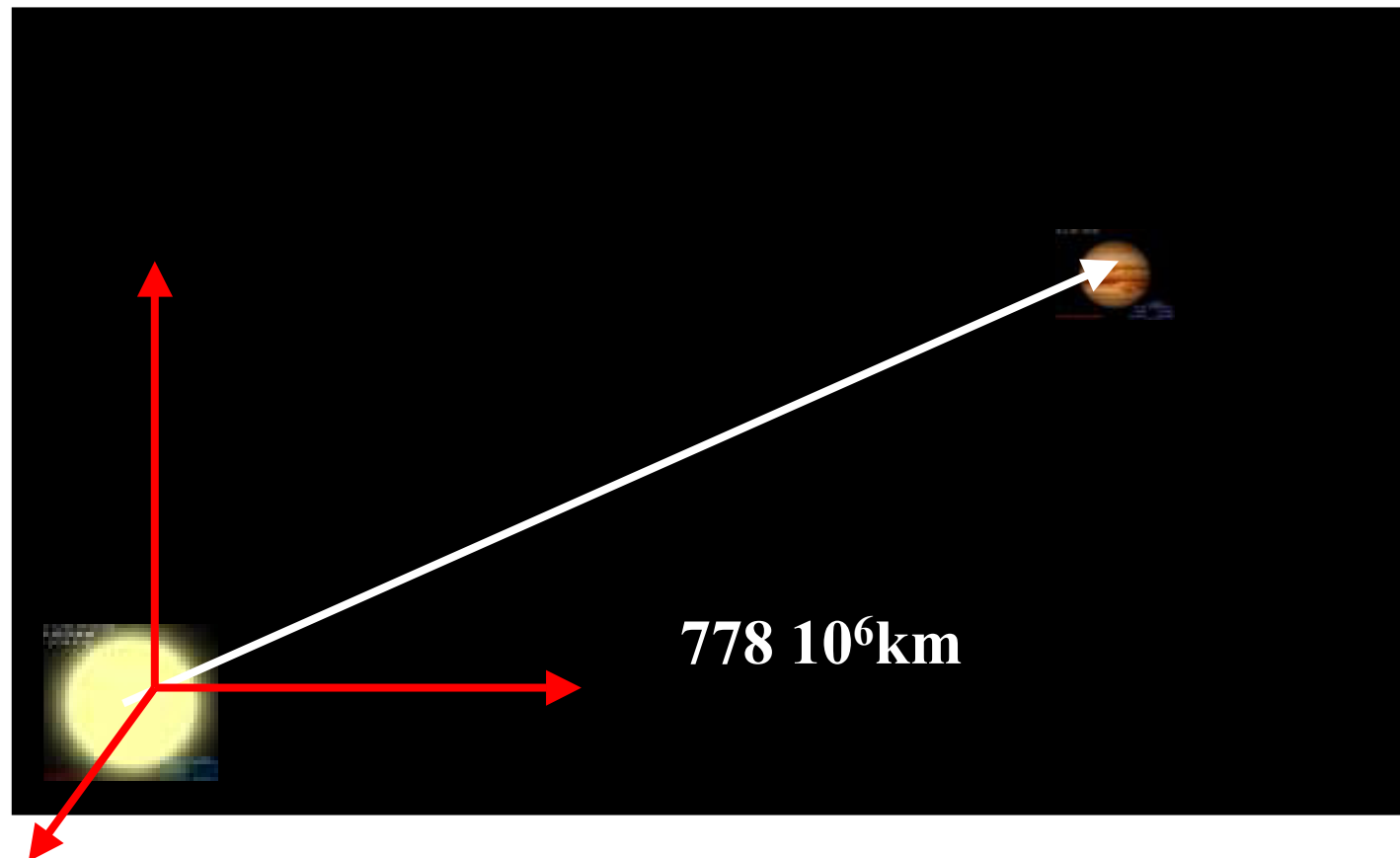
Costruire un sistema inerziale: puntare gli assi alle stelle fisse

(stelle così lontane da non mostrare moto
relativo)



**Scegliere l'origine nel sole (meglio centro di massa
del sistema solare)**

(Giove-Sole: $2 \cdot 10^{27}\text{kg}$ - $2 \cdot 10^{30}\text{kg}$; raggio del sole $0.7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$)



Legge di Newton o

II Legge della Dinamica del Punto Materiale

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$$

$\vec{a} \equiv$ accelerazione del punto materiale

$\vec{F} \equiv$ forza

Un vettore che dipende dai corpi che circondano il
punto materiale

Si ricava da un catalogo determinato
sperimentalmente

$m \equiv$ massa

Uno scalare proprietà del punto materiale

Nota:

**poiché il prodotto massa per accelerazione è un
vettore anche la forza deve essere un vettore:
se si ruotano o traslano gli assi coordinati la legge
deve rimanere vera.**

$$\mathbf{m} \rightarrow \mathbf{m}$$

$$\{\mathbf{a}_x, \mathbf{a}_y, \mathbf{a}_z\} \rightarrow \{\mathbf{a}_x', \mathbf{a}_y', \mathbf{a}_z'\}$$

$$\{\mathbf{F}_x, \mathbf{F}_y, \mathbf{F}_z\} \rightarrow \{\mathbf{F}_x', \mathbf{F}_y', \mathbf{F}_z'\}$$

$$\mathbf{ma}_x = \mathbf{F}_x \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{ma}_x' = \mathbf{F}_x'$$

$$\mathbf{ma}_y = \mathbf{F}_y \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{ma}_y' = \mathbf{F}_y'$$

$$\mathbf{ma}_z = \mathbf{F}_z \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathbf{ma}_z' = \mathbf{F}_z'$$

Istruzioni per l'uso della legge di Newton

1) Ricavare la **forza** dal catalogo $\vec{F}$

2) Ricavare la **massa**
(misura o dato iniziale) m

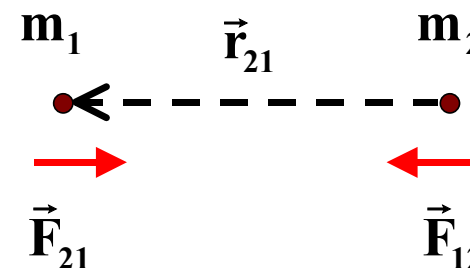
3) Calcolare l'**accelerazione** $\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(0) + \vec{v}(0)t + \overbrace{\int_0^t dt' \int_0^{t'} \frac{\vec{F}(t'')}{m} dt''}^{\vec{v}(t')}$$

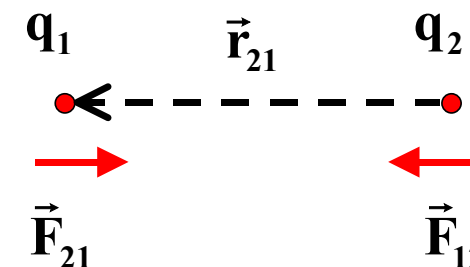
$\vec{a}(t'')$

Il Catalogo

$$\vec{F}_{21} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}_{21}|^2} \vec{r}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12} \quad \text{Forza gravitazionale}$$



$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{|\vec{r}_{21}|^2} \vec{r}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12} \quad \text{Forza elettrica}$$

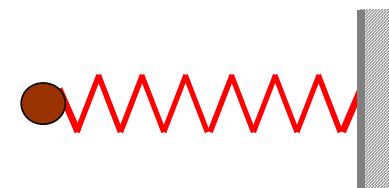


$$F_x = -k(x - x_0)$$

$$F_y, F_z$$

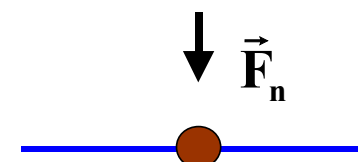
(vedi vincolo unidimensionale)

Molla in una
dimensione



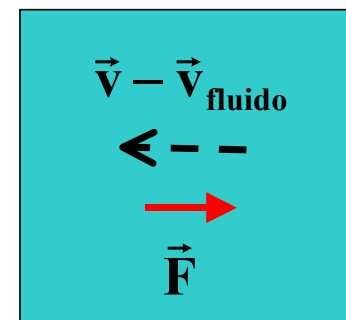
$$\vec{F}_n + \vec{F}_{\text{vincolo}} = 0$$

Vincolo
unidimensionale



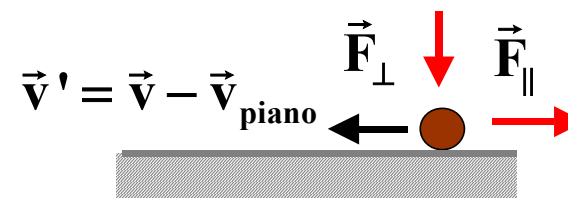
$$\vec{F} = -(\vec{v} - \vec{v}_{\text{fluido}})$$

Attrito viscoso



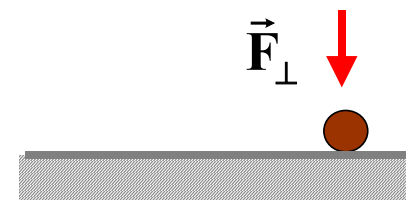
$$\vec{F}_{\parallel} = -\mu_d |\vec{F}_{\perp}| \hat{v}'$$

**Attrito cinematico
radente**



$$\vec{F}_{\perp} + \vec{F}_{\text{piano}} = \vec{0}$$

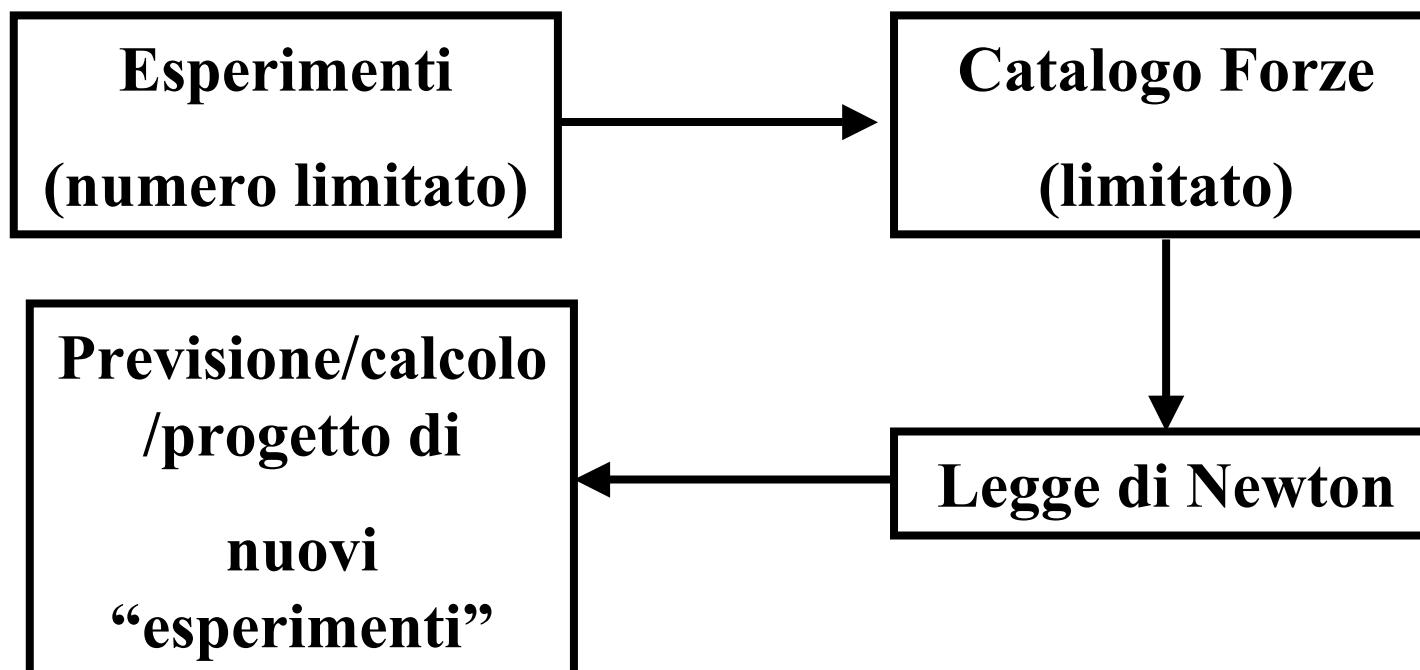
Piano liscio



Eccetera.....

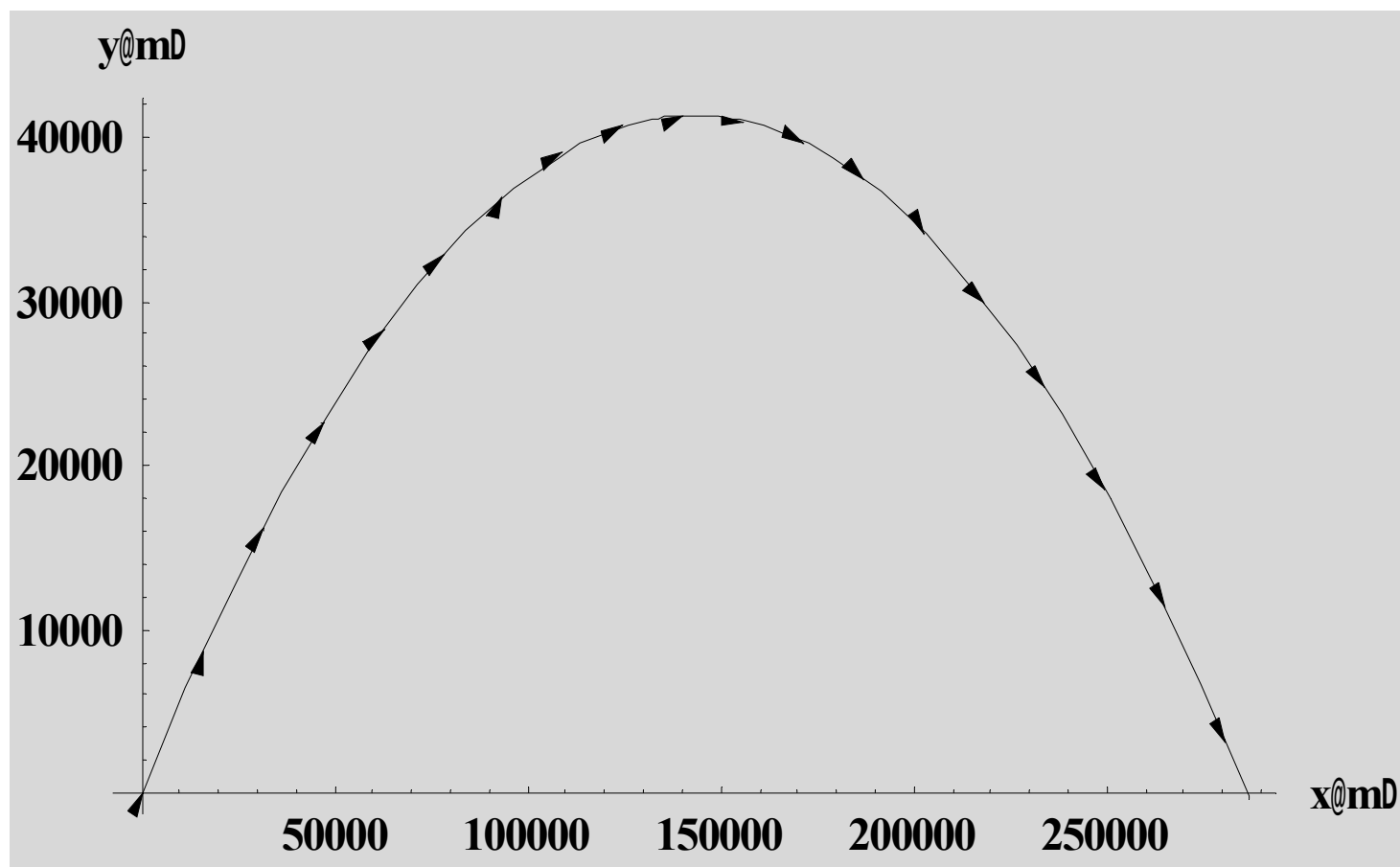
Come si costruisce il catalogo?

Con gli esperimenti



Un esercizio di costruzione del catalogo

Esperimento 1:



**In prossimità
della superficie
terrestre tutti i
corpi in
assenza di altri
effetti hanno
accelerazione**

$$\vec{a} = -g\hat{j}$$

E' conciliabile con la legge di Newton?

Possiamo farne una voce del catalogo?

$$\vec{F}_g = -mg\hat{j}$$

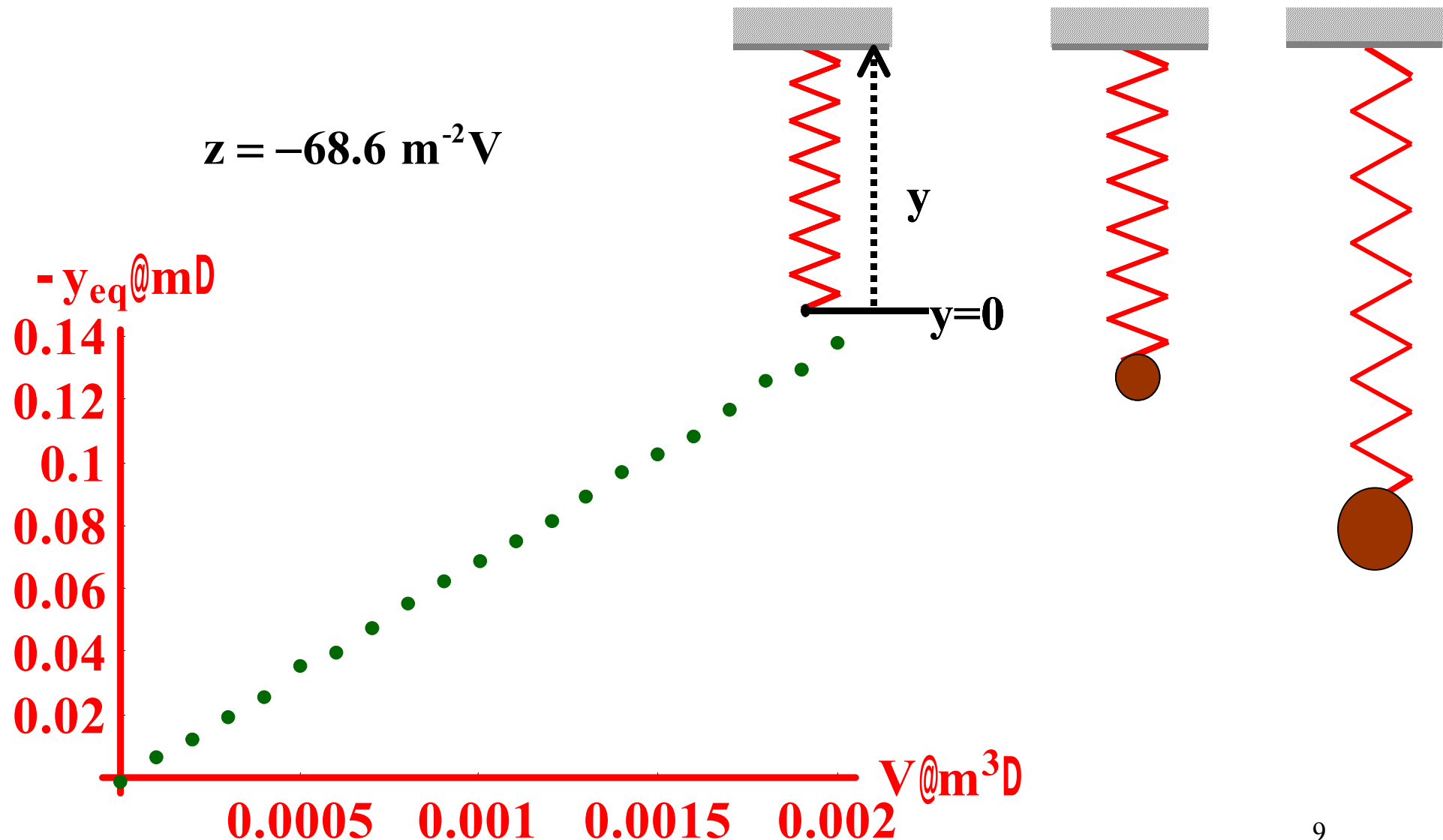
$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_g = -mg\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = -g\hat{j}$$

Ok !

(ma è uno sporco trucco!)

Secondo esperimento: deformazione della molla sotto carico



E' conciliabile con la legge di Newton e con le altre voci del catalogo?

Possiamo farne una nuova voce del catalogo?

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{molla},y} = -ky \quad m = \rho V$$

$$y(t) = y_0 \rightarrow v_y = 0 \rightarrow a_y = 0 \rightarrow F_y = 0$$

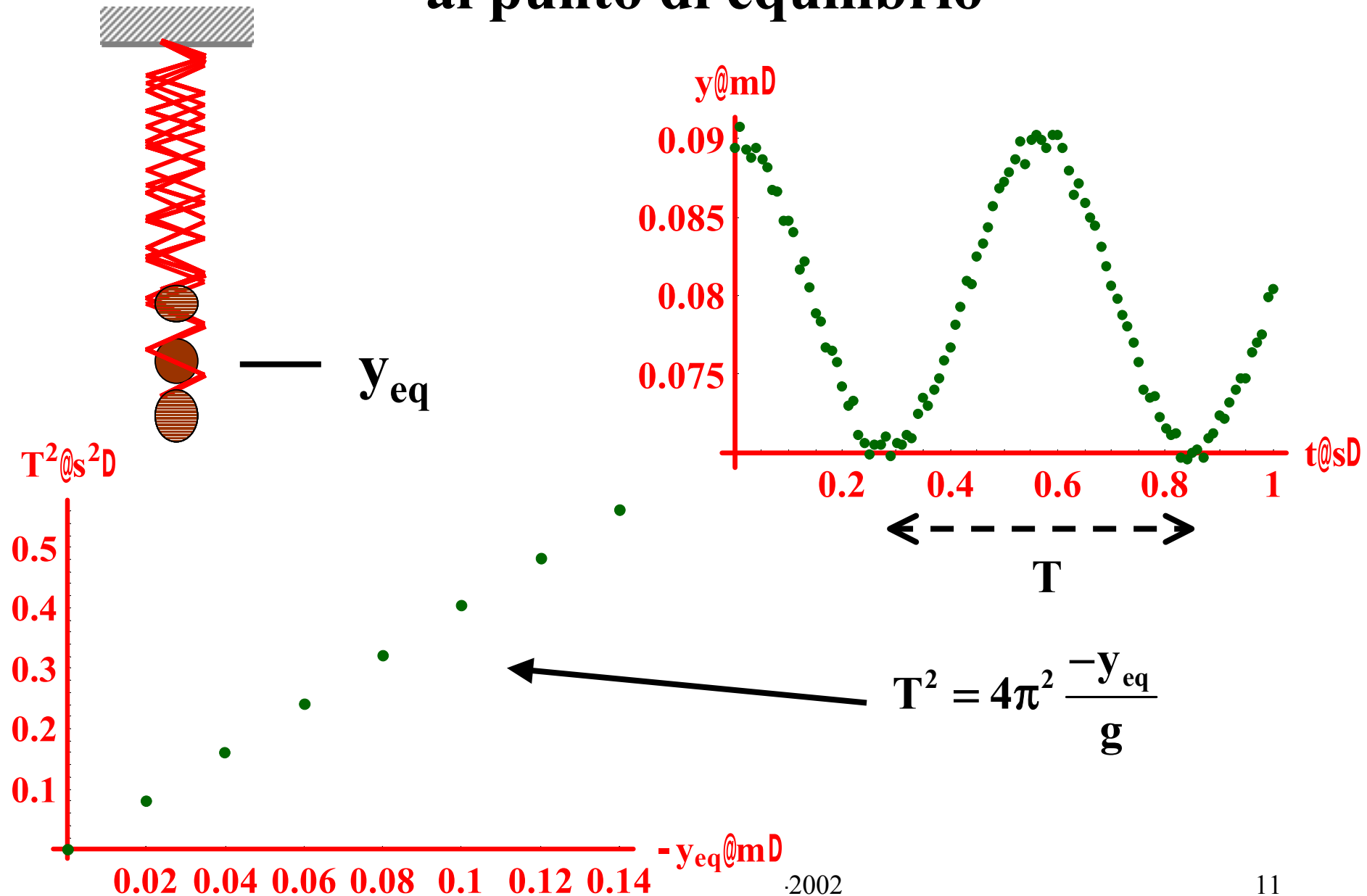
$$F_y = -mg + \mathbf{F}_{\text{molla},y} = -mg - ky_{\text{eq}} = 0$$

$$y_{\text{eq}} = -\frac{m}{k}g = -\frac{\rho V}{k}g$$

Ok! (trucco?)

N.B. basta scegliere un materiale appropriato come campione per la densità ρ e le unità della massa risultano definite

Terzo esperimento: oscillazioni della molla intorno al punto di equilibrio



Si spiega senza introdurre nuove voci nel catalogo?

$$m a_y(t) = m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -mg - ky(t)$$

E' un'equazione differenziale: la soluzione non è un numero ma una funzione del tempo $y_{sol}(t)$

Proviamo:

$$y_{sol}(t) = y_o + y_s \text{Sin}[\omega t] + y_c \text{Cos}[\omega t]$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y_{\text{sol}}}{dt^2} = -mg - ky_{\text{sol}}(t) \Rightarrow m \frac{d^2 y_{\text{sol}}}{dt^2} + ky_{\text{sol}}(t) + mg = 0$$

$$y_{\text{sol}}(t) = y_o + y_s \sin[\omega t] + y_c \cos[\omega t]$$

$$\frac{dy_{\text{sol}}}{dt} = y_s \omega \cos[\omega t] + y_c \omega \sin[\omega t]$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y_{\text{sol}}}{dt^2} = m \left(-y_s \omega^2 \sin[\omega t] - y_c \omega^2 \cos[\omega t] \right)$$

+

+

$$ky_{\text{sol}}(t) = k \left(y_o + y_s \sin[\omega t] + y_c \cos[\omega t] \right)$$

+

+

 mg mg

$$0 = ky_o + mg + (k - m\omega^2) y_s \sin[\omega t] + (k - m\omega^2) y_c \cos[\omega t]$$

$$0 = ky_o + mg + (k - m\omega^2)y_s \text{Sin}[\omega t] + (k - m\omega^2)y_c \text{Cos}[\omega t]$$

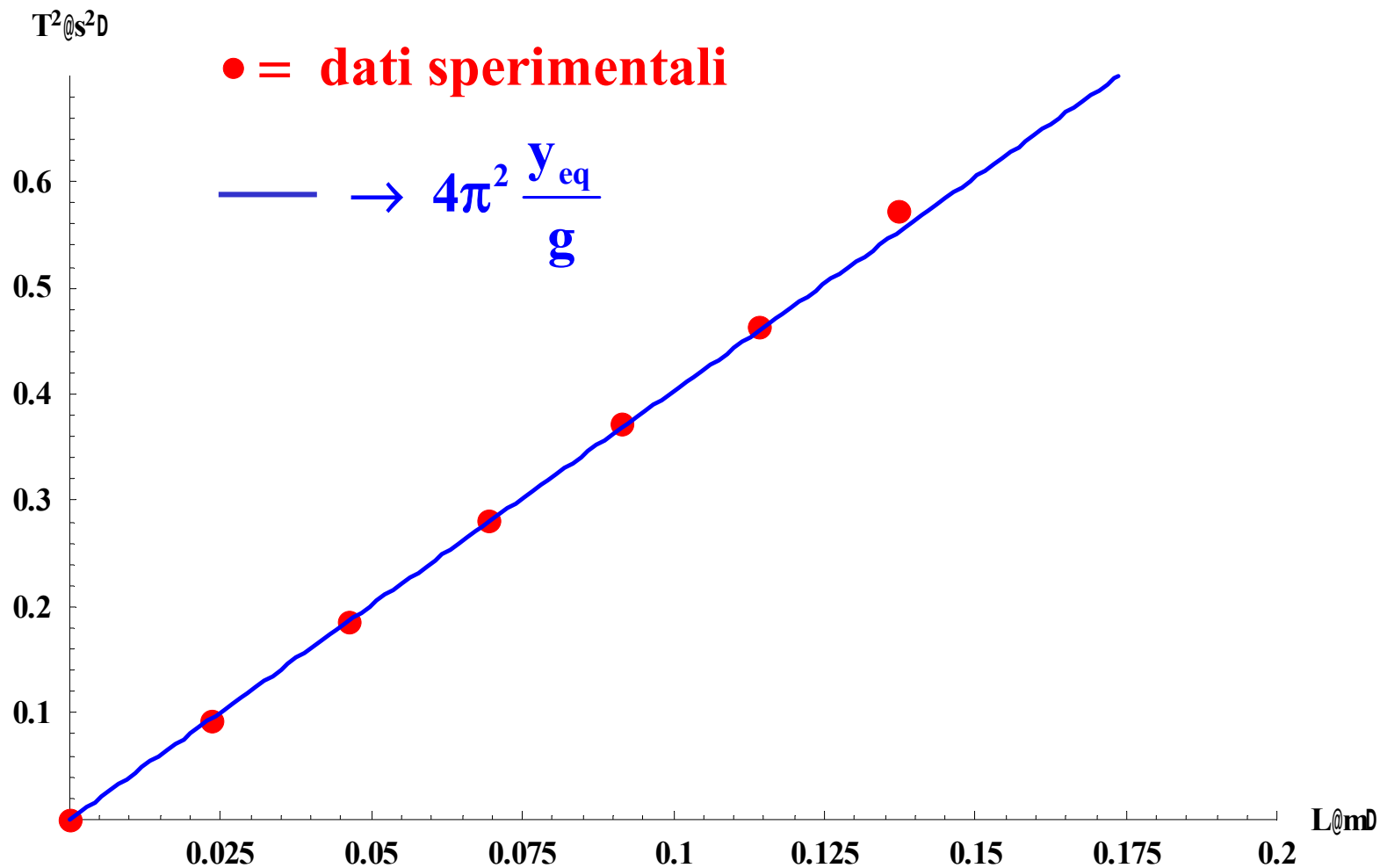
OK per ogni t se:

$$m\omega^2 = k \quad \text{e} \quad mg = -ky_o$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} = -\frac{g}{y_o}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{\omega^2} = 4\pi^2 \frac{m}{k} = -4\pi^2 \frac{y_o}{g}$$

Esperimento in aula:



Alcune Osservazioni sulla Legge di Newton

1) Dimensioni fisiche:

Massa: grandezza fondamentale

Unità SI kilogrammo (kg)

$$[F] = [m][a] = [m][l][t]^{-2}$$

$$\text{SI} \rightarrow F: \text{kg} \times \text{m} \times \text{s}^{-2} \rightarrow \text{N (Newton)}$$

2) Legge di Newton e Relatività: Trasformazione di Galileo:

$$\vec{v}_P(t) = \vec{v}_P(t) + \vec{v}_0$$

$$\vec{v}_P(t) = \vec{v}_P(t) - \vec{v}_0$$

$$\vec{a}_P(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}_P(t)}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{v}_P(t) + \vec{v}_0)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}_P(t)}{dt} = \vec{a}_P(t)$$

L'accelerazione è la stessa in tutti i sistemi inerziali

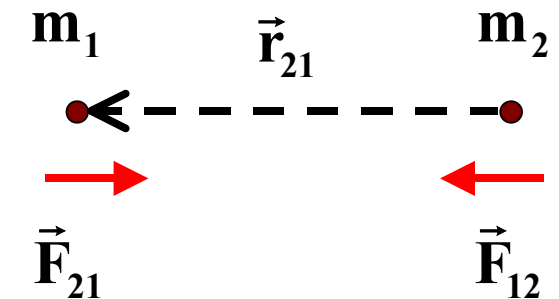
Legge di Newton vale in tutti i sistemi inerziali

→ Forza uguale in tutti i sistemi inerziali

(invariante per trasformazioni di Galileo)

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}_P(t) = m\vec{a}_P(t) = \vec{F}$$

3) Il Catalogo: le forze fondamentali

$$\vec{F}_{21} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}_{21}|^2} \vec{r}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12} \quad \text{Forza gravitazionale}$$


$$\vec{F} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

Forza elettromagnetica (di Lorentz)

$\vec{E}$ = Campo elettrico; $\vec{B}$ = Campo magnetico

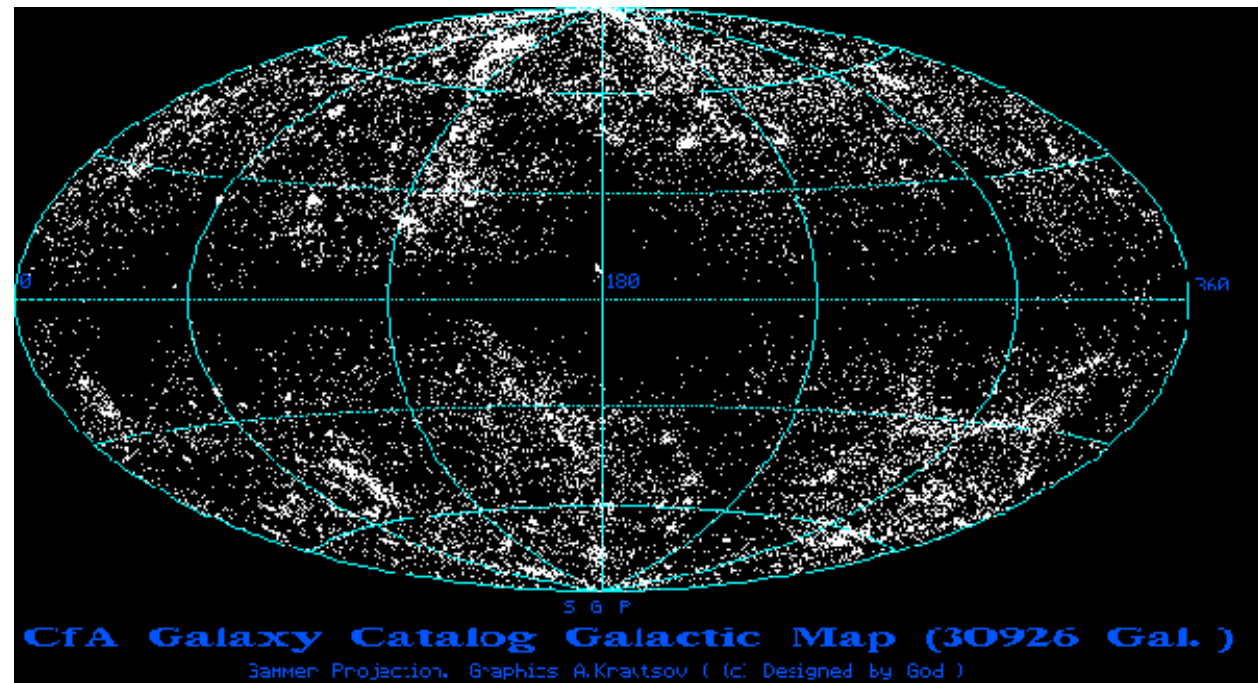
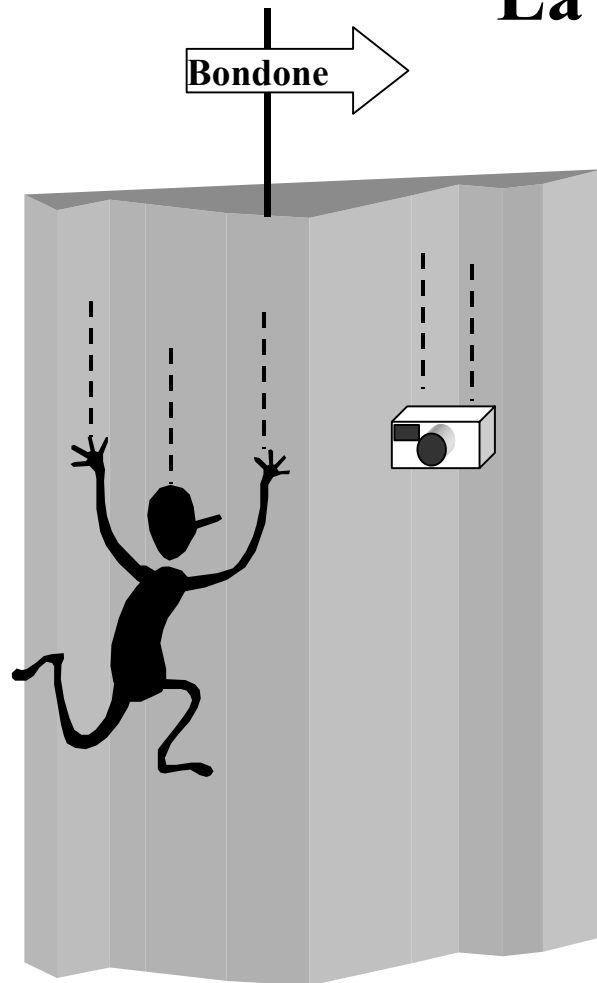
+ Interazione Nucleare Debole
= Interazione Elettro-debole

Interazione Nucleare Forte

Forza di Gravità: l'Universo

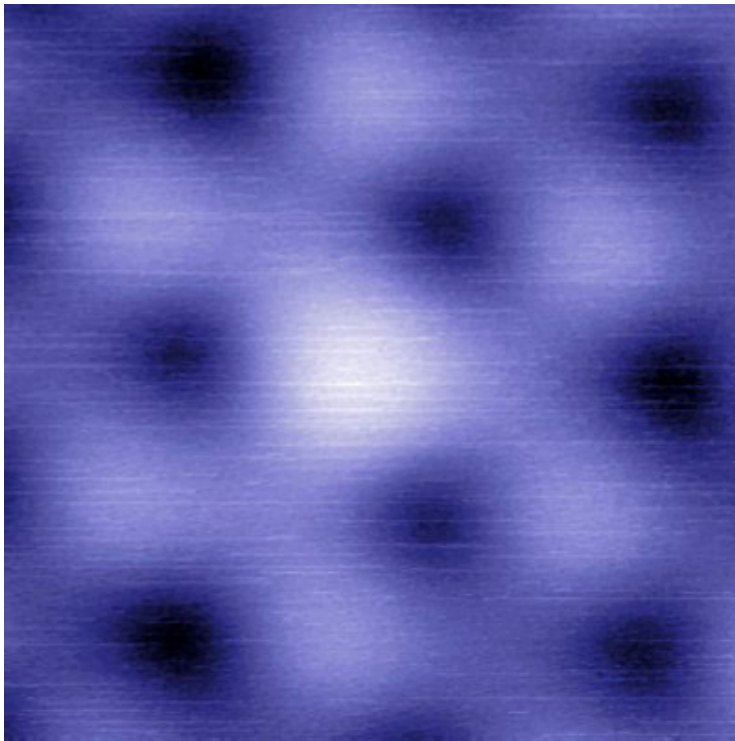
(neutralità elettrica della materia)

La forza peso

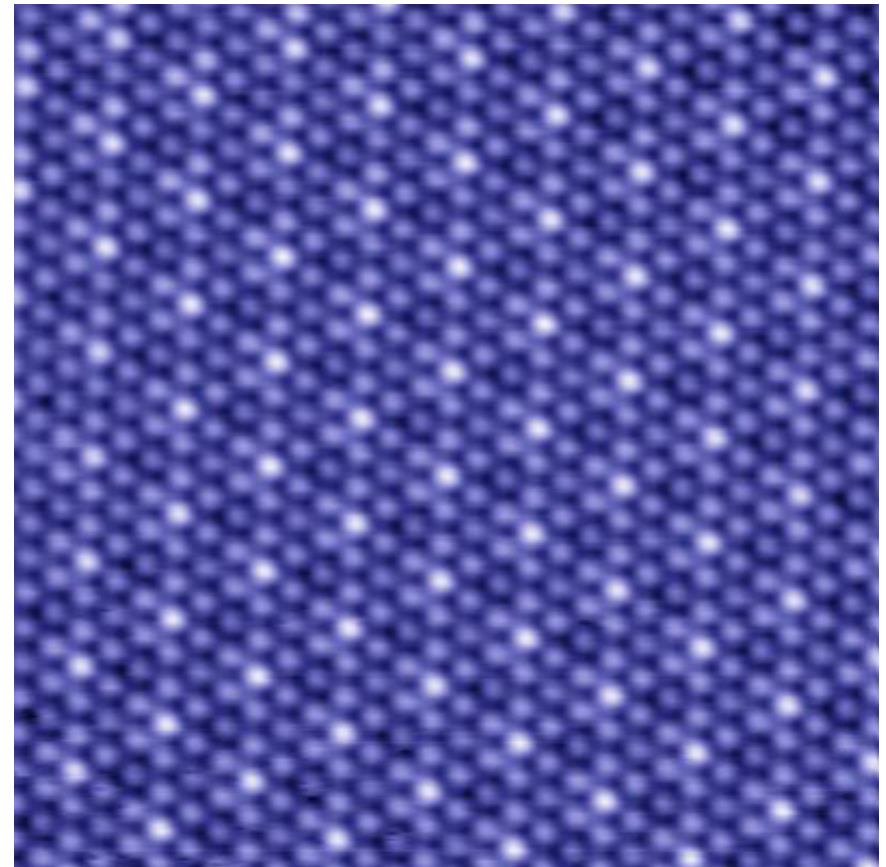


Forza Elettromagnetica

Tiene insieme elettroni e nuclei: proprietà chimiche ed elettriche della materia.



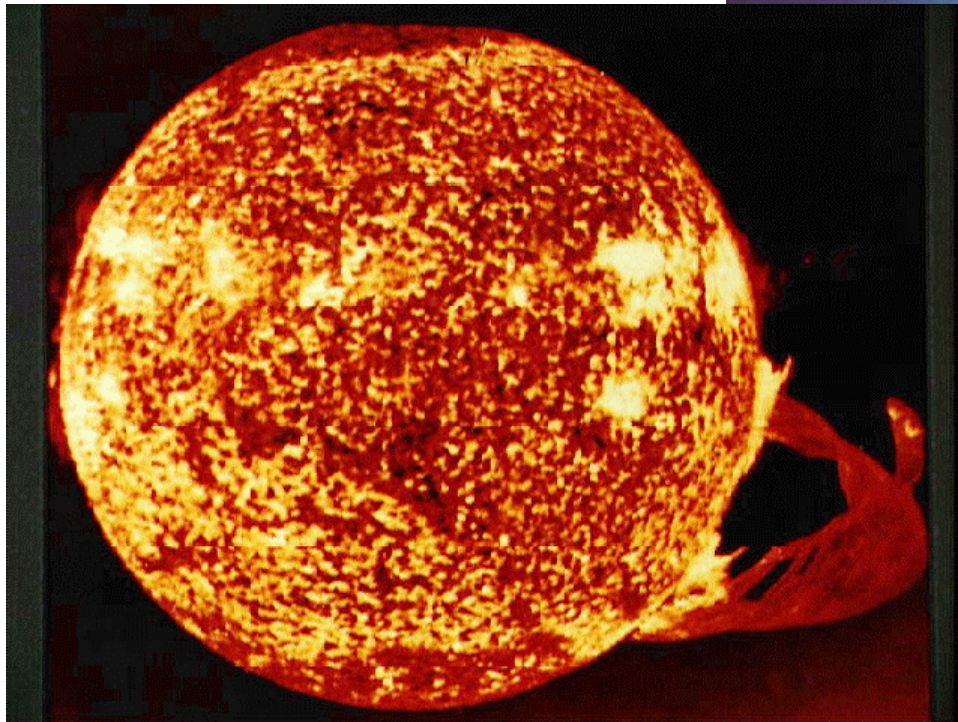
Gli atomi in un metallo (NbSe₂)



Interazione Nucleare Forte

Tiene insieme i nuclei

**Fusione nucleare : stelle,
Bomba all'idrogeno**



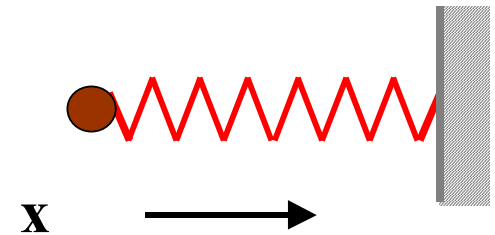
Le Forze Efficaci:

$$F_x = -k(x - x_0)$$

$$F_y, F_z$$

(vedi vincolo unidimensionale)

Molla in una
dimensione



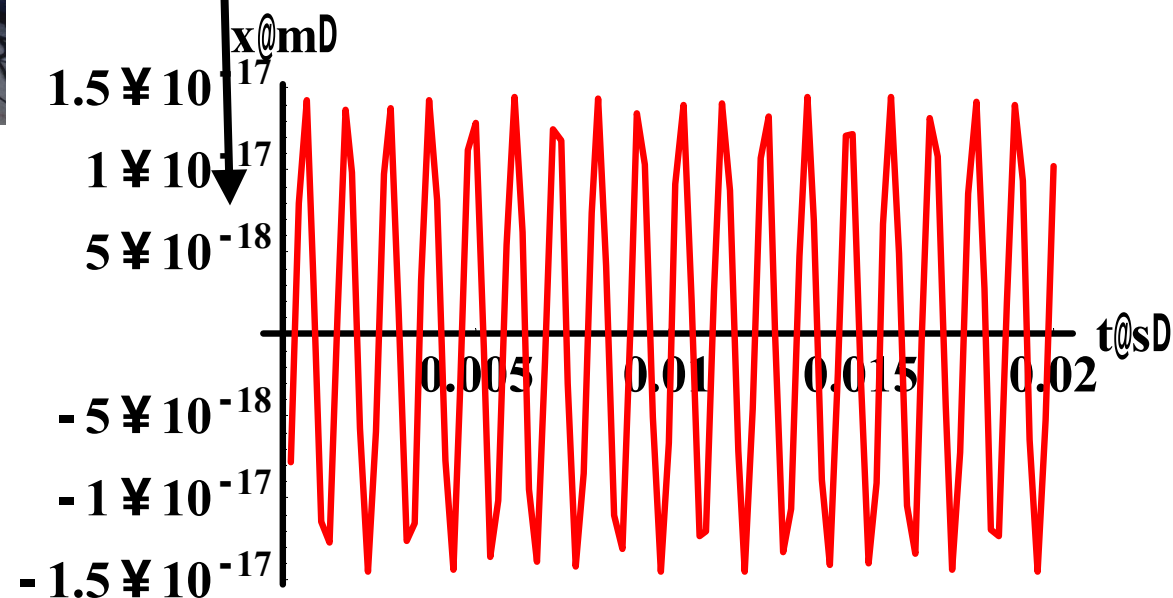
**Forze elettromagnetiche fra gli atomi che
compongono la molla**



Cilindro in Alluminio di 2.3 Ton

a $-273.05\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Oscillazioni della lunghezza
dovute all'agitazione atomica**

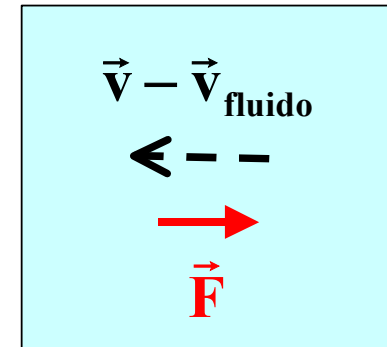


Attriti

(Forze elettromagnetiche fra particella e atomi di fluidi e solidi)

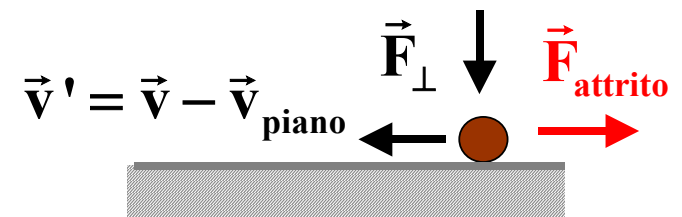
$$\vec{F} = -\beta (\vec{v} - \vec{v}_{\text{fluido}})$$

Attrito viscoso



$$\vec{F}_{\text{attrito}} = -\mu_d |\vec{F}_{\perp}| \hat{v}'$$

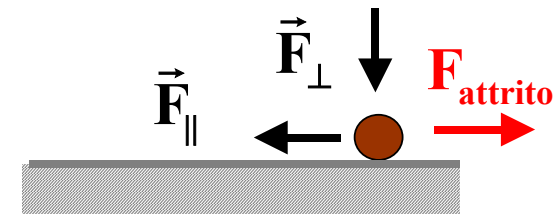
Attrito cinematico
radente
(Solo punto in
movimento)



$$\vec{F}_{\text{attrito}} = -\vec{F}_{\parallel}$$

se $|\vec{F}_{\parallel}| < \mu_s |\vec{F}_{\perp}|$

Attrito statico
(Solo punto in quiete)



N.B. $\mu_s \geq \mu_d$

Vincoli

(Deformazioni elastiche di corpi solidi)

$$\vec{F}_{\perp} + \vec{F}_{\text{piano}} = 0$$

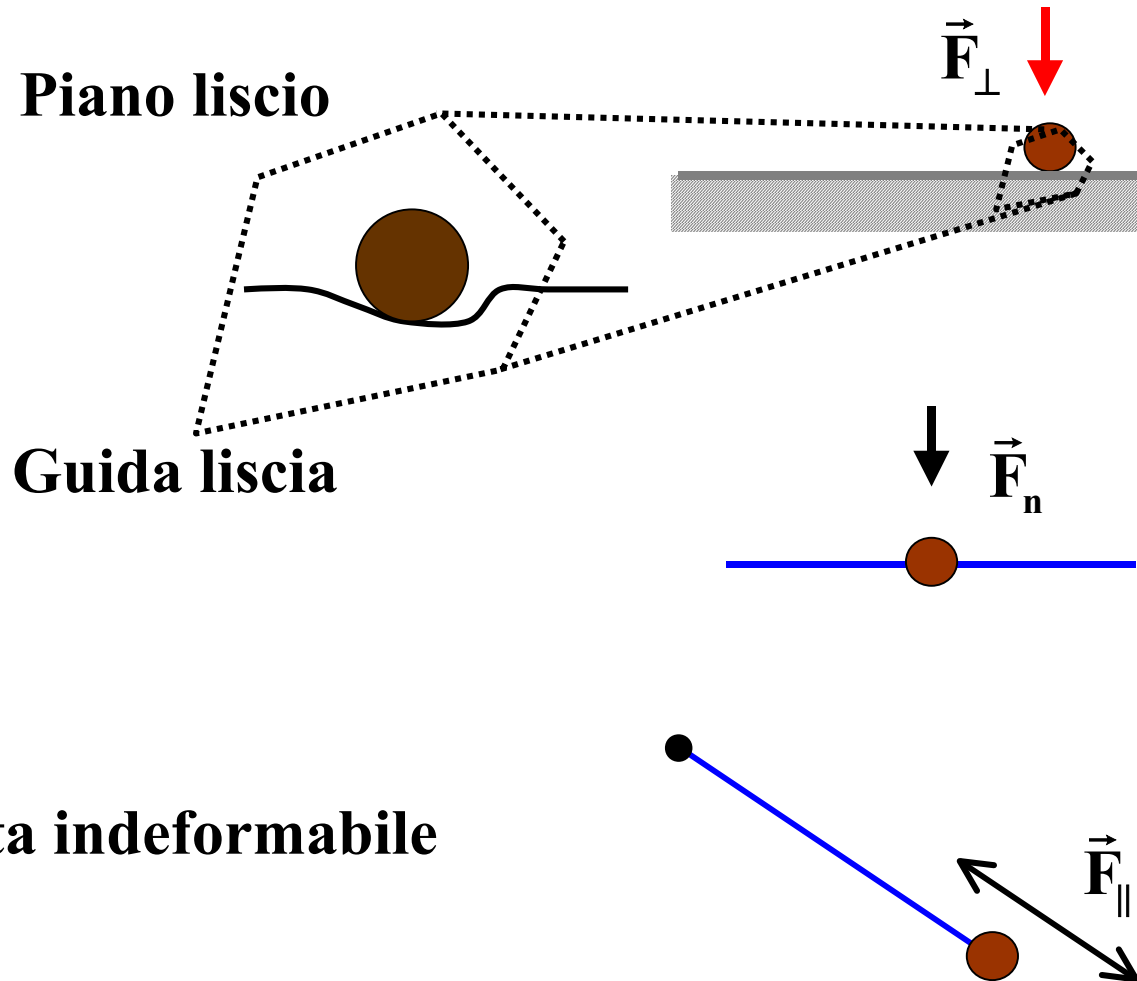
Piano liscio

$$\vec{F}_n + \vec{F}_{\text{guida}} = 0$$

Guida liscia

$$\vec{F}_{\parallel} + \vec{F}_{\text{asta}} = 0$$

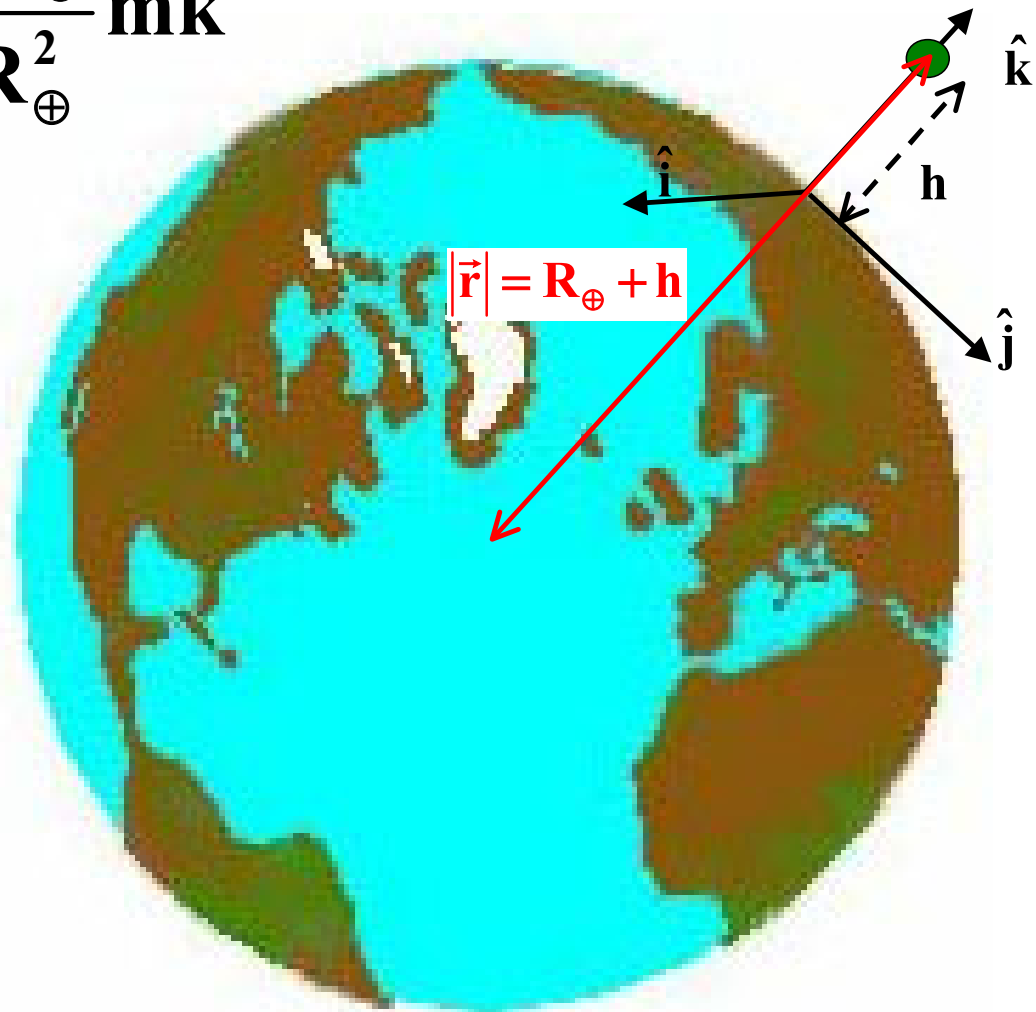
Asta indeformabile



Approssimazioni di Forze Fondamentali

$$-G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{(R_{\oplus} + h)^2} \hat{\mathbf{r}} \approx -G \frac{M_{\oplus}}{R_{\oplus}^2} m \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\ \equiv -gm \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = G \frac{M_{\oplus}}{R_{\oplus}^2} \approx 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



N.B. Sfere equivalenti a particelle puntiformi

Forze diverse → Problemi diversi

Caso 1: forza funzione nota del tempo

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(0) + \vec{v}(0)t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{t'} \frac{\vec{F}(t'')}{m} dt'' \right) dt'$$

$$x(t) = x(0) + v_x(0)t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{t'} \frac{F_x(t'')}{m} dt'' \right) dt'$$

$$y(t) = y(0) + v_y(0)t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{t'} \frac{F_y(t'')}{m} dt'' \right) dt'$$

$$z(t) = z(0) + v_z(0)t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{t'} \frac{F_z(t'')}{m} dt'' \right) dt'$$

*Nota molto bene:
I moti lungo direzioni ortogonali sono indipendenti: per conoscere $y(t)$ non devo conoscere $F_x(t)$*

Esempio 1.1 piano inclinato liscio:

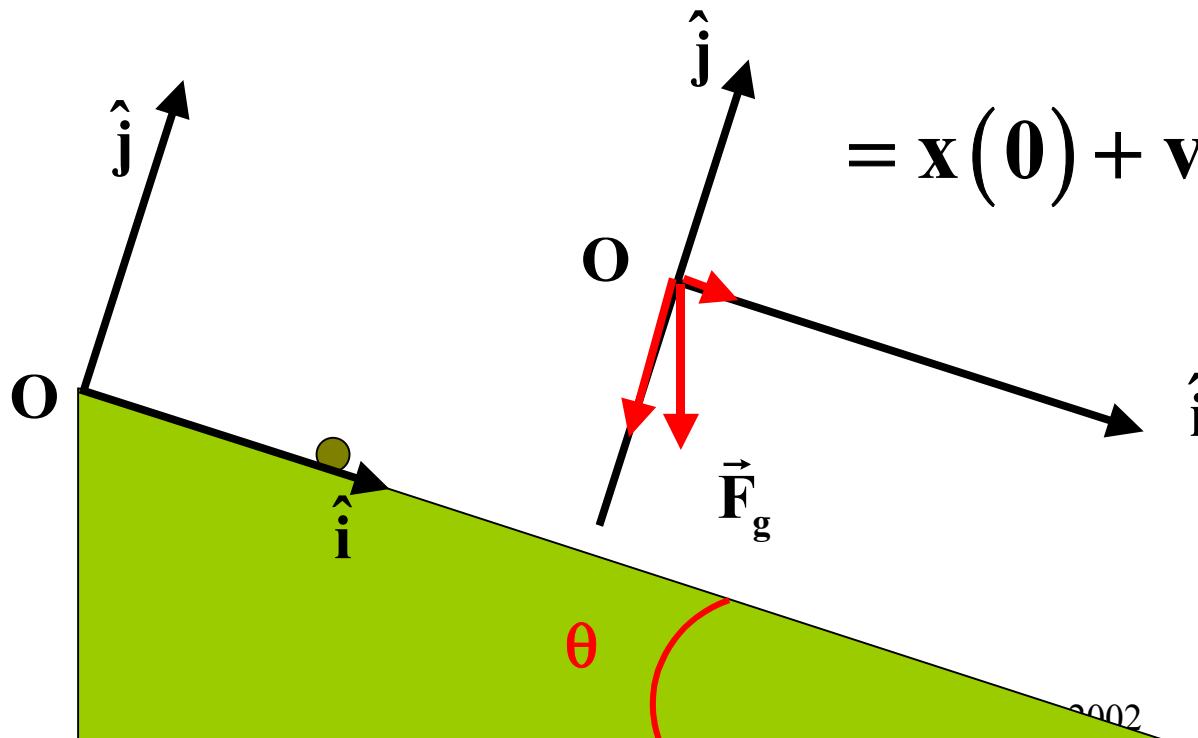
$$\vec{F}_g = mg \sin(\theta) \hat{i} - mg \cos(\theta) \hat{j} \quad \hat{j} \perp \text{superficie del piano}$$

$$-mg \cos(\theta) + F_{\text{vincolo}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dy^2}{dt^2} = 0 \text{ se } v_y(0) \text{ e } y(0) = 0 \rightarrow y(t) = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = mg \sin(\theta)$$

$$\rightarrow x(t) = x(0) + v_x(0)t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{t'} g \sin(\theta) dt'' \right) dt'$$

$$= x(0) + v_x(0)t + \frac{1}{2} g \sin(\theta) t^2$$



Esempio 1.2 piano inclinato con attrito:

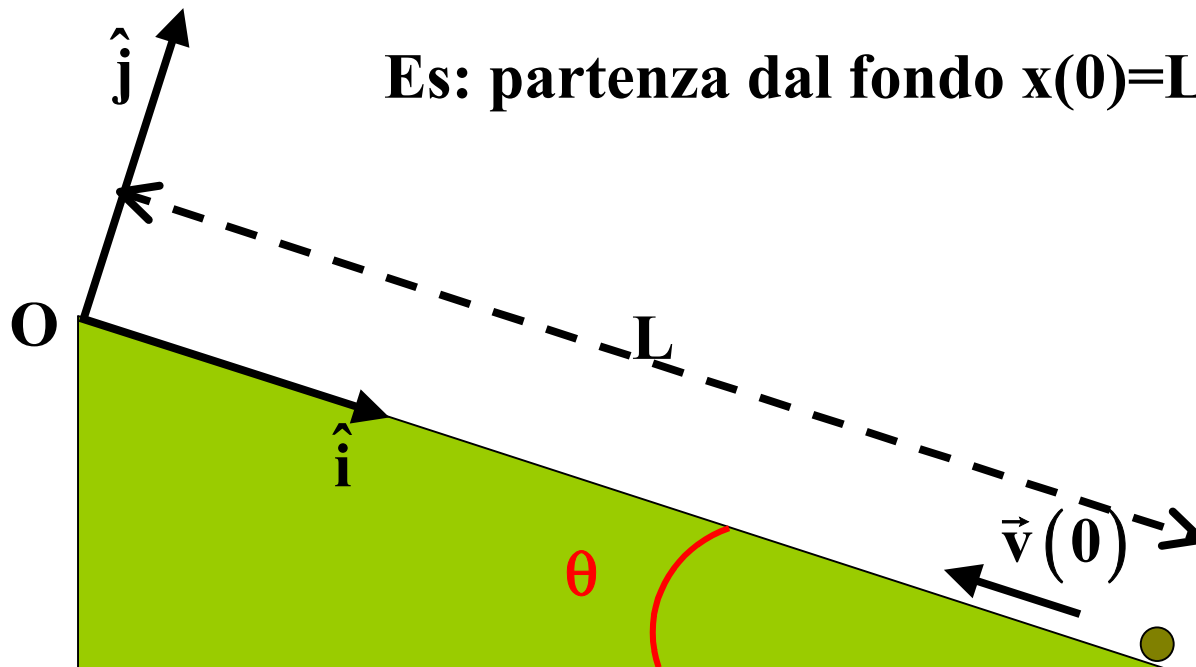
$$|\vec{F}_{\perp}| = mg \cos(\theta) \quad \vec{F}_{\parallel} = mg \sin(\theta) \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{attrito dinamico}} = -\mu_d mg \cos(\theta) \hat{v} \quad [|\vec{v}| > 0]$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{attrito statico}} = -mg \sin(\theta) \hat{i} \quad [|\vec{v}| = 0 \text{ e } mg \sin(\theta) \leq \mu_s mg \cos(\theta)]$$

Richiede soluzione “per tentativi”. Condizioni iniziali critiche

Es: partenza dal fondo $x(0)=L$ $v_x(0)=-v_o < 0$



$$m \frac{d^2 \mathbf{x}}{dt^2} = mg \sin(\theta) - \mu_d mg \cos(\theta) \text{Sign}[\mathbf{v}_x(t)]$$

$$\mathbf{v}_x(t) = -\mathbf{v}_o + g[\sin(\theta) + \mu_d \cos(\theta)]t$$

$$\left\{ t < t_{\max} = \frac{v_o}{g[\sin(\theta) + \mu_d \cos(\theta)]}; \mathbf{v}_x(t_{\max}) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = L - \mathbf{v}_o t + \frac{1}{2} g[\sin(\theta) + \mu_d \cos(\theta)]t^2$$

Si ferma o riscende?

$$\mathbf{x}(t_{\max}) = L - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_o^2}{g[\sin(\theta) + \mu_d \cos(\theta)]}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{attrito statico}} = -mg \sin(\theta) \hat{\mathbf{i}} \quad [|\vec{v}| = 0 \text{ e } mg \sin(\theta) \leq \mu_s mg \cos(\theta)]$$

resta fermo se $\tan(\theta) < \mu_s$

N.B. moto: $\tan(\theta) > \mu_s > \mu_d \rightarrow \sin(\theta) > \mu_d \cos(\theta)$

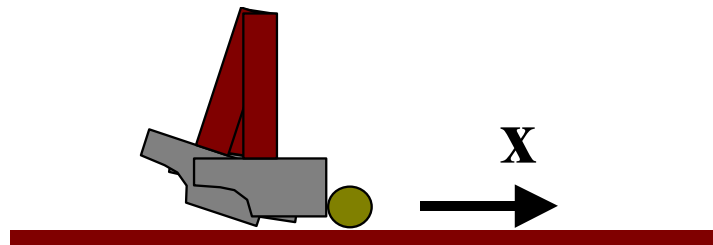
Esempio 1.3: forza “impulsiva”

Teorema dell' impulso

$$\vec{v}(t_2) - \vec{v}(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\vec{F}(t)}{m} dt \rightarrow m\vec{v}(t_2) - m\vec{v}(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}(t) dt \equiv \vec{I}_{\vec{F}}(t_1, t_2)$$

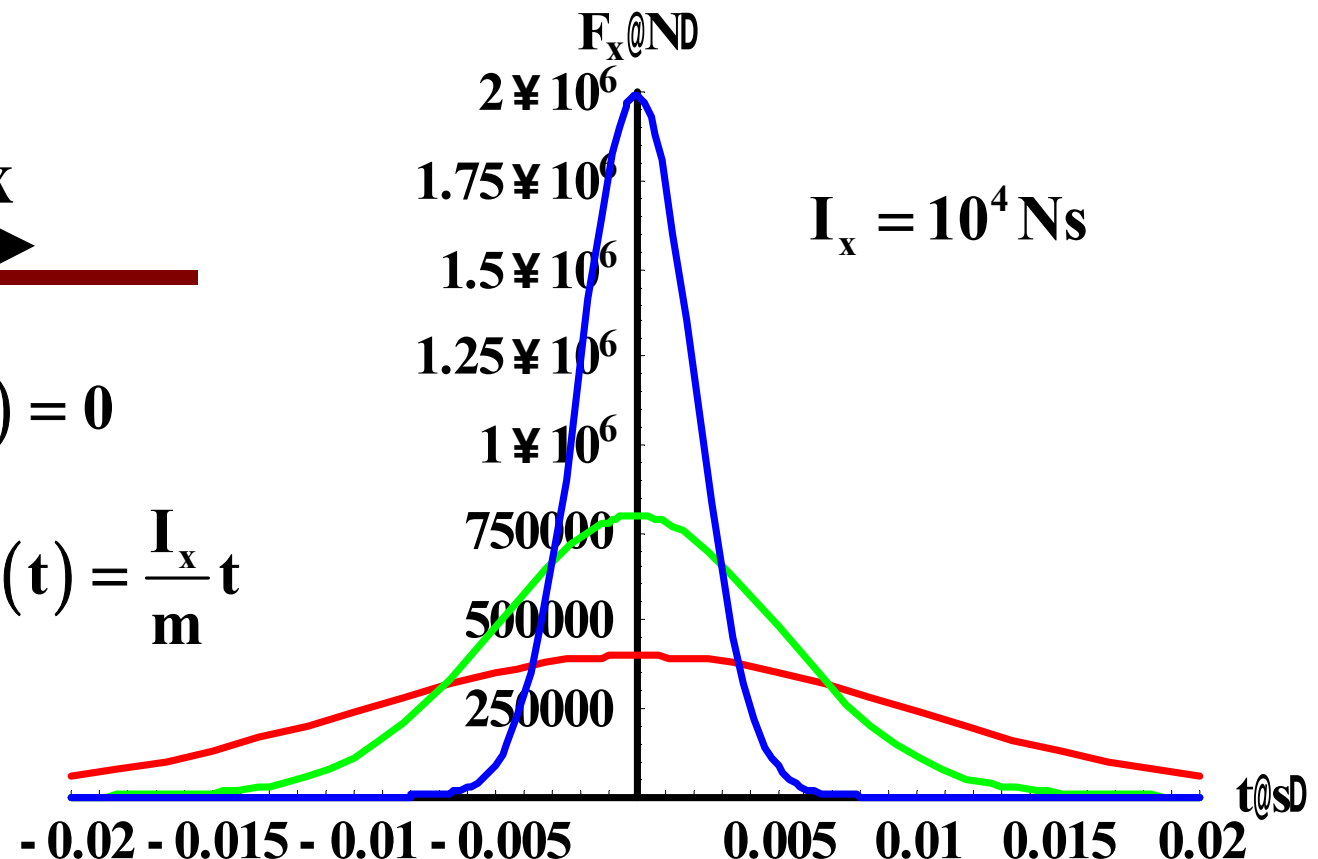
$m\vec{v} \equiv$ quantità di moto

$\vec{I}_{\vec{F}}(t_1, t_2) \equiv$ Impulso della forza



$$x(0), v_x(0) = 0$$

$$v_x(t^+) = \frac{I_x}{m} \rightarrow x(t) = \frac{I_x}{m} t$$



Caso 2: forza funzione di coordinate e velocità:

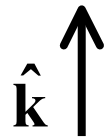
$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = f \left[\vec{r}(t), \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \dots \right]$$

Equazione differenziale, caso “semplice”

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = a_0 \vec{r}(t) + a_1 \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + ..$$

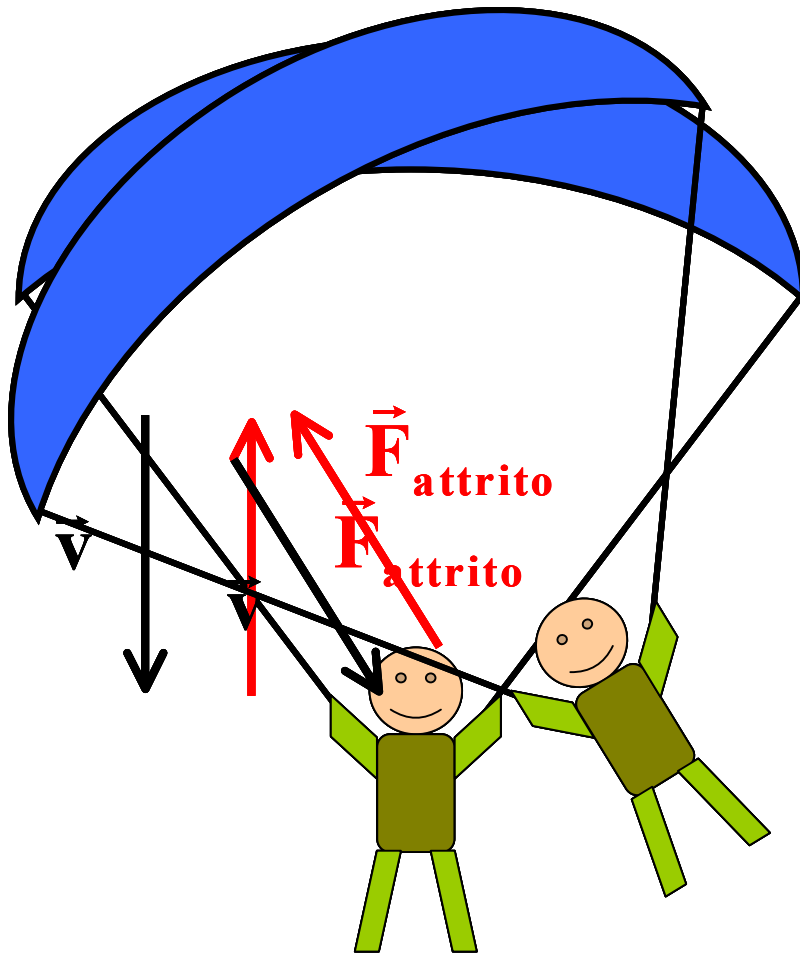
Equazione differenziale, lineare a coefficienti costanti

Esempio: caduta in un fluido viscoso



$$\vec{F} = -\beta \vec{v}$$

(Fluido in quiete)



$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = -mg\hat{k} - \beta \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{\beta}{m} \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{\beta}{m} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \frac{\beta}{m} \frac{dz}{dt} = -g$$

Equazione lineare non omogenea

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dz}{dt} = -g \quad \left(\tau = \frac{m}{\beta} \right)$$

Soluzione: 1 → trova soluzione generale dell'omogenea associata

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dz}{dt} &= 0 & z &= z_k e^{\alpha_k t} & \rightarrow & \frac{dz}{dt} = z_k \alpha_k e^{\alpha_k t} & \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} &= z_k \alpha_k^2 e^{\alpha_k t} \\ & & & & & & & 0 \\ z_k \alpha_k^2 e^{\alpha_k t} + \frac{1}{\tau} z_k \alpha_k e^{\alpha_k t} &= 0 & \rightarrow & \alpha_k^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} \alpha_k &= 0 & \alpha_k &= -\frac{1}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_g(t) = z_1 e^{0t} + z_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = z_1 + z_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

**2→ trova una soluzione particolare
(condizioni iniziali qualunque)**

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dz}{dt} = -g$$

$$z_p(t) = -g\tau t \rightarrow \frac{dz_p}{dt} = -g\tau \rightarrow \frac{d^2 z_p}{dt^2} = 0 \rightarrow 0 + \frac{1}{\tau}(-g\tau) = -g!$$

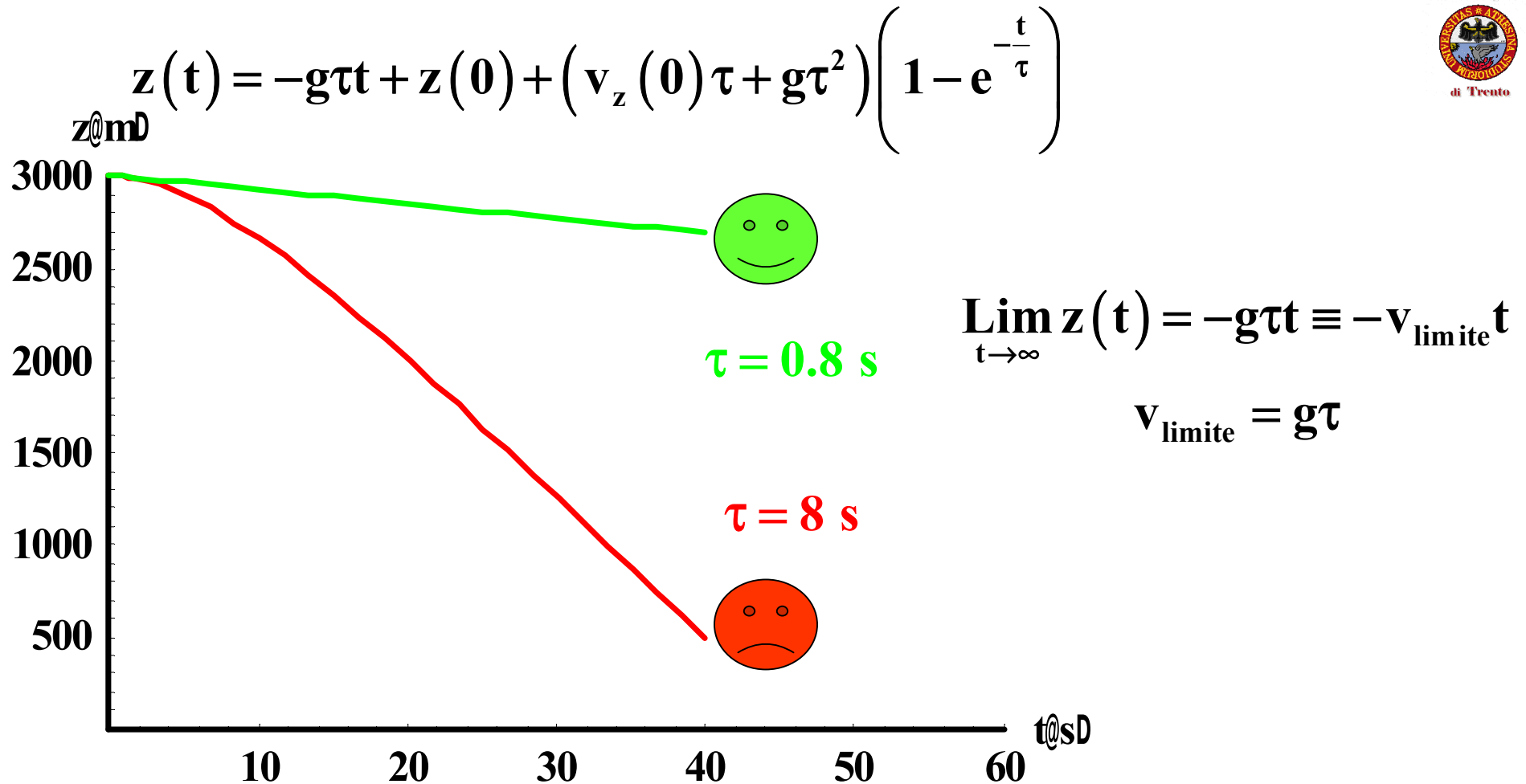
3→ la soluzione generale è:

$$z(t) = z_g(t) + z_p(t) = -g\tau t + z_1 + z_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

4→ Determinare z_1 e z_2 dalle condizioni iniziali

$$z(0) = z_1 + z_2 \quad v_z(0) = \left[-g\tau - \frac{1}{\tau} z_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right]_{t=0} = -g\tau - \frac{1}{\tau} z_2$$

$$z_2 = -[v_z(0)\tau + g\tau^2] \quad z_1 = z(0) + v_z(0)\tau + g\tau^2$$



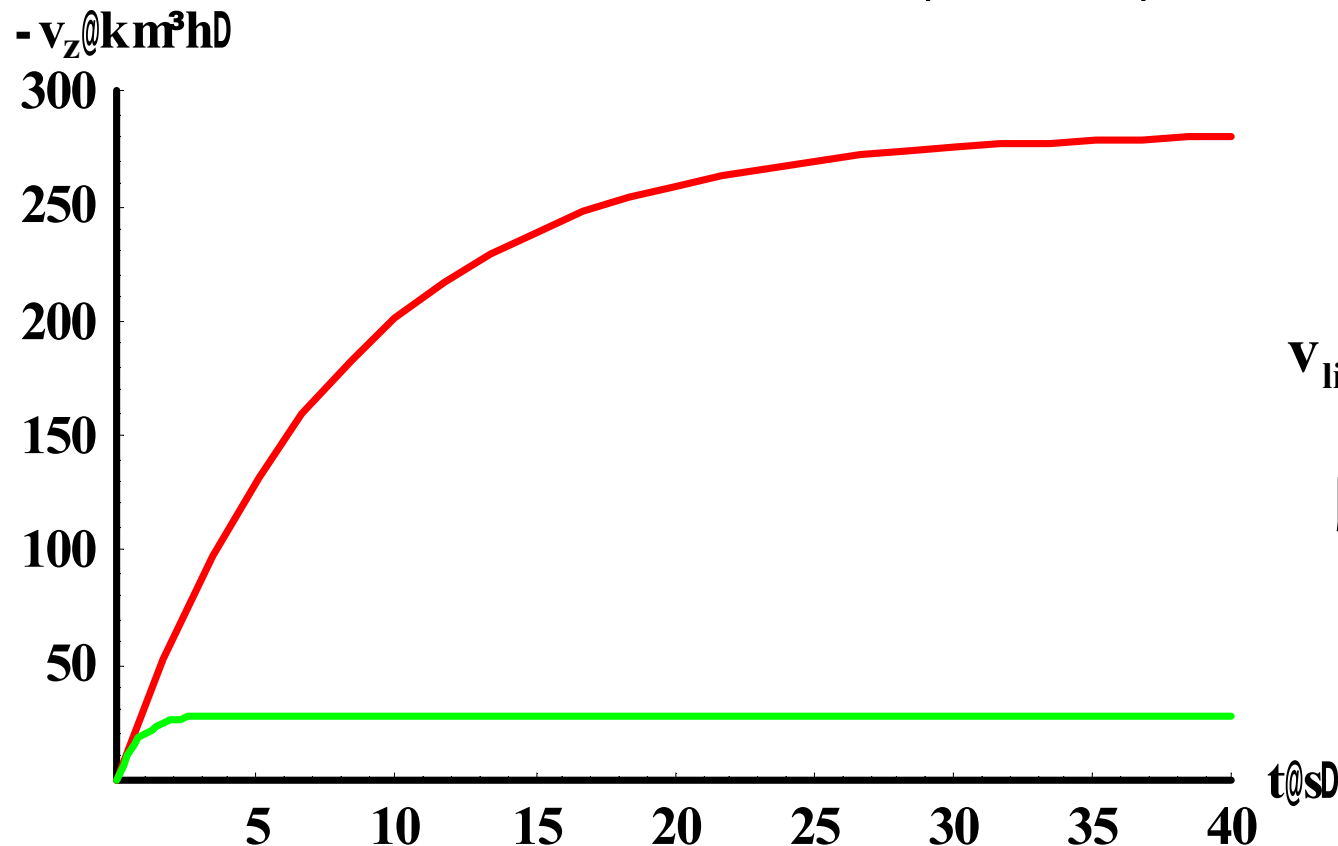
$$z(t) = -g\tau t + z(0) + [v(0)\tau + g\tau^2] \left\{ 1 - \left[1 - \frac{t}{\tau} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right)^2 + \dots \right] \right\} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} z(t) = z(0) + v(0)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

La velocità limite

$$z(t) = -g\tau t + z(0) + \left(v_z(0)\tau + g\tau^2\right)\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$

$$v_z(t) = -g\tau + g\tau e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -g\tau\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right) = -v_{\text{limite}}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\right)$$



$$v_{\text{limite}} = g\tau = \frac{mg}{\beta}$$

$$\beta v_{\text{limite}} = mg$$

N.B. grande $\tau \rightarrow$ grande m , piccolo β (grande peso, scarso attrito)

Che succede lungo x e y?

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$x = x_k e^{\alpha_k t} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = x_k \alpha_k e^{\alpha_k t}, \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = x_k \alpha_k^2 e^{\alpha_k t}$$

$$x_k \alpha_k^2 e^{\alpha_k t} + \frac{1}{\tau} x_k \alpha_k e^{\alpha_k t} = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_k^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} \alpha_k = 0$$

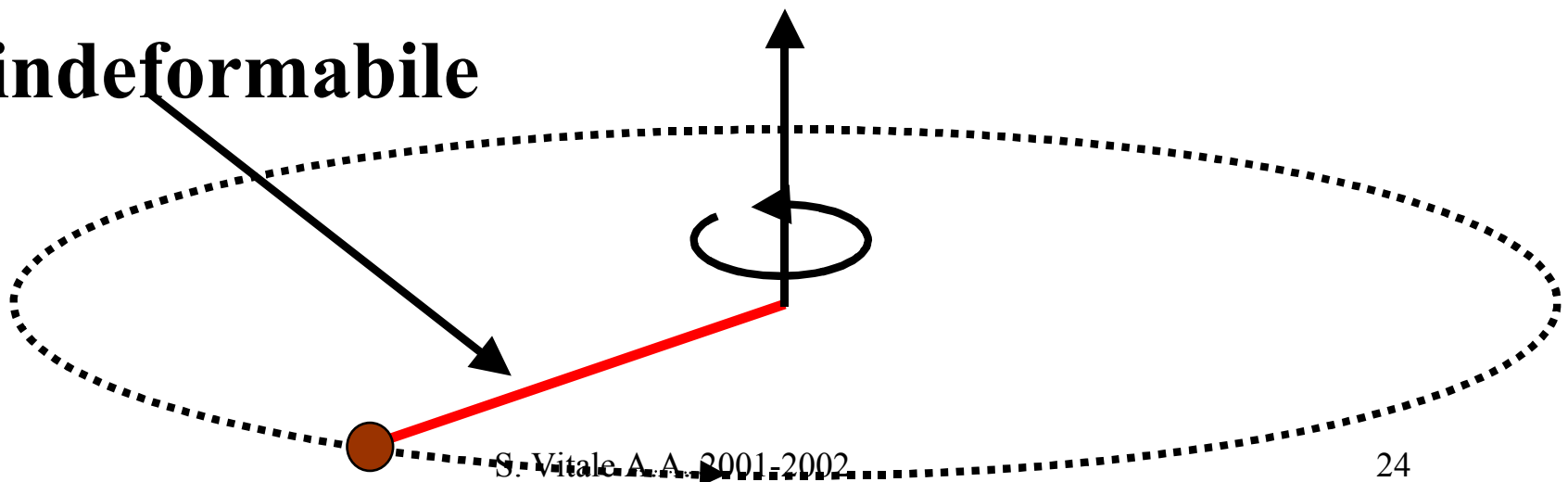
$$x(t) = x_1 + x_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad v_x(t) = -\frac{x_2}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

**L'equazione di Newton al contrario: se si conosce
la legge oraria si può determinare la forza?
Esempio: moto circolare uniforme, quant'è la forza
che l'asta esercita sulla particella?**

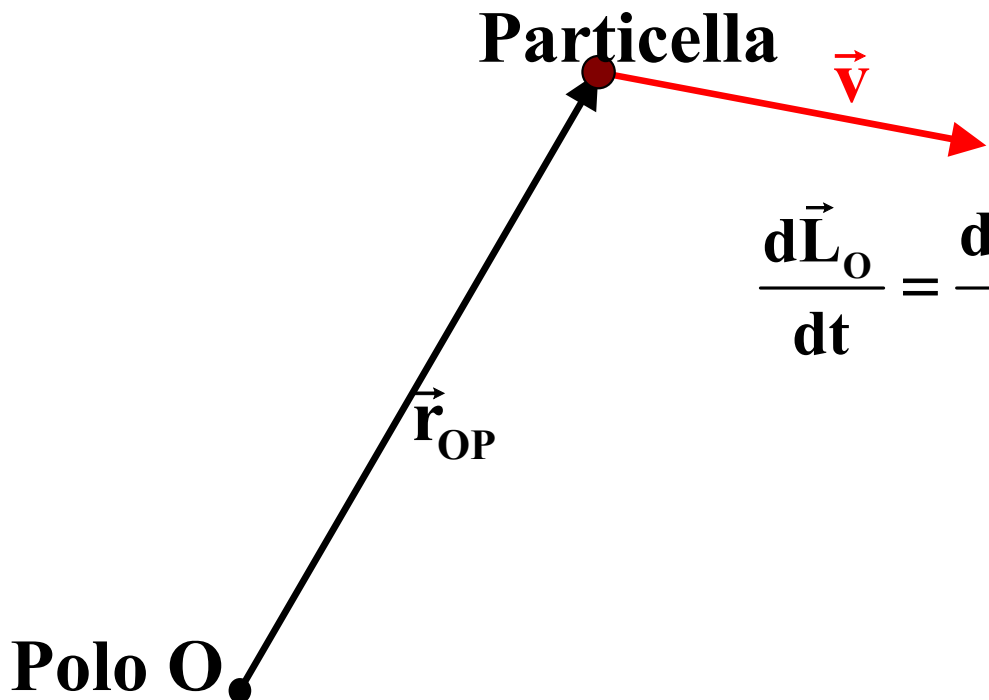
$$\vec{a}(t) = -\omega^2 \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{asta}} = -m\omega^2 \vec{r}(t)$$

Asta indeformabile



Un bell'esempio di applicazione del Teorema del momento angolare



Particella

Polo O

$\vec{r}_{OP}$

$\vec{v}$

$$\vec{L}_O = \vec{r}_{OP} \times m\vec{v} = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_O) \times m\vec{v}$$

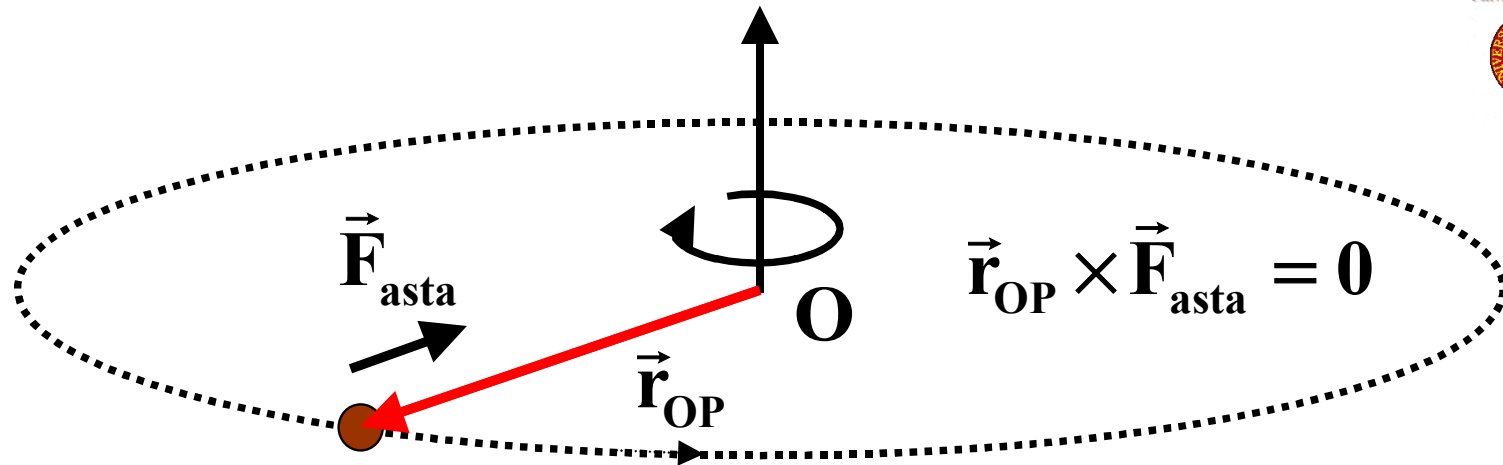
$$\frac{d\vec{L}_O}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_O)}{dt} \times m\vec{v} + (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_O) \times m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$= (\vec{v} - \vec{v}_O) \times m\vec{v} + (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_O) \times \vec{F}$$

$$= -\vec{v}_O \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r}_{OP} \times \vec{F}$$

Se il polo è fisso:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_O}{dt} = \vec{r}_{OP} \times \vec{F} \equiv \vec{M}$$



$$\vec{v}(t) = -\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t) \hat{i} + \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{j}$$

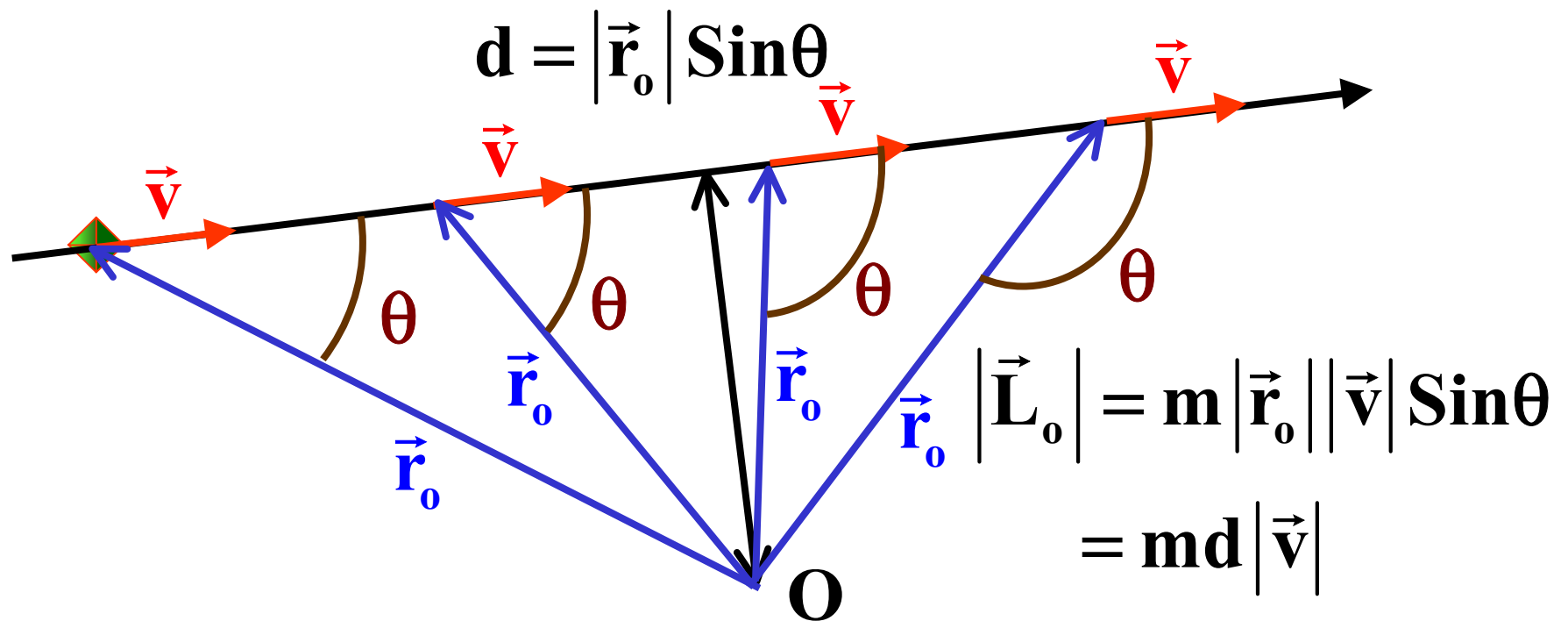
$$\vec{r}(t) = r_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{i} + r_0 \sin(\omega t) \hat{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) \times m \vec{v}(t) &= m \left\{ \left[r_0 \sin(\omega t) \hat{j} \right] \times \left[-\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t) \hat{i} \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[r_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{i} \right] \times \left[\omega r_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{j} \right] \right\} = m \omega r_0^2 \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = 0$$

Moto rettilineo uniforme

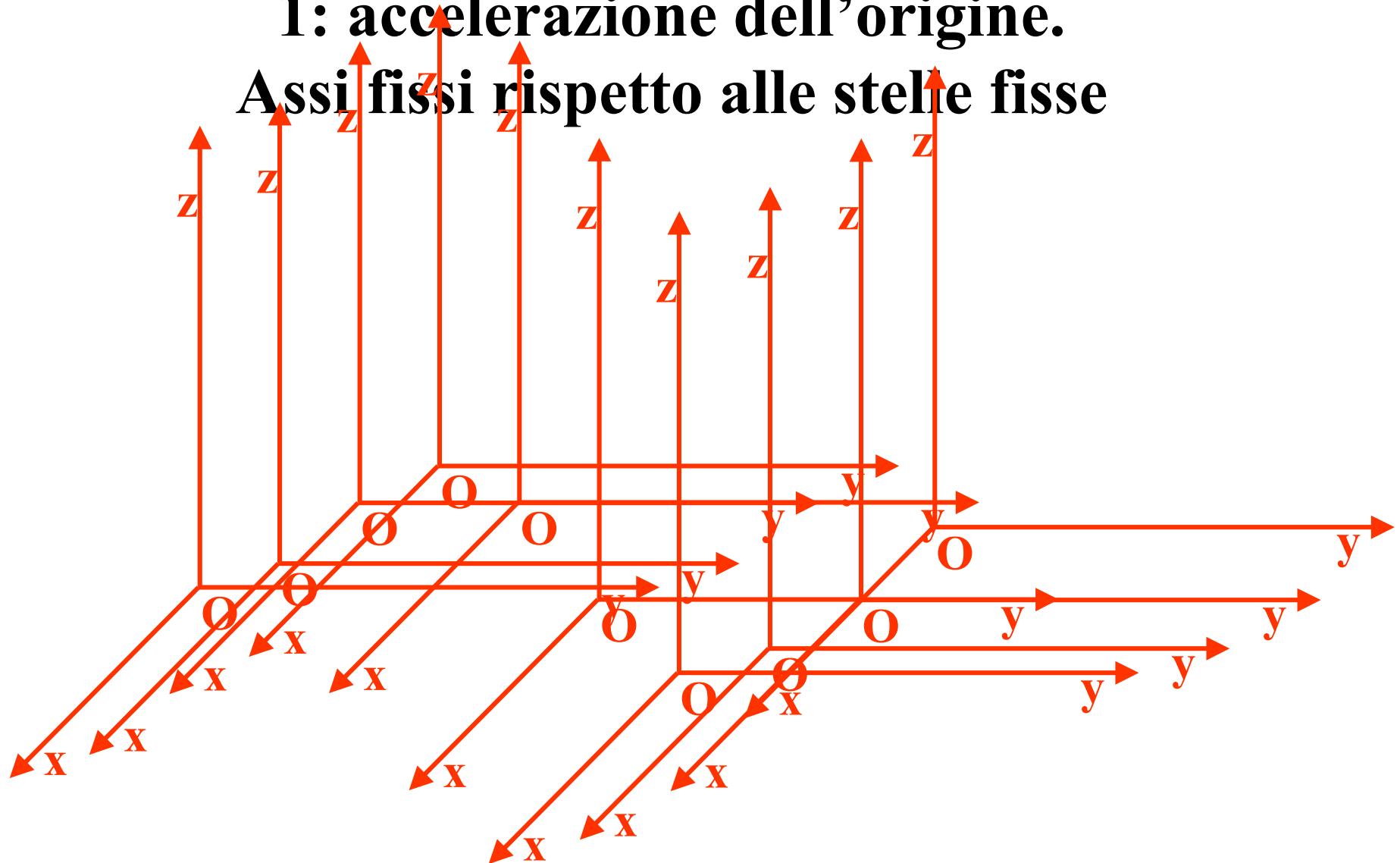
$$\vec{a} = 0 \quad \vec{F} = 0 \quad \vec{r}_o \times \vec{F} = 0 \quad \frac{d\vec{L}_o}{dt} = 0$$



Sistemi di riferimento accelerati (rispetto ad un sistema inerziale)

1: accelerazione dell'origine.

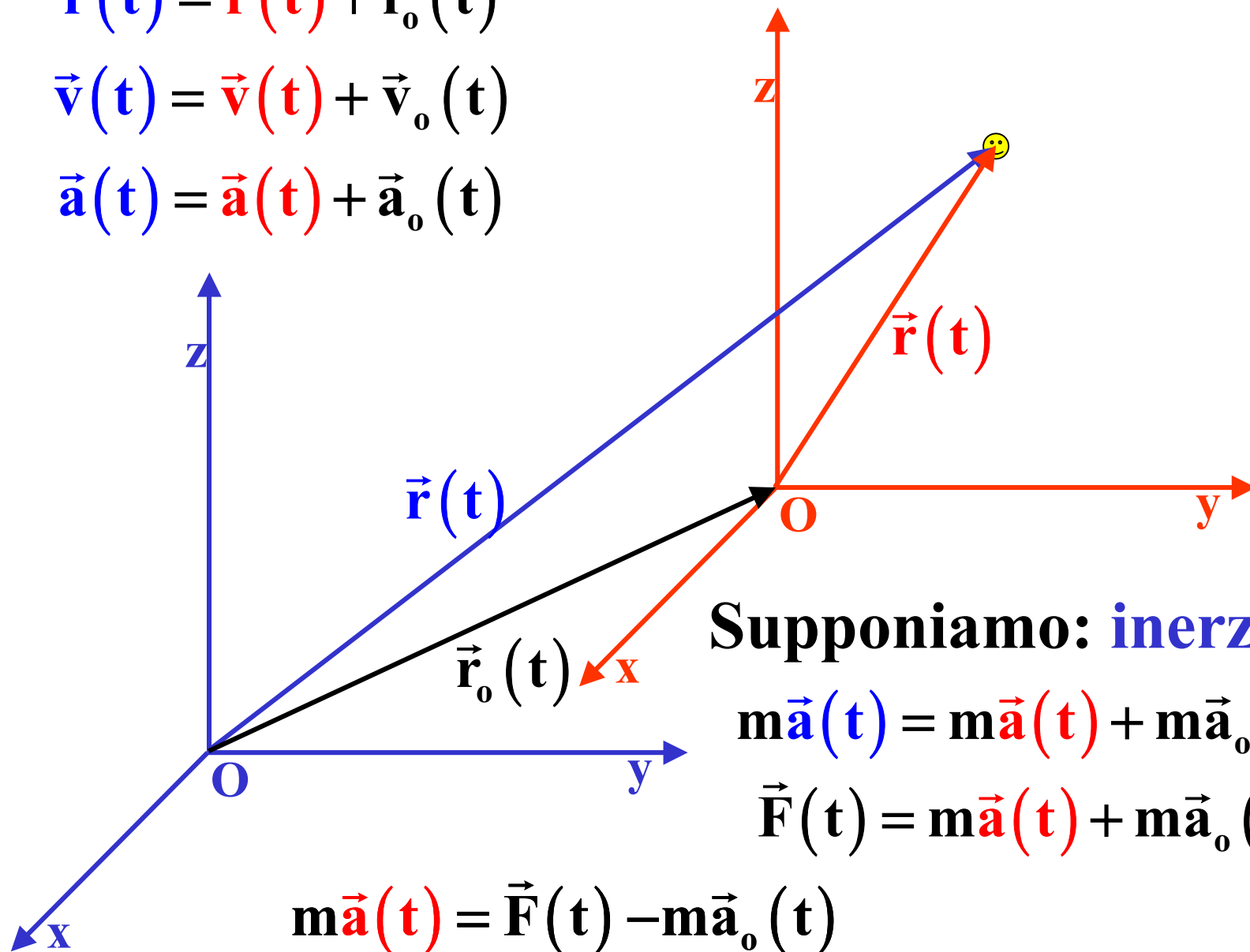
Assi fissi rispetto alle stelle fisse



$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t) + \vec{r}_o(t)$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t) + \vec{v}_o(t)$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{a}(t) + \vec{a}_o(t)$$



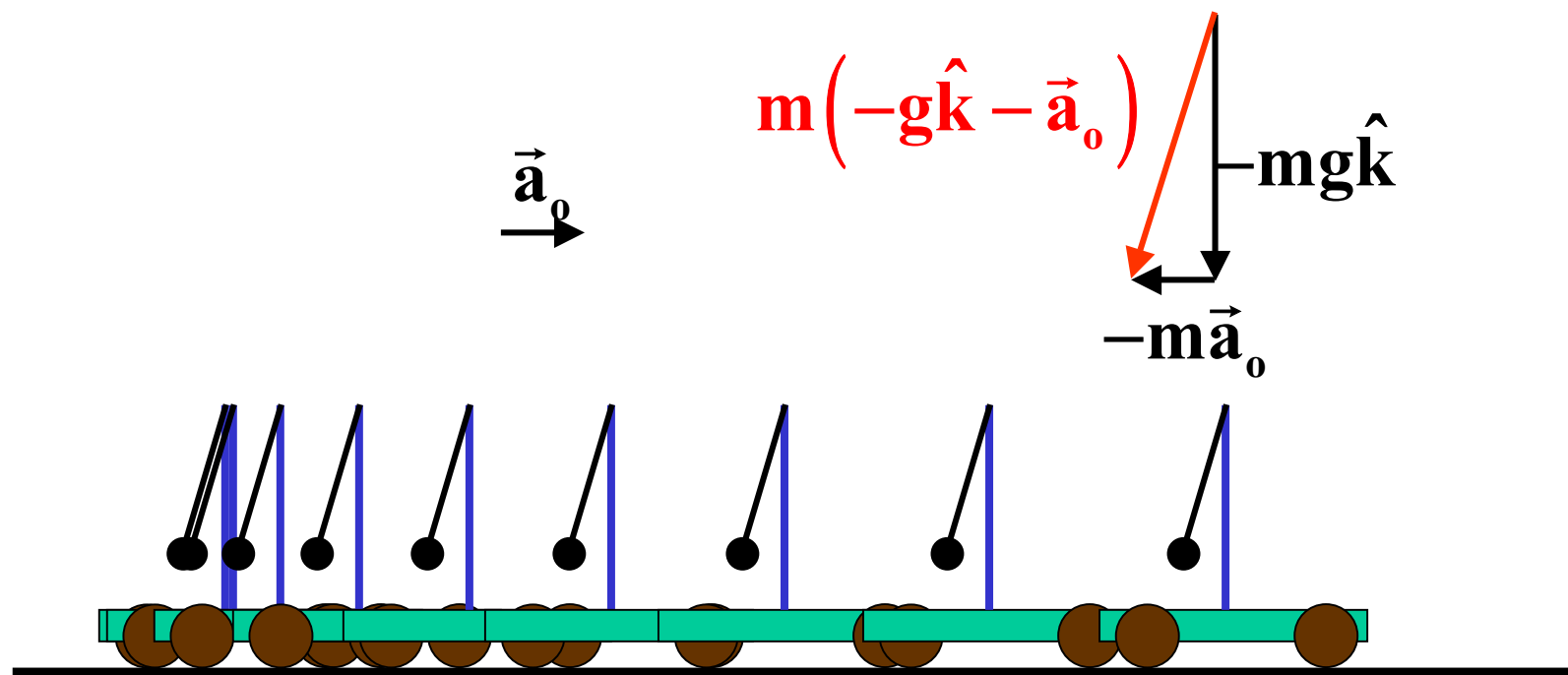
Supponiamo: **inerziale**

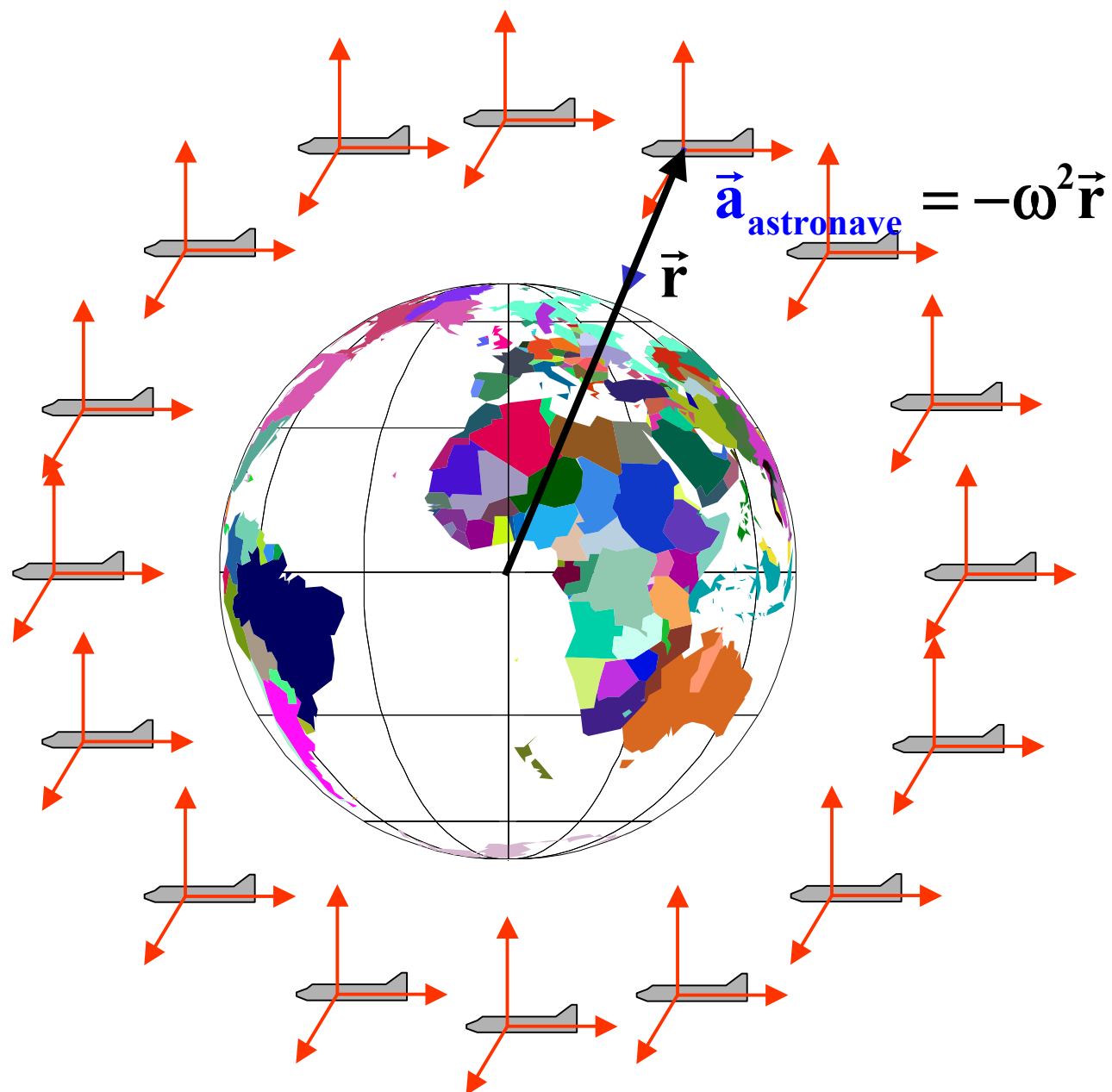
$$m\vec{a}(t) = m\vec{a}(t) + m\vec{a}_o(t)$$

$$\vec{F}(t) = m\vec{a}(t) + m\vec{a}_o(t)$$

$$m\vec{a}(t) = \vec{F}(t) - \underbrace{m\vec{a}_o(t)}_{\text{forza apparente}}$$

La forza peso efficace





Ma le astronavi fanno un moto circolare uniforme ?

$$\vec{F}_{\text{gravità}} = -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m_{\text{astronave}}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

(Le sfere si comportano come i punti)

Moto circolare uniforme:

$$\vec{F} = -m_{\text{astronave}} \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

se $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{\text{gravità}}$ ok!

$$\cancel{-m_{\text{astronave}}} \omega^2 \cancel{\vec{r}} = \cancel{-G} \frac{M_{\oplus} \cancel{m_{\text{astronave}}}}{\cancel{r^3}} \cancel{\vec{r}} \rightarrow \omega^2 = G \frac{M_{\oplus}}{r^3}$$

Un punto materiale nel sistema di riferimento dell'astronave

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_{\text{gravità}} - m\vec{a}_{\text{astronave}}$$

$$\vec{a}_{\text{astronave}} = -\omega^2 \vec{r} = -G \frac{M_{\oplus}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{r_p^3} \vec{r}_p - m\vec{a}_{\text{astronave}} \approx -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{r^3} \vec{r} - m\vec{a}_{\text{astronave}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} \approx -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{r^3} \vec{r} + G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{r^3} \vec{r} = 0$$

!

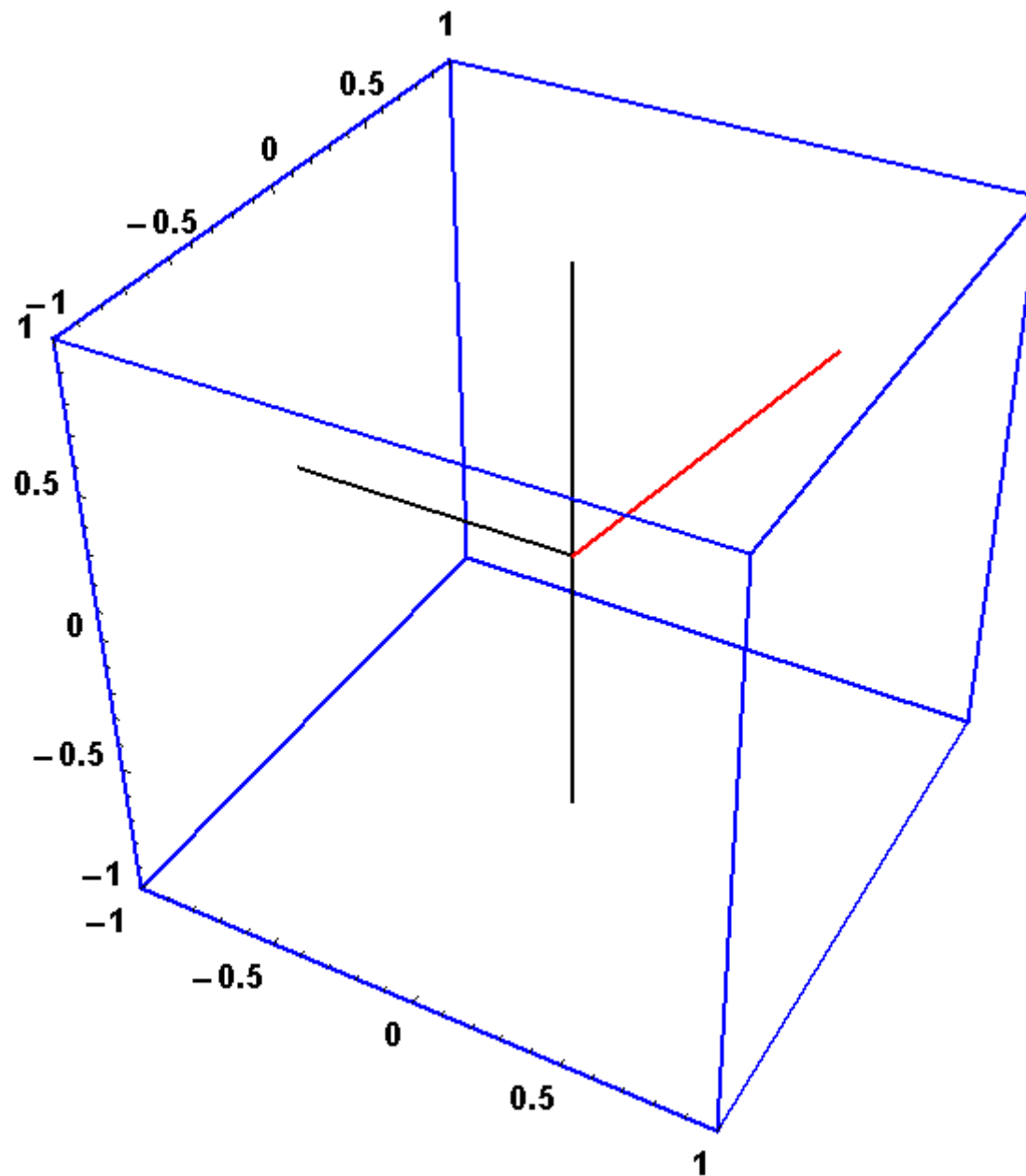


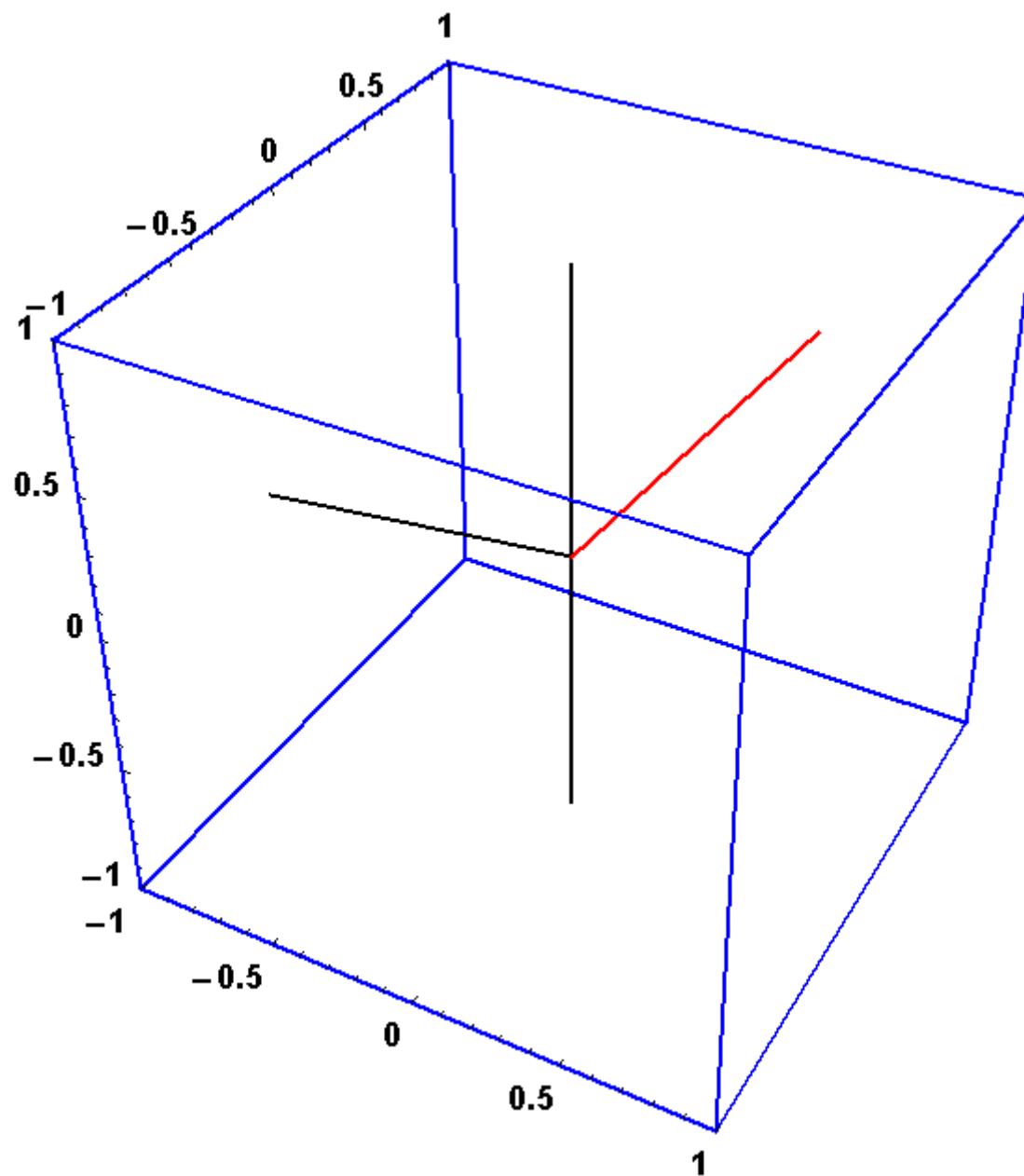
**L'astronauta non
sente il peso**

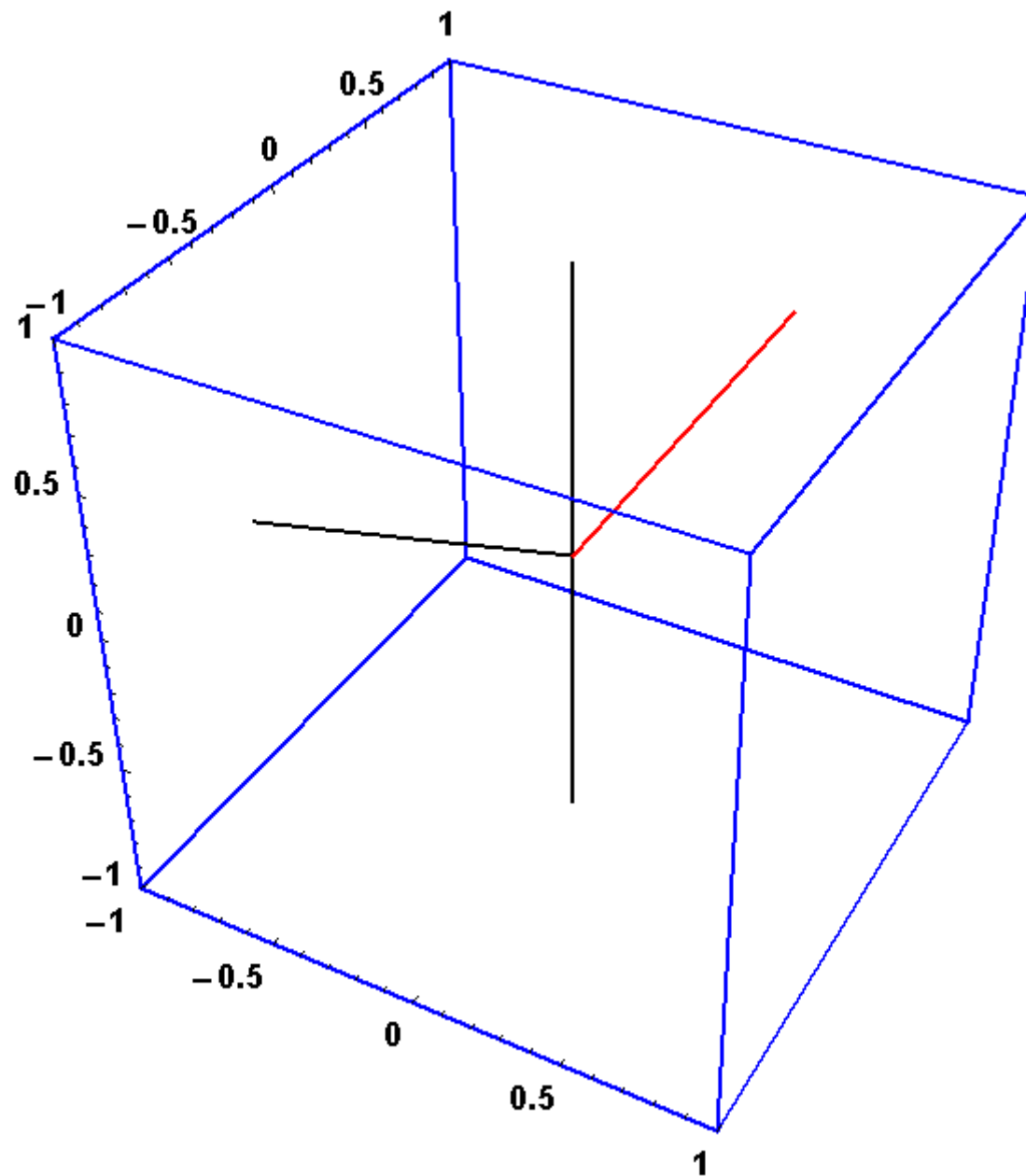
**Segue la stessa
traiettoria
dell'astronave**

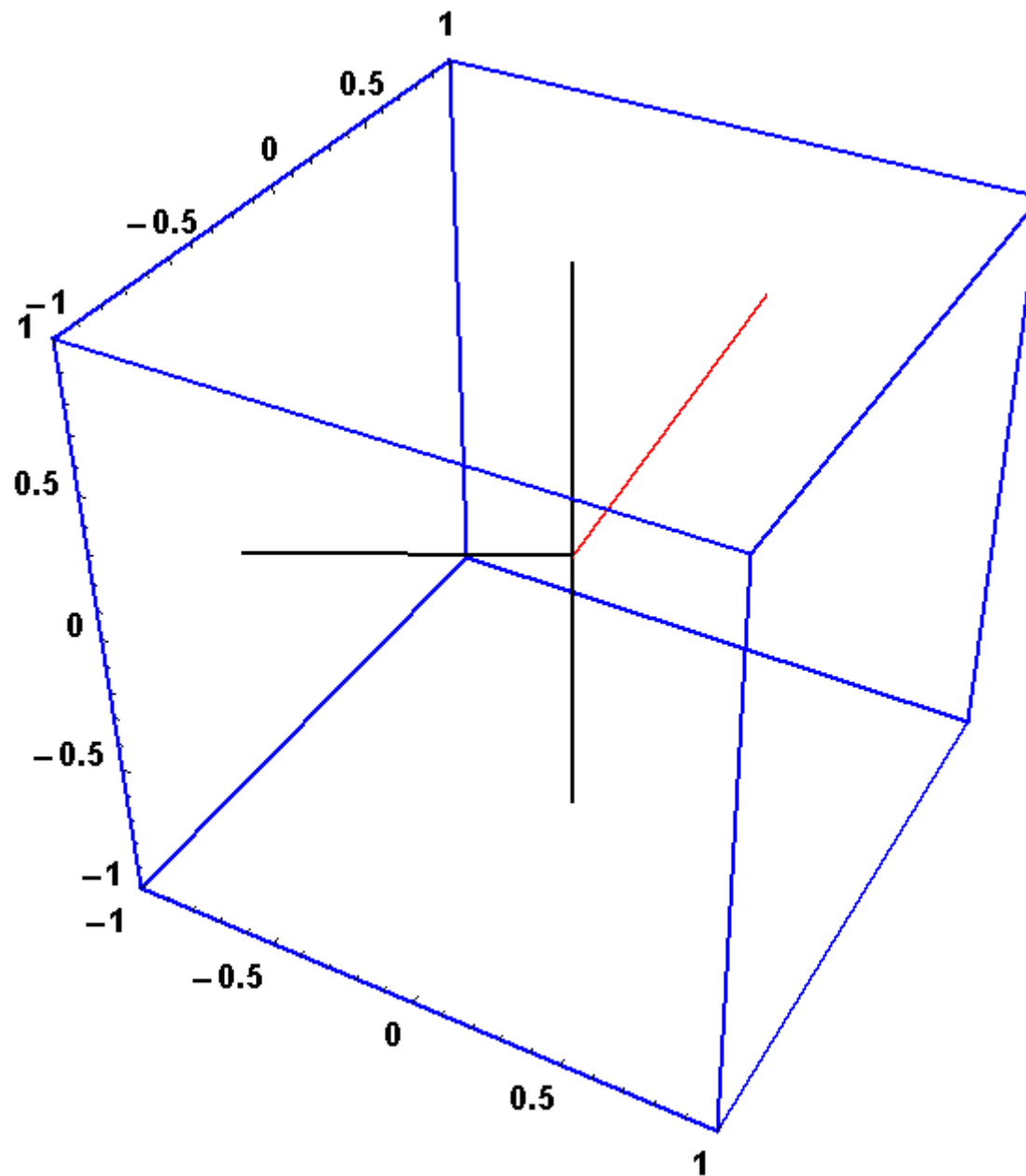
Rotazione degli assi

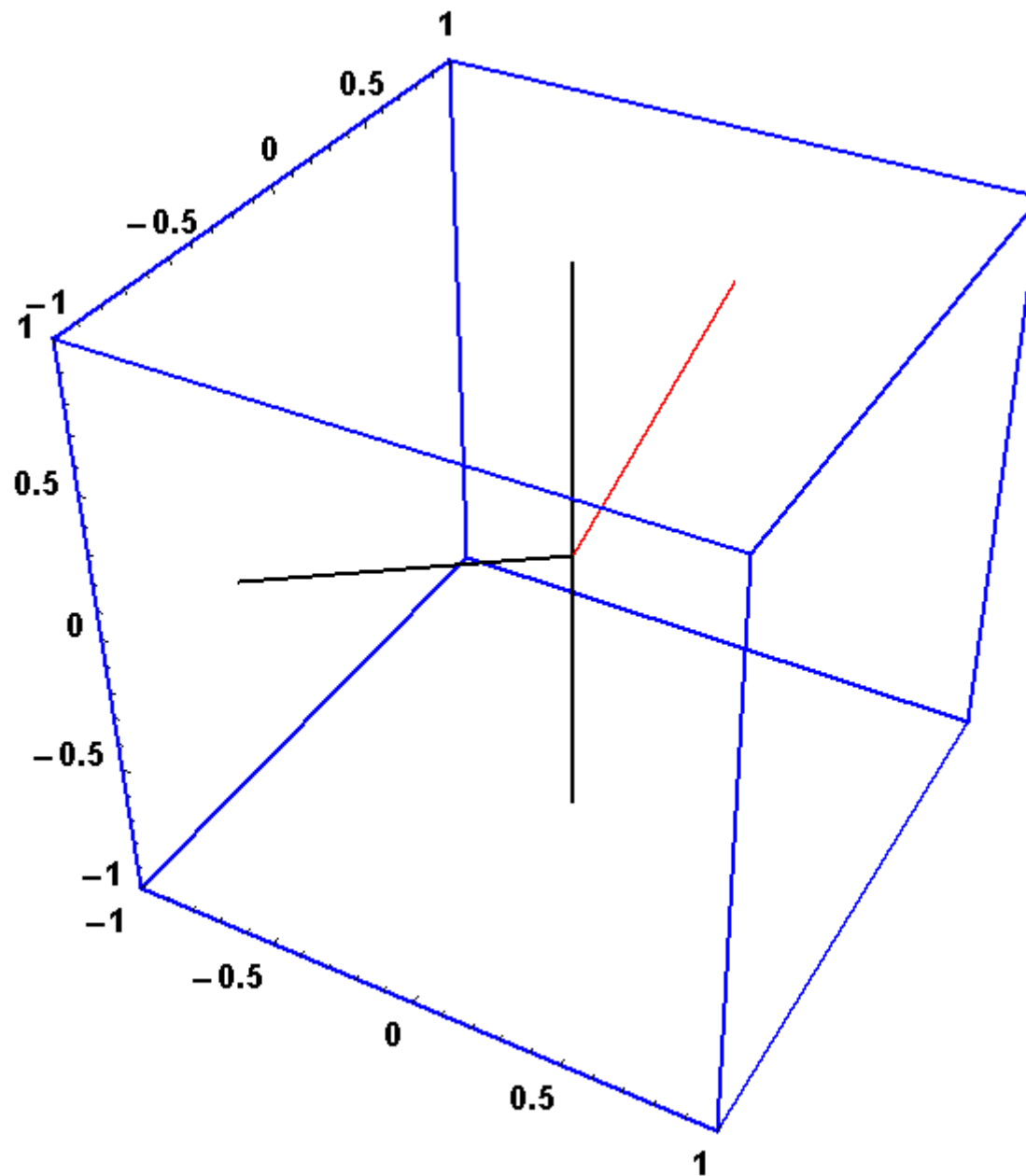
Rotazione simultanea di più vettori

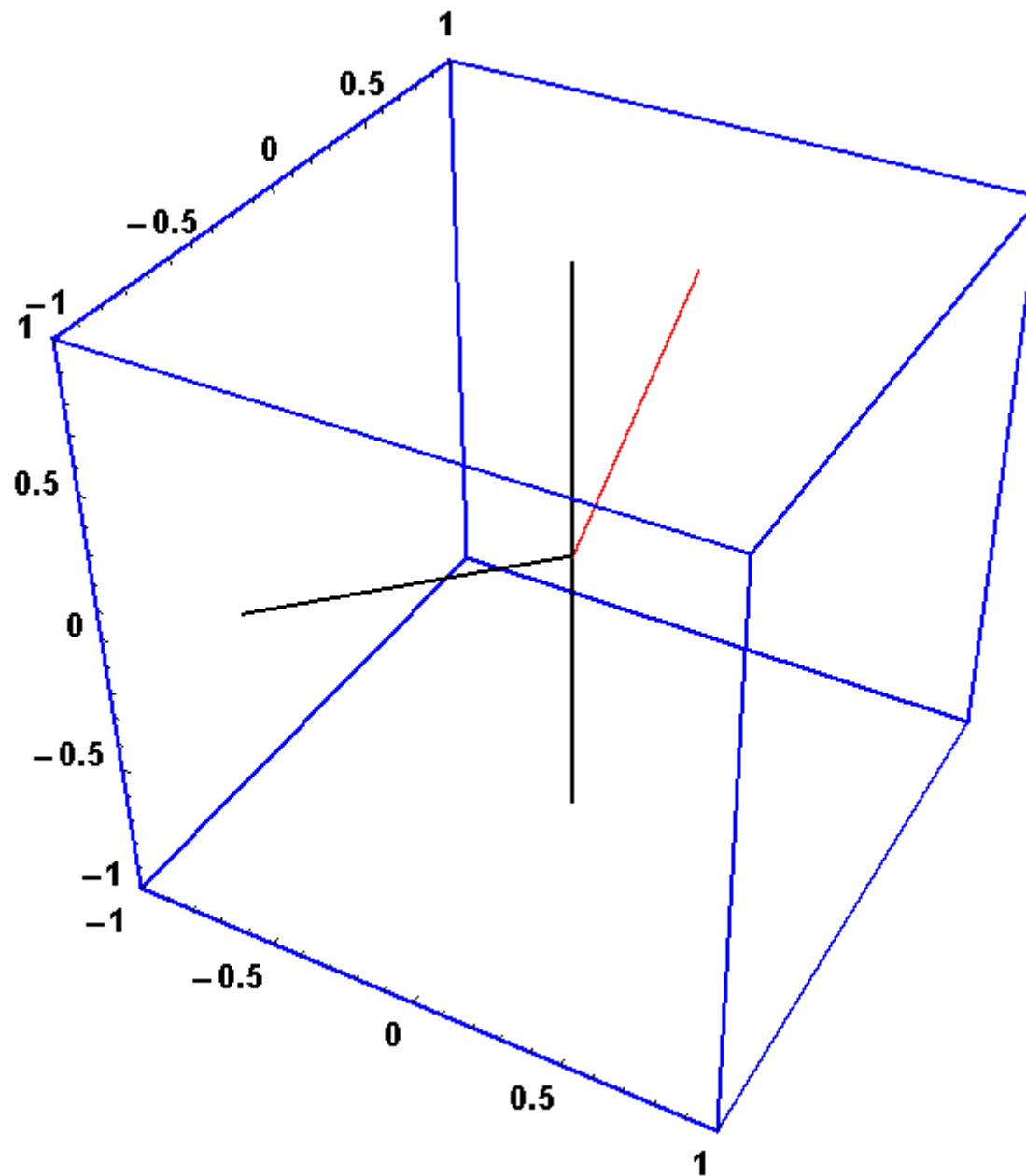


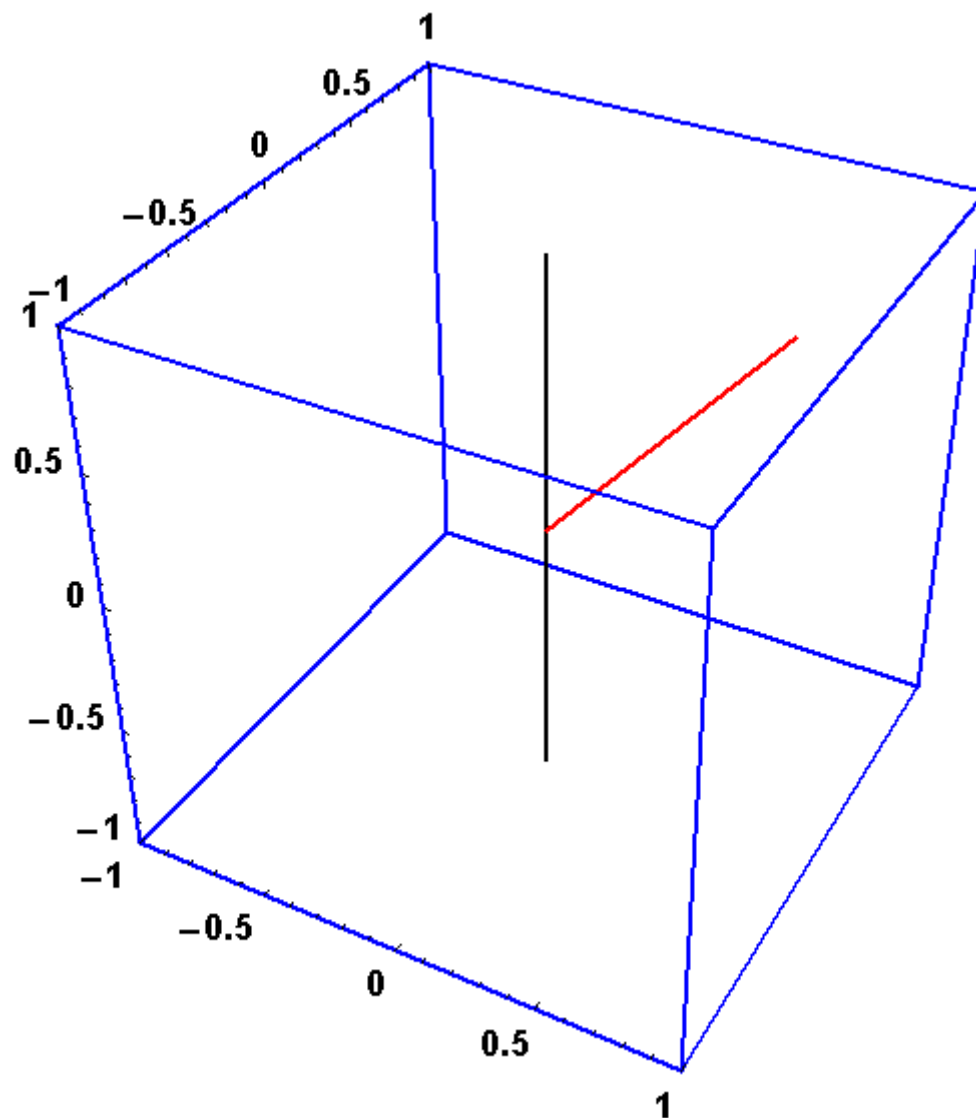


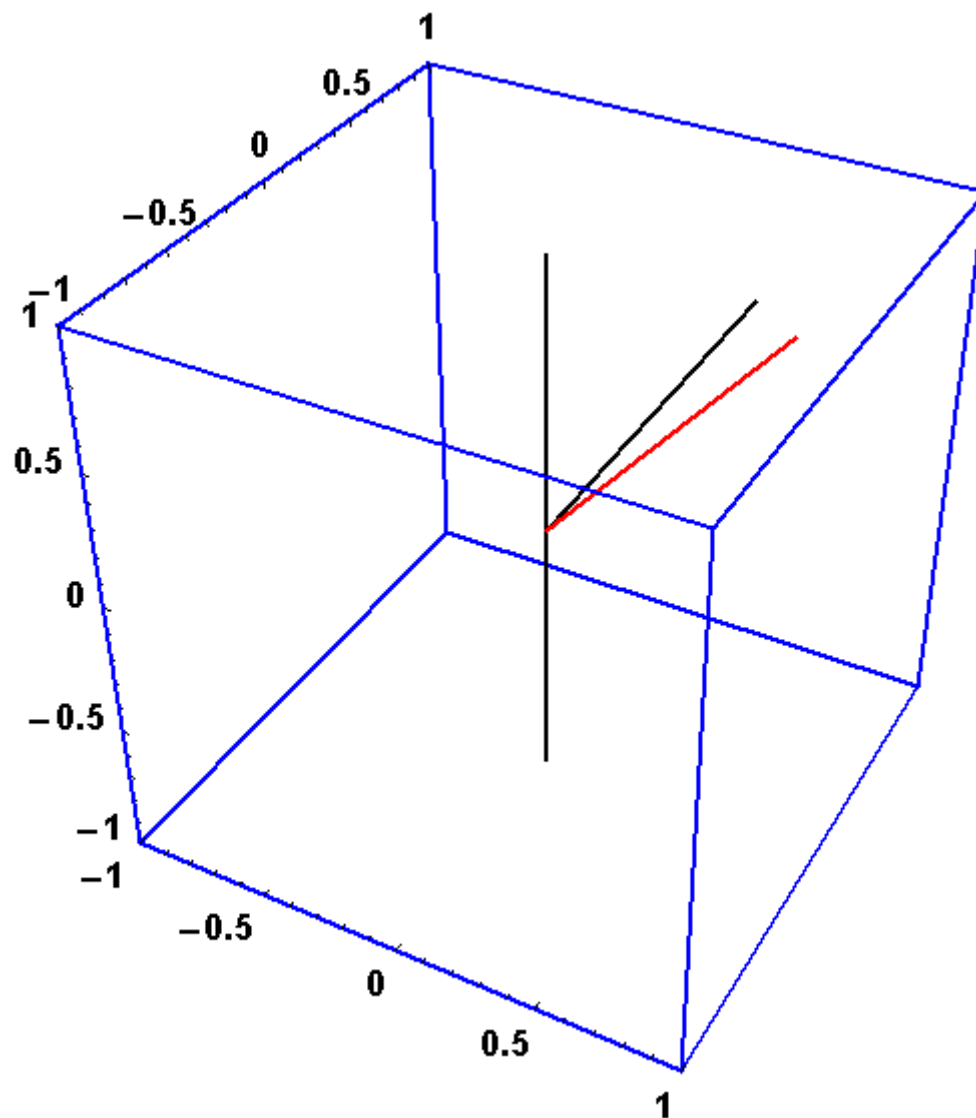


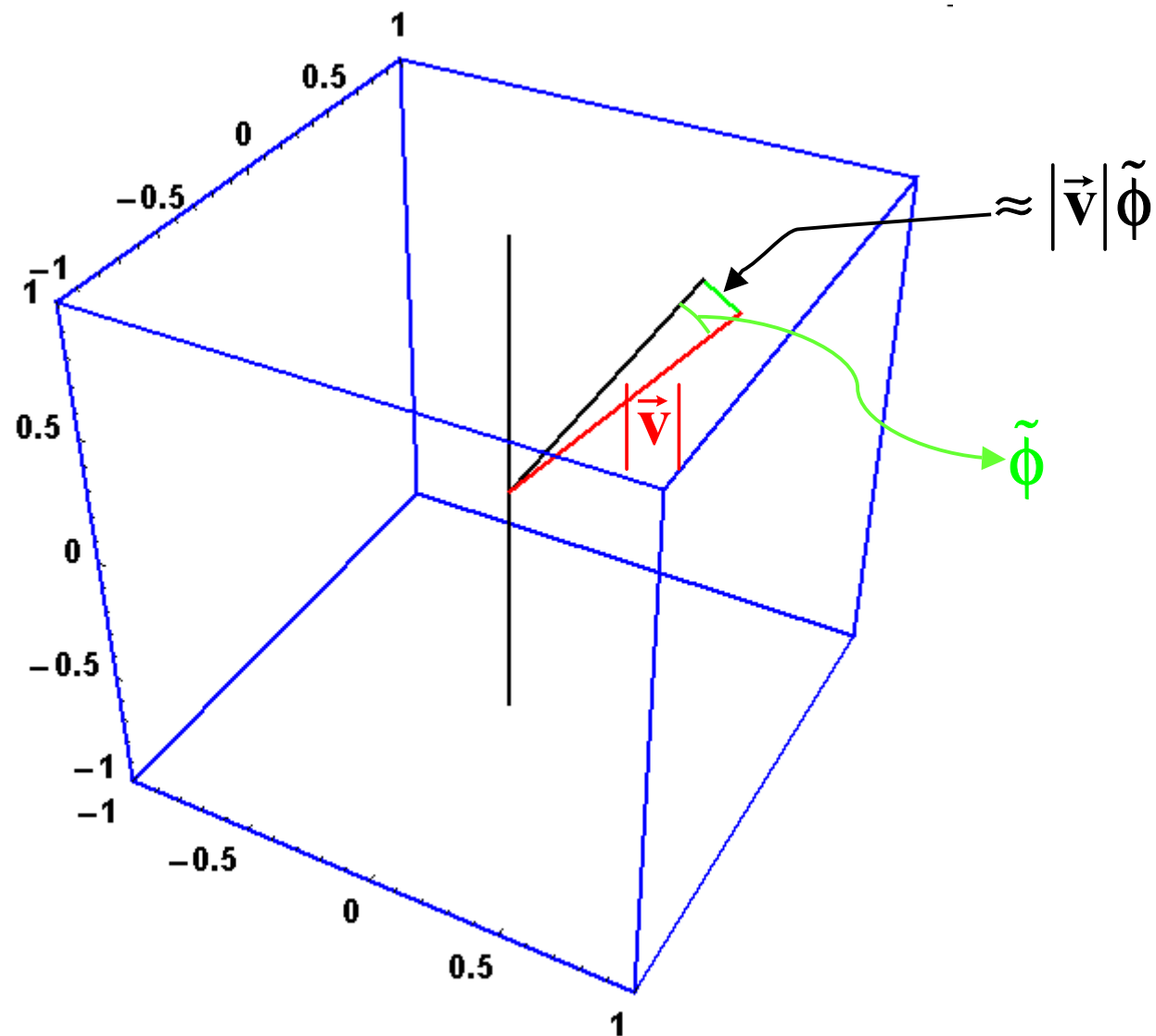


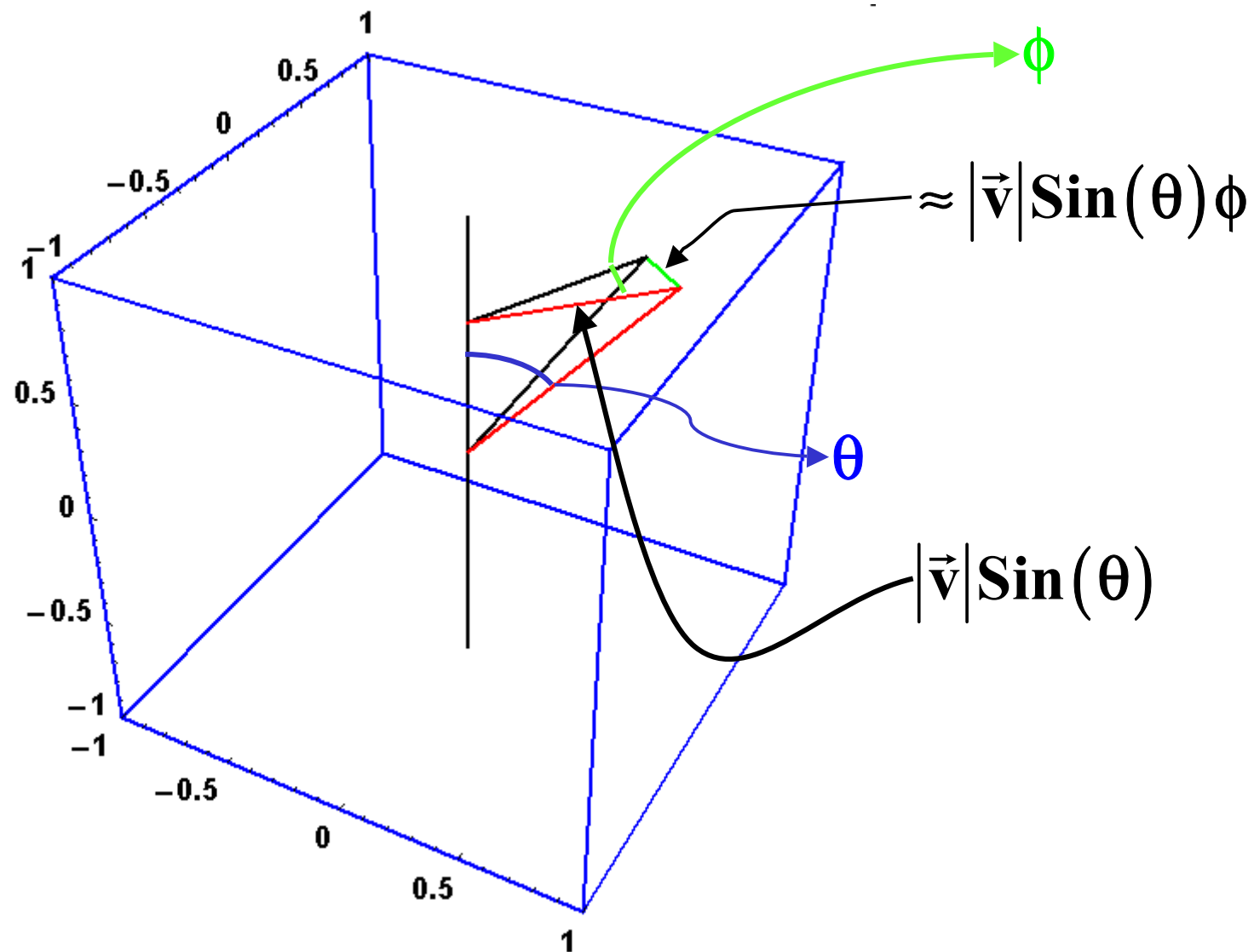


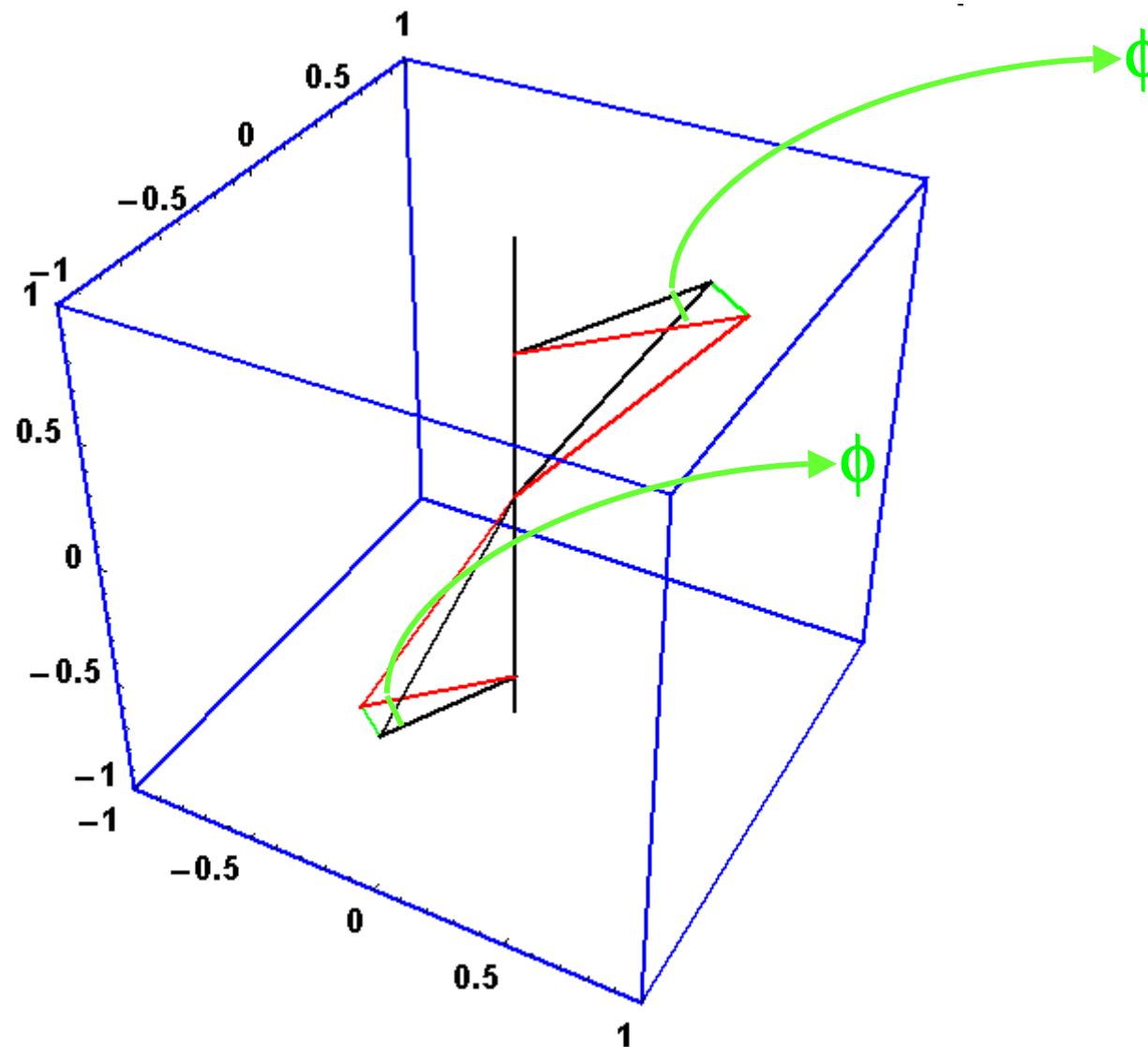












Nella rotazione simultanea di più vettori intorno allo stesso asse:

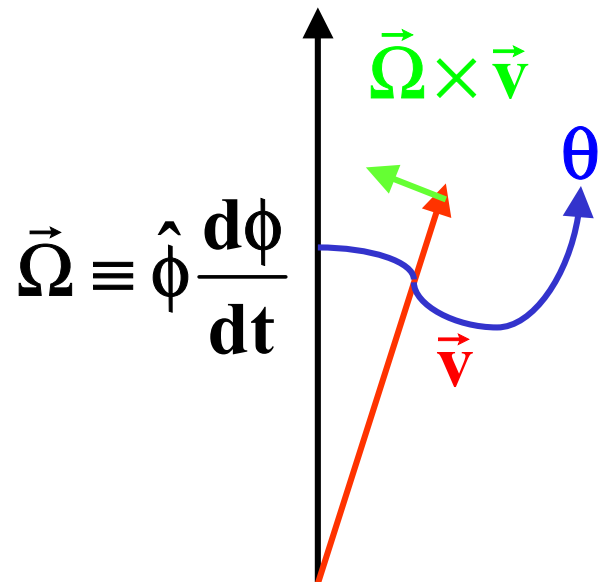
$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}_i(t) \perp \vec{v}_i(t)$$

$$|\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}_i(t)| \approx |\vec{v}_i(t)| \sin(\theta_i) \phi$$

$$\vec{v}_i(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}_i(t) \perp \hat{\phi}$$

Limite $\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \quad \phi \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{\phi}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \perp \vec{v}_i(t) \quad \left| \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \right| \approx |\vec{v}_i(t)| \sin(\theta_i) \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \perp \hat{\phi}$$



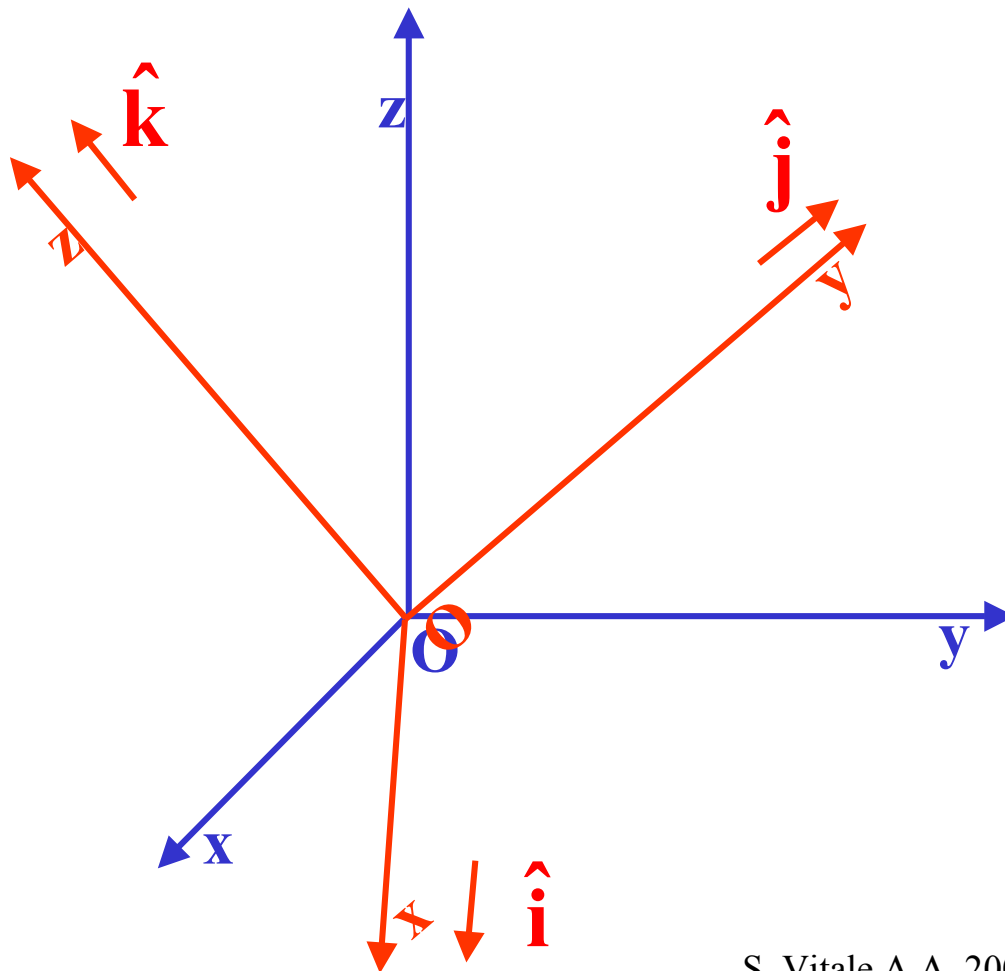
$$\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v} \perp \vec{\Omega}$$

$$|\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}| \perp |\vec{v}| |\vec{\Omega}| \sin(\theta)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}$$

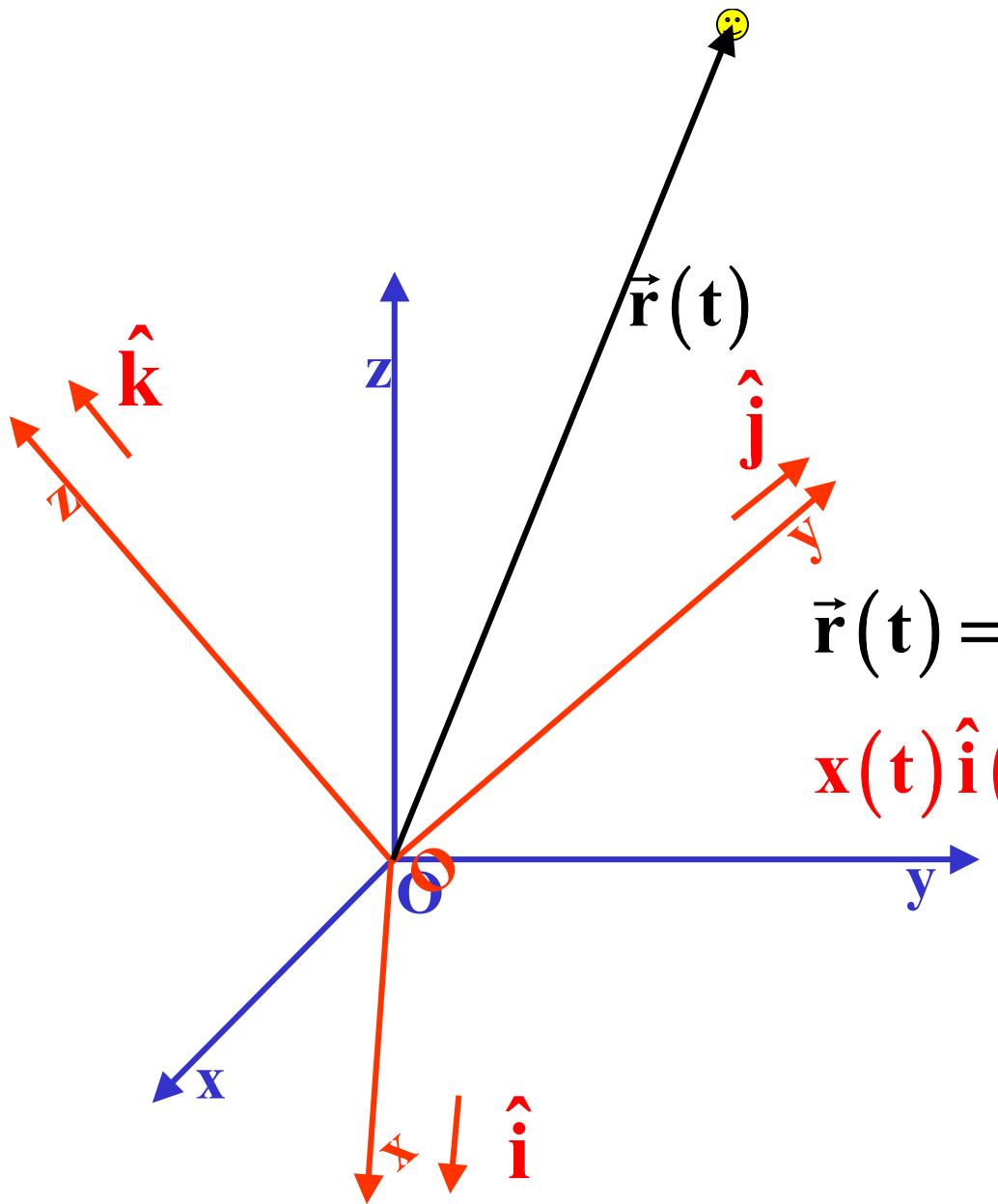
Visti dall'osservatore blu



$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{i}}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{i}}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{j}}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{z}}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$



$$\vec{r}(t) =$$

$$x(t)\hat{i}(t) + y(t)\hat{j}(t) + z(t)\hat{k}(t) =$$

$$x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j} + z(t)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}}(t) + \mathbf{y}(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}}(t) + \mathbf{z}(t)\hat{\mathbf{k}}(t) =$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{y}(t)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \mathbf{z}(t)\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{i}}(t) + \frac{d\mathbf{y}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{j}}(t) + \frac{d\mathbf{z}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{k}}(t) +$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t)\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{i}}(t)}{dt} + \mathbf{y}(t)\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{j}}(t)}{dt} + \mathbf{z}(t)\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt}$$

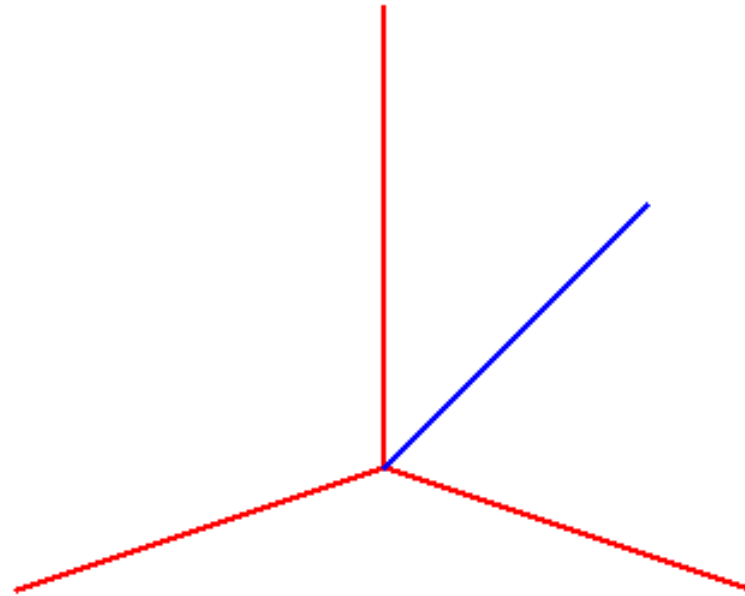
$$= \underbrace{\frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{d\mathbf{y}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{d\mathbf{z}(t)}{dt}\hat{\mathbf{k}}}_{\vec{v}(t)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{v}(t) &= \underbrace{v_x(t)\hat{i}(t) + v_y(t)\hat{j}(t) + v_z(t)\hat{k}(t)}_{\vec{v}(t)} + \\
 &\quad x(t)[\vec{\Omega} \times \hat{i}(t)] + y(t)[\vec{\Omega} \times \hat{j}(t)] + z(t)[\vec{\Omega} \times \hat{k}(t)] \\
 &= \vec{v}(t) \\
 &\quad + [\vec{\Omega} \times x(t)\hat{i}(t)] + [\vec{\Omega} \times y(t)\hat{j}(t)] + [\vec{\Omega} \times z(t)\hat{k}(t)] \\
 &= \vec{v}(t) \\
 &\quad + \vec{\Omega} \times [x(t)\hat{i}(t) + y(t)\hat{j}(t) + z(t)\hat{k}(t)] \\
 &= \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

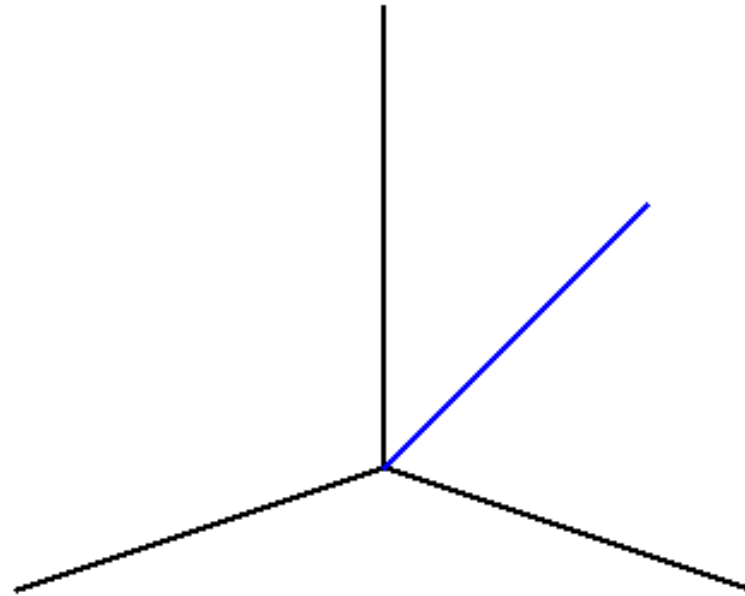
$$\vec{v}(\mathbf{t}) = \vec{v}(\mathbf{t}) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(\mathbf{t})$$

Vale per qualunque vettore

$$\frac{d\vec{A}(\mathbf{t})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}(\mathbf{t})}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{A}(\mathbf{t})$$



Vettore blu fermo nel sistema nero



Vettore blu visto nel sistema rosso

La derivata di un vettore dipende dal sistema di riferimento rispetto al quale viene calcolata

$$\frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{A}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt} + (-\vec{\Omega}) \times \vec{A}(t)$$

Un eccezione

$$\frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{\Omega} = \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt}$$

Accelerazione

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t) = \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d\vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)}{dt} + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)] \\ &= \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)] \\ &= \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r}(t) + 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} \times \vec{r}(t) + 2\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{v}(t) + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}(t)]$$

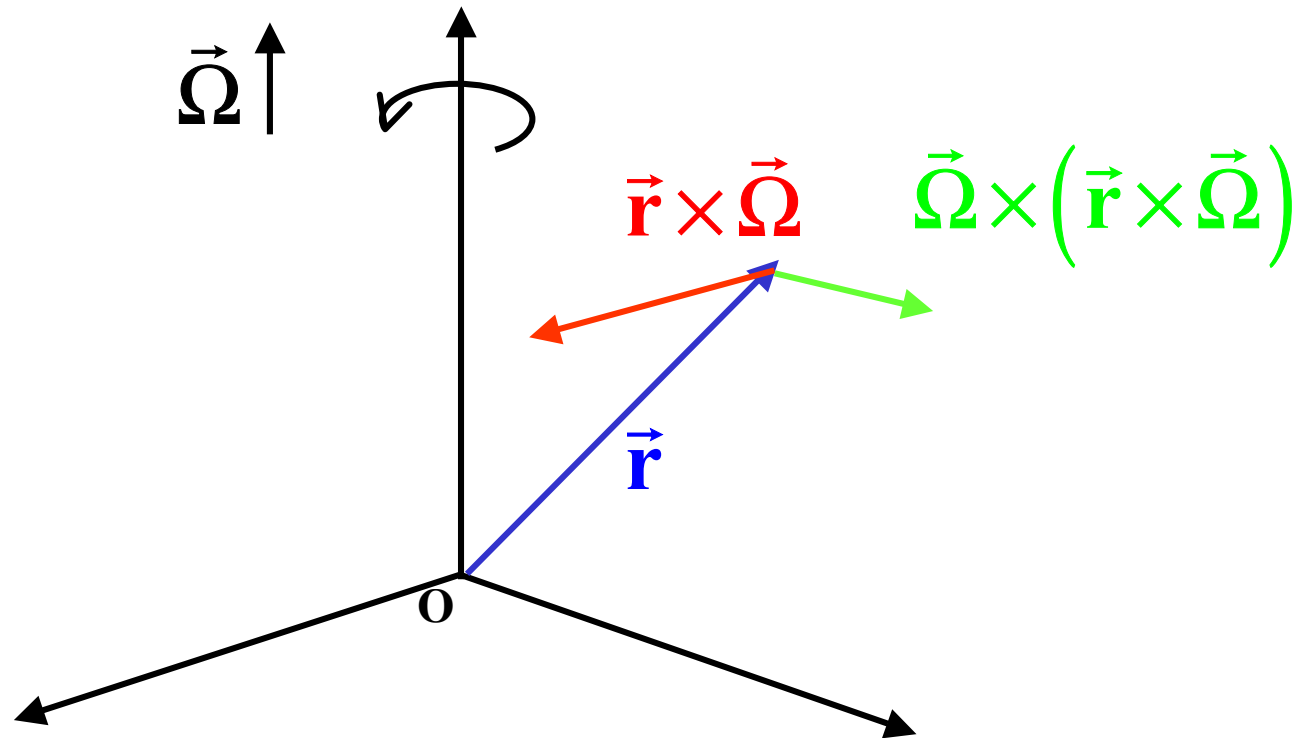
$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{a}(t) + \vec{r}(t) \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} + 2\vec{v}(t) \times \vec{\Omega} + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{r}(t) \times \vec{\Omega}]$$

$$m\vec{a}(t) = m\vec{a}(t) + m \left\{ \vec{r}(t) \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} + 2\vec{v}(t) \times \vec{\Omega} + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{r}(t) \times \vec{\Omega}] \right\}$$

$$m\vec{a}(t) = \vec{F}_{\text{reale}} + \underbrace{m \left\{ \vec{r}(t) \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} + 2\vec{v}(t) \times \vec{\Omega} + \vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{r}(t) \times \vec{\Omega}] \right\}}_{\text{Forza apparente}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m\vec{a}(t) = & \vec{F}_{\text{reale}} + \\
 & \underbrace{+ m\vec{r}(t) \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt}}_{\text{Forza tangenziale}} \\
 & \underbrace{+ m2\vec{v}(t) \times \vec{\Omega}}_{\text{Forza di Coriolis}} \\
 & \underbrace{m\vec{\Omega} \times [\vec{r}(t) \times \vec{\Omega}]}_{\text{Forza centrifuga}}
 \end{aligned}$$

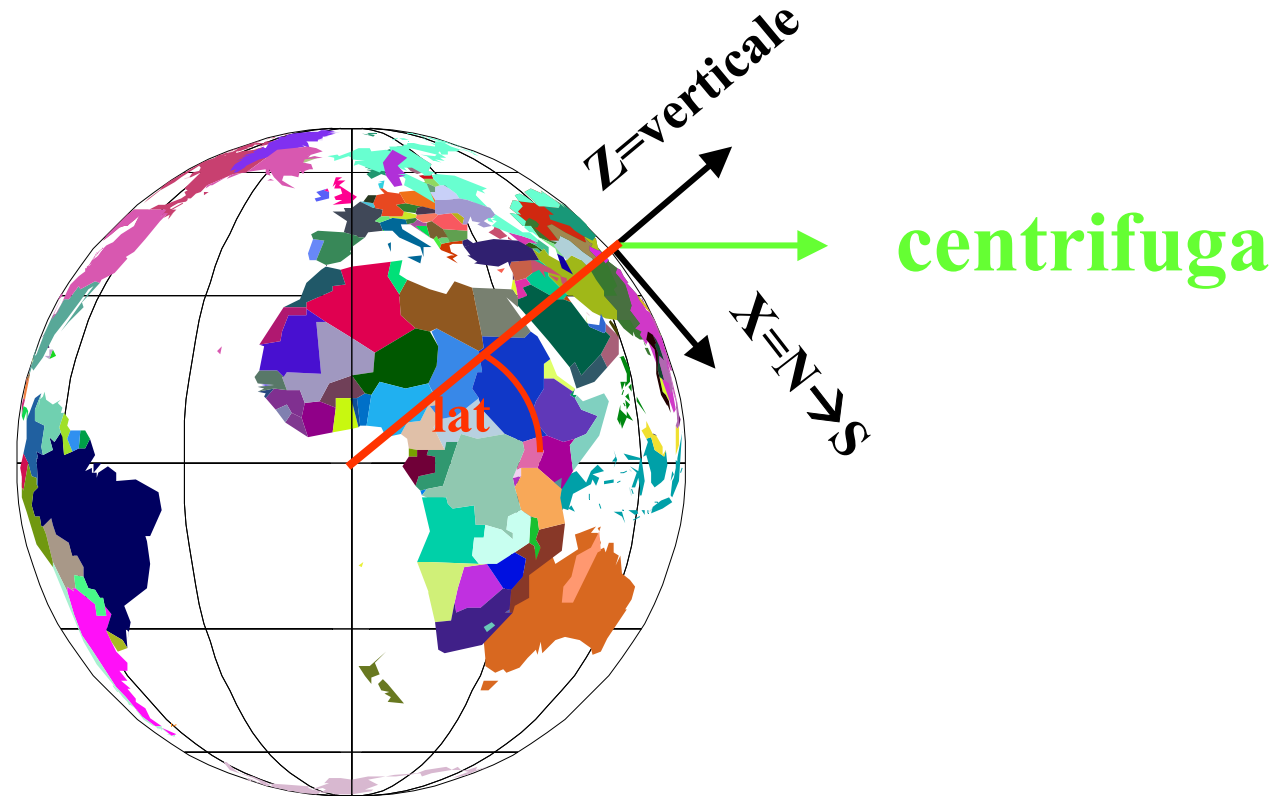
Centrifuga



$$\vec{r} \times \vec{\Omega} = (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \times \Omega\hat{k} = -x\Omega\hat{j} + y\Omega\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{\Omega}) = \Omega\hat{k} \times (-x\Omega\hat{j} + y\Omega\hat{i}) = \Omega^2 (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

Correzione centrifuga alla gravità

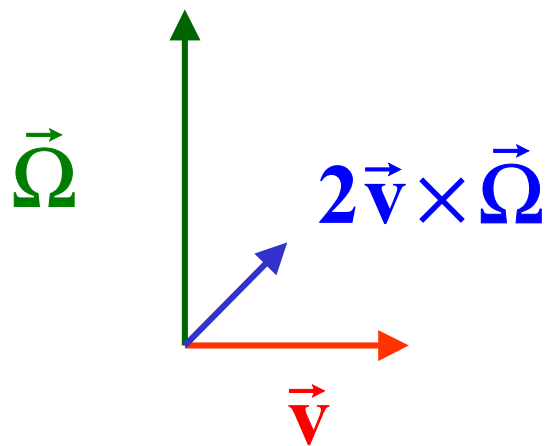


$$\left[\vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{\Omega}) \right]_{\text{vert}} = \Omega^2 R_{\oplus} \cos(\text{lat}) \approx .023 \text{ m/s}^2 \ll g$$

$$\left[\vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{\Omega}) \right]_{N \rightarrow S} = \Omega^2 R_{\oplus} \sin(\text{lat}) \approx .023 \text{ m/s}^2$$

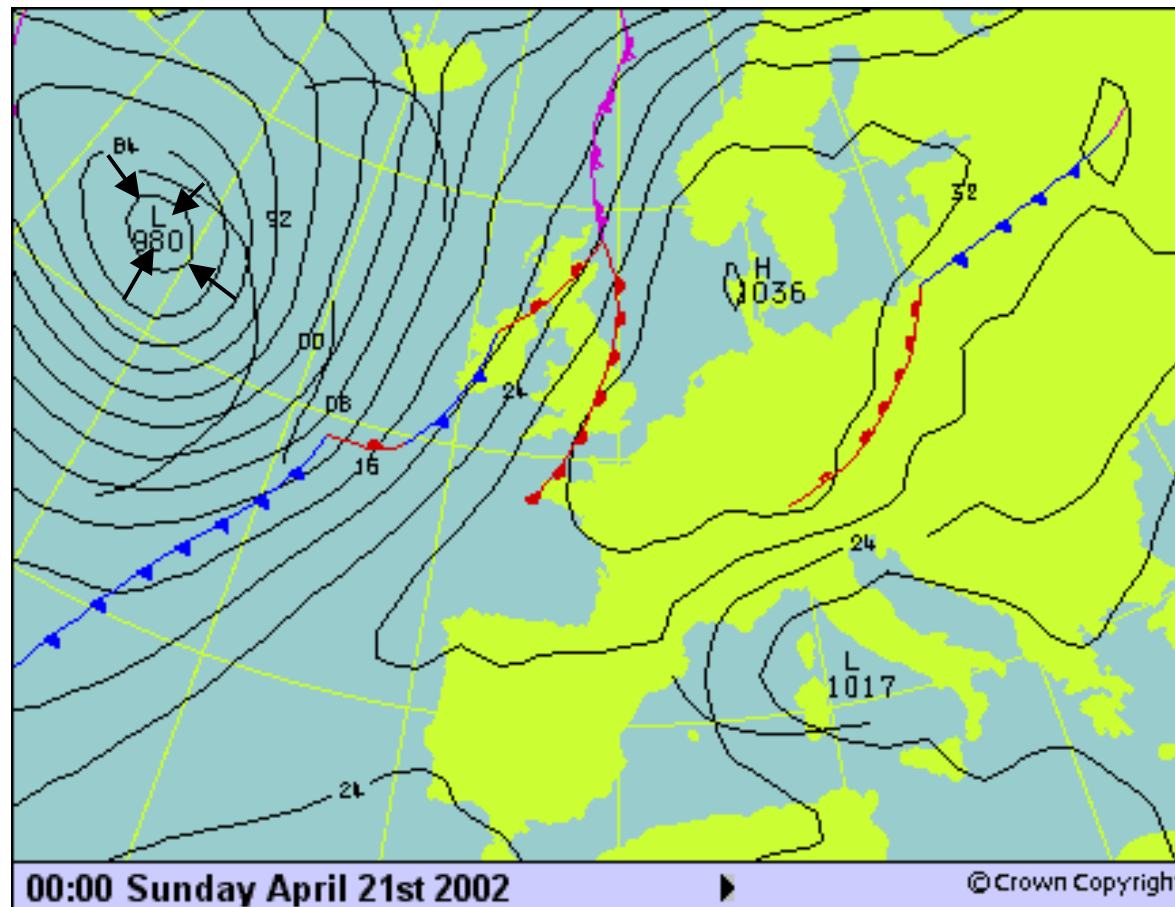
Scostamento dalla verticale $.023/10 \text{ rad} \approx 0.1^\circ$

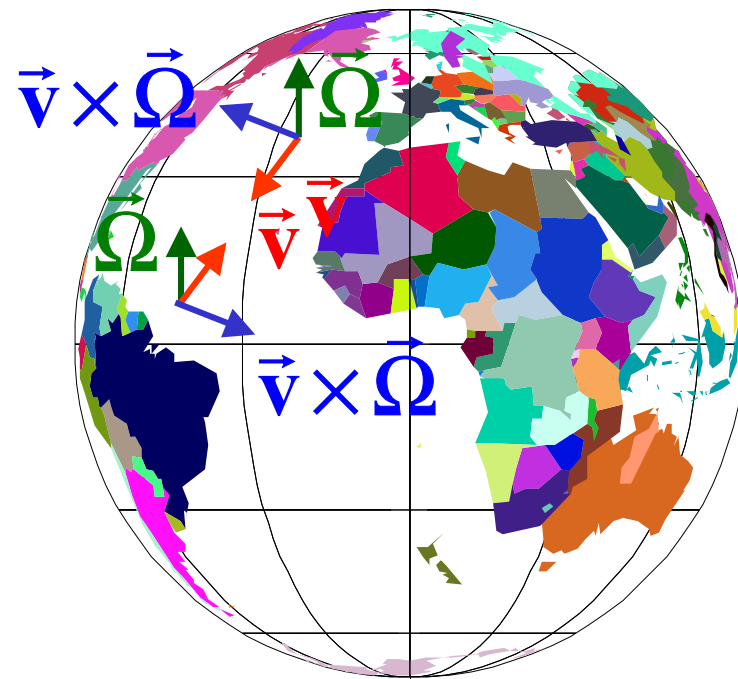
Coriolis



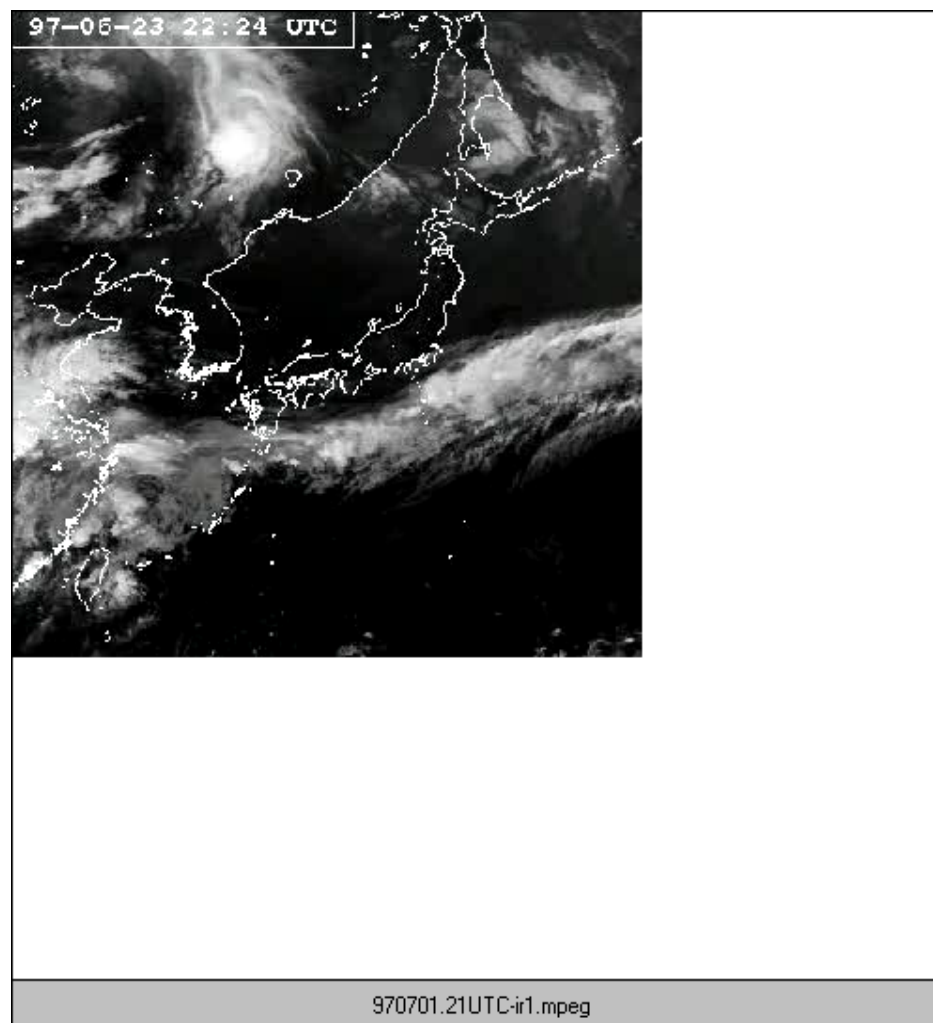
Un fenomeno importante: la circolazione atmosferica

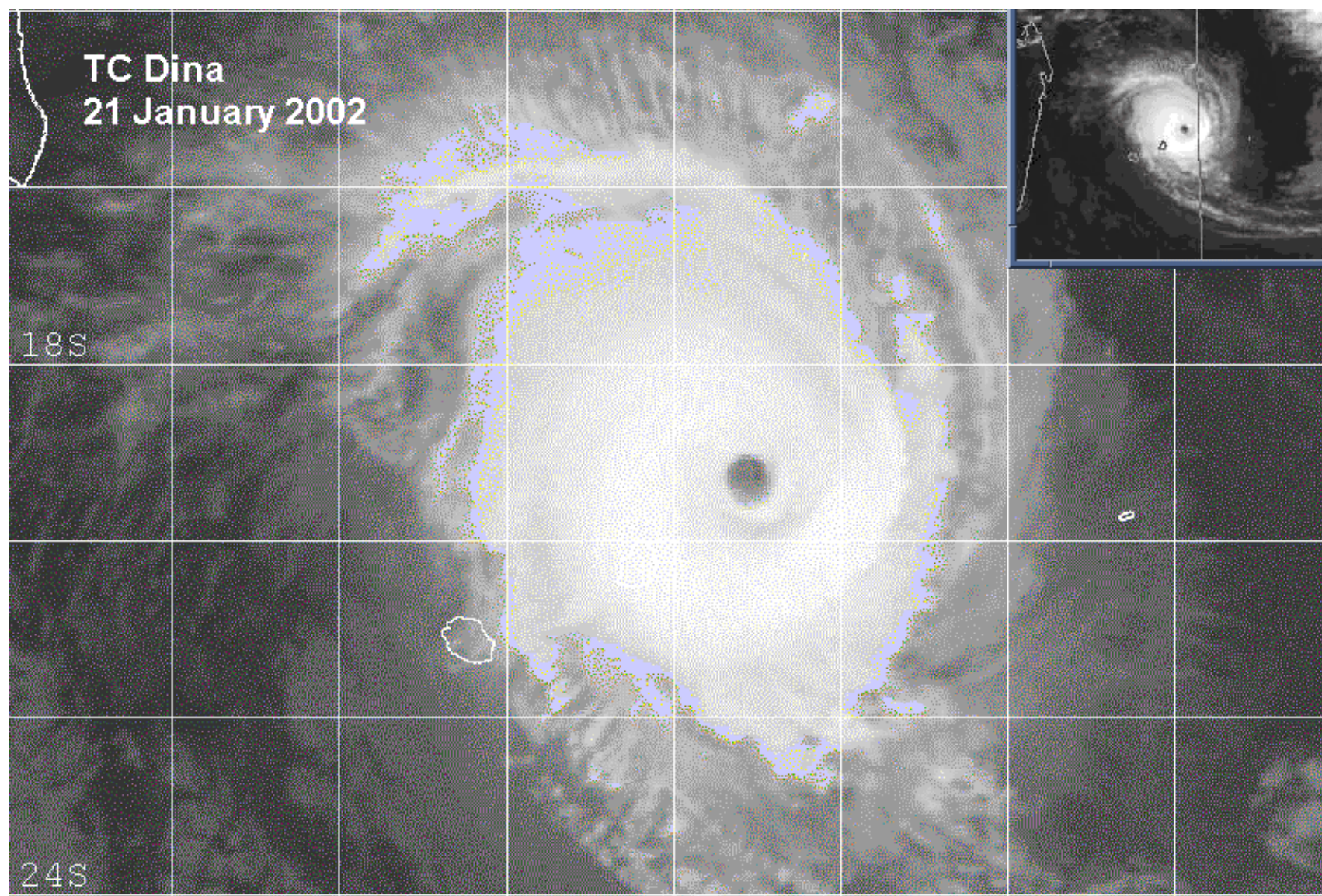
**Direzione
del vento
senza
forza di
Coriolis**





**Circolazione
antioraria
nell'emisfero
boreale**





Lavoro ed Energia

Moto rettilineo uniforme

$$\vec{F}(t) = 0$$

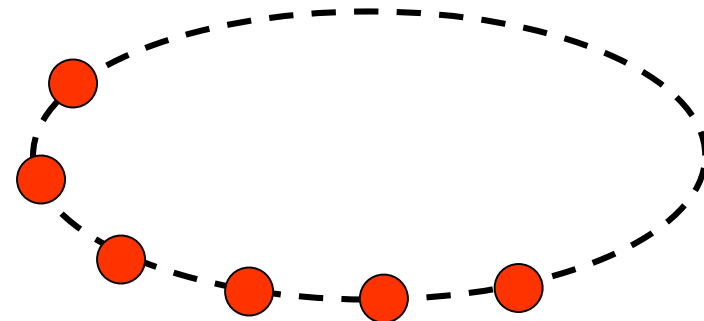
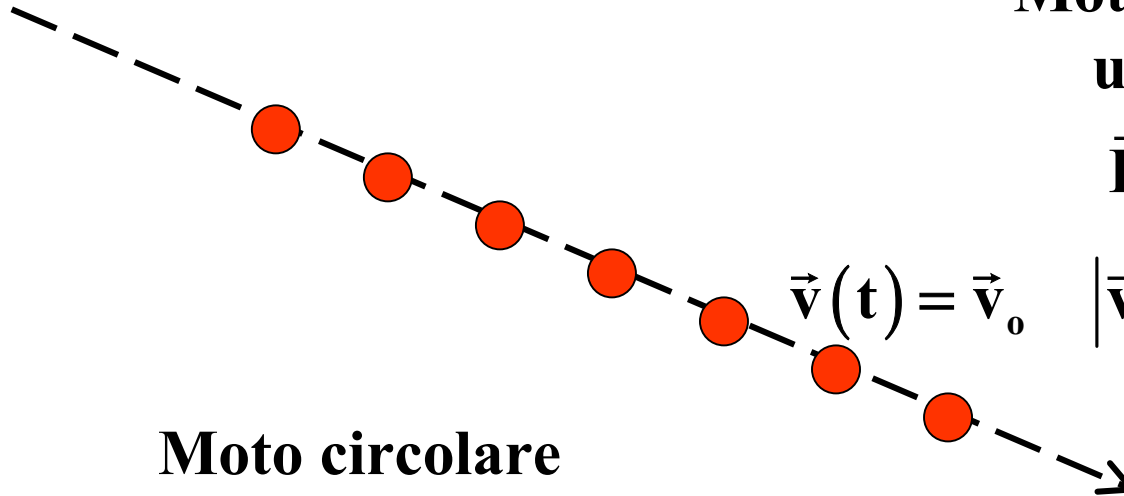
$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 \quad |\vec{v}(t)|^2 \equiv \mathbf{v}^2(t) = \mathbf{const}$$

Moto circolare uniforme

$$\vec{F}(t) \neq 0$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = -r_0 \omega \sin(\omega t) \hat{i} + r_0 \omega \cos(\omega t) \hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{v}(t)|^2 \equiv \mathbf{v}^2(t) = r_0^2 \omega^2 = \mathbf{const}$$



Quand'è che v^2 cambia?

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}^2}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 2\vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$2\vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 2\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a} = 2\vec{v} \cdot \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}^2\right)}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}^2 \equiv \text{Energia Cinetica}$$

Se la forza è nulla o ortogonale alla velocità, l'energia cinetica si conserva

Energia Cinetica: Dimensioni Fisiche

$$[m][v]^2 = [m][l]^2 [t]^{-2} (= [F][l])$$

Unità di Misura:

$$1 \text{ kg m}^2\text{s}^{-2} = 1 \text{ Joule} = 1 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Treno in corsa} \approx \frac{1}{2} 400 \times 10^3 \text{ kg} \times \left(50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)^2 = 5 \times 10^8 \text{ J}$$

Molecola di gas a temperatura ambiente $\approx$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} k_B T = 1.5 \times 1.4 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} 300 \text{ K} \approx 6.3 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

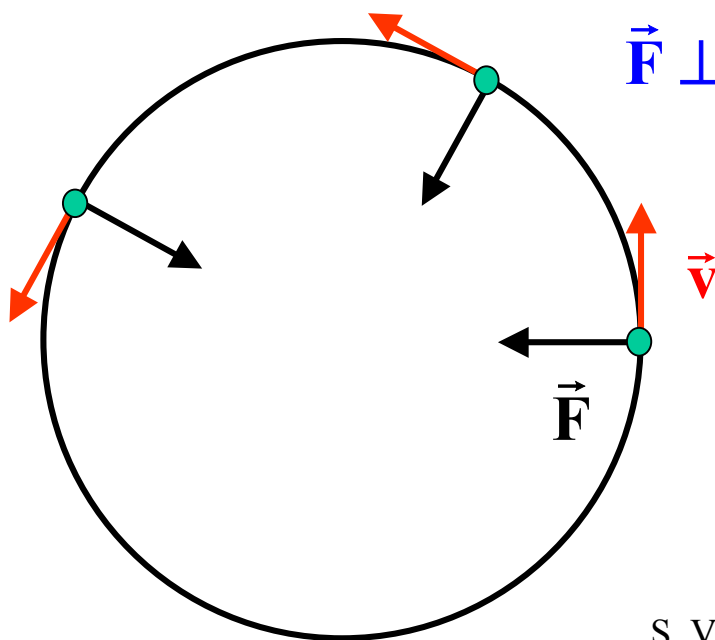
Moto rettilineo uniforme

$$\vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \text{cost.}$$

Moto circolare uniforme

$$\vec{F}(t) = -mr_o\omega^2 [\text{Cos}(\omega t)\hat{i} + \text{Sin}(\omega t)\hat{j}]$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = r_o\omega [-\text{Sin}(\omega t)\hat{i} + \text{Cos}(\omega t)\hat{j}]$$



$$\vec{F} \perp \vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mr_o^2\omega^2$$

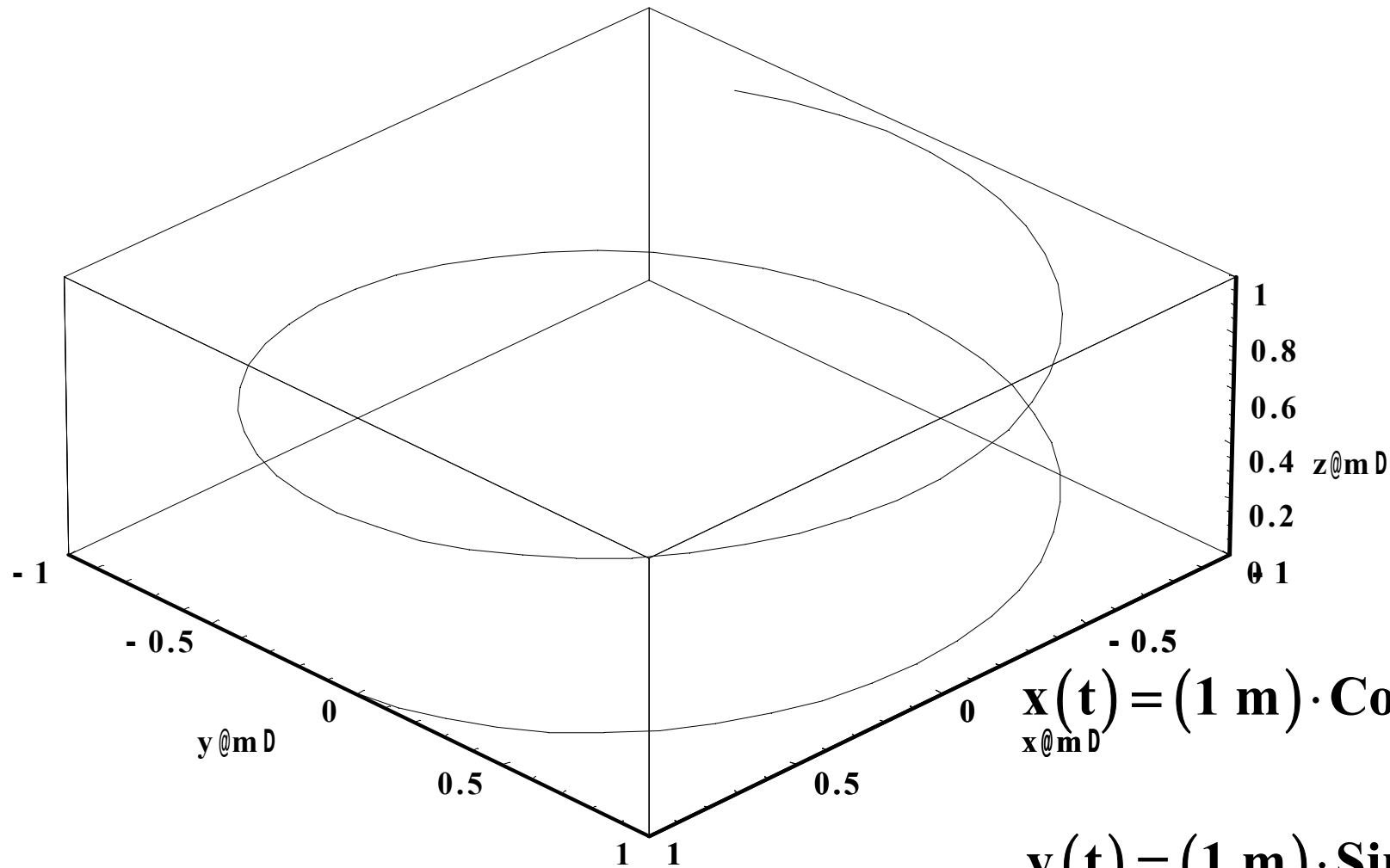
**Invertiamo il
teorema: la
variazione di
energia cinetica**

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{1}{2}mv^2\right)}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2(t_B) - \frac{1}{2}mv^2(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{F}(t') \cdot \vec{v}(t') dt' =$$

$$= \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left[F_x(t') v_x(t') + F_y(t') v_y(t') + F_z(t') v_z(t') \right] dt' =$$

$$= \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left[F_x \frac{dx}{dt} + F_y \frac{dy}{dt} + F_z \frac{dz}{dt} \right] dt'$$



$$x(t) = (1 \text{ m}) \cdot \cos\left(1 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} t\right)$$

$$y(t) = (1 \text{ m}) \cdot \sin\left(1 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} t\right)$$

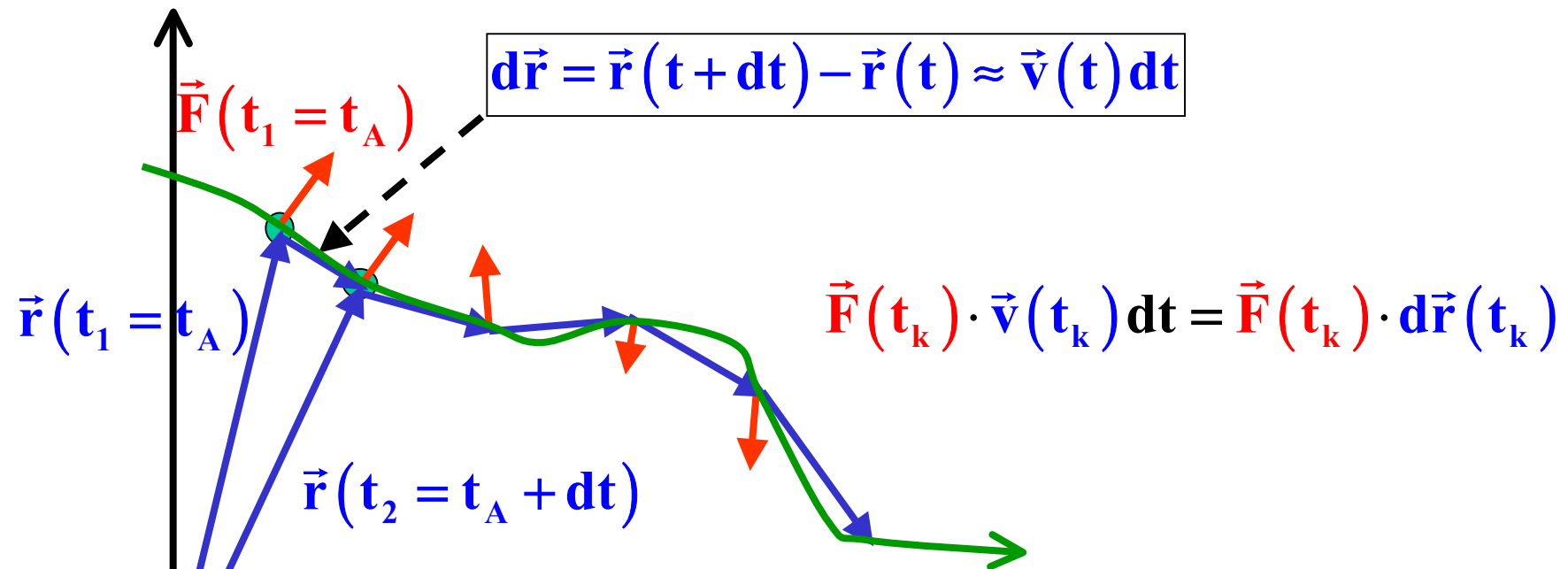
$$z(t) = 0.1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} t$$

Equazione parametrica di una curva:

**Mentre il parametro “t” scorre x,y e z
disegnano una curva: la traiettoria**

S. Vitale A.A. 2001-2002

La variazione di energia come “integrale di linea” della forza

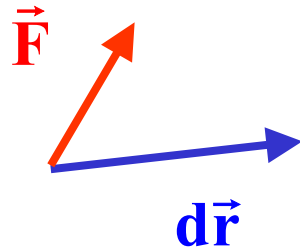


$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2(t_B) - \frac{1}{2} m v^2(t_A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \vec{F}_k \cdot \vec{v}_k dt \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \vec{F}_k \cdot d\vec{r}_k \right) \equiv \int_{\text{Traiettoria}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

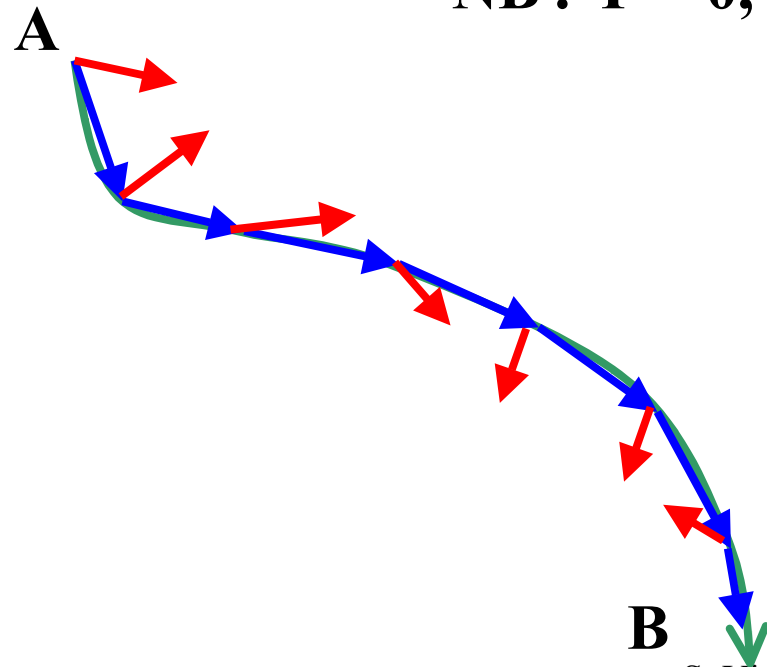
Una definizione: il lavoro fatto da una forza

1 Lavoro elementare



$$dL = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz$$

$$\text{NB : } \vec{F} = 0, d\vec{r} = 0, \vec{F} \perp d\vec{r} \rightarrow dL = 0$$



2 Lavoro “finito”:

Somma dei lavori infinitesimi

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N dL_k = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_k \cdot d\vec{r}_k$$

Se sul punto agisce più di una forza:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots + \vec{F}_n$$

$$\mathbf{L}_{\text{tot},A \rightarrow B} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_{\text{tot},k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}_k = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\vec{F}_{1,k} + \vec{F}_{2,k} + \dots + \vec{F}_{n,k} \right) \cdot d\mathbf{r}_k =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_{1,k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}_k + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_{2,k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}_k + \dots + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_{n,k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}_k = \\ & = \mathbf{L}_{1,A \rightarrow B} + \mathbf{L}_{2,A \rightarrow B} + \dots + \mathbf{L}_{n,A \rightarrow B} \end{aligned}$$

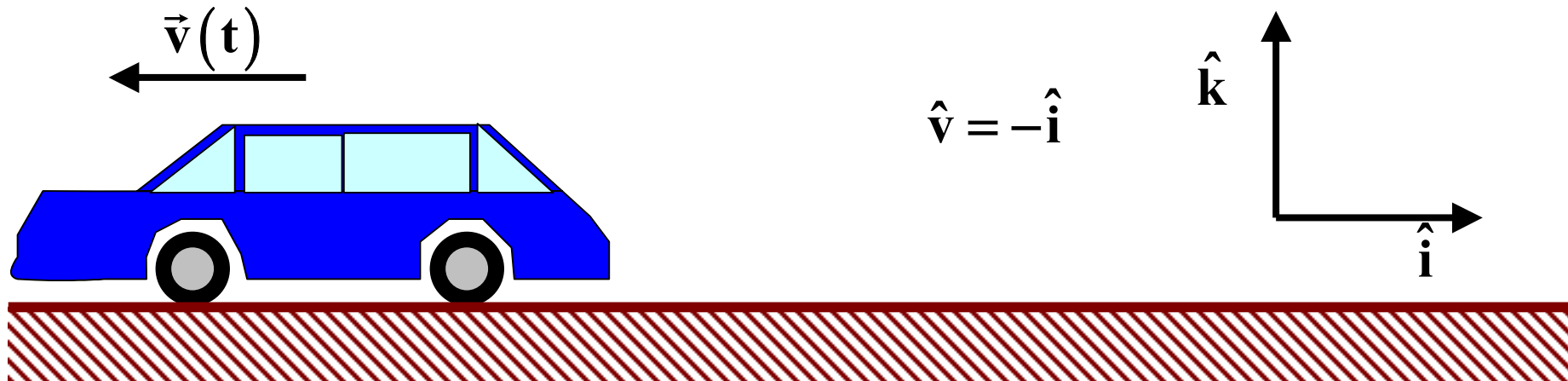
In definitiva: il teorema dell'energia cinetica

$$\frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}^2 (t_B) - \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}^2 (t_A) = \mathbf{L}_{\text{tot},A \rightarrow B}$$

Esempio: frenata per attrito radente

(auto con ruote bloccate)

$$\vec{F} = -\mu_d mg \hat{v} + \vec{F}_{\text{vincolo}} - mg \hat{k} = -\mu_d mg \hat{v}$$



$$v_x(t) = v_x(0) - \mu_d g t \quad x(t) = v_x(0)t - \frac{1}{2}\mu_d g t^2$$

$$t_A = 0 \rightarrow x_A = 0 \quad t_B = -\frac{v_x(0)}{\mu_d g} \rightarrow v_x(t_B) = 0 \rightarrow x_B = -\frac{v_x^2(0)}{2\mu_d g}$$

$$L_{\text{attrito}, A \rightarrow B} = \int_A^B \mu_d mg \hat{i} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{x_A}^{x_B} \mu_d mg dx = \mu_d mg (x_B - x_A) = -\frac{1}{2} m v_x^2(0)$$

Secondo metodo

$$\vec{F}(t) = -\mu_d \mathbf{mg} \hat{v} \quad \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(0) - \mu_d g t \hat{v}$$

$$\vec{F}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = -\mu_d \mathbf{mg} \hat{v} \cdot [\vec{v}(0) - \mu_d g t \hat{v}] = -\mu_d \mathbf{mg} [-v_x(0) - \mu_d g t]$$

$$L_{\text{attrito}, A \rightarrow B} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \mu_d \mathbf{mg} [v_x(0) + \mu_d g t] dt = \mu_d \mathbf{mg} \left[v_x(0) t_B + \frac{1}{2} \mu_d g t_B^2 \right]$$

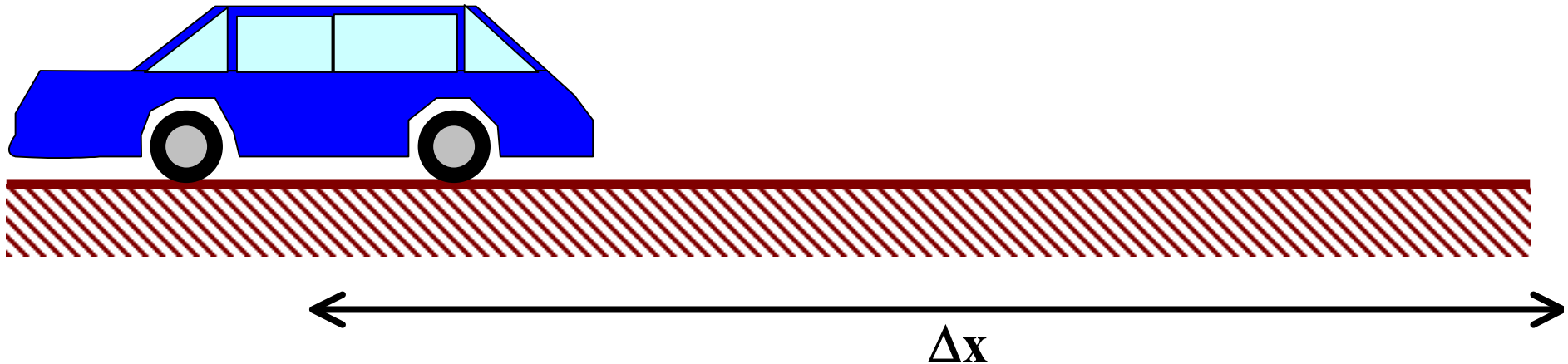
$$t_A = 0 \quad t_B = -\frac{v_x(0)}{\mu_d g}$$

$$L_{\text{attrito}, A \rightarrow B} = -\mu_d \mathbf{mg} \left[\frac{v_x^2(0)}{2\mu_d g} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m} v_x^2(0)$$

**Frenata regolare: lo spazio di frenata dipende
dall'energia cinetica**

$$\vec{F}_{\text{freni}}(t) = -\gamma \hat{v}(t) \quad \vec{F}_{\text{freni}}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = -\gamma v(t)$$

(γ dipende dalla spinta sul pedale)



$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2(\text{finale}) - \frac{1}{2}mv^2(\text{iniziale}) = L_{\text{attrito}} = \int_{t_{\text{iniziale}}}^{t_{\text{finale}}} -\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} dt = -\gamma \Delta x$$

||

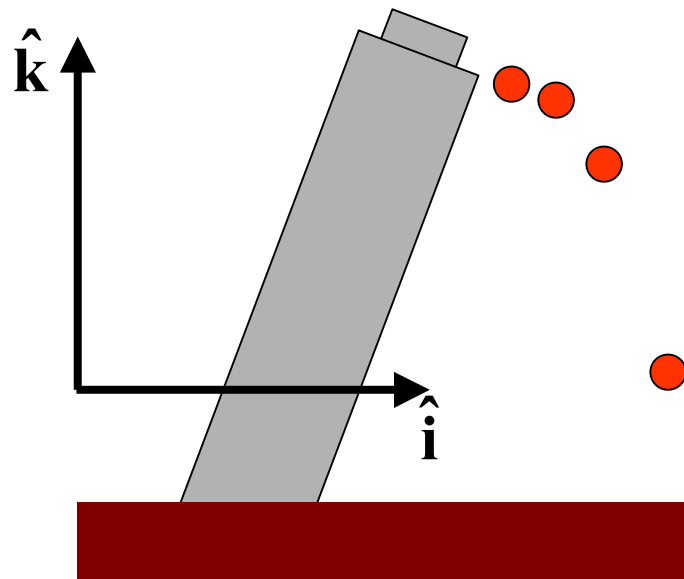
0

$$\frac{1}{2\gamma}mv^2(\text{iniziale}) = \Delta x$$

Esempio 2: forza di gravità $\vec{F}(t) = -mg\hat{k}$

$$\vec{F}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) = -mg\hat{k} \cdot \vec{v}(t) = -mgv_z(t)$$

$$L_{\text{gravità}, A \rightarrow B} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} -mg \frac{dz}{dt} dt = -mg \int_{z_A}^{z_B} dz = -mg(z_B - z_A)$$



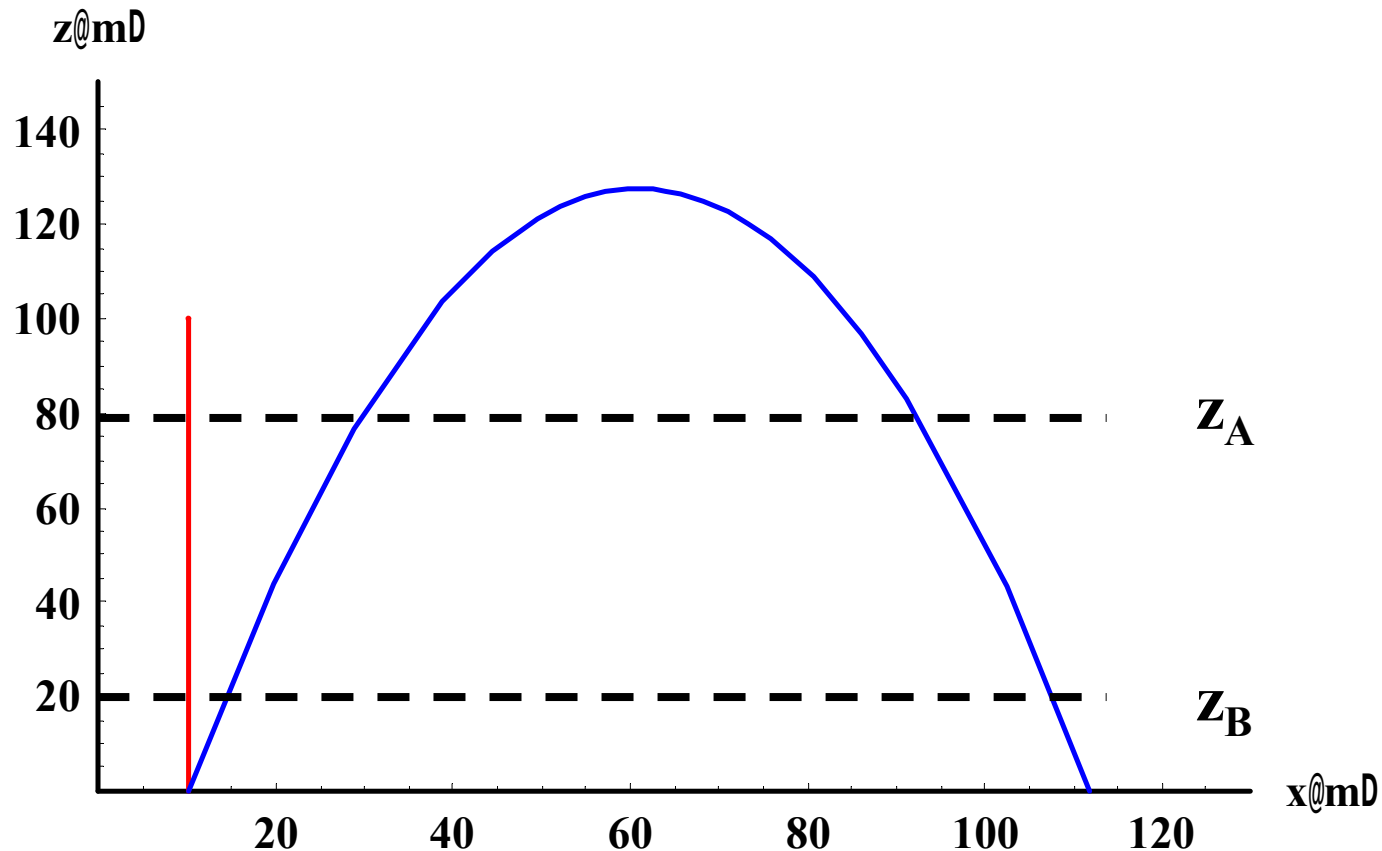
$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 = -mg(z_B - z_A)$$

Comunque vada da A a B !

Controlliamo

$$z(t) = 100\text{m} - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad x(t) = 10\text{m} \quad v_z(t) = -gt \quad v_x(t) = 0$$

$$z(t) = 50\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad x(t) = 10\text{m} + 10\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}t \quad v_z(t) = 50\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - gt \quad v_x(t) = 10\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \left(10 \text{ m}, 100 \text{ m} - \frac{1}{2} 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} t^2 \right); \quad \ddot{\mathbf{v}} = \dot{\mathbf{u}}_t \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \left(0, -\frac{9.8 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$t_A = t^3. \text{ Solve } \ddot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = 80 \text{ m}, t_D = 8 - 2.020 \text{ s}, 2.020 \text{ s} <$$

$$t_B = t^3. \text{ Solve } \ddot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = 20 \text{ m}, t_D = 8 - 4.040 \text{ s}, 4.040 \text{ s} <$$

$$- 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \left(20 \text{ m} - 80 \text{ m} \right) = \frac{588. \text{ m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\int_k \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{v}}}{2} \cdot t \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{t_B} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} - \int_k \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{v}}}{2} \cdot t \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{t_A} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} = \frac{588 \text{ m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \left(10 \text{ m} + 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} t, 50 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} t - \frac{1}{2} 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} t^2 \right);$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{v}} = \dot{\mathbf{u}}_t \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = \left(\frac{10 \text{ m}}{\text{s}}, \frac{50 \text{ m}}{\text{s}} - \frac{9.8 \text{ m}}{\text{s}^2} t \right)$$

$$t_A = t^3. \text{ Solve } \ddot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = 80 \text{ m}, t_D = 81.987 \text{ s}, 8.217 \text{ s} <$$

$$t_B = t^3. \text{ Solve } \ddot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = 20 \text{ m}, t_D = 80.4170 \text{ s}, 9.787 \text{ s} <$$

$$- 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \left(20 \text{ m} - 80 \text{ m} \right) = \frac{588. \text{ m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\int_k \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{v}}}{2} \cdot t \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{t_B} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} - \int_k \frac{\ddot{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{v}}}{2} \cdot t \tilde{\mathbf{N}}_{t_A} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} = \frac{588. \text{ m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$$

Un'importante proprietà:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 = -mg(z_B - z_A)$$



$$\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + mgz_B + C = \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + mgz_A + C$$

Definendo: **L'energia potenziale $U(z) = mgz(+C)$**

E l'energia meccanica totale $E = U + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

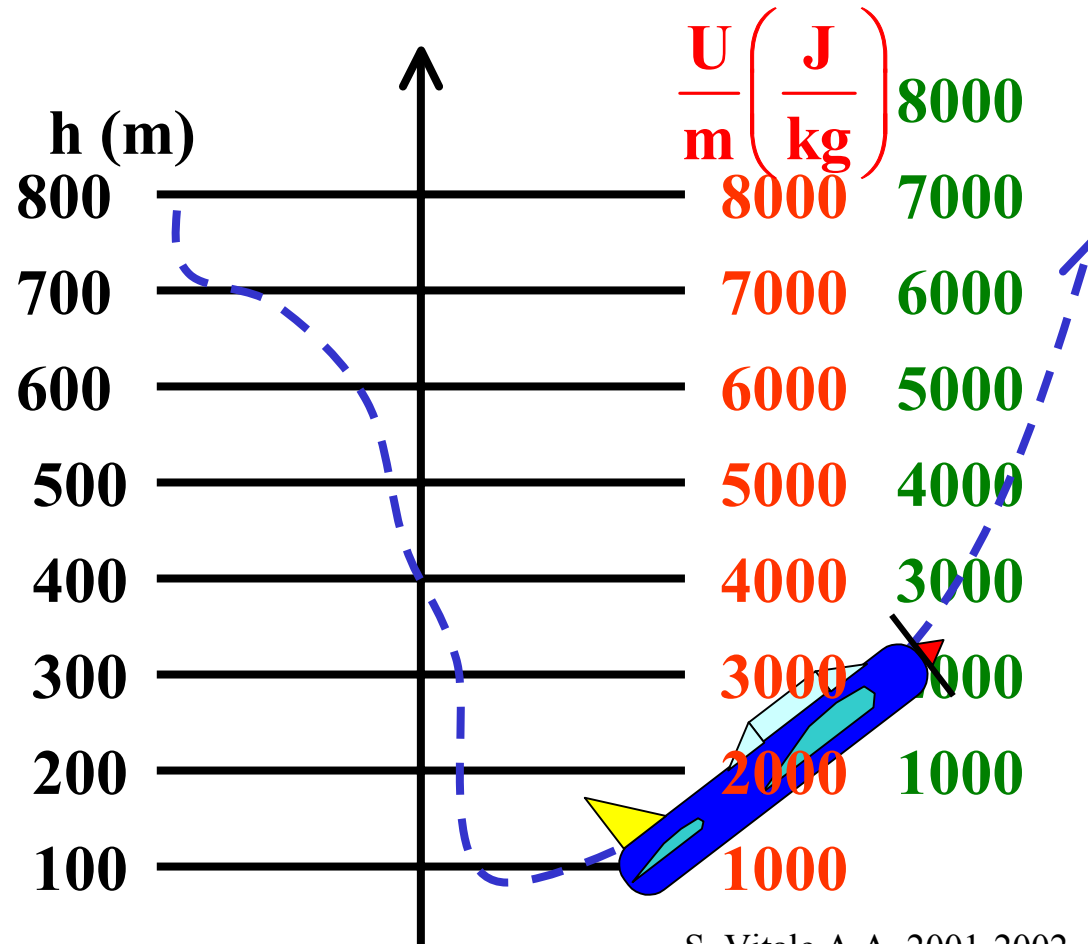
Teorema di conservazione dell'energia

$$E_A = E_B$$

L'energia potenziale:

1 Solo le differenze $U_B - U_A$ contano

2 Perché potenziale?



Può essere
sempre
riconvertita in
energia
cinetica

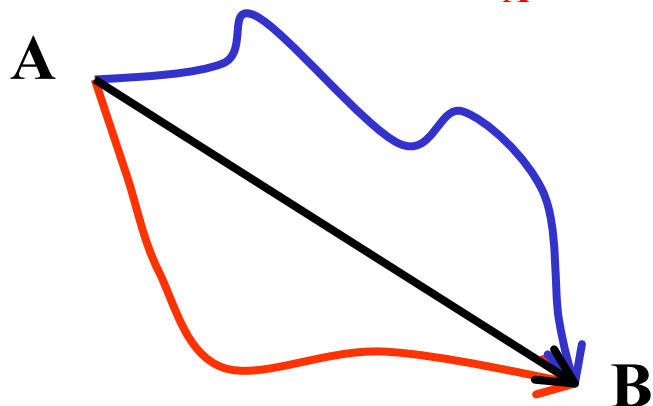
La conservazione dell'energia più in genere. Se:

$$1 \quad \vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$$

(N.B. se: $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z, t)$ campo di forze, se

$\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$ campo stazionario)

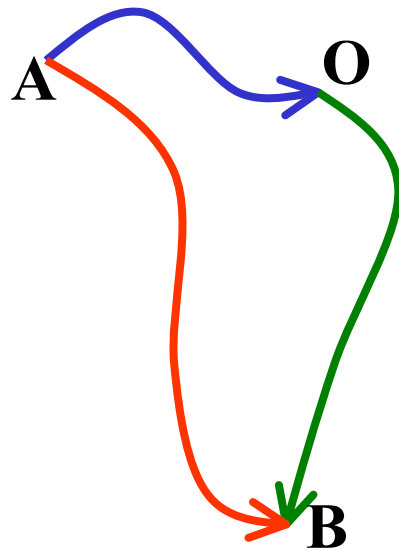
$$2 \quad L_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = f(x_A, y_A, z_A, x_B, y_B, z_B)$$



Cioè se:

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = L_{A \rightarrow B} = L_{A \rightarrow B}$$

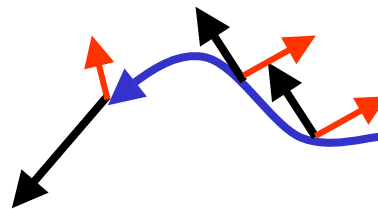
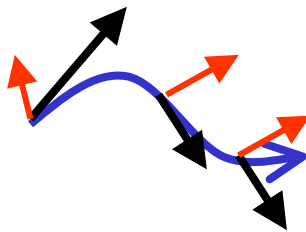
Il campo è **conservativo**



Se il lavoro non dipende dalla curva
effettivamente seguita

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = L_{A \rightarrow O} + L_{O \rightarrow B}$$

Ma se si inverte il verso di percorrenza
della curva



$$\vec{F} \rightarrow \vec{F} \quad d\vec{r} \rightarrow -d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$L_{A \rightarrow O} = -L_{O \rightarrow A}$$

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = L_{O \rightarrow B} - L_{O \rightarrow A} \equiv V_O(B) - V_O(A)$$

**Se su un punto materiale agisce solo una forza
conservativa**

(o una somma di sole forze conservative)

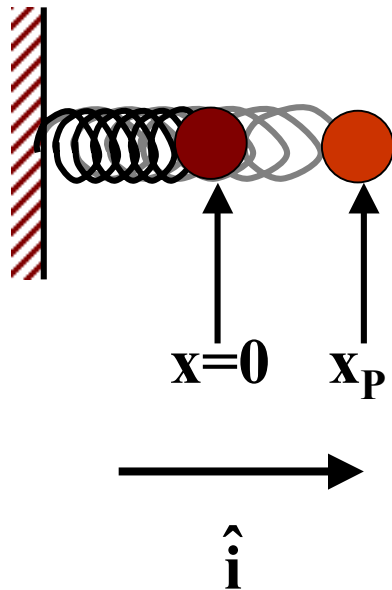
$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_{\text{tot}, A \rightarrow B} &= V_O(B) - V_O(A) \\ L_{\text{tot}, A \rightarrow B} &= \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 - V_O(B) = \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 - V_O(A)$$

$$E_B = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + U_O(B) = \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + U_O(A) = E_A$$

$$[\text{Energia potenziale: } U_O(x) = -V_O(x)]$$

E l'energia meccanica $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + U$ **si conserva**

Un'esempio semplice: campi unidimensionali:

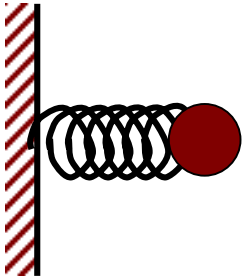


$$\vec{F} = -kx\hat{i}$$

$$L_{0 \rightarrow P} = \int_0^{x_P} -kx\hat{i} d\vec{r} = \int_0^{x_P} -kx dx = -\frac{1}{2}kx^2 \Big|_0^{x_P}$$

$$U_O(P) = -L_{O \rightarrow P} = \frac{1}{2}kx_P^2$$

N.B. un campo: $\vec{F} = f(x)\hat{i}$ è sempre conservativo



Ma se il campo è conservativo l'energia meccanica totale si conserva

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx \rightarrow m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + kx = 0$$

$$x(t) = x_c \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t\right) + x_s \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t\right) = x_o \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \phi\right)$$

$$\left[x_o = \sqrt{x_c^2 + x_s^2} \quad \phi = -\text{Arc tan}\left(\frac{x_s}{x_c}\right) \right]$$

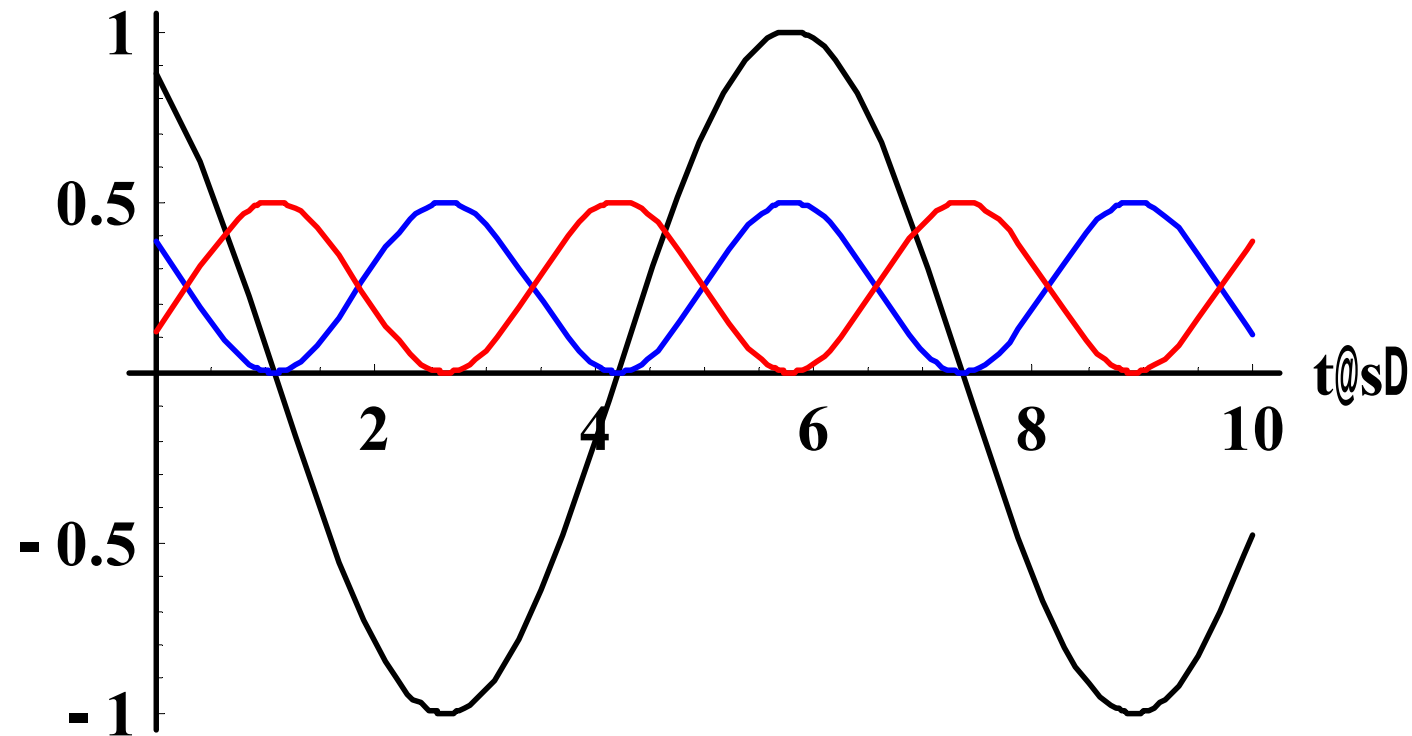
$$v_x(t) = -x_o \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \phi\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \frac{k}{m} x_o^2 \sin^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \phi\right) + \frac{1}{2} k x_o^2 \cos^2\left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t + \phi\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k x_o^2$$

$x@mD, U@JD, T@JD$

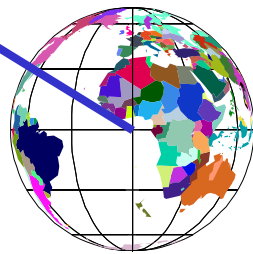


$x_0=1m, k=1 \text{ N/m}, m=1 \text{ kg}, j=0.5 \text{ rad}$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x_0^2 = 0.5 \cdot 1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}} (1\text{m})^2 = 0.5\text{J}$$

Un esempio difficile: la gravitazione Newtoniana

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{mM_{\oplus}}{r^2} \hat{r} = -G \frac{mM_{\oplus}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$



$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg s}^{-2}}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \hat{k} \right) =$$

$$= - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} + z \frac{dz}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{dt} = 2 \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} + z \frac{dz}{dt} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} &= - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} + z \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = \\ &= - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{dt} = \\ &= - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{2r^3} \frac{dr^2}{dt} = - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} = GmM_{\oplus} \frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_O(P) = -L_{O \rightarrow P} &= - \int_{t_0}^{t_P} \vec{F}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) dt = - \int_{t_0}^{t_P} GmM_{\oplus} \frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{dt} dt = \\ &= - \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r_P} + \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r_O} \end{aligned}$$

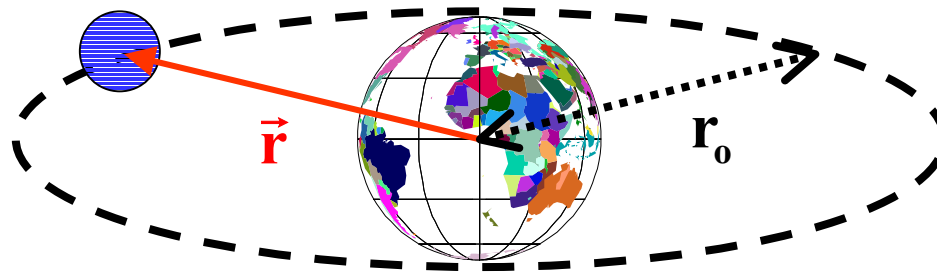
Prendendo il punto O a distanza infinita:

$$U_o(P) = -\frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r_p} + \frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r_o = \infty} = -\frac{GmM_{\oplus}}{r_p}$$

L'energia totale si conserva

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2(t) - \frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r(t)} = E_o = \text{Costante}$$

Esempio: orbita circolare



Moto circolare uniforme: $\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$ $\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = -\omega^2 m\vec{r}$

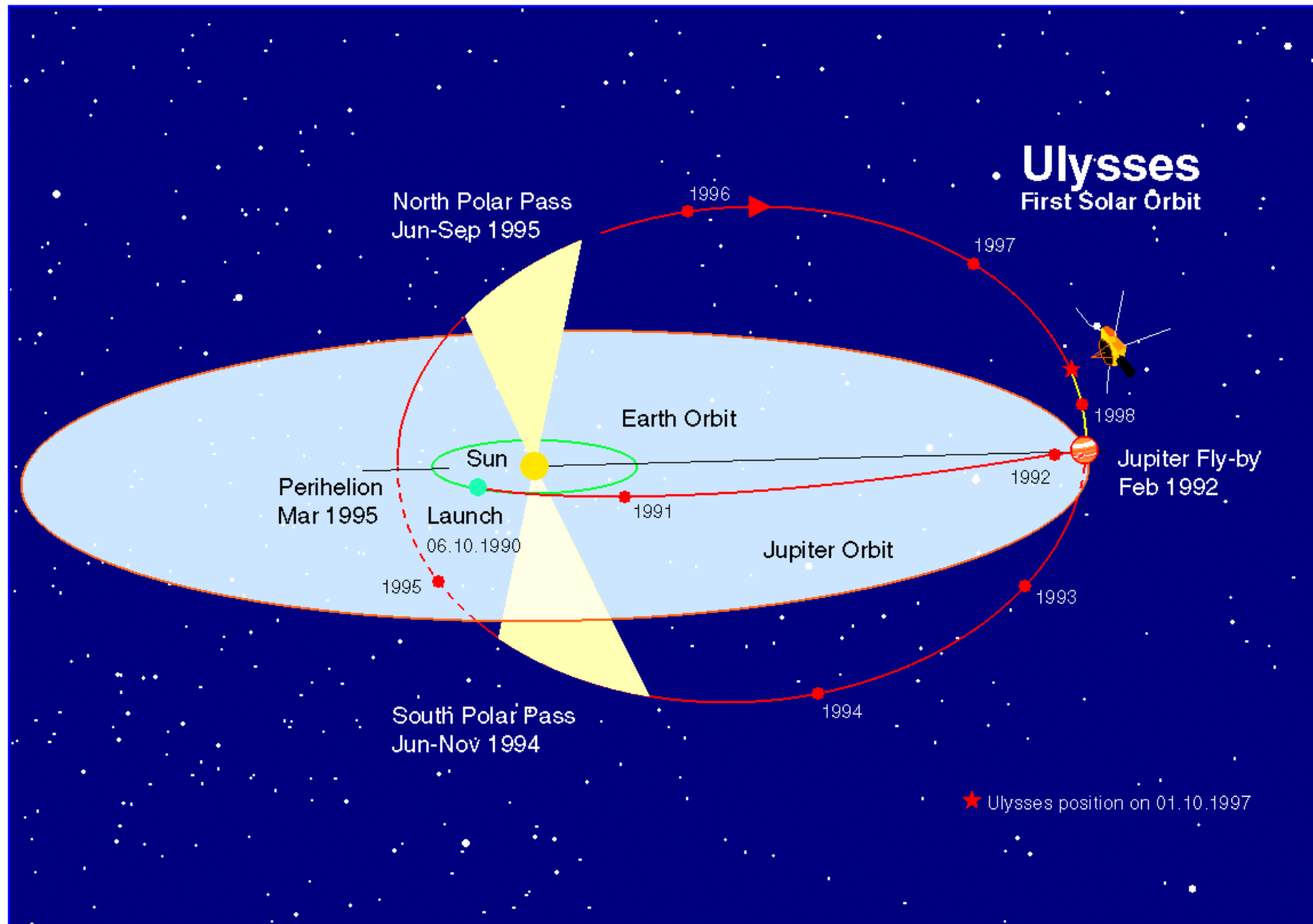
Se la gravità può fornire questa forza il moto circolare uniforme è possibile

$$\cancel{\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r^3}} \cancel{\vec{r}} = \cancel{-m\omega^2 \vec{r}}$$

$$\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r_0^3} = \omega^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m r_0^2 \omega^2 - \frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r_0} = \text{cost}$$

**Keplero: il quadrato
del periodo è
proporzionale al cubo
della distanza**



Anno	x(AU)	y(AU)	z (AU)	r(AU)
1993.01171875	-4.588	1.614	-1.388	5.058
1993.01989746	-4.58	1.608	-1.4	5.052
1993.02807617	-4.571	1.601	-1.413	5.045
1993.03625488	-4.562	1.595	-1.425	5.039
1993.04443359	-4.553	1.589	-1.437	5.032
1993.0526123	-4.544	1.583	-1.449	5.026
1993.06079102	-4.535	1.576	-1.462	5.019
1993.06896973	-4.526	1.57	-1.474	5.012
1993.07714844	-4.517	1.564	-1.486	5.005
1993.08532715	-4.507	1.557	-1.498	4.999
1993.09350586	-4.498	1.551	-1.51	4.992
1993.10168457	-4.488	1.544	-1.522	4.985
1993.10986328	-4.479	1.538	-1.534	4.978
1993.11804199	-4.469	1.531	-1.546	4.971
1993.1262207	-4.459	1.525	-1.558	4.963

Anno	x(AU)	y(AU)	z (AU)	r(AU)
1995.25268555	1.227	-0.413	0.459	1.373
1995.26086426	1.219	-0.399	0.512	1.381
1995.26904297	1.211	-0.385	0.564	1.39
1995.27722168	1.201	-0.37	0.617	1.4
1995.28540039	1.19	-0.354	0.668	1.41
1995.2935791	1.178	-0.339	0.719	1.421
1995.30175781	1.164	-0.323	0.769	1.432
1995.30993652	1.15	-0.307	0.818	1.445
1995.31811523	1.135	-0.29	0.867	1.458
1995.32629395	1.119	-0.274	0.915	1.471
1995.33447266	1.101	-0.257	0.962	1.485
1995.34265137	1.083	-0.239	1.009	1.5
1995.35083008	1.064	-0.222	1.055	1.515
1995.35900879	1.045	-0.205	1.099	1.53
1995.3671875	1.024	-0.187	1.143	1.546

Velocità (AU/Anno):

1993			1995		
0.978149	-0.733612	-1.46722	-0.978149	1.71176	6.48024
1.10042	-0.855881	-1.58949	-0.978149	1.71176	6.35797
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-1.22269	1.83403	6.48024
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-1.34496	1.9563	6.2357
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-1.46722	1.83403	6.2357
1.10042	-0.85588	-1.58949	-1.71176	1.9563	6.11343
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-1.71176	1.9563	5.99116
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-1.83403	2.07857	5.99116
1.22269	-0.855881	-1.46722	-1.9563	1.9563	5.86889
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-2.20084	2.07857	5.74663
1.22269	-0.855881	-1.46722	-2.20084	2.20084	5.74663
1.10042	-0.733612	-1.46722	-2.3231	2.07857	5.62436
1.22269	-0.855881	-1.46722	-2.3231	2.07857	5.37982
1.22269	-0.733612	-1.46722	-2.56764	2.20084	5.37982
1.22269	-0.855881	-1.46722	-2.56764	2.20084	5.37982

1993

1995

$\frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right)$	$-\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r} \left(\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right)$
8.20862×10^7	-3.50777×10^8
1.00589×10^8	-3.51194×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.51681×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.521×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.5259×10^8
1.00589×10^8	-3.5301×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.53503×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.53997×10^8
9.85707×10^7	-3.54492×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.54917×10^8
9.85707×10^7	-3.55415×10^8
8.78053×10^7	-3.55914×10^8
9.85707×10^7	-3.56414×10^8
9.41973×10^7	-3.56916×10^8
9.85707×10^7	-3.57492×10^8

le A.A. 20

$\frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right)$	$-\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r} \left(\frac{m^2}{s^2} \right)$
1.03247×10^9	-1.29223×10^9
9.97146×10^8	-1.28474×10^9
1.05434×10^9	-1.27642×10^9
1.00186×10^9	-1.26731×10^9
9.99164×10^8	-1.25832×10^9
9.93109×10^8	-1.24858×10^9
9.59803×10^8	-1.23899×10^9
9.80661×10^8	-1.22784×10^9
9.47353×10^8	-1.21689×10^9
9.49374×10^8	-1.20614×10^9
9.61149×10^8	-1.19477×10^9
9.30535×10^8	-1.18282×10^9
8.69979×10^8	-1.17111×10^9
9.08667×10^8	-1.15963×10^9
9.08667×10^8	-1.14763×10^9

1993

Valori medi

$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r} \left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$9.24255 \times 10^7$$

$$-3.54027 \times 10^8$$

1995

$$\frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{GM_{\oplus}}{r} \left(\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

$$9.66285 \times 10^8$$

$$-1.22489 \times 10^9$$

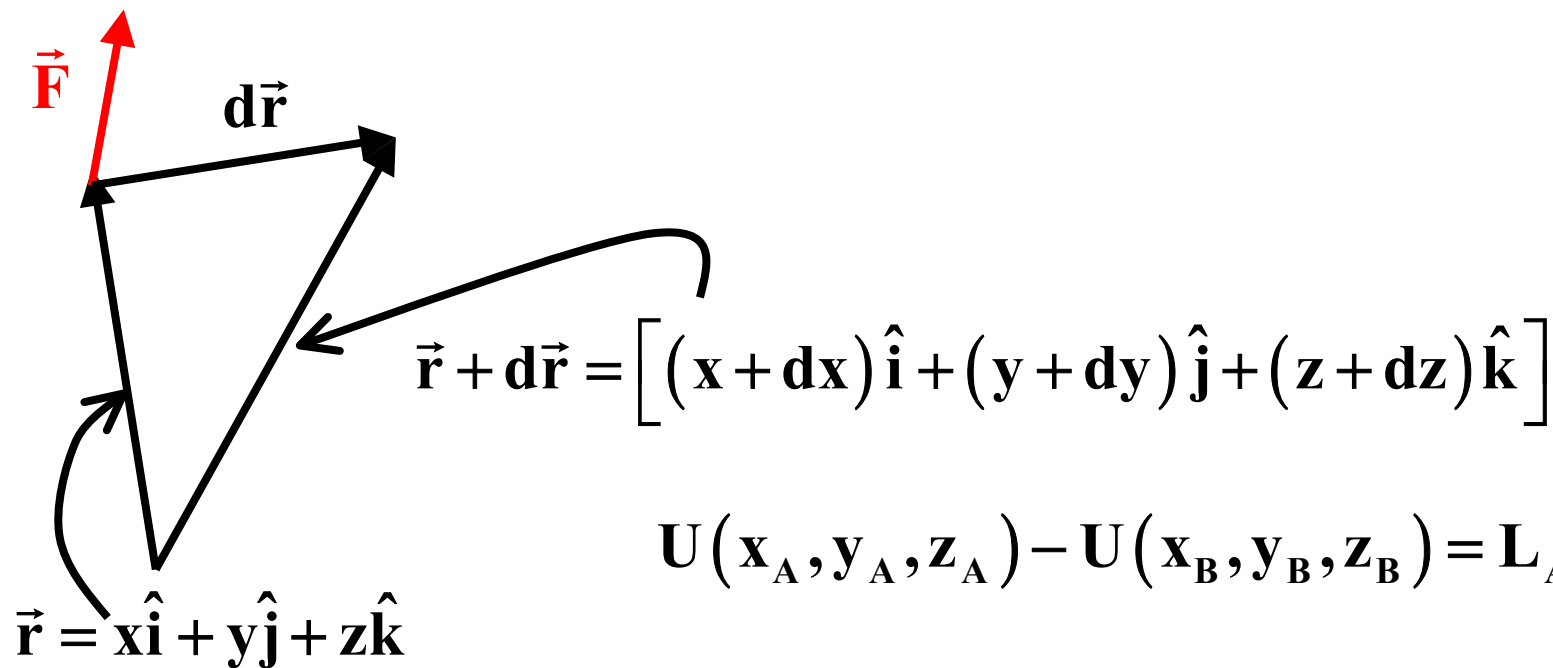
Energia Totale: $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{GM_{\odot} m}{r}$

1993: $-2.62 \cdot 10^8 \text{ J/kg}$ 1995: $-2.58 \cdot 10^8 \text{ J/kg}$

Energia Potenziale, alcune proprietà:

1) Il lavoro elementare

$$\vec{F}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \cdot d\vec{r} = F_x(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) dx + F_y(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) dy + F_z(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) dz$$



$$U(\mathbf{x}_A, \mathbf{y}_A, \mathbf{z}_A) - U(\mathbf{x}_B, \mathbf{y}_B, \mathbf{z}_B) = L_{A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\vec{F}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \cdot d\vec{r} = U(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) - U(\mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} + d\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z} + d\mathbf{z})$$

Uno spostamento elementare lungo x

$$\vec{F}(\mathbf{x}, y, z) \cdot d\vec{r} \equiv F_x(\mathbf{x}, y, z) dx = U(\mathbf{x}, y, z) - U(\mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}, y, z)$$

$$F_x(\mathbf{x}, y, z) = \frac{U(\mathbf{x}, y, z) - U(\mathbf{x} + d\mathbf{x}, y, z)}{dx} \rightarrow -\frac{dU(\mathbf{x}, y, z)}{d\mathbf{x}} \equiv -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$$

La derivata “parziale”: 1) fissa il valore di y e z. Allora U è funzione solo di x. 2) Fanne la derivata ordinaria

$$F_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \quad F_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \quad F_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{F} \equiv -\text{grad}U \equiv -\vec{\nabla}U$$

Un po' di esempi:

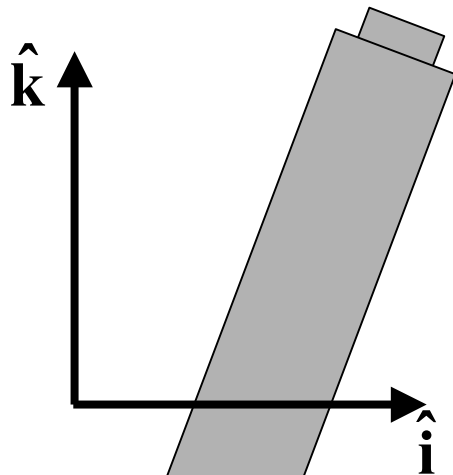
1) La forza peso

$$U(x, y, z) = mgz$$

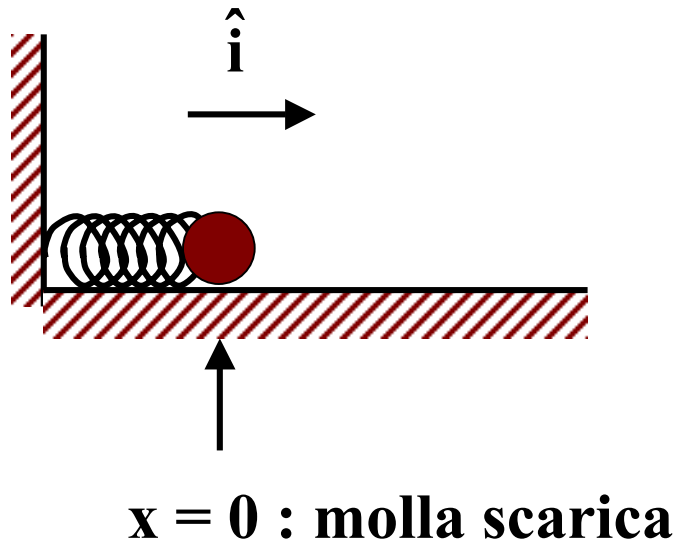
$$F_x(x, y, z) = -\frac{\partial mgz}{\partial x} = 0 \quad F_y(x, y, z) = -\frac{\partial mgz}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$F_z(x, y, z) = -\frac{\partial mgz}{\partial z} = -mg \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -mg$$

$$\vec{F} = -mg\hat{k}$$



2) Una molla in una dimensione

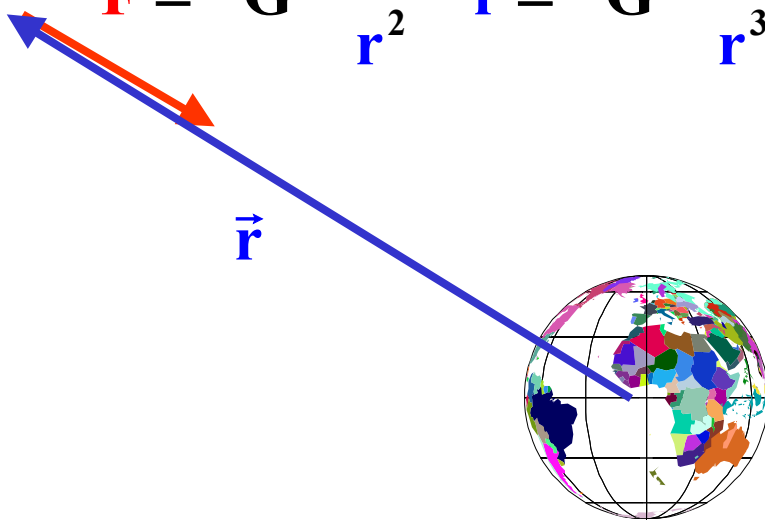


$$U(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = U(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} k \mathbf{x}^2$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} = - \frac{\partial U(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{x}} = - \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2} k \mathbf{x}^2}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = -k\mathbf{x}$$

3) La gravitazione universale

$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{mM_{\oplus}}{r^2} \hat{r} = -G \frac{mM_{\oplus}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$


$$U(x, y, z) = -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{r} = -G \frac{M_{\oplus} m}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$-\frac{\partial U(x, y, z)}{\partial y} = GM_{\oplus} m \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

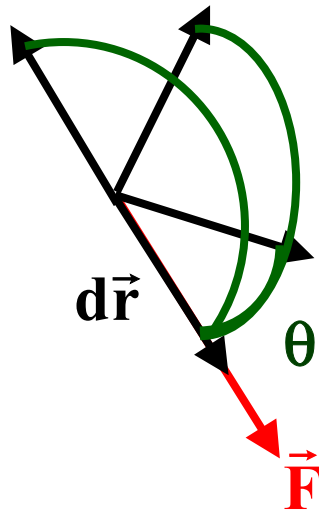
$$= GM_{\oplus} m \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} 2y \right] = -GM_{\oplus} m \frac{y}{r^3}$$

In totale:

$$\mathbf{F}_x = -\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r^3}x \quad \mathbf{F}_y = -\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r^3}y \quad \mathbf{F}_z = -\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r^3}z$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = -\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r^3}\vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

**Un' osservazione: il vettore forza indica
la direzione di massima diminuzione
dell'energia potenziale**

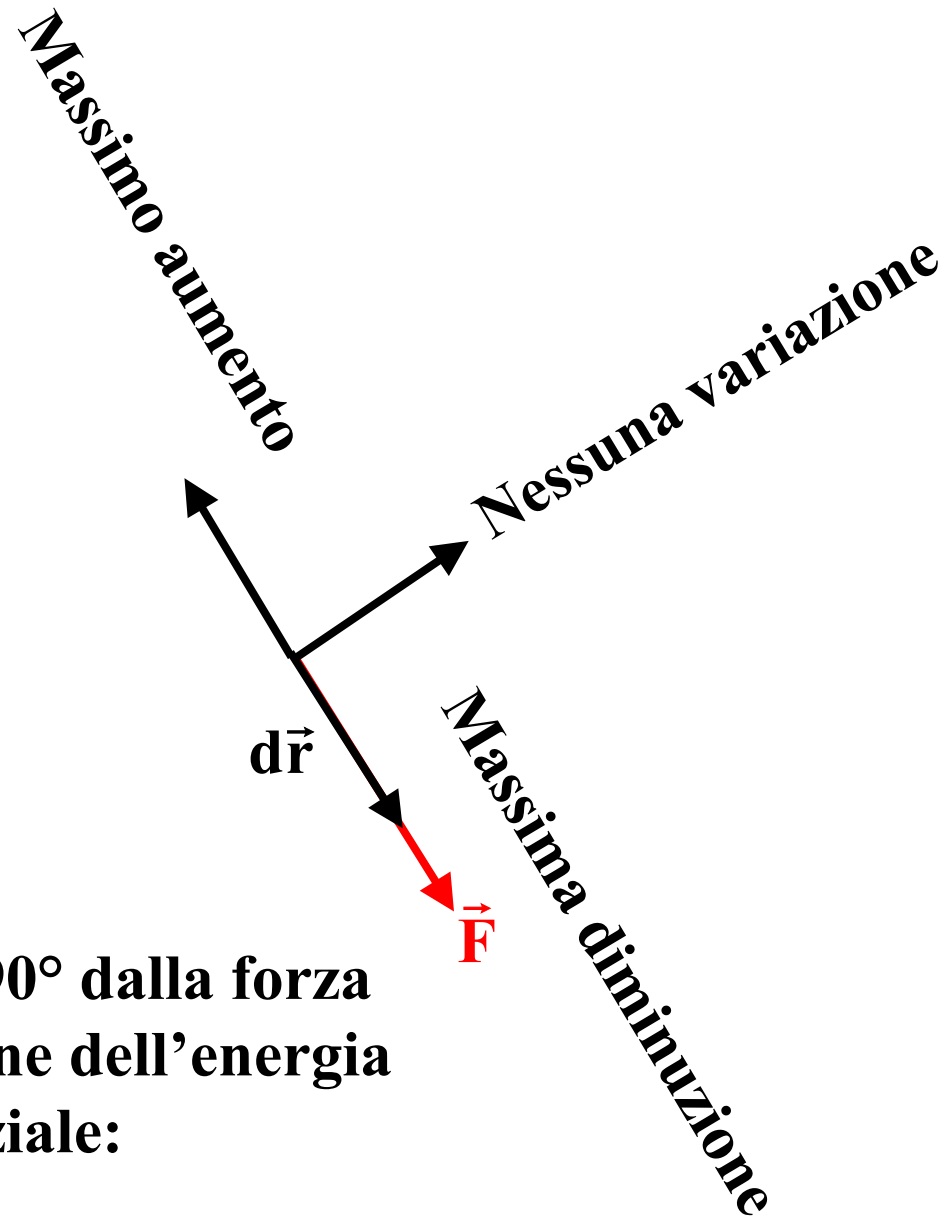


$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{r} = U(x, y, z) - U(x + dx, y + dy, z + dz)$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{r} = |\vec{F}(x, y, z)| |d\vec{r}| \cos\theta$$

**Se si varia q a parità di lunghezza
dello spostamento**

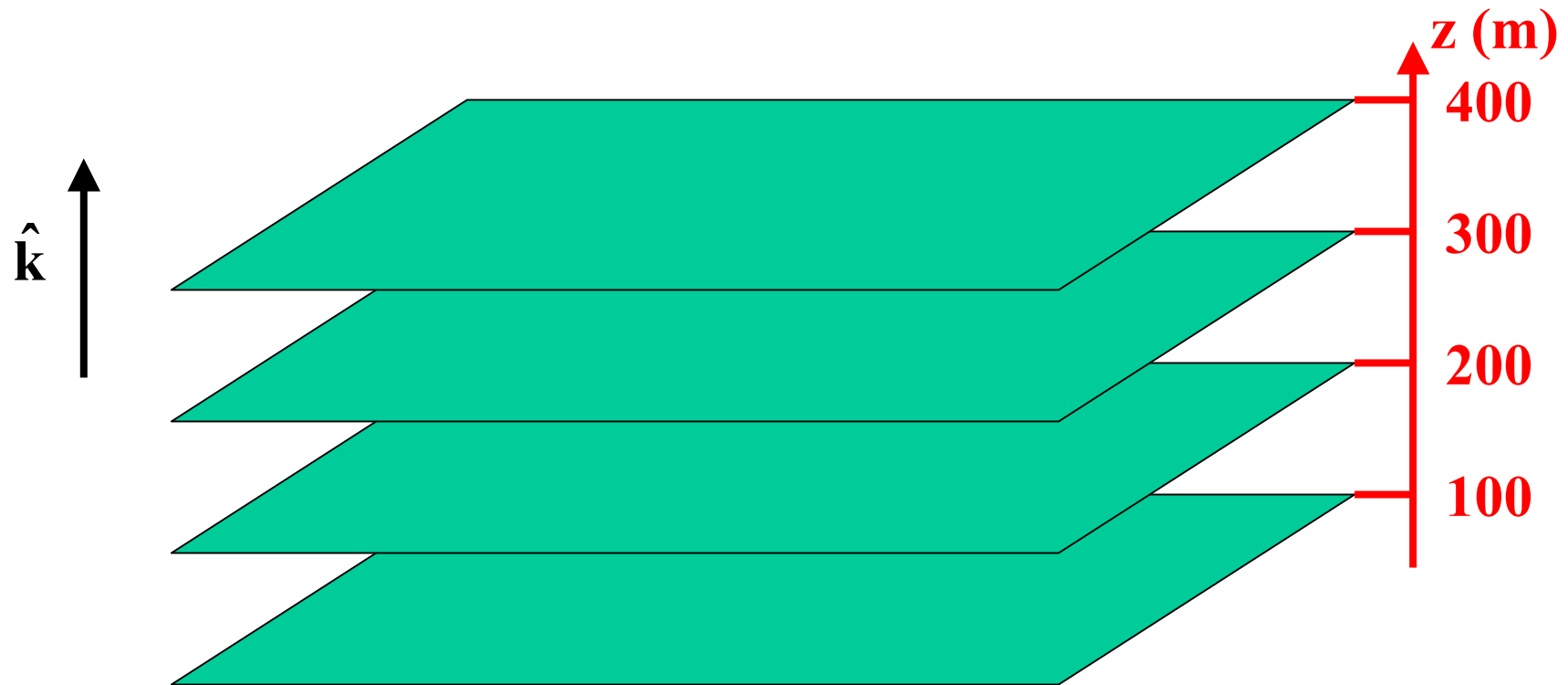
$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow \cos\theta = 1 \rightarrow U(x, y, z) - U(x + dx, y + dy, z + dz) \rightarrow \text{Max}$$



**Muovendosi a 90° dalla forza
non c'è variazione dell'energia
potenziale:**

superficie equipotenziale

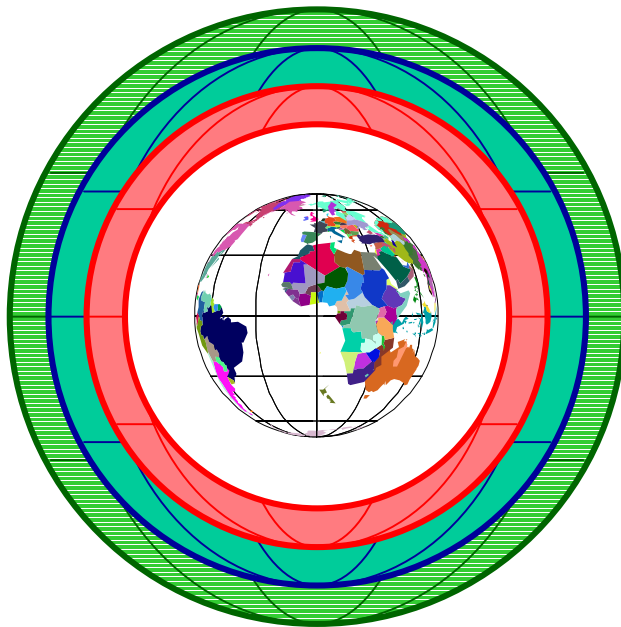
Superfici equipotenziali $U(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = \text{costante}$



La gravità: $mgz = \text{costante} \rightarrow z = \text{costante}$

La gravitazione in generale:

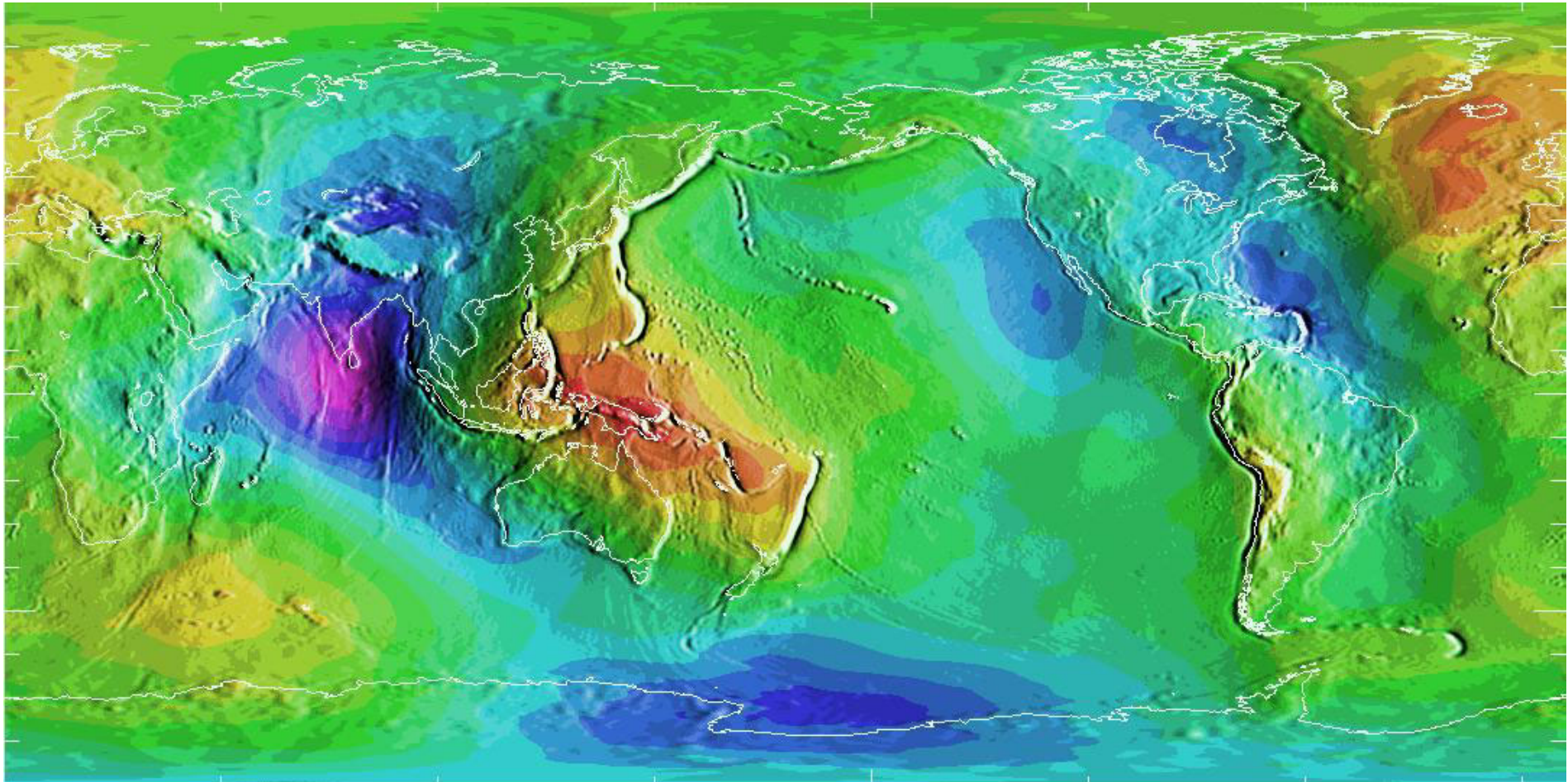
$$U(r) = -\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r}$$



$$U(r)=\text{costante} \rightarrow r = \text{costante}$$

**Le superfici equipotenziali sono sfere
concentriche**

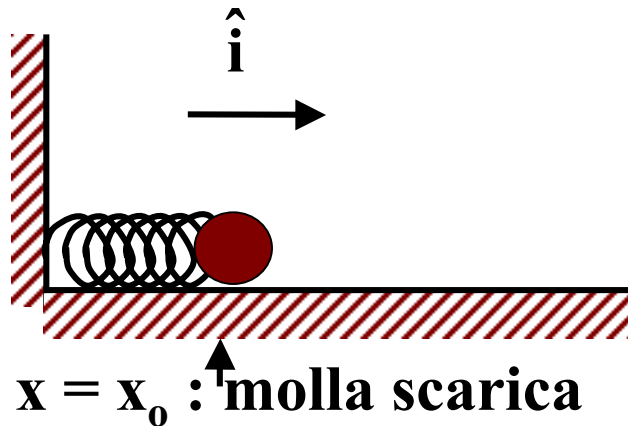
Color Scale, Upper (Red) : 85.4 meters and higher
 Color Scale, Lower (Magenta) :-107.0 meters and lower
 Data Max value : 85.4 meters Data Min value :-107.0 meters



$$-\frac{GM_{\oplus}m}{r_{\oplus} + h_{\text{vero}} + \delta h} = U(\text{long}, \text{lat})$$

L'energia potenziale in una dimensione $U(\mathbf{x})$

Esempio: la molla

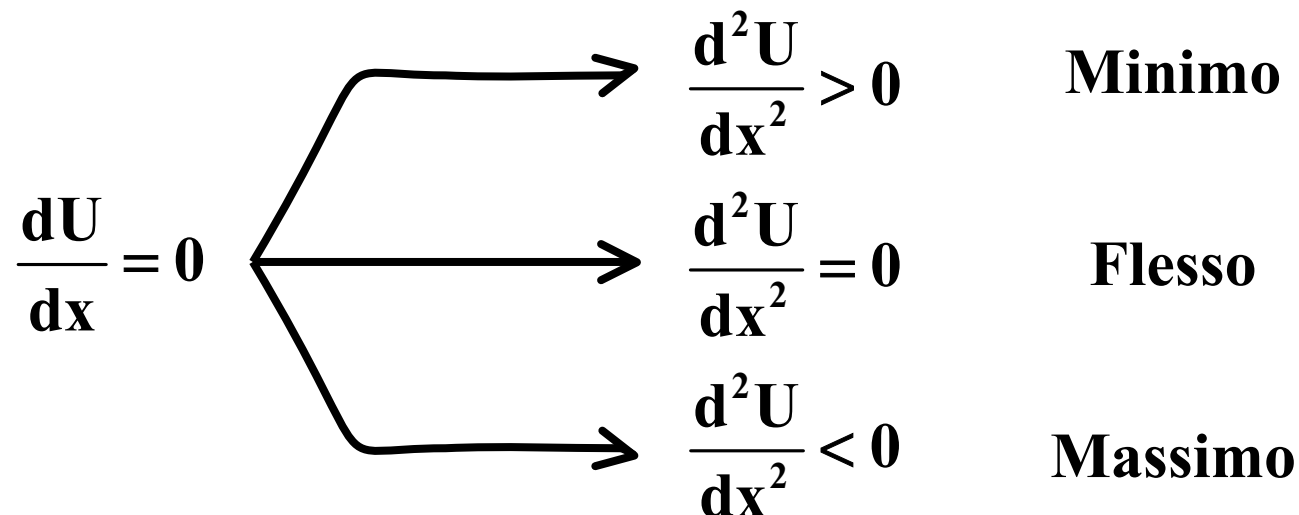


$$U(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} k (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)^2$$

$$\mathbf{F}_x(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{dU}{d\mathbf{x}} = -k(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)$$

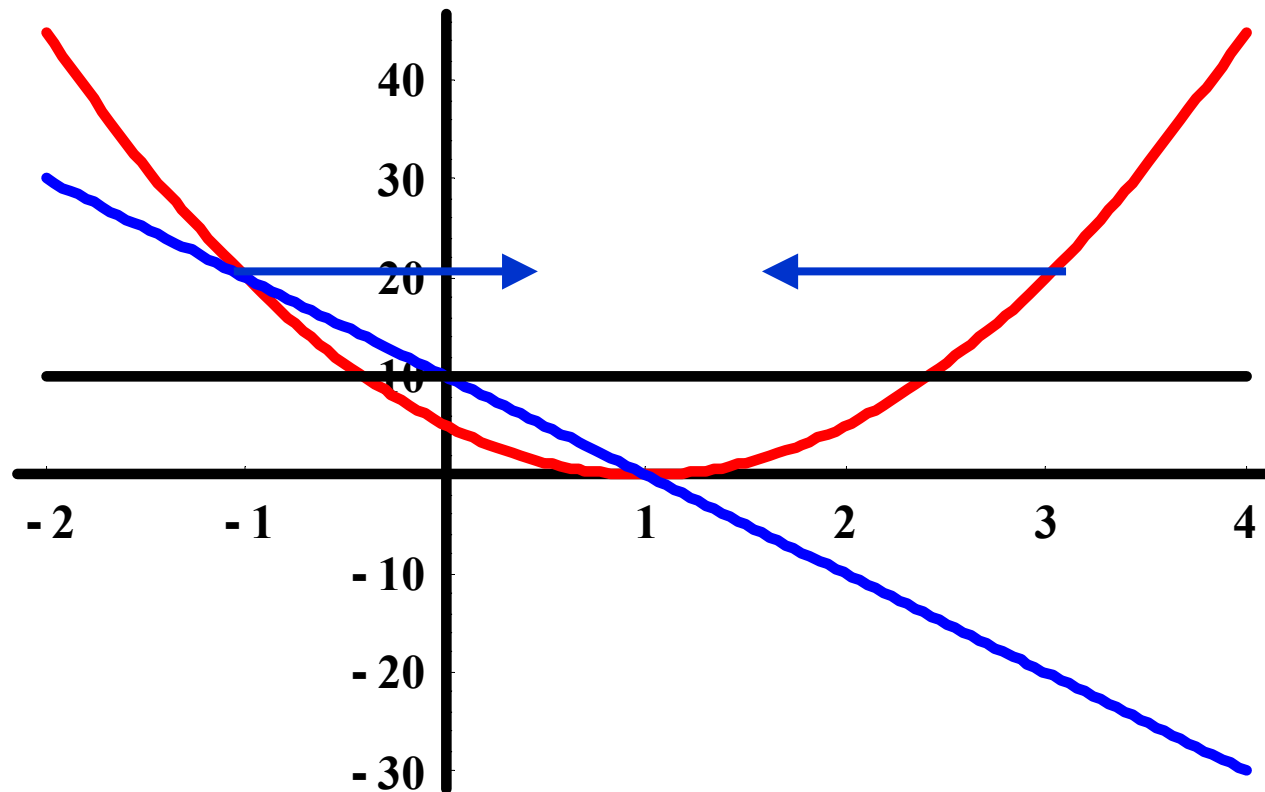
$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_x = 0$$

Dall'analisi:



Un Minimo

$$U(x), F = - \frac{dU}{dx}, \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \bigg|_{x_0} > 0$$



Molla:

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

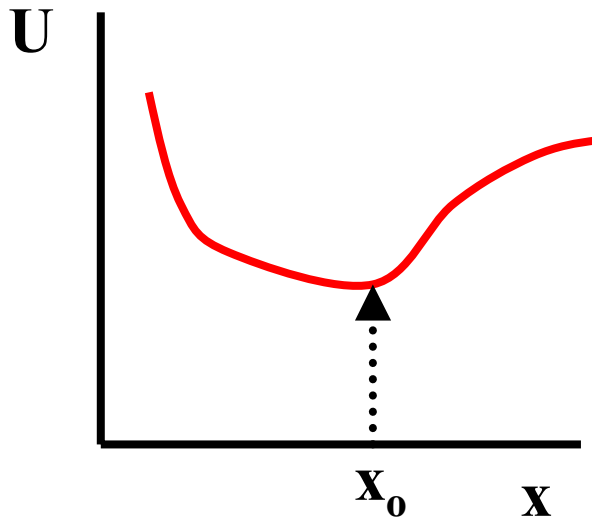
$$k = 10 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}; x_0 = +1\text{m}$$

$$x = x_0 \rightarrow \frac{dU}{dx} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} > 0$$

Allontanandosi da x_0 nasce una forza che “riporta” in x_0

Equilibrio stabile

Un qualunque minimo è sempre “una molla”:



Una molla di costante
elastica

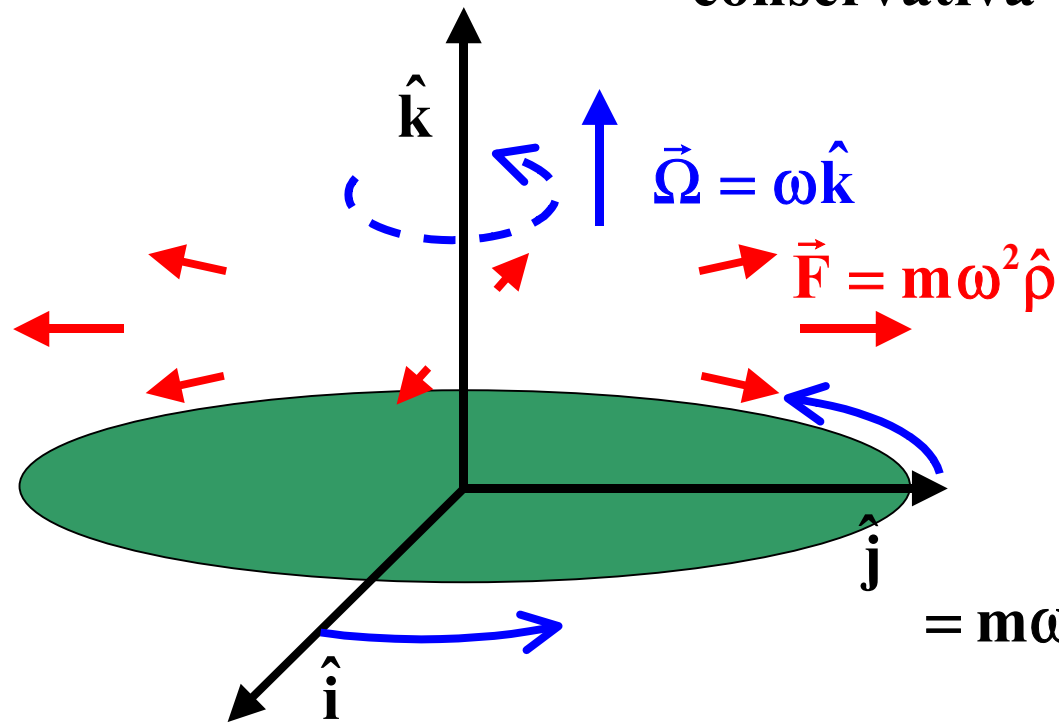
$$k = \left(\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \right)$$

$$U(x) \approx U(x_0) + \cancel{\left(\frac{dU}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0}} (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} (x - x_0)^2$$

Si può sempre aggiungere o levare una costante

È 0 in un minimo

Un piccolo esercizio : la forza centrifuga come forza conservativa



$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = m\omega^2 (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$$

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{F}(t) \cdot \vec{v}(t) dt =$$

$$= m\omega^2 \int_{t_A}^{t_B} [x(t) v_x(t) + y(t) v_y(t)] dt =$$

$$= m\omega^2 \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \left[x(t) \frac{dx}{dt} + y(t) \frac{dy}{dt} \right] dt =$$

$$= m\omega^2 \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{dt} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 [x(t_B)^2 + y(t_B)^2] - \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 [x(t_A)^2 + y(t_A)^2]$$

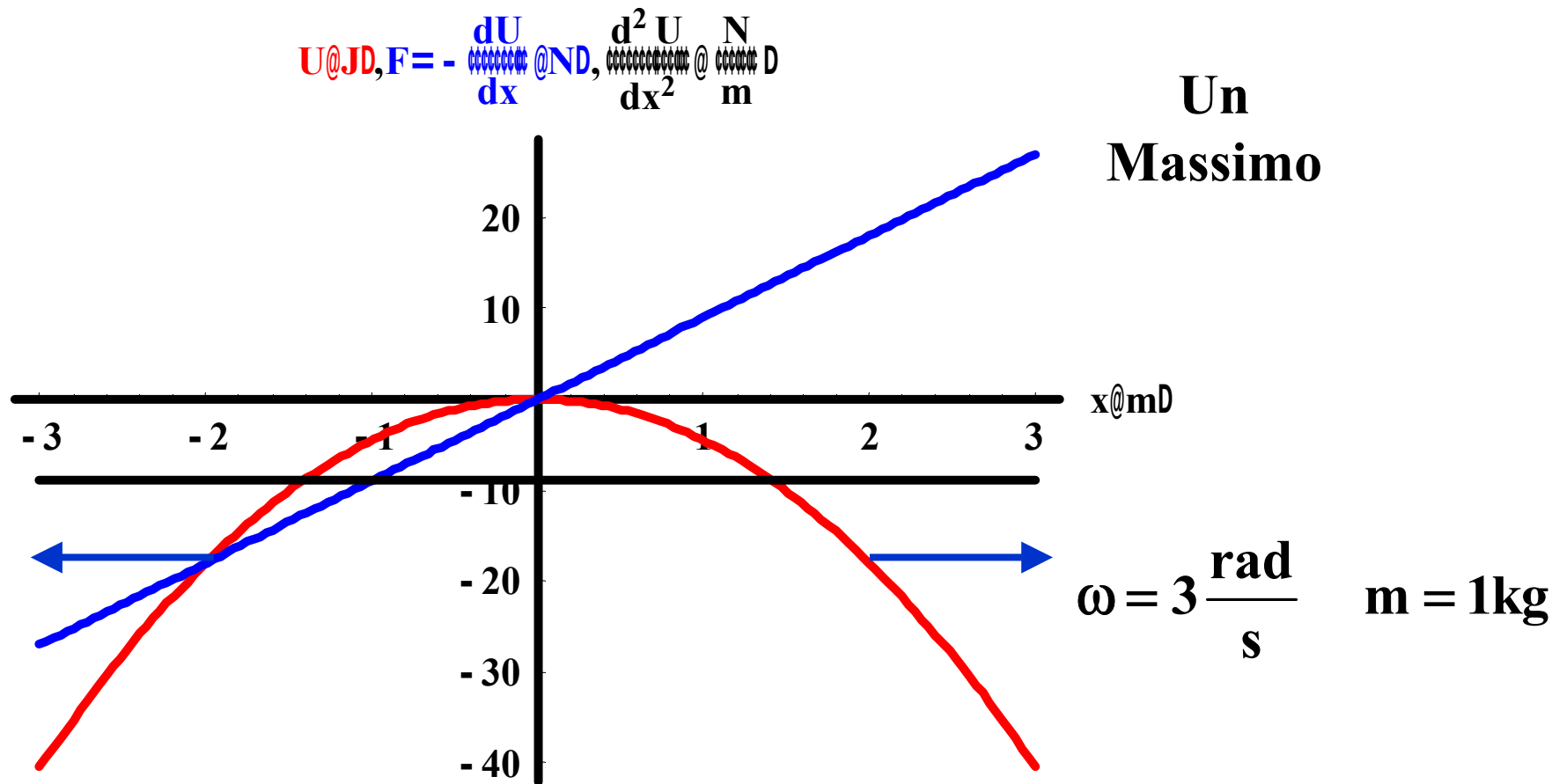
**Dunque il lavoro non dipende dal particolare
cammino seguito: la forza centrifuga è conservativa!**

Energia potenziale:

$$U(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = -L_{(\mathbf{x}_O, \mathbf{y}_O, \mathbf{z}_O) \rightarrow (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})} = -\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (\mathbf{x}_O^2 + \mathbf{y}_O^2)$$

Con $\mathbf{x}_O, \mathbf{y}_O = 0$

$$U(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = -\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2)$$



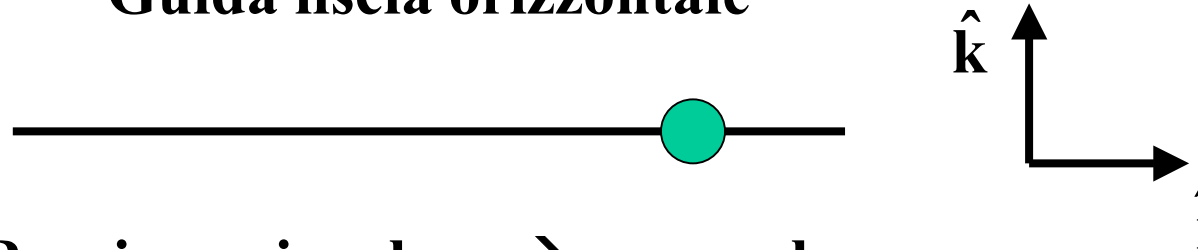
$$x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dU}{dx} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} < 0$$

Allontanandosi da $x=0$ nasce una forza che “allontana” da
 $x=0$

Equilibrio instabile

Un flesso (di ordine infinito):

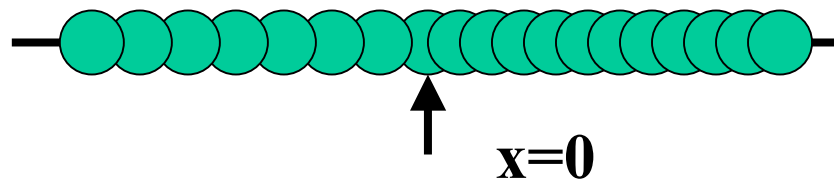
Guida liscia orizzontale



1) Reazione vincolare $\rightarrow$ nessun lavoro

2) Gravità $U(x, y, z) = mgz$

$$\left(\frac{dU}{dx} \right)_{\text{lungo la guida}} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} = 0$$

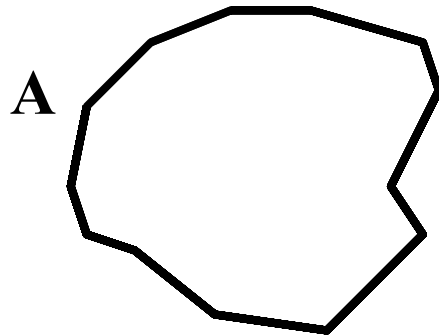


Allontanandosi da $x = 0$ in qualunque direzione non nasce alcuna forza: **Equilibrio Indifferente**

Ancora alcune osservazioni sull'energia

1) **Forze conservative:** $L_{A \rightarrow B} = U(A) - U(B)$

Lavoro su una curva chiusa



$$L_{A \rightarrow A} = U(A) - U(A) = 0$$

2) Potenza: lavoro per unità di tempo

(Forze qualunque)

$$dL = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$P = \frac{dL}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

3) Una versione istantanea del teorema dell'energia cinetica (vedi lezioni precedenti)

P_{tot}

$$= \frac{d \frac{1}{2} m v^2}{dt}$$

Un esempio

$$z(t) = z(0) + v_z(0)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad x(t) = y(t) = 0$$

$$v_z(t) = v_z(0) - gt \quad v_x(t) = v_y(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m[v(0) - gt]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(1/2)mv^2}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2}m \frac{d}{dt} [v(0) - gt]^2 \\ &= m[v(0) - gt] \frac{d}{dt} [v(0) - gt] \end{aligned}$$

$$= m[v(0) - gt](-g) = -mg[v(0) - gt]$$

➤ $\vec{F} = -mg\hat{k}$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = -mg[v(0) - gt]$$

Teorema dell'energia se sono presenti forze conservative e non

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_{\text{conservative}} + \vec{F}_{\text{non conservative}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{tot}, A \rightarrow B} &= \int_A^B \left(\vec{F}_{\text{conservative}} + \vec{F}_{\text{non conservative}} \right) \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_A^B \vec{F}_{\text{conservative}} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_A^B \vec{F}_{\text{non conservative}} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= U(A) - U(B) + \int_A^B \vec{F}_{\text{non conservative}} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ L_{\text{tot}, A \rightarrow B} &= \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{L}_{\text{tot}, \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{B}) + \int_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}} \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{non conservative}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

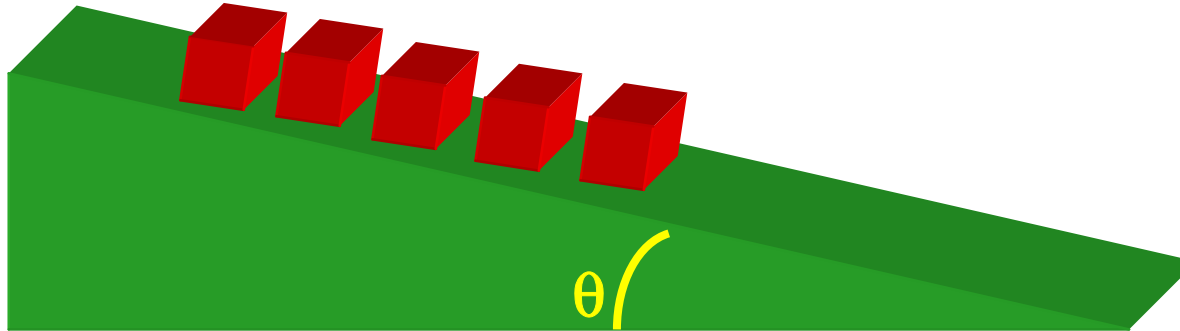
$$\mathbf{L}_{\text{tot}, \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}}^2 = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{B}) + \int_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}} \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{non conservative}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{B}} \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{non conservative}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}}^2 - [\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{B})]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{B}}^2 + \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{B}) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{A}}^2 + \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{A}) \right] = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{B}} - \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{A}}$$

Esempio: piano inclinato con attrito

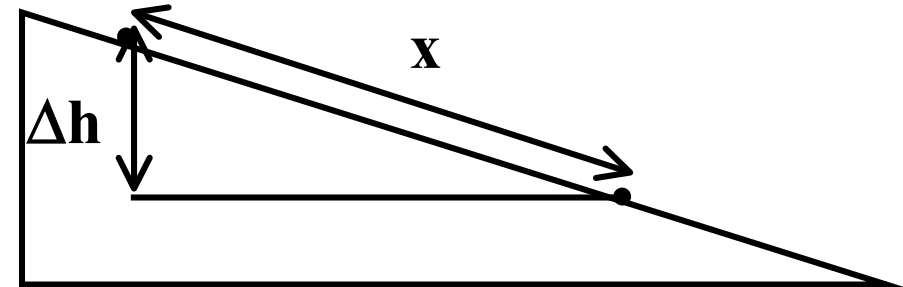


$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = mg \sin \theta - \mu_d mg \cos \theta$$

Partenza da fermo, $x(0) = 0$

$$v_x(t) = g(\sin \theta - \mu_d \cos \theta) t$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} g (\sin \theta - \mu_d \cos \theta) t^2$$



$$U(x) = U(0) - mg \Delta h = U(0) - mg x \sin \theta$$

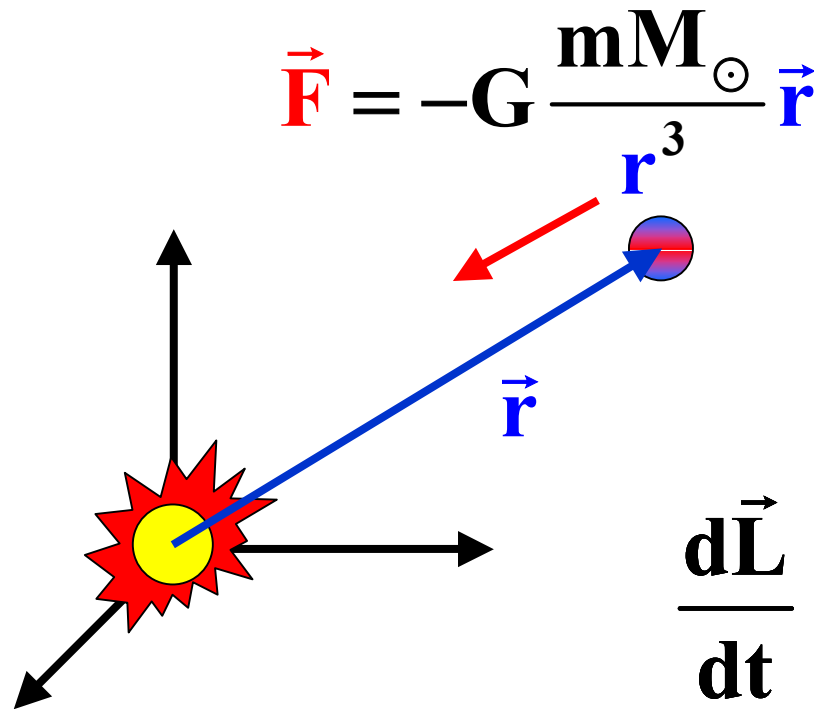
$$\begin{aligned}
 E(t) &= \frac{1}{2} m \underbrace{\left[g^2 (\sin\theta - \mu_d \cos\theta)^2 t^2 \right]}_{v^2} \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{U(0) - mg \sin\theta \left[\frac{1}{2} g (\sin\theta - \mu_d \cos\theta) t^2 \right]}_{\Delta h} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \left[g^2 (\cancel{\sin^2\theta} - \cancel{2\mu_d \cos\theta \sin\theta} + \mu_d^2 \cos^2\theta) t^2 \right] \\
 &\quad + U(0) - \frac{1}{2} mg^2 (\cancel{\sin^2\theta} - \cancel{\mu_d \cos\theta \sin\theta}) t^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} m \left[g^2 (-\mu_d \cos\theta \sin\theta + \mu_d^2 \cos^2\theta) t^2 \right] + U(0) \\
 &= \underbrace{-\mu_d mg \cos\theta}_{F_{\text{attr}}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} g (\sin\theta - \mu_d \cos\theta) t^2}_x + U(0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{F}_{\text{attr}} \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}) + \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{0})$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{t}_B) - \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{t}_A) = \mathbf{F}_{\text{attr}} \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}_B) + \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{0}) - \mathbf{F}_{\text{attr}} \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}_A) - \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{0})$$

$$= \mathbf{F}_{\text{attr}} \underbrace{\left[\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}_B) - \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t}_A) \right]}_{L_{\text{attr}}}$$

Un esempio notevolissimo: le orbite dei pianeti



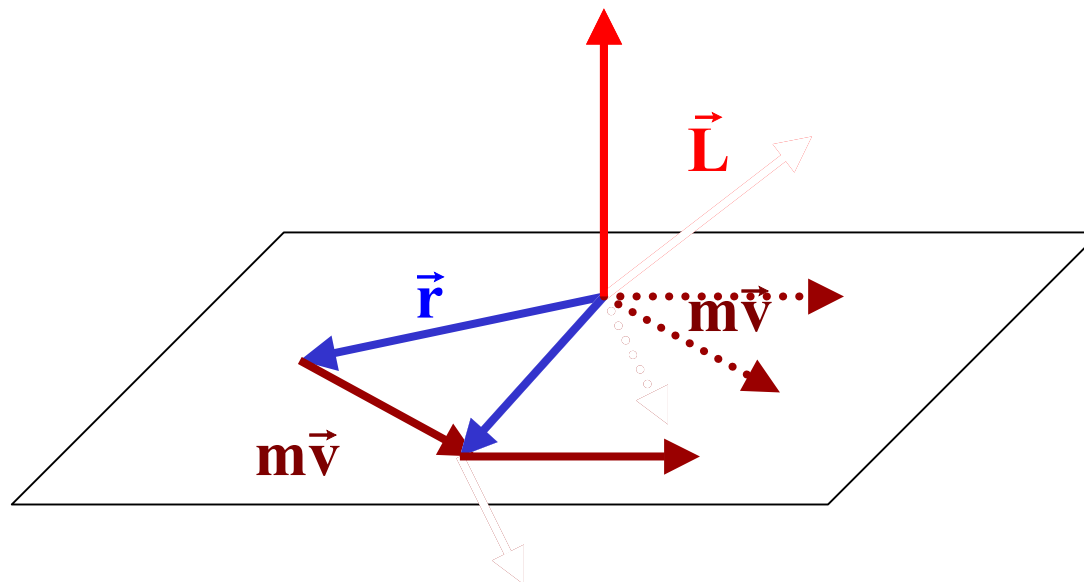
$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{mM_{\odot}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

1) Conservazione del momento angolare

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = -\frac{GM_{\odot}m}{r^3} \vec{r} \times \vec{r} = 0$$

$$\vec{L} = \text{cost}$$

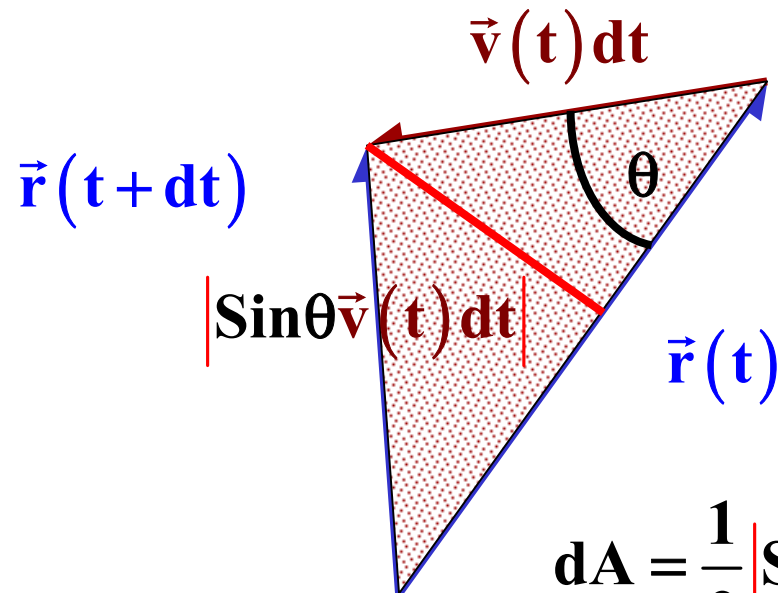
Conseguenze della conservazione del momento angolare



Si!

Il moto avviene in un piano!

Nel piano del moto:



a) l'area del triangolo
disegnato dal raggio
vettore che si muove

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} |\text{Sin} \theta \vec{v}(t) dt| \cdot |\vec{r}| \longrightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} |\text{Sin} \theta \vec{v}(t)| \cdot |\vec{r}|$$

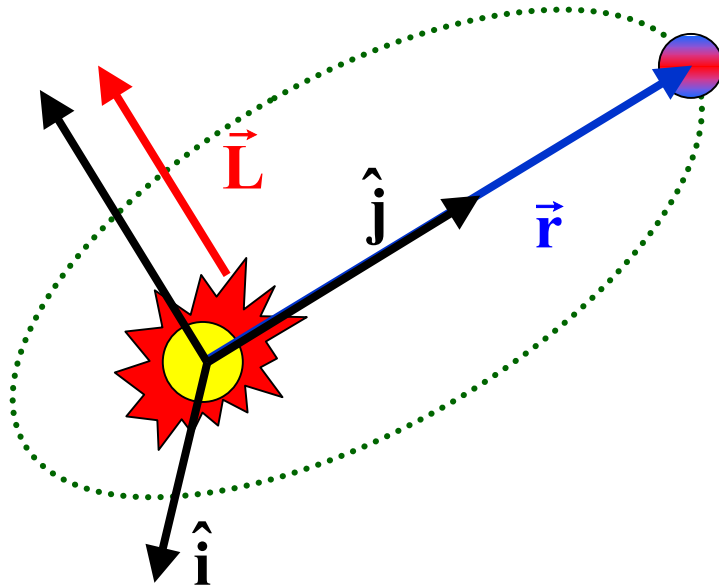
b) Il modulo del momento angolare $|\vec{L}| = m |\vec{r}| |\vec{v}| |\text{Sin} \theta|$

a) + b) $\rightarrow$

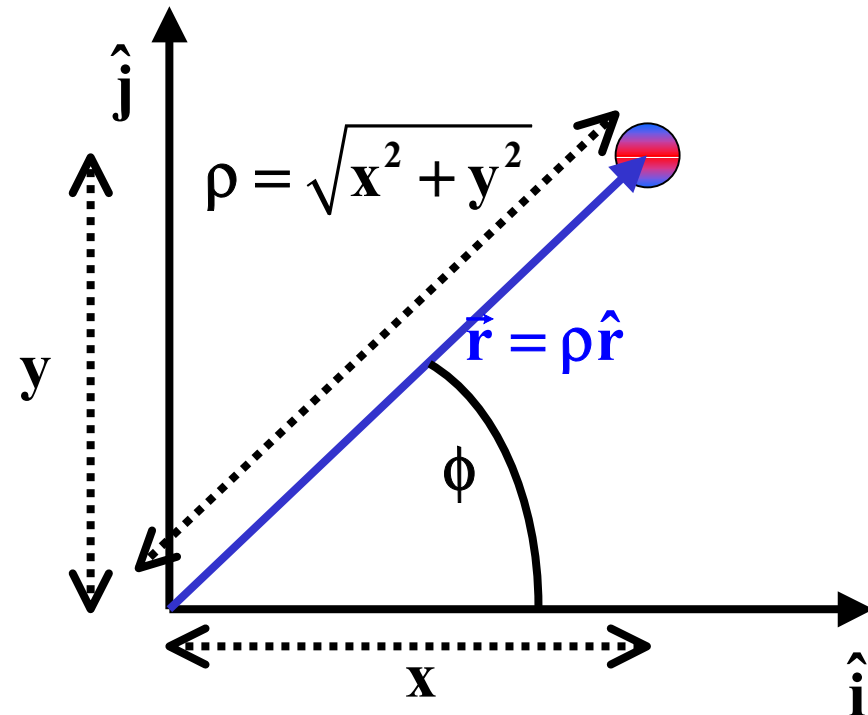
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\vec{L}|}{m} = \text{cost}$$

La “velocità areolare è costante (Keplero)”

Giriamo gli assi e mettiamo l'orbita nel piano x-y



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\rho \hat{r}) = \frac{d\rho}{dt} \hat{r} + \rho \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}$$



$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = m\vec{r} \times \left(\frac{d\rho}{dt} \hat{r} + \rho \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) = m\rho \left(\vec{r} \times \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) \quad (\vec{r} \times \hat{r} = 0)$$

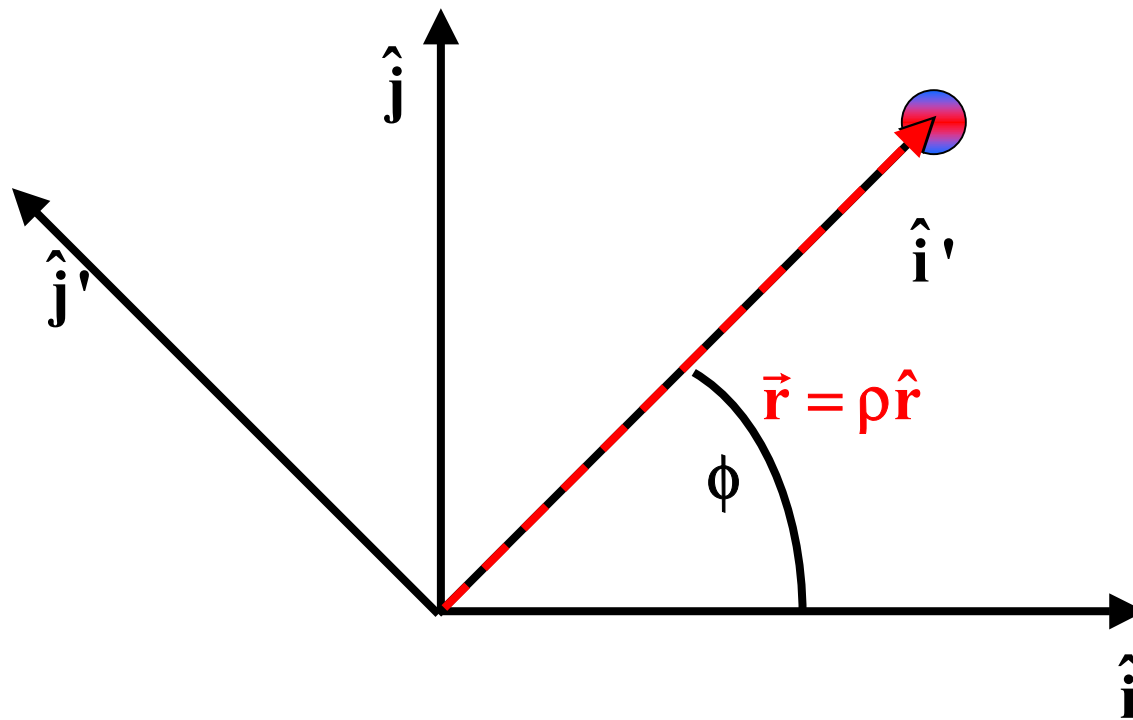
$$\vec{L} = m\rho \left(\vec{r} \times \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) \quad \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \perp \hat{r} \quad |\vec{r}| = \rho \quad \longrightarrow \quad |\vec{L}| = m\rho^2 \left| \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right| \rightarrow |\hat{r}| \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| \quad (\text{derivata di un vettore di modulo costante})$$

$$|\vec{L}| = m\rho^2 \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \frac{|\vec{L}|}{m\rho^2}$$

$$\text{Con i giusti segni} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{d\phi}{dt} \equiv \omega = \frac{L_z}{m\rho^2}$$

**Torniamo all'energia potenziale e scegliamo
un nuovo sistema di coordinate:**



**La particella giace
sempre sull'asse x
che “la insegue”**

$$\vec{r}(t) = \rho(t) \hat{r} \equiv x(t) \hat{i}'$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i}'$$

E' un sistema accelerato: forze apparenti

Coriolis:
$$2m\vec{v} \times \vec{\Omega} = 2m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i}' \right) \times \omega \hat{k}' = -2m\omega \frac{dx}{dt} \hat{j}'$$

Tangenziale:
$$m\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} = mx(t) \hat{i}' \times \frac{d\omega}{dt} \hat{k}' = -mx(t) \frac{d\omega}{dt} \hat{j}'$$

Non hanno componente lungo x!

Le forze che contano

Centrifuga:

$$m\omega^2(t)x(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}}' \longrightarrow = m \frac{L_z^2}{m^2 x^4(t)} x(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}}' = \frac{L_z^2}{m x^3(t)} \hat{\mathbf{i}}'$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m \rho^2(t)} = \frac{L_z}{m x^2(t)}$$

Gravità (forza reale): $-\frac{GM_{\odot}m}{\rho^2(t)}\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mp \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x^2(t)}\hat{\mathbf{i}}'$

Sono entrambe conservative

$$U(\mathbf{x}) = \int_x^{\infty} \left(\frac{L_z^2}{m x'^3} - \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x'^2} \right) dx' = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{m x'^2} + \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x'} \right) \Bigg|_x^{\infty}$$

$$x > 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{m x^2} - \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x} \right)$$



Il caso della Terra
$$U = \frac{5.9 \cdot 10^{55} \text{ Jm}^2}{r^2} - \frac{7.9 \cdot 10^{44} \text{ Jm}}{r}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dr} = -2 \frac{5.9 \cdot 10^{55} \text{ Jm}^2}{r^3} + \frac{7.9 \cdot 10^{44} \text{ Jm}}{r^2} = 0 \rightarrow r = 1.5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{d^2U}{dr^2} = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

In generale

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{mx^2} - \frac{GM_\odot m}{x} \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{L_z^2}{mx^3} + \frac{GM_\odot m}{x^2} \quad \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} = \frac{3L_z^2}{mx^4} - \frac{2GM_\odot m}{x^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dU}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \frac{L_z^2}{mx_0^3} = \frac{GM_\odot m}{x_0^2} \quad \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{L_z^2}{GM_\odot m^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \left[\frac{3L_z^2}{mx_0^3} - \frac{2GM_\odot m}{x_0^2} \right] = \frac{L_z^2}{mx_0^4} > 0 \quad (x_0 > 0)$$

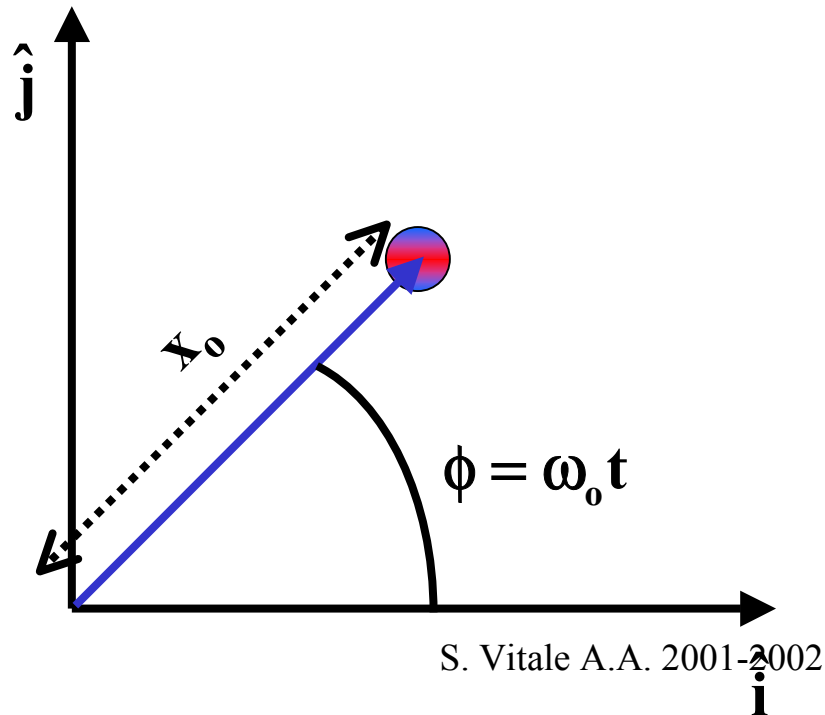
Minimo: equilibrio stabile

Il moto $x(t)=x_0$ è un moto possibile

Che moto è il moto $x = x_0 = \text{costante}$?

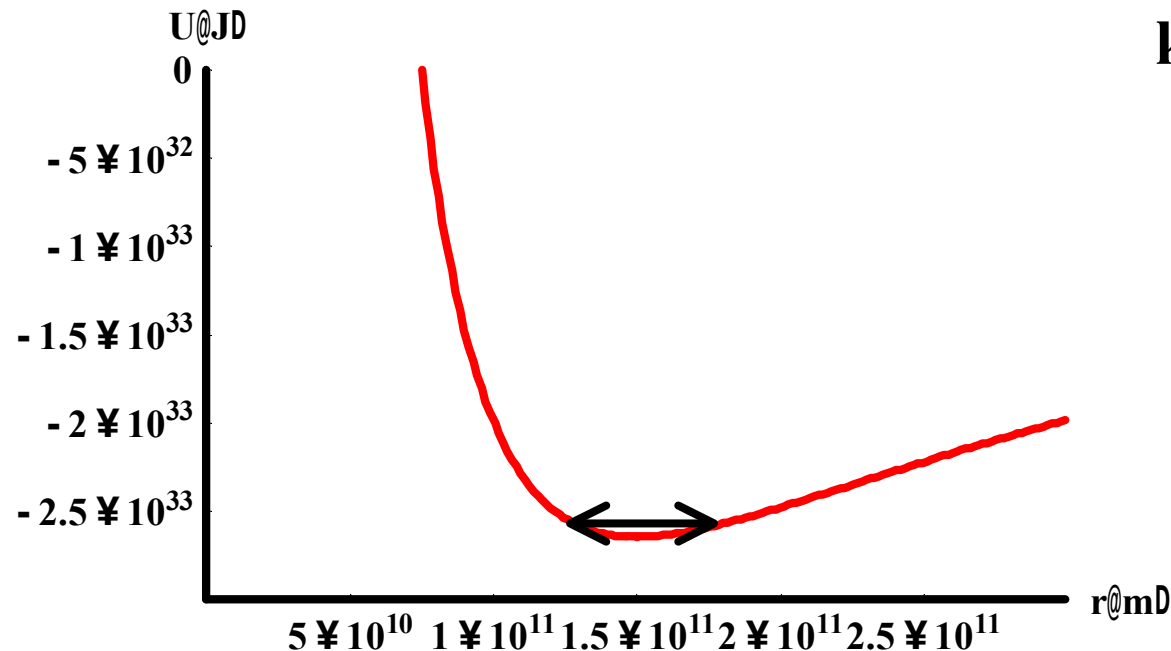
$$\omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m x^2(t)} \quad x(t) = x_0 \rightarrow \omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m x_0^2} \rightarrow \omega(t) = \omega_0 = \text{costante}$$

Moto a distanza costante dal centro e a velocità angolare costante: **moto circolare uniforme**



E se non sono proprio nel minimo?

Ogni minimo è una “molla”



$$k = \left(\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{L_z^2}{m x_0^4}$$

$$L_z = m \omega_0 x_0^2$$

$$k = \frac{m^2 \omega_0^2 x_0^4}{m x_0^4} = m \omega_0^2$$

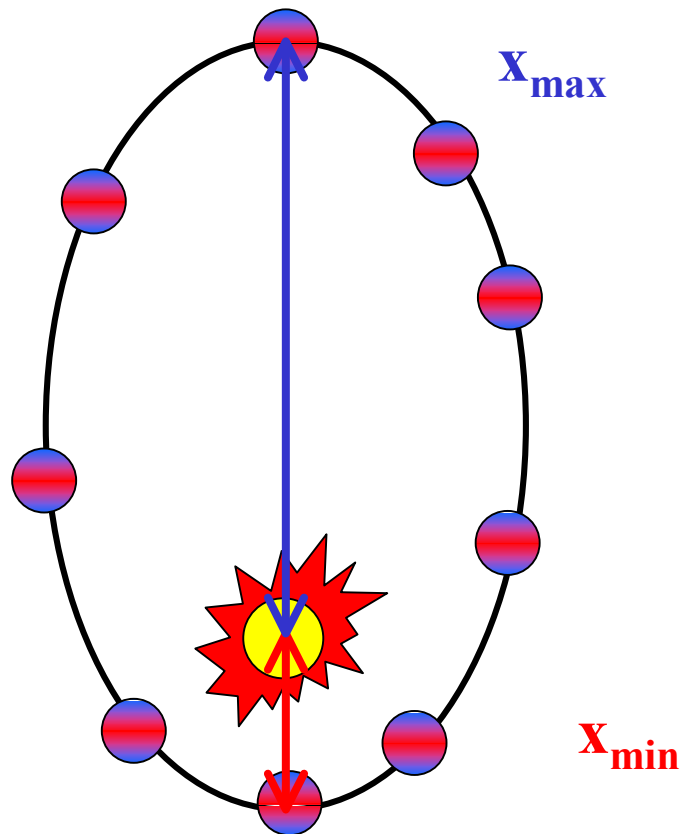
Il pianeta “oscilla” con frequenza $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \omega_0$

La distanza oscilla con periodo

Il pianeta ruota con periodo

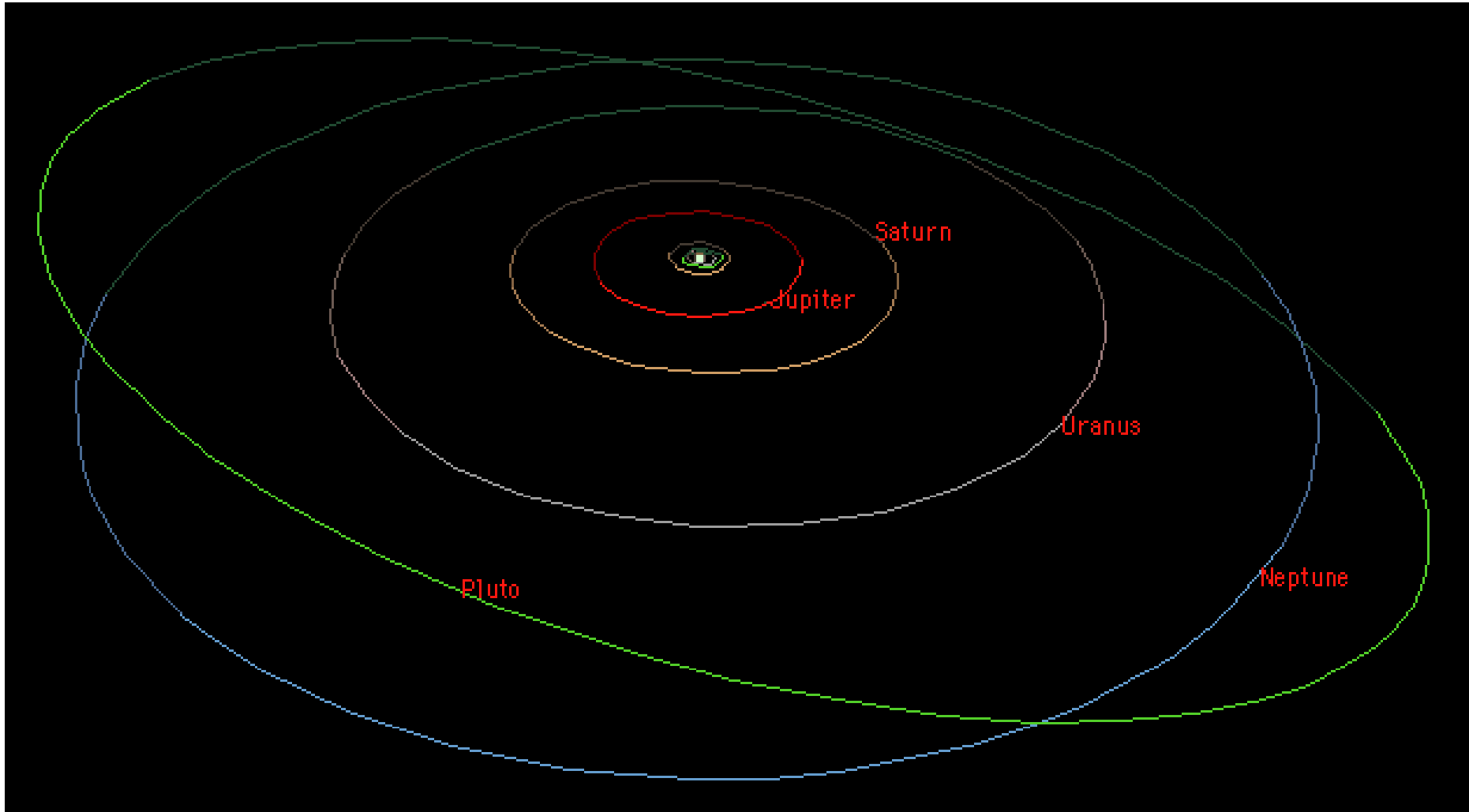
$$T_{\text{osc}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = T_{\text{osc}}$$

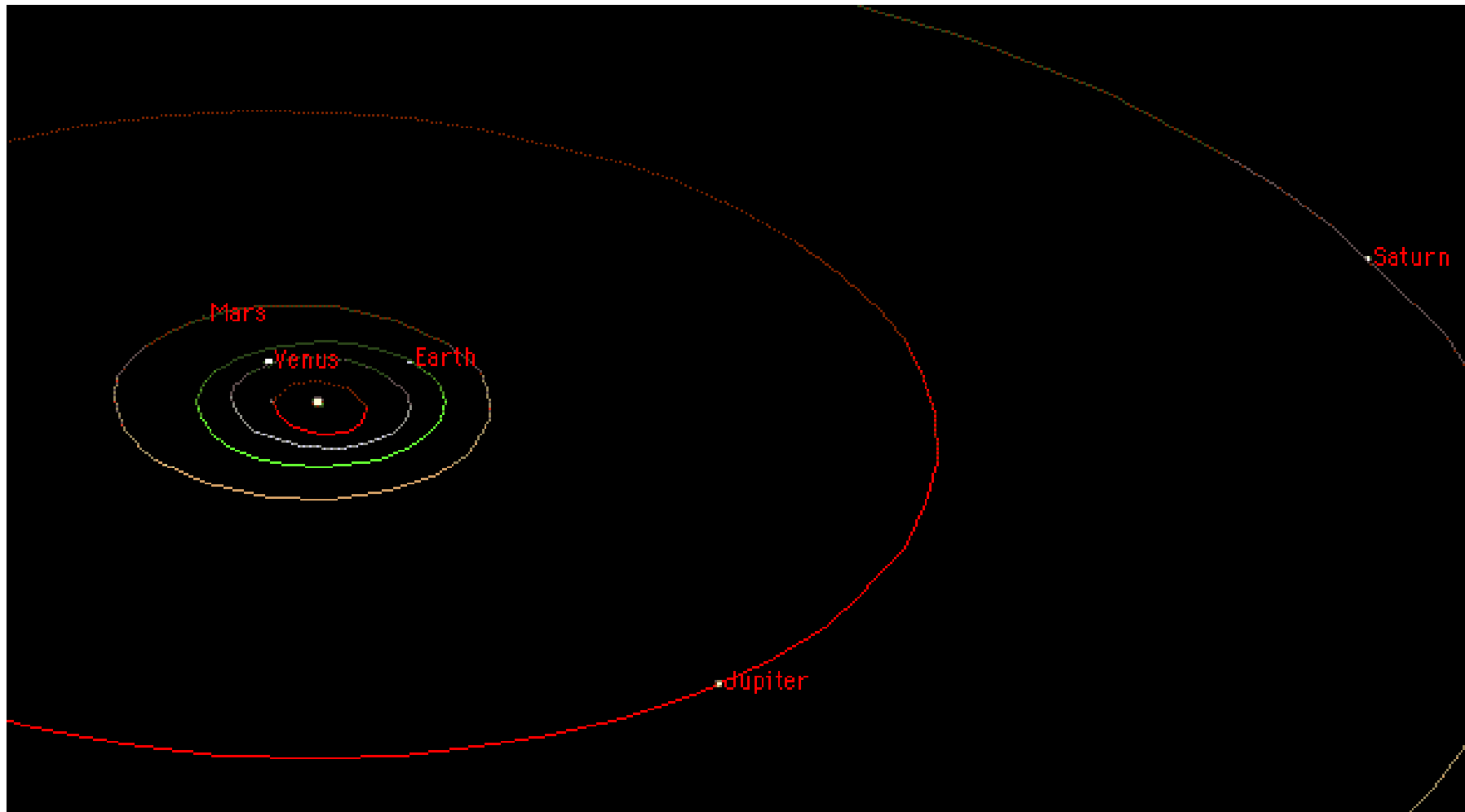


Un'ellisse

(Keplero, Newton)

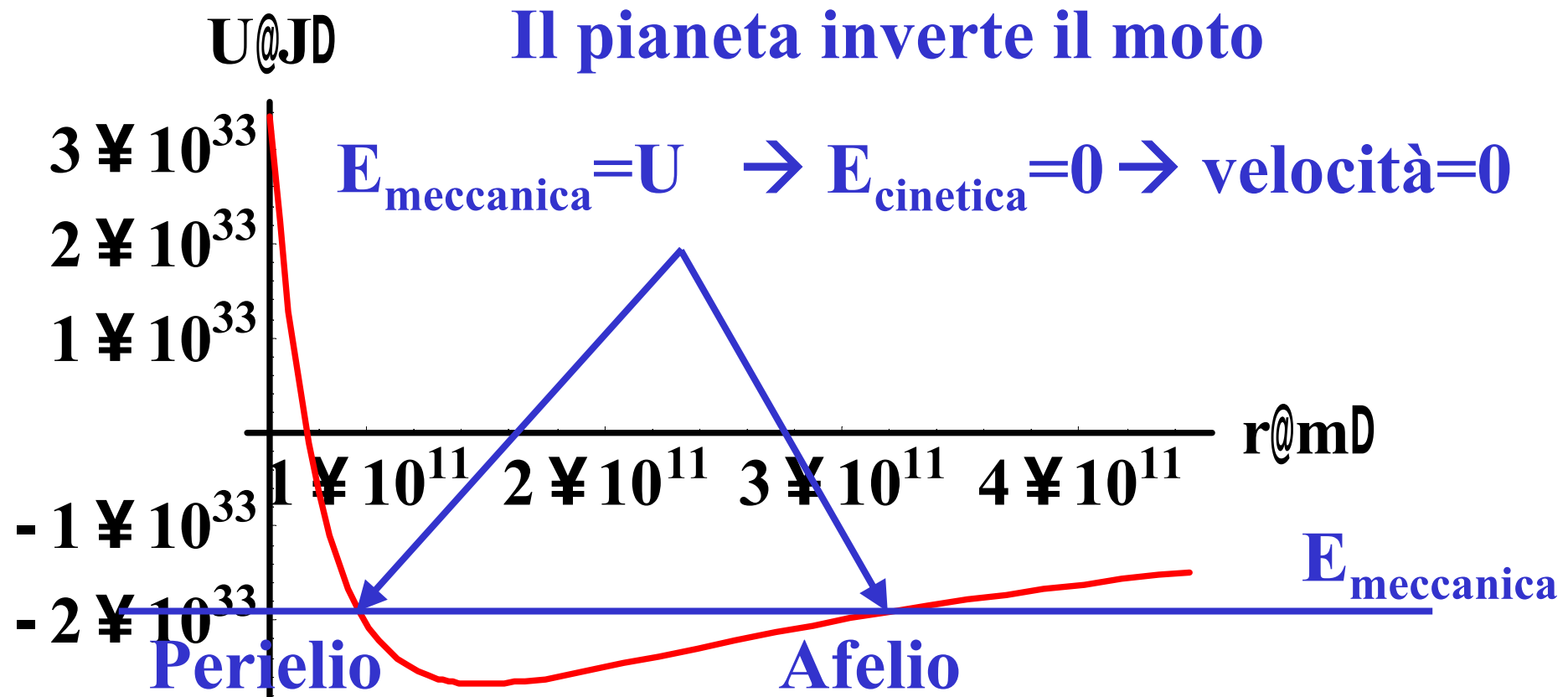


**Orbite quasi circolari e tutte nello stesso piano
(eccetto Plutone)**



**E Mercurio che è molto eccentrico: afelio $70 \cdot 10^6$ km,
perielio $46 \cdot 10^6$ km**

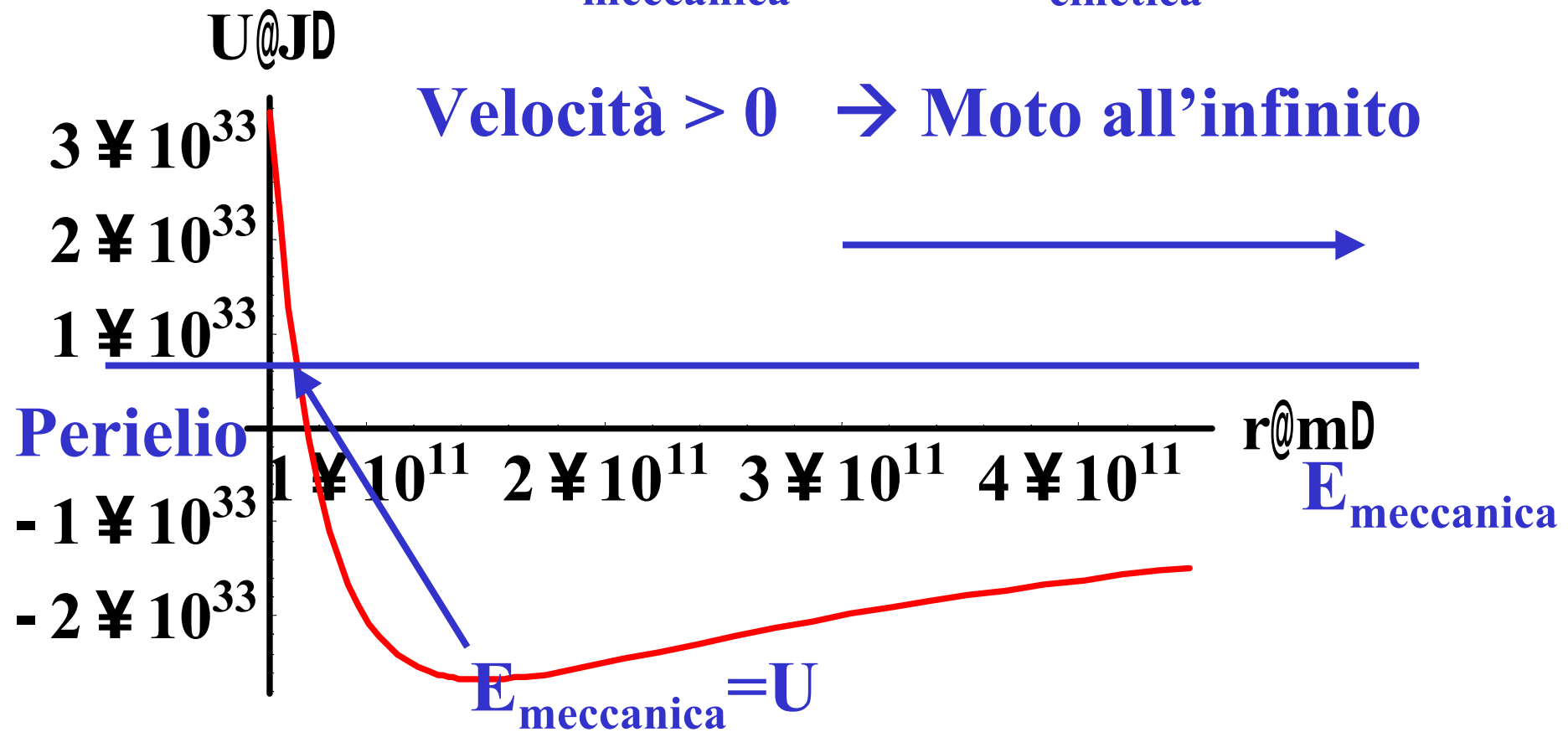
$E_{\text{meccanica}} < 0 \rightarrow \text{Orbita chiusa (ellissi)}$



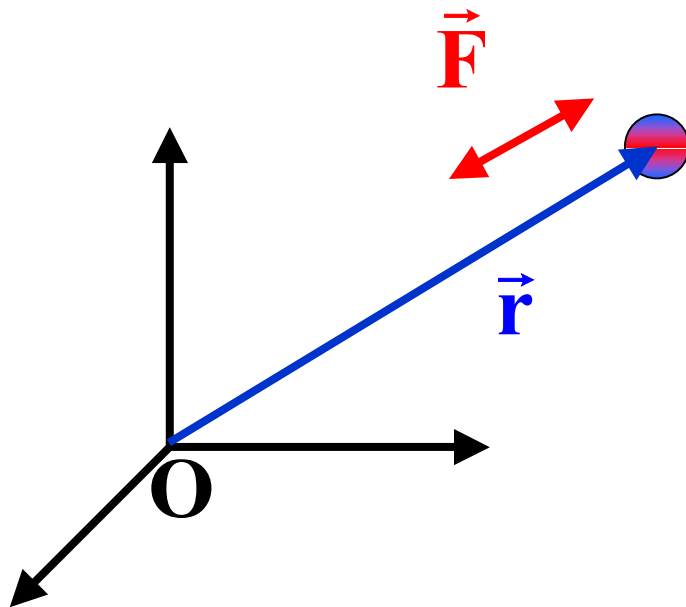
$E_{\text{meccanica}} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Orbita aperta (iperbole)}$

$$E_{\text{meccanica}} > U \rightarrow E_{\text{cinetica}} > 0$$

$\text{Velocità} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Moto all'infinito}$



Le forze centrali



$$\vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r}$$

**1 il momento angolare
si conserva**

$$\vec{M}_o = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_o}{dt} = \vec{M}_o = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \vec{L}_o = \text{cost}$$

2) L'energia si conserva

$$\vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dL}{dt} &= f(r) \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \\ &= f(r) \frac{x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \hat{k} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x \left(\frac{dx^2}{dt} \right) + y \left(\frac{dy^2}{dt} \right) + z \left(\frac{dz^2}{dt} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r} 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = f(r) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{t_a}^{t_b} f[r(t)] \frac{dr}{dt} dt = \int_{r_a}^{r_b} f(r) dr$$

$$= g(r_b) - g(r_a)$$

$$f(r) = \frac{dg}{dr}$$

Il lavoro dipende solo dalle posizioni iniziale e finale: la forza è conservativa

Dinamica dei sistemi di punti

Un solo punto materiale:

una sola equazione di Newton

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}(\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t, \dots)$$

Esempio: gravità più attrito più.....

$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = -mg\hat{k} - \beta \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + \dots$$

N punti materiali $\rightarrow$ N equazioni di Newton

$$m_1 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_1}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_1 (\vec{r}_1, \vec{v}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{v}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{v}_3, t, \dots)$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_2 (\vec{r}_1, \vec{v}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{v}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{v}_3, t, \dots)$$

$$m_3 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_3}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_3 (\vec{r}_1, \vec{v}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{v}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{v}_3, t, \dots)$$

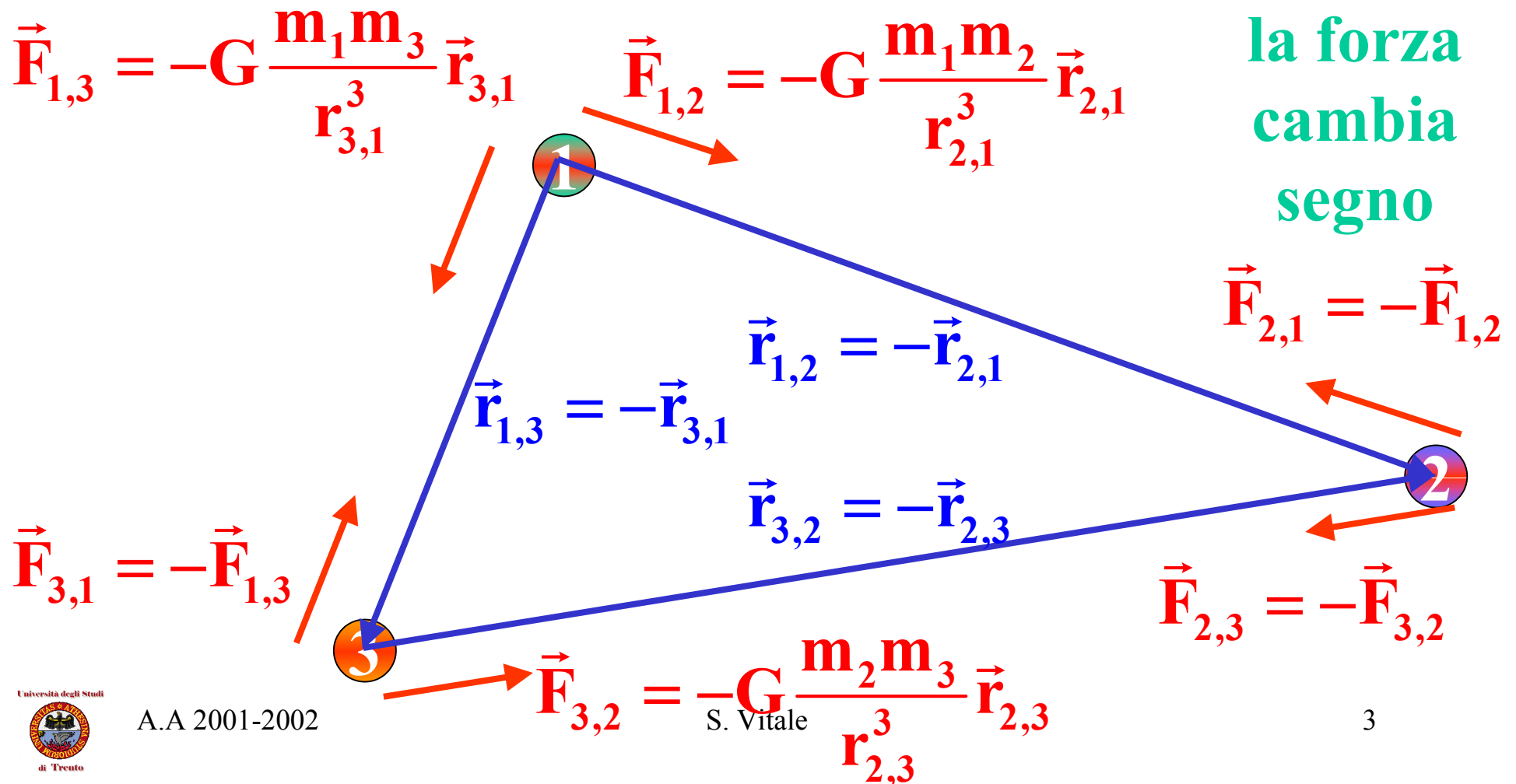
La Forza sulla particella **m può dipendere da
posizione e velocità della particella **k****

Esempio: attrazione gravitazionale

Scambiando

$1 \leftrightarrow 2$

la forza
cambia
segno

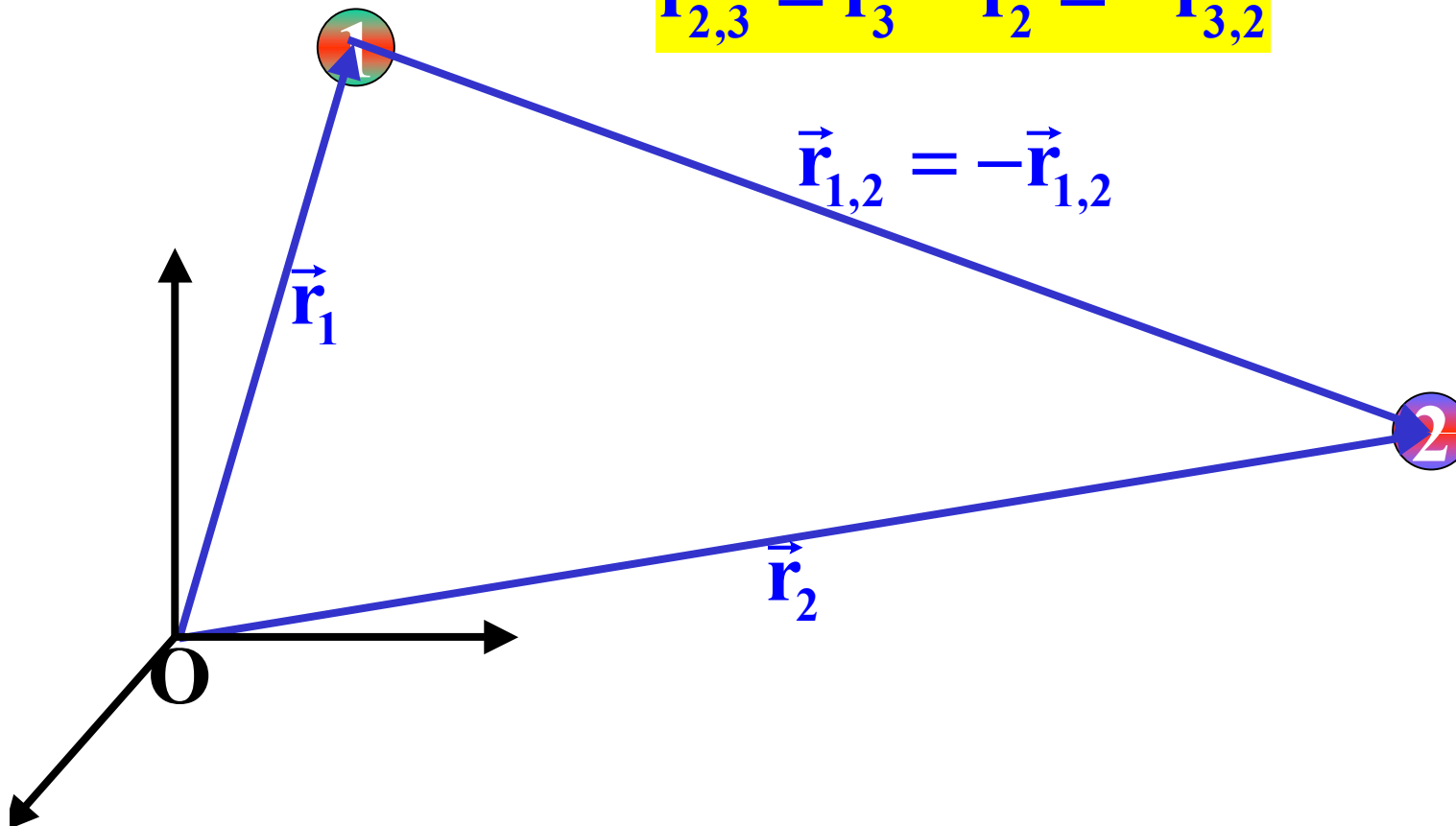


Nota bene:

$$\vec{r}_{1,2} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 = -\vec{r}_{2,1}$$

$$\vec{r}_{1,3} = \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1 = -\vec{r}_{3,1}$$

$$\vec{r}_{2,3} = \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2 = -\vec{r}_{3,2}$$



Le N equazioni di Newton formano un sistema:

$$m_1 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_1}{dt^2} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) - G \frac{m_1 m_3}{|\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_3)$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2}{dt^2} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) - G \frac{m_2 m_3}{|\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2|^3} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3)$$

$$m_3 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_3}{dt^2} = -G \frac{m_1 m_3}{|\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1) - G \frac{m_2 m_3}{|\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2|^3} (\vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_2)$$

Le tre soluzioni $\vec{r}_1(t)$, $\vec{r}_2(t)$ e $\vec{r}_3(t)$

vanno trovate simultaneamente

Caso generale con $N > 2$

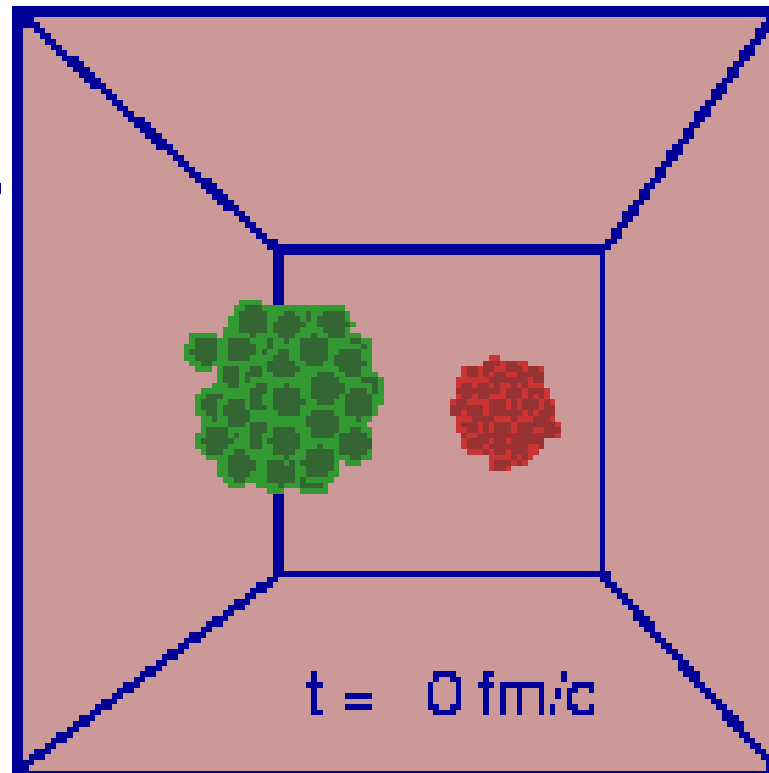
→ soluzioni con il computer ($N \approx 10000$ ok)

Mol. dynamics

$E/A = 32.0 \text{ MeV}$

$A=93 + A=93$

with Coulomb



**Ci sono 2 nuove leggi sperimentali nella
dinamica di N particelle**

Sono nuove perché

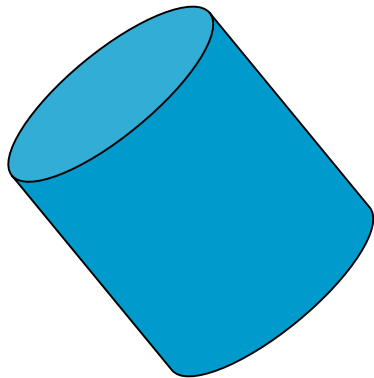
non si ricavano come teoremi dalla legge di Newton

ma si osservano sperimentalmente

Le due nuove leggi (vettoriali) sono sufficienti a risolvere due problemi importanti



**Il problema dei due
corpi**



**Il corpo solido
(o “rigido”)**

**Le nuove leggi riguardano due grandezze
“collettive”**

La prima:

la quantità di moto totale

$$\vec{P} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 + m_3 \vec{v}_3 + \dots + m_N \vec{v}_N$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{p}_k$$

Dalla legge di Newton

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \frac{d\vec{v}_k}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{a}_k$$

$$\text{Ma:} \quad m_k \vec{a}_k = \vec{F}_k$$

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_k$$

La derivata della quantità di moto è uguale alla risultante di tutte le forze che agiscono sul sistema di punti

Separiamo:
forze generate dalle particelle del sistema
da
forze generate da corpi che non ne fanno parte

$$\vec{F}_k = \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{k,1} + \vec{F}_{k,2} + \vec{F}_{k,m \neq k} + \dots$$

**(Le particelle non
 esercitano forze su sè stesse)**

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_k = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sum_{m \neq k} \vec{F}_{k,m} \right) \equiv \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}}$$

La prima legge cardinale della dinamica:

$$\text{se } \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{Ma poich\'e } \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}} = 0$$

ossia

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

Esempi:

Gravità come forza interna:



$$\vec{r}_{1,2} = -\vec{r}_{2,1}$$



$$\vec{F}_{1,2} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{2,1}^3} \vec{r}_{2,1} \quad 1 \leftrightarrow 2 \quad \vec{F}_{2,1} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{1,2}^3} \vec{r}_{1,2}$$

$$\vec{F}_{1,2} = -\vec{F}_{2,1}$$

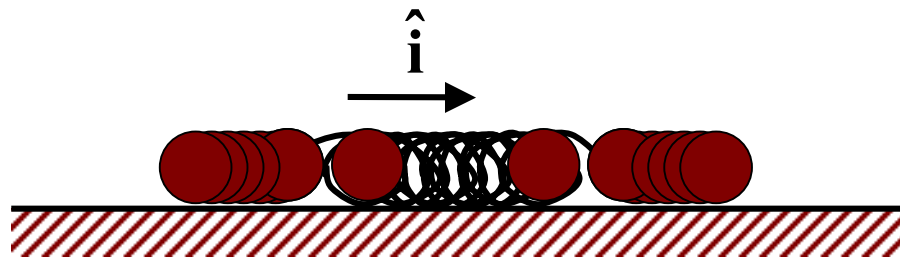
$$\vec{F}_{1,2} + \vec{F}_{2,1} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}} = \mathbf{0}$$

La conservazione della quantità di moto totale

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0 \quad \vec{P} = \text{costante}$$

Un esempio

L' “esplosione” di un sistema di (due) particelle



$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{int}} = \vec{F}_{\text{molla}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{P} = \text{costante}$$

Nel sistema del laboratorio

1) Prima dello sgancio

$$m_1 \vec{v}_1 = 0 \quad m_2 \vec{v}_2 = 0$$

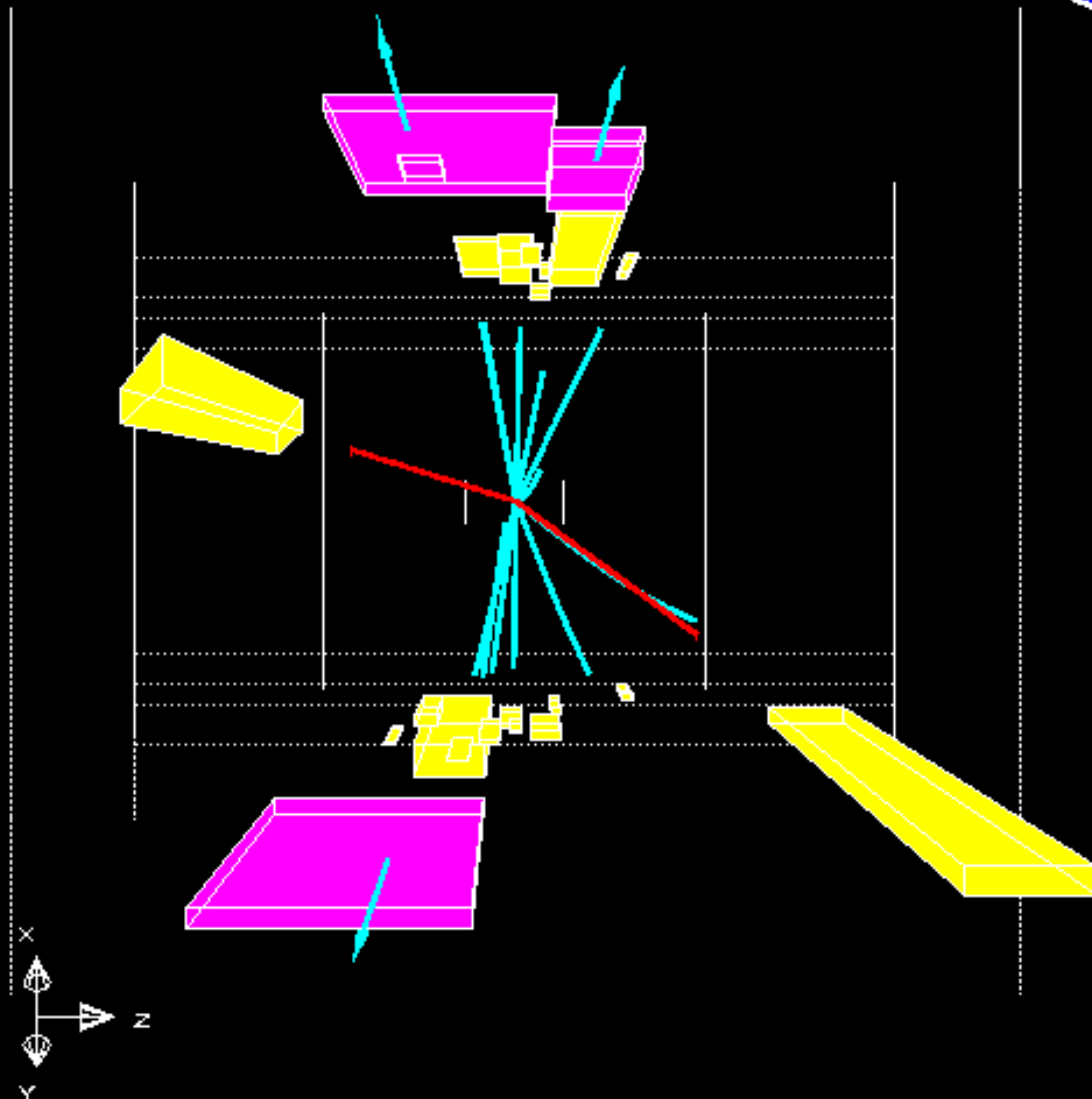
$$\vec{P} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = 0$$

2) Dopo lo sgancio:

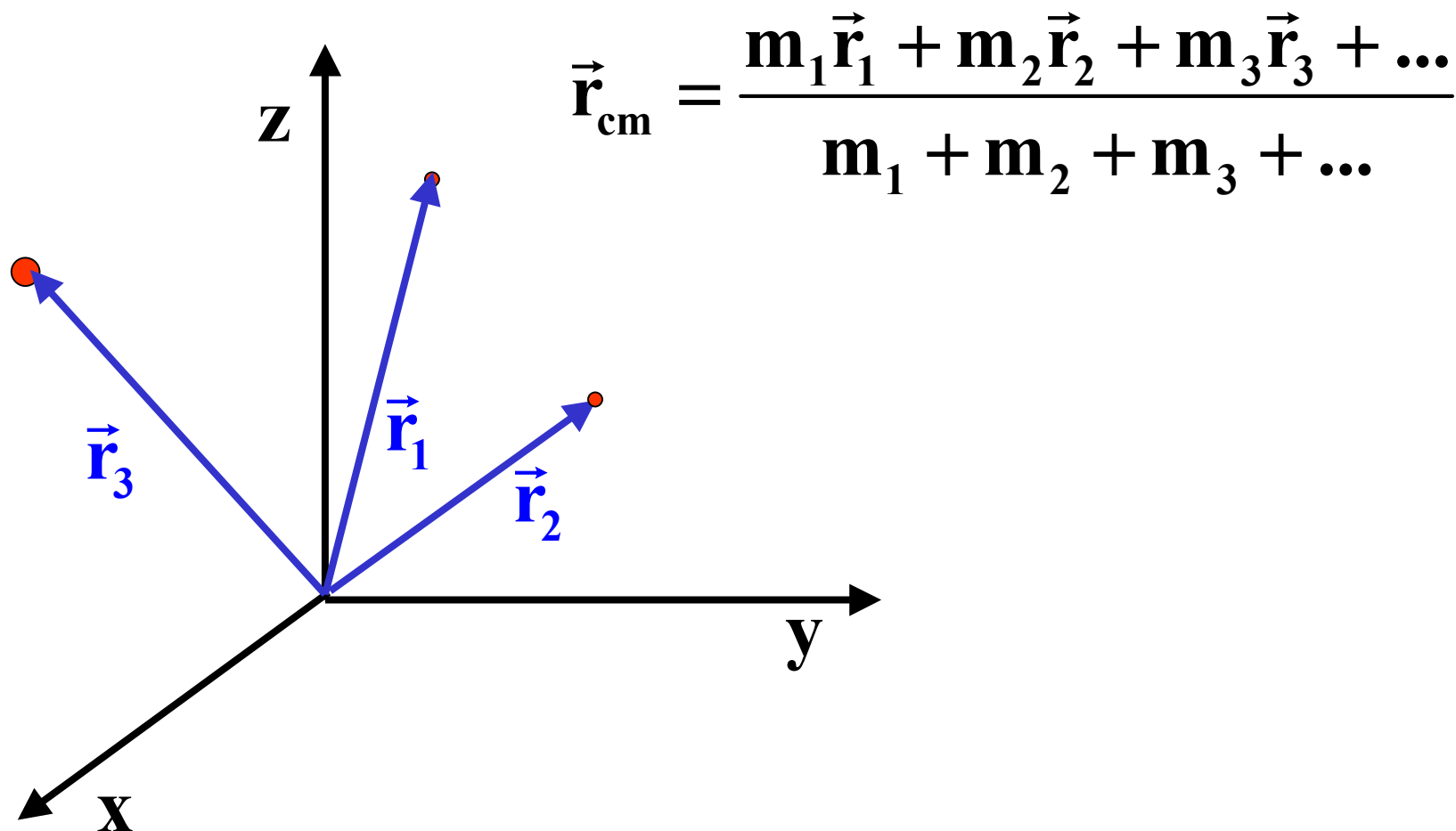
$$\vec{P} = m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = 0 \rightarrow m_1 \vec{v}_1 = -m_2 \vec{v}_2$$

Frammentazione di proiettili subatomici

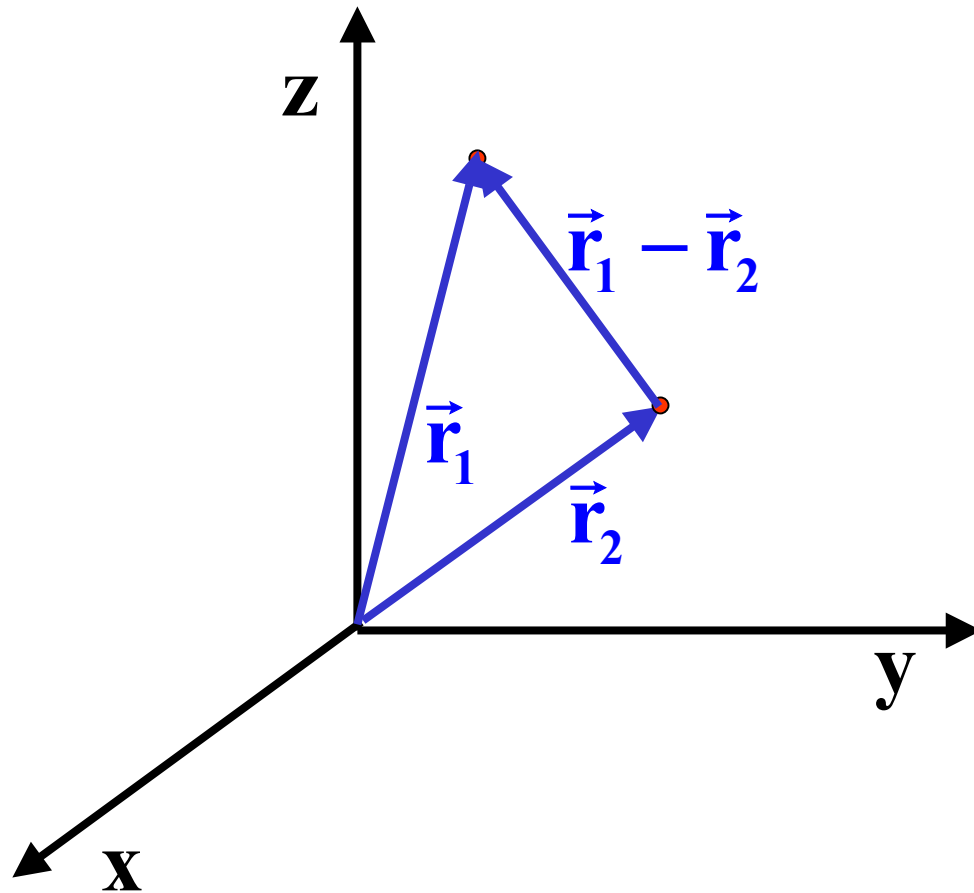
Run:event11748: 10841 Ctrk(N= 18 SumE=149.1) Ecal(N= 40 SumE=134.8)
Ebeam 99.828 Vtx (-.06, .06, .77) Hcal(N=15 SumE= 49.1) Muon(N= 3)



Un nuovo concetto: il centro di massa di un sistema di punti



Dove si trova il centro di massa?



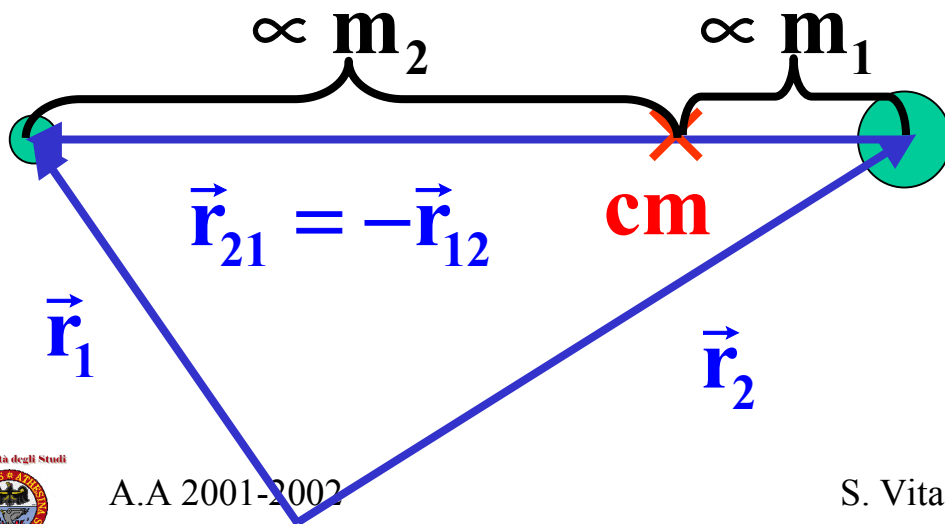
Il caso di due
particelle:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}_{\text{cm},1} &= \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_{\text{cm}} \\ &= \vec{r}_1 - \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + m_2 \vec{r}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{m_1} \vec{r}_1 (m_1 + m_2) - (m_1 \cancel{\vec{r}_1} + m_2 \vec{r}_2)}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)\end{aligned}$$

Ovviamente se: $1 \leftrightarrow 2$

$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm},1} = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \longrightarrow \vec{r}_{\text{cm},2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2 + m_1} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1)$$

$$= -\frac{m_1}{m_2 + m_1} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \rightarrow \vec{r}_{\text{cm},1} \parallel \vec{r}_{\text{cm},2} \parallel (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \equiv \vec{r}_{21}$$



$$\frac{|\vec{r}_{\text{cm},1}|}{|\vec{r}_{\text{cm},2}|} = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$$

**Il centro di massa di due particelle giace
lungo la congiungente fra le due particelle a
distanza da ciascuna particella
proporzionale alla massa dell'altra**

Caso generale a N particelle

$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + \sum_{k=2}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{m_1 + \sum_{k=2}^N m_k}$$

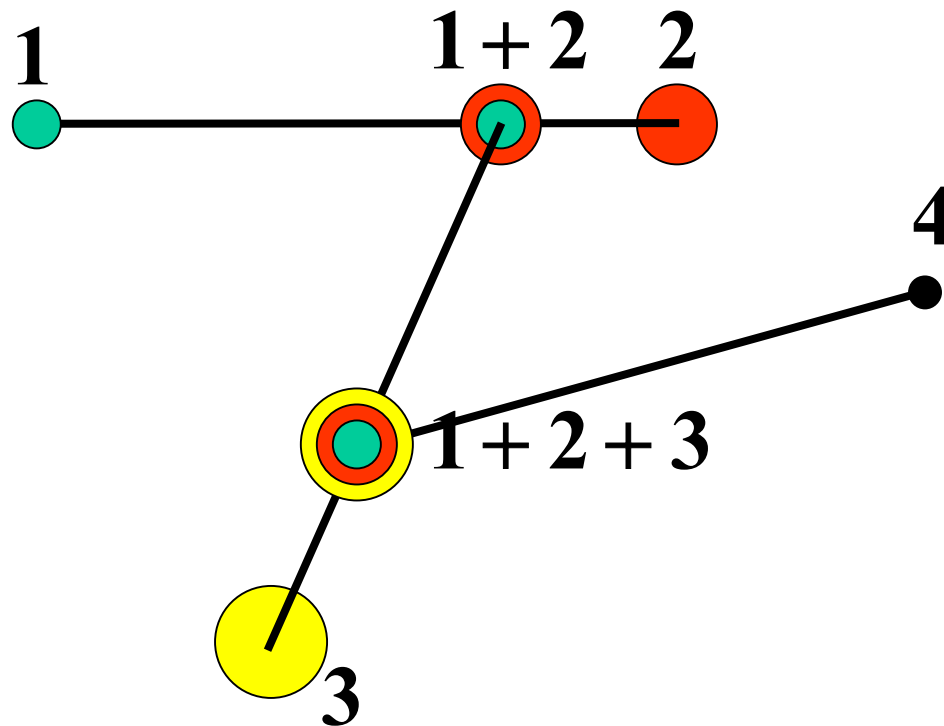
**Posizione cm
sistema
particelle 2,N**

$$= \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + \sum_{k=2}^N m_k \left(\frac{\sum_{k=2}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=2}^N m_k} \right)}{m_1 + \sum_{k=2}^N m_k}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm},N} = \frac{m_1 \vec{r}_1 + M_{(2,N)} \vec{r}_{\text{cm},(2,N)}}{m_1 + M_{(2,N)}}$$

**Massa sistema
particelle 2,N**

**Il centro di massa di N particelle si può
calcolare così:**



Etc., etc.,....

La quantità di moto totale e la velocità del centro di massa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{r}_{\text{cm}} &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} \longrightarrow \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \equiv \frac{d\vec{r}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k \right)}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \frac{d\vec{r}_k}{dt}}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} = \frac{\vec{P}}{M}
 \end{aligned}$$

$M \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N m_k$
Massa totale

O anche

$$\mathbf{M}\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{\mathbf{P}}$$

Da cui la prima legge cardinale diventa

$$\frac{d\vec{\mathbf{P}}}{dt} = \mathbf{M} \frac{d\vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}\vec{\mathbf{a}}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

**Il cm si muove come un punto di massa $\mathbf{M}$
soggetto ad una forza $\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$**

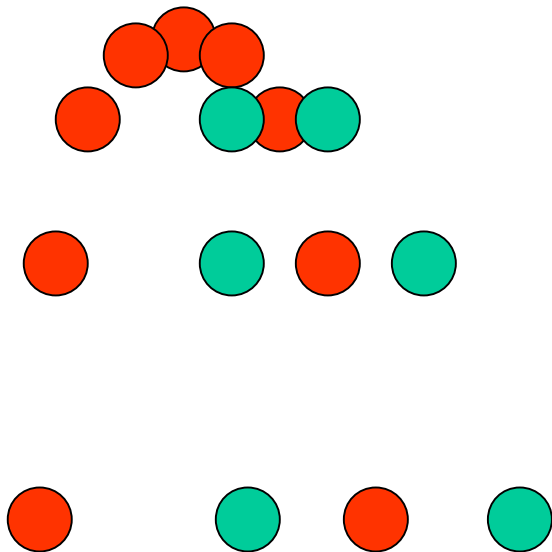
Un esempio: frammentazione di un proiettile

Prima della frammentazione: ~~$M\vec{a}_{\text{proiettile}} = -Mg\hat{k}$~~

Dopo la frammentazione in N frammenti

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = -m_1 g \hat{k} - m_2 g \hat{k} - m_3 g \hat{k} \dots$$

$$= -\sum_{j=1}^N m_j g \hat{k} = -g \hat{k} \sum_{j=1}^N m_j = -Mg \hat{k}$$



~~$M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = -Mg\hat{k}$~~

**Il centro di massa continua il moto
originario del proiettile**

$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k}$$

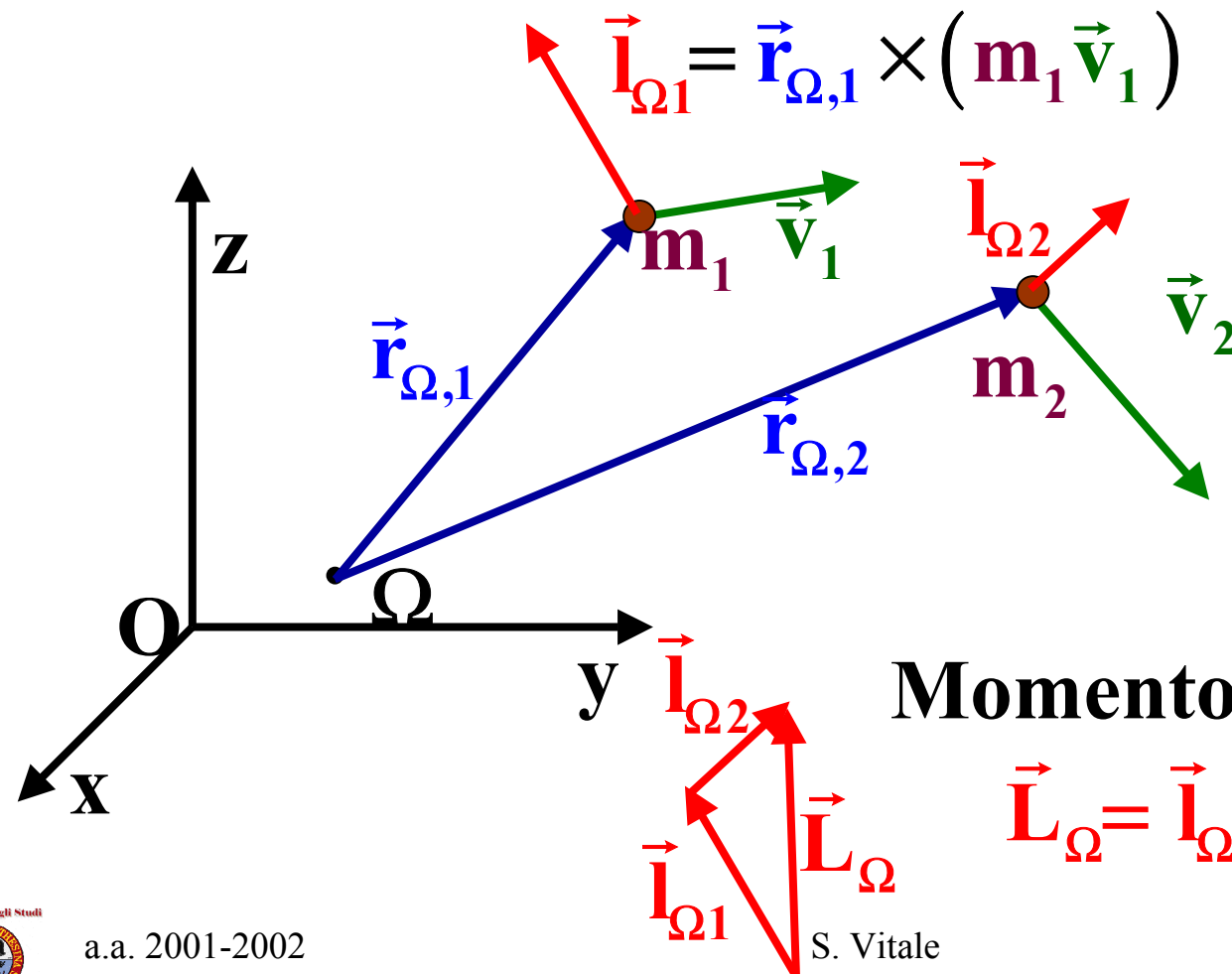
$$M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{P}$$

Da cui la prima legge cardinale diventa

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

**Il cm si muove come un punto di massa M
soggetto ad una forza $\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$**

La seconda legge cardinale della meccanica e il momento angolare totale



**Momenti
angolari
rispetto
ad un
“polo”
fisso W**

Momento angolare totale

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \vec{L}_{\Omega 1} + \vec{L}_{\Omega 2} + \dots + \vec{L}_{\Omega N}$$

Momento angolare totale

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{l}_{\Omega k} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) = \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)$$

La sua derivata

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d[(\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)]}{dt} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d[(\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega})]}{dt} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times \frac{d(\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

Newton

$$\vec{r}_{\Omega} = \text{cost} \rightarrow = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}_k}{dt} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times \vec{F}_k$$

Dalla Legge di Newton:
La derivata del momento angolare totale
rispetto ad un polo fisso è uguale alla
somma di tutti i momenti di tutte le forze

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k$$

Ma (vedi lezione 10):

$$\vec{F}_k = \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{k,1} + \vec{F}_{k,2} + \vec{F}_{k,m \neq k} + \dots = \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_k^{\text{int}}$$

**Generate da
corpi esterni**

**Generate dalle altre
particelle del
sistema**

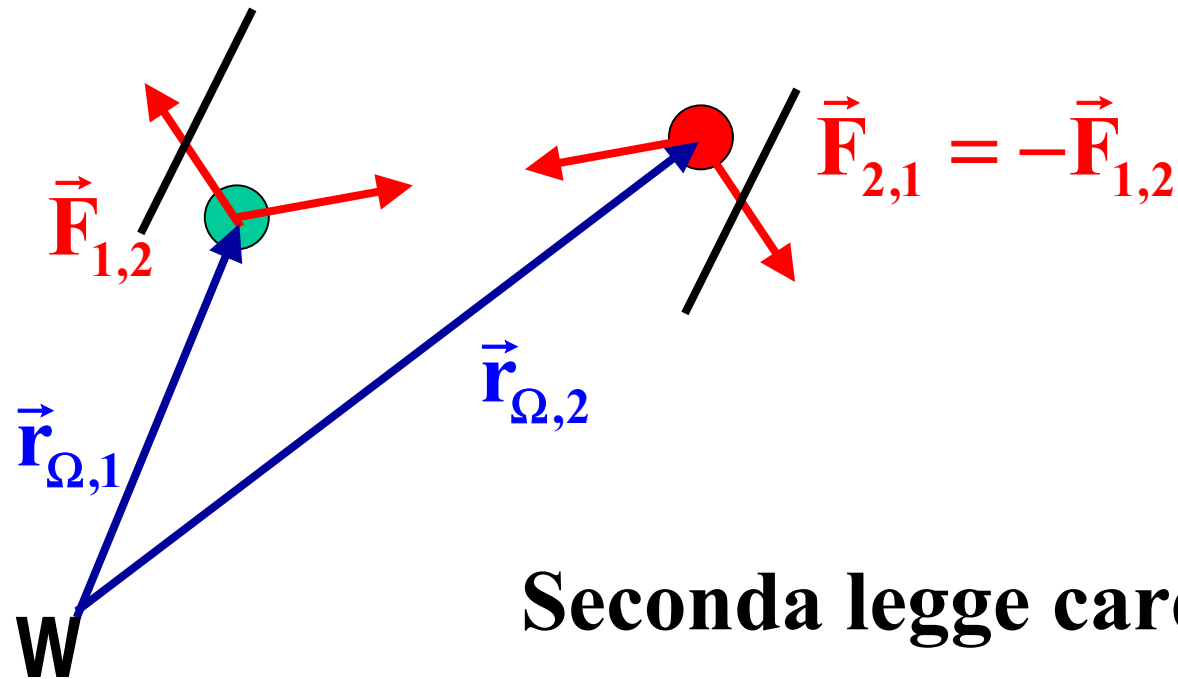
Dalla legge di Newton (continua)

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}}}_{\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{int}}}_{\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}}} \equiv \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}} + \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}}$$

Seconda legge cardinale della meccanica

$$\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}}$$

Prima legge cardinale:

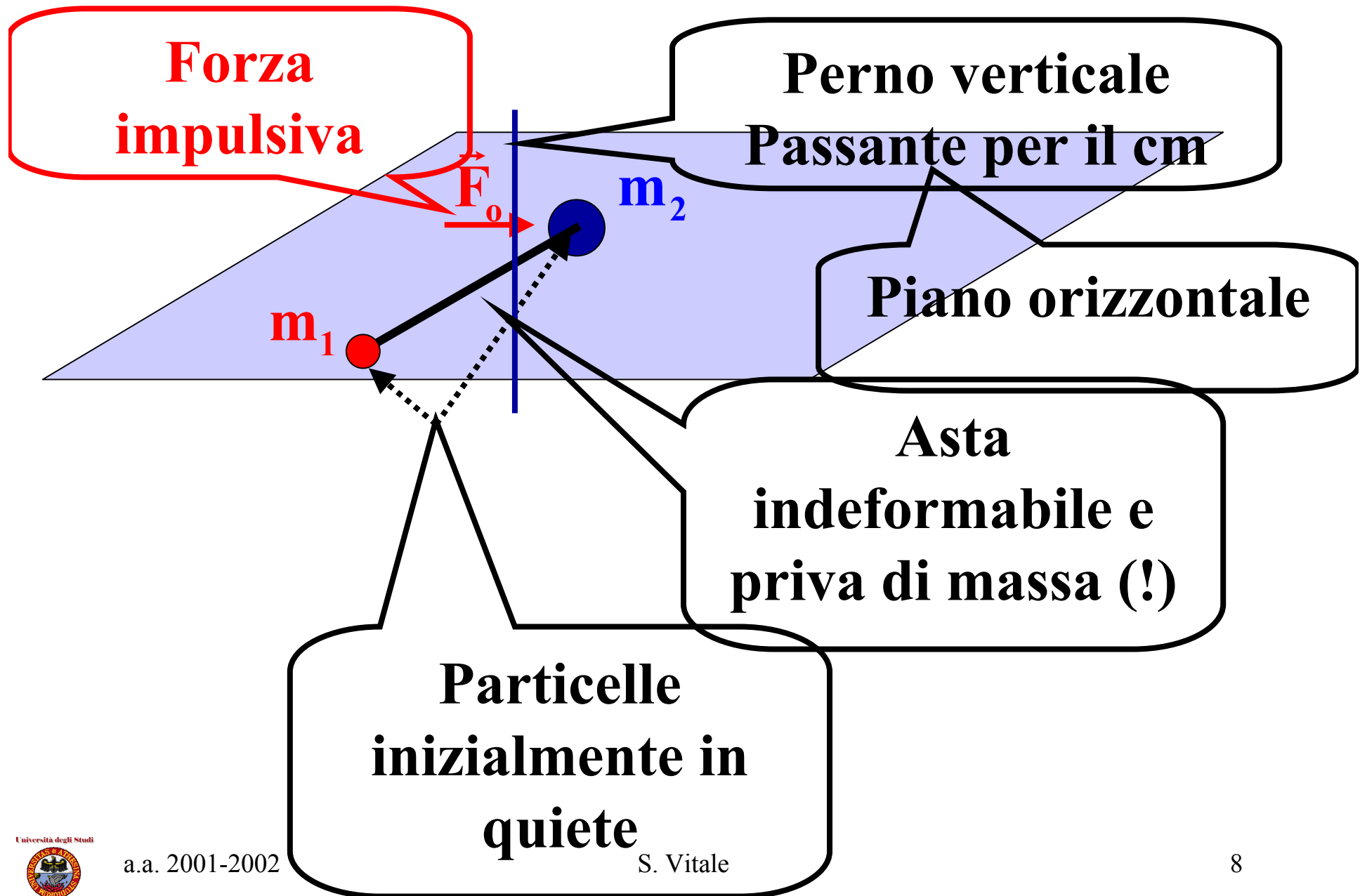


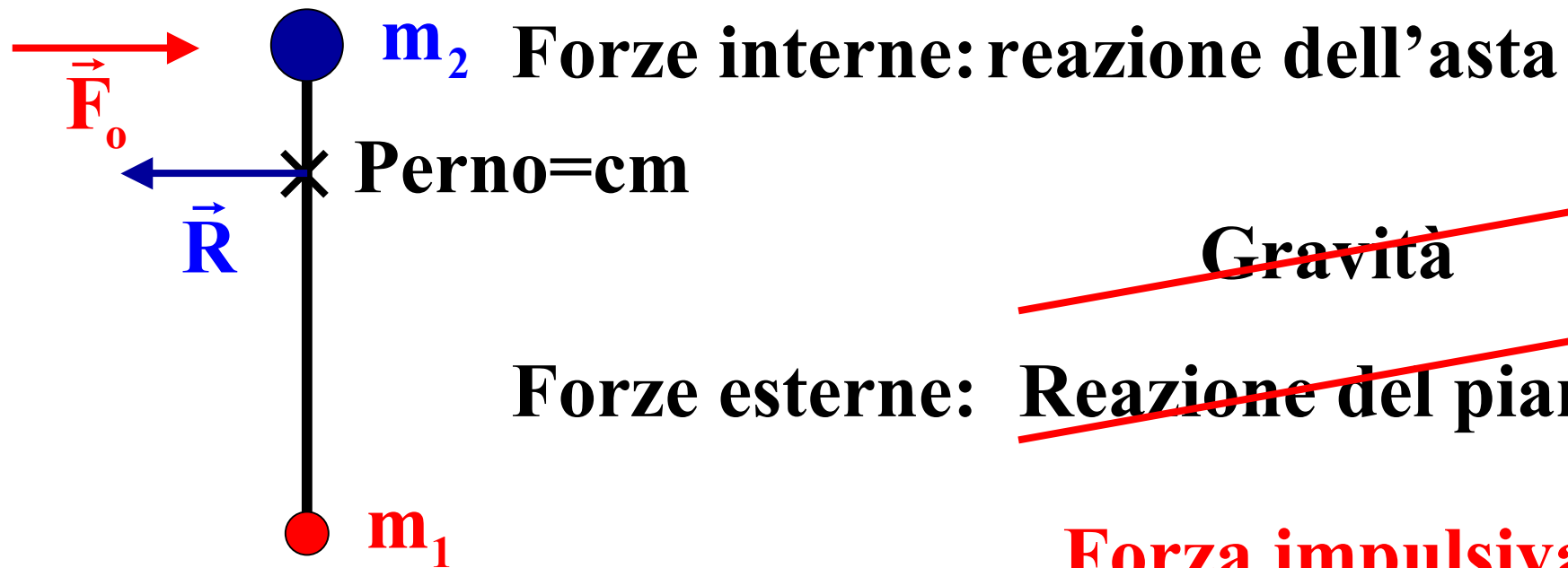
Seconda legge cardinale

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M}^{\text{int}} &= \vec{r}_{\Omega,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} + \vec{r}_{\Omega,2} \times \vec{F}_{2,1} = \vec{r}_{\Omega,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} - \vec{r}_{\Omega,2} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} \\ &= (\vec{r}_{\Omega,1} - \vec{r}_{\Omega,2}) \times \vec{F}_{1,2} = \vec{r}_{2,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} = \mathbf{0} \quad \rightarrow \vec{r}_{2,1} \parallel \vec{F}_{2,1}\end{aligned}$$

Due particelle si possono scambiare solo una coppia di forze uguali in modulo e contrarie in verso (prima legge cardinale) e dirette come la congiungente fra le due particelle (seconda legge cardinale)

Le leggi cardinali al lavoro

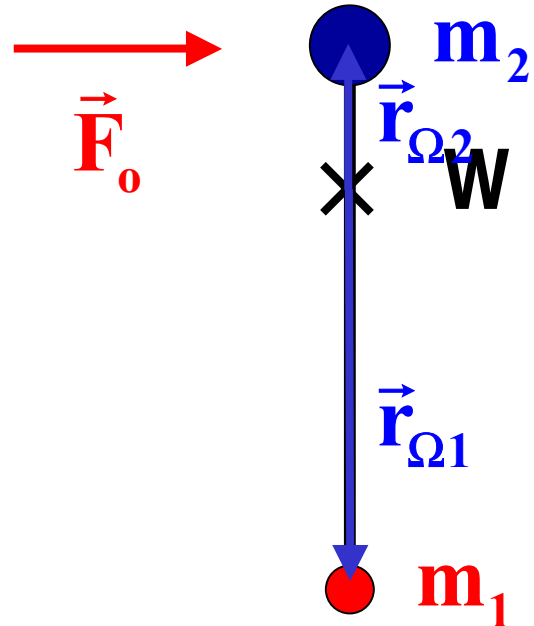




$$(m_1 + m_2) \frac{d\vec{v}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{tot}^{ext} = \vec{F}_0 + \vec{R} \longrightarrow \vec{F}_0 = -\vec{R}$$

0

1) Il momento angolare



$$\vec{l}_1 = \vec{r}_{\Omega 1} \times m_1 \vec{v}_1 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\vec{l}_2 = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times m_2 \vec{v}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \vec{l}_1 + \vec{l}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times \vec{F}_o$$

Forza impulsiva $\rightarrow \vec{F}_o(t') \neq 0 \quad 0 < t' < \delta t$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^t \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(t') \times \vec{F}_o(t') dt' \approx \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt'$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt' = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \vec{I}_o$$

$$= |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| \hat{j} \times |\vec{I}_o| \hat{i} \quad = -|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}$$

Per $t > dt$

$$\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \mathbf{0} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{L}_{\Omega} = \text{costante}$$

Il momento angolare si conserva

2) Le due particelle possono solo fare un moto circolare con la stessa velocità angolare ω

$$\vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \perp \vec{v}_2 \quad |\vec{v}_2| = |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}| |\omega|$$

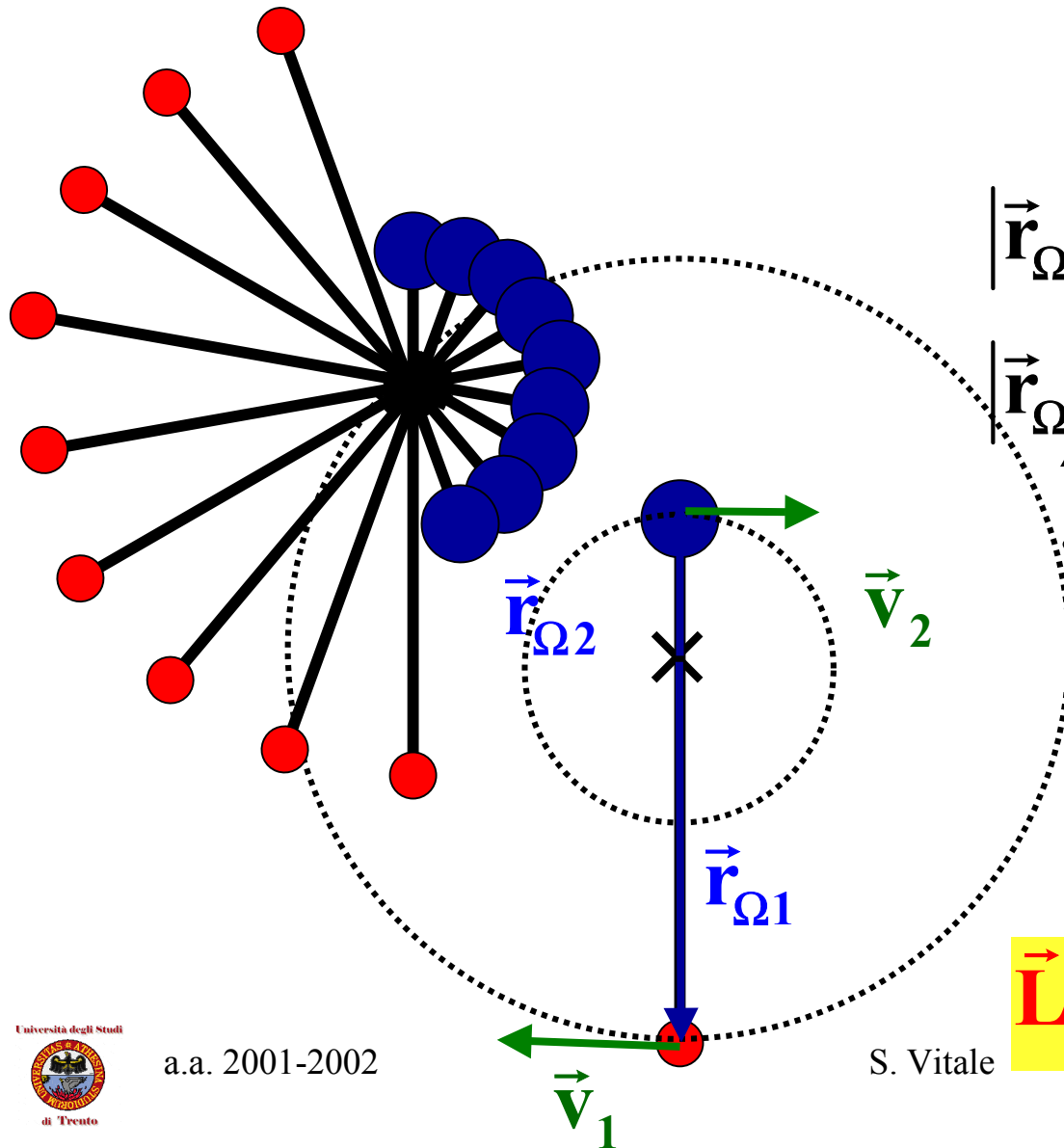
$$|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times m_2 \vec{v}_2| = m_2 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}|^2 |\omega|$$

$$|\vec{r}_{\Omega 1} \times m_1 \vec{v}_1| = m_1 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 1}|^2 |\omega|$$

$$\vec{l}_1 = m_1 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 1}|^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{l}_2 = m_2 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}|^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \omega \hat{k} (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)$$



$$\overset{1}{\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = -|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}} \quad \overset{2}{\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \omega \hat{k} (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)}$$

$$-r_{\Omega 2} |I_o| = \omega (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

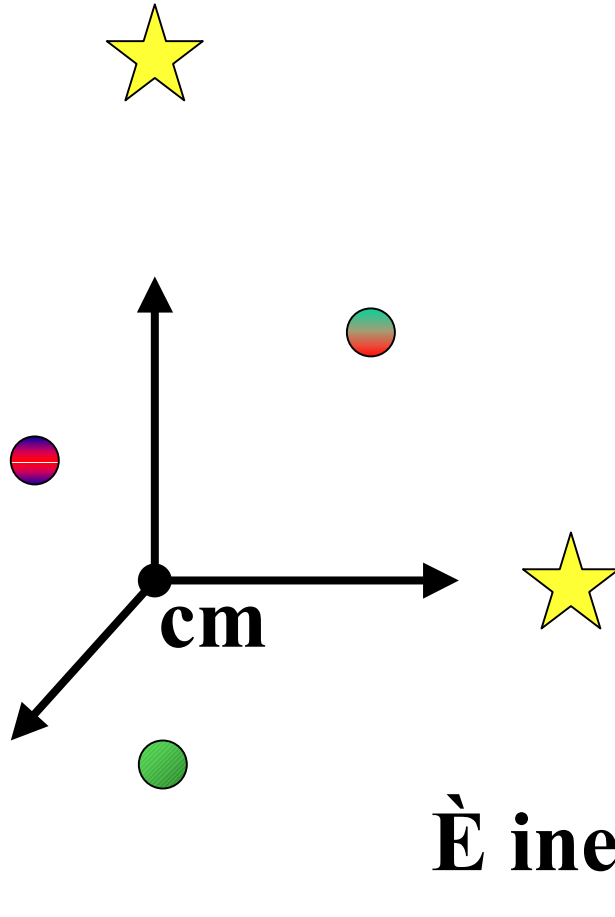
$$\omega = \frac{-r_{\Omega 2} |I_o|}{m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2}$$

**Per $t > dt$ il sistema ruota con velocità
angolare costante ω**

Un sistema di riferimento notevole:

il sistema del centro di massa

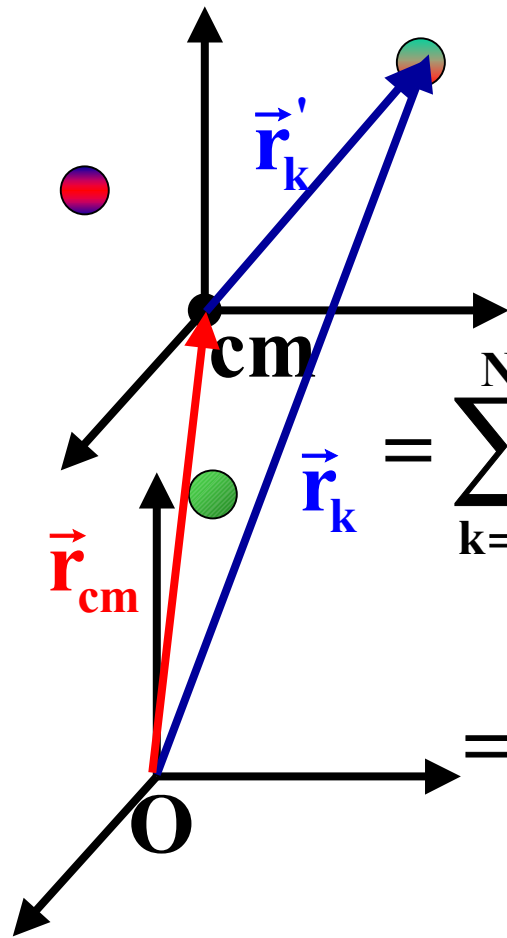
Origine nel cm e assi che
puntano le stelle fisse



$$\vec{\Omega} = 0 \quad \vec{a}_O = \vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{\vec{F}_{tot}^{ext}}{M}$$

È inerziale solo se $\vec{F}_{tot}^{ext} = 0$

Trasformazione di raggi vettori $\vec{r}'_k = \vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{cm}$



ovviamente

$$\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k - \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_{cm} = \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{cm} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} - \vec{r}_{cm} \right) = 0$$

Cioè:

$$\vec{r}'_{cm} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} = 0$$

Poiché gli assi non ruotano:

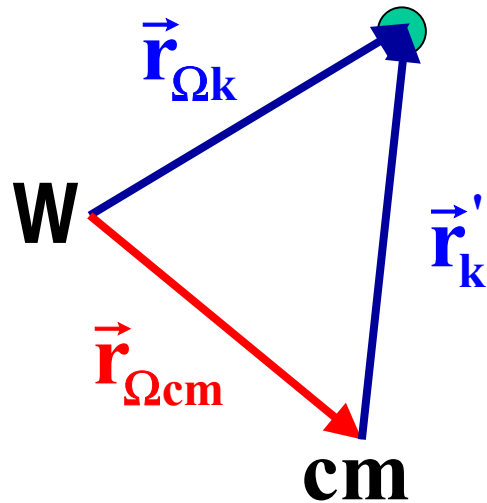
$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k = \vec{\mathbf{r}}_k - \vec{\mathbf{r}}_{\text{cm}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_k - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{\mathbf{v}}_k = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k = \mathbf{0} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

Il caso notevole di 2 particelle

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}'_1 \equiv \mathbf{m}_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_1 = -\mathbf{m}_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_2 \equiv -\vec{\mathbf{p}}'_2$$

Una decomposizione notevole del momento angolare



$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\vec{r}_{\Omega cm} + \vec{r}'_k \right) \times \mathbf{m}_k \left(\vec{v}_{cm} + \vec{v}'_k \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega cm} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{cm} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega cm} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{cm} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L}_{\Omega} = & \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{r}'_k \right) \times \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{r}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$= \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \right) \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$= \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{M} \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

**Momento di un punto
di massa M che si
muove con il cm**

**Momento del moto
intorno al cm**

Sono termini separati

$$\frac{d(\vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}}}{dt} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}}{dt}$$

$$= \cancel{\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}} + \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

$$\frac{d\left(\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \vec{v}'_k\right)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}'_k}{dt} \times \cancel{m_k \vec{v}'_k} + \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \frac{d\vec{v}'_k}{dt}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times (\vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} - m_k \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}) = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k\right) \times \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}$$

Riassumendo

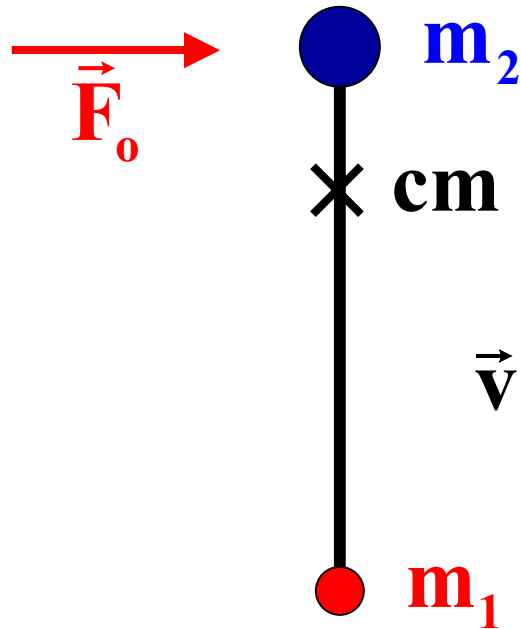
$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}} = \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M \vec{v}_{\text{cm}}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega,\text{cm}} \times \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}}$$

Una forza impulsiva, partenza da fermo e niente perno



$$(m_1 + m_2) \frac{d\vec{v}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{F}_0$$

$$\vec{v}_{cm}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^{\delta t} \frac{\vec{F}_0(t')}{m_1 + m_2} dt' = \frac{\vec{I}_0}{m_1 + m_2}$$

**Il centro di massa effettua un
moto rettilineo uniforme**

× cm

Momenti rispetto al centro di massa

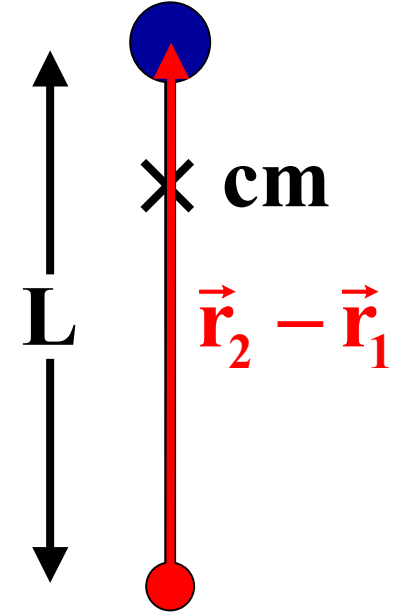
$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{cm2} \times \vec{F}_o$$

$$\vec{L}'_{cm}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^t \vec{r}_{cm2}(t') \times \vec{F}_o(t') dt'$$

$$\approx \vec{r}_{cm2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt' = \vec{r}_{cm2}(0) \times \vec{I}_o$$

$$= \left| \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \right| \hat{j} \times |\vec{I}_o| \hat{i}$$

$$= - \frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}$$



Nel sistema (inerziale) del centro di massa

$$\vec{l}_2 = m_2 |\vec{r}_{cm2}|^2 \omega \hat{k} = m_2 \left(\frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

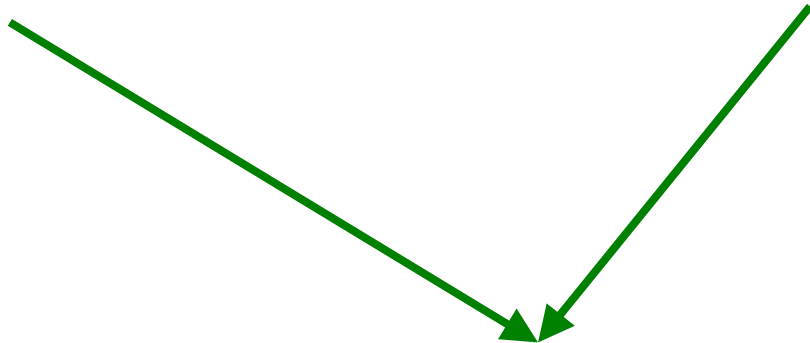
$$\vec{l}_1 = m_1 |\vec{r}_{cm1}|^2 \omega \hat{k} = m_1 \left(\frac{m_2 L}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}_{cm} = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \left[m_1 \frac{m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + m_2 \frac{m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \right]$$

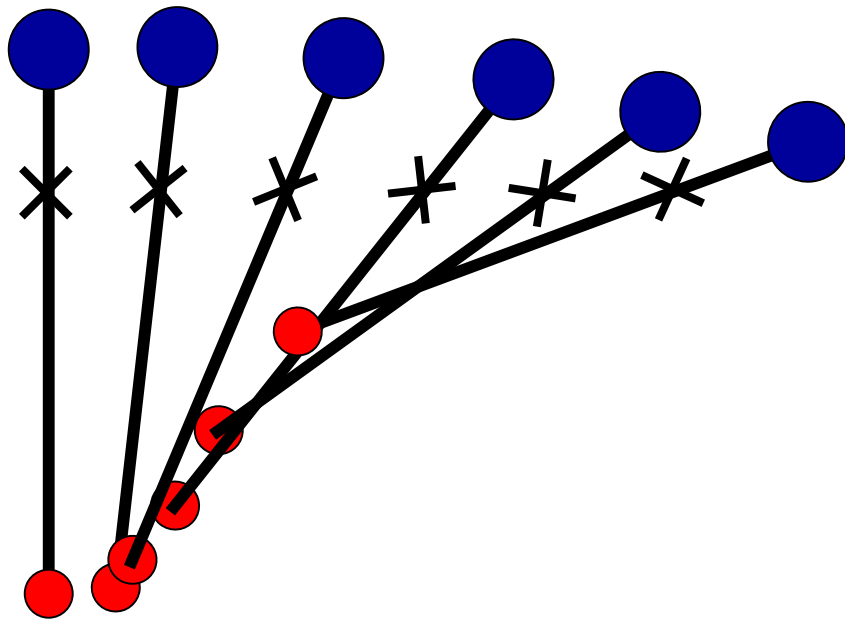
$$= L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} (m_1 + m_2) = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = -\frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} |\vec{I}_0| \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$



$$\omega = -\frac{|\vec{I}_0|}{m_2 L}$$



La separazione del moto in **moto del cm** e **moto intorno al centro di massa**: la storia continua:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} m_N v_N^2 \\
 E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k v_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{v}_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left(\vec{v}'_k + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \right) \cdot \left(\vec{v}'_k + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left(\vec{v}'_k{}^2 + 2 \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \vec{v}'_k + v_{\text{cm}}^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}'_k{}^2 + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}'_k + \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{cm}}^2 \sum_{k=1}^N m_k
 \end{aligned}$$

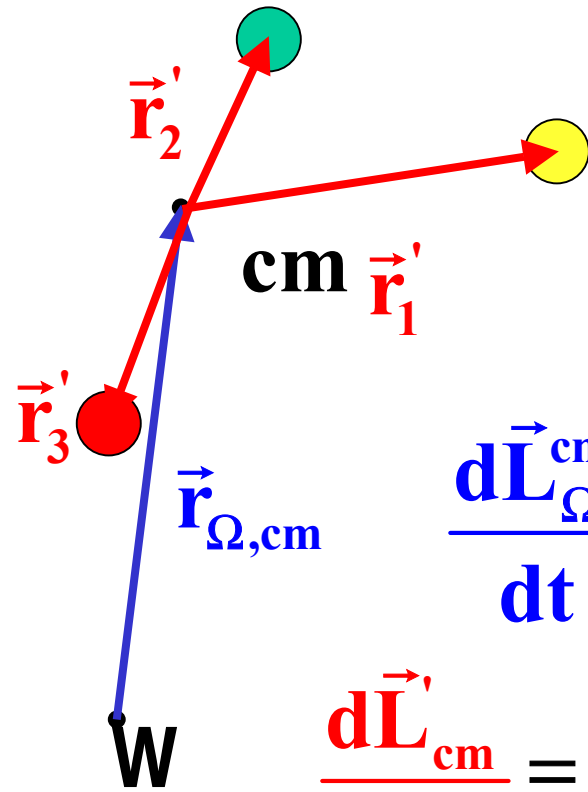
In conclusione

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k'^2} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2} M v_{\text{cm}}^2}$$

**Moto intorno al
centro di massa**

**Moto del centro di
massa**

Un esempio: la forza peso



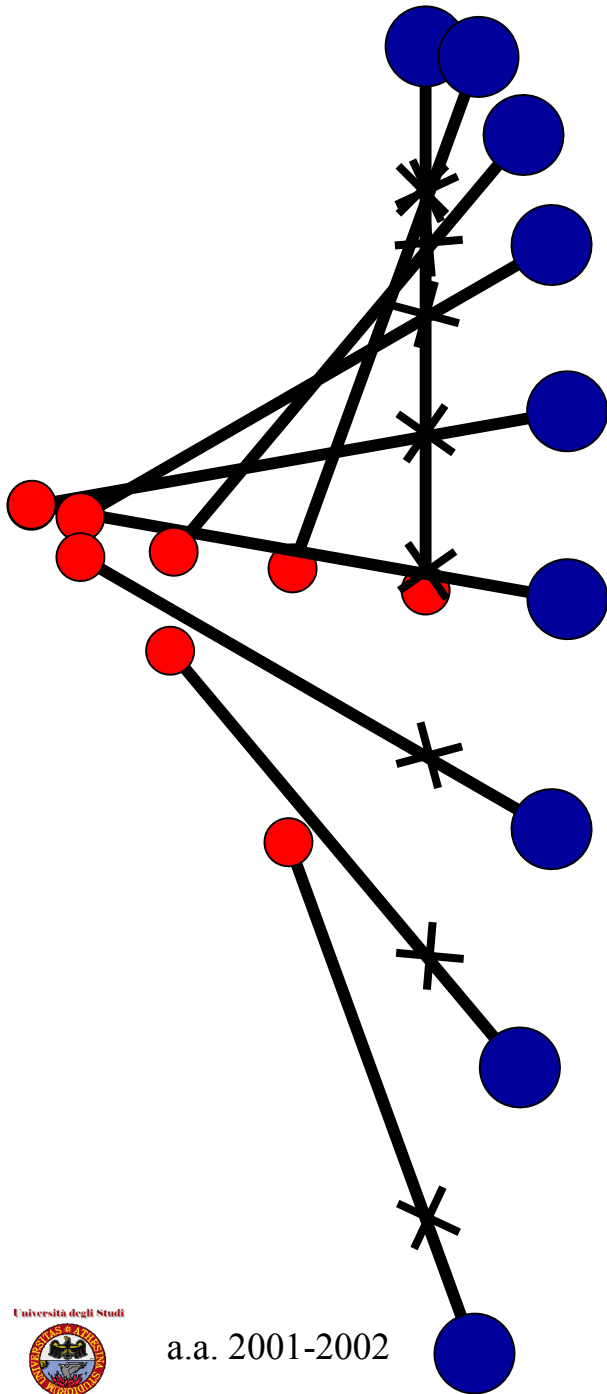
$$\cancel{M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}}} = -\sum_{j=1}^N m_j g \hat{k} = -g \hat{k} \cancel{M}$$

Il centro di massa “cade”
come una particella

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega, \text{cm}} \times \sum_{j=1}^N -g m_j \hat{k} = -\vec{r}_{\Omega, \text{cm}} \times g M \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = -\sum_{j=1}^N \vec{r}'_j \times (m_j g \hat{k}) = -\left(\sum_{j=1}^N m_j \vec{r}'_j \right) \times (g \hat{k})$$

$$= 0$$



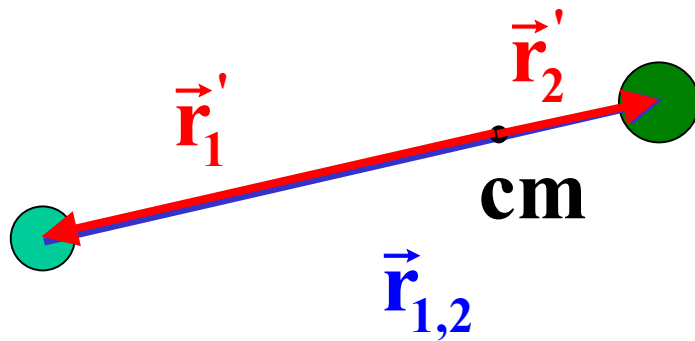
**La forza peso non ha
momento rispetto al cm**

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{cm}}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}'_{cm} = \text{cost}$$

**Il momento angolare si
conserva mentre il centro
di massa cade con
accelerazione costante**

Il problema dei “due corpi”

Due particelle soggette solo alla loro
interazione



$$M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0$$

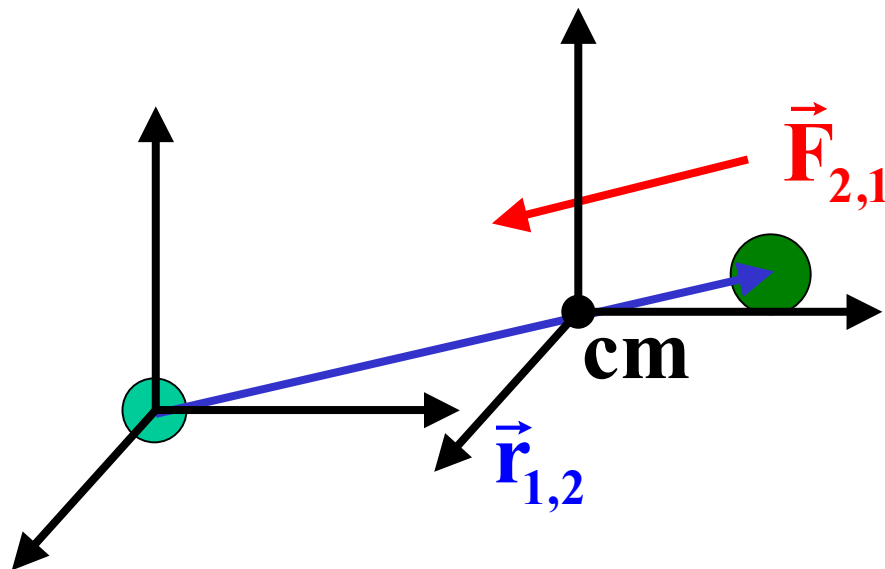
Il sistema del cm è
inerziale

$$\vec{r}_2' = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{r}_{1,2} \rightarrow m_2 \vec{r}_2' = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{r}_{1,2} \equiv \mu \vec{r}_{1,2}$$

Massa ridotta

$$m_2 \vec{r}_2' = \mu \vec{r}_{1,2}$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2'}{dt^2} = \mu \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_{1,2}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_{2,1}$$

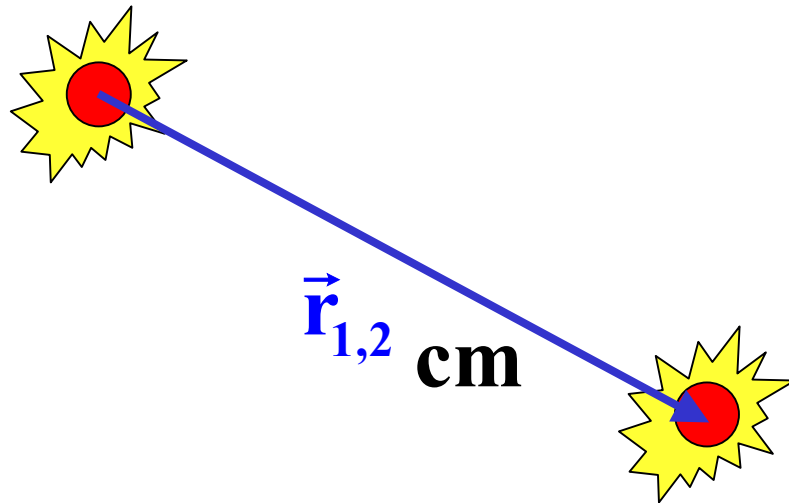


Il sistema del cm

**Il sistema della
particella 1**

**Nel sistema della particella 1, la massa 2
sente la forza $\vec{F}_{2,1}$ ma ha massa m**

Un esempio: l'orbita di una stella binaria (moto circolare uniforme)



Condizione di equilibrio

$$\mu \omega^2 r_{1,2} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{1,2}^2}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{G \frac{m_1 m_2}{\mu r_{1,2}^3}} = \sqrt{G \frac{\cancel{m_1 m_2} (m_1 + m_2)}{\cancel{m_1 m_2} r_{1,2}^3}}$$

Le orbite

