






MOMENTI D'INERZIA


 $I = MR^2$


 $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$


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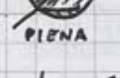
 $I = MR^2$


 $I = \frac{1}{2}M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$


 $I = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$

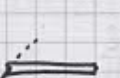
 $I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$

 $I = \frac{1}{12}M(a^2 + b^2)$

 $I = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$

 $I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$

 $I = MR^2$

 $I = \int r^2 dm$
FUNZ. DI POS. PER PUNTI MATERIALI.

EQ. CARDINALI

I) $F_{EXT} = \frac{dP}{dt}$
NON ARMONICO

II) $\frac{dL}{dt} = \tau - V_0 \times P$
 $[L = r \times P + I\omega]$
 $[dL/dt = I\dot{\omega}]$
NB: $\sum \tau = I\alpha = I\dot{\omega} = I\ddot{\theta}$
 $\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$

III) $\frac{dW}{dt} = P = F_{EXT} \cdot V_0 + \tau \cdot \omega$
POTENZA

MOTO ROTAZIONALE

$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P} + I\vec{\omega}$
NON ARMONICO Q.T.A. DI MOTO $\odot \omega$

$T_{ENS. FILD} = m\omega^2 r$

$\alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\theta} = \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta(t)}{dt^2}$

$V_{TANG.} = \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{r}$

$A_{CENTRIF.} = \vec{\omega}^2 \cdot \vec{r}$

$A_{TANG.} = \ddot{\theta} \cdot \vec{r}$

$W = \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} \tau d\theta$ $[\tau = I\alpha]$
 $= \int_{\omega_i}^{\omega_f} I\omega d\omega$
 $= \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} r F \sin\theta d\theta$

$\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$
 $= r F \sin(\theta)$
 $= I\alpha$

MOTO DI PURO ROTOL.

$K = \frac{1}{2}I_{cm}\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv_{cm}^2$

$\text{Th KOENIG} / \text{Th ASSI PARALL.}$

$I = I_{cm} + MR^2$

$V_{cm} = \omega R = \frac{1}{2}V_{TANG}$

$A_{cm} = \alpha R = \frac{1}{2}A_{TANG}$

MOTO ARMONICO

$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \theta_0)$
ARMONICO Q.T.A. DI MOTO $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$v(t) = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \theta_0)$

$a(t) = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \theta_0)$

PENDOLO

$\frac{2\pi}{\omega} = T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

PENDOLO FISICO

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{mgd}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{mgd}{I}}$

PICCOLE OSCILLAZIONI

(INTORNO AD UN PUNTO DI EQ.)

VALE $[T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}] [\tau = I\dot{\omega}] [L = I\omega] [\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}]$
2 METODI PER TROVARE $\omega = (\ddot{\theta})$

• SCRIVERE L'EQUAZIONE DELLE OSCILLAZIONI: $\sum \tau = I\ddot{\theta} = \frac{dL}{dt}$
 $[\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{P} + I\vec{\omega}]$

IN PARTICOLARE E' UTILE LA FORMA $\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2\theta = 0$ [CI PUO' ESSERE UNA COSTANTE IN PIU']
A CUI POSSO ARRIVARE DA $\sum \tau = I\ddot{\theta}$

• SCRIVERE L'EQUAZIONE

DELL'ENERGIA DEL SISTEMA

PERTURBATO DALL' EQUILIBRIO:

$E = K + U = \text{COSTANTE} \rightarrow \frac{dE}{d\theta} = \frac{dE}{dt} = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \dots = \text{const.} = E$

$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2\theta = 0$

$\ddot{\theta} + \omega^2\theta = 0 \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

CONSERVAZIONE ENERGIA

$E_i = E_f + L$, se LAVORO = 0,
L'ENERGIA SI CONSERVA (K+U)

MOLLE

$$F = -k \Delta x$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{x_{eq}^2 + \left(\frac{v_0}{\omega}\right)^2}$$

AMPIEZZA (PESO = r) \rightarrow LUNGHA A RIPOSO

COSTANTI UTILI

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \left[\frac{T \cdot m}{A} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \left[\frac{C^2}{N \cdot m^2} \right]$$

$$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \left[\frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2} \right]$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

$$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \left[\frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2} \right]$$

ORBITA GEO-STAZ:

$$T = 24h, H = 36.000 km$$

MOTO DI TRASLAZIONE

$$a = \dot{v} = \ddot{x} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 + v t + x_0$$

$$W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F dx \quad [N \cdot m] [J]$$

$$Q. DI MOTO: P = MV$$

$$LAVORO = \text{ENERGIA} = W$$

ELETTROMAGNETISMO:

LEGGE DI GAUSS

$$\oint E ds = \Phi_E = E \cdot A = \frac{q_{int}}{\epsilon_0}$$

CARPI ELETTRICI:

[ISOLANTI, INTERNO ED EXT]

$$E_i = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} \quad E_{ext} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2r\epsilon_0} = \frac{2K\lambda}{r}$$

$$\frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} \quad \frac{\rho R^3}{3r^2\epsilon_0} = \frac{Kq}{r^2}$$

$$\text{ISOLANTE } \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \quad \text{CONDUTTORE } \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\uparrow \quad E(z) = K \frac{zq}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\bigcirc \quad 0, \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} \left(r - \frac{r^3}{R^2} \right), \frac{Kq}{r^2}$$

$$P = Qd$$

↓
MOMENTO DIPOLO ELETTRICO

$$E = \frac{2K}{z^3} P$$

$$\tau = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

FORZA, POTENZIALE, ENERGIA

$$\text{DENS. DI ENERGIA} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

$$\vec{F}_e = q \cdot \vec{E} \quad [N]$$

$$L = q_0 \int_{x_i}^{x_f} E ds \quad [J]$$

$$\Delta V = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} E ds \quad [V]$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta V q_0 \quad [J]$$

POTENZIALE CARICA PUNTIF.

$$L = K \frac{q_0 q}{r} \quad \Delta V = - \frac{Kq}{r}$$

ENERGIA CARICHE PUNTIF.

$$V_q = K \frac{q}{r} \quad V_{q_0} = K \frac{q_0}{r}$$

$$U = V_q q_0 = V_{q_0} q = K \frac{q q_0}{r}$$

POTENZIALI NOTEVOLI [ISOLANTE, CONDUTTORE]

$$\Delta V = K \frac{q}{2R} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right), \quad \Delta V = \frac{Kq}{r}$$

$$\Delta V = 0 + K \frac{q}{r}, \quad \Delta V = \frac{Kq}{r}$$

$$\Delta V = Ed$$

$$\uparrow \quad \Delta V = \frac{QK}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \left(\sqrt{z^2 + R^2} - z \right)$$

$$dV = K \frac{dq}{D}$$

CONDENSATORI

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \quad [F] \quad U = \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^2 \quad [J]$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad \Delta V = \frac{\sigma d}{\epsilon_0} \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2K\lambda}{r} \quad \Delta V = 2K\lambda \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 2\pi l}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{Kq}{r^2} \quad \Delta V = Kq \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \quad C = \epsilon_0 \frac{4\pi ab}{b-a}$$

CIRCUITI

DENSITA' DI CORR.

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \int_A J dA \quad [A]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Delta V &= Ri \\ \Delta P &= Ri^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$J = nqv_d = \frac{I}{A} \quad \left[\frac{A}{m^2} \right]$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{I} \quad R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \left[\Omega, \frac{V}{A} \right] \quad \rho = \frac{E}{J} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{V \cdot m}{A} \right]$$

$$\Delta U = \Delta V \int_0^t I dt = Q \Delta V \Rightarrow [J]$$

$$P = \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{dQ \Delta V}{dt} = I \Delta V \Rightarrow [W]$$

KIRCHHOFF

SERIE PARALLELO

$$R_{TOT} = \sum R_i \quad \frac{1}{R_{TOT}} = \sum \frac{1}{R_i}$$
$$\frac{1}{C_{TOT}} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i} \quad C_{TOT} = \sum C_i$$

CIRCUITI RC

→ CARICA CONDENSATORE

$$\xi = IR + \Delta V \quad \downarrow$$

$$\xi = \frac{dq(t)R}{dt} + \frac{q(t)}{C}$$

$$q(t) = q_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$$

→ SCARICA CONDENSATORE

$$IR + IV = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dq(t)R}{dt} + \frac{q(t)}{C} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow q(t) = q_0 \left(e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$$

MAGNETISMO

FORZA DI LORENTE

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad [N]$$

\vec{F} POLICE, \vec{v} INDICE, \vec{B} MEDIO

FORZA MAGNETICA SU UN FILO
PERCORSO DA CORRENTE

$$\vec{F} = i\vec{L} \times \vec{B} \quad [N]$$

\vec{B} INDICE, i POLICE, \vec{F} MEDIO

MOMENTO TORCENTE DI UNA SPIRA

$$\tau = i\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \quad [N \cdot m]$$

MOMENTO DI DIPOLIO MAGNETICO

$$\vec{M} = N i A \hat{n}, \quad \vec{\tau} = \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$$

(BIOT-SAVART) \downarrow

CAMPO MAGNETICO GENERATO DA UN FILO

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \quad [T = 10^{-4} \text{ GAUSS}]$$

CAMPO MAG. FILO PIEGATO AD ARCO

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i \phi}{4\pi r} \quad \phi \rightarrow \text{ANGOLO}$$

GAUSS PER MAGNETISMO

$$\phi_B = \oint \vec{B} d\vec{s} = 0 \quad [Wb]$$

CAMPI MAGNETICI

$$\odot \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2r} \quad \odot \rightarrow \text{NRA SPIRA}$$

$$\text{FILO} \quad B = \mu_0 i n, \quad n = \frac{N}{L}$$

$$\text{ANELLO} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 i N}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{SPIRA} \quad B(z) = \frac{\mu_0 \mu}{2\pi (R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

LEGGE DI FARADAY

$$\xi = \oint \vec{E} d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = \xi$$

$$\phi_B = B A \cos(\alpha) \quad \alpha \rightarrow \text{ANGOLO}$$

NELLE BOBINE

$$\xi = -N \frac{d\phi_B}{dt}$$

LEGGE DI AMPERE-MAXWELL

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\phi_E}{dt}$$

INDUTTORI & INDUTTANZE

$$L = N \frac{\phi_B}{i} \quad [H] \quad (\text{HENRY})$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} = -N \frac{d\phi_B}{dt} \Rightarrow [V]$$

AUTOINDUZIONE MAG.

$$\xi_L = -N \frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

CIRCUITI RL

CARICA INDUTTORE

$$\xi = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow i(t) = ?$$

$$i(t) = \frac{\xi_0}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{L}})$$

SCARICA INDUTTORE

$$Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow i(t) = \frac{\xi_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{L}}$$

ENERGIA INDUTTORE

$$U = \frac{1}{2} L i^2 \quad [J]$$

DENSITA' DI ENERGIA

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2 i^2 = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$

CIRCUITI LC

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad [Hz]$$

$$U_{TOT} = U_C + U_L = \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^2 + \frac{1}{2} L i^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} + \frac{1}{2} L i^2 \quad [J]$$

$$q(t) = Q \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \quad [C]$$

GENERATORE DI CORRENTE ALTERNATA

$$\phi_B(t) = B A \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{AREA}$$

TRASFORMATORE

$$\frac{\Delta V_i}{N_{SPIRA_i}} = \frac{\Delta V_f}{N_{SPIRA_f}}$$

GRAVITA'

$$F = -\frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad [N]$$

$$U = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r} \quad [J]$$

MADE BY FRANCESCO

V. I. O. ~~BO~~ BOLDRINI