

Formulario

Cinematica

moto rettilineo uniforme

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t \\ v_0 \text{ costante} \end{cases}$$

moto uniformemente accelerato

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_0 t^2 \\ v(t) = v_0 + a_0 t \\ a_0 \text{ costante} \end{cases}$$

moto armonico

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

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

$$a(t) = -A\omega^2 \sin(\phi + \omega t) = -\omega^2 x(t)$$

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

$$\text{frequenza} : \nu = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{pulsazione} : \omega = 2\pi\nu$$

moto circolare (R::raggio)

$$\omega(t) = \text{velocità angolare}$$

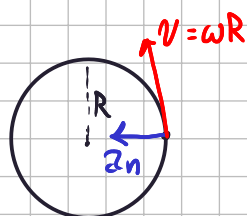
$$v = \omega R \text{ velocità tangenziale}$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} \text{ accelerazione tangenziale}$$

$$a_n = \omega^2 R \text{ accelerazione normale}$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} \text{ acc. totale}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}$$



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = R \cos(\theta(t)) \\ y(t) = R \sin(\theta(t)) \\ \theta = \omega t \end{cases}$$

Dinamica

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

$$\text{quantità di moto} \quad \vec{p} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\vec{v}) = m\vec{v}$$

$$\text{impulso} \quad I = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{F} dt \quad \text{e} \quad I = \Delta \vec{p}$$

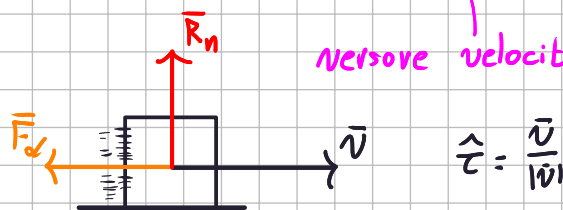
$$\text{Forza media} = \frac{I}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{|\vec{p}(t_2) - \vec{p}(t_1)|}{t_2 - t_1}$$

Attrito

$$\text{Statico} \quad \vec{F}_s \leq \mu_s R_n \quad R_n := \text{reazione normale}$$

$$\text{Dinamico} \quad \vec{F}_d = -\mu_d \cdot R_n \cdot \hat{z}$$

verso velocità



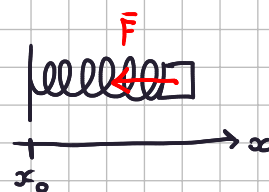
$$\text{attrito dell'aria} : \vec{F} = -b\vec{v}$$

coefficiente

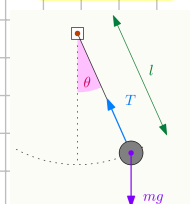
Forza Elastica

$$\vec{F} = -K(x - x_0)$$

coefficiente centro
pos



Pendolo



$$\begin{aligned} -mg \sin \theta &= -m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \\ -mg \sin\left(\frac{s}{l}\right) &= -m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{per } \theta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow -mg \frac{s}{l} = -m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

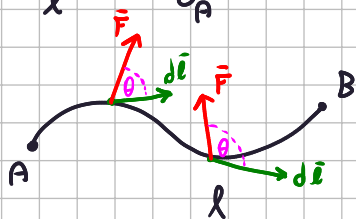
$$\Rightarrow s = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

Lavoro

$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ campo di Forze

$$L = \int_A^B \vec{F} d\vec{\ell} = \int_A^B F d\ell \cos \theta = \Delta T$$



energia cinetica $T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m v^2(B) - \frac{1}{2} m v^2(A)$$

\vec{F} e' conservativa se

$L = -\Delta U$ dove U energia potenziale

$$\oint \vec{F} d\vec{\ell} = 0$$

Potenziale gravita' $U(y) = mgy$ ↑ altezza

Potenziale gravitazionale $U(r) = -\frac{GMm}{r}$ ↑ distanza

Potenziale elastica $U(x) = \frac{1}{2} k (x - x_0)^2$

Energia meccanica $E_m = U + T$
 $= U + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

Se \vec{F} e' conservativa $\Delta E_m = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L = \Delta T \\ L = -\Delta U \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Delta T + \Delta U = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta(T + U) = 0$$

Potenza

$$P = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

Momento Angolare

$$\vec{M} = \vec{R} \times \vec{p} = \vec{R} \times \frac{d}{dt} m \vec{v}$$

↑
quantita'
di moto

momento della
quantita' di moto

$$\vec{b} = \vec{R} \times m \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{b}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} \times m \vec{v}$$

essendo $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{R} \times m(\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}) = m R^2 \vec{\omega}$$

momento di
inerzia $I = m R^2$

$$\vec{b} = I \vec{\omega}$$

il momento
si puo' scrivere $\vec{M} = \frac{d}{dt} I \vec{\omega} = I \dot{\vec{\omega}}$
se I cost.

