

# LEGENDA

## 1. Cinematica

- Moto rettilineo uniforme
- Moto rettilineo uniformemente accelerato
- Gittata
- Moto circolare uniforme
- Moto armonico
- Moto relativo

## 2. Dinamica

- Principio di conservazione della quantità di moto
- Forza peso
- Reazione vincolare
- Attrito
- Forza elastica
- Tensione
- Pendolo semplice

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- Lavoro
- Th. delle Forze vive
- Th. delle Forze conservative
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- Meccanica
- Forze conservative
- Potenza
- Quantità di moto
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## 5. Urti

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- Anelastico
- Completamente anelastico

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- Th. di Huygens-Steiner
- Equilibrio statico

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## 9. Elettrostatica

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- Campo elettrostatico
- Legge di Gauss
- Energia Potenziale elettrica
- Potenziale elettrico

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- Corrente
- Potenza

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- Effetto Hall
- Legge di Ampere
- Legge di Faraday
- Forza di Lorentz

## 12. Induttanza

## 13. Equazioni di Maxwell

## 14. Carica e scarica dei Condensatori

- Carica
- Scarica

## CINEMATICA

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

moto uniformemente acc.

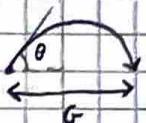
$$\dot{x}(t) = v_0 + a t$$

moto rettilineo uniforme

$$v(t) \text{ cost} \quad (\text{uniforme}) \quad v(t) = v_0 + a t \quad (\text{unif. acc.})$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d v}{dt}$$

GRITATA  $G = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\theta$



Moto circolare uniforme (velocità e acc. costanti in moduli)

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi v \quad [\text{rad/s}]$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_c &= \frac{v^2}{R} & a_t &= 0 & a &= \frac{a_t}{R} \\ &= \omega^2 R & & & & \end{aligned}$$



$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

acc. cost

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \omega t$$

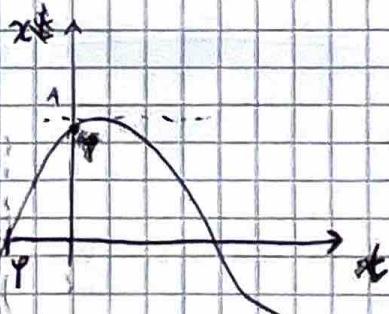
vel. cost

Moto armistico (per le molle)

$$T = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi R}{v} \quad v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \quad [\text{Hz}]$$

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

↓      ↓      ↓  
amplitude    phase    fase iniziale  
angolare      massima



$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$a(t) = \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = -\omega^2 A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega^2 x(t)$$

Moto relativo

$$\alpha_r = \alpha' + \alpha_t$$

relative  
di traslazione  
assoluto

## DINAMICA

$$1) p = mv \quad (\text{q.ti di moto})$$

Principe di conservazione delle q.ti di moto  $p$

$$2) F = \frac{dp}{dt} \quad (\text{se } \frac{dm}{dt} = 0 \text{ (m cost.)} \Rightarrow F = ma)$$

Forze applicate producono accelerazione.

$$3) F_{\text{az}} = -F_{\text{da}} \quad (\text{azione e reazione})$$

Forze peso

$$P = -mg$$

Reazione normale

$$\bar{N} + \bar{f}_{\text{appig.y}} = \bar{0}$$



Ostacolo

$$F_{\text{att}} = \mu N \quad \begin{cases} \text{stacca} & F_x \leq \mu_1 N \\ \text{denuncia} & F_x = \mu_2 N \quad (\mu_1 < \mu_2) \end{cases}$$

Forze elastiche

$$\bar{F}_{\text{el}} = -k\bar{x} \quad (\text{legge di Hooke})$$

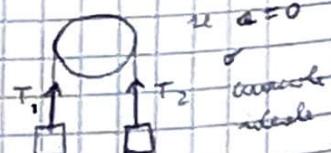
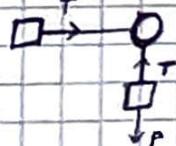
$\rightarrow (x - x_0)$

$$w = \sqrt{k/m}$$

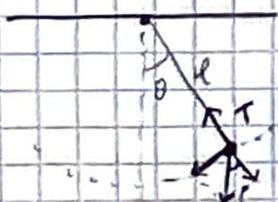
$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (\text{moto armónico})$$

Tensione

$$\bar{T} = -\bar{f}_{\text{appig}}$$



Pendolo semplice



$$\begin{cases} T - mg \cos \theta = m \ddot{\theta} = m w^2 l \\ -mg \sin \theta = m a_T = m \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\ell \theta) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\theta(t) = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi), \quad \text{con } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

## ENERGIA

Cinetica  $K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

Lavoro  $L = \bar{F} \cdot \bar{s}$  [J] =  $F \cdot s \cdot \cos 0$

Se  $\bar{F} \parallel \bar{s} \Rightarrow L_{\max}$

Se  $\bar{F} \perp \bar{s} \Rightarrow L = 0$

U. delle forze vive  $L = \Delta K = K_f - K_i = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f^2 - v_i^2)$

Le forze conservative  $L = -\Delta U = U_i - U_f = \text{cost}$

Potenziale  $\begin{cases} \text{forze pesi} & U = mgh \\ \text{forze elastiche} & U = \frac{1}{2} k (x - l_0)^2 \end{cases}$

E Mecanica  $E_{\text{m}} = U + K$

Forze conservative  $\Delta E_{\text{m}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$  maggiorezza delle f. cons.

Azione  $P = \frac{dE}{dt} = \bar{F} \cdot \bar{v}$

$\Delta E_B = F_{\text{int. conservative}}$

## Q. TÀ DI MOT

$p = m \cdot v$

$I = \Delta p = p_f - p_i = F \cdot \Delta t = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} F dt$

impulso

## LEGGI DI CONSERVAZIONE

$p_{\text{cost}} \Leftrightarrow \sum F_{\text{ext}} = 0$

$L_{\tau \text{ cost}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \tau = 0$

$E_{\text{cost}} \Leftrightarrow \sum L_{\text{non cons.}} = 0$

## SISTEMA DE PARTICULAS

$$x_{cm} = \frac{\sum x_i m_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{x_1 m_1 + x_2 m_2 + \dots + x_n m_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n}$$

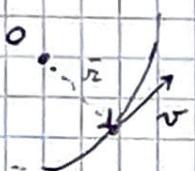
$$v_{cm} = \frac{\sum v_i m_i}{\sum m_i} \Rightarrow M v_{cm} = \sum_i v_i m_i$$

Sistema rotatorio  $\Rightarrow$  p rotacione

$$\alpha_{cm} = \frac{\sum \alpha_i m_i}{\sum m_i} \Rightarrow M \alpha_{cm} = \sum a_i m_i$$

## MOMENTO ANGULAR

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}$$



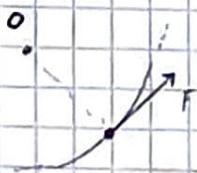
$L \perp$  al plano del foglio

## Nel moto circolare

$$L = m \cdot r \cdot v = m r^2 \omega$$

## MOMENTO TORCANTE

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}$$



$$r \parallel F \Rightarrow \tau = 0$$

$$r \perp F \Rightarrow \tau_{max}$$

$$\Delta L = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{I}$$

angular

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

$$M_{ext} = 0 \Rightarrow L \text{ const.}$$

## Th di Koenig

$$\vec{L} = \vec{L}^* + M \vec{r}_{cm} \wedge \vec{v}_{cm}$$

### URTI

- Elastico      \ conservazione q. ke & mkt
- Anelastico      \ conservazione energia cinetica
- Completo anelastico      \ conservazione q. ke & mkt  
conservazione relazionale con deformazioni o esplosioni
- Compl. elastico      \ conserv. q. ke & mkt  
i corpi non subiscono attrito

$$m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2$$

$$m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2$$

$$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v_f$$

$$m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f} = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m_1 v_1 = m_2 v_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{1f} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{2 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2f} \\ v_{2f} = \frac{2 m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_1 + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2f} \end{array} \right.$$

### CORPO RIGIDO

$$m = \int_V p \, dV$$

densità

$$\text{Se } p \text{ è costante} \quad \begin{cases} 1 \text{ dim.} & \lambda = \frac{m}{V} \\ 2 \text{ dim.} & \sigma = \frac{m}{A} \\ 3 \text{ dim.} & \rho = \frac{m}{V} \end{cases}$$

$p$  costante  $\Rightarrow x_C$  corrisponde al centro geometrico

### Momento di inerzia

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$I \sim m$   
 $\omega \sim v$

I momento d'inerzia combini formula per ogni figura geometrica

### Th. Huygens - Steiner

$$I_p = I_{CH} + M \alpha^2$$



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



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



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

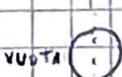
$$I_p = \frac{1}{4} MR^2 + \frac{1}{12} ML^2$$



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



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



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

$$\sum \tau = I \alpha \quad (\text{essendo} \quad \sum F = m a)$$

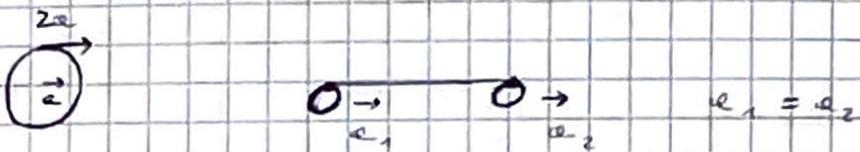
$$L = \int \tau d\theta = \tau \Delta \theta \quad (\approx k I = F \Delta t)$$

lavoro  $\approx m v$  q. k. di moto

$$L = \overline{T \cdot \omega}$$

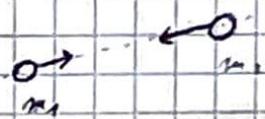
EQ. STATICO

$$\begin{cases} \sum F = 0 \\ \sum \tau = 0 \end{cases}$$



GRAVITAZIONE

$$F = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \hat{z}$$



$$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2} \quad \left[ \frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} \frac{m^2}{kg \cdot s^2} = \frac{m^3}{s \cdot kg} \right]$$

Leggi di Kepler

1) Le orbite dei pianeti sono piane e formate in ellisse con il Sole che occupa un dei 2 fuochi.

2) Il raggio vettore descrive aree proporzionali ai tempi impiegati a descrivere

$$3) T^2 \propto a^3 \quad (T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} a^3)$$

$$E_k = -\frac{1}{2} \gamma \frac{M_m}{r} < 0 \quad (\text{cerchi})$$

$$E_{rk} = -\frac{(M+m)^2 \dot{\theta}^2}{M+m^2 J^2} (1-e^2)$$

$$E \geq 0$$

$e < 0 \rightarrow$  il corpo rottura  
la orbita

il corpo non rotola

## PENPOLLO FISICO

$$\tau = -Mgh \sin \theta$$

$$\theta(t) = \theta_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \quad \text{con} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{Mgh}{l}}$$

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

## Fisica 2

### LEGGE DI COULOMB

$$\vec{F} = K \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{u} \quad \text{con} \quad K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [N]$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad (\epsilon_0 \leftarrow \text{nel vuoto})$$

$$\epsilon_k > 1 \quad (\epsilon \cdot \epsilon_k \leftarrow \text{in un materiale})$$

### CAMPO ELETTROSTATICO

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{q_{\text{tot}}}{L}$$



$$\sigma = \frac{q}{A} = \frac{q_{\text{tot}}}{bc}$$

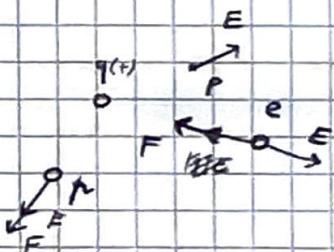


$$P = \frac{q}{V} = \frac{q_{\text{tot}}}{bc}$$



$$V = \frac{1}{2}bc$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \Rightarrow E = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$



### LEGGE DI GAUSS

$$\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\text{int}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Phi_E = \int E dS$$

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} & \text{se } r \geq R \\ \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} Q & \text{se } r < R \end{cases}$$

sfera conica

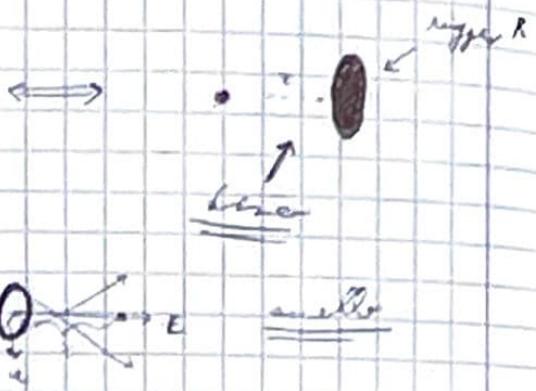
$$E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi r}{3\epsilon_0} & \text{se } r \leq R \\ \frac{12R}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{12R^3}{3\epsilon_0 R^2} & \text{se } r > R \end{cases}$$

sfera piena radente

Nel prossimo corollario le cercherò la distribuzione delle superfici.

$$|E(p)| = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } p \in \Sigma \rightarrow \text{spazio esterno delle figure/void} \\ > 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + R^2}} \right)$$



$$E(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{(z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

pero

$$\leftrightarrow \parallel \rightarrow \parallel \leftrightarrow$$

0      a      z

$$E(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } z \notin (0, a) \\ \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} & \text{se } z \in (0, a) \end{cases}$$

$$F = qE \quad \underline{\text{forza elettrica}}$$

$$dW = F \cdot ds \Rightarrow W = L = \int F \cdot ds$$

ENERGIA POTENZIALE ELETTRICA

$$U_{el} = qV$$

$$L = -\Delta U$$

POTENZIALE ELETTRICO

$$V = Ed$$

$$V = \int_r^\infty E dz$$

$$V(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 z}$$

rispetto ad un punto distante z

$$E(z) = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 z^2}$$

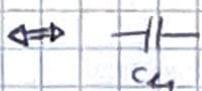
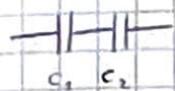
## CIRCUITI

### CAPACITÀ

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$$

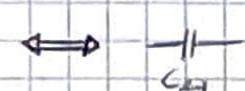
$$\Delta V = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$Q = C \Delta V$$



$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$$

in serie



$$C_{eq} = \sum_i C_i$$

in parallelo

$$U = \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^2$$

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$



### RESISTENZA

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

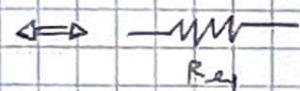
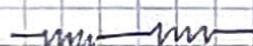


### Legge di Ohm

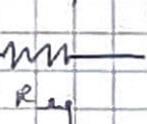
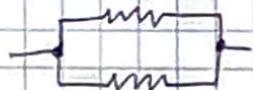
$$V = R_i$$

$$R = \frac{V}{i}$$

$$i = \frac{V}{R}$$



$$R_{eq} = \sum_i R_i \quad \text{in serie}$$

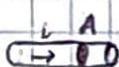


$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i} \quad \text{in parallelo}$$

### CORRENTE

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad (= \frac{q}{t} \quad \text{in cond. stazionaria})$$

$$J = \frac{i}{A}$$



### POTENZA

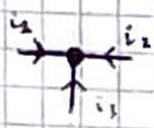
$$P = R i^2 = \frac{V^2}{R} = Vi$$



Kirchhoff

$\sum i = 0$   $\forall$  nodo

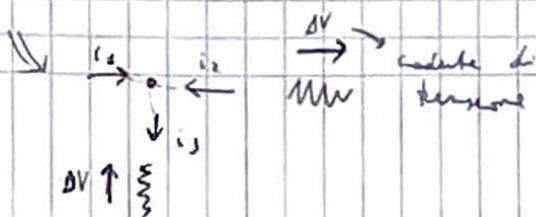
$\sum V = 0$   $\forall$  maglia



Corre tutte le  
correnti entranti

$\Rightarrow$  Eq. delle maglie  
+ 1° legge dei  
correnti

$i_1 > 0$   
 $i_2 > 0$   
 $i_3 < 0$



$\rightarrow$  calcolo della  
tensione

verso  
maglie

## MAGNETI SMQ

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$$



fatto esatto

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Legge di Biot - Savart:  $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i d\vec{s} \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$

Effetto Hall:  $j = \frac{i}{A} = nev_x$

$$v_x = \text{velocità di scorrimento} = \frac{j}{ne} = \frac{i}{ne}$$

~~$B \propto E$~~

$$\vec{B} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \vec{v} \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

Legge di Ampere  $\oint \vec{B} ds = \mu_0 i$

Legge di Faraday  $\partial \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial t}$

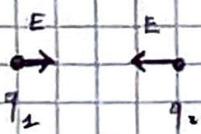
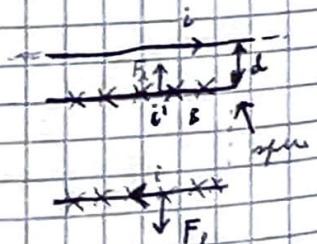
$$\Phi_B = \int_S \vec{B} ds \quad (\epsilon = -BLv)$$

## Forze di Lorentz

$$\vec{F}_q = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

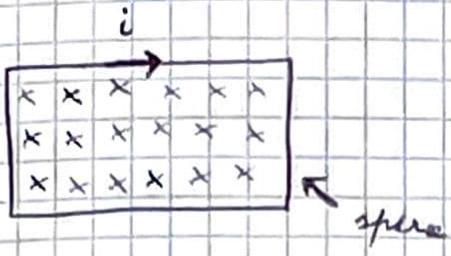
$$\vec{F}_i = i \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$q \frac{dx}{dt} \times \vec{B} = \frac{dq}{dt} x \times \vec{B} = i x \times \vec{B}$$



Dove c'è la corrente c'è un campo magnetico elettrico

Dove c'è corrente c'è un campo elettrico



$i$  non uniforme

sphere

$$\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} \neq 0 =$$

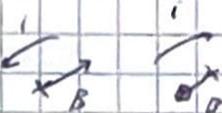
$\Rightarrow i$  uniforme (con verso opposto)

$$\downarrow \\ \varepsilon \neq 0$$

ENTRANTE  
ORARIO  
USCENTE  
ANTIORARIO



ENTRANTE  
ORARIO  
USCENTE  
ANTIORARIO

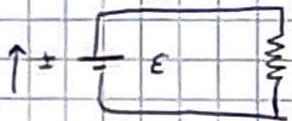


ENTRANTE  
ANTIORARIO  
USCENTE  
ORARIO

Se  $B$  costante nel tempo ( $\phi_0$  cst.) allora

$$\frac{d\phi_B}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = 0 \text{ nessuna f.e.m.}$$

fase elettromotrice



Un generatore è un esempio di f.e.m.

$$-||--|| \quad i(t) = i_0 e^{-t/\tau_c} \quad \underline{\text{Corice/scarica cst.}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{C_2} =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1' + C_2' = C_1 - C_2 \quad \text{cons. delle cariche} \\ \frac{Q_1'}{C_1} = \frac{Q_2'}{C_2} \quad \text{cond. d'equilibrio} \end{array} \right.$$

INPUTTANZA

$$-\square\square\square\square\square \quad L = \frac{N\phi_0}{i}$$

$\beta = \mu_0 n i$  nel solenoidale

$$\varepsilon = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

coeff. di inducibilità

## EQUAZIONI DI MAXWELL

$$\nabla \cdot E = \frac{P}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times E = - \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

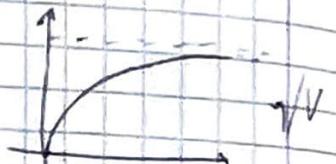
$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 j + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial i}{\partial t}$$

## CARICA E SCARICA

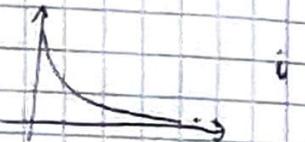
Carica

$$q(t) = C E \left( 1 - e^{-t/R_C} \right)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} \left[ \frac{C}{R} e^{-t/R_C} \right]$$



$$V_C(t) = \frac{i}{C} \left( 1 - e^{-t/R_C} \right)$$



Scarica

$$q(t) = q_0 e^{-t/R_C}$$

$$V_C(t) = V_0 e^{-t/R_C} = \frac{q_0}{C} e^{-t/R_C}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/R_C}$$