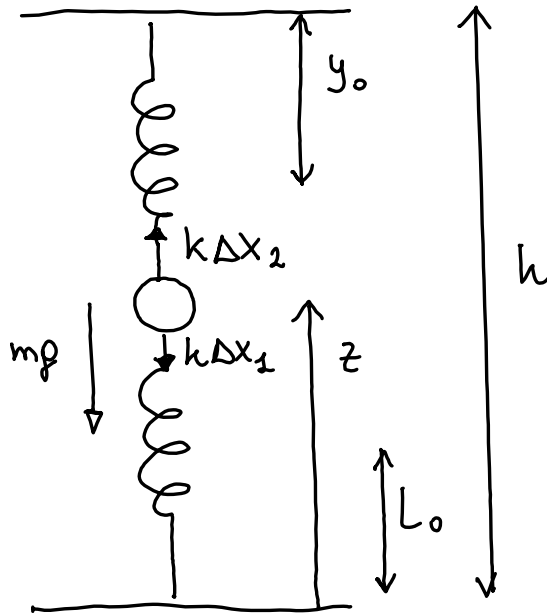


TDE 29/02/2021

ESERCIZIO 1

a)



EQUILIBRIO STATICO

$$k\Delta x_2 - h\Delta x_1 - m_p g = 0$$

$$\Delta x_2 = h - z_{eq} - L_0$$

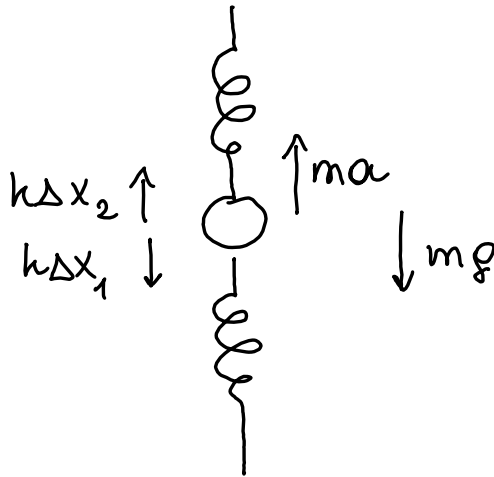
$$\Delta x_1 = z_{eq} - L_0$$

$$k(h - z_{eq} - L_0) - k(z_{eq} - L_0) = m_p g$$

$$-2kz_{eq} + kh = m_p g \Rightarrow z_{eq} = \frac{h}{2} - \frac{m_p g}{2k}$$

$$z_{eq} = 1.5 \text{ m} - \frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{20 \text{ N/m}} \approx 1 \text{ m}$$

b) Nel SdR solidale con l'ascensore compare una forza apparente diretta verso l'alto $F_a = ma$



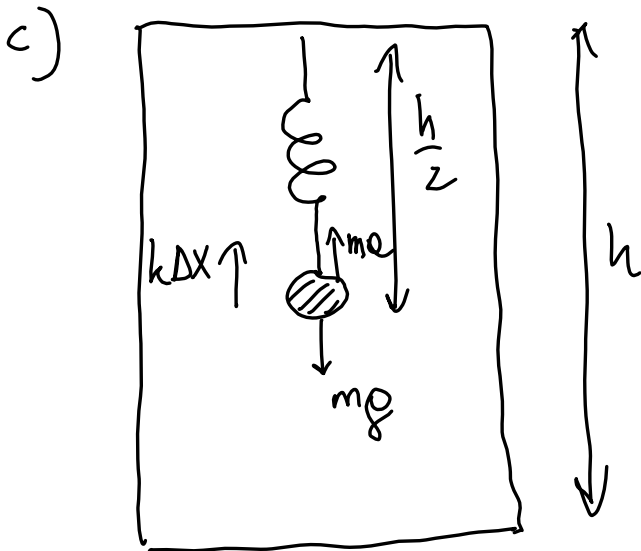
l'equilibrio statico è dato da:

$$k\Delta x_2 - k\Delta x_1 + ma - mg = 0$$

$$z_{eq} = \frac{h}{2} - \frac{m(p-a)}{2k}$$

Perché la massa si trovi alla stessa distanza dal pavimento e dal soffitto deve essere $z'_{eq} = \frac{h}{2}$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{h}{2} = \frac{h}{2} - \frac{(p-a)m}{2k} \Rightarrow a = p$$



all'inizio $\Delta X = \frac{h}{2} - y_0$

Forze apparente e forze di gravità sono uguali in modulo e hanno verso opposto per $a = g$. Si ottiene dunque un moto armonico in cui la molla oscilla attorno alla posizione a riposo, con ampiezza pari all'allungamento iniziale della molla:

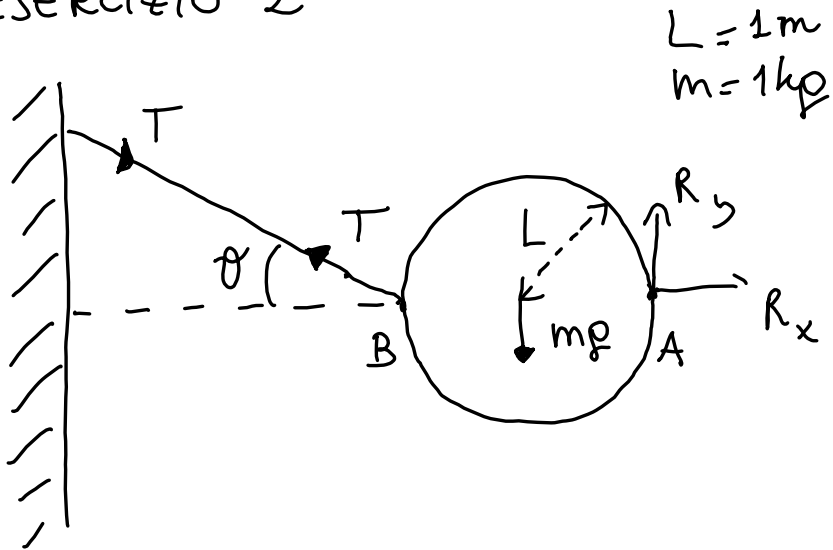
$$\Delta X = \frac{h}{2} - L_0$$

ampiezza $A = \Delta X = \frac{h}{2} - L_0 = 0.5 \text{ m}$

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

periodo $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2 \cdot 3.14 \sqrt{\frac{1 \text{ kg}}{20 \text{ N/m}}} = 1.4 \text{ s}$

ESERCIZIO 2



- a) T è sempre parallela alla fune, mentre R può avere qualunque direzione. Scompongo nelle componenti R_x e R_y . mg è applicata al C.d.M. dell'anello.

1^a EQ CARDINALE (STATICA)

$$x: T \sin \theta - mg + R_y = 0$$

$$y: R_x - T \cos \theta = 0$$

2^a EQ CARDINALE (STATICA), rispetto al polo nel C.d.M. dell'anello

$$-T \sin \theta L + R_y L = 0 \Rightarrow R_y = T \sin \theta$$

Ottengo dunque 3 equazioni in 3 incognite:

$$\begin{cases} T \sin \theta - m_p + R_y = 0 \\ R_x - T \cos \theta = 0 \\ R_y = T \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_x = T \cos \theta$$

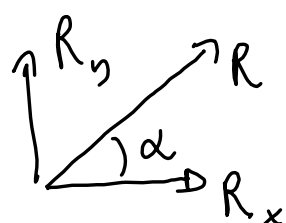
$$T \sin \theta - m_p + T \sin \theta = 0$$

$$T \cdot 2 \sin \theta = m_p$$

$$T = \frac{m_p}{2 \sin \theta} \quad R_y = \frac{m_p}{2} \quad R_x = \frac{m_p}{2 \tan \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$T = m_p = 9.81 \text{ N}, \quad R_y = \frac{m_p}{2} \quad R_x = \frac{m_p}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = 30^\circ = \theta$$


$$T = 9.81 \text{ N} \quad R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{T^2 \cos^2 \theta + T^2 \sin^2 \theta} = T = 9.81 \text{ N}$$

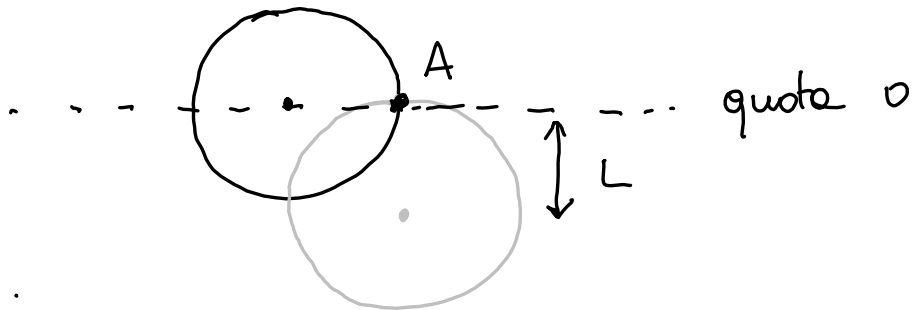
A diagram showing a sphere with a dashed circle of radius d and a point A on the circle. A vector m_p is shown pointing downwards from the center of the sphere.

$$I_A = I_{c.m} + mL^2 \quad I_{c.m} = mL^2$$

$$= 2mL^2$$
$$mgL = I_A \cdot \alpha = 2mL^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 \text{ m} \cancel{\text{p}} \cancel{\text{K}}}{2 \text{ m} \cancel{\text{L}}^2} = \frac{\rho}{2L} = 4.905 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

c) Conservazione dell'energia



$$E_p^i = \text{energia pot. iniziale} =$$

$$= m_p \cdot h^i = 0 \quad \underbrace{h^i = 0}_{\text{quota iniziale}}$$

$$E_p^f = + m_p h^f \quad h^f = -L$$

$$= -m_p L$$

$$K^i = \text{en. cin. iniziale} = 0$$

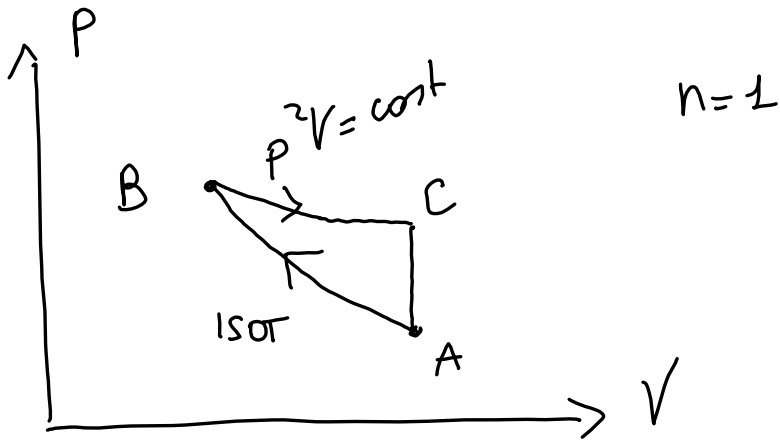
$$K^f = \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 \quad \omega = \text{velocità angolare finale}$$

$$E_p^i + K^i = E_p^f + K^f$$

$$0 = -m_p L + \frac{1}{2} I_A \omega^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2m_p L}{I_A}} = 3.13 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{2m_p L}{I_A} = \frac{2m_p L}{2m L^2} = \frac{p}{L}$$

ESERCIZIO 3



① $P_A = 2 \text{ atm}$ $V_A = 15 \text{ l}$ $T_A = \frac{P_A V_A}{nR} = \frac{P_A V_A}{R}$

$$T_A = \frac{2 \cdot 101325 \text{ Pa} \cdot 15 \cdot 0.001 \text{ m}^3}{8.314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}} =$$

$$= 365.6 \text{ K}$$

A → B

(B)

$$P_B = 6 \text{ atm} = 3 P_A = 6 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_B = T_A = 365.6 \text{ K}$$

$$V_B = \frac{nRT_B}{P_B} = \frac{nRT_A}{3P_A} = \frac{V_A}{3} = 5 \text{ L}$$

B → C

$$P_B^2 V_B = P_C^2 V_C \quad P_C = P_B \sqrt{\frac{V_B}{V_C}} = 3 P_A \sqrt{\frac{V_A}{3 V_C}}$$

C → A . $V_A = V_C$ ↑

$$P_C = \sqrt{3} P_A = 3.46 \text{ atm} \quad V_C = V_A = 15 \text{ L} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$T_C = \frac{P_C V_C}{nR} = \frac{\sqrt{3} P_A V_A}{nR} = \sqrt{3} T_A = 633.24 \text{ K}$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{ASS}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{ASS}} + Q_{\text{CED}}}{Q_{\text{ASS}}}$$

$$Q_{AB} = W_{AB} = nRT_A \ln\left(\frac{V_B}{V_A}\right) = nRT_A \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) < 0$$

$$Q_{CA} = nC_V \Delta T_{CA} = n \cdot \frac{3}{2} R \cdot T_A (1 - \sqrt{3}) = \Delta U_{CA}$$

$$Q_{BC} = W_{BC} + \Delta U_{BC}$$

$$\Delta U_{BC} = nC_V \Delta T_{BC} = nC_V T_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) = -\Delta U_{CA}$$

$$W_{BC} = \int_{V_B}^{V_C} p dV$$

$$W_{BC} = \int_{V_B}^{V_C} p dV$$

$$p^2 V = p_B^2 V_B \quad p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} p_B \sqrt{V_B}$$

$$W_{BC} = p_B \sqrt{V_B} \int_{V_B}^{V_C} V^{-\frac{1}{2}} dV =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= p_B \sqrt{V_B} \left[V^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 2 \right]_{V_B}^{V_C} = \\
 &= 2 p_B \sqrt{V_B} (\sqrt{V_C} - \sqrt{V_B}) = \\
 &= 2 p_B \sqrt{V_B V_C} - 2 p_B V_B \\
 &= 6 p_A \sqrt{\frac{V_A}{3} V_A} - 6 p_A \frac{V_A}{3} = \\
 &= 6 p_A V_A \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \\
 &= 2 p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{BC} &= 2 p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) + \frac{3}{2} p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) = \\
 &= \frac{7}{2} p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta &= \frac{\frac{7}{2} p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) - \frac{3}{2} p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1) - n R T_A \ln(3)}{\frac{7}{2} p_A V_A (\sqrt{3} - 1)} \\
 &= \frac{2(\sqrt{3} - 1) - \ln(3)}{\frac{7}{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)} = 14.2\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{\text{carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H} = 1 - \frac{T_A}{\sqrt{3} T_A} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 42.3\%$$

