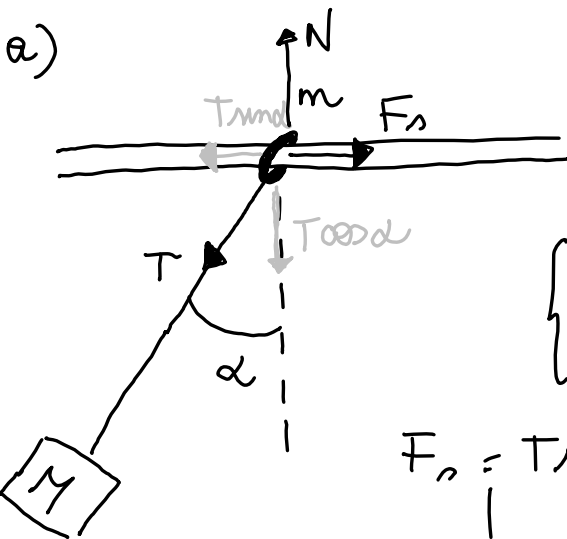
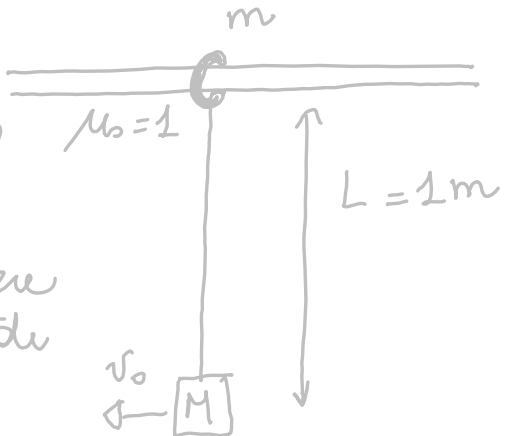


## ESERCIZIO 1

a)  $\alpha_{\max}$  } NO SLITTAMENTO

b)  $v_{0, \max}$  }

c) ANELLO INCAIATO,  
 $v_{0, \min}$  per raggiungere  
 posizione orizzontale



$m \approx 0$   
 (massa trascurabile)

$$\begin{cases} N - T \cos \alpha = 0 \\ F_s - T \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

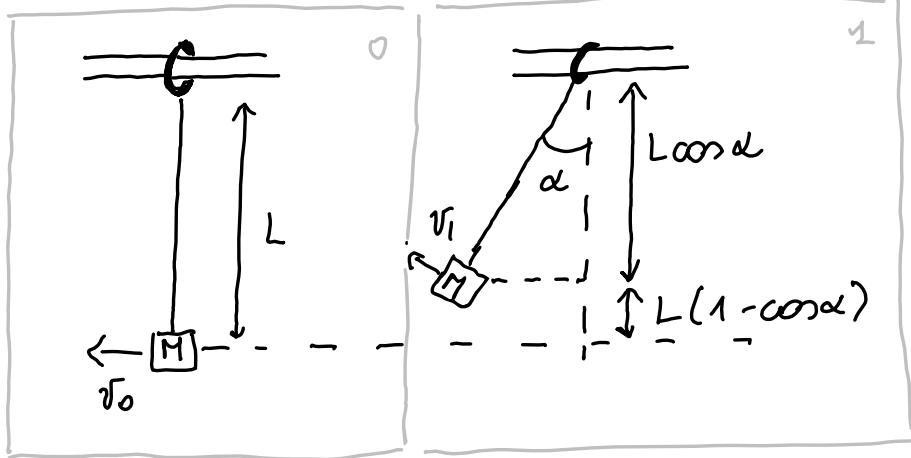
$$F_s = T \sin \alpha = \frac{N}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = N \tan \alpha$$

CONDIZIONE NON SLITTAMENTO  $F_s \leq \mu_s N$

$$N \tan \alpha \leq \mu_s N \quad \mu_s = 1$$

$$\tan \alpha \leq 1 \quad \alpha \leq 45^\circ \quad \alpha_{\max} = 45^\circ$$

b) CONS. DELL'ENERGIA MECCANICA.



$$E_{mecc}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^2$$

$$E_{mecc}^{(1)}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} M v_1^2 + M g L (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

PER NON AVER SULTANENTO, devo ropprimere

$\alpha_{MAX} = 45^\circ$  con velocità  $v_2 = 0$

$$E_{mecc}^{(1)}(\alpha_{MAX}) = M g L (1 - \cos \alpha_{MAX}) = \dots$$

$$E_{mecc}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} M v_0^{MAX^2}$$

$$v_0^{MAX} = \sqrt{2 g L (1 - \cos \alpha_{MAX})} = 2.39 \frac{m}{s}$$

c) ANELLO INCOLLATO,  $v_{0,MIN}$  per raggiungere la posizione orizzontale.

Uso ancora la cons. dell'energia. Questo volta la condizione limite è quella

t.c. ragguaglio  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$  con velocità nulla

$$E_{mecc}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} M v_{0,MIN}^2$$

$$E_{mecc}^{(1)}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = M g L$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M v_{0,MIN}^2 = M g L \Rightarrow v_{0,MIN} = \sqrt{2 g L}$$

$$v_{0,MIN} = 4.43 \frac{m}{s}$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

■ GAS 1

$$T_1 = 400\text{K}$$

MONOATOMICO:  $c_{v1} = \frac{3}{2}R$

$$c_{p1} = \frac{5}{2}R$$

■ GAS 2

$$T_2 = 320\text{K}$$

BIATOMICO:  $c_{v2} = \frac{5}{2}R$

$$c_{p2} = \frac{7}{2}R$$

(a) Durante le trasformazioni:

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = \Delta U_1 + L_1 \\ Q_2 = \Delta U_2 + L_2 \\ Q_2 = -Q_1 \\ L_2 = -L_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \oplus \quad 0 = \Delta U_1 + \Delta U_2 + 0$$

$$\boxed{\Delta U_1 + \Delta U_2 = 0} \quad (1)$$

(b) all'equilibrio, i gas hanno:

- stessa temperatura  $T_f$
- stessa pressione  $P_f$

Dalla (1):

$$m_1 c_{v1} (T_f - T_1) + m_2 c_{v2} (T_f - T_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2}R(T_f - T_1) + \frac{5}{2}R(T_f - T_2) = 0 \quad 3T_f - 3T_1 + 5T_f - 5T_2 = 0$$

$$8T_f = 3T_1 + 5T_2$$

$$T_f = \frac{3T_1 + 5T_2}{8} = 350\text{K}$$

$$\boxed{T_f = 350\text{K}}$$

$$P_f \cdot V_{1f} = m_1 \cdot R \cdot T_f$$

$$P_f \cdot V_{2f} = m_2 \cdot R \cdot T_f$$

$$\left( \div \right) \quad \frac{P_f \cdot V_{1f}}{P_f \cdot V_{2f}} = \frac{m_1 R T_f}{m_2 R T_f}$$

$$\boxed{V_{1f} = V_{2f} = 10\text{l}}$$

$$P_f = \frac{m_1 \cdot R \cdot T_f}{V_{1f}} = \frac{1 \text{ mol} \cdot 8,314 \text{ J} \cdot 350\text{K}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3} = \boxed{290930 \text{ Pa} = P_f}$$

$$(c) \quad \Delta S_1 = m_1 c_{v1} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_1} + m_1 R \ln \frac{V_f}{V_1}$$

$$\Delta S_2 = m_2 c_{v2} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_2} + m_2 R \ln \frac{V_f}{V_2}$$

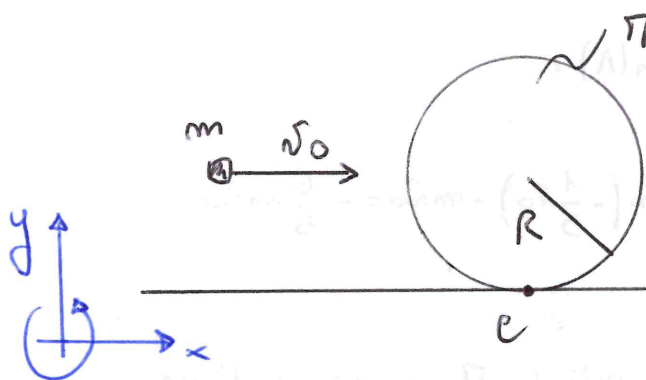
$$\Delta S_{\text{AMBIENTE}} = 0$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{UNIV}} = m_1 c_{v1} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_1} + m_2 c_{v2} \ln \frac{T_f}{T_2}$$

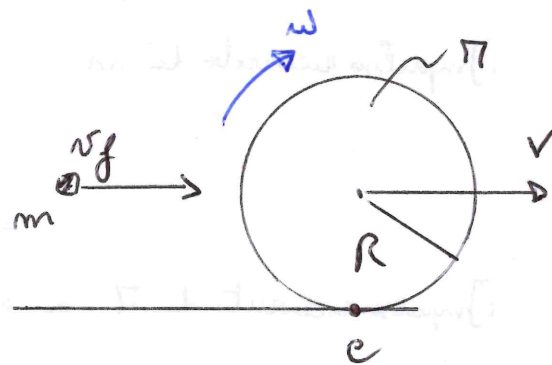
$$= -1,66 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} + 1,86 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} = \boxed{+0,2 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}} > 0}$$

IRREVERSIBILE

### ESERCIZIO 3



[A] prima dell'urto



[B] dopo l'urto

- (a) CONSERVAZIONE MOMENTO ANGOLARE rispetto al punto C  
 CONSERVAZIONE ENERGIA CINETICA

$$\begin{cases} -m v_0 \cdot R = -m v_f \cdot R - J(C) \cdot \omega \\ \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + \frac{1}{2} J(C) \cdot \omega^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{con } J(C) = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2 + \pi R^2 = \frac{3}{2} \pi R^2$$

$$v = \omega \cdot R$$

$$m = \pi$$

$$\begin{cases} -m v_0 \cdot R = -m v_f \cdot R - \frac{3}{2} \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{v}{R} \\ m v_0^2 = m v_f^2 + \frac{3}{2} \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{R^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_0 \cdot R = v_f \cdot R + \frac{3}{2} v \cdot R \\ v_0^2 = v_f^2 + \frac{3}{2} v^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_0 - v_f = \frac{3}{2} v \\ (v_0 - v_f)(v_0 + v_f) = \frac{3}{2} v^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_0 - v_f = \frac{3}{2} v \\ \frac{3}{2} v (v_0 + v_f) = \frac{3}{2} v^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_0 - v_f = \frac{3}{2} v \\ v_0 + v_f = v \end{cases}$$

$$\oplus \quad 2v_0 = \frac{5}{2} v$$

$$\rightarrow v = \frac{4}{5} v_0$$

$$\ominus \quad 2v_f = -\frac{1}{2} v$$

$$\rightarrow v_f = -\frac{1}{4} v = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} v_0 = -\frac{1}{5} v_0$$

$$v_f = -\frac{1}{5} v_0$$

Il corpo m  
rimbalza verso  
SINISTRA

(b) Calcolo l'impulso tramite il TEOREMA dell'IMPULSO

Impulso ricevuto da m: 
$$I_m = P_m(B) - P_m(A) =$$

$$= m\sqrt{g} - m\sqrt{0} = m\left(-\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{0}\right) - m\sqrt{0} = -\frac{6}{5}m\sqrt{0}$$

Impulso ricevuto da  $\pi$  a causa di m:

$$I_{\pi_1} = -I_m = \boxed{+\frac{6}{5}m\sqrt{0} = I_{\pi_1}} \quad \text{ricevuto da } \pi \text{ a causa di } m$$

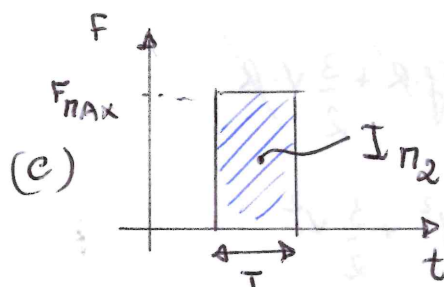
Impulso TOTALE ricevuto da  $\pi$ : teorema dell'IMPULSO

$$I_{\pi} = P_{\pi}(B) - P_{\pi}(A) \quad \text{ma } I_{\pi} = I_{\pi_1} + I_{\pi_2}$$

$\uparrow$  a causa del PIANO  
 $\uparrow$  a causa di m

$$I_{\pi_1} + I_{\pi_2} = \pi \cdot V - 0$$

$$\frac{6}{5}m\sqrt{0} + I_{\pi_2} = \pi \cdot V \quad \rightarrow \quad I_{\pi_2} = \pi \cdot V - \frac{6}{5}m\sqrt{0} = m \cdot \frac{4}{5}\sqrt{0} - \frac{6}{5}\sqrt{0} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{5}m\sqrt{0}}$$



$$T \cdot F_{MAX} = I_{\pi_2}$$

$$F_{MAX} = I_{\pi_2} / T = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot m\sqrt{0} / T$$

Impulso ricevuto dal PIANO (= ATTRITO)

$$\boxed{|F_{MAX}| = \frac{2}{5} \frac{m\sqrt{0}}{T}}$$

PURO ROTOLAMENTO:  $|F| \leq \mu_s \cdot N$

$$\bullet N = \pi g = mg$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2}{5} \frac{m\sqrt{0}}{T} \leq \mu_s \cdot mg$$

$$\mu_s \geq \frac{2\sqrt{0}}{5g \cdot T} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{10^3 m}{3600 s} \cdot \frac{1}{9.81 m/s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{-3} s \cdot 10} = 1,13$$

$$\boxed{\mu_s \geq 1,13}$$