

$$V_p = \text{COMP. NORMALE (VARIANTE DI NIVELLO DI } \Delta \text{)}$$

$$(VARIANTE DI NIVELLO DI } \Delta \text{)}$$

$$V_p = \text{COMPONENTE DI ACCEL TANGENZIALE}$$

$$m: \text{VERSOFE NORMALE}$$

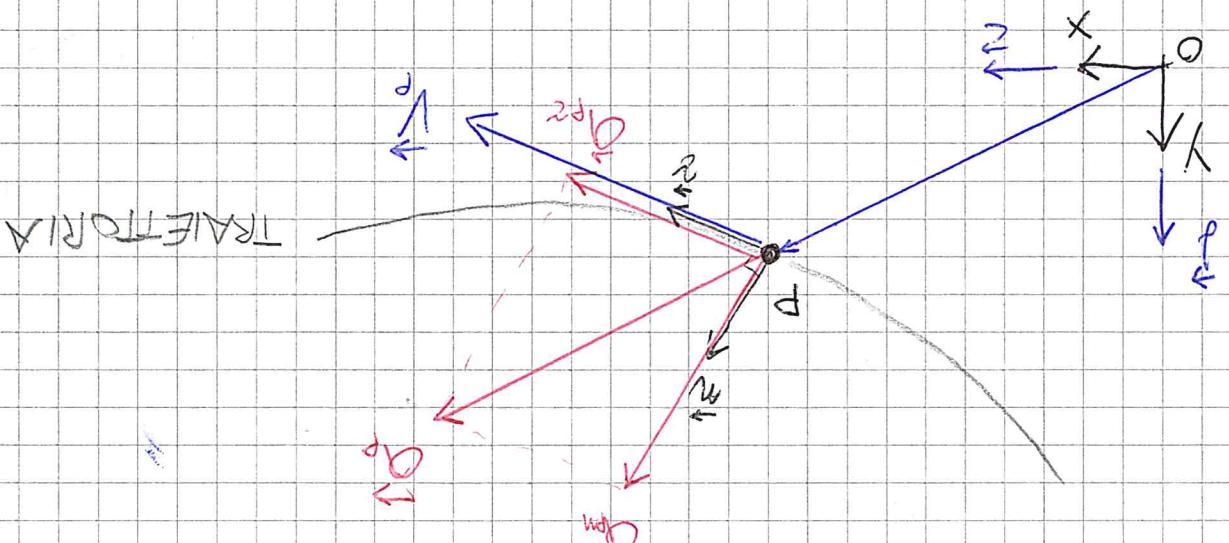
$$g: \text{ACCEL DI CURVATURA}$$

$$\frac{S}{M} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{r}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{v}^2 + \frac{V_p^2}{M}$$

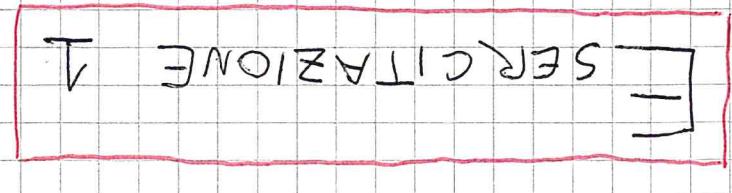
\vec{r} : VERSOFE TANGENZIALE ALLA TRAIETTORIA IN P

$$V_p = \text{MODULO DI } V_p = \sqrt{x_p^2 + y_p^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{v} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2 = \vec{p} = (0 - 0)$$



• CINETICA PUNTO



$$\ddot{\omega} = \omega \left[\ddot{c} - \omega^2 (q - p) \right]$$

ANGOLARE
ACCELERAZIONE

$$a_q = \ddot{\omega} \left[\ddot{c} + \omega^2 (q - p) \right]$$

$$\ddot{\omega} = \omega \left[\ddot{c} - \omega^2 (q - p) \right]$$

VELOCITÀ ANGOLARE NEL PIANO
MOTORE

$$v_a = \omega \left[\ddot{c} + \omega^2 (q - p) \right]$$

RIVALS

PER VINCERE RIGIDITÀ
può SOLO ROTARE (modifico COSTANTE)

$$(q - o) + (p - o) = (q - o)$$

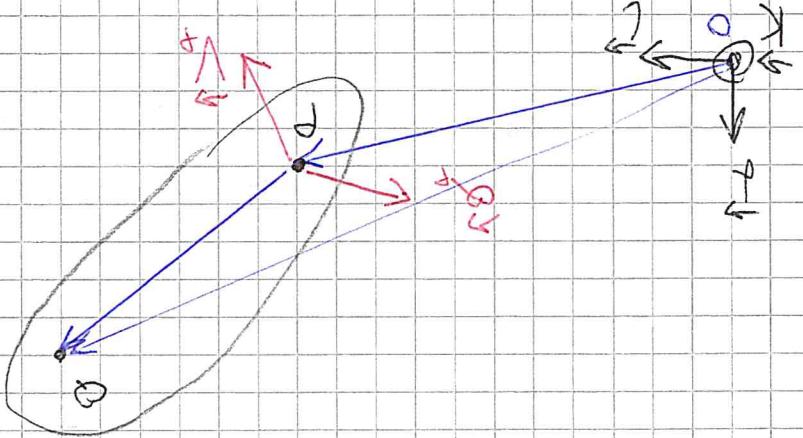
(VISCOSITÀ)

$$\ddot{\omega} = \omega \left[\ddot{c} - \omega^2 (q - p) \right]$$

ANGOLARE
VELOCITÀ

CORPO RIGIDO

CINEMATICA CORPO RIGIDO



$$V_B = \alpha L \sin \alpha$$

$$(V_A - \alpha L \cos \alpha) = \alpha L (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)$$

$$V_A = \alpha L \cos \alpha + \alpha L \sin \alpha$$

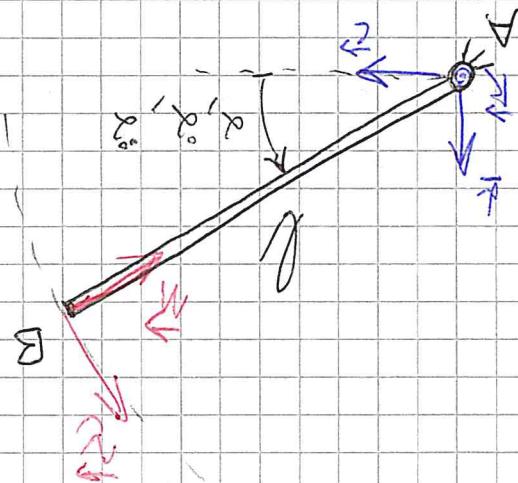
ATTO DI MOTO

$A \equiv CIR$

$$(B - A) = C (\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)$$

$$V_B = V_A + C \wedge (B - A)$$

CALCOLARE V_B USANDO AVVISI NOTO $\alpha(t)$

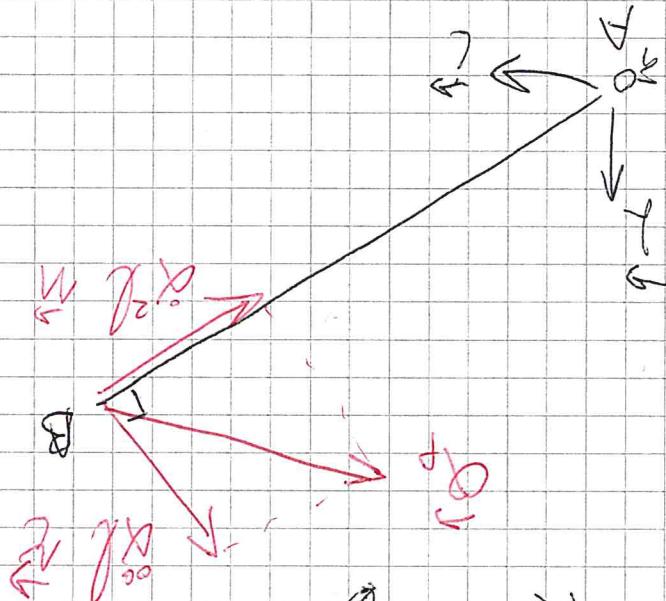


TRITTORI CIRCOLARE

ESECUIZIO 1

$$(\dot{x} - \alpha \cos \theta - \alpha^2 \sin \theta) + (\dot{y} - \alpha \sin \theta) =$$

$$\dot{y} = \alpha \dot{\theta} + \alpha y \quad \dot{x} = \alpha \dot{\theta}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial (\alpha \dot{\theta})} = V_p^2 = (\alpha^2 \dot{\theta})$$

$$\cos \alpha \dot{\theta} = - \cos \alpha \dot{\theta} - \sin \alpha \dot{\theta}$$

$$\sin (\alpha \dot{\theta}) + \cos (\alpha \dot{\theta}) =$$

$$\dot{y} = \alpha \dot{\theta} (- \sin \alpha \dot{\theta} + \cos \alpha \dot{\theta}) - \alpha^2 \dot{\theta} (\cos \alpha \dot{\theta} + \sin \alpha \dot{\theta})$$

$$\dot{y} = \alpha \dot{\theta} = \alpha \dot{\theta}$$

$$\dot{A} = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = \alpha_A + \alpha_B (B-A) - C^2 (B-A)$$

$$V_B = V_A + C_{AB} \cdot (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

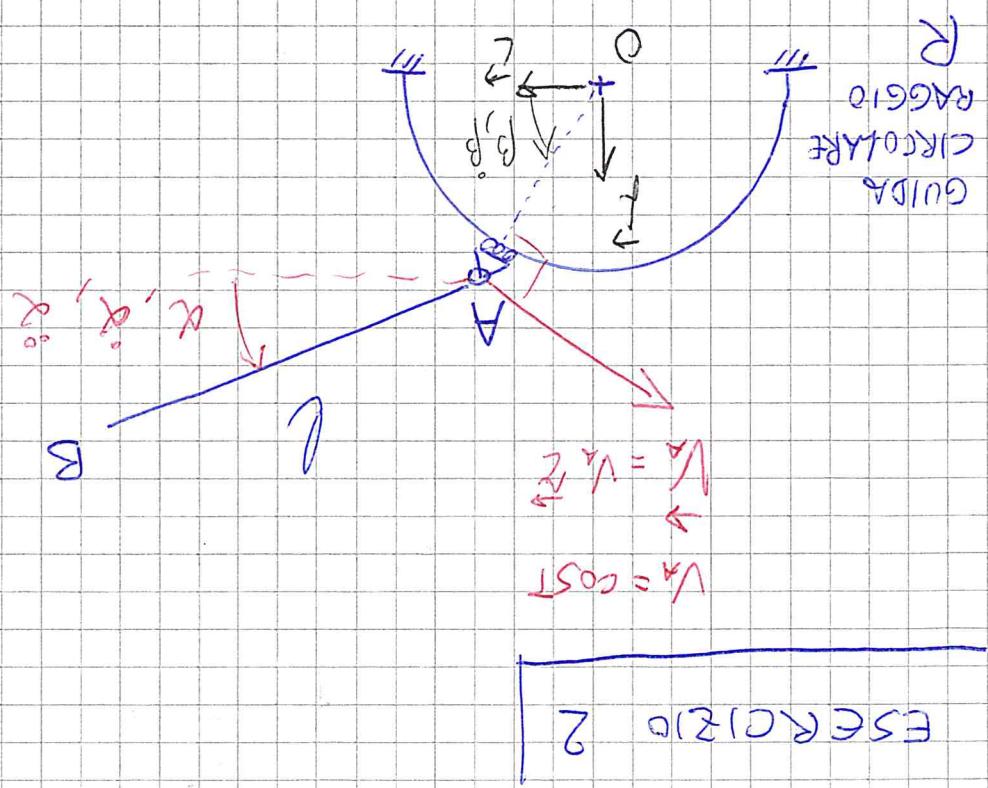
$$(V_B - V_A) = C_{AB} \cdot (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

$$= R \cdot (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) = R \cdot C_{AB}$$

$$(V_A - V_B) = C_{AB} \cdot R \cdot (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

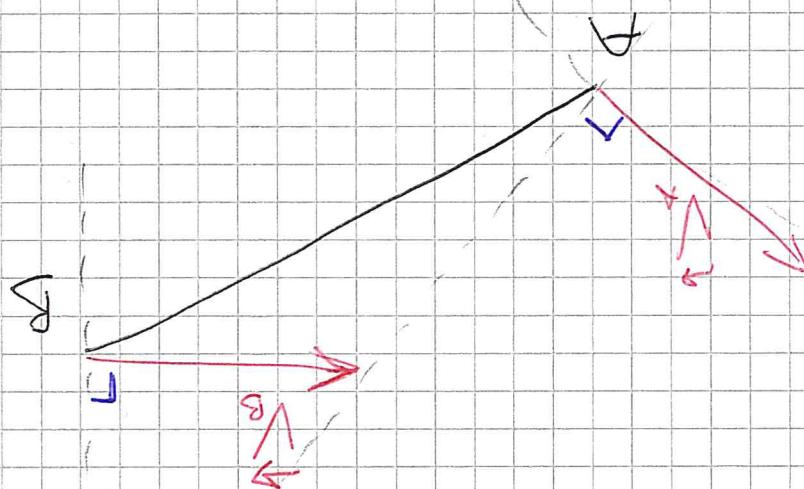
$$V_B = V_A + C_{AB} \cdot (A - B)$$

DI MTC RAPTEGMATI
POSIZIONE DEL CL.R NELL'ATC
TROVARE: V_B



$$\nabla = \nabla \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \leftrightarrow \nabla = (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + \nabla A$$

DA QUANTO DI VISTA ANALITICO



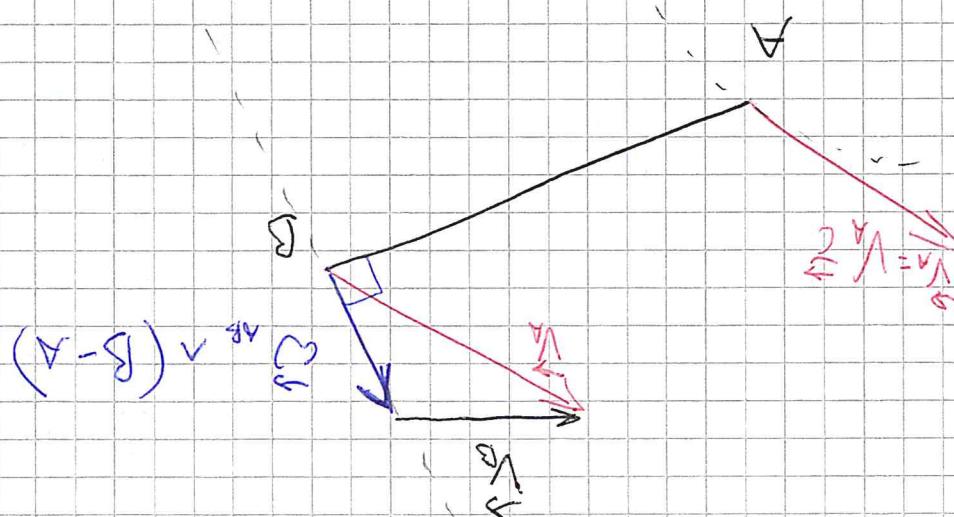
$$C = CIR$$

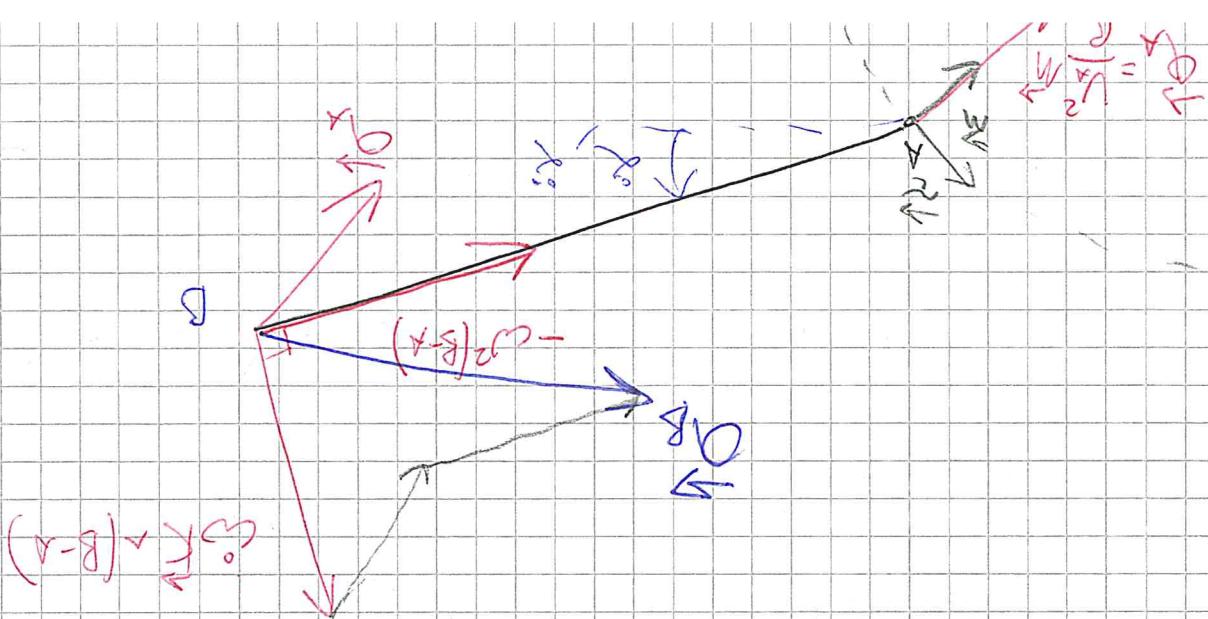
POSIZIONE DEL C.I.R.

$$\nabla_A = \nabla \times (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{C})$$

$$\nabla_B = \nabla \times (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{A})$$

$$\nabla_C = \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})$$





$$Q_B = \sqrt{Q_A^2 + Q_D^2 - 2 Q_A Q_D \cos(\theta)}$$

$$Q_B = \sqrt{\frac{Q_A^2 + Q_D^2}{2} - \left(\frac{Q_A + Q_D}{2} \right)^2}$$

$$Q_B = \sqrt{Q_A^2 + Q_D^2 - 2 Q_A Q_D \cos(\theta - \alpha)}$$

\rightarrow Q_B CON ALIAS

ANALOGAMENTE A V_B POSSO CALCOLARE

$$Q_A \vee (Q_B \wedge Q_C) = Q_A \cdot (Q_B \cdot Q_C) - C(Q_A \cdot Q_C)$$

* NOTA

$$Q_B = \sqrt{\frac{Q_A^2 + Q_C^2}{2} - \left(\frac{Q_A + Q_C}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{Q_A^2 + Q_C^2}{2} - \frac{Q_A^2 + Q_C^2 + 2 Q_A Q_C}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{-Q_A^2 - Q_C^2 + 2 Q_A Q_C}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{(Q_A - Q_C)^2}{4}} = \frac{Q_A - Q_C}{2}$$

$$Q_A \vee Q_B = Q_A \vee Q_C = Q_A \vee (Q_C - Q_A)$$

$$Q_A \vee Q_B = [Q_A \vee (Q_C - Q_A)] \vee Q_C$$

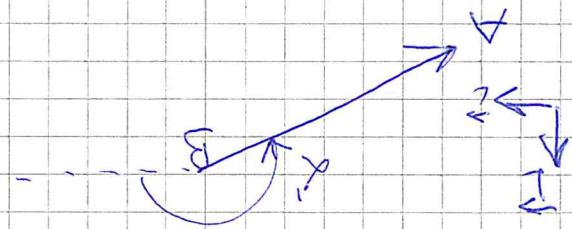
*

LEADER VETTOURISTE 2 WELCOME

$$V_{\leftarrow} = V_{\leftarrow}^L + V_{\leftarrow}^R \quad (c_k \wedge k \leftarrow)$$

$$\vartheta_0 = -\vartheta_0$$

$$\pi + \alpha = \alpha$$



$$(A - B) = L(\cos \alpha \vec{e}_x + \sin \alpha \vec{e}_y) \quad (\text{NOTE})$$

(INCIGNITA VB)

(INCognita)

(NDFΔ)

$$f \wedge s = g \wedge$$

$$y = m$$

$$V_A = V_A$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i - B = \bigcup_{i=1}^n (A_i \setminus B)$$

NOTA V_a , α , ℓ CALCULARE: α' , V_b

$$(\nabla_A \equiv \nabla)$$

1

6

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

8

13

1
2
3

Page 1

ΔΙΑΛΕΞΗ

A hand-drawn diagram on grid paper consisting of a short horizontal line segment with arrows at both ends, pointing downwards. This represents an interval on a number line.

ESERCIZIO 3

$$d_A = q_B + C_0 k \wedge (A - B) \quad \Leftarrow$$

LE ACCELERAZIONI

MALOGNMENTE POTREI RISOLVERE PER

$$V_B = -\alpha L \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{L \sin \alpha}{V_A} = \alpha$$

$$(j \cos \alpha +) + V_B = 0 \quad \} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\{ V_A = -\alpha L \sin \alpha \quad \} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$(i \cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha -) + V_B = 0 \quad \} \quad \Rightarrow$$

1 EQ VETTORIALE \Leftarrow 2 EQ SCALARI

$$(A - C) = \omega R$$

$$V_A = \omega \times (A - C) = 2\omega R$$

$$(B - C) = R$$

$$\omega = -\omega k \quad (\text{ROTAZIONE OMRILA})$$

$$V_B = \omega \times (B - C) = \omega R$$

$$AC = CTR \cdot C$$

CALCOLO LE VELOCITÀ USANDO VETTORI RISPETTO

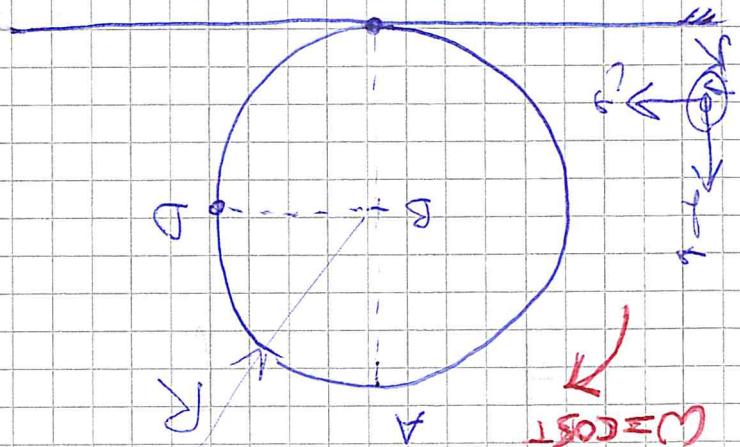
DEI PUNTI A, B, D

CALCOLARE LA VELOCITÀ E L'ACCELERAZIONE

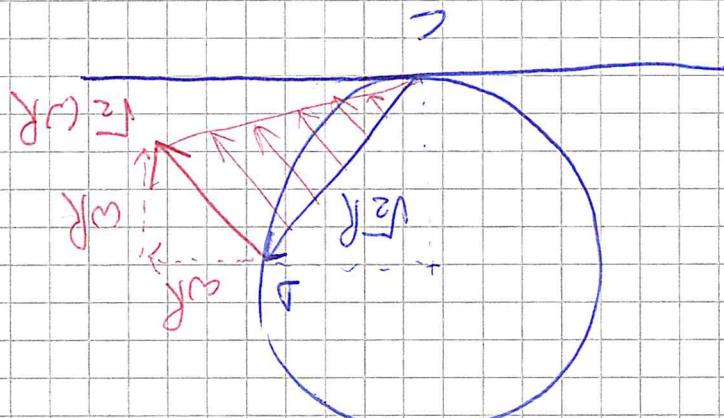
(MOTORE)
(NELL'ATTO DI)

VINCOLO DI PURA ROTAZIONE $\Rightarrow V_c = 0$

C = PUNTO DI CONTATTO RUOTA - STRADA



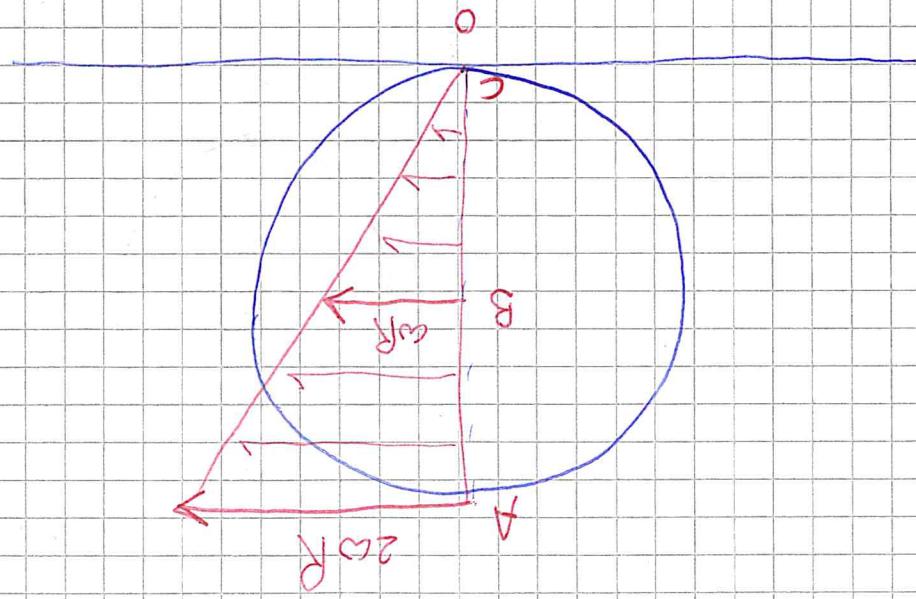
ESERCIZIO 4



$$V_B = \sqrt{(\omega R)^2 + (-\omega R)^2} = \sqrt{2(\omega R)^2} = \sqrt{2}\omega R$$

$$\vec{V}_B = -\omega R \hat{e}_x + \omega R \hat{e}_y = \omega R (\hat{e}_y - \hat{e}_x)$$

$$\vec{V}_B = \omega R (\hat{e}_y - \hat{e}_x) = \omega R \vec{e}_z = \omega R \vec{v}$$

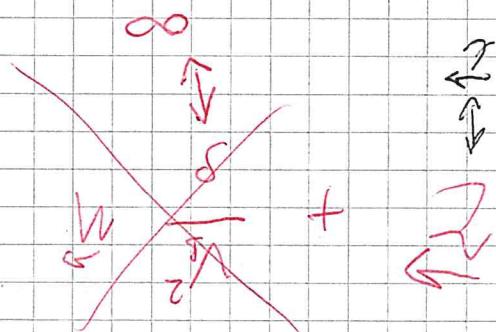


$\omega = \text{CONSTANTE}$

$v_B = \omega r = 0$ se questo caso ferisce

$$v_B = \omega r$$

$$\alpha_B = v_B \ddot{r} = 0$$



DEI DISCO

CONSCO PER LA TRAIETTORIA DEC CENTRO

NON MI AIUTA

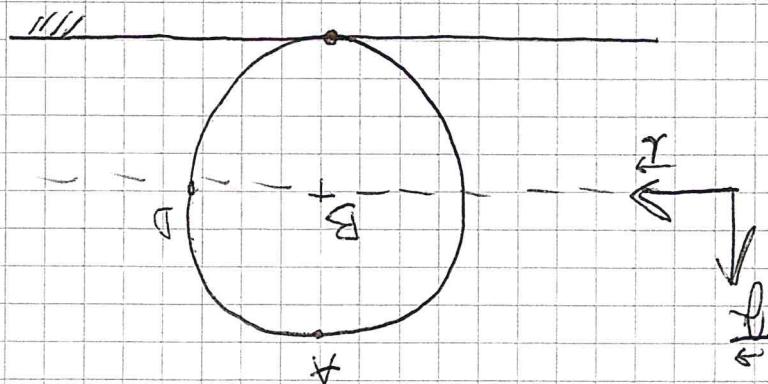
QUINDI SCRIBE LE ACCELERAZIONI NISMETTE AL CIR

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \alpha = v \ddot{r}$$

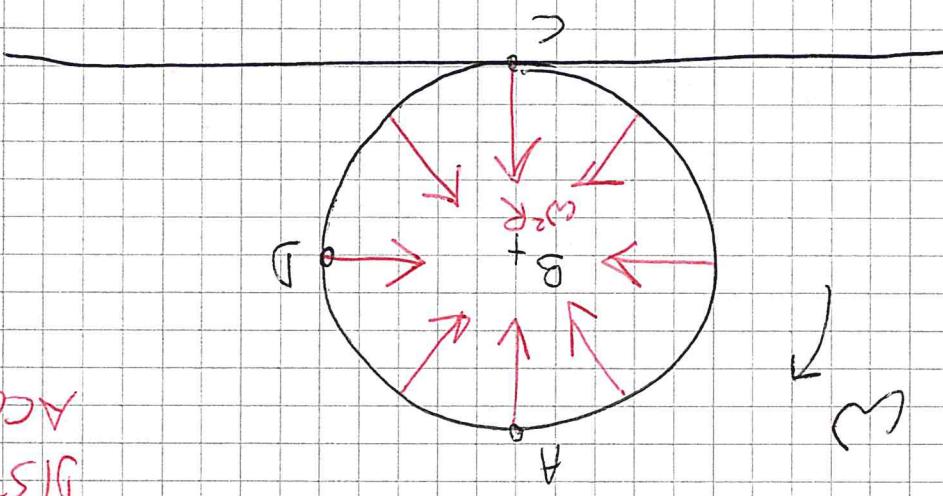
$$c = \text{circo}$$

(RETILINEA)

TRAETTORIA



ACCELERAZIONI



DISTRIB ACCÉLÉRATIVE

$$\vec{a}_b = -\omega^2 (D - E) \quad \text{---} \quad \vec{a}_b$$

$$\vec{a}_A = -\omega^2 (B - C) \quad \text{---} \quad \vec{a}_A$$

$$= -\omega^2 (C - B) = \omega^2 R \quad \text{---}$$

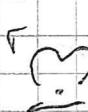
$$\vec{a}_c = \cancel{\vec{a}_b + \vec{a}_A} + \vec{a}_c \quad \text{---}$$

DATI:

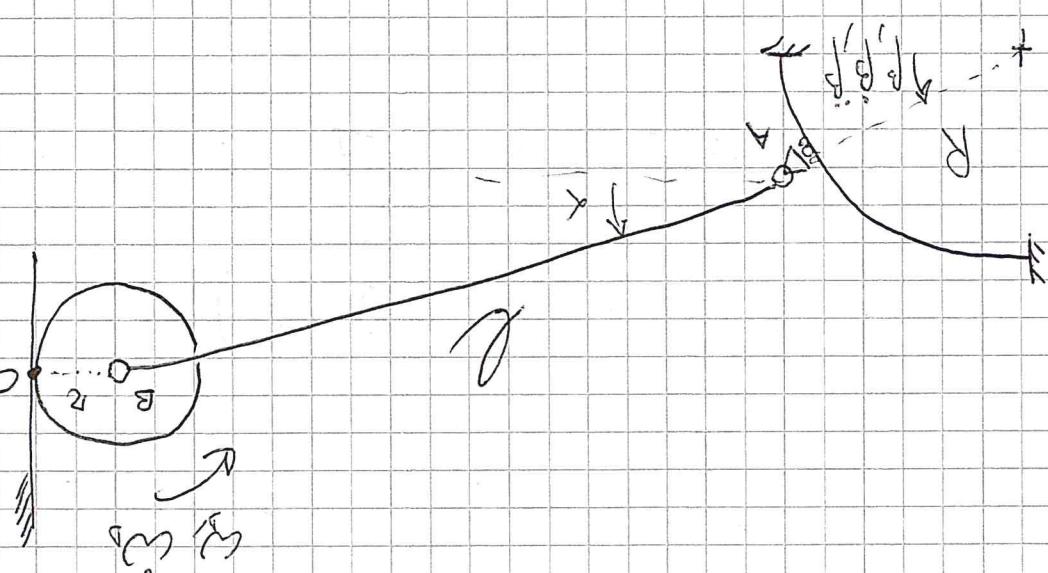
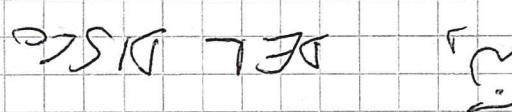
$$\alpha, R, L, \tau$$

$$B_1, B_2, B_3$$

CALCOLARE ω_1 e ω_2



DEL DISCO



ESERCIZIO 5 | (x CASA)

ATTUAZIONE

(PURA)

