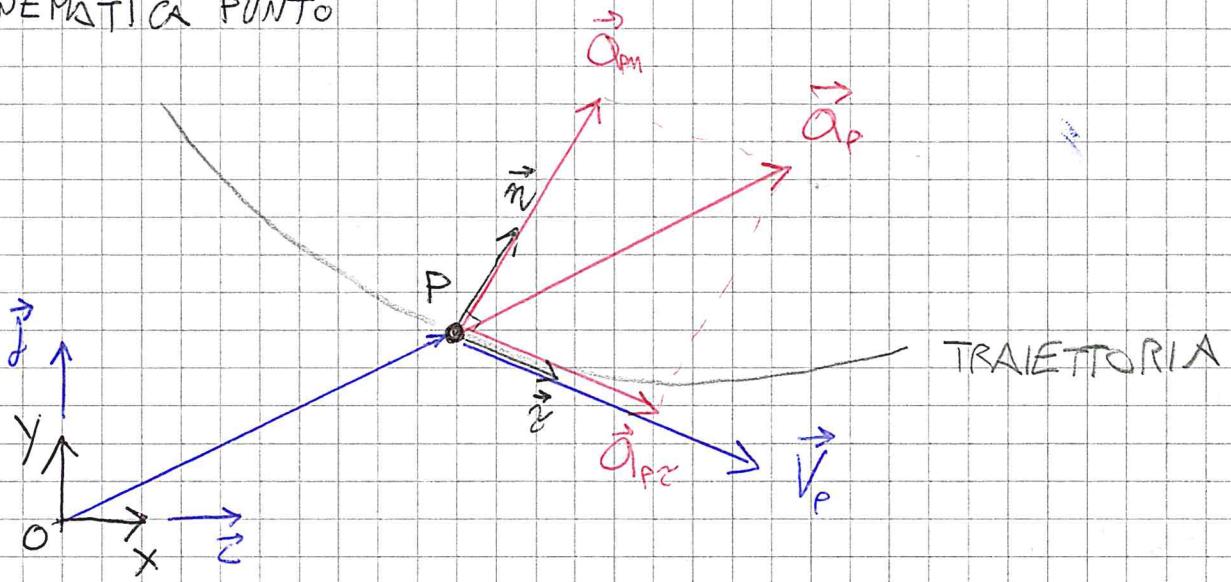


E

SERCITAZIONE 1

- CINEMATICA PUNTO



$$(P - O) = \vec{P} = x_p \hat{i} + y_p \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{V}_p = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \dot{x}_p \hat{i} + \dot{y}_p \hat{j} = V_p \hat{\Sigma}$$

$$V_p = \text{MODULO DI } \vec{V}_p = \sqrt{\dot{x}_p^2 + \dot{y}_p^2}$$

$\hat{\Sigma}$: VERSORE TANGENTE ALLA TRAIETTORIA IN P

$$\vec{a}_p = \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \ddot{x}_p \hat{i} + \ddot{y}_p \hat{j} = \dot{V}_p \hat{\Sigma} + \frac{V_p^2}{S} \vec{M}$$

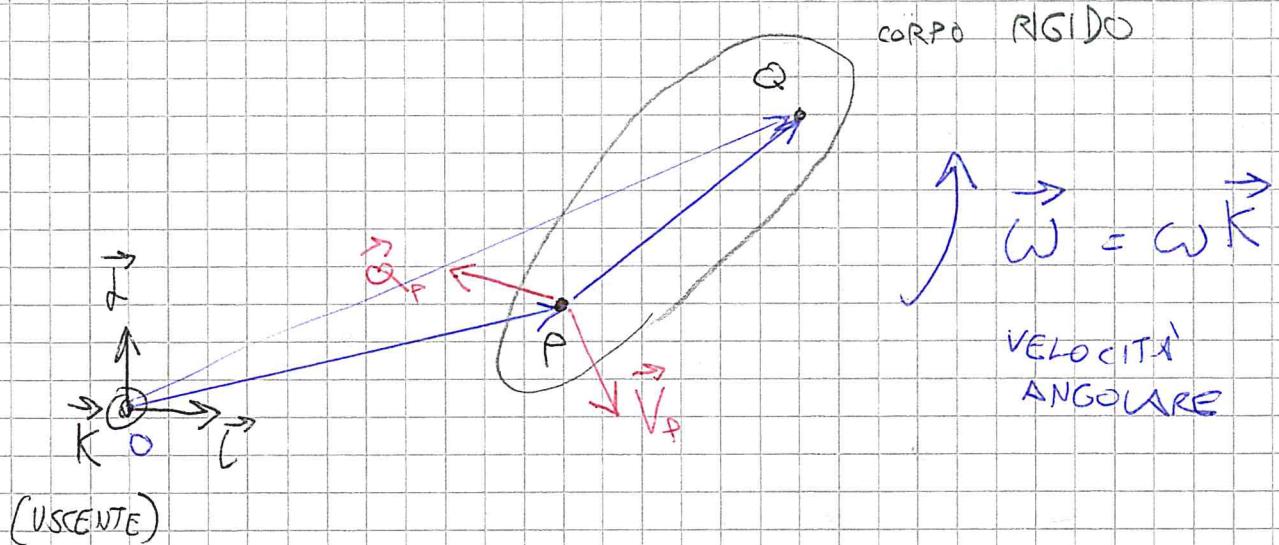
S: RAGGIO DI CURVATURA

\vec{M} : VERSORE NORMALE

\dot{V}_p = COMPONENTE DI ACCEL TANGENZIALE
(VARIAZIONE DI NUDULO DI \vec{V})

$\frac{V_p^2}{S}$ = COMP. NORMALE (VARIAZIONE DIREZIONE
DI \vec{V})

CINEMATICA CORPO RIGIDO



$$(Q-O) = (Q-P) + (P-O)$$

→ PUÒ SOLO RUOTARE (MODULO COSTANTE)
PER VINCULO RIGIDO

$$\vec{V}_Q = \vec{V}_P + \vec{\omega} \wedge (Q - P)$$

RIVALS

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{k}$$

VELOCITÀ ANGOLARE NEL PIANO

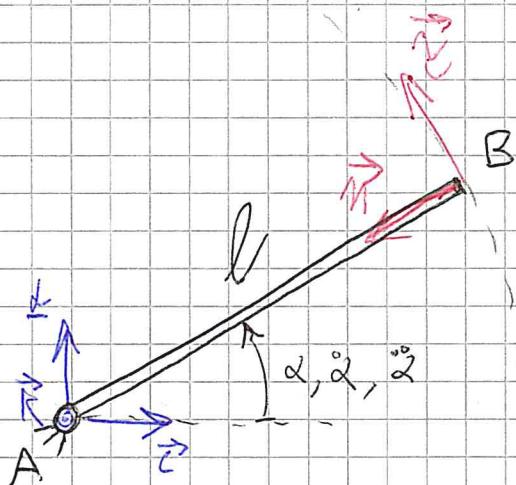
$$\vec{a}_Q = \vec{a}_{P} + \vec{\ddot{\omega}} \wedge (Q - P) - \omega^2 (Q - P)$$

$$\vec{\ddot{\omega}} = \ddot{\omega} \vec{k}$$

ACCELERAZIONE ANGOLARE

ESERCIZIO 1

TRAETTORIA CIRCOLARE



CALCOLARE \vec{V}_B e $\vec{\alpha}_B$ USANDO RIVALS, NOTO $\dot{\alpha}(t)$

$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A + \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{k}$$

$$(\vec{B} - \vec{A}) = l (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \sin \alpha \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{V}_A = \vec{0} \quad (\text{PER LA CERNIERA})$$

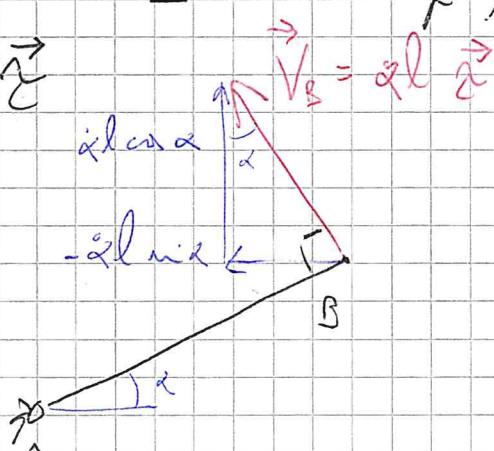
A = CIR

ATTOMO DI MOTO

$$\vec{V}_B = \dot{\alpha} l \vec{k} \wedge (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \sin \alpha \vec{j})$$

$$= \dot{\alpha} l (-\sin \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \alpha \vec{j})$$

$$= \dot{\alpha} l \vec{j}$$



$$\vec{\alpha}_B = \vec{\alpha}_A + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{B} - \vec{A}) - \omega^2 (\vec{B} - \vec{A})$$

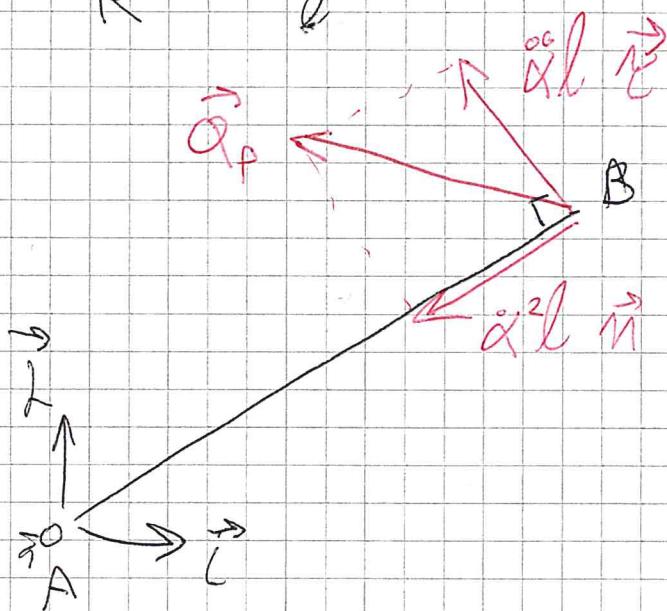
$$\vec{\alpha}_A = 0$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \ddot{\omega} \vec{k} = \ddot{\omega} \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\alpha}_B &= \ddot{\omega} l \left(-\sin \theta \vec{i} + \cos \theta \vec{j} \right) - \dot{\omega}^2 l \left(\cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j} \right) \\ &= (\ddot{\omega} l) \vec{i} + (\dot{\omega}^2 l) \vec{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{com } \vec{m} = -\cos \theta \vec{i} - \sin \theta \vec{j}$$

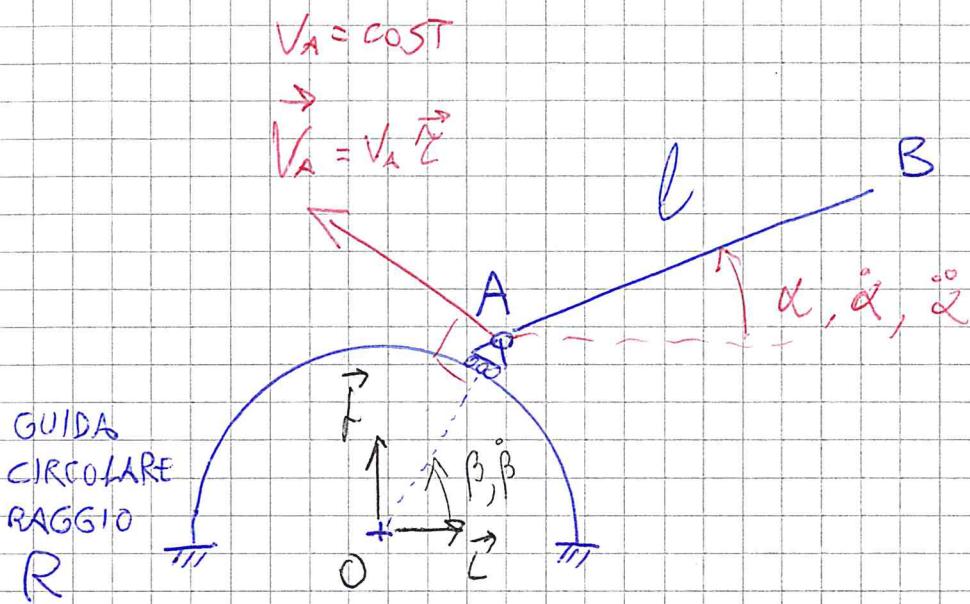
$$(\dot{\omega}^2 l) = \frac{V_p^2}{R} = \frac{(\ddot{\omega} l)^2}{l}$$



$$\vec{\alpha}_B = \alpha_{Bx} \vec{i} + \alpha_{By} \vec{j} = \dot{x}_B \vec{i} + \dot{y}_B \vec{j}$$

$$= (-\dot{\omega} l \sin \theta - \dot{\omega}^2 l \cos \theta) \vec{i} + (\dot{\omega} l \cos \theta - \dot{\omega}^2 l \sin \theta) \vec{j}$$

ESERCIZIO 2



TROVARE: \vec{V}_B , POSIZIONE DEL C.I.R NEGLI ATTO
DI MOTO RAFFIGURATO, $\vec{\alpha}_B$

$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A + \vec{\omega}_{AB} \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{A})$$

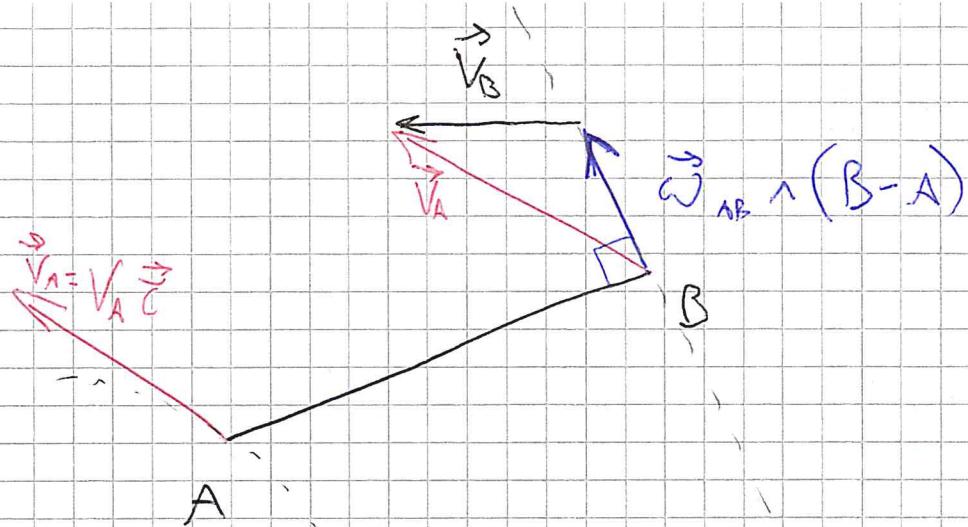
$$\vec{V}_A = V_A \hat{\vec{z}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}_A &= \vec{V}_O + (\dot{\beta} \hat{k}) \wedge (\vec{A} - \vec{O}) = \dot{\beta} \hat{k} \wedge R (\cos \beta \hat{i} + \sin \beta \hat{j}) \\ &= \dot{\beta} R (-\sin \beta \hat{i} + \cos \beta \hat{j}) = \dot{\beta} R \hat{\vec{z}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\omega}_{AB} = \dot{\alpha} \hat{k}$$

$$(\vec{B} - \vec{A}) = \ell (\cos \alpha \hat{i} + \sin \alpha \hat{j})$$

$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{V}_A + \ell \dot{\alpha} (\sin \alpha \hat{i} + \cos \alpha \hat{j})$$

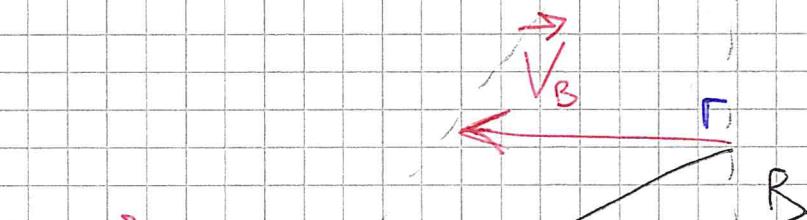


POSIZIONE DEL C.I.R. C

$$\vec{V}_A = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{A} - \vec{C})$$

$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{C})$$

$$C = CIR$$



DA UN PUNTO DI VISTA ANALITICO

$$\vec{V}_C = \vec{V}_A + \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{C} - \vec{A}) = \vec{0}$$

$$-\vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{C} - \vec{A}) = \vec{V}_A \iff (\vec{C} - \vec{A}) \wedge \vec{\omega} = \vec{V}_A$$

$$\vec{\omega} \wedge [-\vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{c} - \vec{a})]^* = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{v}_a$$

$$\omega^2 (\vec{c} - \vec{a}) = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{v}_a$$

$$(\vec{c} - \vec{a}) = \frac{\vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{v}_a}{\omega^2} = \frac{\vec{k} \wedge \vec{v}_a}{\omega} = \left(\frac{v_{ax}}{\omega} \right) \hat{i} - \left(\frac{v_{ay}}{\omega} \right) \hat{e}$$

* NOTA

$$a \wedge (b \wedge c) = b(a \cdot c) - c(a \cdot b)$$

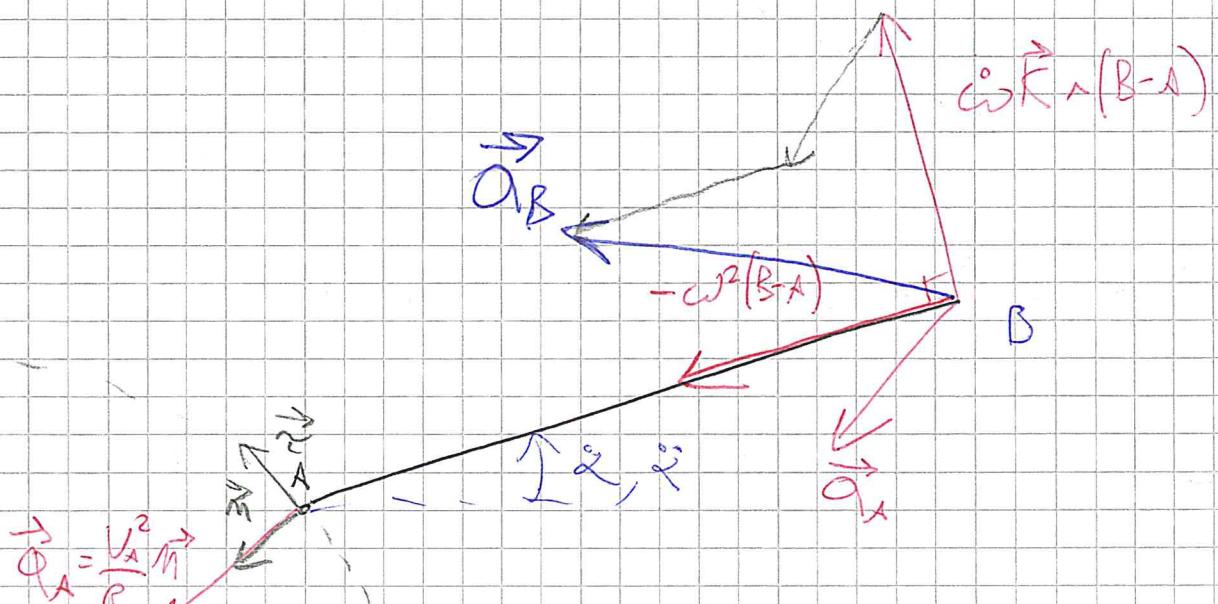
ANALOGAMENTE A \vec{v}_B POSSO CALCOLARE
 $\vec{\alpha}_B$ CON RIVALS

$$\vec{\alpha}_B = \vec{\alpha}_A + \vec{\omega}_{AB} \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{A}) - \omega_{AB}^2 (\vec{B} - \vec{A})$$

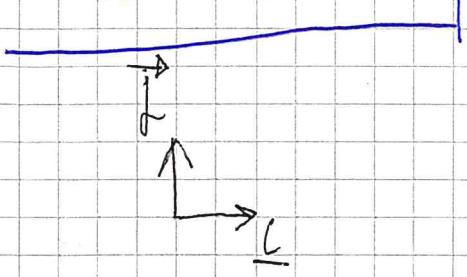
$$\vec{\alpha}_A = \left(\frac{V_A^2}{R} \right) \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{n} = -\cos\beta \hat{e}_L - \sin\beta \hat{e}_T$$

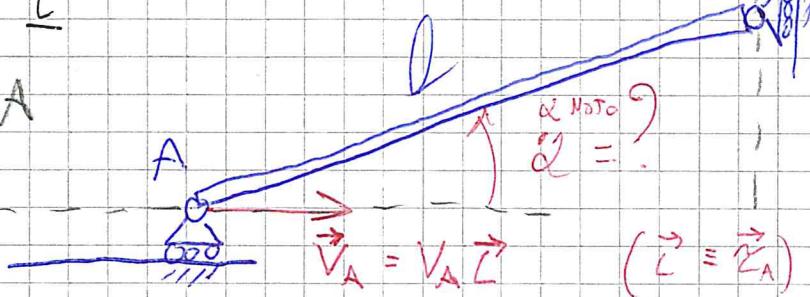
$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_F$$



ESERCIZIO 3



TRAIECTORIA
DI A



NOTA V_A , α , l CALCOLARE: $\dot{\alpha}$, \vec{V}_B

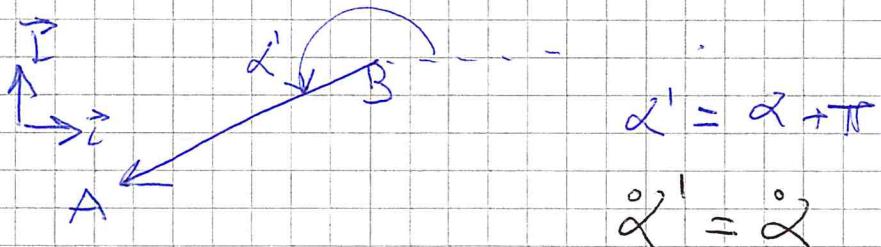
$$\vec{V}_A = \vec{V}_B + \vec{\omega} \wedge (A - B)$$

$$\vec{V}_A = V_A \vec{l} \quad (\text{NOTA})$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\alpha} \vec{k} \quad (\text{INCognita } \dot{\alpha})$$

$$\vec{V}_B = V_B \vec{l} \quad (\text{INCognita } V_B)$$

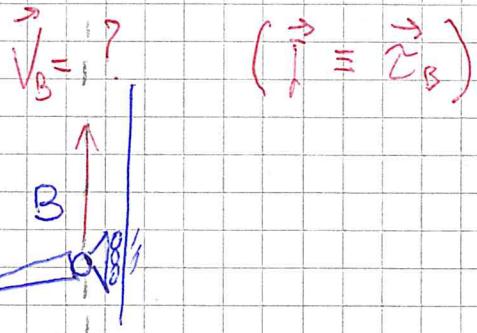
$$(A - B) = l(\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \sin \alpha \vec{j}) \quad (\text{NOTO})$$



$$V_A \vec{l} = V_B \vec{l} + \vec{\omega} \vec{k} \wedge l (\cos \alpha' \vec{i} + \sin \alpha' \vec{j})$$

1 EQ VETTORIALE con 2 INCognITE

TRAIECTORIA DI B



1 EQ VETTORIALE \Rightarrow 2 EQ SCALARI

$$\vec{V_A} = \vec{V_B} + \dot{\alpha}l (-\sin \alpha' \vec{i} + \cos \alpha' \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{i} \left\{ V_A = -\dot{\alpha}l \sin \alpha'$$

$$\vec{j} \left\{ 0 = V_B + (+ \cdot \cos \alpha' \dot{\alpha}l)$$

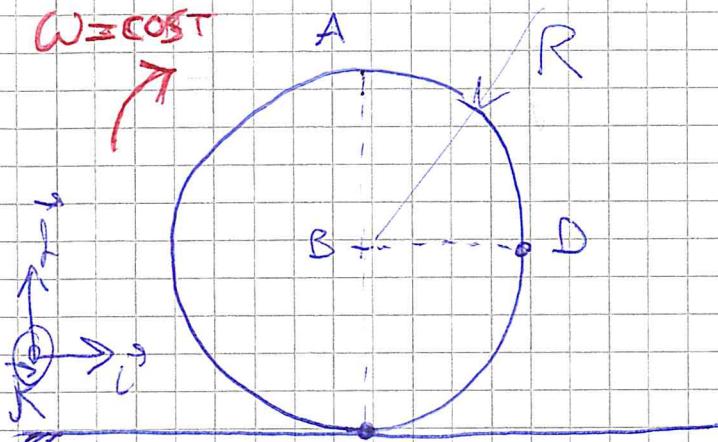
$$\dot{\alpha} = -\frac{V_A}{l \sin \alpha'}$$

$$V_B = -\dot{\alpha}l \cos \alpha'$$

ANALOGAMENTE POTREI RISOLVERE PER
LE ACCELERAZIONI

$$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_B + \vec{\omega}^2 \vec{k} \wedge (\vec{a}_A - \vec{a}_B) - \omega^2 (\vec{a}_A - \vec{a}_B)$$

ESERCIZIO 4



$\omega = \text{cost}$

$C = \text{PUNTO DI CONTATTO RUOTA - STRADA}$

VINCOLO DI PURO ROTOLAMENTO $\Leftrightarrow \vec{V}_c = \vec{0}$

(NELL'ATTO DI
MOTO)

CALCOLARE LA VELOCITÀ E L'ACCELERAZIONE
DEI PUNTI A, B, D

CALCOLO LE VELOCITÀ USANDO RIVALS RISPETTO
AL C.I.R. C

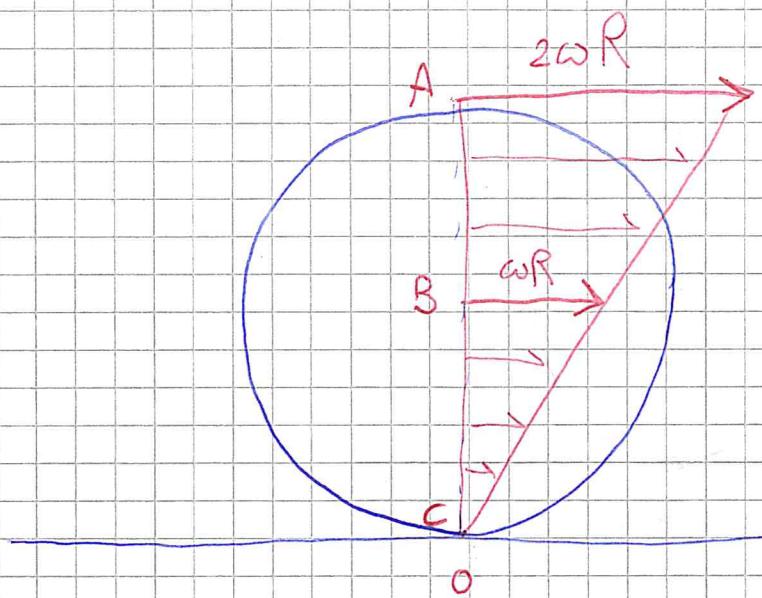
$$\vec{V}_B = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{B} - \vec{C}) = \omega R \vec{i}$$

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

$$(\vec{B} - \vec{C}) = \vec{R} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{V}_A = \vec{\omega} \wedge (\vec{A} - \vec{C}) = 2\omega R \vec{i}$$

$$(\vec{A} - \vec{C}) = \vec{R} \vec{i}$$



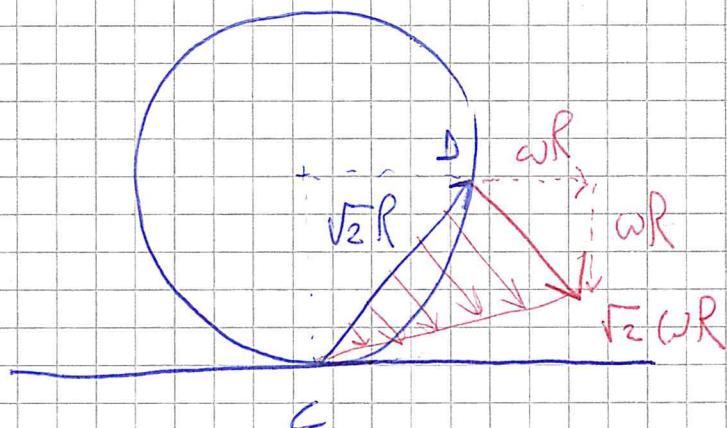
DISTRIBUZIONE
DI
VELOCITA'

$$\vec{v}_D = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{D} - \vec{C}) = +\omega R \vec{i} + (-\omega R) \vec{j}$$

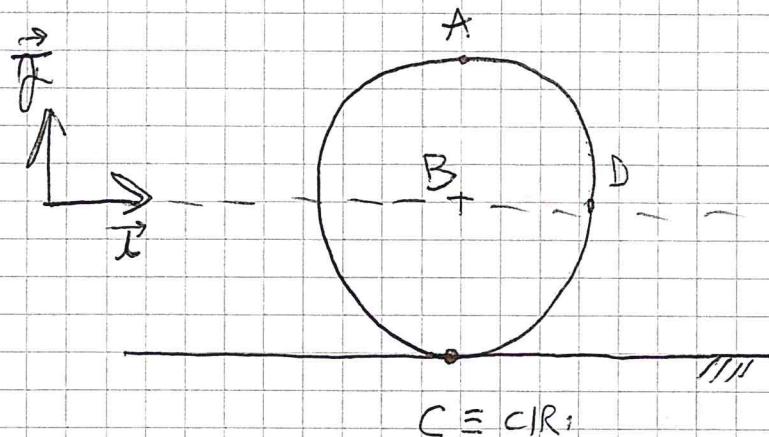
$$(\vec{D} - \vec{C}) = R \vec{i} + R \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = -\omega \vec{k}$$

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



ACCELERAZIONI



TRAJETTORIA DI B
(RETTLINEA)

QUINDI SCRIVERE LE ACCELERAZIONI RISPETTO AL AIR
NON MI AIUTA

CONOSCO PERO' LA TRAIETTORIA DEL CENTRO
DEL DISCO

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{v}_B \vec{\omega} + \vec{a}_\text{centro}$$

$\vec{v}_B = \vec{0}$

$\vec{a}_\text{centro} = \frac{V^2}{R} \vec{n}$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{v}_B \vec{\omega} = \vec{0}$$

$$V_B = \omega R$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{\omega} R = \vec{0}$$

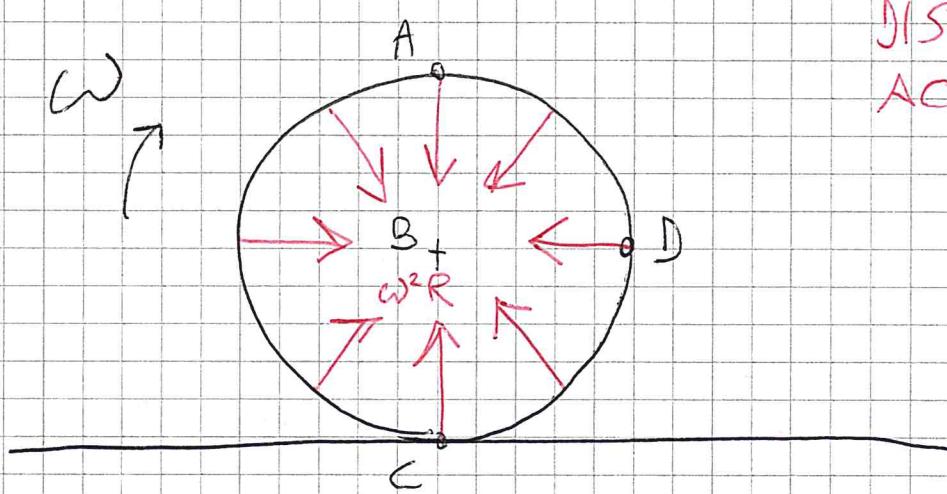
IN QUESTO CASO PERCHE'
 $\omega = \text{costante}$

$$\vec{a}_c = \vec{a}_B + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{c} - \vec{B}) - \omega^2 (\vec{c} - \vec{B})$$

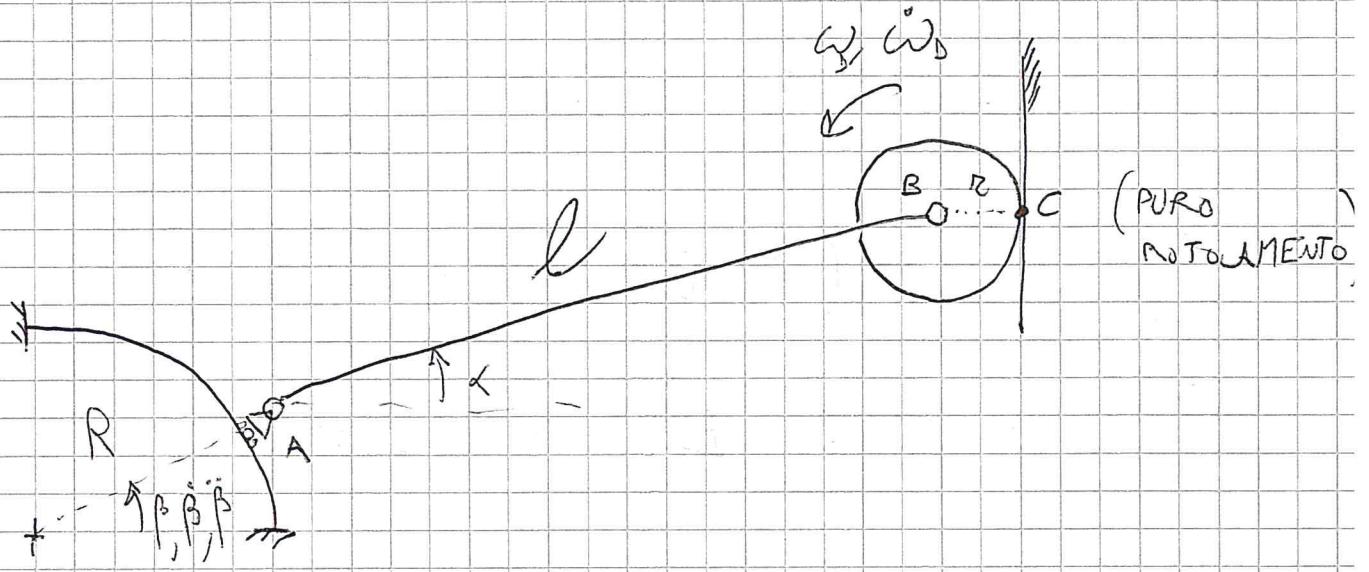
$$= -\omega^2 (\vec{c} - \vec{B}) = \omega^2 R \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a}_A = -\omega^2 (\vec{A} - \vec{B}) = -\omega^2 R \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a}_D = -\omega^2 (\vec{D} - \vec{B}) = -\omega^2 R \hat{i}$$



ESERCIZIO 5 | (x CASA)



DATI:

$$\alpha, R, l, \beta$$

$$\beta, \dot{\beta}, \ddot{\beta}$$

cacciare $\vec{\omega}_B$ e $\vec{\omega}_C$ DEL DISCO