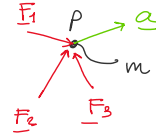
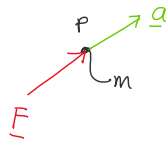


DINAMICA DEL PUNTO MATERIALE

2° LEGGE DI NEWTON

$$\underline{F} = m \underline{a}$$

\underline{F} : forza totale su agente su P
 m : massa del punto materiale
 \underline{a} : accelerazione



$$\underline{R} = \sum_i \underline{F}_i = m \underline{a}$$

NOTO $\underline{F} \rightarrow$ ricavare \underline{a} : PROB. DINAMICA DIRETTA \Rightarrow PROB. DIFFERENZIALE \Rightarrow 1° S
 NOTO $\underline{a} \rightarrow$ ricavare \underline{F} : PROB. DINAMICA INVERSA \Rightarrow PROB. ALGEBRICO \Rightarrow CONDIZIONI INIZIALI

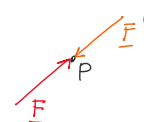
$$\underline{F} = m \frac{d\underline{v}}{dt}$$

$\underline{Q} = m \underline{v}$ QUANTITA' DI MOTO $\Rightarrow \underline{F} = \dot{\underline{Q}}$

PRINCIPIO DI D'ALAMBERT

FORZA DI INERZIA $\underline{F}^i = -m \underline{a}$

$$\underline{F} + \underline{F}^i = \underline{0}$$



$\underline{F} \text{ e } \underline{F}^i \Rightarrow$ not. di vettori applicati equilibrato

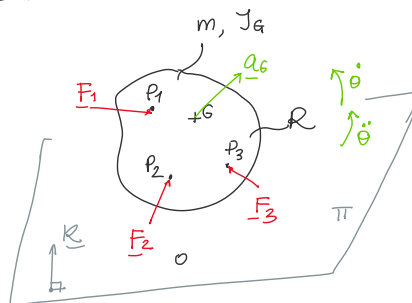
\Rightarrow problema DINAMICO \rightarrow prob. STATICA

DINAMICA DEL CORPO RIGIDO NEL PIANO

2D \Rightarrow MOTO PIANO (π)

m, G, J_G
 asse $\perp \pi$
 e passante per il baricentro

$$\Rightarrow J_O = J_G + m \overline{OG}^2$$



I EPR CARDINALE
DELLA DINAMICA

$$\underline{R}^{(e)} = \sum_i \underline{F}_i = m \underline{a}_G$$

RISULTANTI
DELE FORZE ESTERNE

$$\underline{M}_0^{(e)} = \sum_i \vec{OP_i} \wedge \underline{F_i}$$

Il $\underline{F}^{(e)}$ CARINANTE
DELLA DINAMICA

→ polo ARBITRARIO "O"
O ↗

$$\underline{M}_0^{(e)} = \underline{J}_G \ddot{\underline{\theta}} + \vec{OG} \wedge m \underline{a}_G \quad (v1)$$

→ polo "O" $\in \mathbb{R}, \pi_m$

$$\underline{M}_0^{(e)} = \underline{J}_O \ddot{\underline{\theta}} + \vec{OG} \wedge m \underline{a}_O \quad (v2)$$

1) se $O \equiv G$ $\underline{M}_G^{(e)} = \underline{J}_G \ddot{\underline{\theta}}$ $(v1 + v2)$

2) se $O \equiv \text{fisso} \Rightarrow \underline{a}_O = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{M}_O^{(e)} = \underline{J}_O \ddot{\underline{\theta}}$ $(v2)$

