

MOTO UNIFORME

$$\bullet v_m = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bullet a_m = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bullet x = x_0 + vt \quad (t_0 = 0)$$

$$\bullet a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\bullet v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

MOTO UNIFORMEMENTE ACCELERATO

$$\bullet v = v_0 + at$$

$$\bullet a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$$\bullet x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\bullet v - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt$$

$$\bullet v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$$

$$\bullet v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\bullet x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v dt$$

$$\bullet v_m = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \quad (\text{velocità intensiva media})$$

MOTO BIDIMENSIONALE

$$\bullet \vec{v}_m = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bullet v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$\bullet \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\bullet a_m = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

MOTO PARABOLICO

$$\bullet \vec{v}_0 = \begin{cases} v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta_0 \\ v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet t = \frac{v_{0y}}{g}$$

TEMPO DI SALITA

$$\bullet \vec{a} = \begin{cases} a_x = 0 \\ a_y = -g \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet R = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\theta = \frac{2}{g} v_0 \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0$$

$$\bullet \text{ASSE } x \begin{cases} v_x = v_{0x} \\ x = v_{0x} t \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet y = x \tan \theta_0 - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{x^2}{v_{0x}^2}$$

TRAIETTORIA

$$\bullet \text{ASSE } y \begin{cases} v_y = v_{0y} - g t \\ y = v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$$

MOTO CIRCOLARE UNIFORME

$$v_r = 0, v_T = v, a_c = -\frac{v^2}{r}, a_T = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\bullet \vec{a} = (a_c, a_T)$$

$$\bullet a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2}$$

$$\bullet S = S_0 + v t$$

$$\bullet T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

$$\bullet f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{v}{2\pi r}$$

- $\theta = \frac{s}{r}$

- $v = \omega r$

- $a = \omega^2 r$

- $\omega_m = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$

- $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ (con $\theta = 2\pi$ e $t = T$)

MOTO CIRCOLARE UNIFORMEMENTE ACCELERATO

Stesse leggi del moto uniformemente accelerato con $a = a_T$

$v \rightarrow \omega$ $s \rightarrow \theta$

- $a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_c^2}$

- $a = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$

- $\omega = \omega_0 + at$

- $\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

- $a = r \sqrt{a_t^2 + \omega^4}$

- $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2a(\theta - \theta_0)$

OSS

Le leggi orarie angolari sono date dalle leggi orarie lineari

DIVISO r

- $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$

velocità di fuga

MOTO ARMONICO SEMPLICE

- $s = s_0 \cos(\omega t + \delta)$

- $v = -\omega s_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$

- $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

- $a = -\omega^2 s$

PENDOLO (piccole oscillazioni)

- $a = -\frac{s}{L} g$

- $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

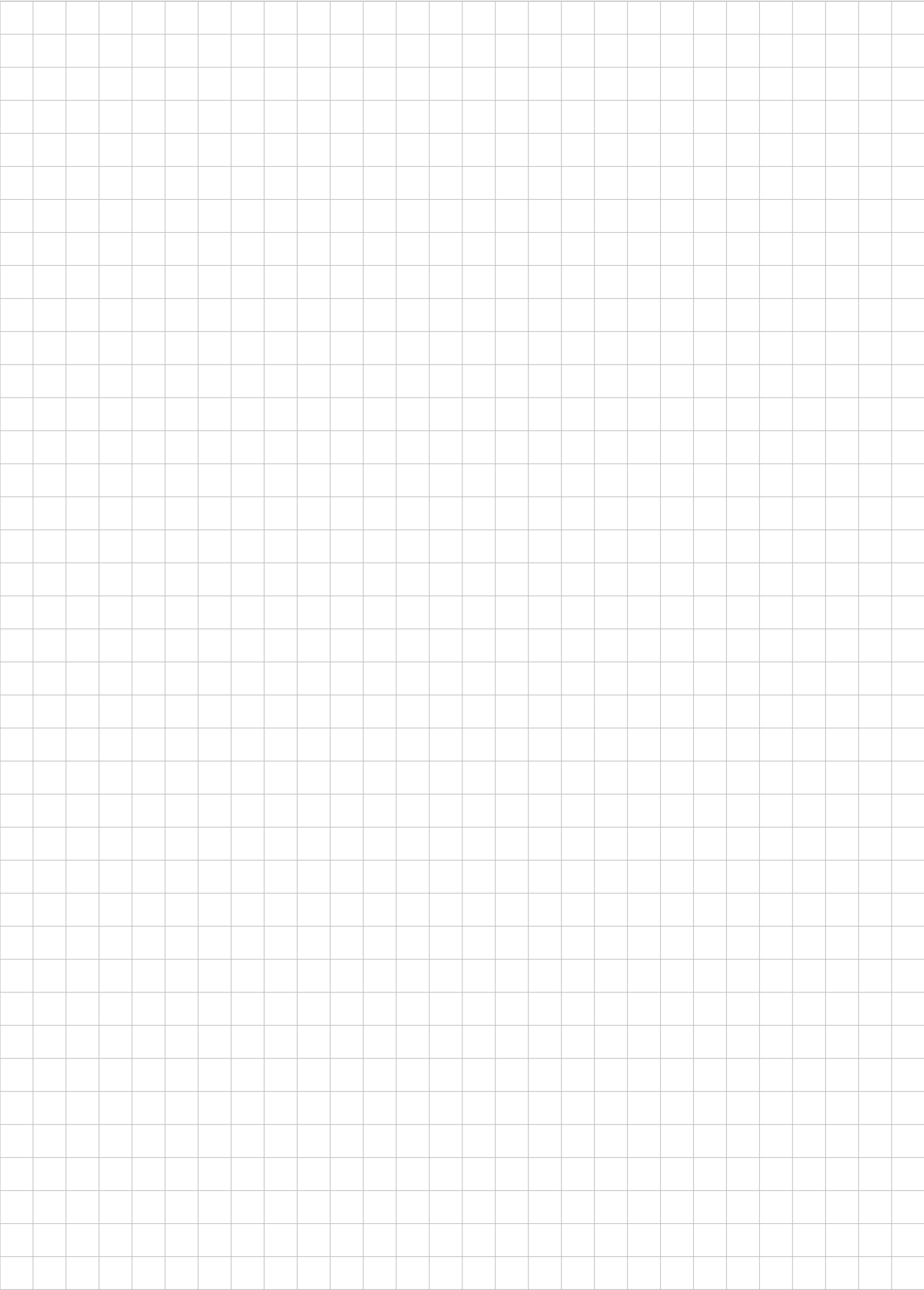
- $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

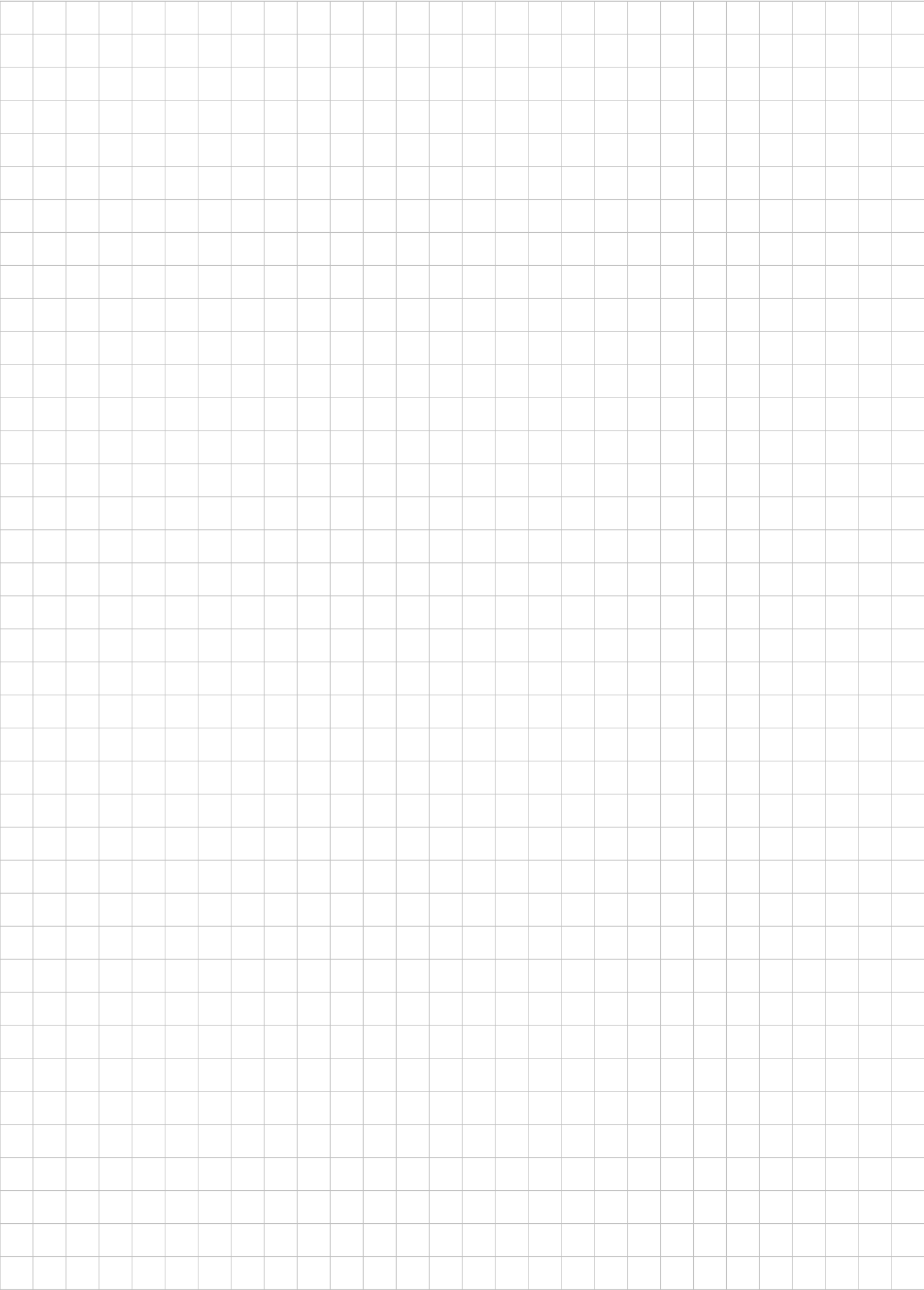
MOLLA

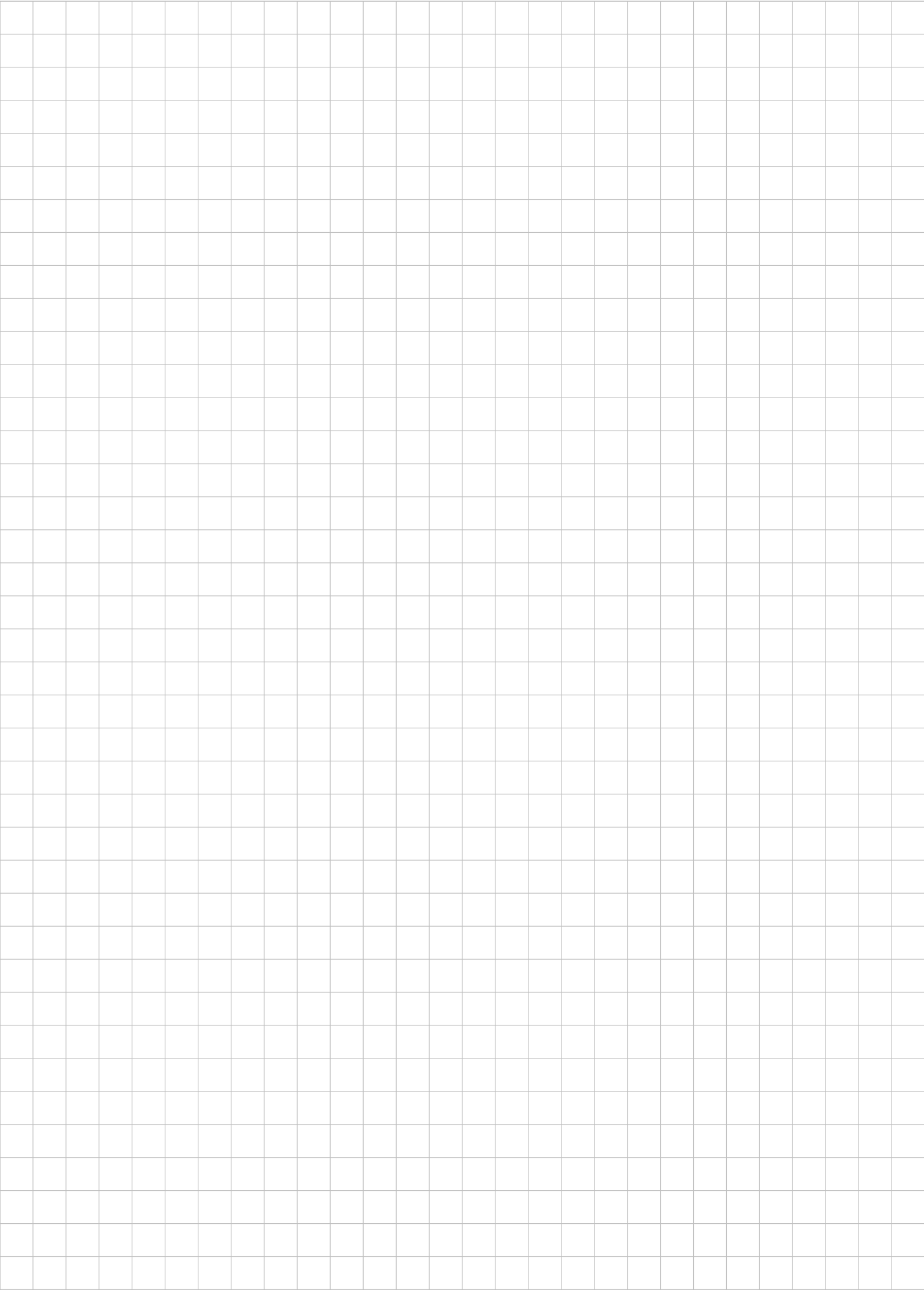
- $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$

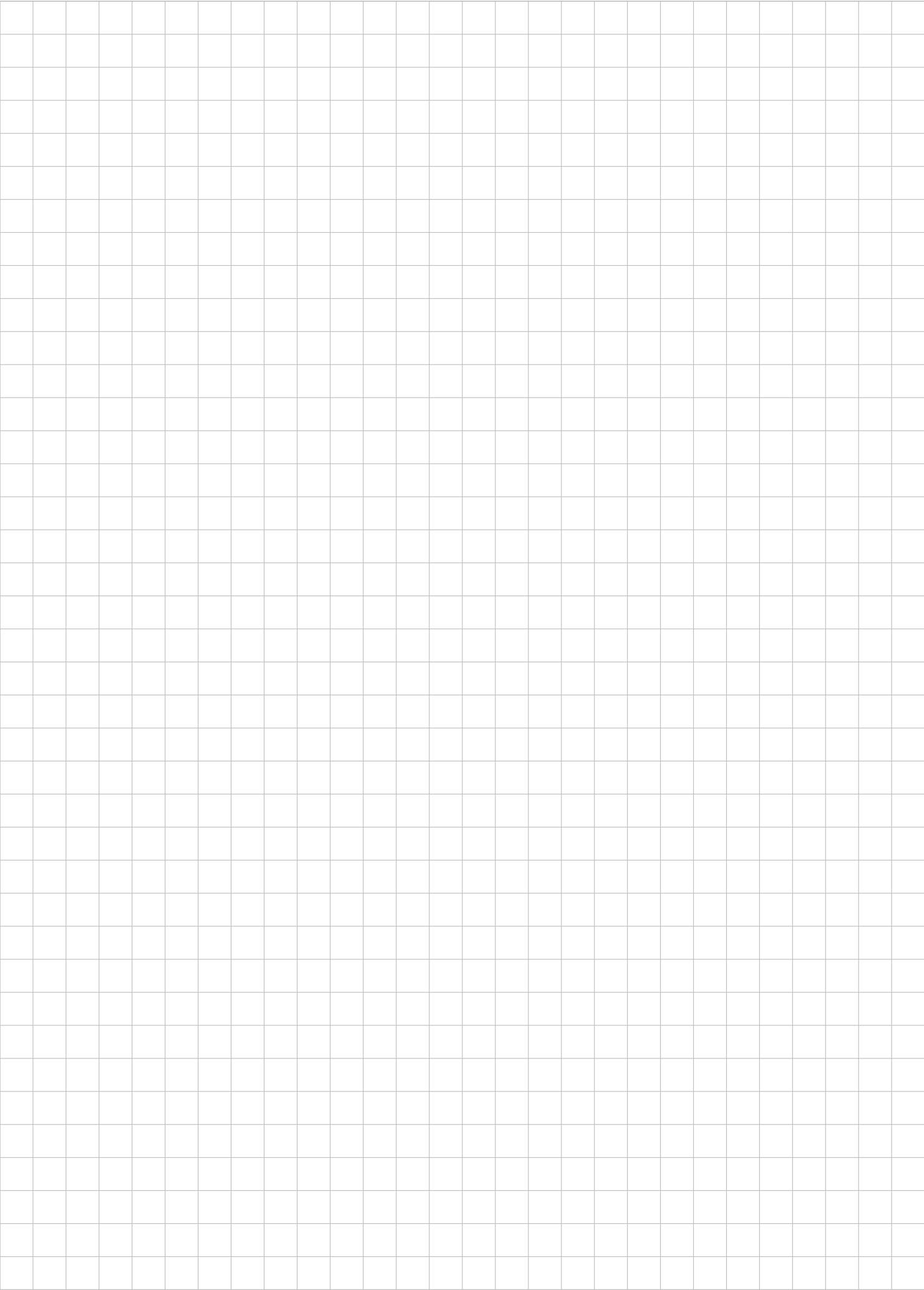
- $v = \pm A \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$

- $s = A \cos(\omega t + \delta)$ $A = \text{spostamento max}$









DINAMICA SEMPLICE

$$\bullet \vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p}$$

$$\bullet \vec{F} \Delta t = \Delta \vec{p}$$

$$\bullet \vec{J} = \Delta \vec{p}$$

$$\bullet F_a = \mu N$$

$$\bullet L_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \Delta E_c$$

$$\bullet F = -k \Delta x$$

$$\bullet F = \frac{G m M}{r^2} \quad G = 6,67 \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$$

$$\bullet \vec{P} = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t}$$

$$\bullet \vec{p} = \vec{F} \vec{v} \quad \text{con } F = \text{cost}$$

$$\bullet U = mgh$$

$$\bullet E_c = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$\bullet U = \frac{G m M}{r} \quad (\text{potenziale gravitazionale})$$

SISTEMA DI PUNTI

$$\bullet \vec{r}_{CH} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \vec{r}_i$$

$$\bullet \vec{v}_{CH} = \frac{\vec{p}}{M}$$

$$\bullet \vec{r}_{CH} = \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r} dm \quad \text{corpo rigido}$$

$$\bullet K = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_{CH} M + \frac{1}{2} \sum m_i \vec{v}_i^2$$

$$\bullet K = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 \sum m_i \vec{r}_i^2 \quad \text{energia cinetica rotazionale}$$

$$\bullet I = \sum m_i \vec{r}_i^2$$

$$\bullet K = \frac{1}{2} M v_{CH}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \quad \text{energia cinetica rototranslatoria}$$

$$\bullet I = I_c + M d^2 \quad \text{teorema degli assi paralleli}$$

ROTAZIONE ATTORNO AD ASSE DI SIMMETRIA

$$\bullet I = \beta M R^2$$

$$\bullet I_c = \frac{1}{12} \rho A L^2 \quad \text{asta asse centrale}$$

$$\bullet I = \frac{1}{3} M L^2 \quad \text{asta asse estremo}$$

$$\bullet \beta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{disco, cilindro}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \quad \text{sfera piena}$$

$$1 \quad \text{anello}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{guscio sferico}$$

MOMENTO DI UNA FORZA

- $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{F}$
- $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}$
- $\vec{\tau}_{est} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{L}$
- $\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$ asse fisso
- $W = \tau \Delta \theta$ con $\tau = \text{cost}$
- $P = \tau \omega$ potenza
- $\vec{\tau}_{cm} \Delta t = \Delta L$
- $\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I}$
- $W = \Delta K = \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} \tau dt$
- $\Delta L = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \vec{\tau} dt$

URTO ELASTICO

$$\begin{cases} mv + MV = mv' + MV' \\ v + V = v' + V' \end{cases}$$

► PRIMA DELL'URTO

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = v_1 - u_{cm} \\ u_2 = v_2 - u_{cm} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} v = \text{velocità del corpo} \\ u_i = v \text{ rispetto } S_{cm} \end{array}$$

► DOPO L'URTO

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = u_{cm} - u_1 \\ v_2 = u_{cm} - u_2 \end{cases}$$

- $C = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T}$

- $c = \frac{C}{m}$

- $U = W + K$

- $\Delta U = Q - L$ 1° principio

- $\Delta U + \Delta E_p + \Delta K = Q - L$ 1° principio corpo in movimento

- $\eta = \frac{L}{Q_c}$ $\frac{Q_c}{Q_f} = \frac{T_c}{T_f}$

- $COP = \frac{Q_f}{L}$

