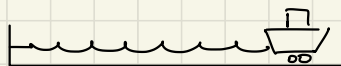
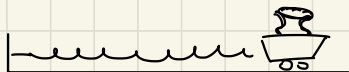


$$T_v = 0,86 \text{ s} \quad m_v$$



$$T_k = 1,1 \text{ s} \quad m_v + 1 \text{ kg}$$



$$T_c = 1,3 \text{ s} \quad m_v + m_c$$

Calcola m_v e m_c .

Remind moto armonica: Molla di costante k , con attaccata una massa m oscilla con periodo T che verifica la seguente legge:

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \cdot \frac{m}{k}$$

Usando la formula sopra e dato che la molla k è sempre la stessa si ha:

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{m}{k} \quad \text{ma} \quad k = \frac{4\pi^2 m}{T^2} \quad \text{Da cui:}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{4\pi^2} m_v}{T_v^2} = \frac{\cancel{4\pi^2} (m_v + 1 \text{ kg})}{T_k^2} \quad \text{ma} \quad \dots \quad m_v = \frac{T_v^2}{T_k^2 - T_v^2} \text{ kg} \approx 1,6 \text{ kg}$$

Analogamente

$$\frac{\cancel{4\pi^2} m_v}{T_v^2} = \frac{\cancel{4\pi^2} (m_v + m_c)}{T_c^2} \quad \text{ma} \quad \dots \quad m_c = \left(\frac{T_c^2}{T_v^2} - 1 \right) m_v \approx 2 \text{ kg}$$



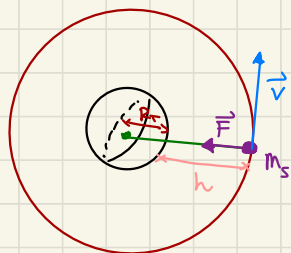
$$r = 1,741 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 1,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M = ?$$

$$v^2 = \frac{GM}{r} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad M = \frac{v^2 r}{G} \approx$$

n 55



$$h = 23,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ km}$$

$$F = 333 \text{ N}$$

M_T, R_T
ce li ho.

$$m_s = ?$$

$$T_s = ?$$

$$(1) \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = m_s \cdot \vec{a}$$

II principio

$$F = m_s \cdot a$$

Mi ricordo che

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{v^2}{h + R_T}$$

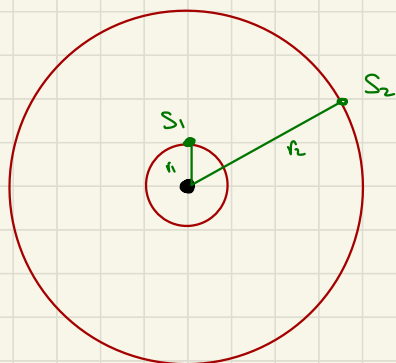
$$v^2 = \frac{GM_T}{h + R_T}$$

$$F = m_s \frac{GM_T}{(h + R_T)^2} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad m_s = \frac{F \cdot (h + R_T)^2}{GM_T} \approx 451 \text{ kg}$$

$$(2) T_s = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

$$T_s^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{v^2} \quad \square \quad \frac{4\pi^2 (h + R_T)^3}{GM_T}$$

$$T_s = 2\pi (h + R_T) \sqrt{\frac{(h + R_T)}{GM_T}} \approx 5,17 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s}$$



$$r_2 = 4r_1$$

(1) Quale satellite compie più orbite nello stesso intervallo di tempo

(2) Quanto vale il rapporto $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

Calcolo i due periodi e li metto in relazione

$$T_1 = \frac{2\pi r_1}{v_1} = \frac{2\pi r_1 \sqrt{r_1}}{\sqrt{GM}}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{GM}{r}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} \cdot r_2 \sqrt{r_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} \cdot 4r_1 \sqrt{4r_1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} \cdot 8 \cdot r_1 \sqrt{r_1} \right) = 8 T_1$$

(1) Il satellite 1 impiega meno tempo per fare un'orbita

(2) $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{8T_1}{T_1} = 8$ cioè mentre sat 1 fa otto giri, sat 2 ne fa 1.

n 130 : $d_L = d_T$
persone sul pianeta Letizie

$R_L = 15 R_T$ quanto pesa una

Peso sulla terra $F_p = m \cdot g = m \cdot \frac{GM_T}{R_T^2}$

Peso su Letizie $F_L = m \cdot g_L = m \cdot \frac{GM_L}{R_L^2}$

$$d_L = \frac{M_L}{V_L}$$

$$\leadsto M_L = d_L V_L \leadsto M_L = d_T \cdot V_T$$

Dunque

$$F_L = m g_L = m \cdot \frac{G d_L \cdot V_L}{R_L^2} = m \frac{G d_T \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R_L^3}{R_L^2}$$

$$= m G d_T \frac{4}{3} \pi R_L = m G d_T \frac{4}{3} \pi (15 R_T)$$

$$= 15 m G d_T \frac{4}{3} \pi R_T = 15 \frac{m G d_T}{R_T^2} = 15 F_p$$

\leadsto Quindi il peso è 15 volte maggiore su Letizia.