

$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} = m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v}$
 $\int_A^B dW = \int_A^B m \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} m v_B^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_A^2 = \Delta E_k$

Lavoro forza peso: $L = \int_A^B \vec{mg} \cdot d\vec{s} = m\vec{g} \cdot \int_A^B d\vec{s} = m\vec{g} \cdot \vec{AB} = -mg(z_B - z_A)$
 $L = -mg(z_B - z_A) = E_{PA} - E_{PB} = -\Delta E_p$

Lavoro forza elastica: $L = \int_A^B -Kx dx = -\frac{Kx^2}{2} \Big|_A^B = -\Delta E_p$, $E_p = \frac{1}{2} Kx^2$

Lavoro forza attrito: $L = \int_A^B \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_A^B \mu_d N \hat{u}_v \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_d N \int_A^B ds = \mu_d N \Delta s$
 N : forza normale, Δs : percorso

$dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = -dE_p$ se $\vec{F} = -\nabla E_p$
 $\oint dW = 0 \Rightarrow \exists f(x, y, z)$ t.c. $F_x = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $F_y = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, $F_z = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$ $f = E_p$
 $\vec{F} = -\nabla E_p \rightarrow \vec{F} = m\vec{g} \Rightarrow \frac{dE_p}{dz} = F_z = -mg$ $E_p = \int -mg dz = -mgz$
 $\vec{F} = -Kx \Rightarrow \frac{dE_p}{dx} = -Kx$ $E_p = \int -Kx dx = -\frac{Kx^2}{2}$

Conservazione della quantità di moto:
 $\vec{L}_O = \vec{r}_O \times \vec{p} = \vec{r}_O \times m\vec{v}$
 $\vec{r}_O = \vec{OO'} + \vec{r}_{O'}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{L}_O = \vec{OO'} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r}_{O'} \times \vec{p} = \vec{L}_O$
 $\vec{L}_O = \vec{r}_O \times m(\vec{v}_r + \vec{v}_O) = \vec{r}_O \times m\vec{v}_O + \vec{r}_O \times m\vec{v}_r$
 $\vec{M}_O = \vec{r}_O \times \vec{F}$ $\vec{M}_{O'} = \vec{M}_O + \vec{OO'} \times \vec{F}$ $\vec{M} = \sum \vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i = \vec{r} \times \sum \vec{F}_i = \vec{r} \times \vec{R}$

$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{v} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{M}$

$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{u}_r + r \frac{d\hat{u}_r}{dt} = v \hat{u}_r + r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{u}_\theta$
 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{u}_\theta$

Se $\vec{r} \perp \hat{u}_\theta \Rightarrow L = mr^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt}$
 F centrale $\Rightarrow L = \text{cost.} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{cost.}$

$dA = \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$ $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{L}{2m}$
 $A = \frac{L}{2m} T$ periodo: $T = \frac{2m A}{L}$

Lavoro forze centrali: $L = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_A^B F(r) \hat{u}_r \cdot d\vec{s}$
 $ds \cos \theta = dr \Rightarrow \hat{u}_r \cdot d\vec{s} = dr$
 $d\vec{r} = r d\theta \hat{u}_\theta$ $|d\vec{r}| = r d\theta = dr$ $\Rightarrow L = \int_A^B F(r) dr = f(r_A) - f(r_B)$

Velocità in un sistema di riferimento rotante:
 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_O + \vec{r}'$
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_O}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt}$
 $= \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{x}' \hat{x} + \vec{y}' \hat{y} + \vec{z}' \hat{z}) = \vec{v}_O + \vec{v}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}'$