$$\begin{cases} v_{o} = 0 \\ v_{o} \end{cases}$$

3.4 MOTO CIRCOLARE

Couvrie usore la rapp. inhuineca. È anche più comodo usore 10 per descriver s:

(t) = \frac{5(t)}{c} -> s(t) = RO(t)

Existeno ambe relocció i acceleración angolari

$$w = \frac{d\sigma(e)}{dt} \implies \sigma(e) = R w(e)$$

$$d = \frac{dw(e)}{dt} \implies \sigma(e) = R a(e)$$

$$w(e) = w_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t} a(e) de$$

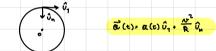
$$\sigma(e) = \sigma_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t} w(e) de$$

Lono ulili andu il priodo e la freguesea:

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi\alpha} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

Iludiano l'apillo veltoriale:



vo = 2000 Km/h R> 2000 · 103 m · 1 6 · 9,8 = ... = 5,5 · 108 m $\vec{a}_{1}^{2} = O \left(v \text{ with} \right), \quad \vec{a}_{n} = \frac{\sqrt{r^{2}}}{R} \hat{U}_{n} \implies a_{n} \leq 6g \implies R \geqslant \frac{\sqrt{r^{2}}}{6g}$