$$\overline{F} = \frac{d\overline{\rho}}{dt}$$

$$\overline{p} = m\overline{v}$$

$$\int_{\overline{\rho}_{0}}^{\overline{\rho}_{0}(t)} t$$

$$\overline{p}_{0} = m\overline{v}(t=0)$$

$$\overline{p}_{0}(t) = m\overline{v}(t)$$

$$\overline{A}\overline{p} = \overline{p}(t) - \overline{p}_{0} = \int_{0}^{T} \overline{F}(t) dt = \overline{J}$$

$$\overline{J} : impulso della forsa$$

Teorema dell'impuls

$$F(t) = cost \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{p} = \bar{F} \Delta t$$

$$\Rightarrow m \Delta \bar{v} = \bar{F} \Delta t \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{v} = \frac{\bar{F} \Delta t}{m}$$

 $\Delta \bar{p} = m \Delta \bar{n} = \int_{0}^{\pm} \bar{f}(t) dt \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{n} = \int_{0}^{\pm} \bar{f}(t) dt$

$$f(t): \langle f(t) \rangle_{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} f(t) dt$$

$$\langle \vec{F}(t) \rangle_{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t}^{t+\Delta t} \vec{F}(t) dt = \frac{1}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}$$

$$m = 0.01 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - 2m/2}$$

$$\Delta t = 10^{-4} \text{ c}$$

$$\sqrt{p} = \sqrt{N} = -\sqrt{N}$$

$$\Delta \bar{p} = -\sqrt{N}$$

$$\Delta \vec{p} = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = m (\vec{v}_{\vec{p}} - \vec{v}_{\vec{i}}) = -2m \vec{v}_{\vec{i}} = \vec{J}$$

$$|\Delta \vec{p}| = 0.04 \text{ Ns}$$

$$\langle \bar{F} \rangle_{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta t}$$
 $|\langle \bar{F} \rangle_{\Delta t}| = 400 N$