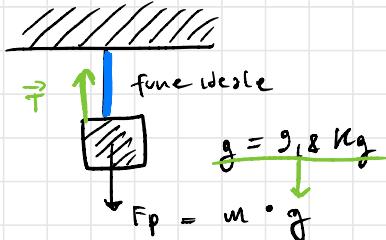


$$\rightarrow f_k = \mu_k \cdot N$$

$$|C_x| = \mu_k \cdot |C_y| \rightarrow \mu_k = \frac{|C_x|}{|C_y|} = 0,60$$

E.S. ERUZIONE

14/03/2019



Tensione equilibrio

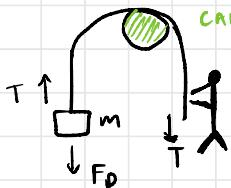
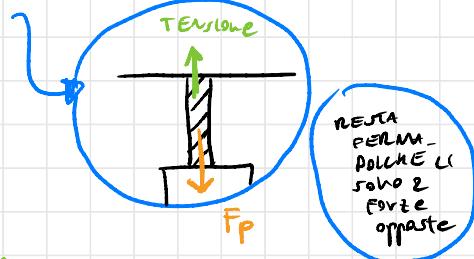
$$\cdot \vec{T} = -\vec{F_p}$$

(+) È del tipo: $\vec{T} = \kappa \vec{F_p}$

Dove cambia il modulo o verso
in base al segno

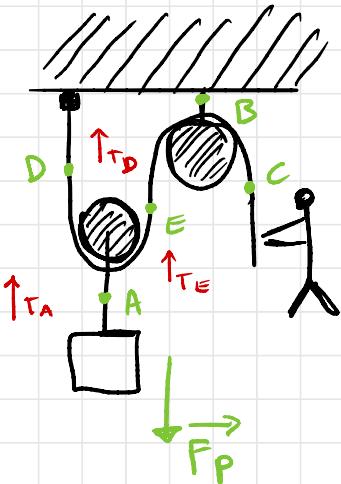
- per principio della dinamica,
la summa delle forze
presenti dovrebbe risultare 0.

- si considera quindi che
debbi esistere una forza
LEGATA ALA FUNE, che:
- non ha peso
- è inextensibile



CANNULA CHE INVERTE LA
DIREZIONE, MA NON CAMBIA
IL MPOUDO.

ES. 2-17



Identificare
le
forze

$$F_p = 180 \text{ N}$$

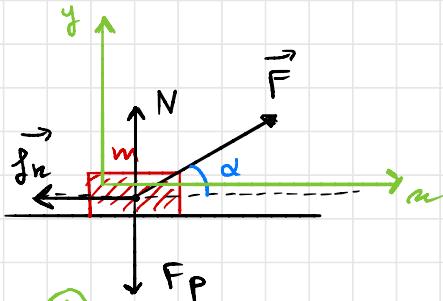
$$T_A = F_p = 180 \text{ N}$$

$$T_D = T_E = T_C$$

$$T_D + T_E = F_p$$

$$2T_D = \frac{F_p}{2} = 90 \text{ N}$$

ES. 3-8



DATI:

$$F = 65 \text{ N}$$

$$\alpha = 40,0^\circ$$

$$m = 36,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$\mu_k = 0,13$$

Analisi assiale (y)

$$\bullet \vec{F}_y = \vec{F} \cdot \sin \alpha \approx 65 \cdot \sin 40 \approx 43,8 \text{ N}$$

$$\bullet \vec{F}_x = \vec{F} \cdot \cos \alpha \approx 65 \cdot \cos 40 \approx 51,8 \text{ N}$$

$$\rightarrow N + F_y - F_p = 0 \rightarrow N = F_p - F_y = 352,8 - 43,8 = 309 \text{ N}$$

$$F_p = m \cdot g = 36,0 \cdot 9,8 = 352,8 \text{ N}$$

$$\rightarrow f_k = \mu_k \cdot N = 36,0 \cdot 0,13 = 46,8 \text{ N}$$

Analisi delle leggi

$$\bullet F_{\text{tot}x} = m \cdot a_x \Rightarrow a_x = \frac{F_{\text{tot}x}}{m} = \frac{F_x - f_k}{m}$$
$$= \frac{49,8 - 49,4}{36} = 0,126 \text{ m/s}^2$$

→ Dato una velocità finale di $v_x = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$

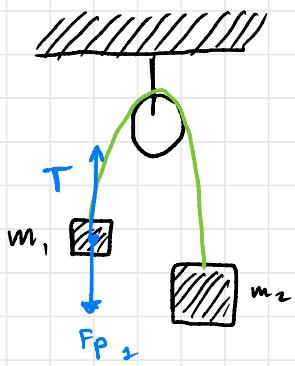
$$\Delta t = ?$$

$$v_x = v_0 + a_x \cdot \Delta t \rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{v_x}{a_x} = 1,9 \text{ s}$$

① Legge oraria:

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

Esempio 3-11



$$m_1 = 26,0 \text{ kg}$$
$$m_2 = 42,0 \text{ kg}$$

→ Trovare l'accelerazione del sistema e la tensione del sistema

① Fissato un asse y e studiare il movimento del corpo rispetto a ciò

$$\bullet \vec{a}_{2y} = \frac{T - F_{p2}}{m} \quad \bullet \vec{a}_{1y} = \frac{T - F_{p1}}{m}$$

② DATO che la fune vincola fisicamente i corpi (lega), avranno la stessa velocità. Quindi stessa ACCELERAZIONE

$$\alpha_{2y} = \alpha_{2y} \rightarrow \frac{T - m_1 g}{m_1} = \frac{m_2 g - T}{m_2}$$

$$\rightarrow m_2(T - m_1 g) = m_1(m_2 g - T)$$

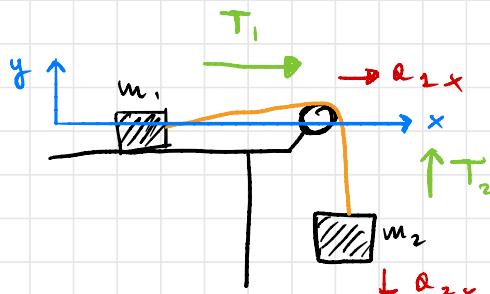
$$\rightarrow m_2 T - m_1 m_2 g = m_1 m_2 g - m_1 T$$

$$\rightarrow m_2 T + m_1 T = 2m_1 m_2 g \rightarrow T = \frac{2m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha_{2y} = \frac{\frac{2m_1 m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2} - m_1 g}{m_1} = \frac{2m_2 g - m_1 g - m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} g$$

Es. n-1



DATI

$$m_1 = 3,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 2,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$\bullet T_1 = m_1 \alpha_{2x}$$

$$\bullet T_{\text{ris}} = T_2 - F_{P2} = m_2 \alpha_{2y}$$

• note che

$$\alpha_{2x} > 0 \text{ verso DX}$$

$$\alpha_{2x} < 0 \text{ verso IL BASSO}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{1x} = \alpha_{2x}$$

$$\rightarrow T - F_{P2} = m_2 \alpha_{2x} \rightarrow m_1 \alpha - m_2 g = -m_2 \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha (m_1 + m_2) = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} g = 3,3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

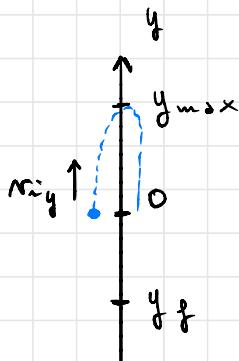
\rightarrow velocità 1° corpo dopo 1,2 s?

$$v_f = v_0 + a_x \cdot t = 0 + 3,3 \cdot 1,2 = 4,7 \text{ m/s}$$

\rightarrow spostamento?

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= x_0 + v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,3 \cdot (1,2)^2 = 2,8 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Esercizio



$$g = 9,8 \text{ N/kg} = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$y_f = 4,1 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta t = 1,00 \text{ s}$$

$$v_f = v_iy + a_y t = v_iy - g t$$

$$v_f = 0 = v_iy - g t$$

$$t = \frac{v_iy}{g}$$

$$v_f = v_iy \cdot \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} g (\Delta t)^2$$

$$v_iy \cdot \Delta t = \underbrace{v_iy}_{\text{OK}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} g}_{\text{OK}} \underbrace{(\Delta t)^2}_{\text{OK}} = \frac{-4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9,8 \cdot (1,00)^2}{4}$$

$$v_i = 8,58 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\rightarrow v_{finale} = v_{iniziale} - g \Delta t = 8,58 - 9,8 \cdot 6 \\ = -30,6 \text{ m/s}$$

\rightarrow tempo traiettoria ?

$$\rightarrow y(t) = y_0 + v_{iy} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=}$ parte e finisce in 0

$$\rightarrow 0 = (v_{iy} - \frac{1}{2} g t) t$$

quando parte

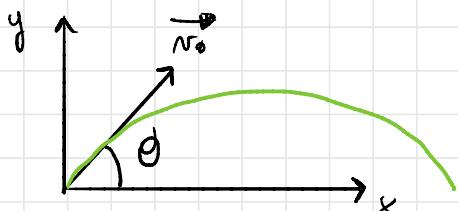
$$t = 0$$

$$v_{iy} - \frac{1}{2} g t = 0$$

$$t = + \frac{2 v_{iy}}{g}$$

dopo il volo

ES. 4-9



$$\theta = 30,0^\circ$$

$$v_i = 50,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y_{\max} = ?$$

$$x_{\text{GITTATA}} = ?$$

moto unif. accelerato

$a_y = -g \rightarrow$ intervale gravità

$a_x = \text{moto rettilineo uniforme}$

non intervale nulla

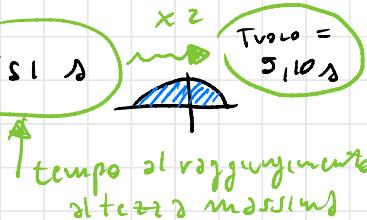
① il moto è bidimensionale

• $\vec{N_0}$ scomposto:

$$- N_{0y} = N_0 \cdot \sin \theta = 50 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 25 \text{ m/s}$$

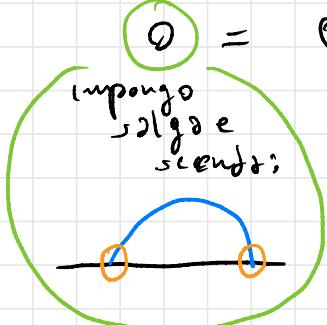
$$- N_{0x} = N_0 \cdot \cos \theta = 50 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 43,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\bullet t_{max} = \frac{N_{0y}}{g} = \frac{25}{9,8} = 2,551 \text{ s}$$

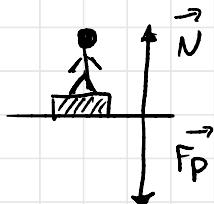


$$\bullet y(t) = y_0 + N_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$0 = 0 + N_{0x} \cdot t = 22 \text{ m}$$



ES. 4-12



INTRODUZIONE

peso apparente: se accelerano, cambia il peso.

svolgiamento

$$F_{person} = 538 \text{ N}$$

$$a_{ascensore y} = 0,500 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F'_p = PESO APPARENTE = N$$

$$\bullet \quad \overrightarrow{F}_{\text{tot}} = N - F_p = m_{\text{persons}} \cdot a_{xy}$$

$$N = F_p + m \cdot a_{xy} \rightarrow N = mg + m a_y$$

$$\rightarrow N = m(g + a_y) = \underline{\underline{629 \text{ N}}}$$

$$m = \frac{F_p}{g} = 61 \text{ kg}$$

stavolta rombo,
perché sono
a ACCELER. //

E5. 5-2

$$Radius = 0,14 \text{ m}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \omega = 5400 \text{ rpm} = 5400 \frac{\text{Uml}}{\text{min}} = \frac{5400 \text{ rev}}{60 \text{ s}} = 90 \text{ rps}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}}{\text{s}} \quad f = 30 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \frac{6,28 \cdot 0,14}{0,011} = 73 \text{ m/s}$$

VER. 5-4

$$f = 78 \text{ rpm} = \frac{78}{60} \frac{\text{rev}}{\text{s}} = 1,3 \text{ rps} = 1,3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$radius = 25,4 \text{ cm} = 0,254 \text{ m}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{1,3} = 0,769 \text{ s}$$

$$\omega = ? \rightarrow v = \underline{2\pi r}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f = 6,28 \cdot 1,3 = \cancel{8,17 \text{ rad/s}}$$

$$a = v^2 R = (8,17)^2 \cdot (0,254) = \cancel{16,95 \text{ m/s}^2}$$