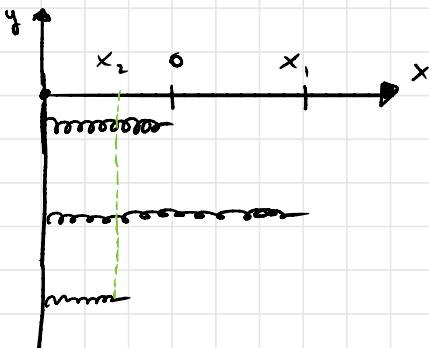


ES. 6-8

$$l_2 = 7,00 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{e M_S \cdot 6}{l_2}} = 125 \text{ km/s}$$

ES. 6-10



$$k = 400,0 \text{ N/m}$$

$$U_{\text{ELASTICA}} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$x_2 = -8 \text{ cm} \quad (\text{cancato})$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} m_f$$

L'energia potenziale gravitazionale non varia: stessa quota

$$E_{\text{mecc. i}} = U_{\text{el. i}} + K_{\text{ui}} = \frac{1}{2} k x_i^2 + 0$$

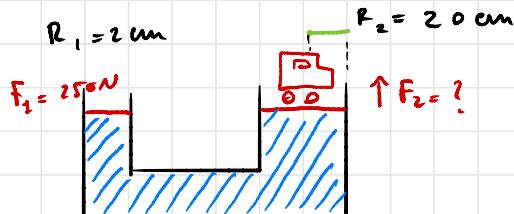
$$E_{\text{mecc. f}} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} m m_f^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k x_i^2 = \frac{1}{2} m m_f^2 \rightarrow m_f = \sqrt{\frac{k x_i^2}{m}}$$

$$m_f = x_i \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Esercizio 9-2

11/04/2019



$$\rightarrow P_1 = \frac{F_1}{S_1}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{F_2}{S_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{F_1}{S_1} = \frac{F_2}{S_2} \rightarrow F_2 = \frac{F_1}{S_1} S_2$$

$$\rightarrow F_2 = \frac{\pi R_2^2}{\pi R_1^2} F_1 = \left(\frac{0,2}{0,02} \right)^2 250 = 25000 \text{ N}$$

VERIFICA: $P = \frac{F_1}{S_1} = \frac{250}{\pi (0,02)^2} = 200000 \text{ Pa}$

Pressione e profondità

$$P = P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho \cdot g \cdot d$$

press. atmosf. \uparrow cost. grav. \downarrow
 $P_{\text{ATM}} = 101300 \text{ Pa}$ cost. \uparrow profondità \uparrow
 $\rho_{\text{acqua distillata}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ \downarrow

Esercizio g-3

$$d = 3,2 \text{ m}$$

$$S = 0,60 \text{ m}^2$$

→ Fuori dall'acqua:

$$F_f = \frac{P_0 \cdot S}{\pi}$$

→ Sotto l'acqua:

$$F_s = (P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g d) \cdot S$$

$$\therefore \Delta F = F_s - F_f =$$

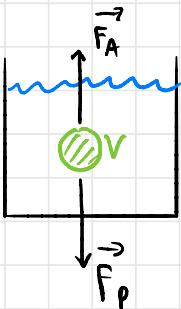
$$= (P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g d) \cdot S - P_{\text{ATM}} \cdot S$$

$$= S (P_{\text{ATM}} - P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g d)$$

$$= 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 3,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$= 1,9 \text{ N}$$

Principio di Archimede



$$F_A = \underbrace{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}_{\text{massa H}_2\text{O}} \cdot \underbrace{V_{\text{corpo}}}_{\text{volume}} \cdot g$$

costante

Esercizio 9-6

$$F_{\text{Pano}} = 142,0 \text{ N}$$

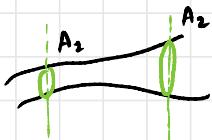
$$F_{\text{Pacava}} = 129,4 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\text{Pano}} = m_{\text{corpo}} \cdot g = \rho_{\text{corpo}} \cdot V_{\text{corpo}} \cdot g$$

$$\rho_{\text{corpo}} = \frac{F_{\text{pano}}}{V_{\text{corpo}} \cdot g} \rightarrow \frac{\rho_{\text{corpo}}}{\rho_{\text{pacava}}} = \frac{F_{\text{pano}}}{F_{\text{pacava}} \cdot V_{\text{corpo}} \cdot g} = \frac{F_{\text{pano}}}{F_{\text{x}}} = \frac{142}{129,4}$$

$= 1,125$ densità
 corpo
 PIANO

Sezioni e rapporti



$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = A_1 \cdot V_1 = A_2 \cdot V_2$$

I rapporti sono uguali,
grande aumento velocità
se decrementa l'area

Esercizio 9-9

$$\pi r_2^2 = 1,0 \text{ cm} : \text{Aorta}$$

$r_2 = 28 \text{ cm/s}$

$$\text{su } 32 \text{ arterie} \rightarrow r_2 = 0,21 \text{ cm} \quad n_2 = ?$$

→ Applica l'equazione: $\pi r_1^2 \cdot n_1 = 32 \cdot (\pi r_2^2) n_2$

↳ $n_2 = \frac{\pi r_1^2 \cdot n_1}{32 \pi r_2^2} = 20 \text{ cm/s}$

Legge di Poiseuille

$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$ portato in volume $\left[\frac{m^3}{s} \right]$ - es: tubo con differenza di pressione agli estremi

$$\cdot \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta P / L}{\eta} \cdot r^4$$

diff. pressione
lunghezza tubo
raggio tubo
viscosità ($Pz \cdot s$)

Legge di Stokes

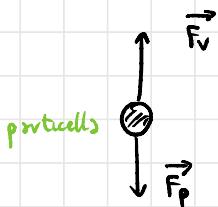
$$F_v = 6\pi \eta r v$$

raggio
velocità
viscosità

proporzionale

Esercizio §-3

• secondo:



$$F_v = F_p$$

$$F_{\text{TOT}} = \vec{F}_v + \vec{F}_p = 0$$

si annullano \rightarrow cadrà a velocità costante

• DATEN:

$$\rho_{\text{soil}} = 162 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

2. Volumen

$$\rho_{\text{Arnd}} = 1,20 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\eta_{\text{Arnd}} = 2,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

$$F_p - F_A - F_V = 0$$

$$(\vec{F}_p + \vec{F}_A + \vec{F}_V = 0)$$

$$F_p = m \cdot g = \rho_{\text{soil}} \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$F_A = \rho_{\text{Arnd}} \cdot V \cdot g$$

$$F_V = 6\pi \eta r \omega$$

$$\rightarrow \rho_{\text{soil}} \cdot V \cdot g - \rho_{\text{Arnd}} \cdot V \cdot g - 6\pi \eta r \omega = 0$$

$$6\pi \eta r \omega = V \cdot g (\rho_{\text{soil}} - \rho_{\text{Arnd}})$$

$$V_{\text{um}} = \frac{V \cdot g \cdot (\rho_{\text{soil}} - \rho_{\text{Arnd}})}{6\pi \eta r} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3 \cdot g \cdot (\rho_{\text{soil}} - \rho_{\text{Arnd}})}{6\pi \eta r}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \pi r^2 d (\rho_{\text{soil}} - \rho_{\text{Arnd}})}{3 \eta} = 6,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 0,6 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{s}}$$