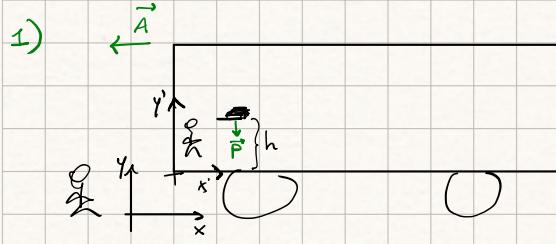


Sistemi di riferimento non inertiali



$$v_0 = 100 \text{ km/h}$$

$$A = 2,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = 40 \text{ m}$$

(x, y) INERZIALE
(x', y') NON INERZIALE

trasformazioni :

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}' + \vec{V} + \underline{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}}$$

vel. del libro rispetto xy velocità di xy' velocità di xy'
vel. del libro rispetto x'y' dovuta alla rotazione
del sistema non in. (x'y')

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad \text{inertiale}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}' \quad \text{non inertiale}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{A} + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{R}' + \underline{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}'} + \underline{2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'}$$

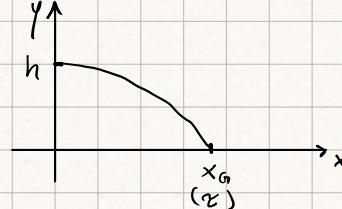
acc. in xy acc. in x'y' acc. di x'y' lepata alla f. centrifuga
dovuto alla rotaz. di x'y' dovuto alla forza di Coriolis

sistema x'y : FORZA REALE $\vec{P} = -mg\vec{u}_y$; $\vec{a} = \vec{f} = -g\vec{u}_y$

$$\vec{v}_{x,y} = v_0 \vec{u}_x \quad (\text{velocità del treno})$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = x_0 + v_{0x}t \\ y(t) = y_0 + v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = h - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{moto rettilineo uniforme} \\ \text{moto uniform. accelerato} \end{matrix}$$

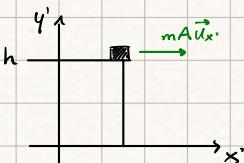
$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{x}{v_{0x}} \\ y(x) = h - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{v_{0x}^2} x^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{traiettoria}$$



$$\tau \Rightarrow y(\tau) = 0 \Rightarrow x_G = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} v_0 \quad ; \quad \tau = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$= 7,94 \text{ m}$$

sistema x'y' :



$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{A} + \cancel{\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{R}'} + \cancel{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}'} + \cancel{2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \vec{a} - \vec{A} = -g\vec{u}_y + A\vec{u}_x \Rightarrow \vec{F}' = m\vec{a}' = -mg\vec{u}_y + m\vec{A}\vec{u}_x$$

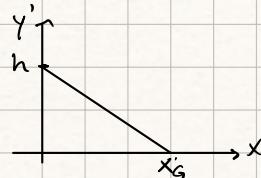
\vec{u}_y (osservata da dentro il treno)

$$\vec{A} = -A\vec{u}_x$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = x'_0 + v_{0x'}t + \frac{1}{2}At^2 = \frac{1}{2}At^2 \\ y'(t) = y'_0 + v_{0y'}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = h - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{moto sull. accel.} \\ \text{moto sull. accel.} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} t^2 = \frac{2x'}{A} \\ y'(x') = h - \frac{g}{A}x' \end{cases}$$

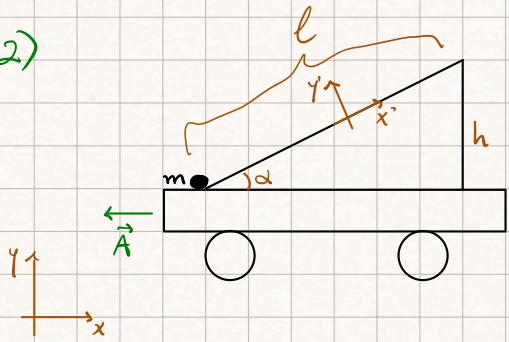
traiettoria



$$y'(x_G) = 0 \Rightarrow x_G = \frac{hA}{g} = 7,94 \text{ m}$$

$$\tau = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad (\text{uguale a prima})$$

2)

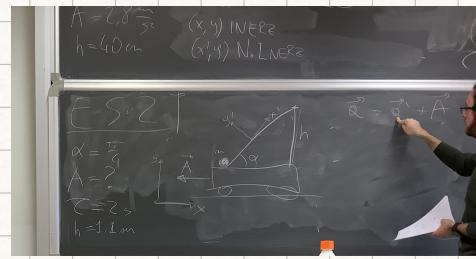


$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

? A | pallina arriva all'altezza h

$$t = 2s$$

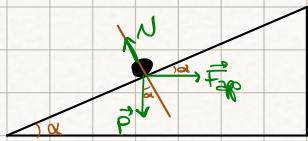
$$h = 1,1m$$



$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{A} \quad (\vec{\omega} = 0, \vec{\alpha} = 0) \Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \vec{a} - \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}' = \vec{F}_{\text{real}} - \underline{\underline{m\vec{A}}} \quad \vec{F}_{\text{app}}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$



$$\vec{A} = -A \vec{u}_x$$

$$|\vec{F}_{\text{app}}| = mA$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' & \left\{ F_{\text{app}} \cos \alpha - mg \sin \alpha = m a_x \right. \\ y' & \left. N - mg \cos \alpha - F_{\text{app}} \sin \alpha = 0 \right. \end{aligned} \Rightarrow a_x = A \cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha \quad (\text{uniform. accelerato})$$

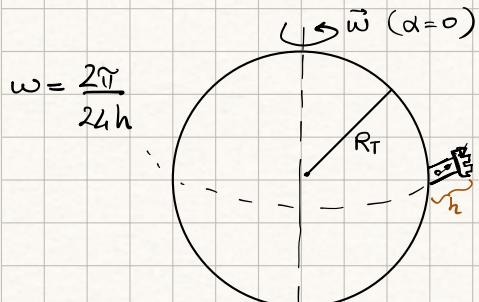
$$\Rightarrow x(t) = x_0 + v_{0x} t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 = \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2$$

$$\text{condizione: } x'(t) = l \Rightarrow \frac{h}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} (A \cos \alpha - f \sin \alpha) t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{2h}{t^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} + f \tan \alpha = 10,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$



4) forza di Coriolis



$$h = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$R_T = 6,37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$\Rightarrow \omega (0 \equiv 0')$ moto solo rotatorio

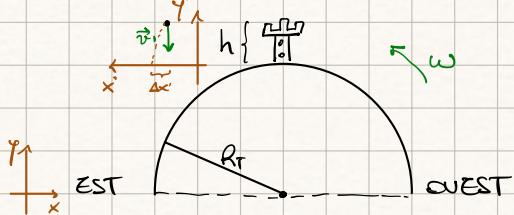
$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{A} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}' + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}' + 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \vec{a} - \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}' - 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}'$$

$$\vec{F}' = \vec{F} + \vec{F}_{\text{centrifuga}} + \vec{F}_{\text{Coriolis}}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{u}_z, \quad \hookrightarrow \text{esce dal piano del foglio}$$

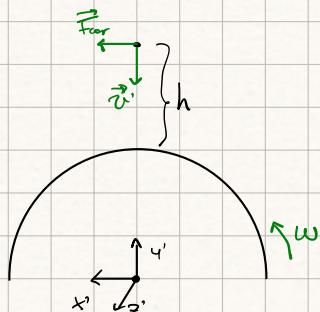
$$\vec{F}_{\text{centrif}} = -m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}'$$



$$\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}' = \omega R' \vec{u}_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega}_x (R' \vec{u}_x) = -\omega^2 R' \vec{u}_y$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{cf} = m \omega^2 R' \vec{u}_y$$



$$\vec{F}_{coriolis} = -2m \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' \quad \text{→ } \vec{F}_{cor} \text{ cambia con } \vec{v}'$$

$$\vec{v}' = v_x \vec{u}_x + v_y \vec{u}_y$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{u}_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}' = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{u}_x & \vec{u}_y & \vec{u}_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{cor} = -2m \omega \vec{u}_z \times (v_x \vec{u}_x + v_y \vec{u}_y) = 2m \omega v_x \vec{u}_y - 2m \omega v_y \vec{u}_x$$

(conferma della direz. della \vec{F}_{cor} rispetto \vec{v}')

$$\vec{F}' = \vec{F} + \vec{F}_{cf} + \vec{F}_{cor} = -mg \vec{u}_y + m \omega^2 R' \vec{u}_y + 2m \omega v_x \vec{u}_y - 2m \omega v_y \vec{u}_x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{x'} = -2m \omega v_y \\ \alpha_{y'} = -mg + m \omega^2 R' + 2m \omega v_x \end{array} \right. \\ y' &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{y'} = -g \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2 R'}{f} - 2 \frac{\omega}{f} v_x \right) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

dipende del tempo

per capire il moto :

approssimazioni

$$1) R' = R_T + h = 6,37 \cdot 10^6 + 100 \approx 6,37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m} \quad \rightarrow R_T \text{ approssimabile al } R_T$$

$$2) \frac{\omega^2 R_T}{f} = 3,43 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,00343 \quad \ll 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{trascutabile}$$

$$(ipotesi) 3) \frac{2\omega}{f} v_x \ll 1 \quad \rightarrow \text{trascutibile}$$

L'ipotesi non

conosciamo v_x .

alla fine verificare !!

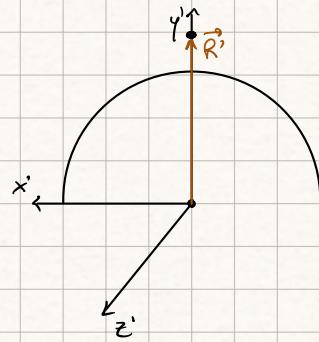
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{x'} = -2\omega v_y \\ \alpha_{y'} = -g \end{array} \right.$$

moto dipendente da v_y

rettilineo uniforme accelerato

$$v_y(t) = v_{y0} - gt \quad \Rightarrow \alpha_{x'} = 2\omega g t$$

$$v_x(t) = \int_0^t \alpha_{x'} d\tau = \omega_0 t^2 + v_{0x}$$



$$\Rightarrow x'(t) = \int_0^t v_x(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \omega f t^3 + x'$$

$$y' = h - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$x' \Rightarrow y'(x) = 0 : x = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

(tocco il suolo
(t. di volo))

$$\Rightarrow x'(x) = \Delta x' = \frac{2}{3} h \omega \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 2,2 \text{ cm}$$

(scostamento
della verticale)

↳ direzione verso est (esse x')

! Verifica dell'ipotesi (3)

$$\frac{2\omega}{f} v_{x'} \ll 1$$

$$\left[\max \text{ per } t = x \right] \Rightarrow \frac{2\omega}{f} v_{x \max} = \frac{4\omega^2 h}{f} = 2,16 \cdot 10^{-2} \ll 1$$

Ipotesi verificata
(soluzione valida)