

8/08/2020

Leggi di Newton

1^a legge (legge d'inerzia): Considerate un corpo su cui agisca una forza netta nulla.
Se il corpo è in riposo, rimane in riposo. Se il corpo è in moto continuerà a procedere con velocità vettoriale costante

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \text{costante}$$

Forza netta è risultante

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_p = 0 \\ \vec{v} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{velocità vettoriale} \\ \text{costante} \end{array} \right\}$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 0$$

2^a legge: $\sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i = m \vec{a}$

dimensionalmente

$$[F] = M \frac{L}{T^2} \xrightarrow{\text{S.I.}} \text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = \text{Newton}$$

Unità di forza in S.I. $\rightarrow N$

① Scegliere un sistema di riferimento

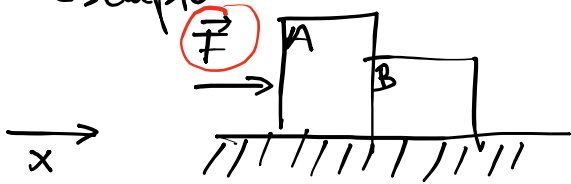
② disegnare diagramma di forze

③ Calcolare $\vec{F}_T = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i = m\vec{a}$ N è il numero di forze sul corpo

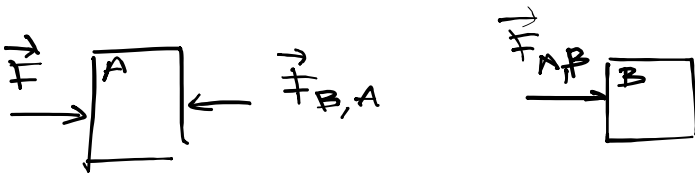
3^a legge di Newton: Ad ogni azione corrisponde una reazione uguale e contraria.

↓
(azione - reazione)

Esempio



Corpi A e B si muovono insieme (trascurare attrito)



L'accelerazione del sistema è

$$\vec{F} = (m_A + m_B) \vec{a} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m_A + m_B}}$$

sul corpo A

$$\vec{F} - \vec{F}_{B,A} = m_A \vec{a}$$

sul corpo B

$$\vec{F}_{A,B} = m_B \vec{a}$$

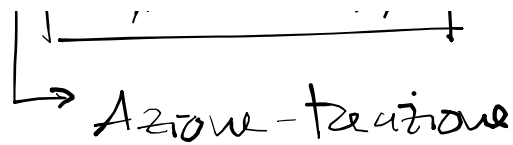
stessa \vec{a} perché A e B si muovono insieme

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\vec{F} - \vec{F}_{B,A}}{m_A} = \vec{a} \\ \frac{\vec{F}_{A,B}}{m_B} = \vec{a} \end{array} \right.$$

Forza esterna

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\vec{F} - \vec{F}_{B,A}}{m_A} = \frac{\vec{F}_{A,B}}{m_B}}$$

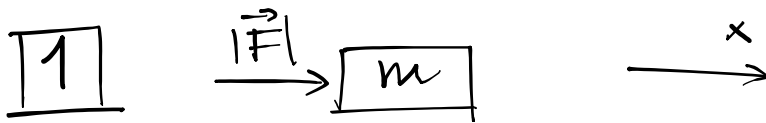
$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{A,B} = -\vec{F}_{B,A}}$$



$\vec{F}_{A,B} \rightarrow$ forza di A su B

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Problemi:



$$|\vec{F}| = 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N} \rightarrow a = |\vec{F}|/m = \text{costante}$$

$$\Delta t = 2.4 \text{ s}$$

? di quanto si sposta il corpo durante questo Δt ?

$$a = \frac{d}{dt} v = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d}{dt} x \right) \Rightarrow a = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + a t^2 / 2}$$

$$x(t_0 + \Delta t) - x_0 = v_0(t_0 + \Delta t) + \frac{a}{2}(t_0 + \Delta t)^2$$

spostamento

assumendo $v_0 = 0$

$$\Delta x = \frac{a}{2} \Delta t^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta x = \frac{F}{m} \frac{1}{2} \Delta t^2}$$

(A) $m = 280 \text{ kg}$

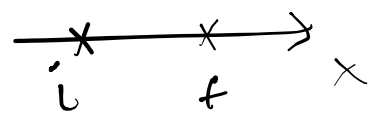
$$\Delta x = \frac{2.7 \times 10^{-5}}{280} \frac{1}{2} (2.4)^2 = 2.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

(B) $m = 2.1 \text{ kg}$

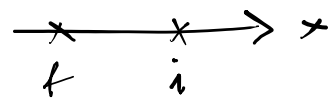
$$\Delta x = 2.7 \times 10^{-5} \frac{1}{2} (2.4)^2 = 3.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{2.1}{z}$$

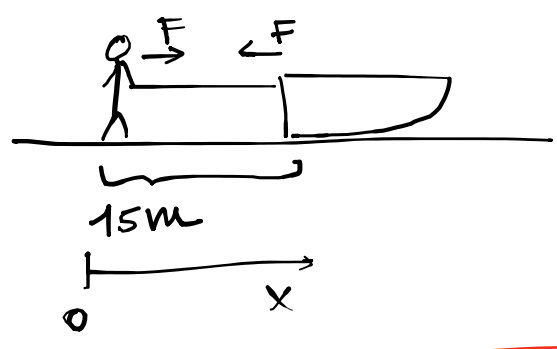
$$r_f > r_i \Rightarrow \Delta r = r_f - r_i > 0$$



$$r_i < r_f \Rightarrow \Delta r < 0$$



1.2



$$M_{rag} = 40 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_s = 8.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = 5.2 \text{ N}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\vec{F}| = M_{rag} |\vec{a}_{rag}| \\ |\vec{F}| = M_s |\vec{a}_s| \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} |\vec{a}_{rag}| = |\vec{F}| / M_{rag} \\ |\vec{a}_s| = |\vec{F}| / M_s \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{a \text{ costanti}}}$$

(1)

Eq. del moto

$$\begin{cases} X_{rag} = X_{rag0} + v_{rag0} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{rag} t^2 \\ X_{slita} = X_{slita0} + v_{slita0} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{slita} t^2 \end{cases}$$

la ragazza si incontra con la slitta quando

$$X_{rag}(t) = X_{slita}(t)$$

$$X_{0rag} + \frac{1}{2} a_{rag} t^2 = X_{0slita} + \frac{1}{2} a_{slita} t^2$$

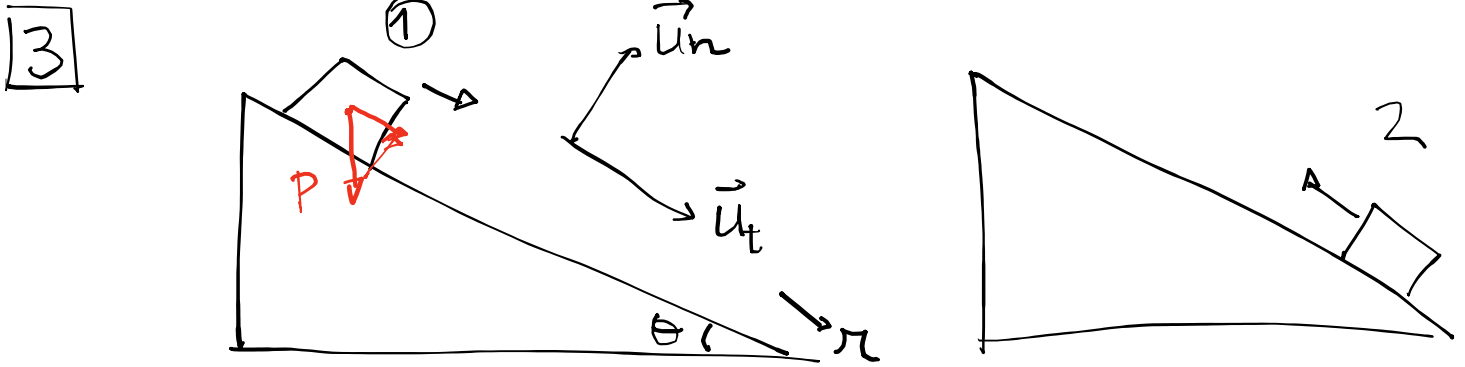
$$\hookrightarrow t_{..} = \sqrt{2 \frac{X_{0rag} - X_{0slita}}{a_{slita} - a_{rag}}}$$

$$x_{\text{rag}}(t_*) = x_{0\text{rag}} + \frac{a_{\text{rag}}}{2} \left(2 \frac{x_{0\text{rag}} - x_{0\text{slitta}}}{a_{\text{slitta}} - a_{\text{rag}}} \right)$$

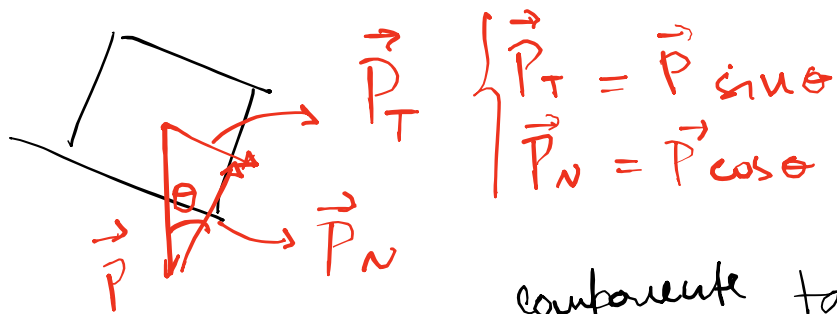
↓
= 0

(1) → (2) ($a_{\text{slitta}} < 0$)

$$x_{\text{rag}}(t_*) = \frac{x_{0\text{slitta}}}{1 + m_{\text{rag}}/m_{\text{slitta}}} \rightarrow \frac{15}{1 + 40/8.4} = \underline{\underline{2.6 \text{ m}}}$$



→ 16 W, $\Delta t = 4.2 \text{ s}$



componente tangenziale del vettore \vec{z}

$$x_T(t) = v_{0t} + N_{0t} t + \frac{1}{2} a_t t^2$$



$$\rightarrow (x_T(4.2) - x_T(0)) / 2$$

→ vale sia per ① che per ②
= $a_t = 1.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{(4.2)^2}$$

16 m

- ⓑ) Velocità iniziale secondo blocco tale che tornerà alla posizione iniziale dopo 4.2 s

$$s_t(t) = s_{0t} + v_{0t}t + \frac{1}{2}a_t t^2$$

vogliamo $s_t(4.2) = s_{0t}$

$$0 = v_{0t}t + \frac{1}{2}a_t t^2 \quad \text{con } t = 4.2 \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow t=0 \vee t = -\frac{2v_{0t}}{a_t}$$

\uparrow partenza \uparrow arrivo \downarrow

$$v_{0t} = -\frac{t a_t}{2} = -\frac{4.2 \times 1.8}{2}$$

$$= -3.78 \text{ m/s}$$

- ⓒ) che distanza riesce a salire la seconda cassa
↓

$s_t(t_*)$ dove t_* è tale che $v_t(t_*) = 0$

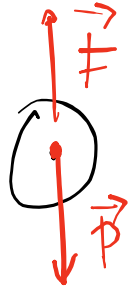
$$v_t(t) = v_t(t_0) + a_t(t-t_0)$$

$$v_t(t_*) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{t_* = -\frac{v_{t_0}}{a_t}}$$

$$s_t \left(t = -\frac{v_{t0}}{a} \right) = s_{t0} + v_{t0} t + a t \frac{t}{2}$$

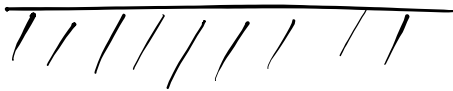
$$s(t_*) - s_{t0} = \Delta s_t = \frac{v_{t0}^2}{2a} = \underline{\underline{3.97 \text{ m}}}$$

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① $|F| = 3260 \text{ N} \rightarrow v = \text{costante}$

② $|F| = 2200 \text{ N} \rightarrow \vec{a} = -0.390 \vec{u}_y$
(m/s^2)



Ⓐ peso del modulo

$$v = \text{costante} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = a = 0$$

$$2^{\text{a}} \text{ Legge } \sum_i \vec{F}_i = m \vec{a} \rightarrow \sum_i \vec{F}_i = 0$$

$$|F| - |P| = 0 \Rightarrow |P| = |F|$$

$$\vec{P} = -3260 \vec{u}_y \text{ (N)}$$

Ⓑ massa del modulo

$$\text{Caso 2} \rightarrow \vec{F} + \vec{P} = m \vec{a}$$

$$m \vec{a} = (2200 - 3260) \vec{u}_y$$

$$m (-0.390 \vec{u}_y) = -1060 \vec{u}_y$$

$$m = \frac{1060}{0.390} \approx \underline{\underline{2717.95 \text{ kg}}}$$

Ⓒ \vec{a}

Calcolo

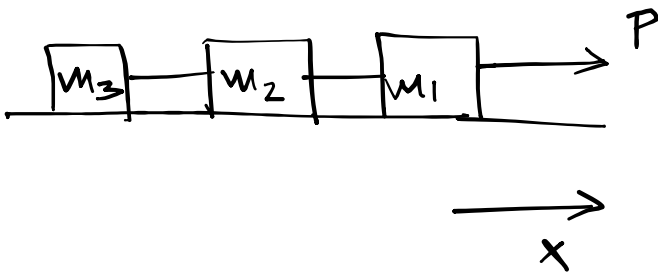
$$\vec{P} = m \vec{g}_{\text{calusto}}$$

$$|\vec{g}_{\text{calusto}}| = \frac{3260}{2717.95} = 1.18 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\vec{g}_{\text{calusto}} = -1.18 \vec{u}_y \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

(wikipedia $|\vec{g}| = 1.235 \text{ m/s}^2$)

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$$m_1 = 3.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 2.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_3 = 1.2 \text{ kg}$$

$$|P| = 6.5 \text{ N}$$

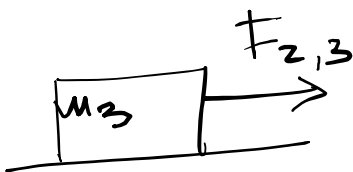
A) accel. del treno

$$\vec{F} = \vec{P} = M_{\text{tot}} \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{P}}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{6.5}{6.7} \vec{u}_x \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$\vec{a} = 0.97 \vec{u}_x \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

B)

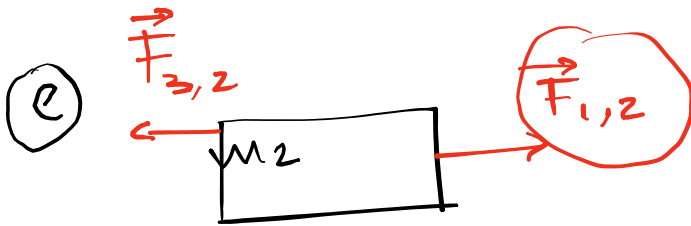


\vec{a} e la stessa per i 3
massimi

→

$$\vec{F}_{2,3} = m_3 \vec{a}$$

$$= 1.2 \times 0.97 \vec{u}_x \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\vec{F}_{2,3} = 1.16 \vec{u}_x \text{ (N)}}}$$



$$2^{\text{a}} \text{ legge} \Rightarrow \sum \vec{F}_i = m_2 \vec{a}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{1,2}| - |\vec{F}_{3,2}| = m_2 \vec{a}$$

$$3^{\text{a}} \text{ legge } |\vec{F}_{3,2}| = |\vec{F}_{2,3}| = 1.16 \text{ N}$$

$$|\vec{F}_{1,2}| = m_2 \vec{a} + |\vec{F}_{3,2}|$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.5 \text{ N}}}$$