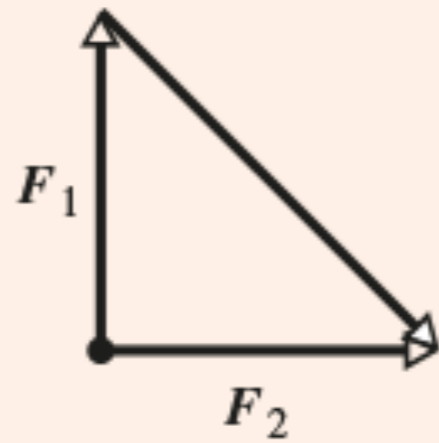


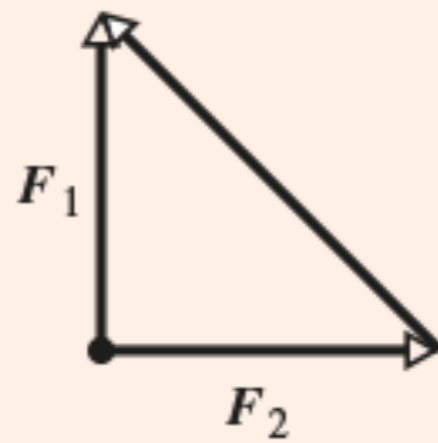
La rotazione terrestre
provoca una deviazione
apparente



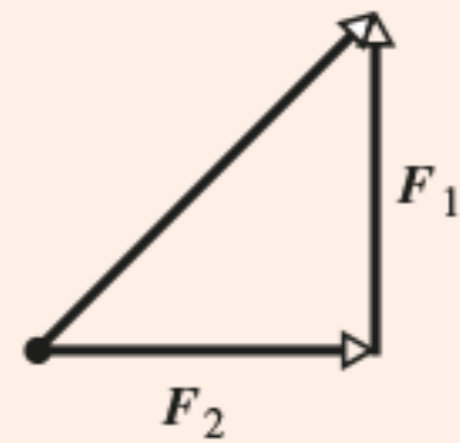
(b)



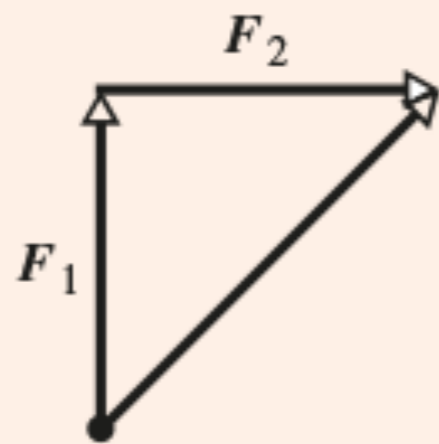
(a)



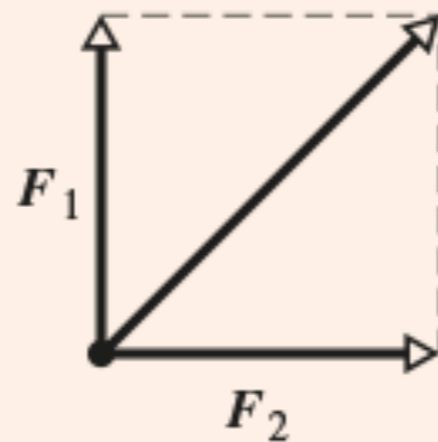
(b)



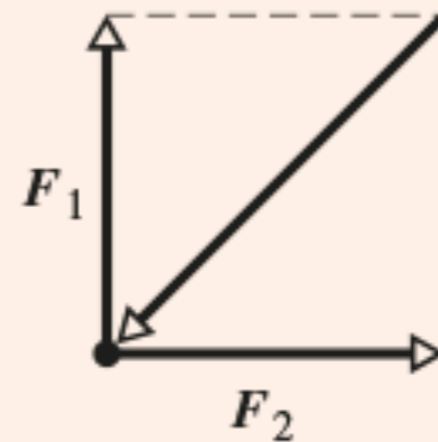
(c)



(d)



(e)



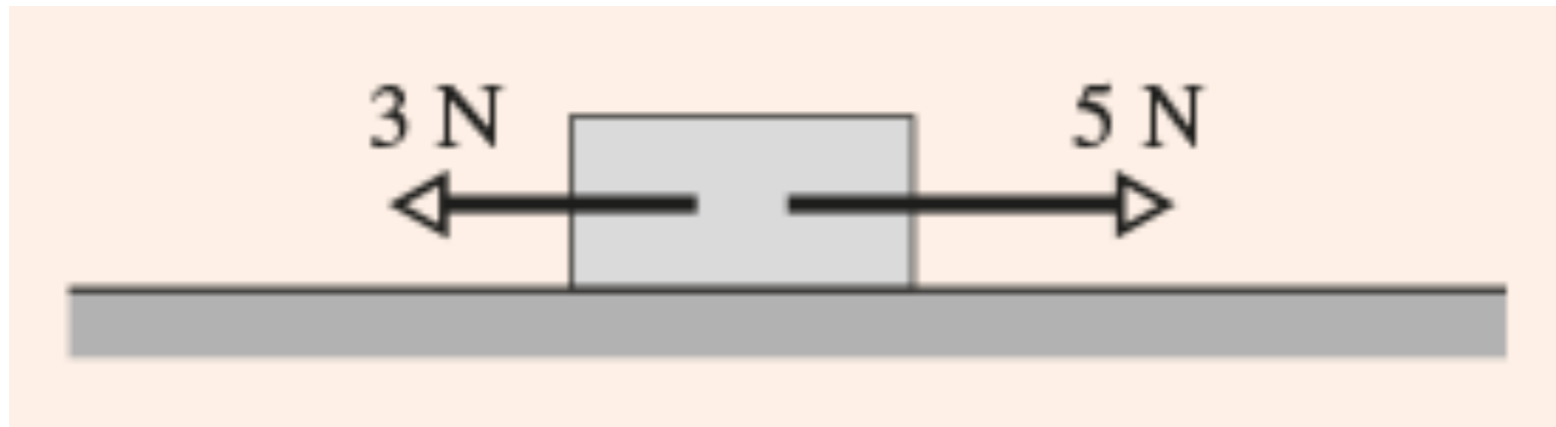
(f)

TABELLA 5.1 Unità di misura nella seconda legge di Newton (eq. 5.1 e 5.2)

Sistema	Forza	Massa	Accelerazione
SI	newton (N)	kilogrammo (kg)	m/s^2
CGS ^a	dyne	grammo (g)	cm/s^2
Inglese ^b	libbra (lb)	slug	ft/s^2

^a $1 \text{ dyne} = 1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2$.

^b $1 \text{ lb} = 1 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{ft/s}^2$.

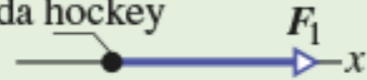




(a)

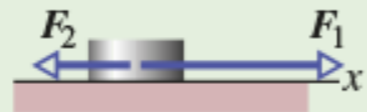
La forza orizzontale imprime un'accelerazione orizzontale

Disco da hockey



(b)

Questo è un diagramma delle forze



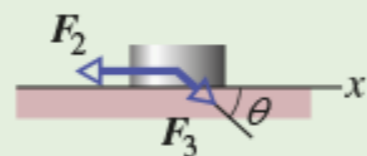
(c)

Queste forze sono in contrapposizione. L'accelerazione orizzontale dipende dalla loro risultante



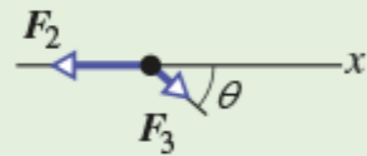
(d)

Questo è un diagramma delle forze



(e)

È la componente orizzontale di F3 ad essere contrapposta a F2



(f)

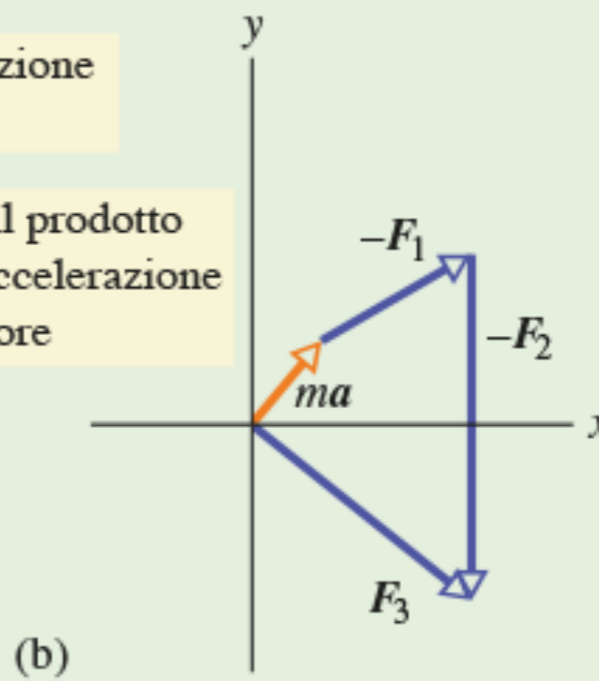
Questo è un diagramma delle forze



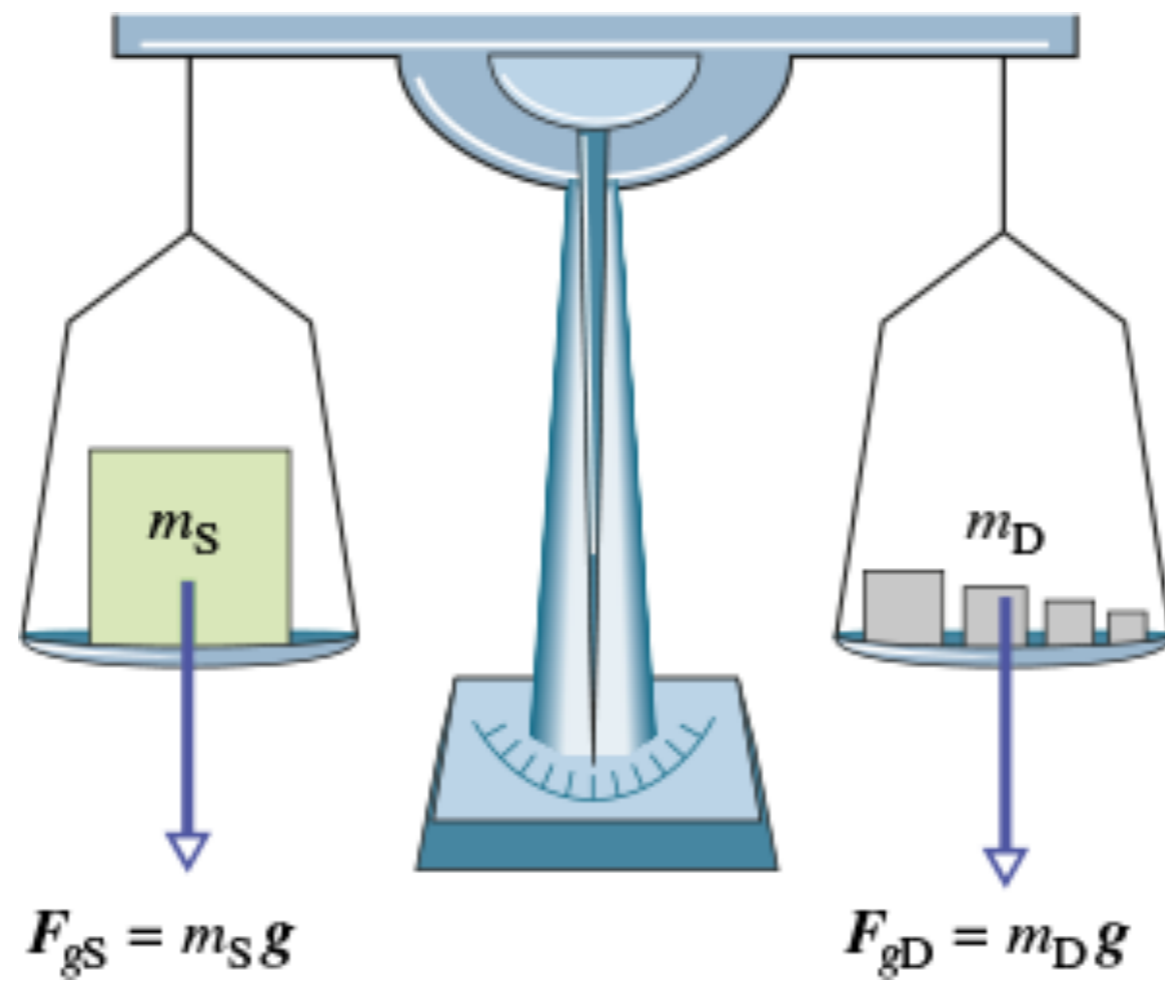
Questi sono due dei tre vettori forza orizzontali

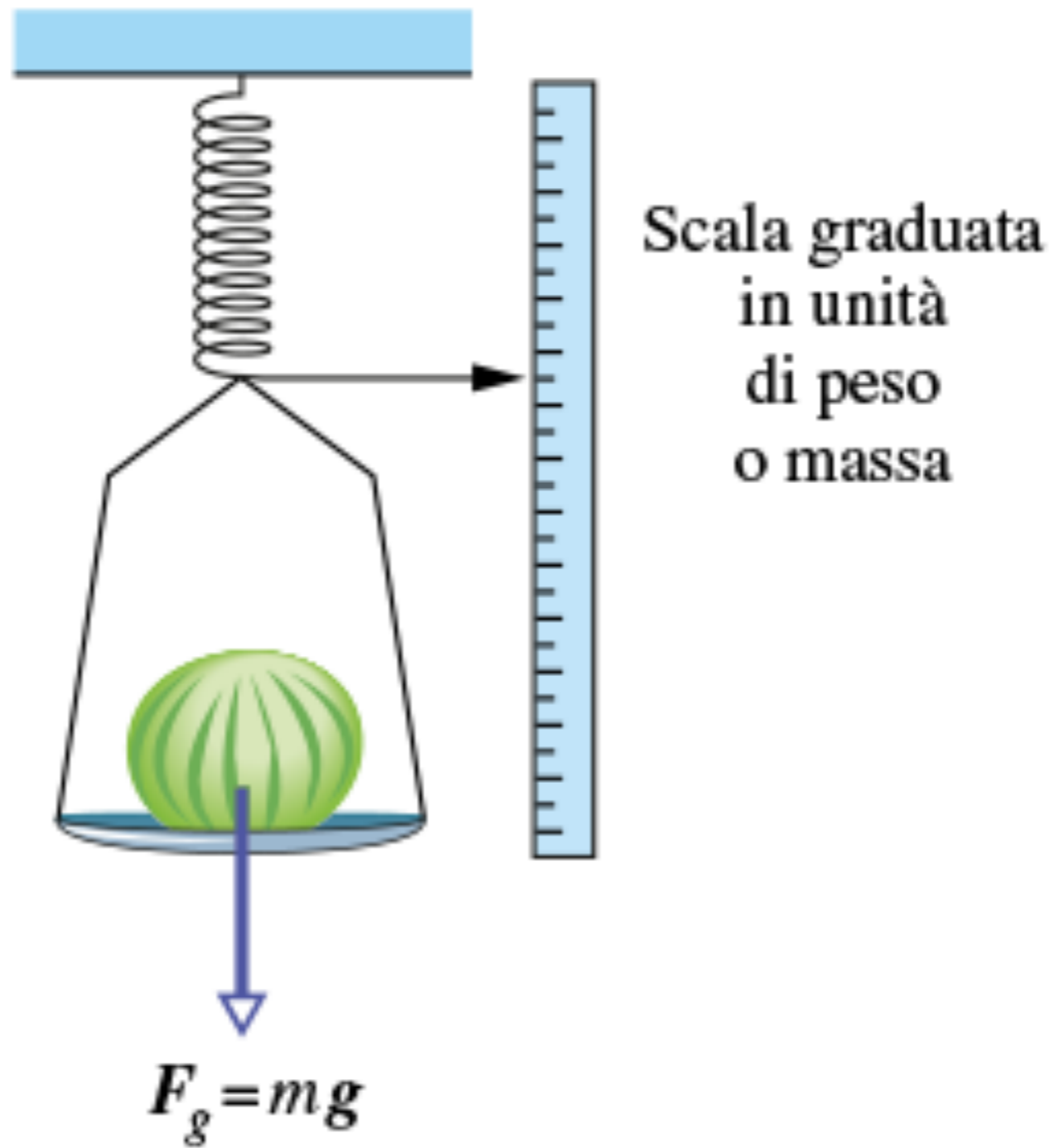
Questo è il vettore accelerazione orizzontale che ne risulta

Disegniamo il prodotto tra massa e accelerazione come un vettore



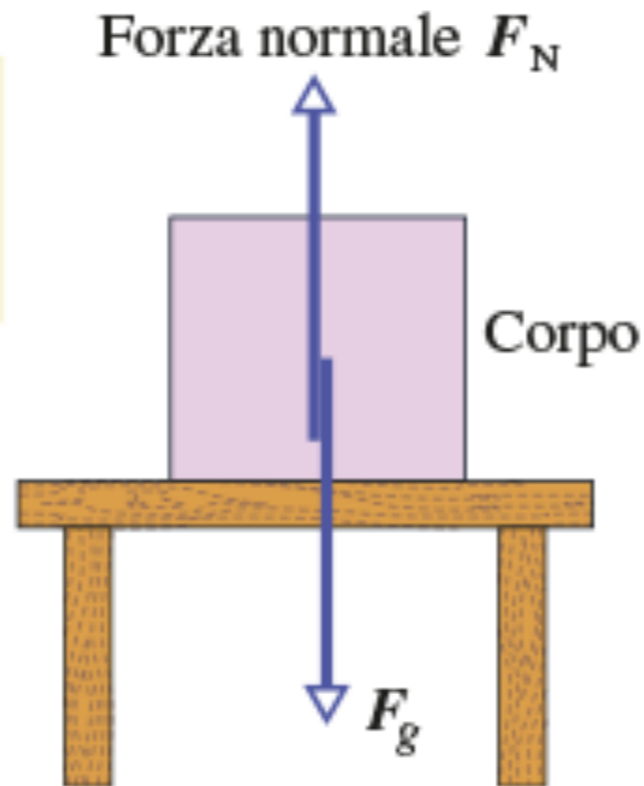
Infine sommiamo i tre vettori per trovare la terza forza mancante



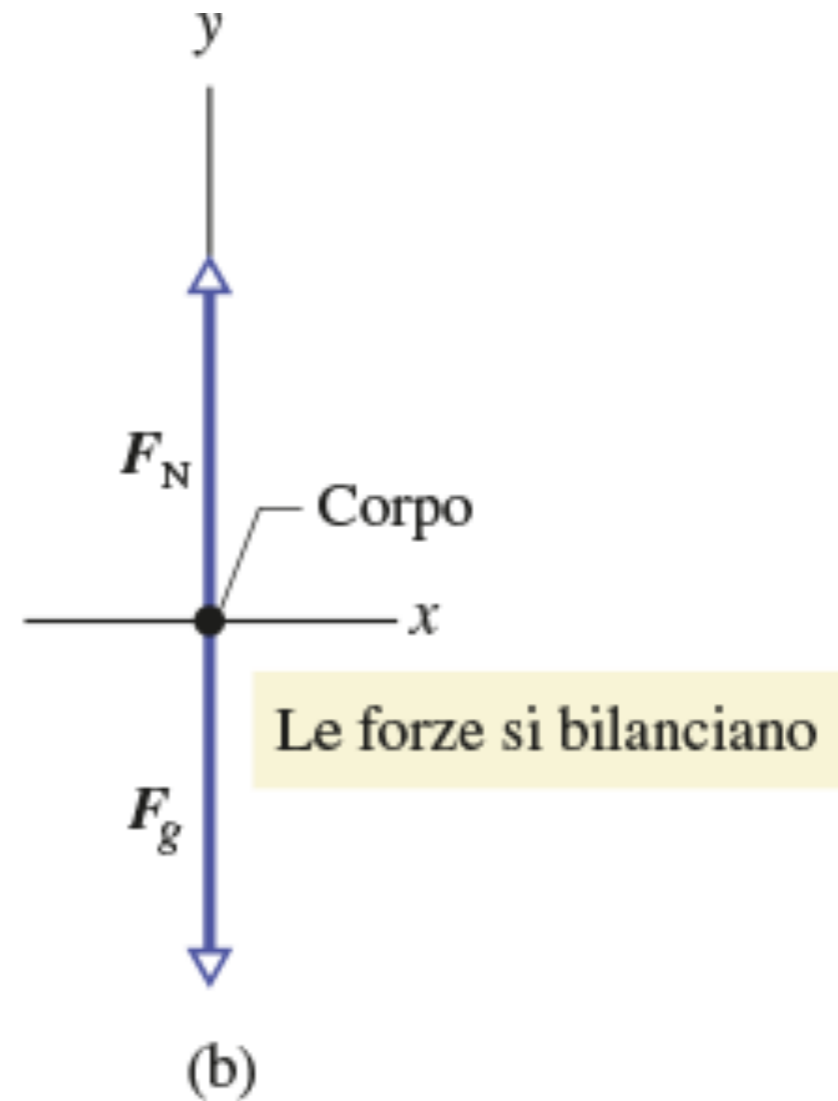


La forza normale è quella esercitata dal tavolo sul blocco

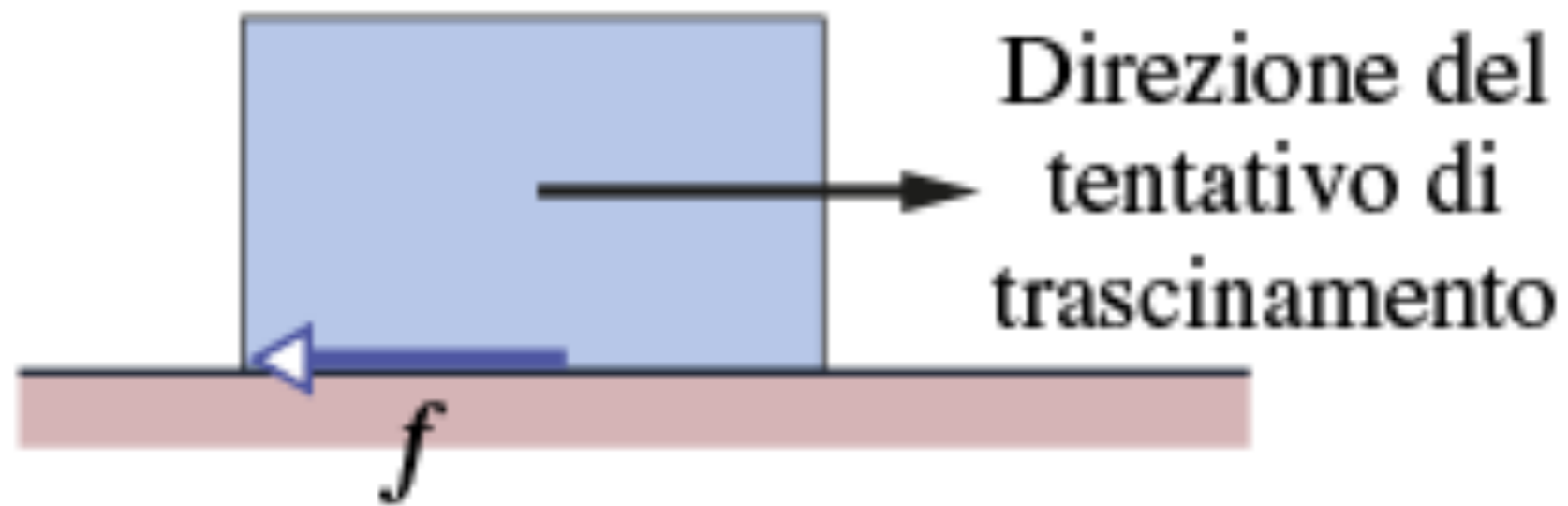
La forza di gravità agente sul blocco è dovuta all'attrazione terrestre

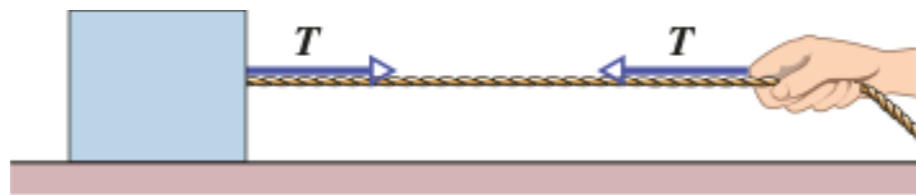


(a)

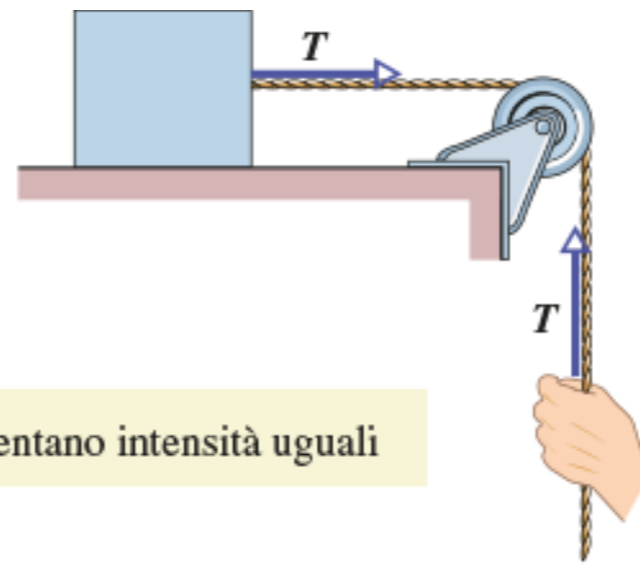


(b)

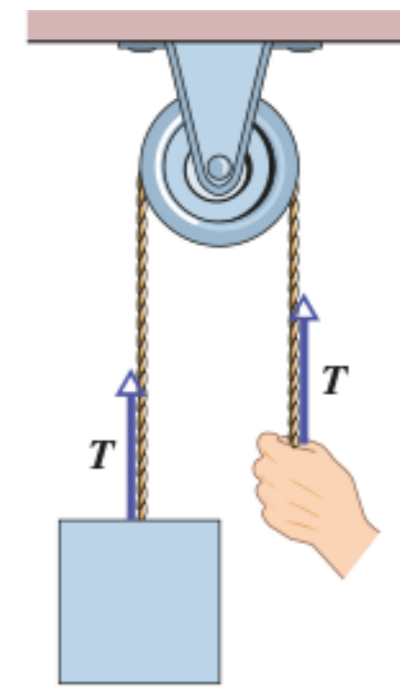




(a)

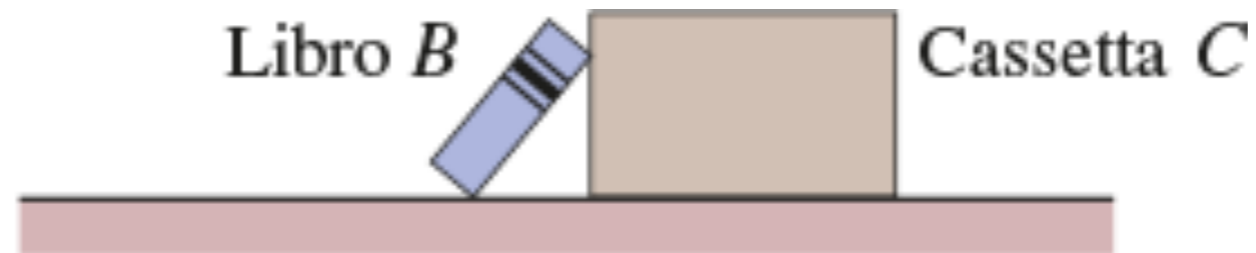


(b)



(c)

Le forze alle due estremità della corda presentano intensità uguali

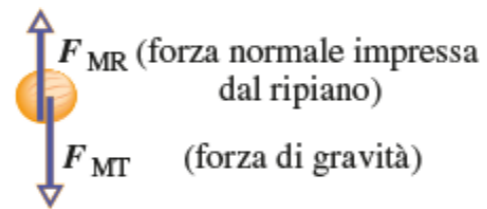
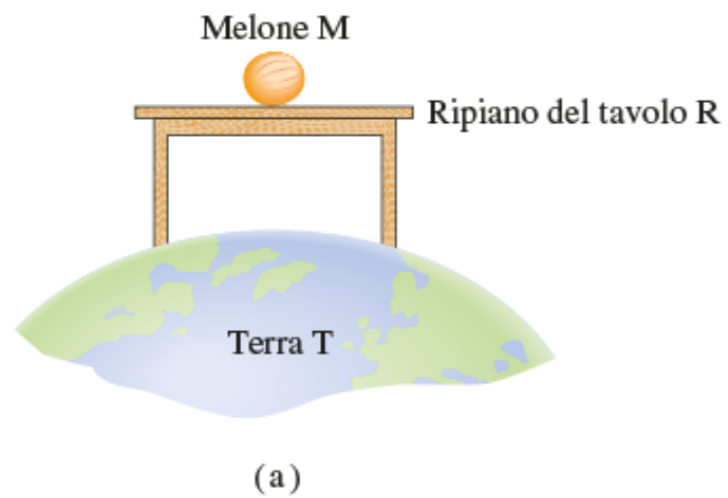


(a)

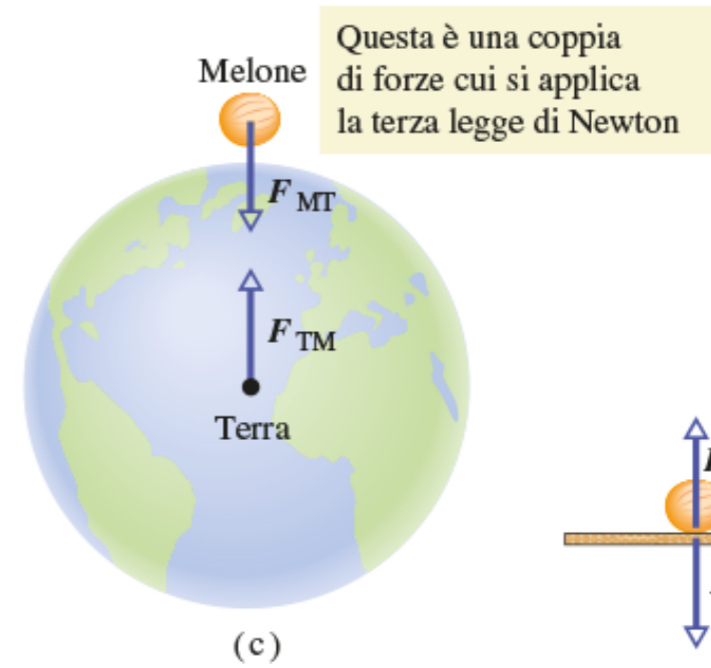


(b)

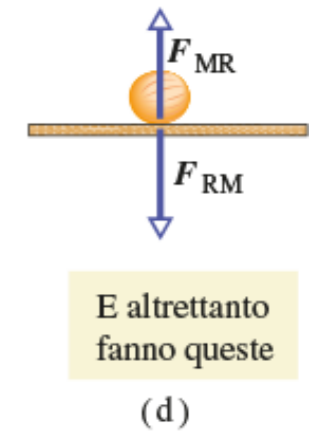
La forza esercitata da C su B è identica in modulo a quella esercitata da B su C



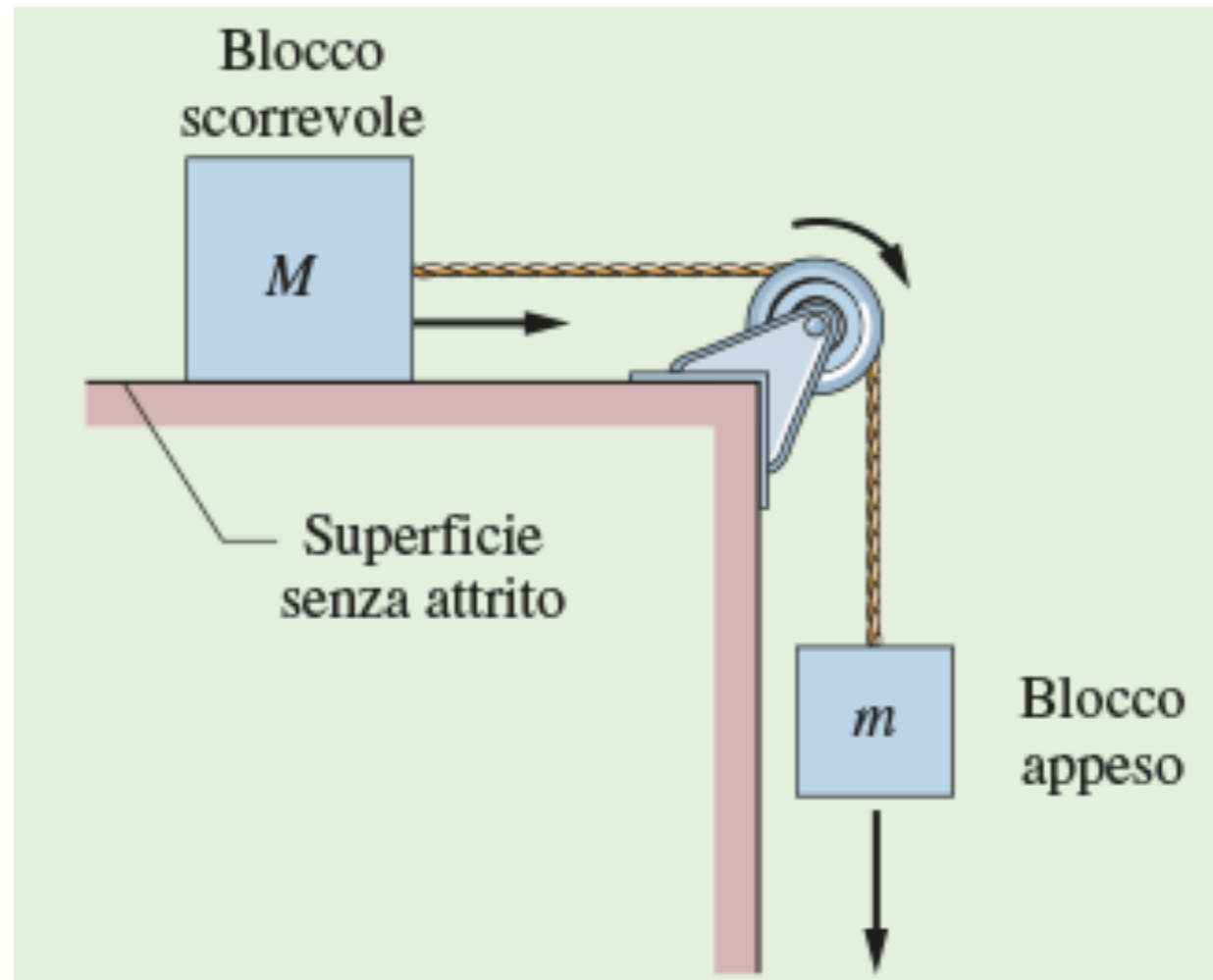
Si dà il caso che queste due forze si bilancino

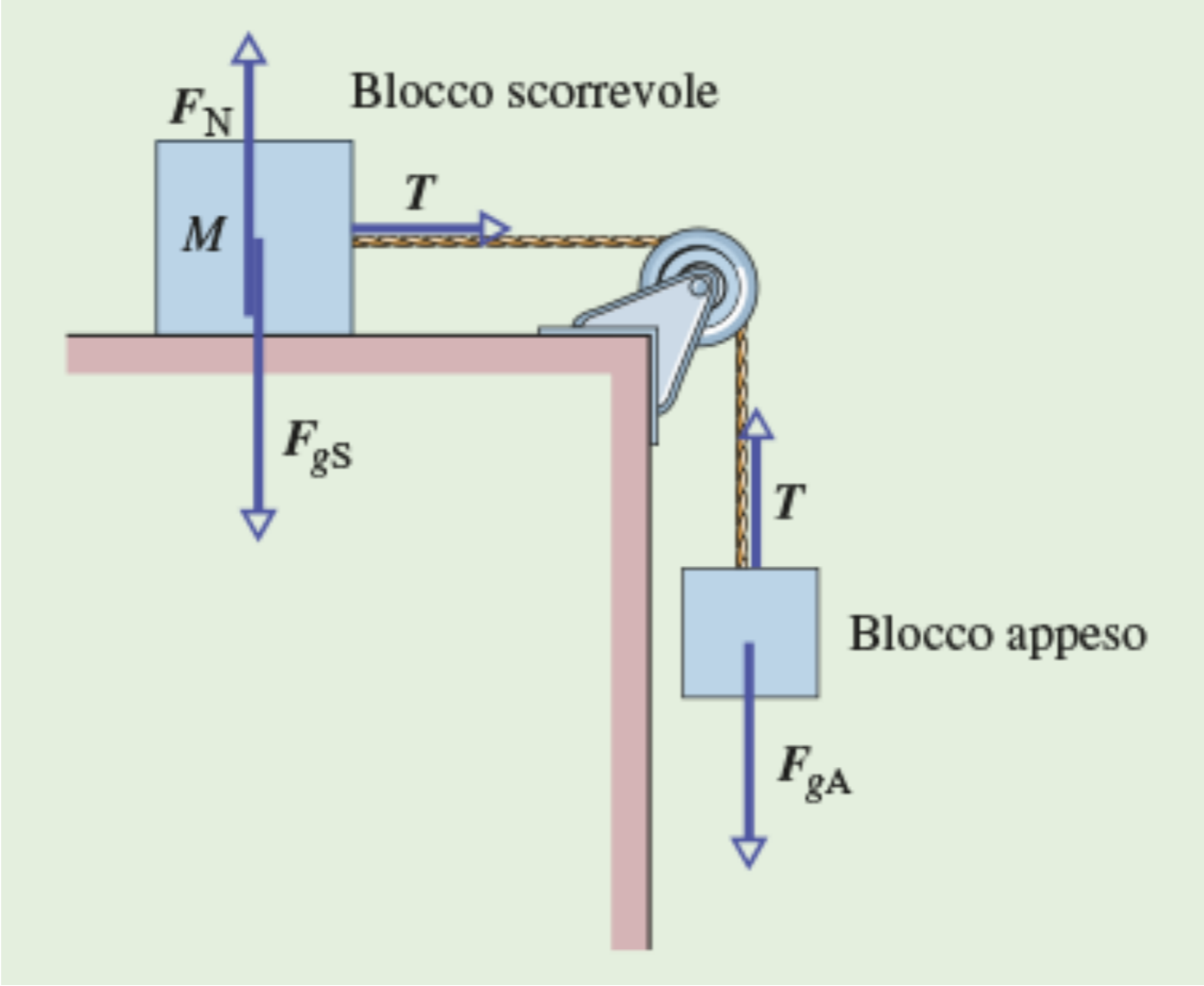


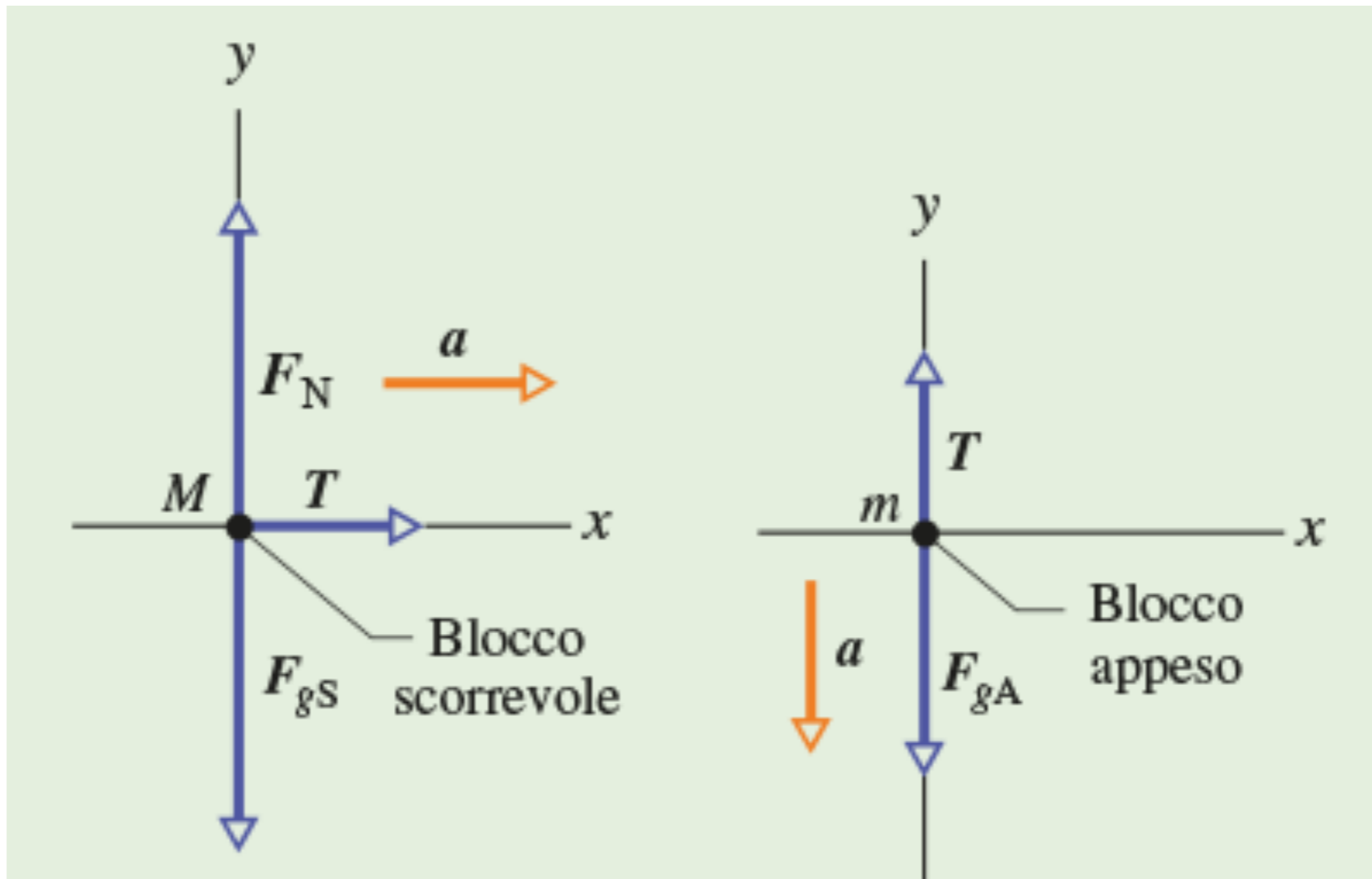
Questa è una coppia di forze cui si applica la terza legge di Newton

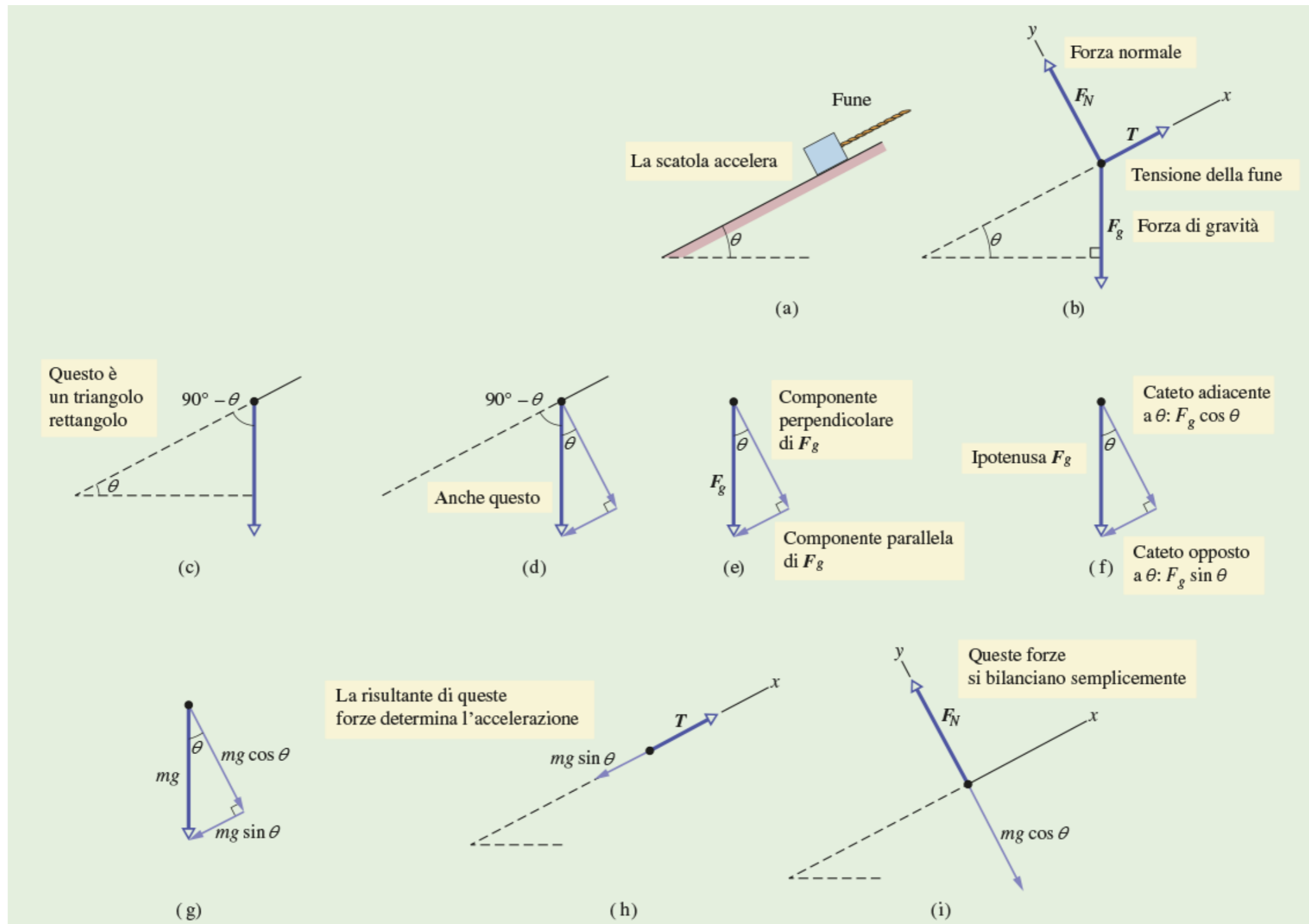


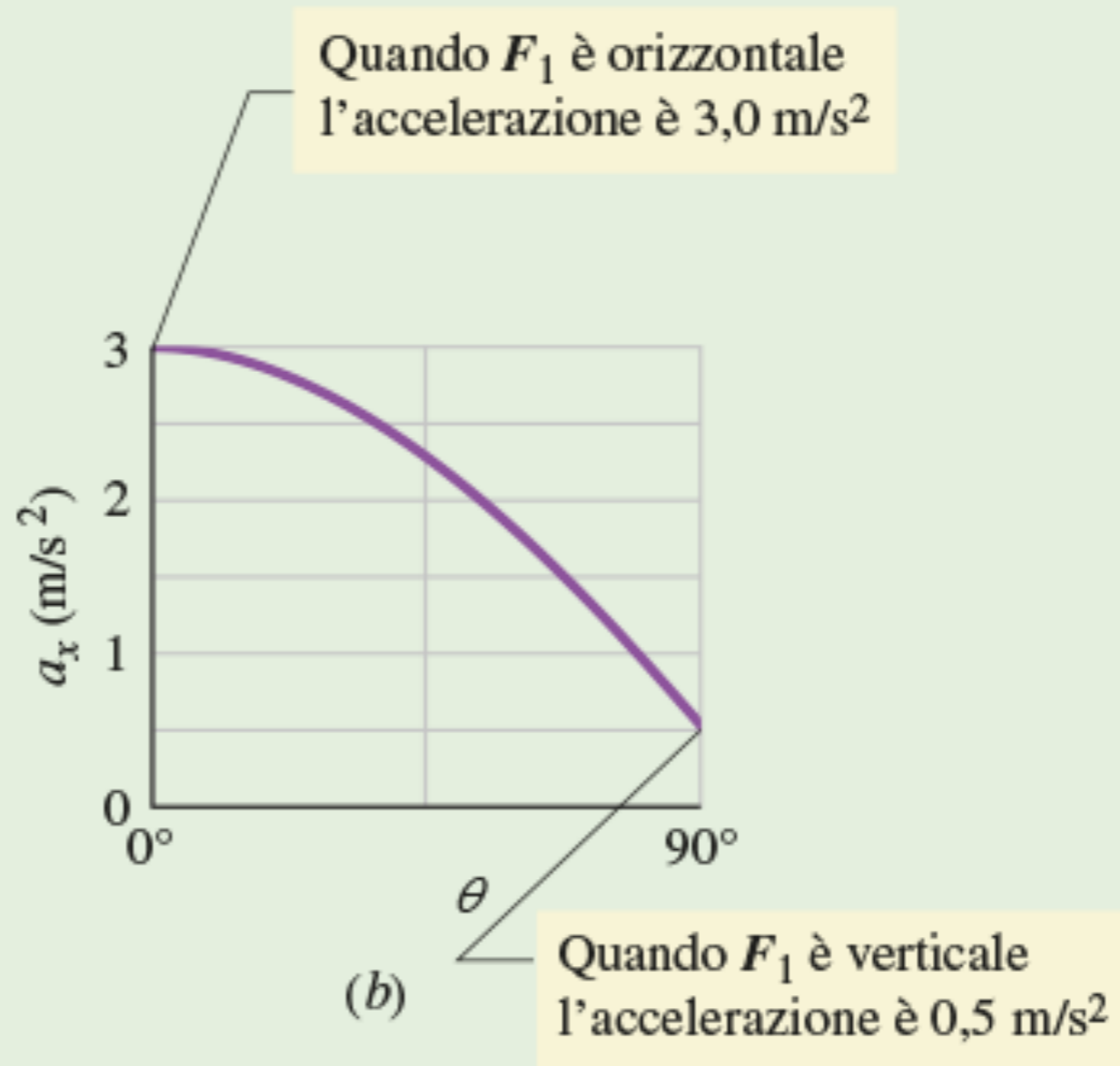
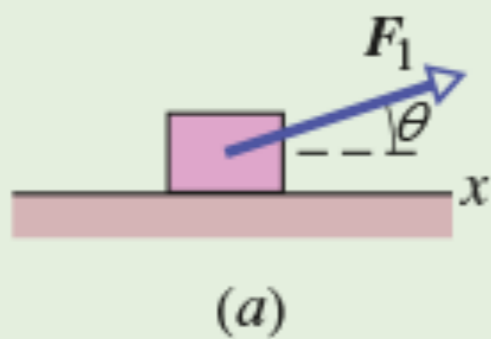
E altrettanto fanno queste

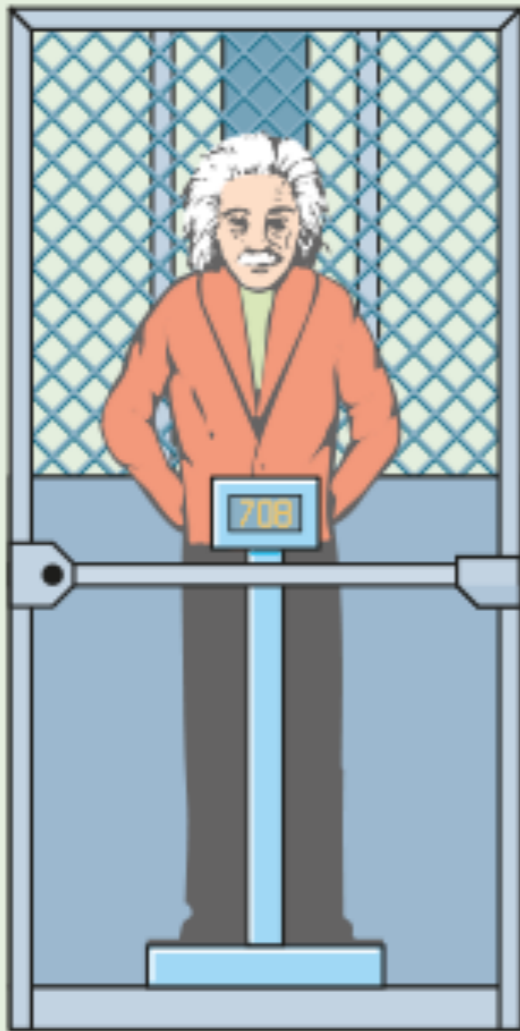




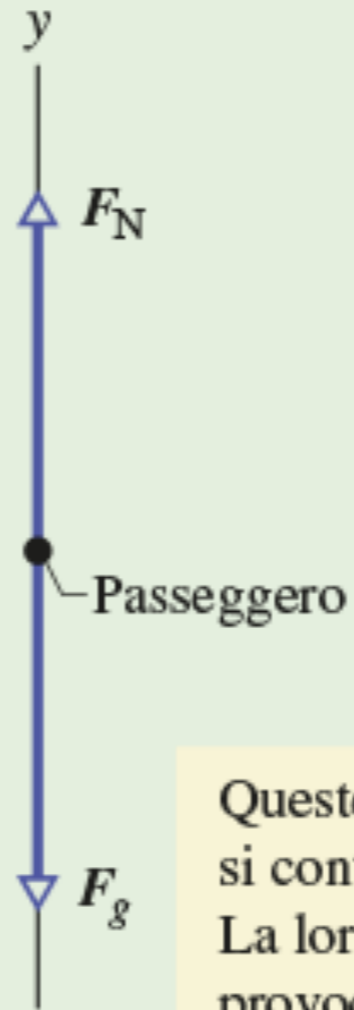






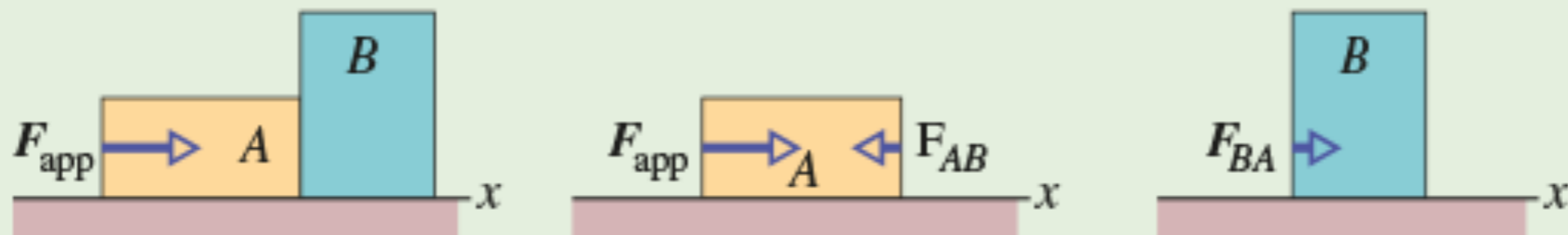


(a)



(b)

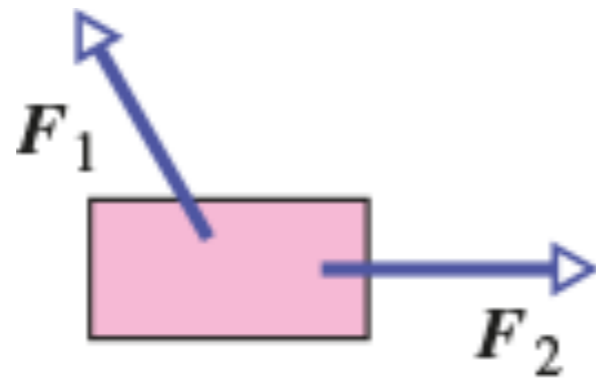
Queste forze
si contrappongono.
La loro risultante
provoca un'accelerazione
verticale



La forza imprime accelerazione all'intero sistema dei due blocchi

Queste sono le due forze agenti sul solo blocco A. La sua accelerazione dipende dalla loro risultante

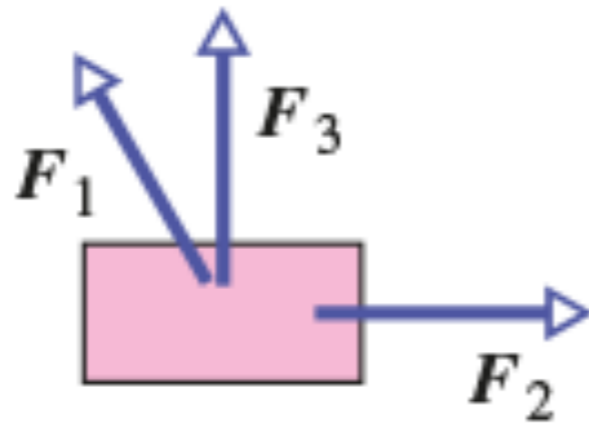
Questa è l'unica forza ad imprimere accelerazione al blocco B



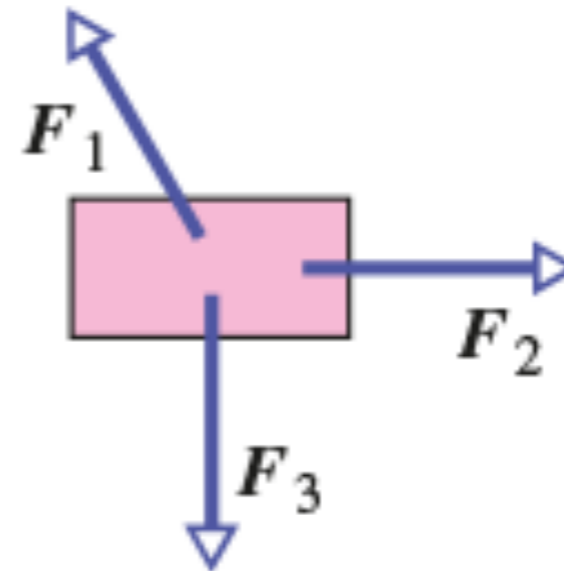
(1)



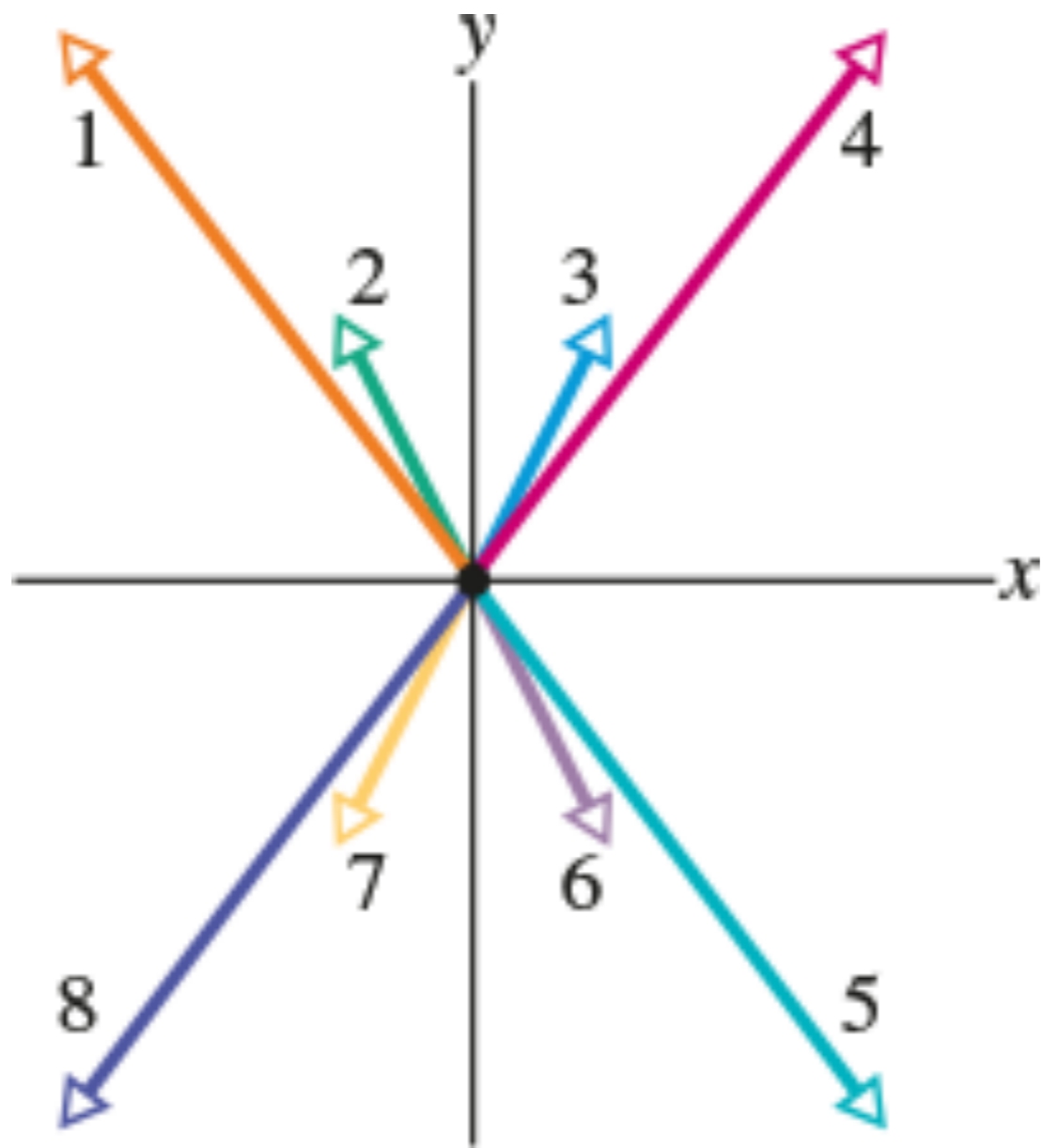
(2)

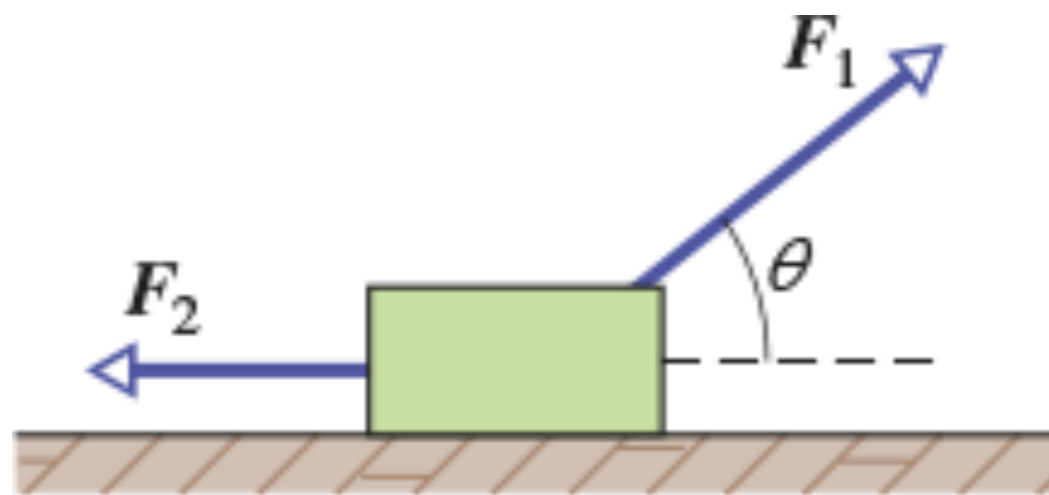


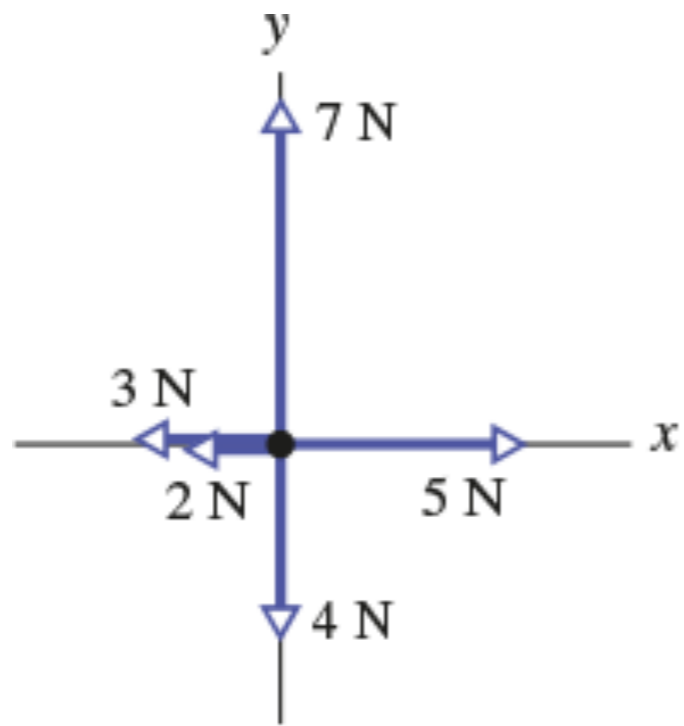
(3)



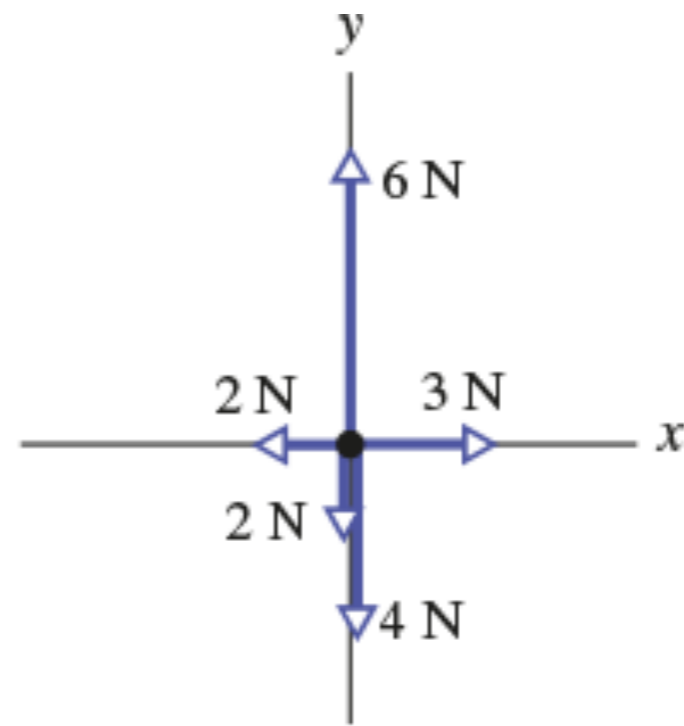
(4)



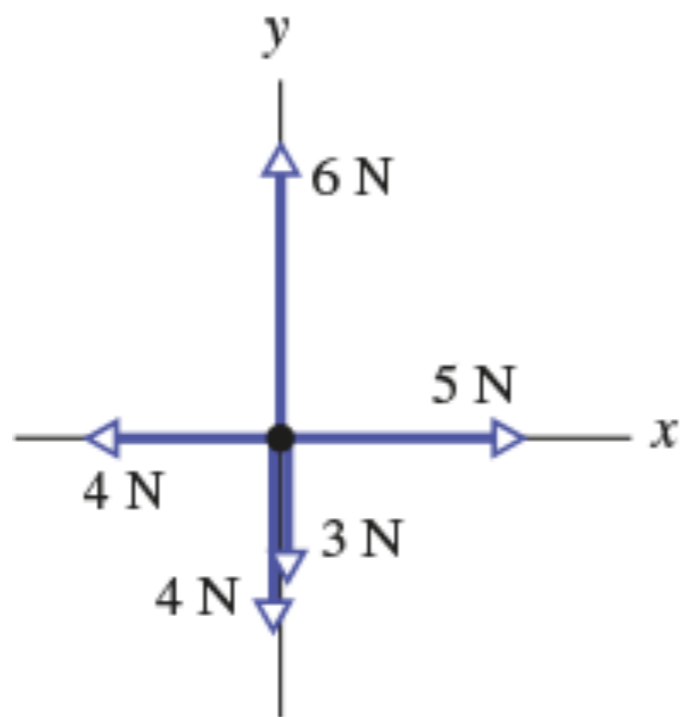




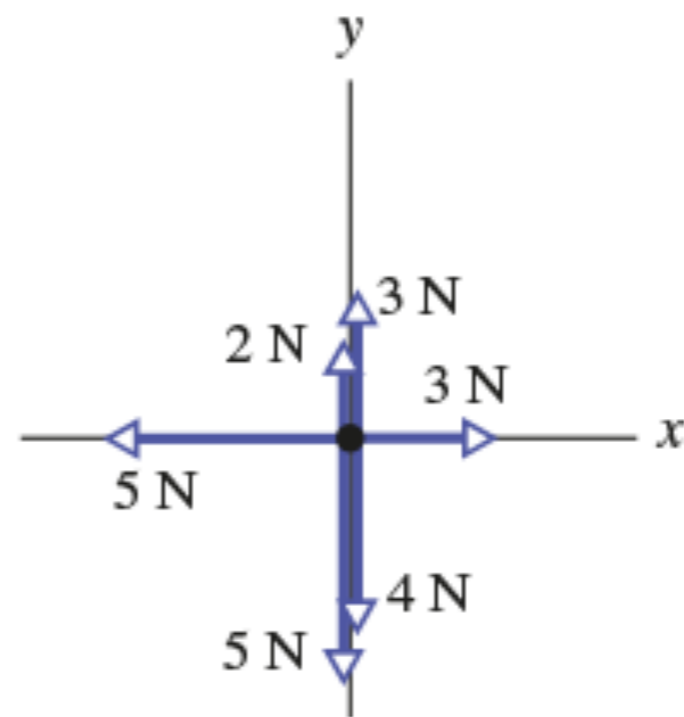
(1)



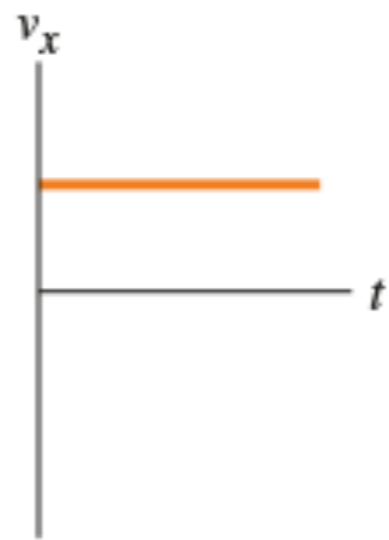
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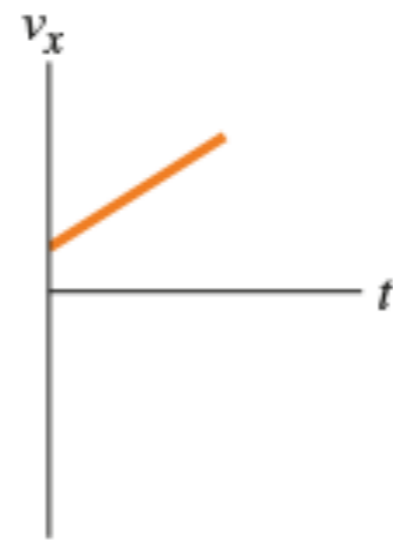
(3)



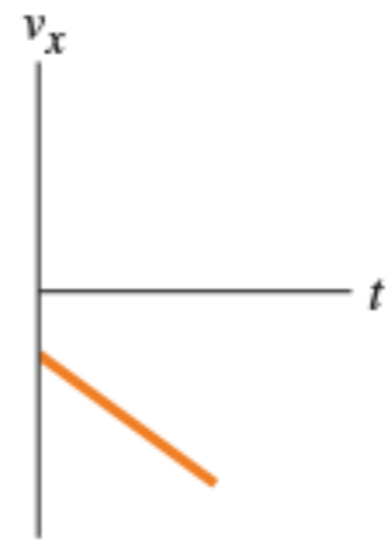
(4)



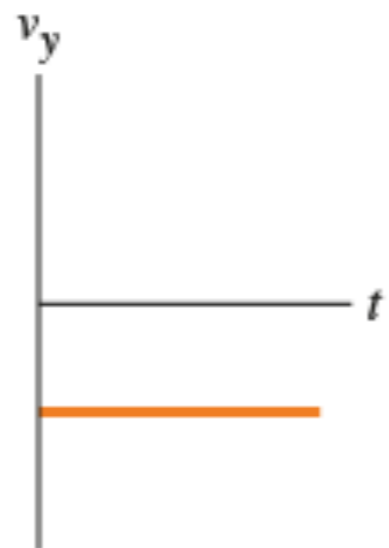
(a)



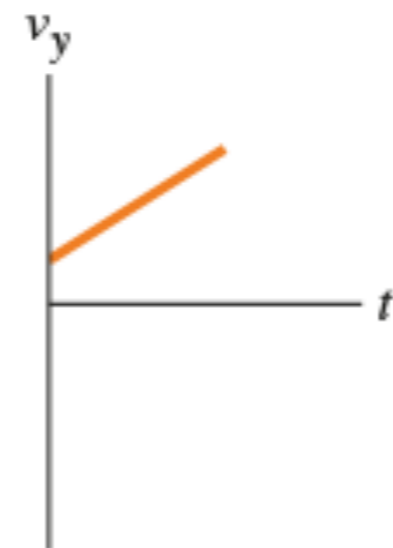
(b)



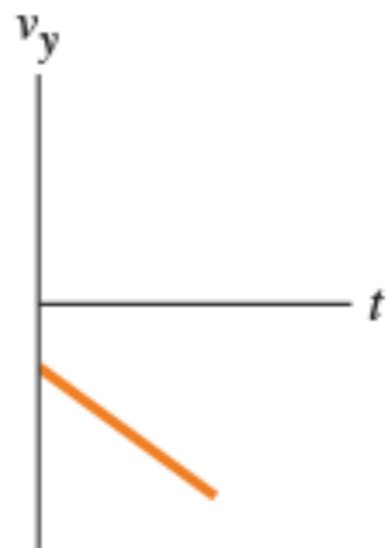
(c)



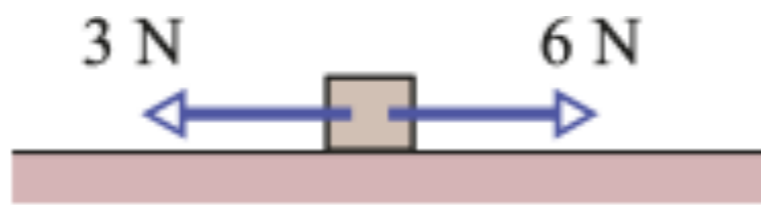
(d)



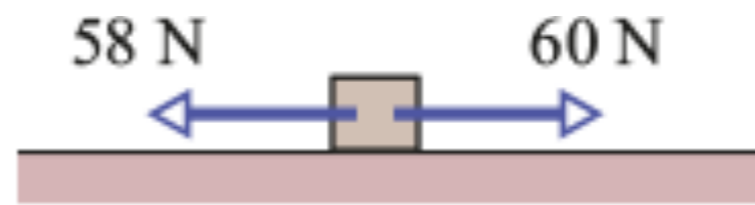
(e)



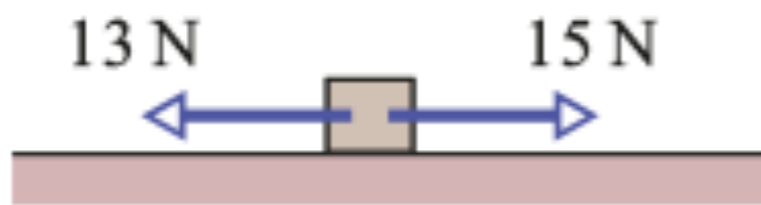
(f)



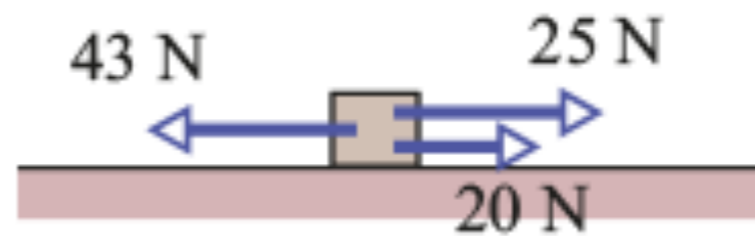
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

