

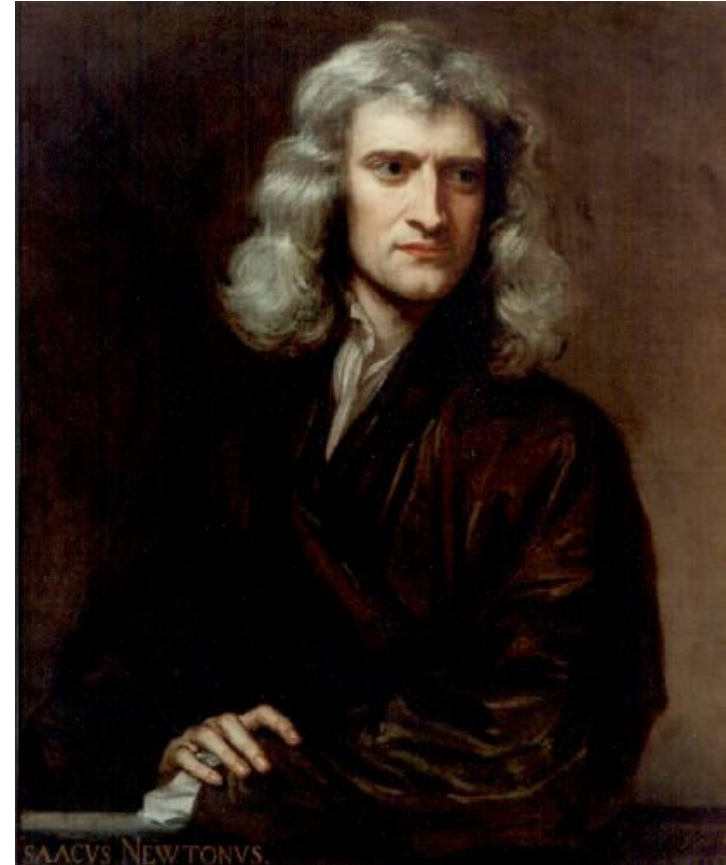
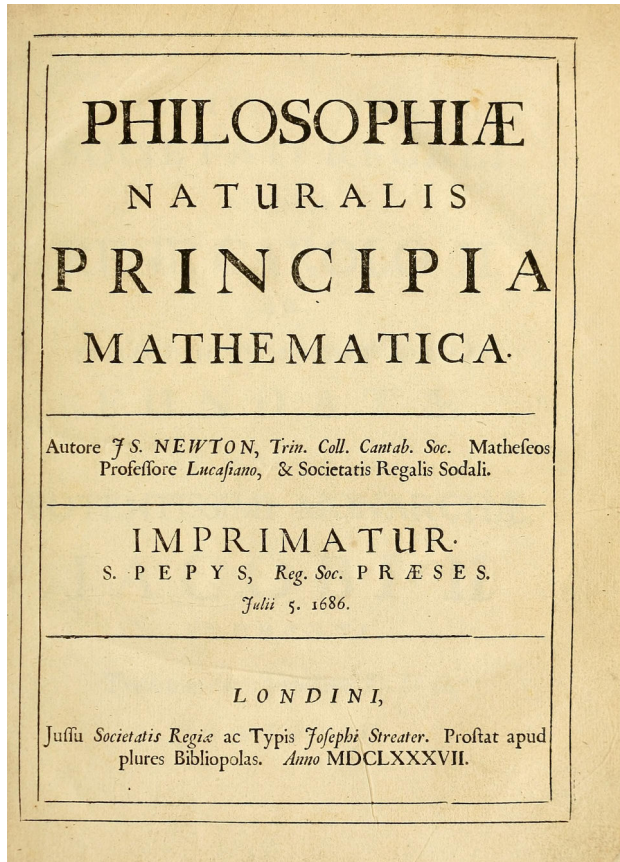
Fisica Generale 1 – 018IN

Dinamica

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Dinamica



Isaac Newton (1643-1727)

Le leggi di Newton

Prima legge

Ciascun corpo persevera nel proprio stato di quiete o di moto rettilineo uniforme, eccetto che sia costretto a mutare quello stato da forze impresse.

Seconda legge

Il cambiamento di moto è proporzionale alla forza motrice impressa, ed avviene lungo la linea retta secondo la quale la forza è stata impressa.

Terza legge

Ad ogni azione corrisponde una reazione uguale e contraria: ossia, le azioni di due corpi sono sempre uguali fra loro e dirette verso parti opposte.

Fonte: http://tesi.cab.unipd.it/45491/1/Francesco_Costa.pdf

Massa e Forza

Massa:

* Misura della resistenza alle variazioni di velocità

"massa inerziale"

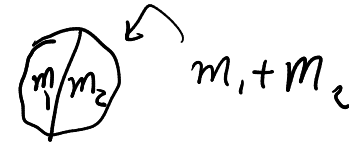
* Proporzionale al peso

"massa gravitazionale"

* Quantità di materia

Unità: kg

massa additiva



Forza:

* spinta che produce un cambiamento di moto di un corpo

→ vettore

→ unità, Newton

$$1\text{ N} = \text{kgm/s}^2$$

Le leggi di Newton (principi della dinamica)

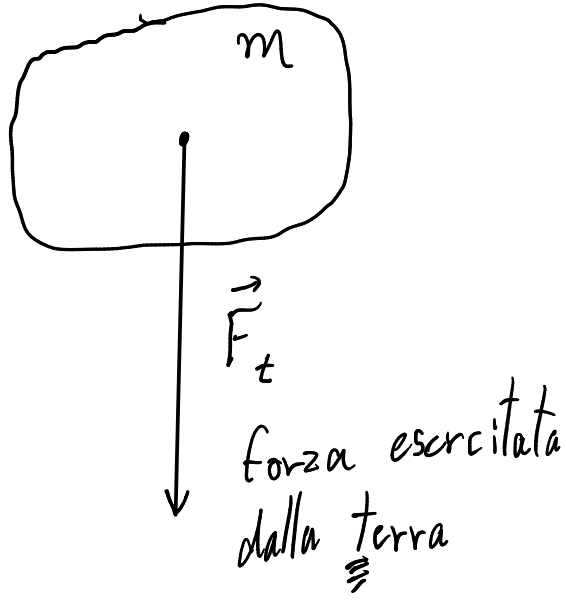
1. Se la forza risultante che agisce su un corpo è nulla ($\sum \vec{F} = 0$), l'accelerazione del corpo è nulla ($\vec{a} = 0$)

↳ definizione di sistema di riferimento inerziale

2. $\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ l'accelerazione di un corpo è proporzionale alla forza risultante

3. la forza esercitata da un corpo a su un corpo b è uguale in modulo e direzione e a verso opposto alla forza esercitata da b su a
- $$\vec{F}_{ab} = -\vec{F}_{ba}$$

Peso



$$\vec{g} = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_t = m\vec{g}$$

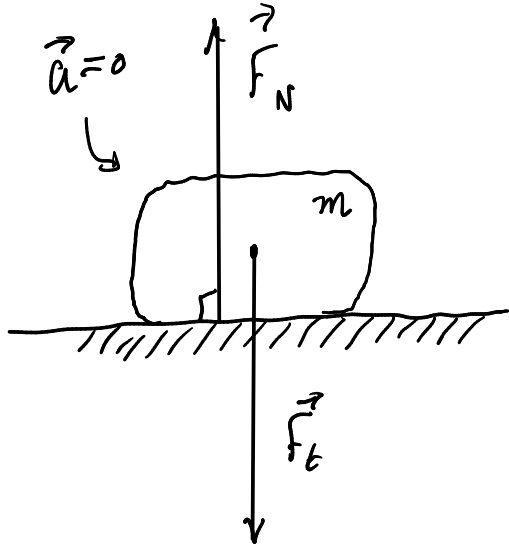
accelerazione gravitazionale
(campo gravitazionale alla
superficie della terra)

Osservazione: $\vec{F}_t = m\vec{g}$ sembra simile
a $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ ma è tutt'altra.

$\vec{F}_t = m\vec{g}$ è un caso particolare della
legge di gravitazione universale

Forza normale

Un caso di forza di contatto: spinta da una superficie.

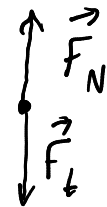


forza normale $\vec{F}_N$ sempre perpendicolare alla superficie

$$\vec{F}_t + \vec{F}_N = 0 = m\vec{a} \quad \vec{F}_N = -\vec{F}_t$$

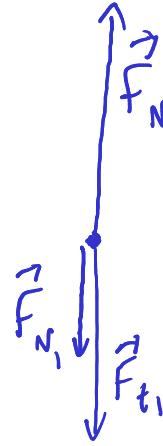
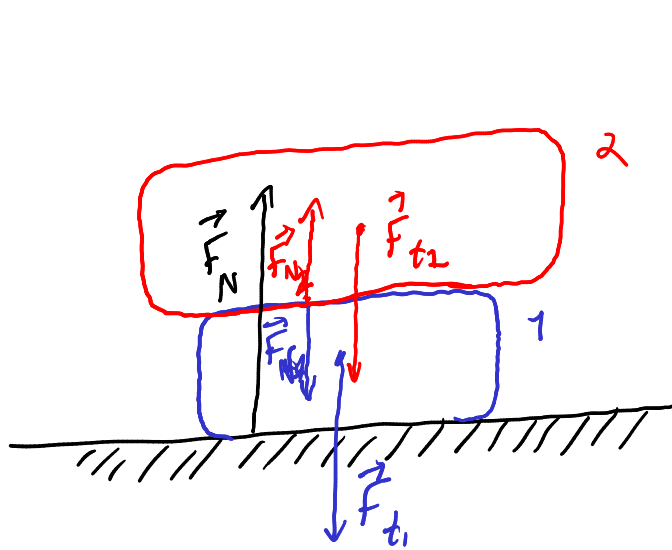
Diagramma di corpo libero:

* ogni corpo rappresentato da un punto
* comporta solo le forze che sono applicate sul corpo



Osservazione: una forza ha sempre un punto di applicazione (la coda del vettore)

Forza normale



Peso: $\vec{F}_{t_1} = -gm_1\hat{j} \quad (=m_1\vec{g})$

$\vec{F}_{t_2} = -gm_2\hat{j}$

2^a legge: $m_1\vec{a}_1 = \sum \vec{F} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_{N_1} + \vec{F}_{t_1} = 0$

$** m_2\vec{a}_2 = \vec{F}_{t_2} + \vec{F}_{N_2} = 0$

3^a legge: $\vec{F}_{N_1} = -\vec{F}_{N_2} \quad ***$

(**): $\vec{F}_{N_2} = -\vec{F}_{t_2} = gm_2\hat{j}$

(***): $\vec{F}_{N_1} = -\vec{F}_{N_2} = \vec{F}_{t_2} = -gm_2\hat{j}$

(*) $\vec{F}_N = -\vec{F}_{N_1} - \vec{F}_{t_1} = gm_2\hat{j} + gm_1\hat{j}$

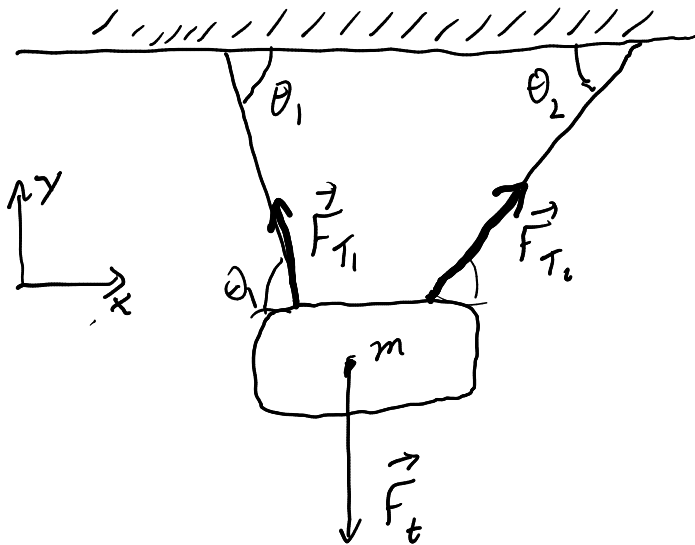
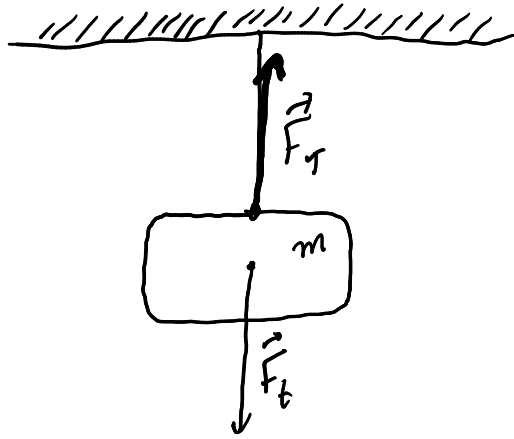
$= g(m_1 + m_2)\hat{j}$

perché no accelerazione!

Tensione

forza esercitata da (ad esempio) una fune, un cavo, una corda, un filo, ...

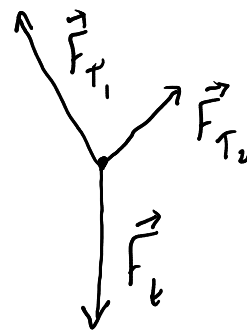
* $\vec{F}_T$ è sempre parallela alla corda



Tensione nelle due corde?

2^a legge: $\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a} = 0$

$$\vec{F}_{T1} + \vec{F}_{T2} + \vec{F}_t = 0$$



Esempi

Componenti:

$$x: -F_{T_1} \cos \theta_1 + F_{T_2} \cos \theta_2 + 0 = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$F_{T_1} = F_{T_2} \frac{\cos \theta_2}{\cos \theta_1}$$

$$y: F_{T_1} \sin \theta_1 + F_{T_2} \sin \theta_2 - mg = 0$$

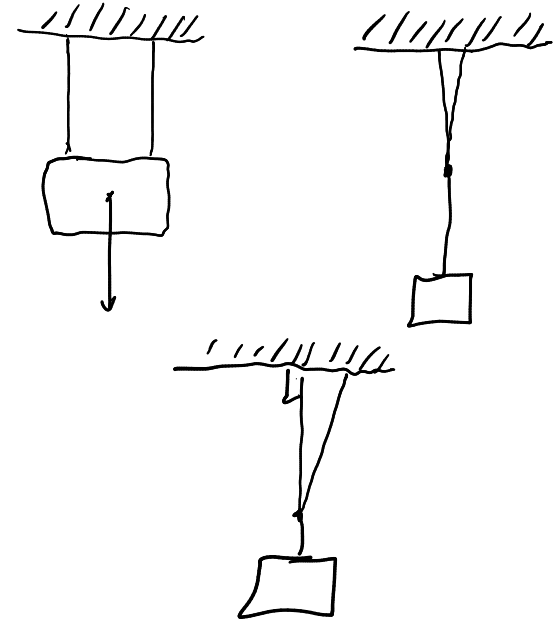
$$F_{T_2} \frac{\cos \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1} \sin \theta_1 + F_{T_2} \sin \theta_2 = mg$$

$$F_{T_2} \left[\frac{\cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1} + \sin \theta_2 \right] = mg$$

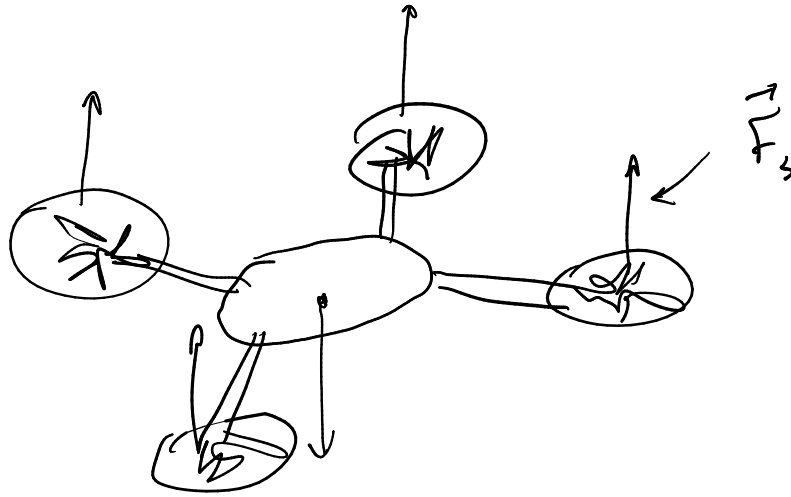
$$F_{T_2} \cos \theta_2 \left[\underbrace{\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1}}_{\tan \theta_1} + \underbrace{\frac{\sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2}}_{\tan \theta_2} \right] = mg$$

$$F_{T_2} = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta_2 (\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2)}$$

$$F_{T_1} = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta_1 (\tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_2)}$$



Esempi



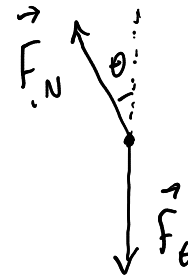
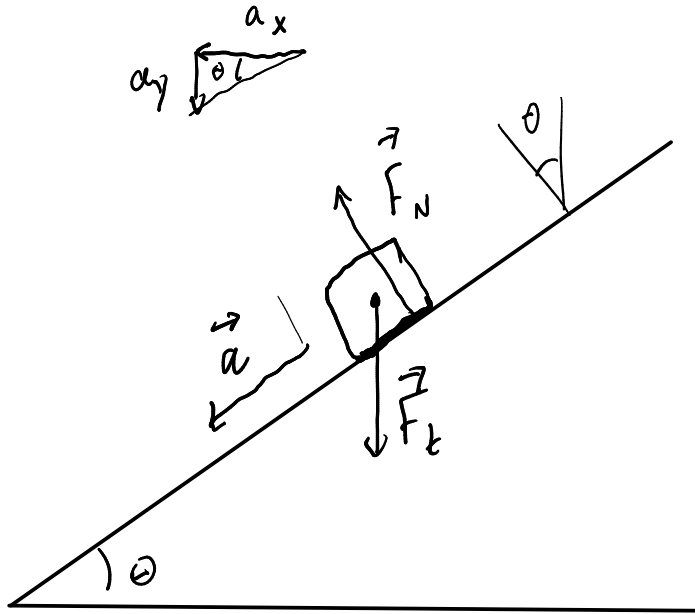
spinta

$$4\vec{F}_s + \vec{F}_t = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_s = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{F}_t$$

Esempio

qual è l'accelerazione del corpo?



$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_t$$

$$\boxed{ma_x = -F_N \sin \theta} \quad *$$

$$\boxed{ma_y = F_N \cos \theta - mg} \quad **$$

vincolo: $\frac{a_y}{a_x} = \tan \theta \quad a_y = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} a_x$

$$(*) \quad F_N = \frac{-ma_x}{\sin \theta}$$

$$(**) \quad ma_y = \frac{-ma_x \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - mg$$

$$a_y = \frac{-a_x \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - g$$

$$*** \quad \boxed{a_y \cos \theta = a_x \sin \theta}$$

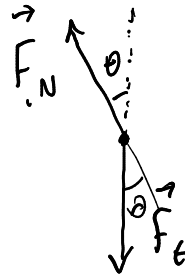
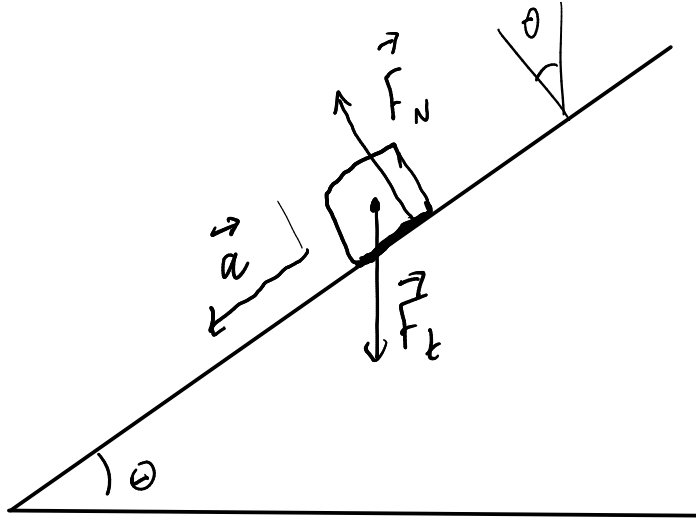
$$a_x = a_y \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$a_y \left(1 + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) = -g \quad \rightarrow \quad a_x = -g \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

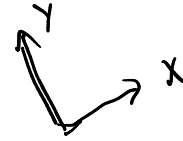
$$a_y / \sin^2 \theta = -g \quad a_x^2 + a_y^2 = g^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

Esempio

qual è l'accelerazione del corpo?



$$m\vec{a} = \vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_t$$



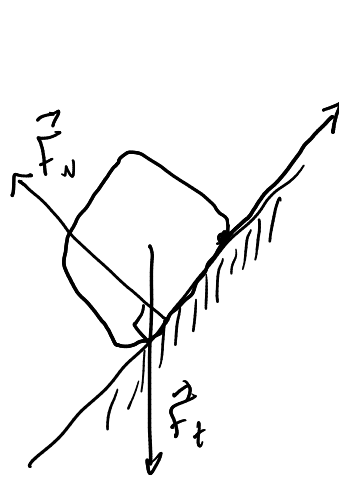
$$x : m a_x = -m g \sin \theta$$

$$a_x = -g \sin \theta$$

Attrito

Forza normale: *

- * perpendicolare alla superficie
- * modulo tale che vincola il moto



$\vec{F}_s / \vec{F}_k$ Forza di attrito

* parallela alla superficie

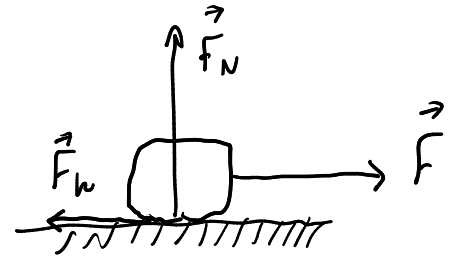
- * modulo proporzionale a $|\vec{F}_n|$

Attrito statico e cinetico

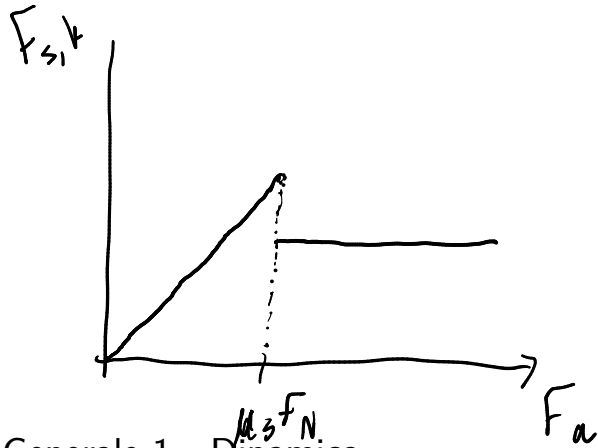
Attrito cinetico: moto relativo tra le superficie non-zero

$$F_k = \mu_k F_N$$

μ_k : coefficiente di attrito cinetico
k: "kinetic"
senza unità



Attrito statico: velocità relativa tra superficie è nulla

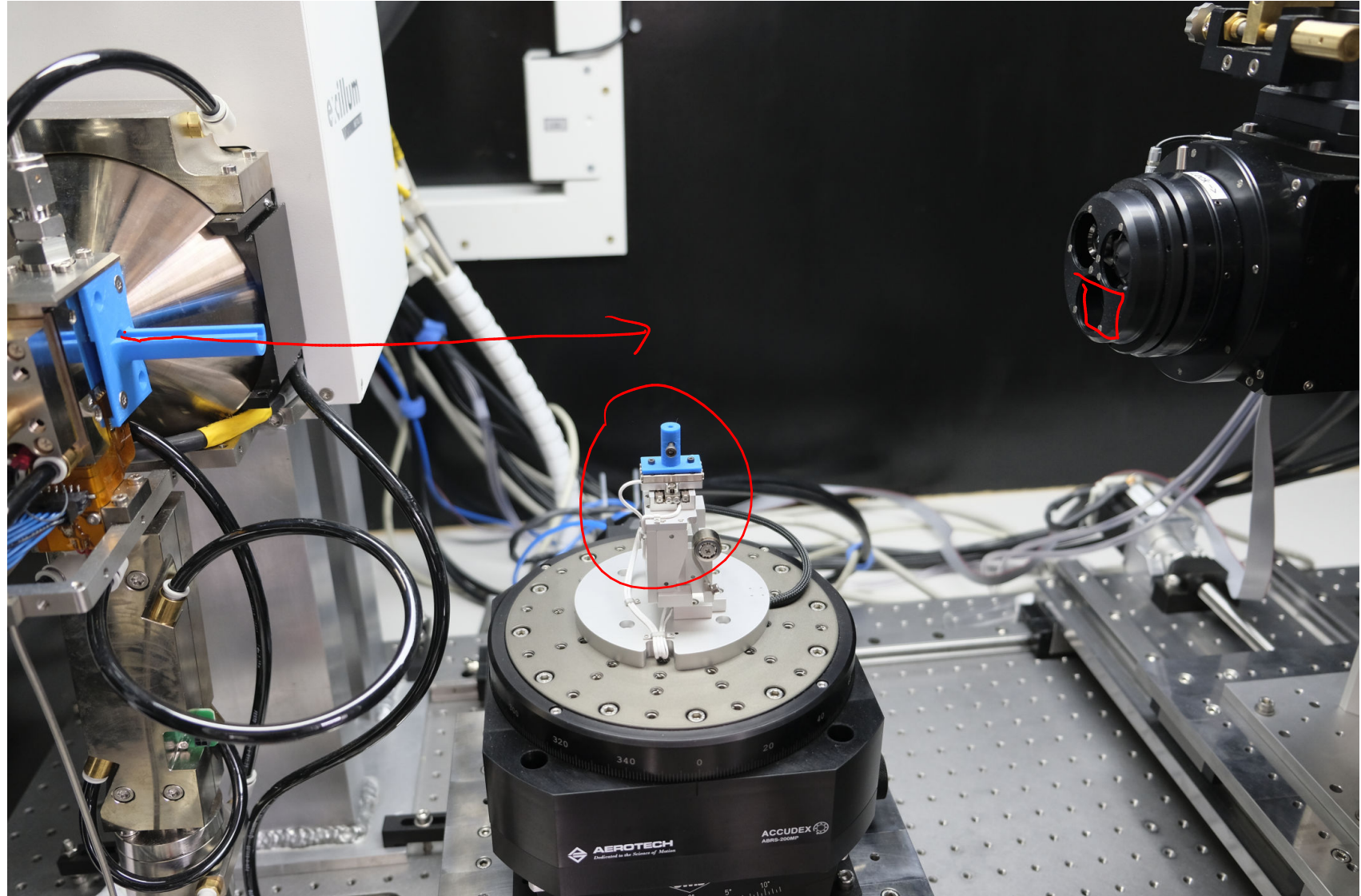


$$F_s \leq \mu_s F_N$$

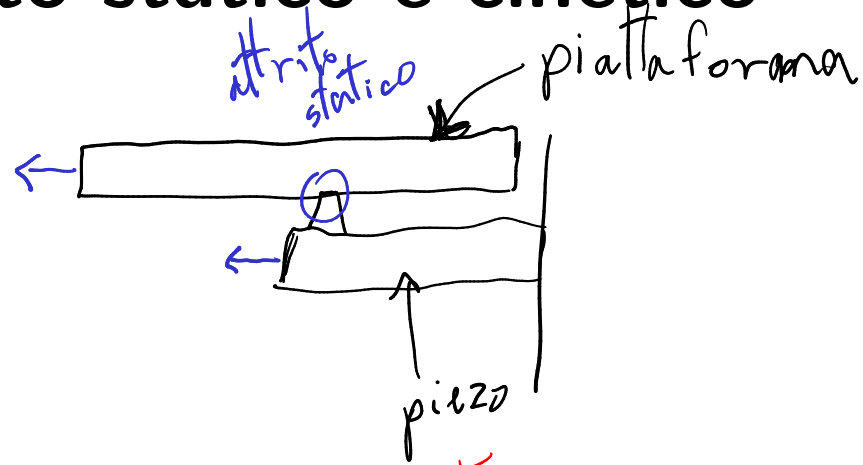
↑ tale che risultante sia 0

$$\mu_k < \mu_s$$

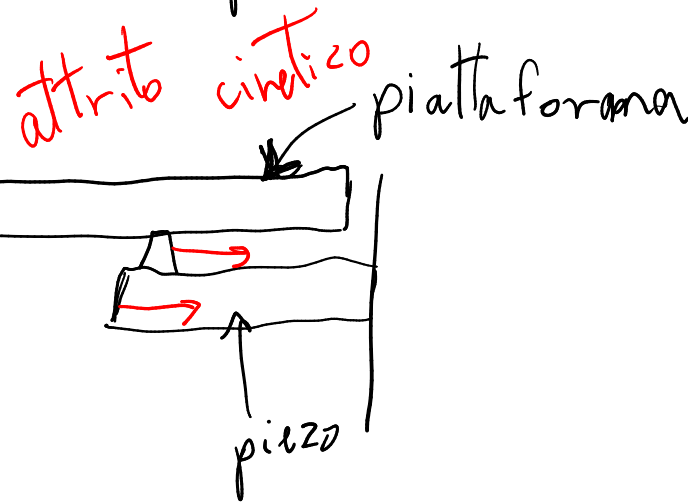
Attrito statico e cinetico



Attrito statico e cinetico

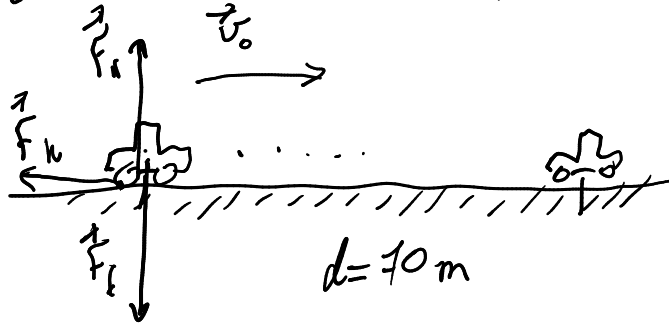


stick and slip



Esempio 1

Una macchina richiede 70 m per fermarsi partendo da una velocità di 100 km/h. (slittamento delle gomme sulla strada). Qual è il coefficiente di attrito cinetico?



2^a legge di Newton:

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

$$= m(a_x \hat{i} + 0 \hat{j})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_t + \vec{F}_N = 0 \quad \vec{F}_t = -\vec{F}_N$$

$$\vec{F}_k = m a_x \hat{i}$$

$$a_x = -F_k / m \leftarrow \text{componente}$$

$$(a = F_k / m) \leftarrow \text{moduli}$$

$$v_0^2 - v^2 = 2a(x_0 - x)$$

$$v_0^2 = -2a_x d \quad \begin{matrix} x_0 = 0 \\ x = d \end{matrix}$$

$$a_x = \boxed{\frac{-v_0^2}{2d}}$$

$$F_k = \mu_k F_N$$

$$F_N = F_t = mg$$

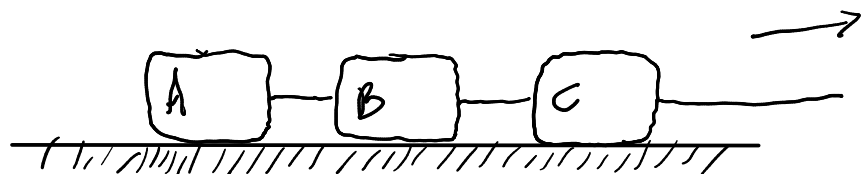
$$F_k = \mu_k mg$$

$$a_x = \frac{-F_k}{m} = \boxed{-\mu_k g}$$

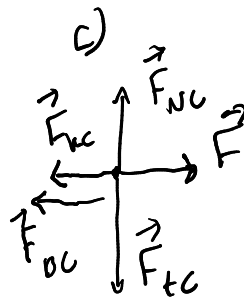
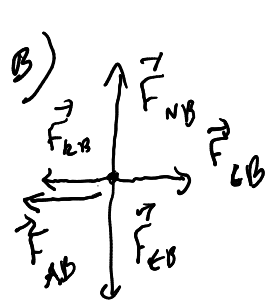
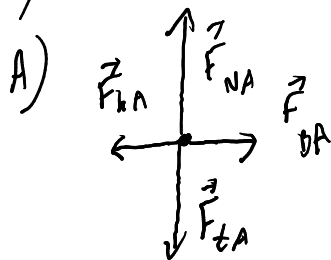
$$\mu_k = \frac{v_0^2}{2gd} = 0.56$$

Esempio 2

$$m_A = 30 \text{ kg} \quad m_B = 50 \text{ kg} \quad m_C = 20 \text{ kg} \quad F = 200 \text{ N}$$



$$\mu_k = 0.1$$



a) Qual è l'accelerazione del sistema?

b) tensione delle corde A-B e B-C?

b) A-B: $|\vec{F}_{BA}| = |\vec{F}_{AB}|$

$$\vec{F}_{NA} + \vec{F}_{tA} + \vec{F}_{BA} + \vec{F}_{kA} = m_A \vec{a}_A$$

$$F_{NA} = m_A g$$

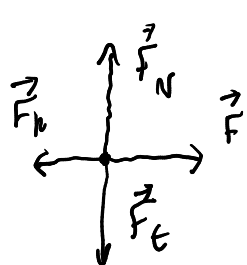
$$F_{kA} = \mu_k m_A g$$

$$F_{BAx} - \mu_k m_A g = m_A a_{Ax} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{componente} \\ x \text{ di} \end{array} \right.$$

$$F_{BAx} = m_A (a_{Ax} + \mu_k g)$$

$$= m_A \left[\frac{F}{m_A + m_B + m_C} - \cancel{\mu_k g} + \cancel{\mu_k g} \right]$$

a) L'insieme ABC si comporta come un unico corpo di massa $m_A + m_B + m_C = m$



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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_N = -F_t \\ F_N = m g \end{array} \right.$$

$$m a_x = F - \mu_k F_N$$

$$= F - \mu_k m g$$

$$a_x = \frac{F}{m} - \mu_k g = 2.0 \text{ m/s}^2 - 0.98 \text{ m/s}^2 = 1.0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Esempio 2

Tensione A-B:

$$F_{BA} = \frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B + m_C} F = 60 \text{ N}$$

Tensione B-C

2^a legge di Newton sul corpo C

$$\vec{F} + \vec{F}_{kC} + \vec{F}_{BC} + \vec{F}_{tC} + \vec{F}_{NC} = m_C \vec{a}_C$$

$$y: -m_C g + F_{NCy} = 0 \quad (a_y = 0)$$

$$F_{NC} = m_C g$$

$$(a_x = \frac{F}{m} - \mu_k g)$$

$$x: F - \mu_k m_C g - F_{BC} = m_C a_x$$

$$F_{BC} = F - \mu_k g m_C - m_C \left(\frac{F}{m} - \mu_k g \right)$$

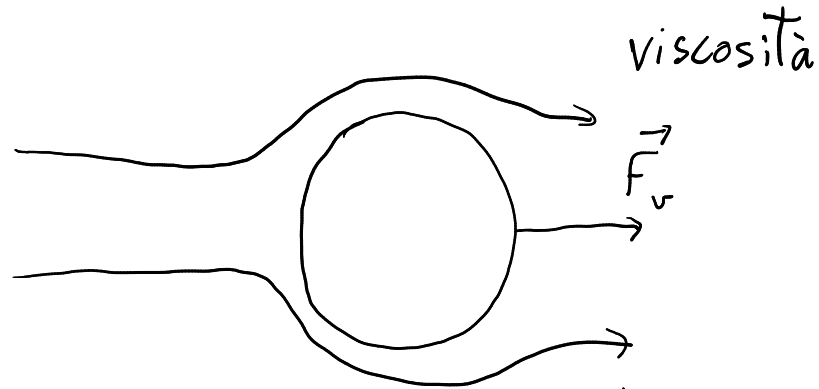
$$F_{BC} = F \left(1 - \frac{m_C}{m} \right)$$

$$= F \frac{m_A + m_B}{m_A + m_B + m_C}$$

$$= 160 \text{ N}$$

Esempio 2

Attrito dovuto a un fluido (resistenza)



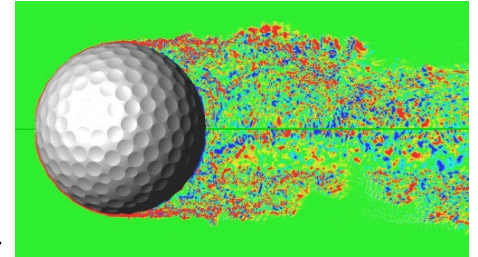
1) A velocità bassa, densità bassa:
(flusso "laminare")

legge di Stoke: $\vec{F} = -b\vec{v}$
coefficiente $\uparrow$

Commento: equazione utile ma
poco applicabile

$$F_v = \frac{1}{2} \rho A C_D v^2$$

ρ : densità del fluido
 A : area di proiezione
 C_D : coefficiente
 v : velocità



Fonte: <https://seed.golf/2017/02/10/golf-ball-dimple-configuration/>

coefficiente
 $D \rightarrow$ "Drag"

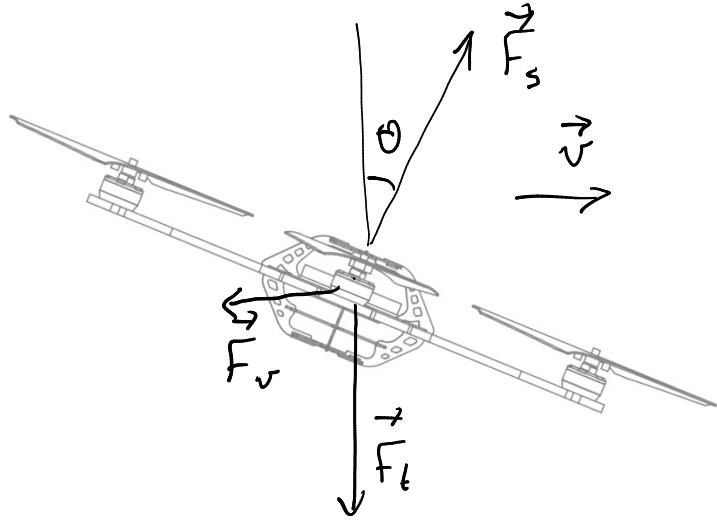
(cont. da pagina sotto)

$$F_s = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$$

$$x: F_s \sin \theta - bv = 0$$

$$v = \frac{F_s \sin \theta}{b} = \frac{mg}{b} \tan \theta$$

Attrito dovuto a un fluido (resistenza)



$$\vec{F}_r = -b\vec{v} \quad \leftarrow \text{supponiamo che la legge di Stoke si applica}$$

Quale angolo è necessario per una velocità $\vec{v}$?

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0$$

$$y: -mg + F_s \cos \theta = 0$$

A small force diagram showing the forces on the satellite: $\vec{F}_r$ to the left, $\vec{F}_s$ up and to the right at angle θ , and $\vec{F}_l$ downwards.



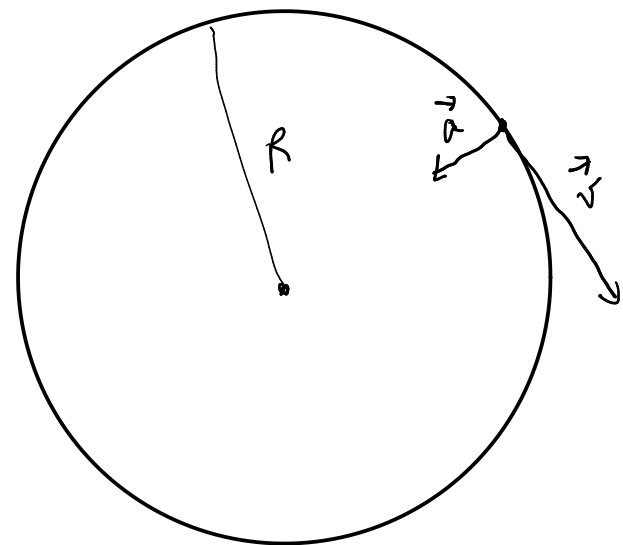
$$mg = F_r = \frac{1}{2} \rho A C_D v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2mg}{\rho A C_D}} \quad \text{"Velocità limite"}$$

esg.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m = 70 \text{ kg} \\ \rho \approx 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ C_D = 0.8 \\ A = 0.5 \text{ m}^2 \end{array} \right\} v = 55 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Dinamica del moto circolare



Già visto $a = \frac{v^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$ $\left(\omega = \frac{v}{R}\right)$

Forza necessaria per mantenere il moto circolare?

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

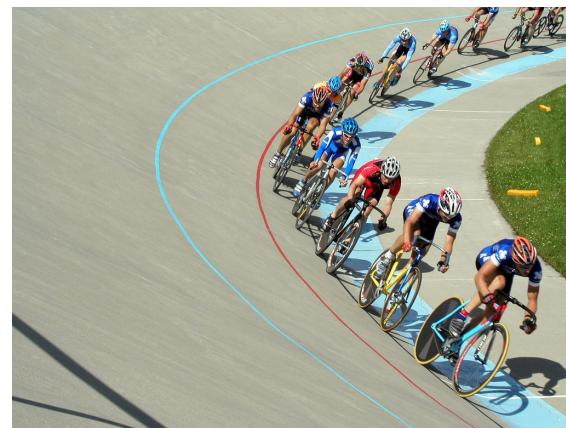
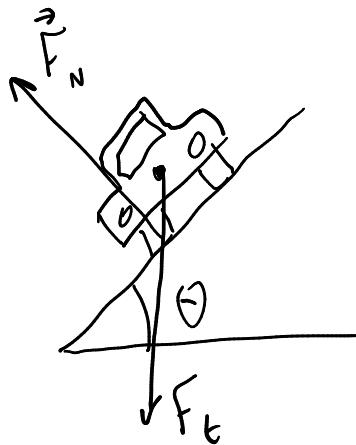
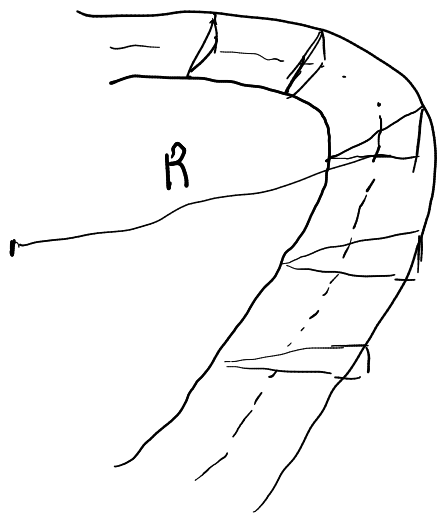
$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

orientata verso il
centro del cerchio

forza centripeta

descrizione della direzione e verso
della forza, non la natura della forza

Dinamica del moto circolare



Componente orizzontale della forza normale:

$$F_N \sin \theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

verticali:

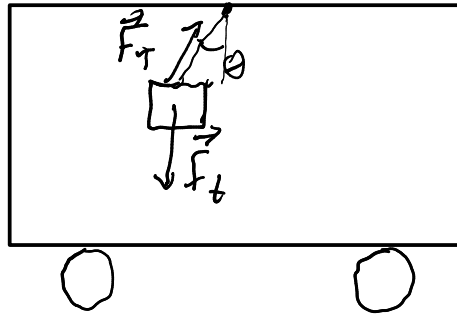
$$F_N \cos \theta = mg$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{Rg}$$

θ scelto in modo tale che la componente orizzontale della forza normale fornisce l'accelerazione centripeta

Sistemi non-inerziali

visto da fuori



$$\vec{F}_T + \vec{F}_t = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F}_T + m\vec{g} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F}_T = m(\vec{a} - \vec{g})$$

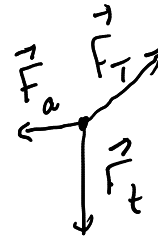
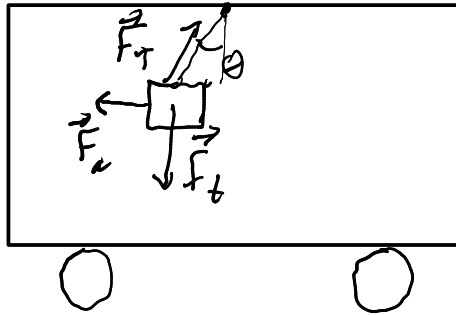
$$\vec{F}_T + \vec{F}_t - \underbrace{m\vec{a}}_{\vec{F}_a} = 0$$

$\vec{F}_a$: forza apparente

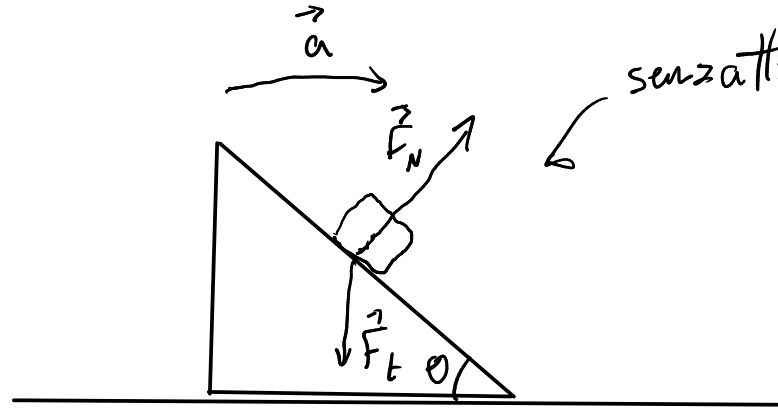
"pseudo-forza"

"forza inerziale"

visto da dentro il treno



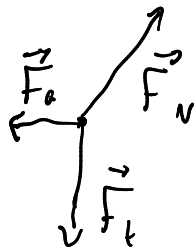
Sistemi non-inerziali



quale deve essere a per
tenere il blocco immobile sul
cuneo?

Nel sistema accelerato

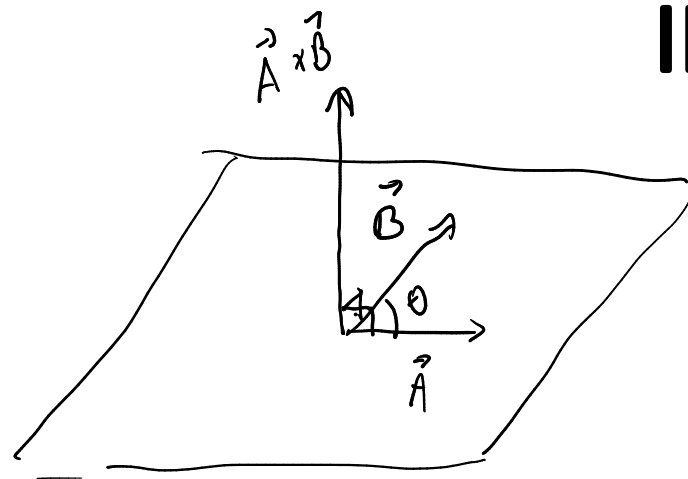
forza apparente $-m\vec{a}$



$$\vec{F}_N + \vec{F}_t + \vec{F}_a = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_N \cos \theta - mg &= 0 \\ -F_a + F_N \sin \theta &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} a = g \tan \theta$$

Il prodotto vettoriale



$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta$$

$\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$: vettore ortogonale a $\vec{A}$ e $\vec{B}$

di questo modulo

* $\vec{A} \perp \vec{B} : |\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$

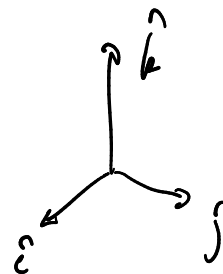
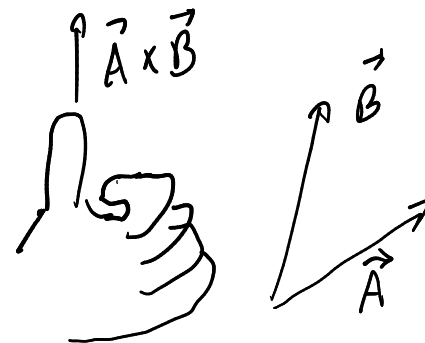
* $\vec{A} \parallel \vec{B} : \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0$

* verso dato dalla regola della mano destra

* $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}, \hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$

$\hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k}, \hat{k} \times \hat{j} = -\hat{i}, \hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j}$

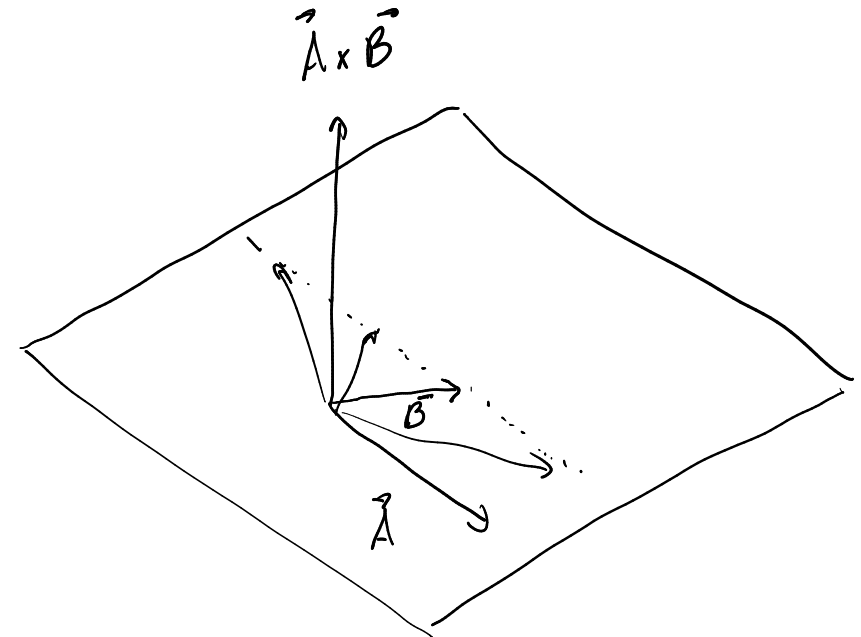
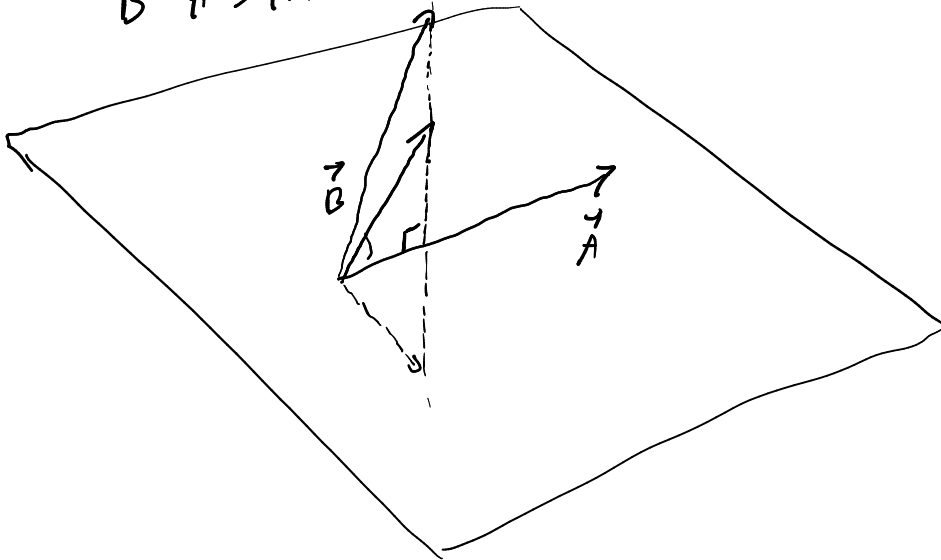
$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$



Il prodotto vettoriale

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \cdot \text{componente di } \vec{B} \text{ su } \vec{A}$$



Esempio: ciclotrone

fuori pagina (1) dentro pagina

Forza di Lorentz

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

senza $\vec{E}$:

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = -e(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

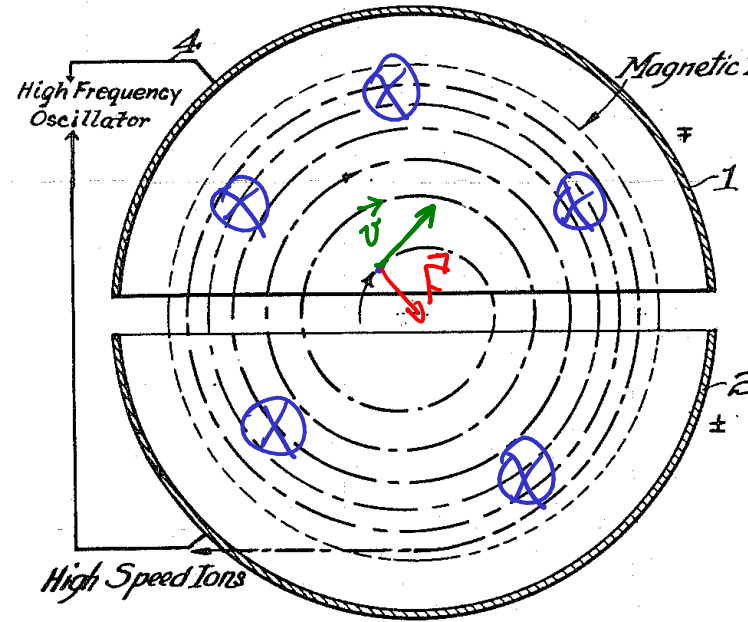
forza centripeta

$$\frac{mv^2}{R} = evB$$

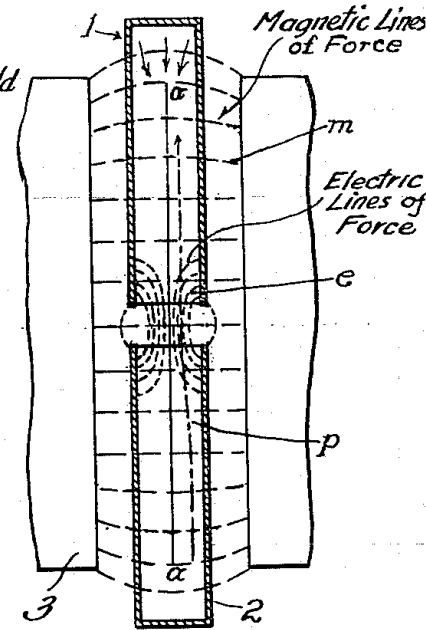
$$\frac{mv}{R} = eB$$

$$m\omega = eB \quad \omega = \frac{eB}{m}$$

frequenza ciclotronica 26



Lawrence 1930

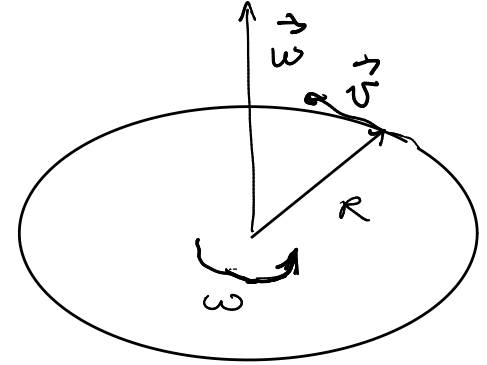
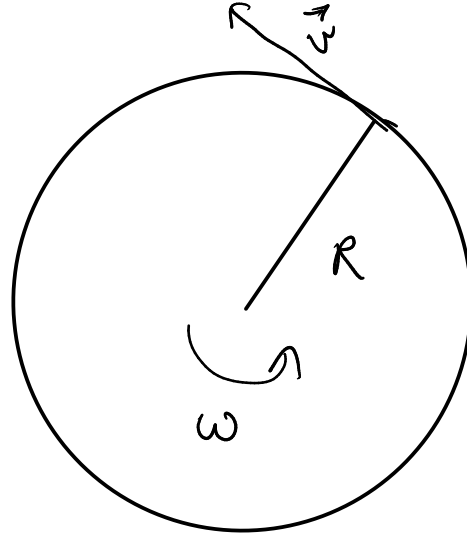


(Nobel 1939)

(pseudo-)forza di Coriolis

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}$$

accelerazione
centripeta



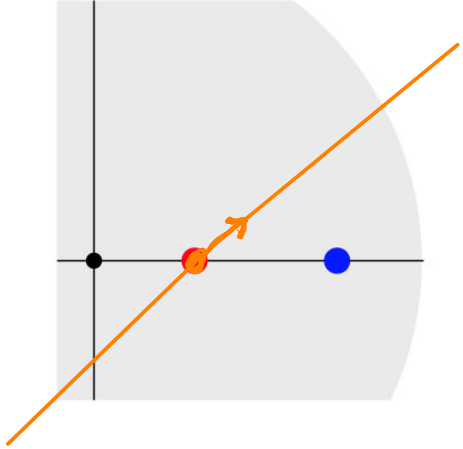
$$\vec{a} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}) \quad \text{non associativo}$$

$$\neq (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{\omega}) \times \vec{R}$$

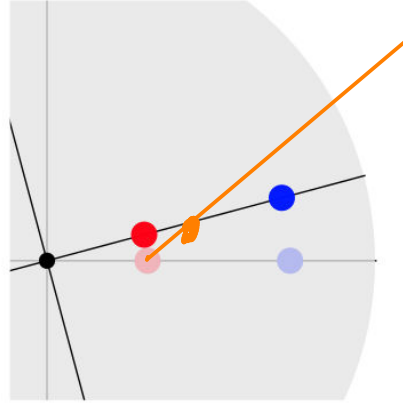
Pseudo-forza centrifuga: $\vec{F} = -m\vec{a} = -m\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R})$

(pseudo-)forza di Coriolis

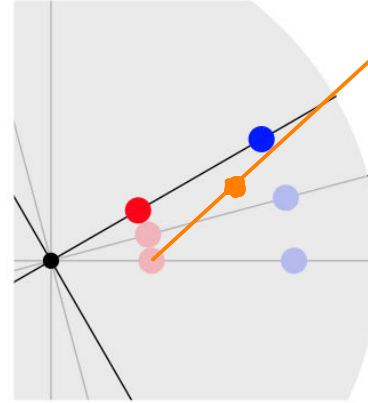
$0s$



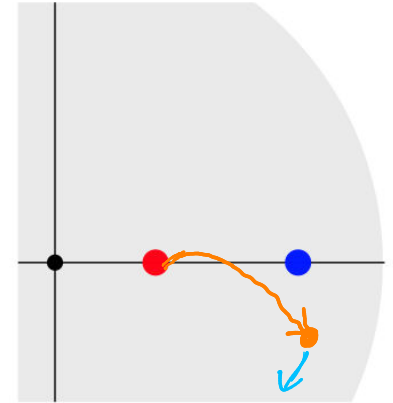
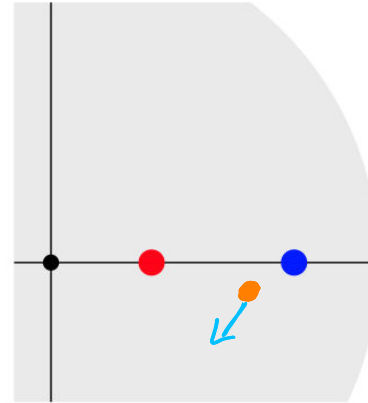
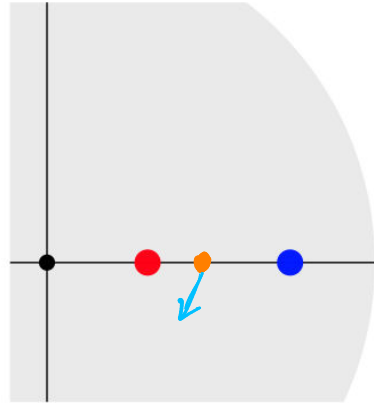
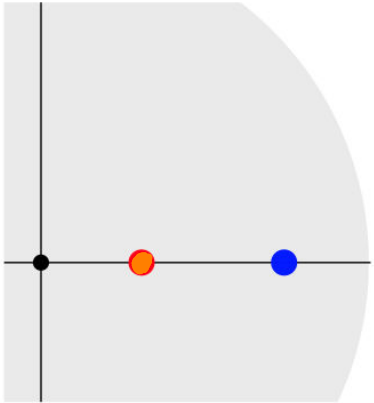
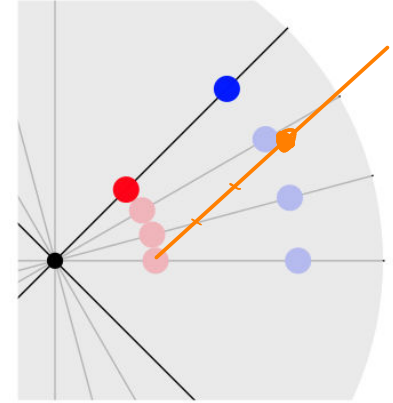
$1s$



$2s$



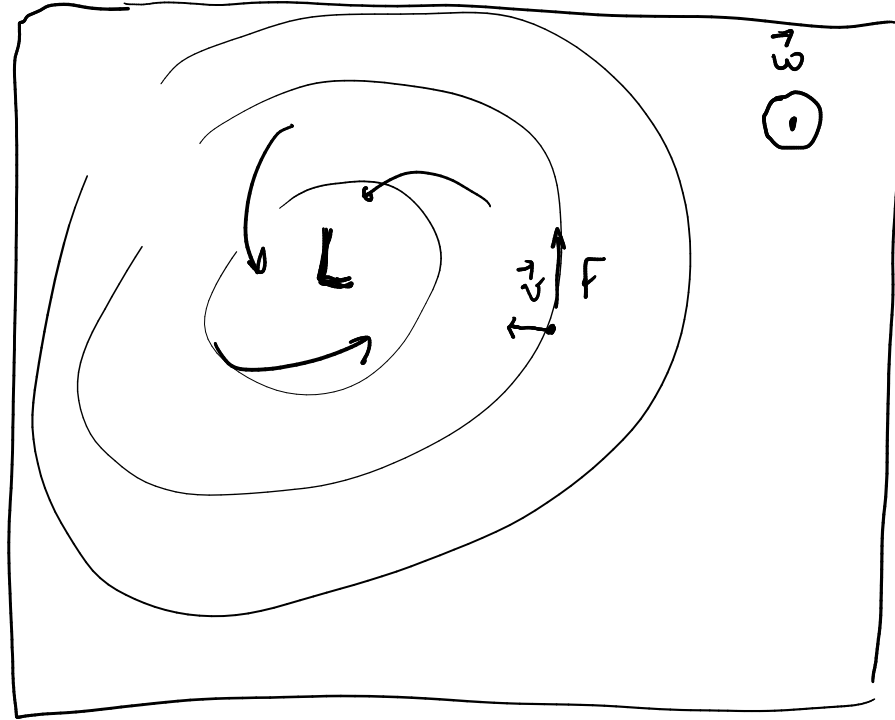
$3s$



(pseudo-)forza di Coriolis

pseudo forza di coriolis $\perp$ a $\vec{\omega}$ e $\vec{v}$

$$\vec{F}_c = -2m\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$



Carla meteo
emisfero nord

Domanda velocità limite

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\rho A C}}$$

$$m = V \cdot \rho_{\text{sciolto}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2\rho}{\rho C}} \sqrt{\frac{V}{A}}$$

Esercizi