

DINAMICA NEWTONIANA

cause del moto dei corpi

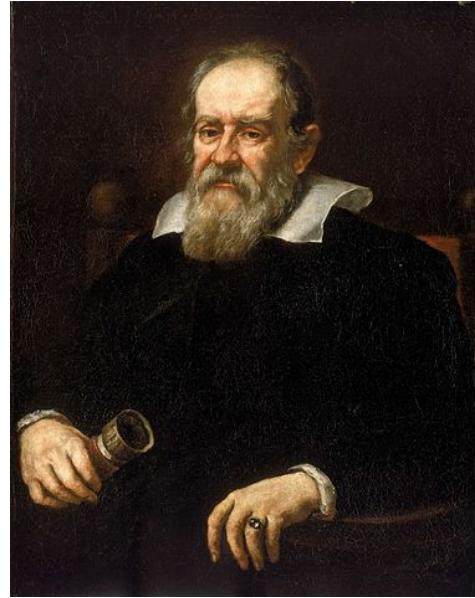
PRINCIPI DELLA DINAMICA

$$y = ax^\alpha$$
$$\log y = \log a + \log(x^\alpha)$$
$$= \log a + \alpha \log x$$

~ 1600 Galilei: caduta dei gravi $\rightarrow g$ cost.; principio di inerzia \rightarrow metodo sperimentale
Keplero: orbite dei pianeti \rightarrow 3 leggi di Keplero \rightarrow III Keplero $\tau \leftrightarrow a$
Newton: 3 principi + definizione operativa di forza $\tau \sim a^{1.5}$

$$\tau \sim a^{3/2}$$

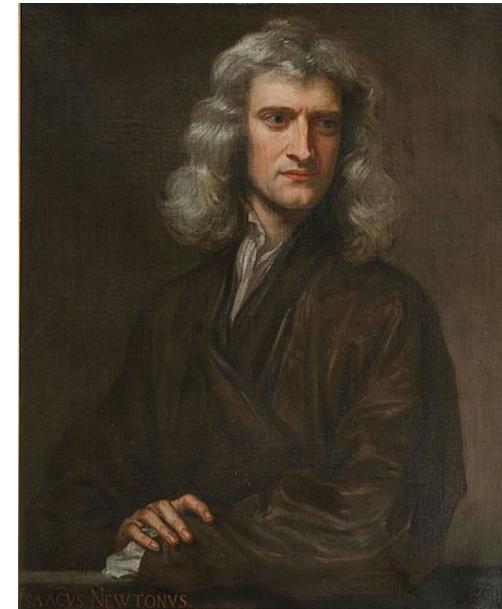
\uparrow
semi asse
maggiore



Galileo Galilei
1564 - 1642



Johannes Kepler
1571 - 1630



Isaac Newton
1642 - 1727

~ 1900: validità limitata

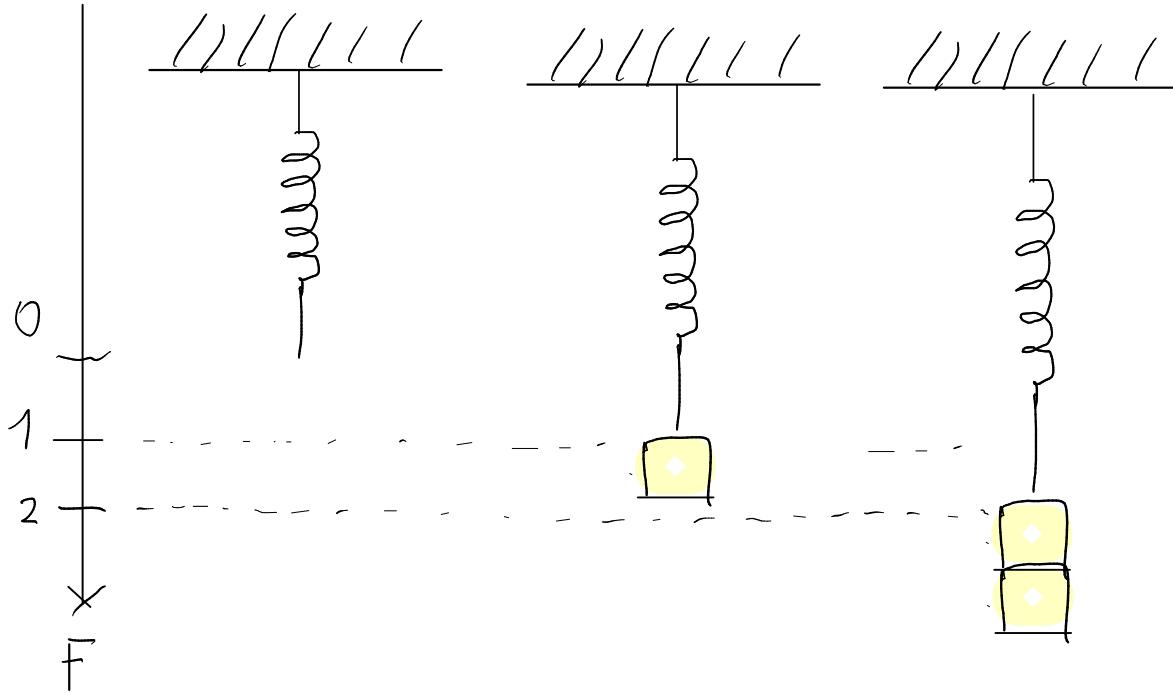
$\rightarrow v \approx c$ (relatività speciale)
 $\rightarrow d \approx \text{\AA}$ (meccanica quantistica)

Definizione operativa di forza

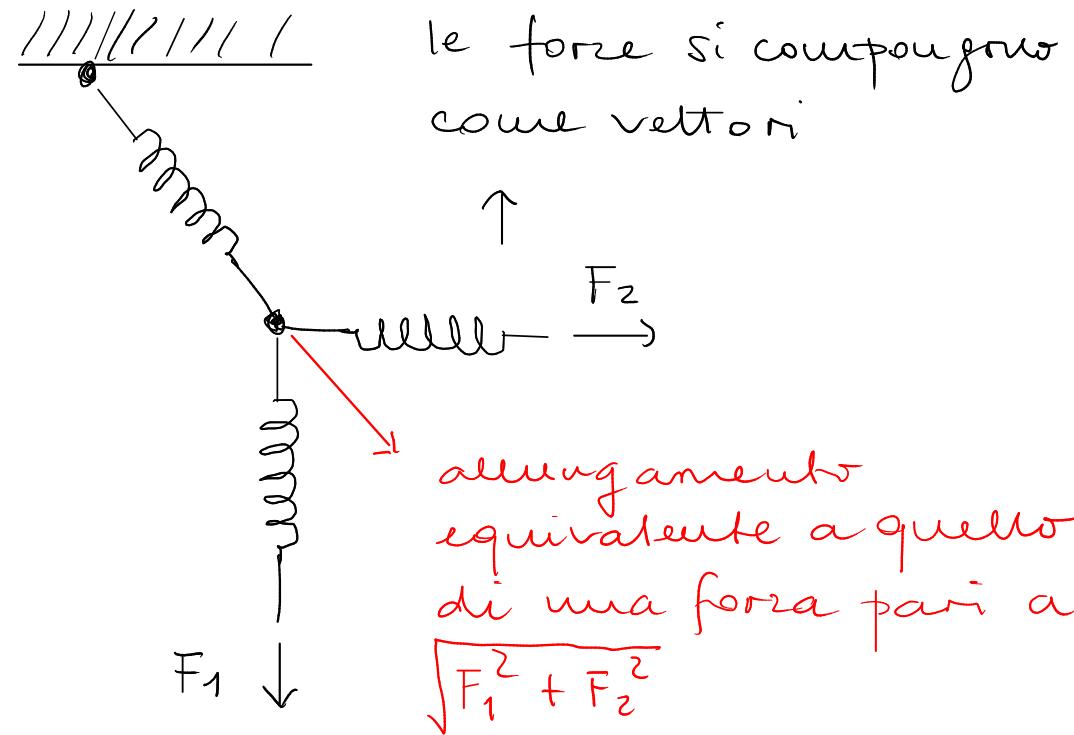
Forza → interazione
Deformazione dei corpi } ⇒

Forza è una grandezza vettoriale
le cui componenti possono essere
misurate con un dinamometro

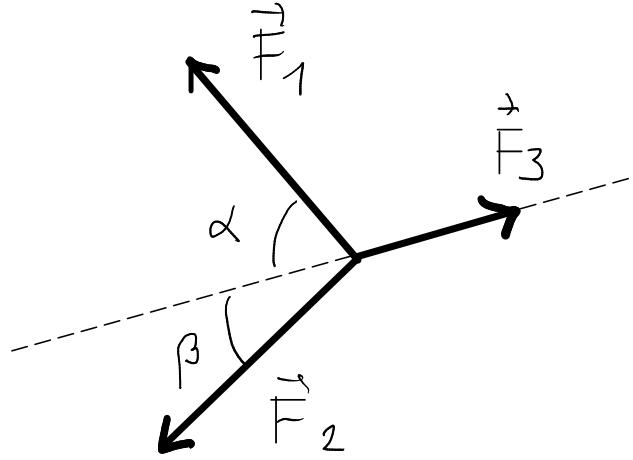
dinamometro



definizione operativa di forza
unità di misura arbitraria



Es. dati $|\vec{F}_1|, |\vec{F}_2|, |\vec{F}_3|, \alpha, \beta$ determina $\sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3$ in una base cartesiana $\{\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y\}$



I principio della dinamica (principio d'inerzia) → Galileo

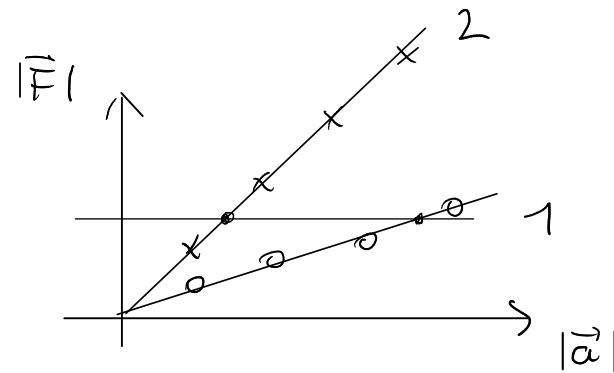
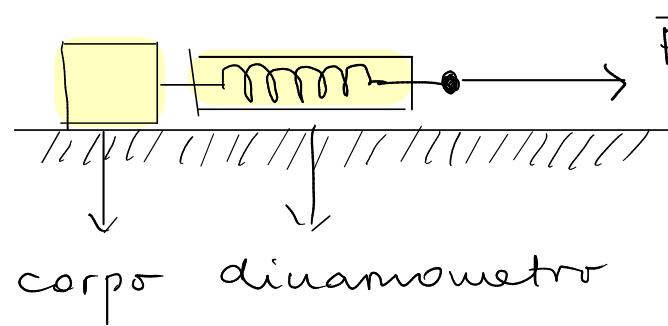
Se un corpo non interagisce con altri corpi, esso mantiene una velocità costante.



stato di quiete o
moto rettilineo uniforme

II principio della dinamica (principio fondamentale della dinamica)

Forza → variazione di \vec{v} → \vec{a}



$$|\vec{F}| \sim |\vec{a}|$$

$$m \equiv \frac{|\vec{F}|}{|\vec{a}|} \quad \text{massa (inerziale)}$$

$$\text{SI: kg}$$

Ridefinisco unità di misura di $|\vec{F}|$

$$\text{SI: } \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \equiv \text{N (Newton)}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad \# \text{ Newton}$$

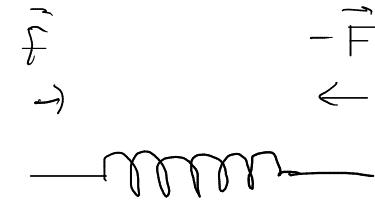
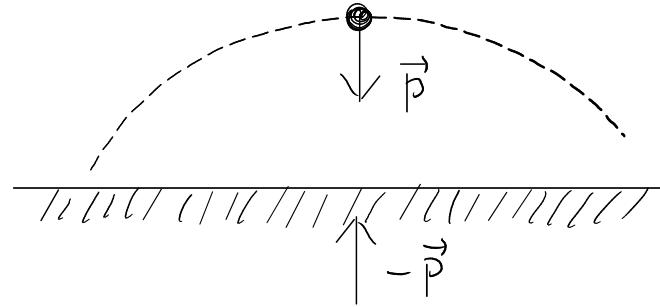
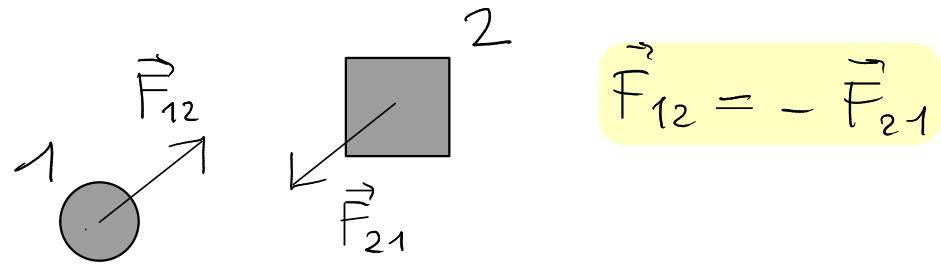
$$\sum F_x = m a_x$$

$$\sum F_y = m a_y$$

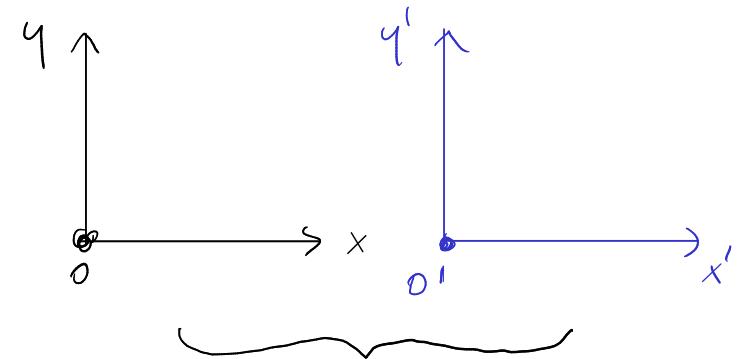
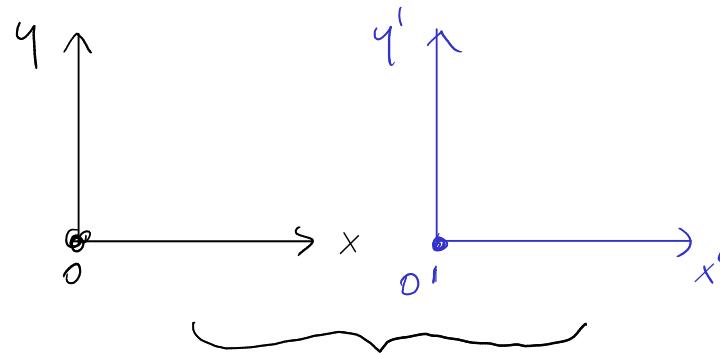
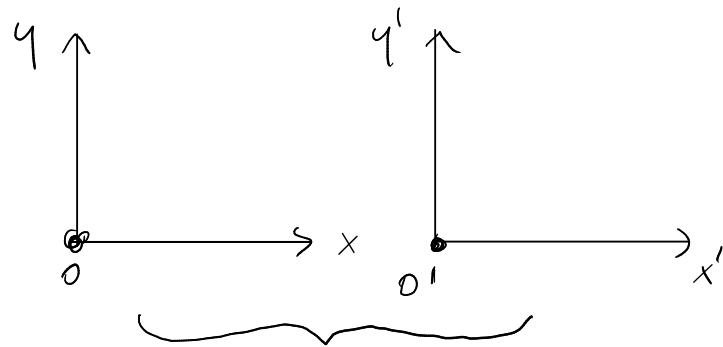
↑
risultante delle forze

III principio della dinamica (principio azione - reazione)

Se due corpi 1 e 2 interagiscono, la forza \vec{F}_{12} esercitata da 2 su 1 è l'opposto della forza \vec{F}_{21} esercitata da 1 su 2



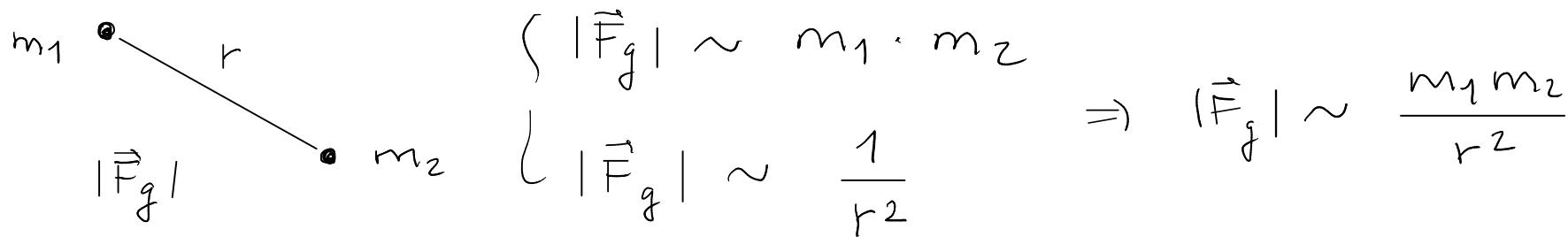
Sistemi di riferimento



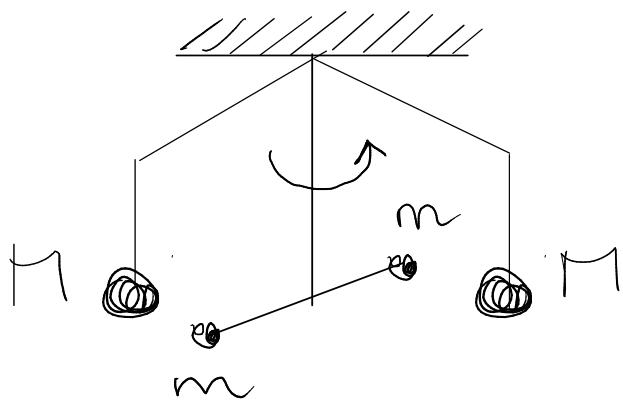
INTERAZIONI FONDAMENTALI

1) Interazione gravitazionale (\rightarrow Newton)

Attrattiva, "debole"



bilancia di torsione



$$\Rightarrow |\vec{F}_g| = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

costante di gravitazione universale

$$G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$$

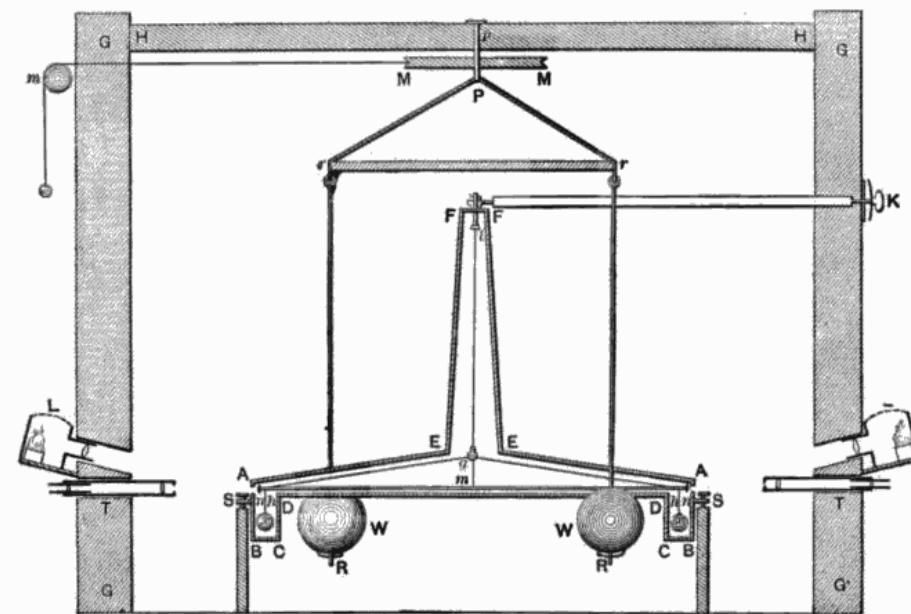
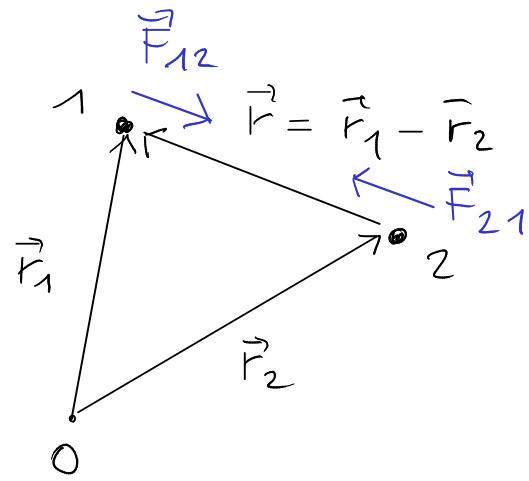


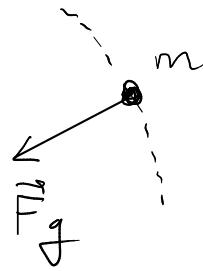
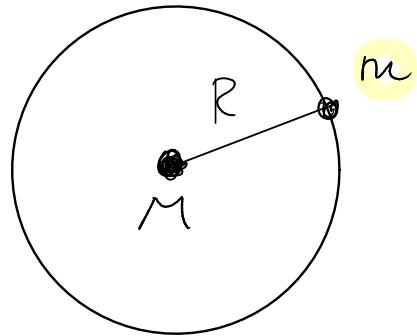
Fig. 1

Esperimento di Cavendish
1798



$$\begin{cases} \vec{F}_{12} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}|^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} \\ \vec{F}_{21} = +G \frac{m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}|^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} \end{cases} \quad \left| \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} \right| = \frac{|\vec{r}|}{|\vec{r}|} = 1$$

Applicazione : **III legge di Keplero** \rightarrow moto circolare uniforme \triangle



II Newton : $\Sigma \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$

$$\vec{F}_g = m \vec{a} \rightarrow \vec{a}_c$$

$$|\vec{F}_g| = m |\vec{a}_c|$$

$$G \frac{mM}{R^2} = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$2\pi R = v \tau$$

↑
periodo

$$\frac{GM}{R} = \frac{4\pi^2 R^2}{\tau^2} \Rightarrow \tau^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} R^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau \sim R^{3/2} \quad \text{III Keplero } \square$$