

Fisica Generale 1 – 018IN

Cinematica

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Cinematica

Lo studio del moto



dinamica: la causa del moto
statica: equilibrio meccanico
(la causa dell'immobilità)

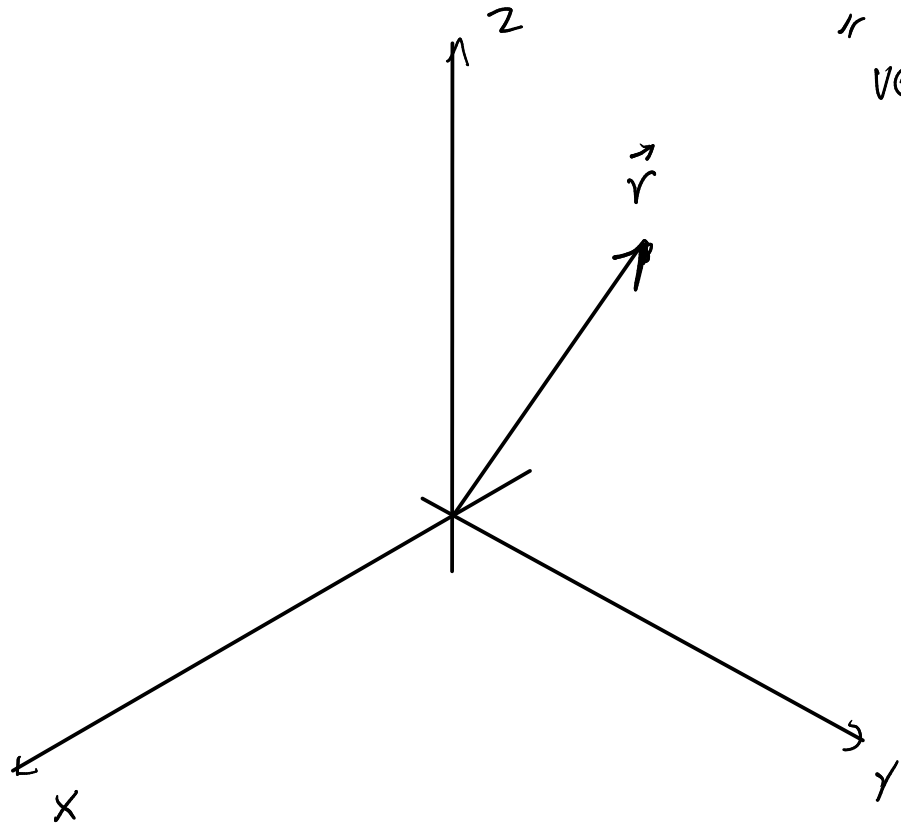
approssimazione:

un punto

- (punto materiale)



Posizione e spostamento



"vettore" posizione

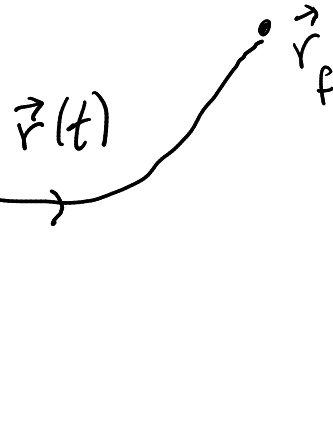
$|\vec{r}|$ non ha tanto significato :
dipende dalla posizione dell'origine
(sistema di riferimento)

spostamento $\Delta\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$

modulo : $|\Delta\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$

e.g. componente lungo un asse: $\Delta\vec{r} = \Delta x \hat{i} + \Delta y \hat{j} + \Delta z \hat{k}$

Posizione funzione del tempo

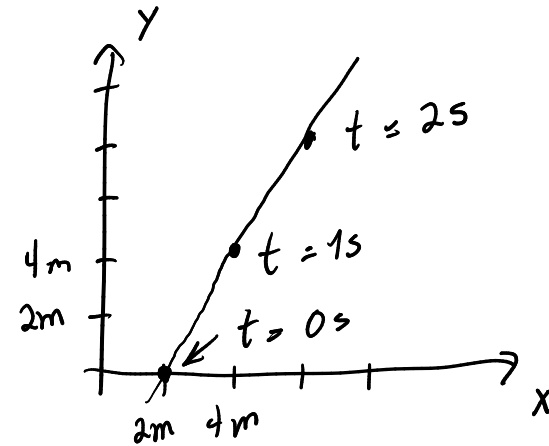
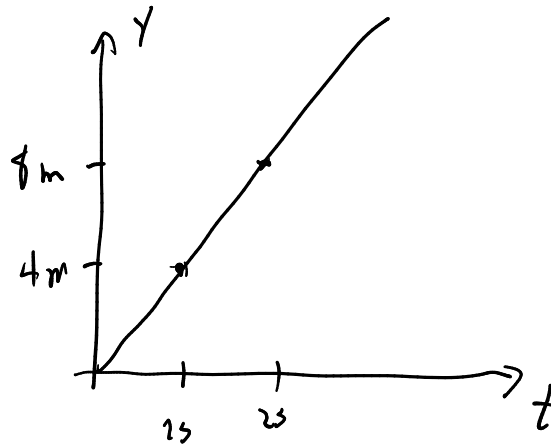
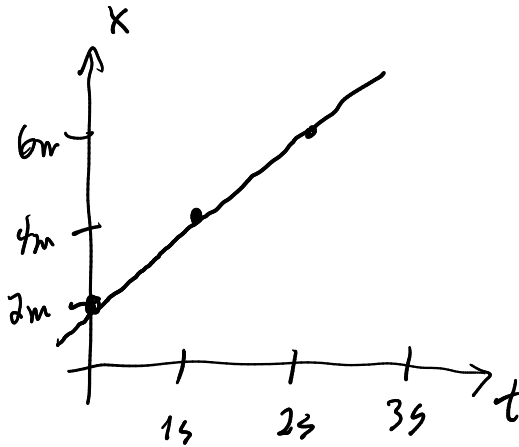


Esempio:

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j}$$

$$x(t) = 2\text{m} + 2\text{m/s} \cdot t$$

$$y(t) = 0\text{m} + 4\text{m/s} \cdot t$$



Velocità

Velocità media

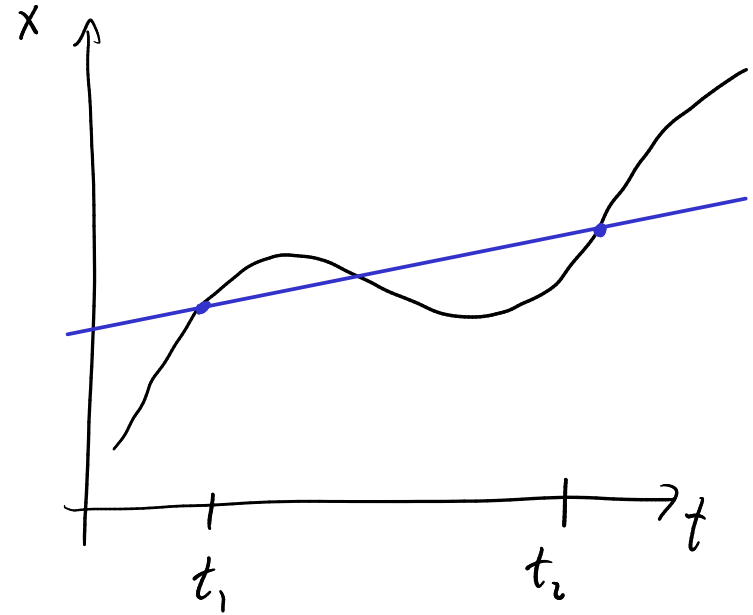
$$\langle v \rangle = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

Velocità istantanea

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d}{dt} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\hat{k}$$

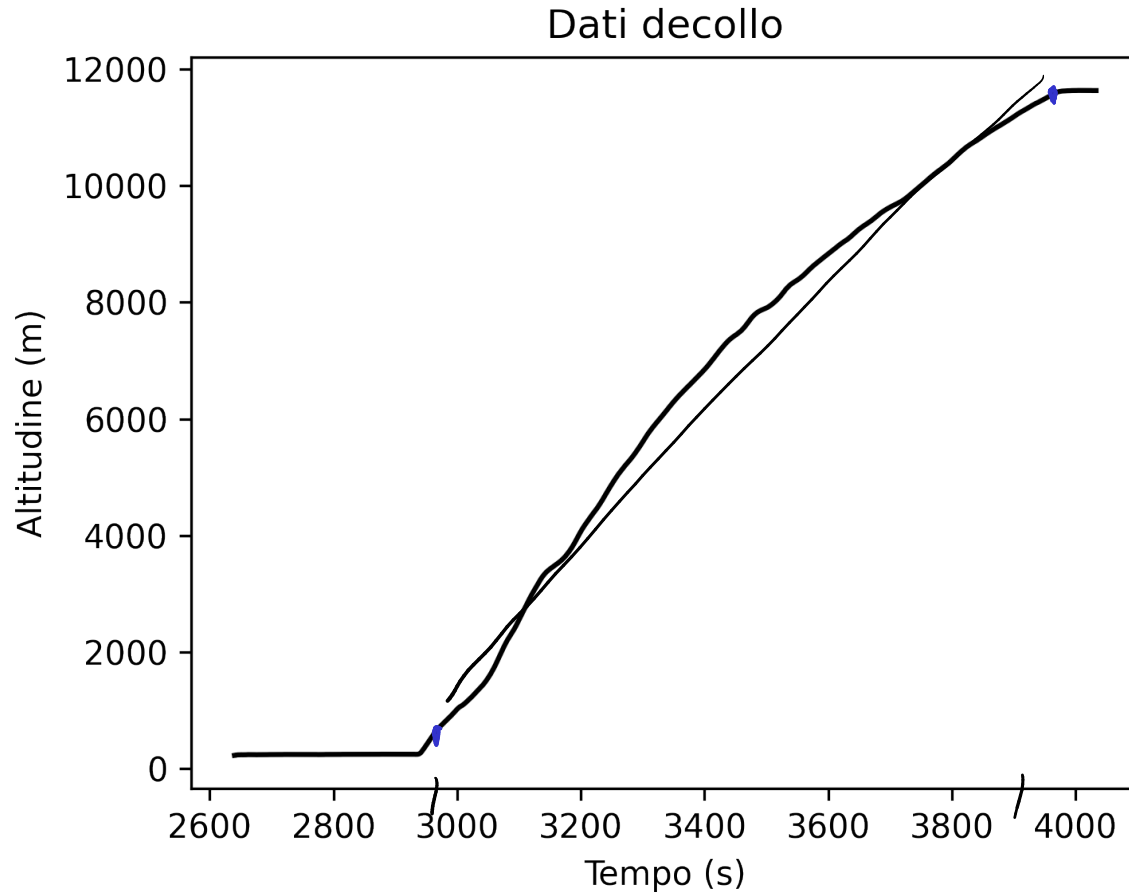


supposizione:

$\hat{i}, \hat{j}$ e $\hat{k}$

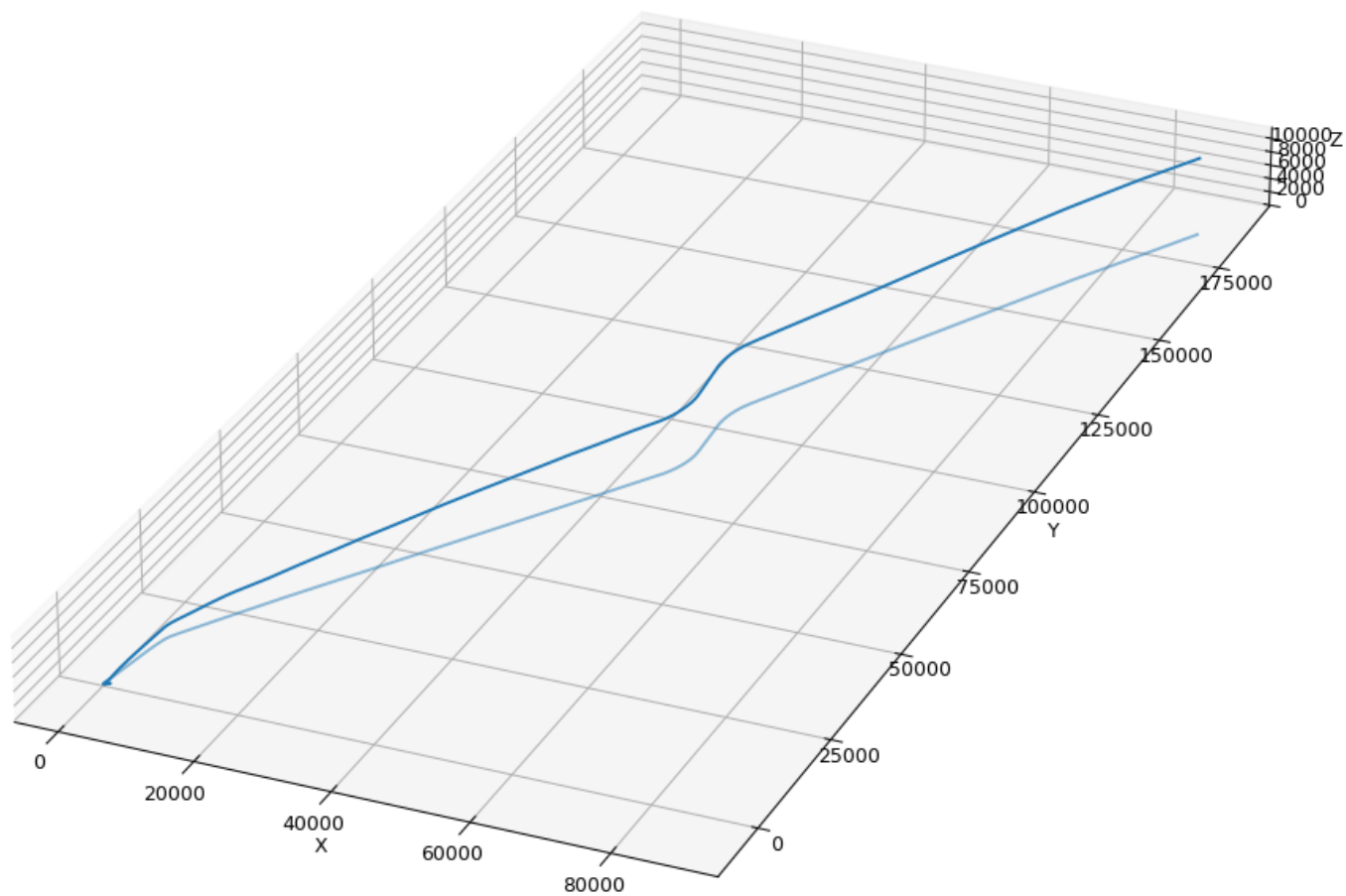
non sono funzioni
del tempo!

Velocità



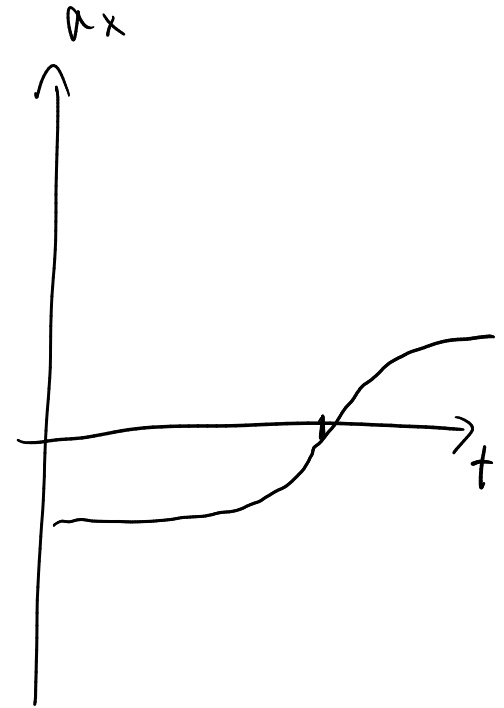
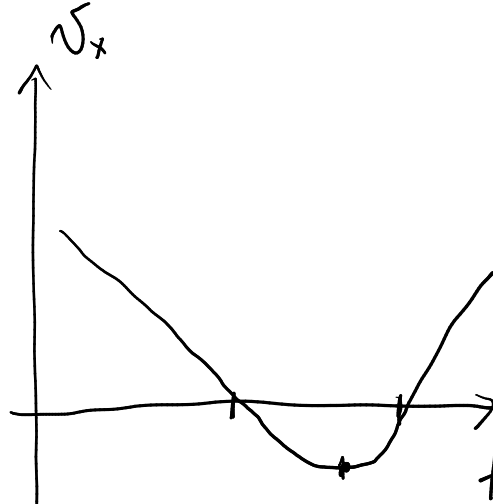
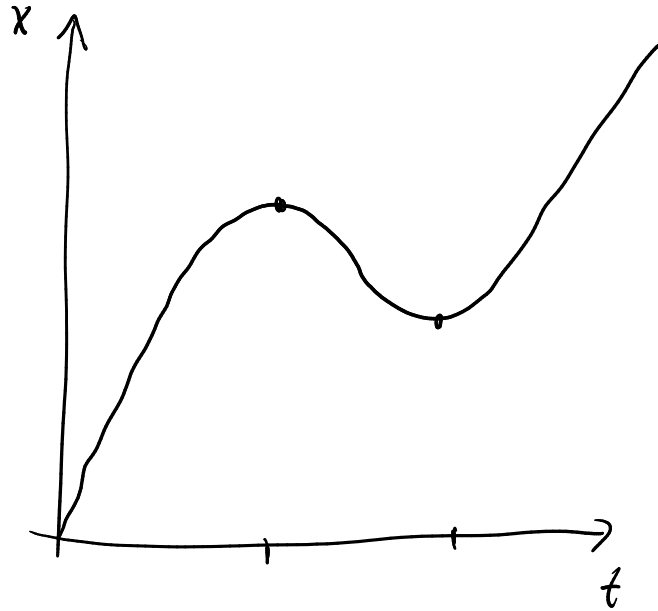
$$v_2 = \frac{11000 \text{ m}}{1000 \text{ s}} \approx 11 \text{ m/s}$$
$$= 40 \text{ km/h}$$

Velocità



Accelerazione

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2}$$



Accelerazione

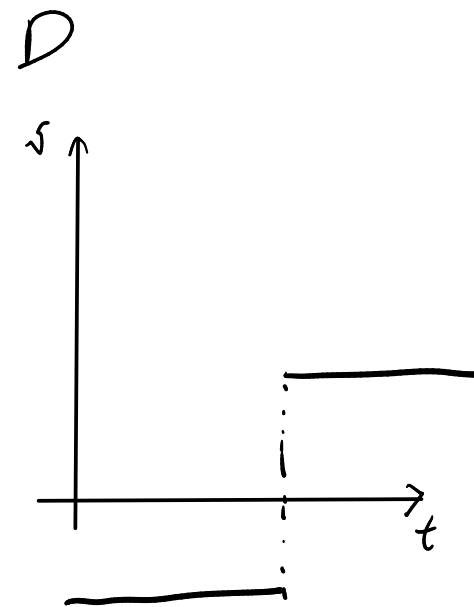
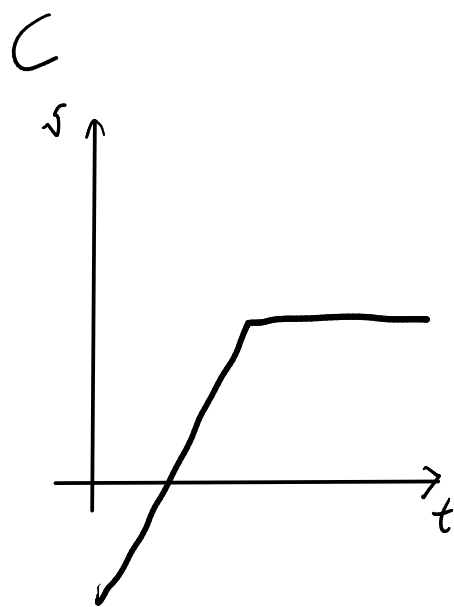
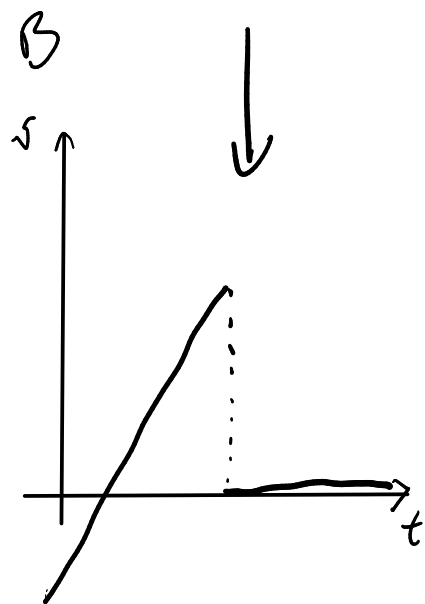
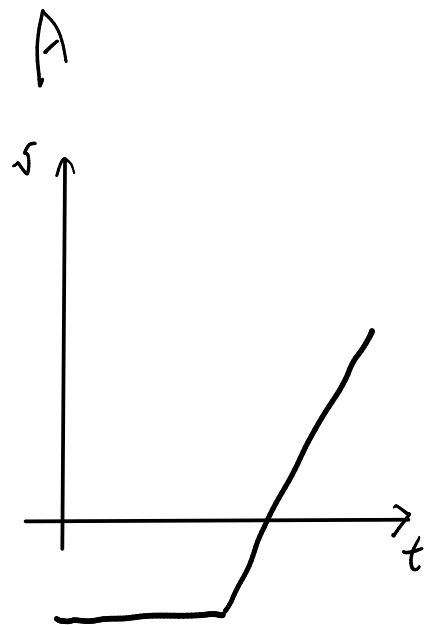
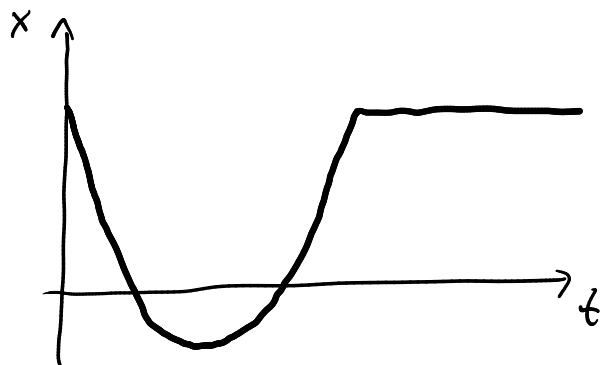
esempio:

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t) \quad \leftarrow [A] = m$$

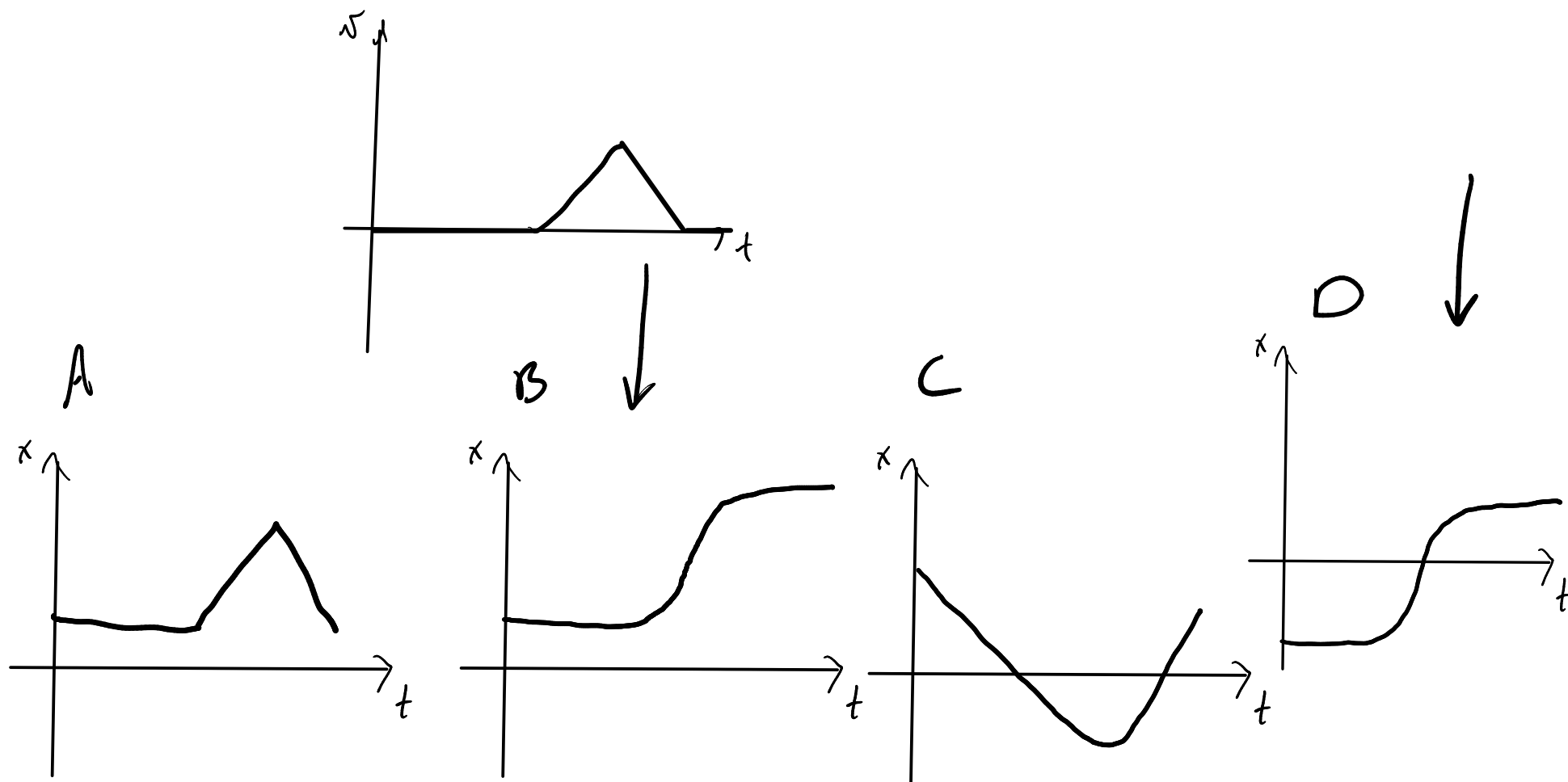
$$v(t) = -A\omega \sin(\omega t) \quad [v] = \frac{m}{s} = [A\omega]$$

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &= -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) \\ &= -\omega^2 x(t) \end{aligned}$$

Derivata e integrazione



Derivata e integrazione



Moto con accelerazione costante

a : costante

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = a \rightarrow dv = a dt$$

$$v = \int dv = \int a dt = at + C$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v dv = \int_{t_0}^t a dt = v - v_0 = a(t - t_0)$$

$$v = v_0 + a(t - t_0) \quad t_0 = 0$$

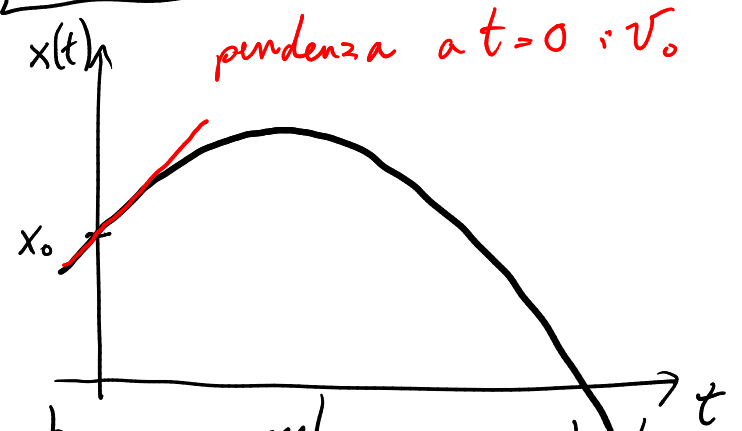
$$\boxed{v(t) = v_0 + at}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v(t) = v_0 + at$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_0^t (v_0 + at) dt$$

$$x - x_0 = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2}$$



legge oraria
per il moto con accelerazione costante

Moto con accelerazione costante

$$* \quad v(t) = at + v_0$$

$$* \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + x_0$$

Proviamo ad eliminare t

$$(*) \quad t = \frac{v - v_0}{a}$$

$$(**) \quad x = \frac{1}{2}a \left(\frac{v - v_0}{a} \right)^2 + v_0 \left(\frac{v - v_0}{a} \right) + x_0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2a} (v^2 + v_0^2 - \cancel{2vv_0}) + \cancel{\frac{v_0 v}{a}} - \frac{v_0^2}{a} + x_0$$

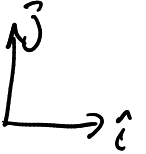
$$\rightarrow x = \frac{v^2}{2a} - \frac{v_0^2}{2a} + x_0$$

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

valido solo per il
moto uniformemente
accelerato!

Caduta libera

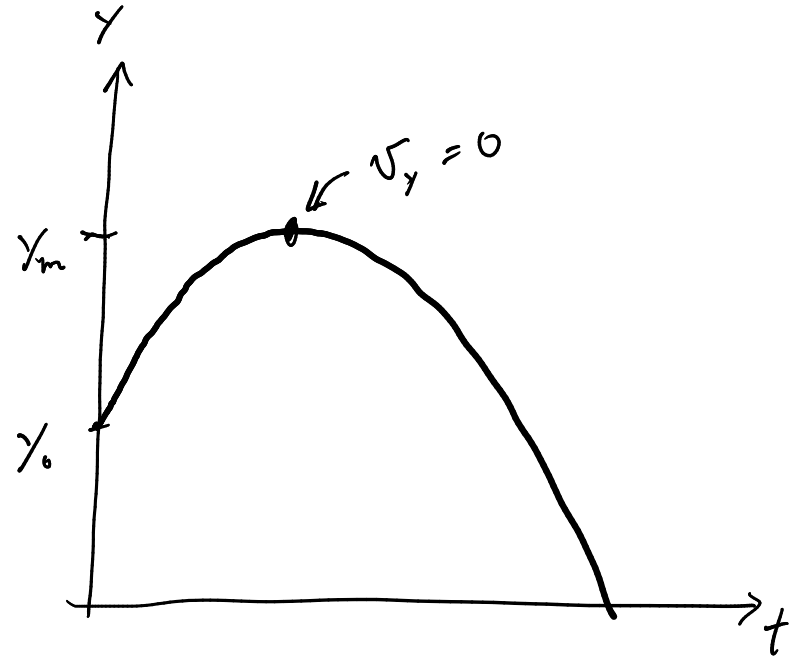
La caduta libera succede con la stessa accelerazione per tutti i corpi



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

$$v_y = -gt + v_{oy}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_{oy}t + y_0$$



$v_y^2 = 0$ v_y^2 $-g$ y_m y_0
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 $v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a(x - x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow -v_{oy}^2 = -2g(y_m - y_0)$$

$$y_m = y_0 + \frac{v_{oy}^2}{2g}$$

Il moto dei proiettili

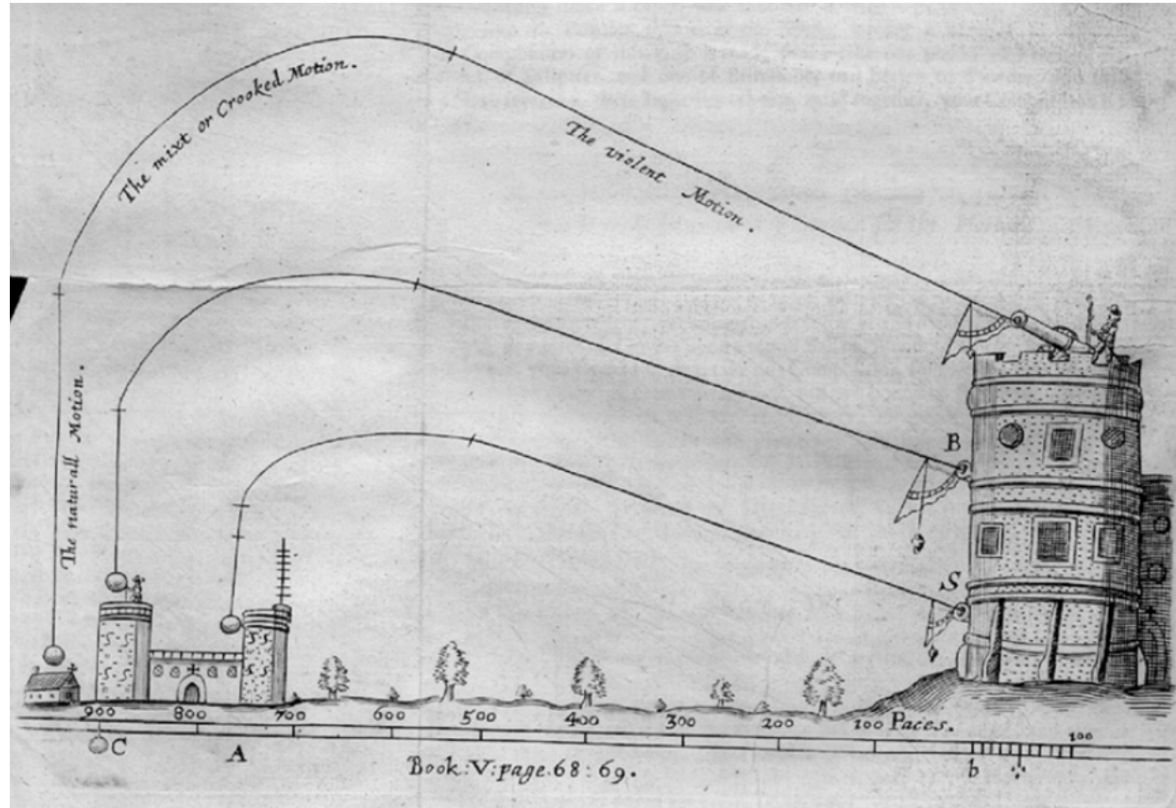


Figure 5. Diagram of projectile motion in Samuel Sturmy's 'The Mariners Magazine. 5: Mathematical and Practical Arts' published in 1669.

Importanza storica

- Aristotele (340 AEC)
↳ moto "naturale" e forzato
↳ proiettili: forzato da cosa?

- Filopono (490-570 EC)
↳ "impeto"

- Galileo (1564-1642 EC)

si impiega ad osservare e
misurare invece di spiegare

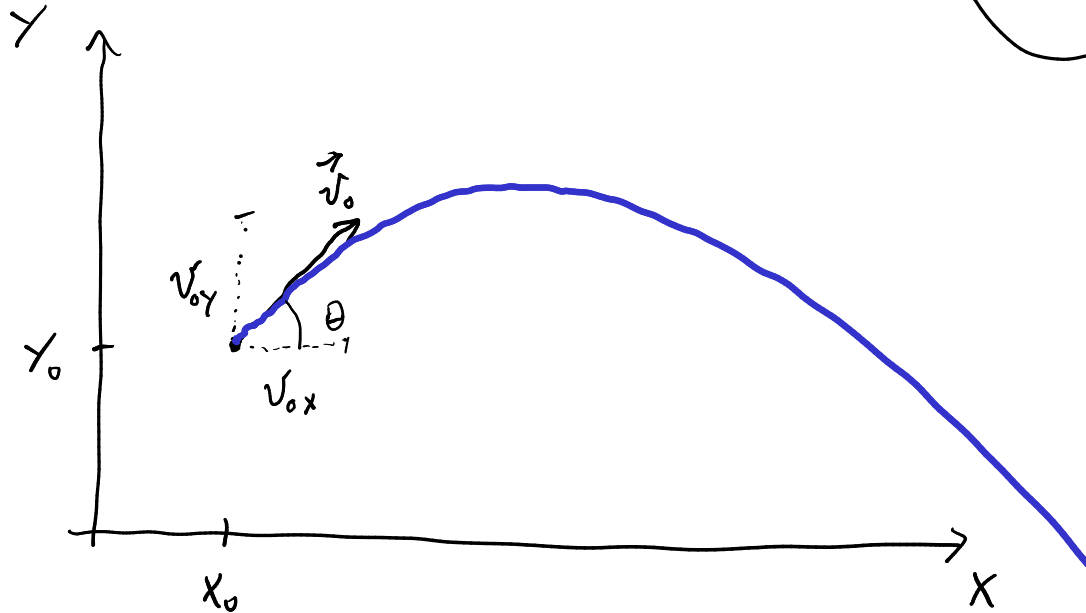
Il moto dei proiettili

$$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} + a_z \hat{k} = 0 \hat{i} - g \hat{j} + 0 \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = v_{0x} \hat{i} + (-gt + v_{0y}) \hat{j} + v_{0z} \hat{k}$$

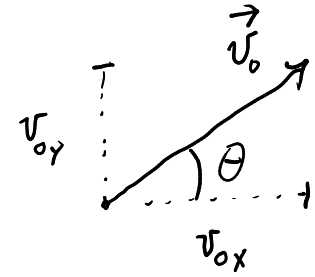
$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t) \hat{i} + y(t) \hat{j} = (v_{0x} t + x_0) \hat{i} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_{0y} t + y_0\right) \hat{j}$$

↑ "legge oraria" $\vec{r}(t)$



Il moto dei proiettili

Spesso v_0, θ invece di v_{0x} e v_{0y}

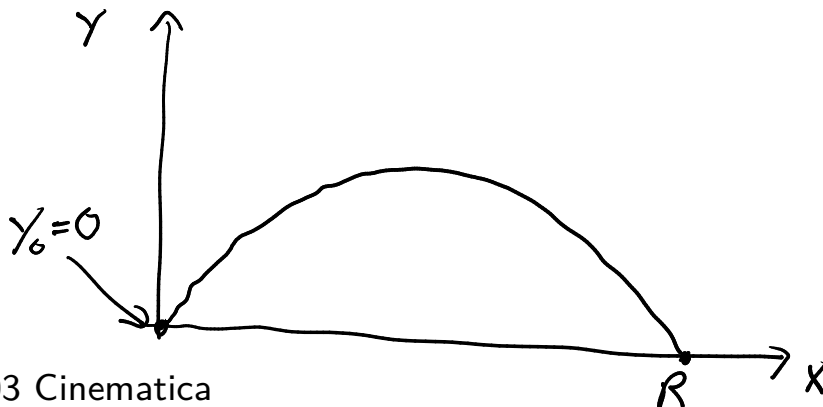


$$v_{0x} = v_0 \cos \theta, \quad v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta$$

* Altezza massima: come per la caduta libera

$$y_m = y_0 + \frac{v_{0y}^2}{2g} = y_0 + \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

* Gittata: distanza orizzontale percorsa da un corpo lanciato in aria
 R "range" = "gittata"



$$R = v_{0x} t_R \leftarrow \text{durata del volo}$$

$$y(t_R) = 0 \quad *$$

Gitatta

$$y(t) = v_{oy}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$t_R =$$

$$(*) : v_{oy}t_R - \frac{1}{2}gt_R^2 = 0$$

$t_R = 0$
(no interessante)

$$t_R = \frac{2v_{oy}}{g}$$

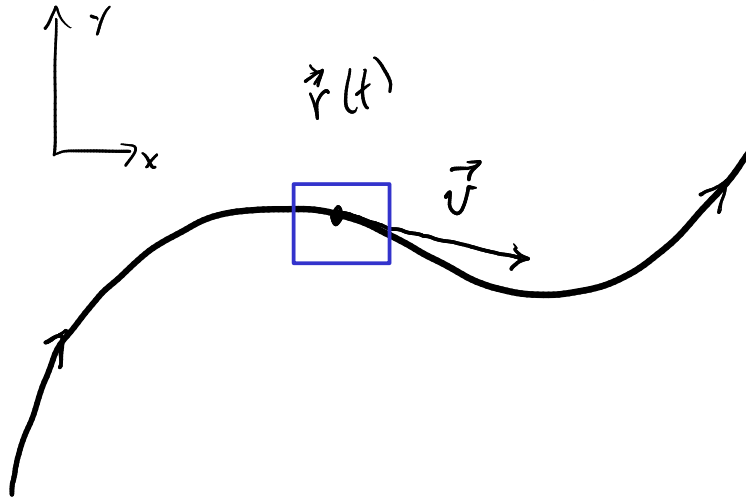
$$R = v_{ox}t_R = \frac{2v_{ox}v_{oy}}{g} = \frac{2v_o^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta}{g} = \frac{v_o^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

$$R = \frac{v_o^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

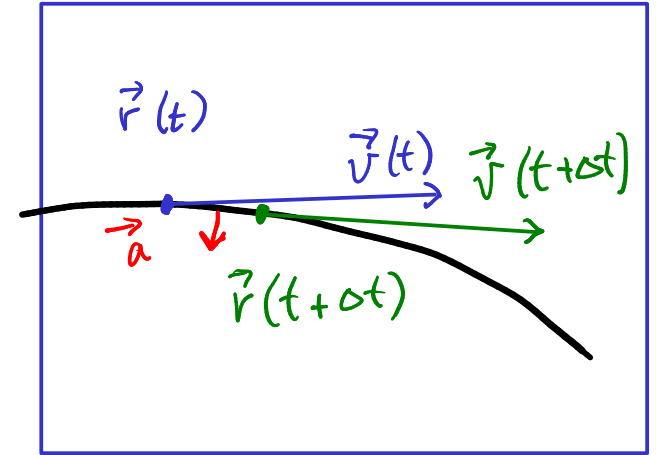
Gittata per un percorso
orizzontale

R massimo per $\theta = 45^\circ$, in questo caso: $R = \frac{v_o^2}{g}$

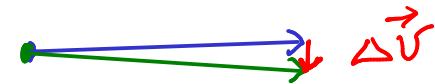
Moto in 2 e 3D



$\vec{v}$: sempre parallelo alla
tangente della curva $\vec{r}(t)$



$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \approx \frac{\vec{v}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

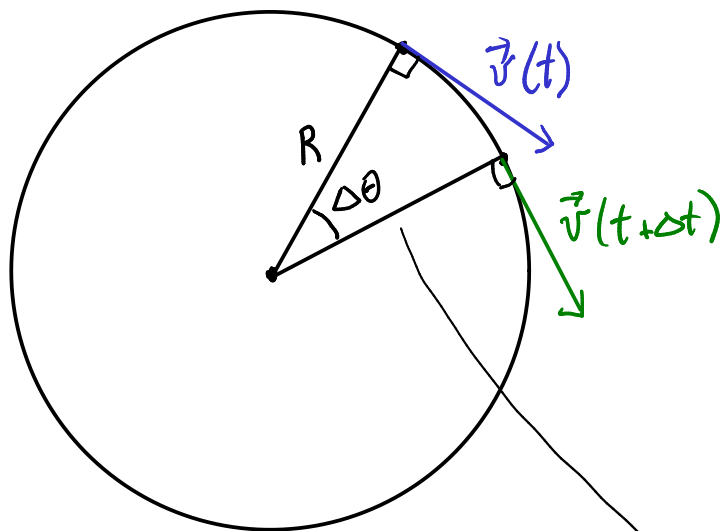


$\vec{a}$: può sempre esser scomposta in:

- * componente parallela a $\vec{v}$ ($\vec{a}_{||}$) $\rightarrow$ cambia il modulo di $\vec{v}$
- * componente perpendicolare a $\vec{v}$ ($\vec{a}_{\perp}$) $\rightarrow$ cambia la direzione di $\vec{v}$

Moto circolare uniforme

$$|\vec{v}| = v : \text{costante}$$



$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{v}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

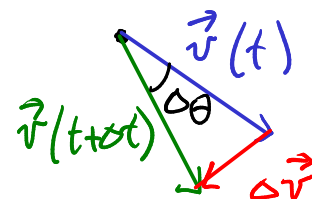
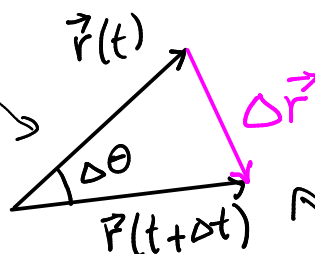
$$= \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} \quad \text{cerchiamo il modulo}$$

Circonferenza: $2\pi R$

Periodo: T

$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \omega R$$

↑
velocità
angolare



triangoli simili

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\Delta r|}{R} = \frac{|\Delta \vec{v}|}{v} \quad *$$

Moto circolare uniforme

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$(*) : |\Delta \vec{v}| = \frac{v |\Delta \vec{r}|}{R}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \frac{|\Delta \vec{v}|}{\Delta t} = \frac{v \frac{|\Delta \vec{r}|}{R}}{\Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

accelerazione
centripeta

$$a = \omega^2 R$$

R costante, $\theta(t) = \omega t$

$$\vec{r}(t) = R \cos(\omega t) \hat{i} + R \sin(\omega t) \hat{j}$$

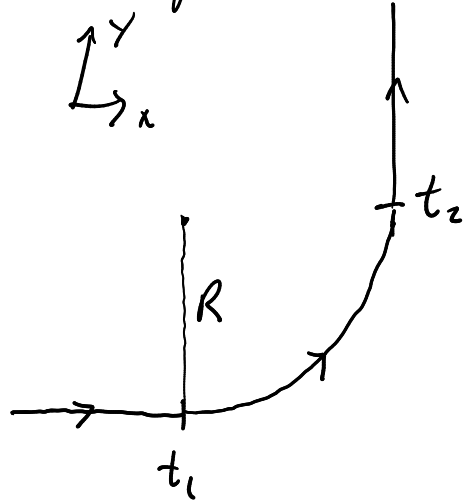
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = -R\omega \sin(\omega t) \hat{i} + R\omega \cos(\omega t) \hat{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= -R\omega^2 \cos(\omega t) \hat{i} - R\omega^2 \sin(\omega t) \hat{j} \\ &= -\omega^2 \vec{r}(t) \end{aligned}$$

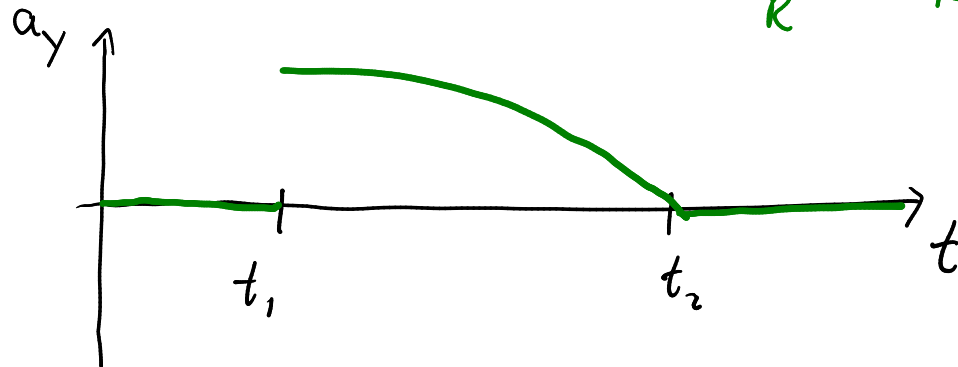
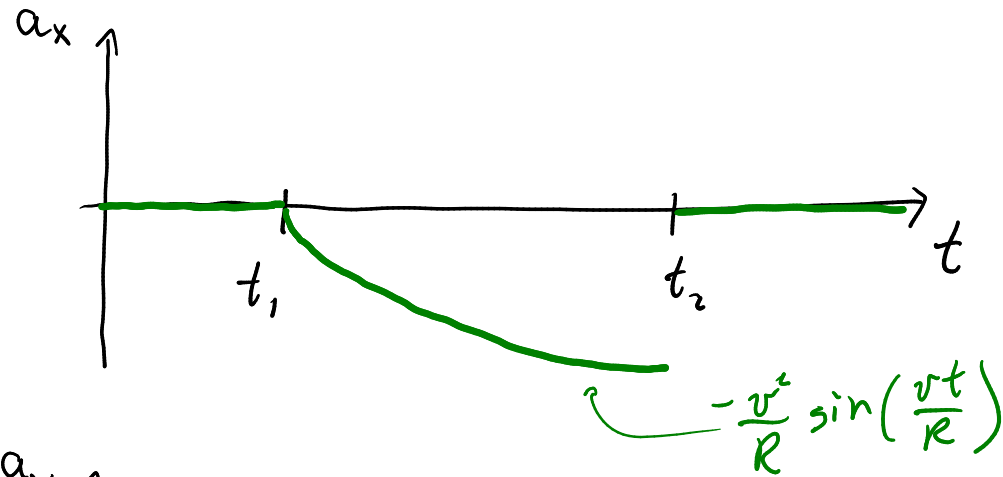
$$\Rightarrow a = \omega^2 R \quad \text{in verso opposto a } \vec{r}$$

Moto circolare uniforme

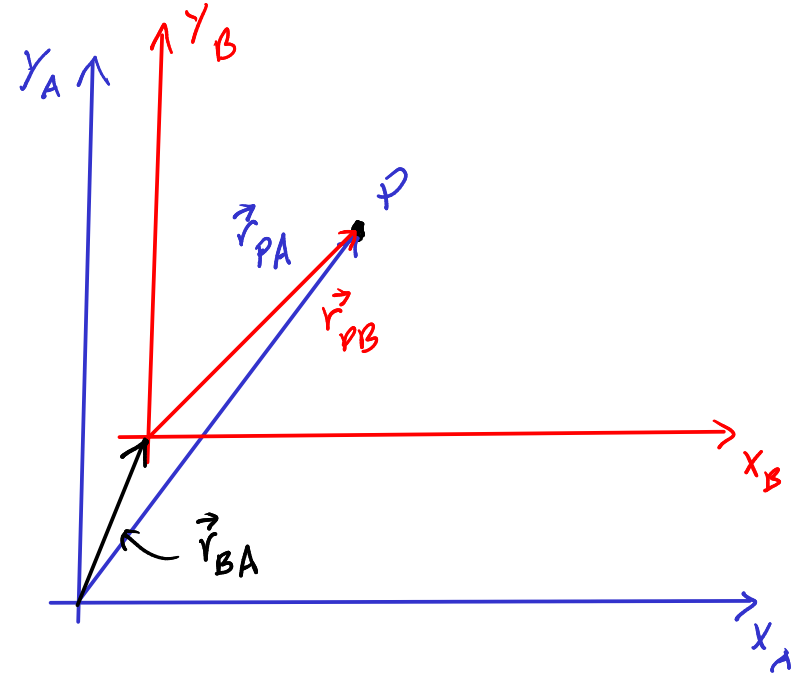
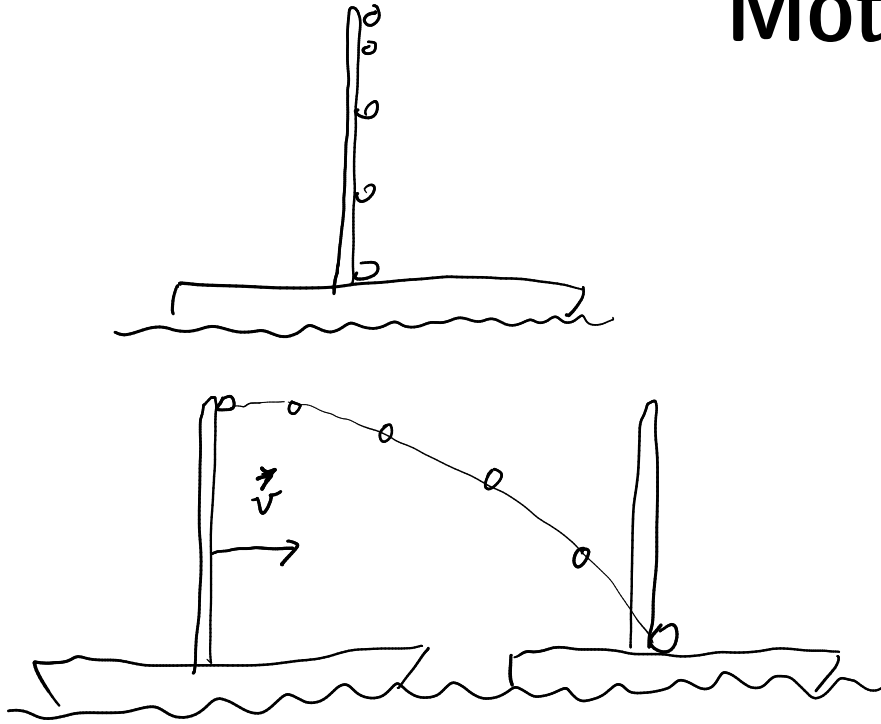
Esempio: veicolo su una strada a velocità costante v



accelerazione in x e y funzione del tempo?



Moti relativi



"P secondo A = P secondo B + B secondo A"

"P secondo A = P secondo B - A secondo B"

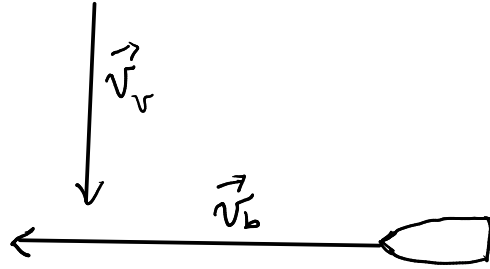
$$\vec{r}_{PA} = \vec{r}_{PB} + \vec{r}_{BA}$$

$$\vec{v}_{PA} = \vec{v}_{PB} + \vec{v}_{BA}$$

$$\vec{a}_{PA} = \vec{a}_{PB} + \vec{a}_{BA}$$

Moti relativi

Un velista sta navigando a 10 nodi in direzione est in un punto dove il vento soffia a ^{5,0}~~5~~ nodi in direzione ~~nord~~_{sud}. Qual è la velocità e la direzione dell'apparente vento rispetto alla barca?



$$\vec{v}_b = (-10 \text{ kn}) \hat{i}$$

$$\vec{v}_v = (-5 \text{ kn}) \hat{j}$$

$\vec{v}_v$: velocità del vento secondo un osservatore fermo

$\vec{v}_v = \vec{v}_{vA}$ "velocità del vento nel sistema di riferimento A"

$\vec{v}_b = \vec{v}_{bA}$ "velocità di B (barca) secondo A"

$$\vec{v}_{vB} = \vec{v}_{vA} + \vec{v}_{AB} = \vec{v}_{vA} - \vec{v}_{BA} = \vec{v}_v - \vec{v}_b = 10\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} \text{ kn}$$

$$|\vec{v}_{vB}| = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} \text{ kn} = 11 \text{ kn}$$

Riassunto

* posizione, velocità, accelerazione sono vettori (!)

* $\vec{a} = d\vec{v}/dt$, $\vec{v} = d\vec{r}/dt$

* Caso speciale #1: accelerazione costante

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{"x" è la componente di } \vec{r} \text{ parallela a } \vec{a}$$

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

* Caso speciale #2: moto circolare uniforme

$$\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{r} \quad \text{velocità angolare } (\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \text{ periodo})$$

$$\text{modulo: } a = \omega^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

* Moti relativi "P secondo A = P secondo B + B secondo A"