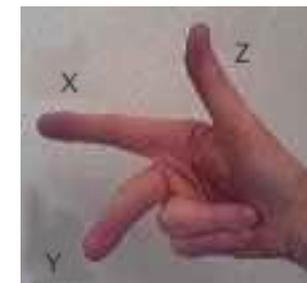
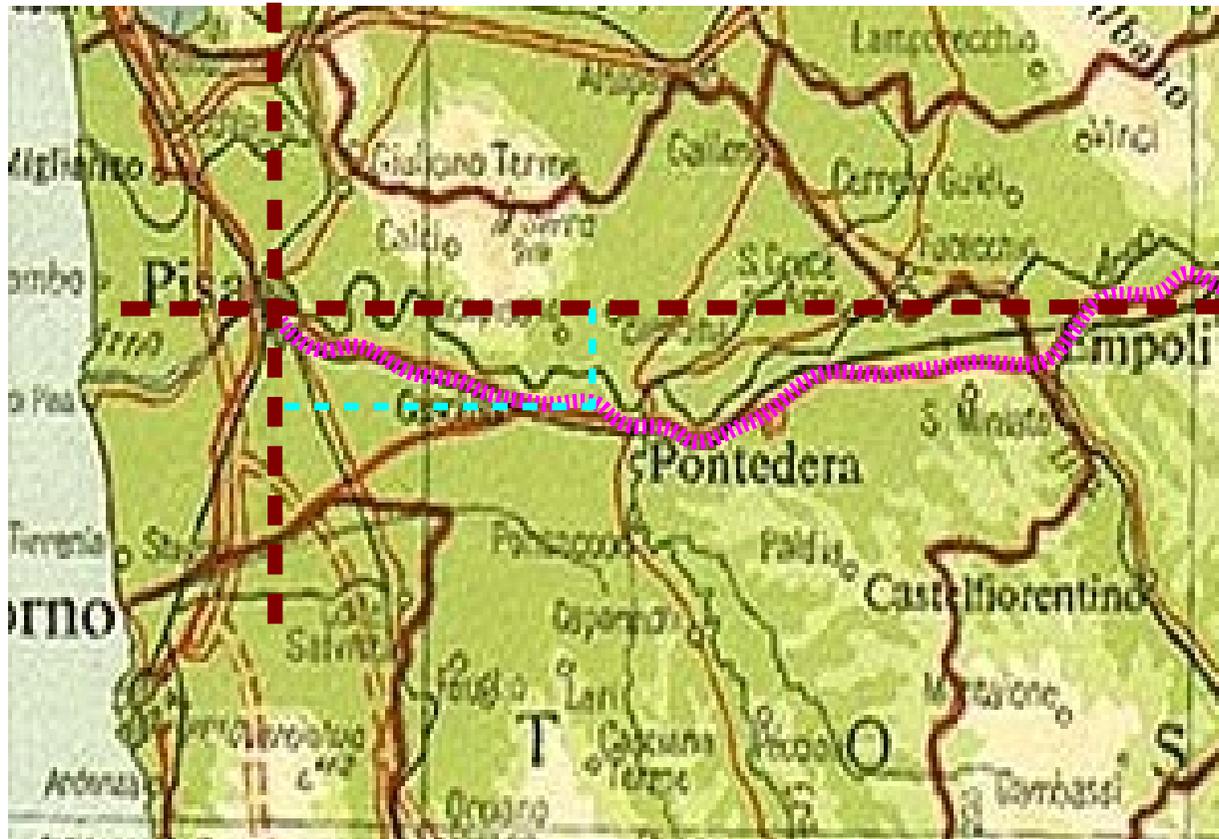


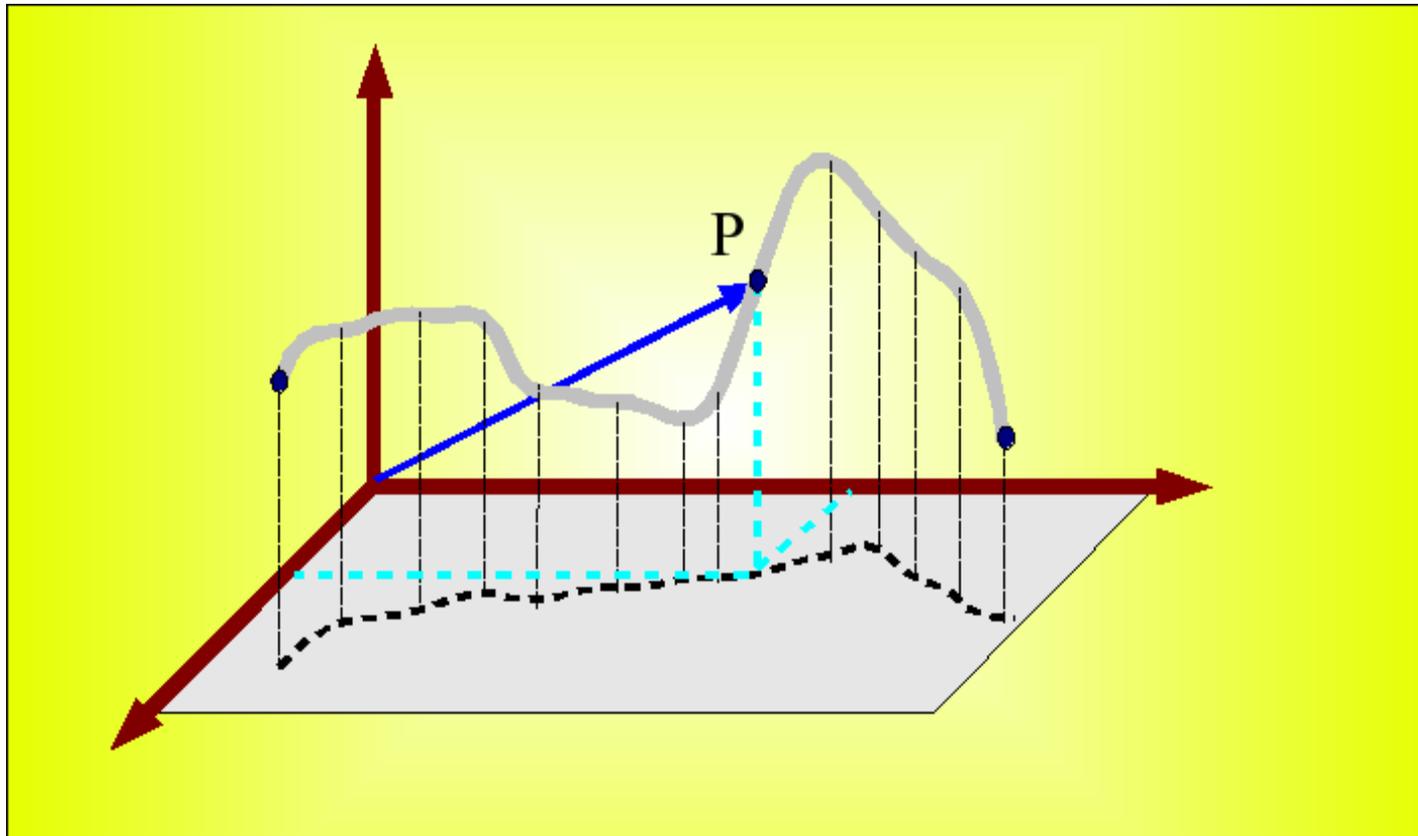


# Sistema di coordinate



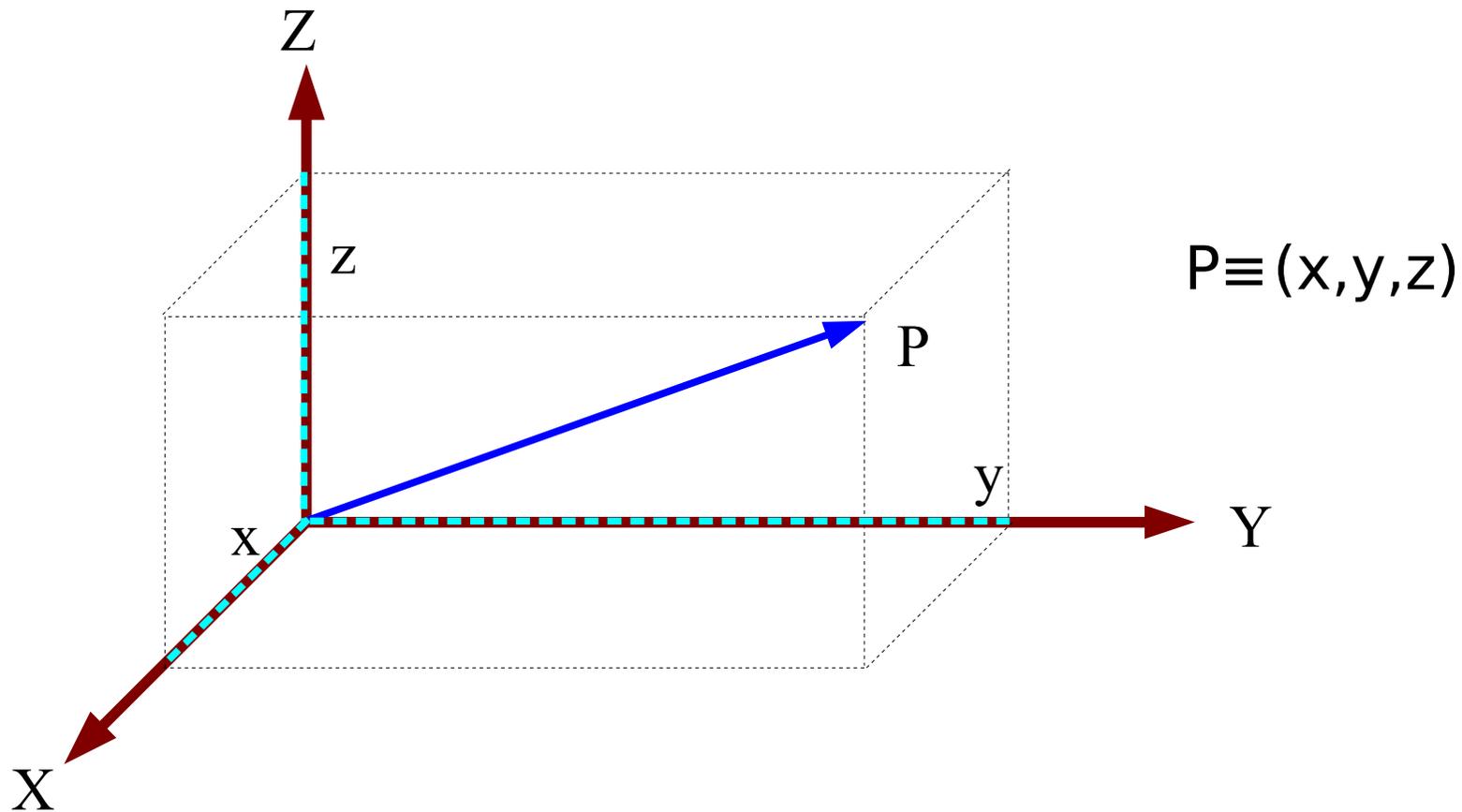
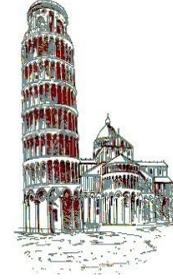


# *Sistema di coordinate*





# Sistema di coordinate Cartesiane





# Sistema di coordinate Sferiche



$$x = \rho \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

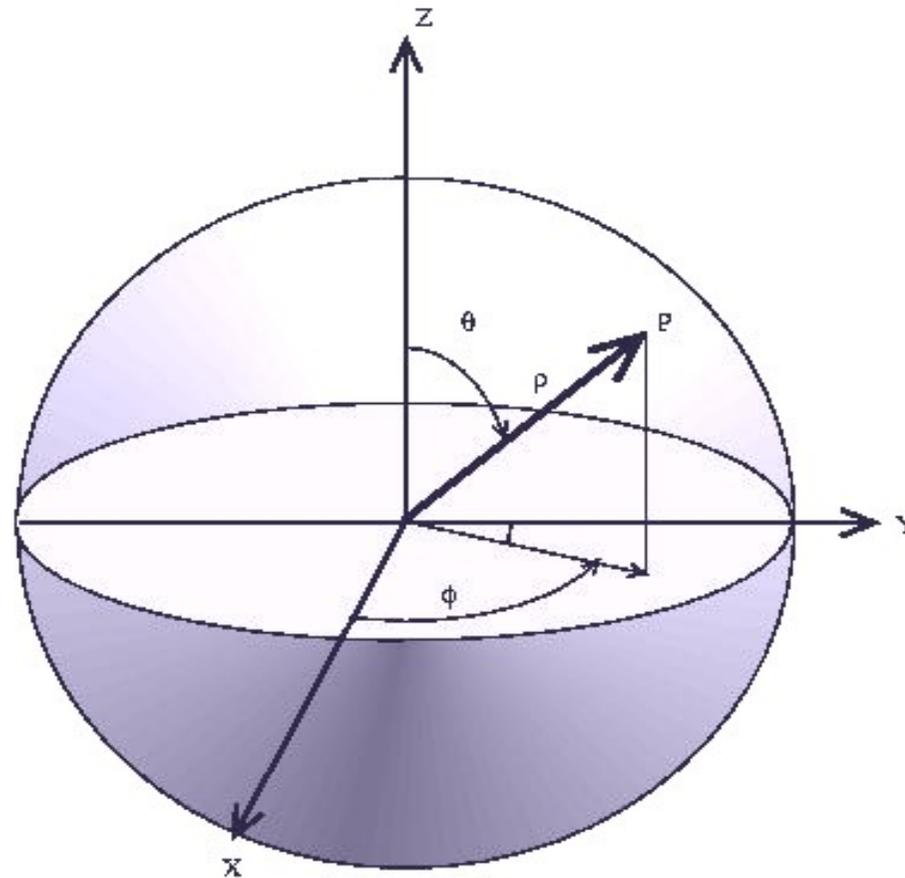
$$z = \rho \cos \theta$$

o inversamente

$$\rho = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{z}{\rho}$$

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$





# Sistema di coordinate Cilindriche



$$x = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$y = \rho \sin \phi$$

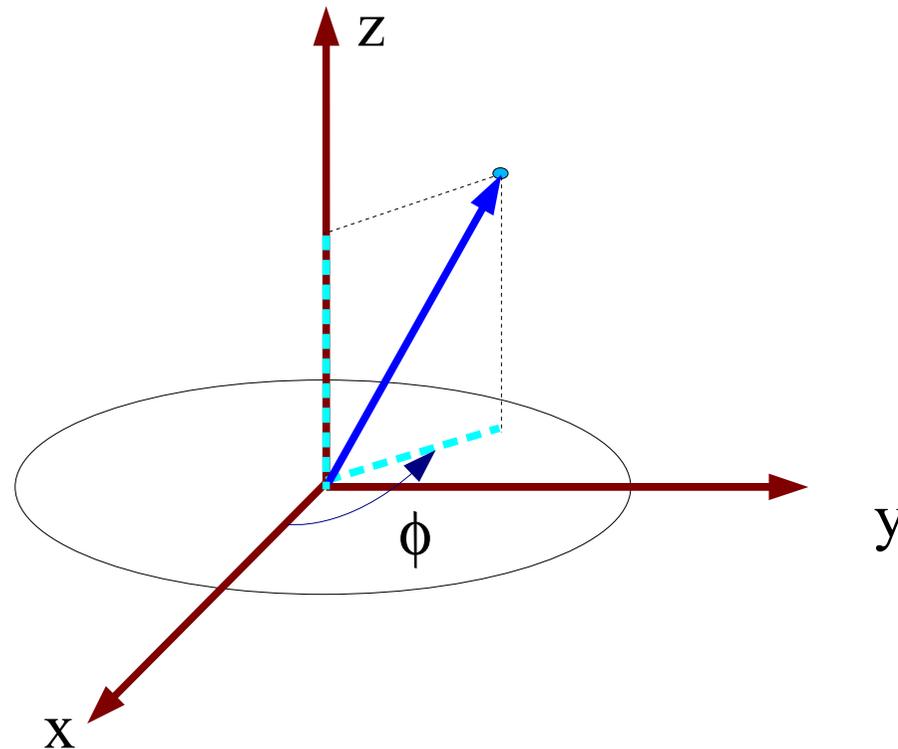
$z = z$

o *inversamente*

$$\rho = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\phi = \arccos \frac{x}{\rho}$$

$$z = z$$

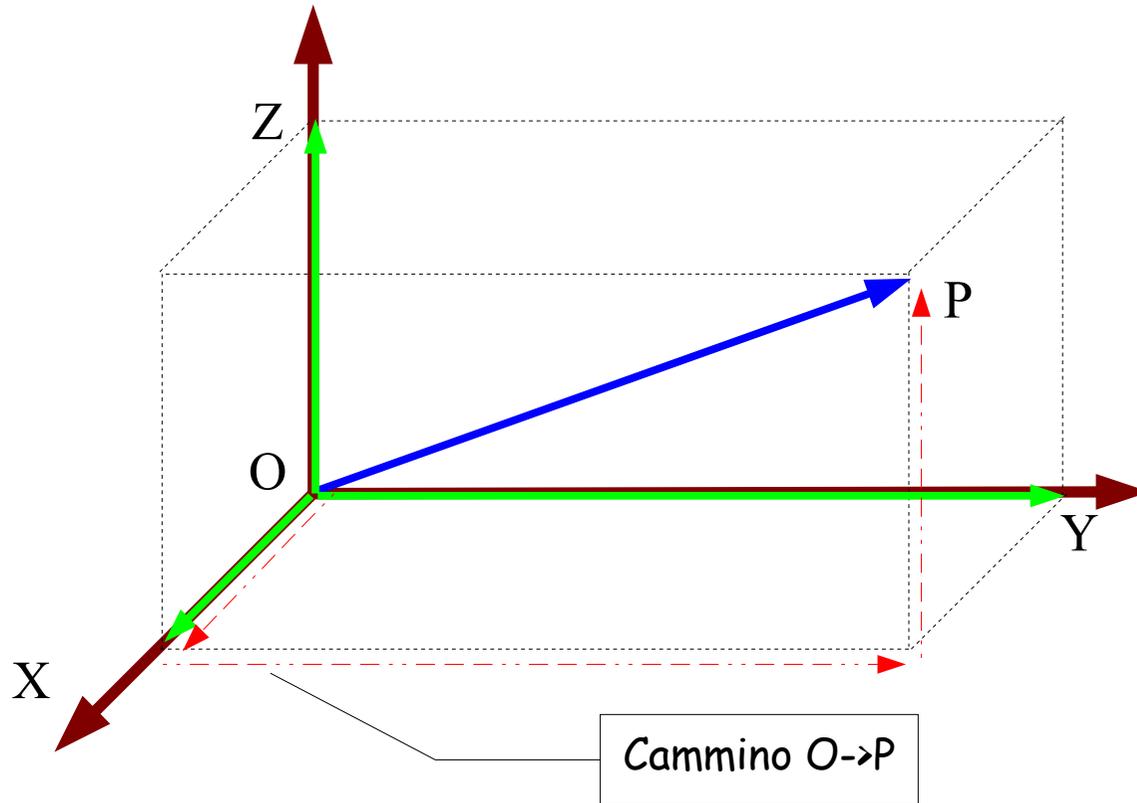




# Vettori



## Vettore posizione



## Versori

$$\hat{x} \equiv (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\hat{y} \equiv (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\hat{z} \equiv (0, 0, 1)$$

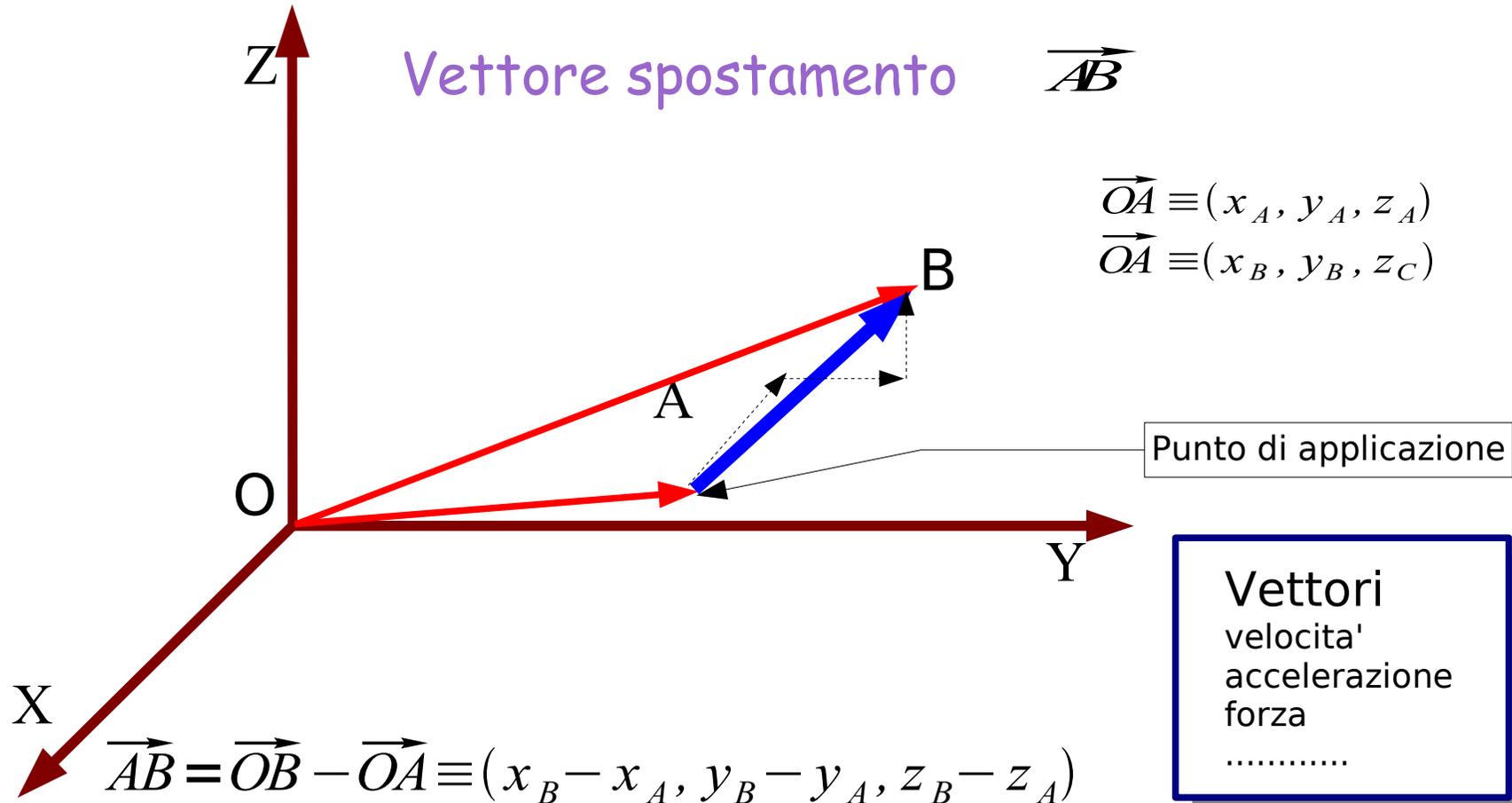
$$\vec{OP} \equiv (x, y, z)$$

$$\vec{OP} = x \hat{x} + y \hat{y} + z \hat{z}$$

$$\|\vec{OP}\| = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$



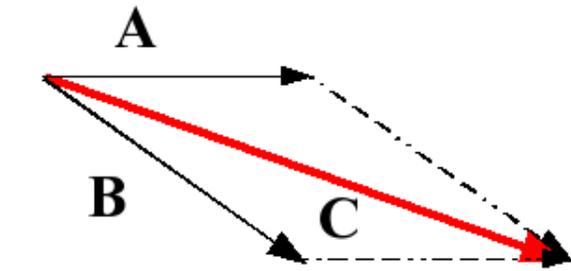
# Vettori





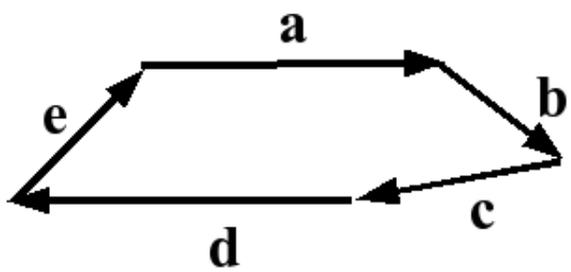
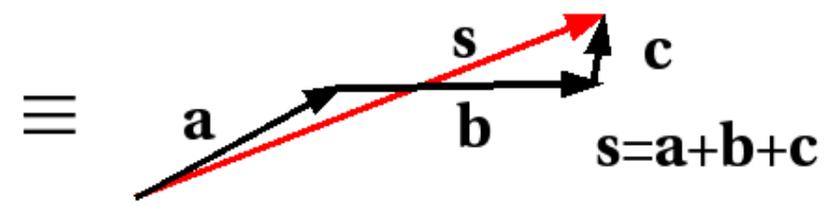
# vettori

somma e prodotto per uno scalare

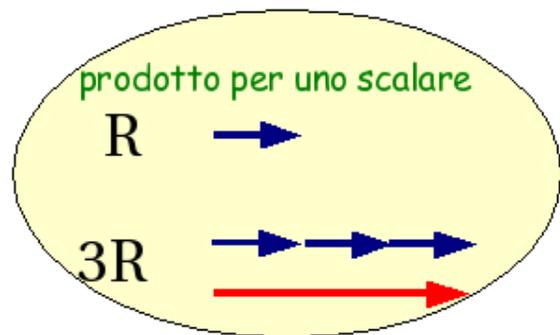


$$C=A+B=B+A$$

la somma dei vettori è commutativa



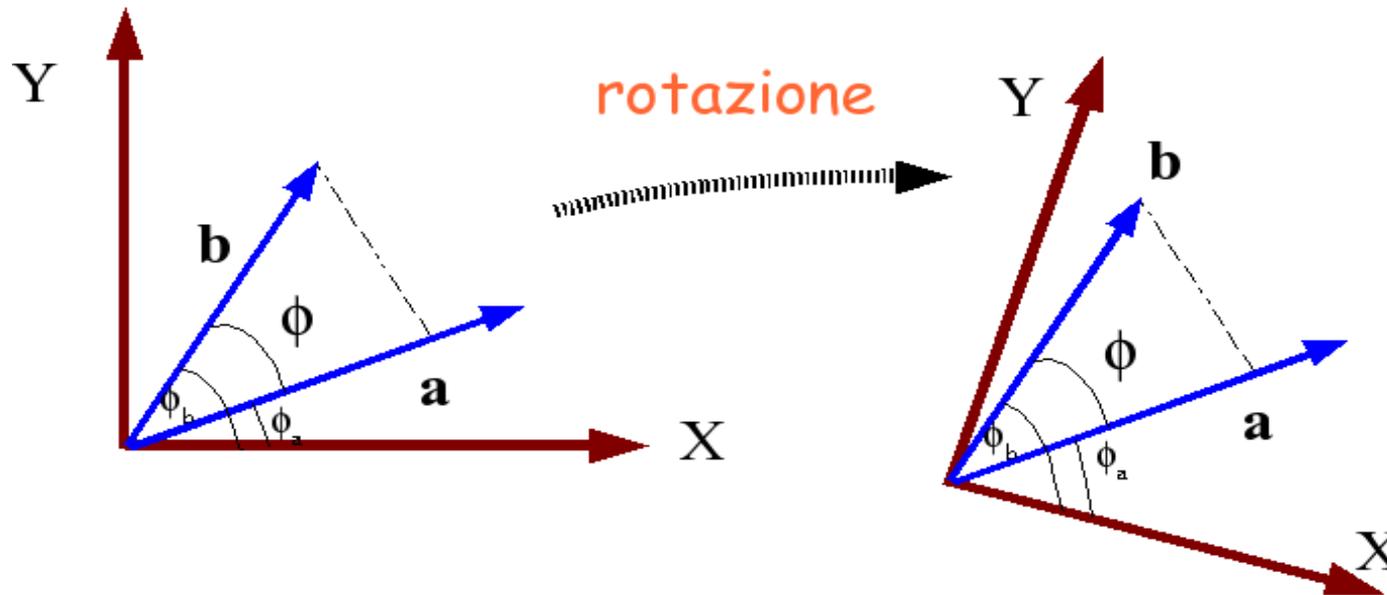
$$a+b+c+d+e=0$$





# Vettori

## Prodotto scalare



$$\vec{a} \equiv (a_x, a_y) = (a \cos \phi_a, a \sin \phi_a)$$

$$\vec{b} \equiv (b_x, b_y) = (b \cos \phi_b, b \sin \phi_b)$$

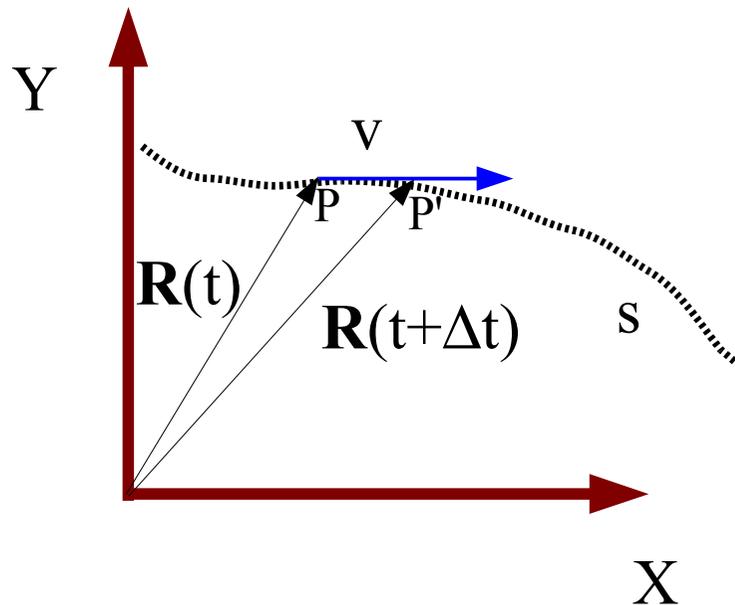
$$\alpha = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a b \cos (\phi)$$



# Vettori velocita'



## Derivate



$$\vec{R}(t) = \vec{OP} \equiv (x(t), y(t))$$
$$\vec{R}(t+\Delta t) = \vec{OP'} \equiv (x(t+\Delta t), y(t+\Delta t))$$

$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{R}(t+\Delta t) - \vec{R}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

ovvero

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x(t+\Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}, \frac{y(t+\Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt}$$

in generale

$$\frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} \equiv \left( \frac{dR_x}{dt}, \frac{dR_y}{dt} \right)$$



# Vettori

## accelerazione

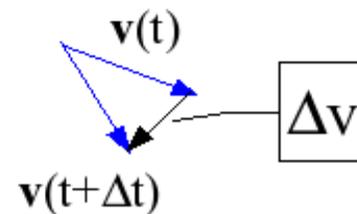
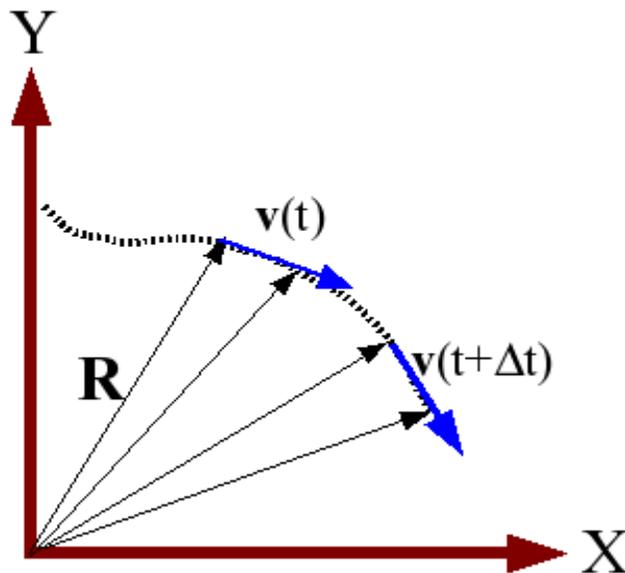


### Derivate

$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{R}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{R}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt}$$

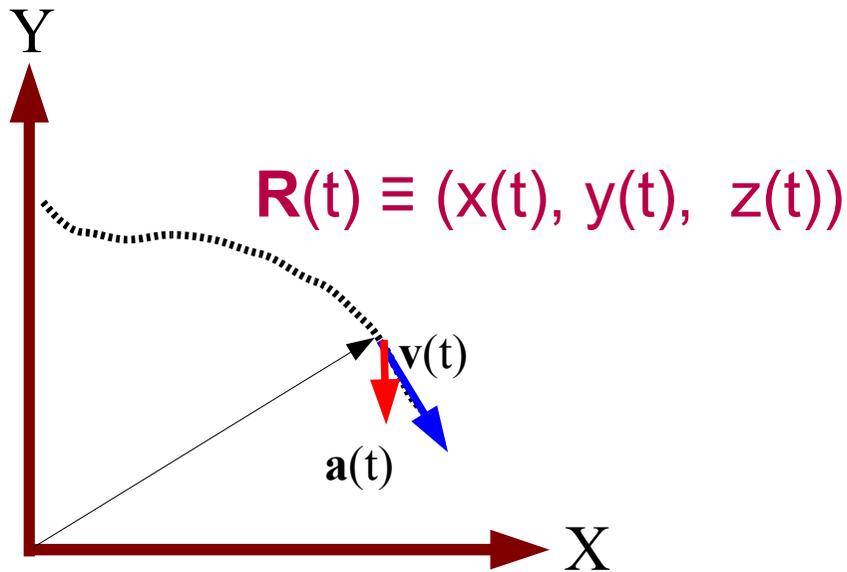
$$\vec{V}(t) \equiv (v_x(t), v_y(t))$$

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{v}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{v}(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{R}}{dt^2}$$





# Legge oraria



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

Inversamente...

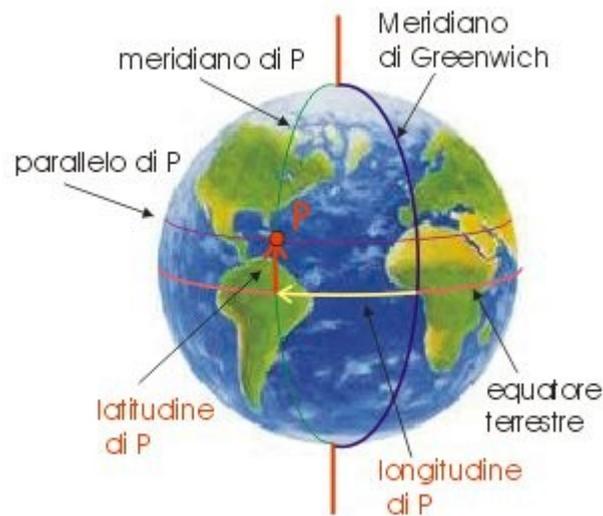
$$\vec{R}(t) = \int_0^t \vec{v}(\tau) d\tau + \vec{R}_0 = \int_0^t \left( \int_0^{\tau} \vec{a}(t') dt' + \vec{v}_0 \right) d\tau + \vec{R}_0$$



# Sistema terrestre



Nel sistema di coordinate terrestri si sceglie come piano fondamentale quello dell'equatore mentre la direzione fondamentale è l'asse di rotazione della Terra. Si suppone che la superficie terrestre sia, in prima approssimazione, di forma sferica.



Un qualunque piano che contenga l'asse terrestre (piano meridiano), determina sulla superficie terrestre un cerchio massimo passante per i poli detto cerchio meridiano. Per meridiano geografico si intende una semicirconferenza compresa tra i due poli ed ogni meridiano ha un suo antimeridiano che completa il cerchio meridiano, dalla parte opposta. I meridiani sono tutti uguali fra loro. I paralleli sono i cerchi formati dall'intersezione tra qualunque piano parallelo all'equatore con la superficie terrestre. I paralleli sono tanto più piccoli quanto maggiore è la loro distanza dall'equatore



# Sistema terrestre

