

Dinamica

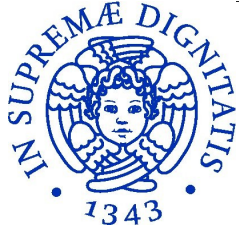


Newton II principio

L'accelerazione di un punto materiale e' direttamente proporzionale alla forza risultante agente su di esso ed inversamente proporzionale alla massa del punto materiale ed ha la stessa direzione della forza.

(Lex secunda: Mutationem motus proportionalem esse vi motrici impressae et fieri secundum lineam rectam qua vis imprimetur.)

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



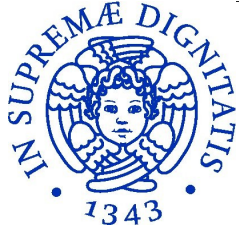
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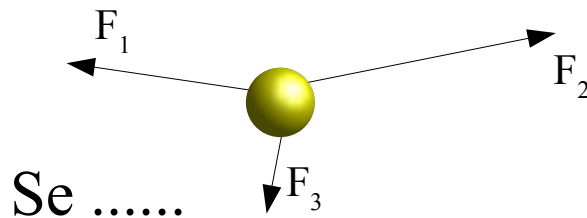
La forza unitaria

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

*La forza unitaria ha una intensita' tale che se applicata ad un punto materiale di massa unitaria , 1 Kg m lo accelera di un metro al secondo per secondo.
Detta forza si chiama Newton ed e' indicata con N.*



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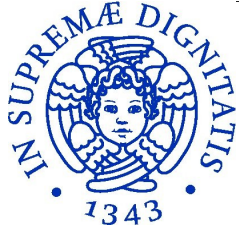
$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = \vec{0} \implies \vec{a} = 0 \implies \vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 \text{ cioè costante}$$

$$a = (v_2 - v_1) / (t_2 - t_1) = 0 \implies v_1 = v_2 \quad \forall t_1 \text{ e } t_2$$

Quindi: Forza nulla \implies moto lineare uniforme

$$\text{lo spazio percorso e' } s(t) = v_0 t + s_0 \implies \vec{R} = \vec{v}t + \vec{P}_0$$



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Campo gravitazionale caduta dalla torre

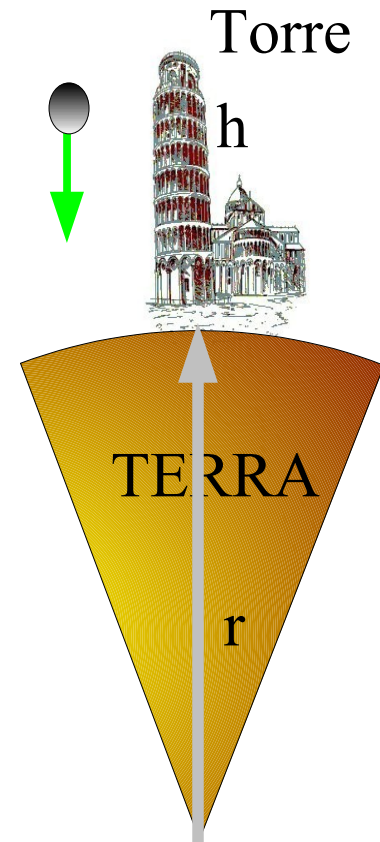
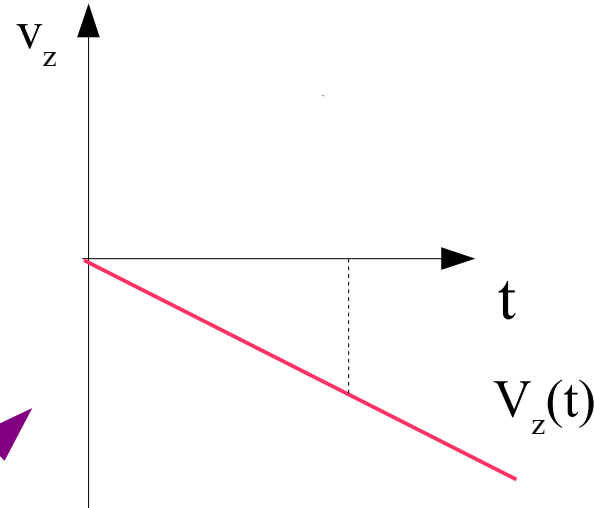


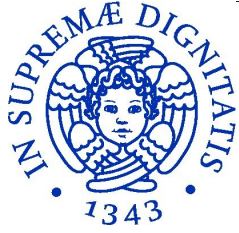
$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{M_t m}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \text{pongo} \quad \frac{G M_t}{r^2} = g \quad h \ll r$$

$$m a_z = -g m$$
$$a_z = -g = \frac{v_z(t) - v_z(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

$$v_z(t) = -g(t - t_0) + v_z(t_0)$$

$$v_z(t) = -g t + v_0$$





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Campo gravitazionale

caduta dalla torre

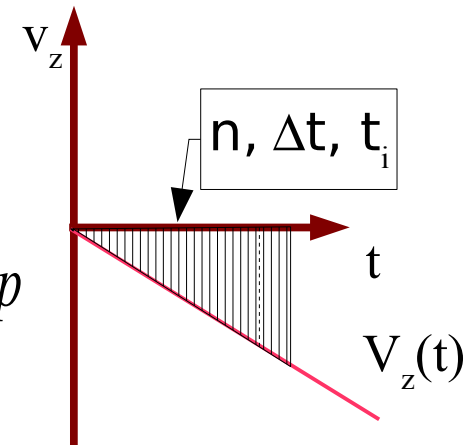


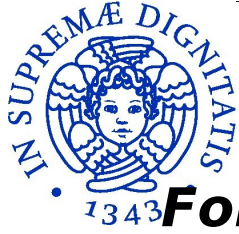
$$z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n v(t_i) \Delta t + h = -g \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \Delta t + h$$

dov'è $\frac{t}{\Delta t}$ $t_i = i \Delta t$ ma e' l'area del trap

$$z(t) = -\frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_i t + h$$

a terra? $z=0$ per $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ $v_{terra} = -gt = -\sqrt{2gh}$





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Forza costante: Risoluzione con calcolo numerico

condizioni iniziali

t = 0 istante iniziale; sempre nullo
z = 60 altezza iniziale in m
v₀ = 0 velocita' di partenza

$$z(t) = \sum_{i=\xi}^n v(t_i) \Delta t + h = -g \sum_{i=\xi}^n t_i \Delta t + h$$

inizia il ciclo

finche' z > 0 calcola

ricavo la velocita' all'istante t

$$v = -g t + v_0$$

nuova posizione = vecchia piu' spostamento elementare

$$z' = z + v \Delta t$$

$$t' = t + \Delta t$$

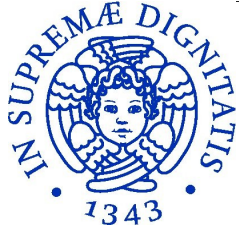
aggiorno t e s

$$t = t'$$

$$z = z'$$

print t, v, z

end loop

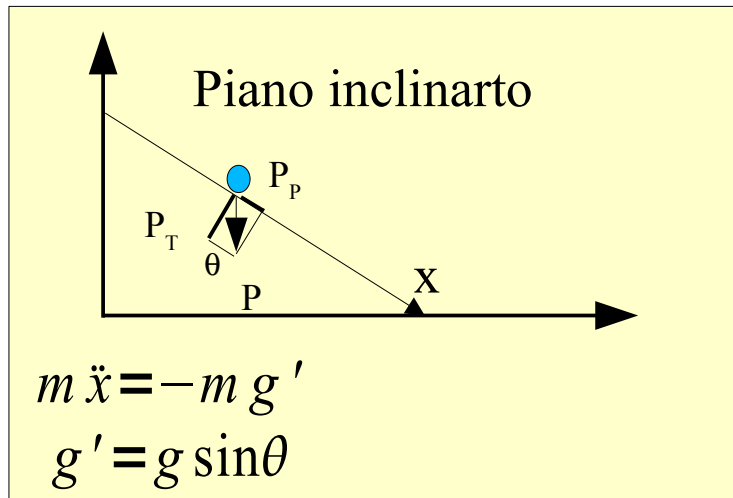


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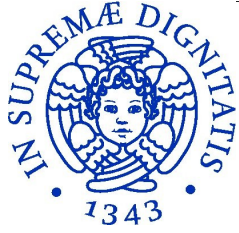
Campo gravitazionale costante

$$v_z(t) = -gt + v_0$$
$$z(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + v_0t + h_0$$

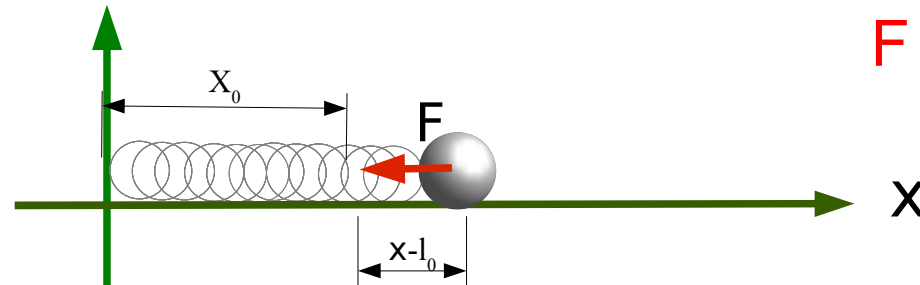


Forza costante

$$F_0 = m \ddot{x}$$
$$v_x(t) = \frac{F_0}{m} t + v_0$$
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_0}{m} t^2 + v_0 t + s_0$$



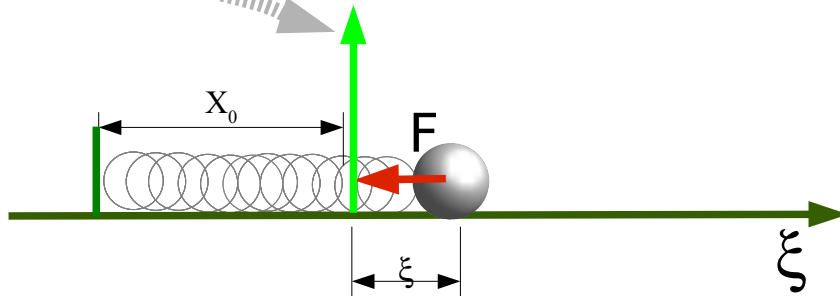
Dinamica forza elastica



$$F = -k(x-x_0) = -k\xi$$

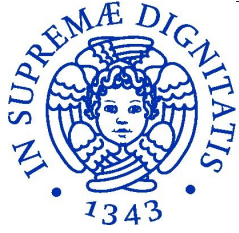
$$\xi = x - x_0$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = m \frac{d^2 (x - x_0)}{dt^2} = -k(x - x_0)$$



$$m \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = -k\xi$$

$$x(t) = \xi(t) + x_0$$



Dinamica

forza elastica



$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k x$$

Soluzione possibile

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = a_x = -A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi_0) = -\frac{k}{m} * A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$\omega^2 = \sqrt{(k/m)} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

all'istante $t = 0$ $x = L$; $v = 0$ \implies

$$A = \frac{L}{\sin(\phi)}$$

$$A \omega \cos(\phi) = 0 \implies \phi = 0$$



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forza elastica al calcolatore



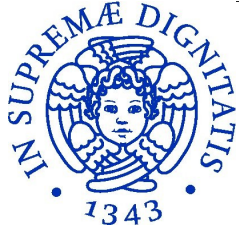
$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -k x$$
$$a_x = \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \lim \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$a_x = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

$$\Delta v = -\frac{k}{m} x \Delta t$$

$$\Delta x = v \Delta t$$

```
x=A0
v=0
## inizio loop          ricordo che a = -(k/m)x
finche' t<100 calcola
## nuova velocita'= vecchia + incremento elem.
v' = v - (k/m)x Δt
## nuova x = vecchia + incremento elementare
x' = x + v Δt
## nuovo tempo
t' = t + Δt
## aggiorno x,v,t
x = x'
v = v'
t = t'
X=x+x0
print t, X, v
end loop
```



Dinamica forza elastica approfondimento



pongo $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad [T^{-1}]$

$v' = v - \omega^2 x \Delta t \quad x' = x + v \Delta t$

pongo $y = \frac{v}{\omega}$

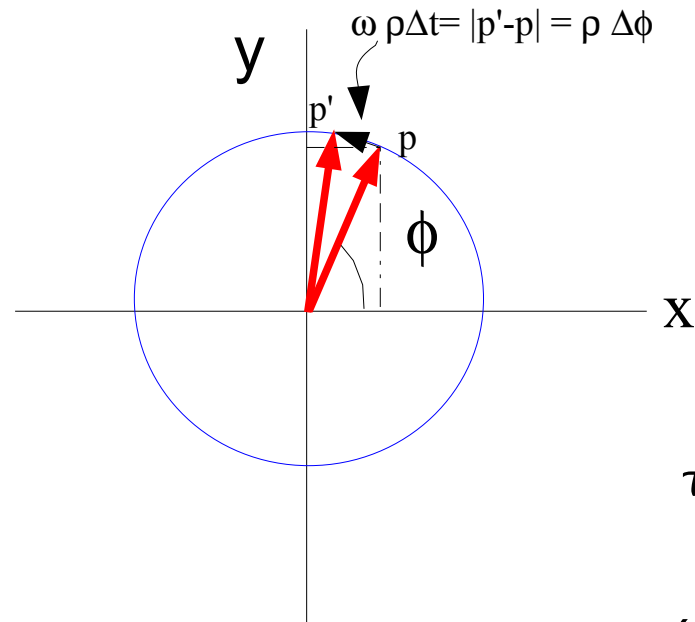
$y' = y - \omega x \Delta t \quad x' = x + \omega y \Delta t$

$\rho = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} = \text{Cost.} \quad \phi = \omega t$

$x = \rho \cos(\phi) \quad v = \omega y = -\omega \rho \sin(\phi)$

Ricordando lo spostament

$x = \rho \cos(\phi) + x_0$



$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$

