

CINEMATICA E DINAMICA

MOTO RETTILINEO UNIF

$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 \\ \vec{s}(t) = \vec{v}_0 t \end{cases}$$

MOTO RETTILINEO UNIF ACCELERATO

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a}(t) = \text{cost} = \frac{v_f - v_i}{t} \\ \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t \\ \vec{s}(t) = \vec{s}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2 \end{cases}$$

MOTO RETTILINEO ACCELERATO

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} \\ v = \frac{ds}{dt} = v_0 + \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt \\ s = s_0 + \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt \end{cases} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Quando nel grafico} \\ \text{della } v \text{ c'è un MAX} \\ \Rightarrow a = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

CORPO LANCIATO VERSO L'ALTO

$$\begin{cases} a = -g \\ v(t) = v_0 - gt \\ y(t) = y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{in } h_{\text{max}} \left[v = \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{MAX } y(t) \right]$$

CADUTA LIBERA

$$\begin{cases} a = -g \\ v(t) = -gt \\ y(t) = h - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \end{cases} \quad t_c = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad v(t_c) = \sqrt{2hg}$$

MOTO PARABOLICO

$$\begin{cases} \vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}_x(t) + \vec{v}_y(t) \\ |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} \end{cases}$$

lungo y HRUA $\begin{cases} a_y = -g \\ v_y(t) = v_0 \sin \theta - gt \\ y(t) = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \end{cases}$

lungo x MRU $\begin{cases} v_x = v_0 \cos \theta \\ x(t) = v_0 \cos \theta t \\ (a_x = 0) \end{cases} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}}$

TRAIETTORIA \rightarrow ricava t in funzione di x e sostituisce in $y(t) \Rightarrow y(x)$ PARABOLA

GITTATA \rightarrow trova t_{caduta} e poi $x(t_c)$

$$h_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow v_y = 0 \text{ (pomi } v_y = 0 \text{ e Trova } y_{\text{max}})$$

$$\theta_{\text{max}} \Rightarrow \frac{dG_{\text{gittata}}}{d\theta} = 0 \quad \circ \quad \sin 2\theta = 1$$

[La v finale \vec{e} = a quella iniziale ma \vec{e} simmetrica]

MOTO ARMONICO

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

$$v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \omega A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \phi) = -\omega^2 x$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{K}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\omega x_0}{v_0}$$

$$A^2 = x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + \omega^2 (x_0^2 - x^2)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{T}$$

MOTO CIRCOLARE

$$\vec{v}(t) = v(t) \hat{u}_T = \omega R = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$$

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

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

$$\vec{a}(t) = \vec{a}_N + \vec{a}_T \rightarrow dR \text{ modifica modulo } \vec{v}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{v(t)^2}{R} = \omega^2 R \text{ modifica direzione } \vec{v} \text{ (costante)}$$

$$a = \tan \theta = \frac{a_N}{a_T}$$

$$\theta = \frac{v \Delta t}{R} = \frac{s(t)}{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} d = \omega t \\ \omega = \omega_0 + dt \\ \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} dt^2 \end{cases}$$

$$d = \frac{\Delta \omega}{t}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_T = \omega t \\ v = v_0 + a_T t \\ s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a_T t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = R \cos \theta(t) \\ y(t) = R \sin \theta(t) \\ \theta = \frac{\omega_f^2 - \omega_i^2}{2\alpha} \end{cases}$$