

# FORMULARIO FISICA

## PIANO INCLINATO

**equilibrio** →  $F_{\text{attrito}} = P_{\parallel}$   
 $M_s(mg \cos \alpha) = mg \sin \alpha$

**angolo limite** →  $M_s N - mg \sin \alpha = 0$   
 $M_s = \tan \alpha$

**acceler.** →  $a = \frac{F - F_{\text{att}}}{m}$   
 $a = g \sin \alpha - \mu mg \cos \alpha$

**velocità** =  $v_0 + at$

**spostamento** =  $v_f^2 - v_0^2 = 2a(\Delta x)$   
 $x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

**PRIMA CARDINALE**

$$\begin{cases} m a_G = mg \sin \alpha - f_{\text{att}} & [x] \\ 0 = N - mg \cos \alpha & [y] \end{cases}$$

**TEOREMA Ec**

$E_c = L_{\text{peso}} - L_{\text{attrito}}$   
 $E_c = mg \sin \alpha \ell - M_s mg \cos \alpha \ell$

$E_M = L_{\text{attrito}}$

$E_c + E_M = M_s mg \cos \alpha \ell$

**velocità finale** ⇒  $\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 = mgh - M_s mg \cos \alpha \ell$   
 $v_f = \sqrt{2gh - M_s mg \cos \alpha \ell}$

$L_{\text{montac}} = F \cdot \Delta S = mgh$   
 $L_{\text{mont}} + L_{\text{TOT}} = 0$

senza attrito ⇒  $E_{M_i} = E_{M_f} \parallel v = \sqrt{2gh}$

se sale ⇒  $E_c = -L_p - L_{\text{att}}$

$E_{c \text{ in}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$   
 $E_{p \text{ tot}} = mgh$

## RUOTA PIANO ORIZZ.

**1 card** →  $r e = m a$   
 $F - f_{\text{att}} = m a$

**2 card** →  $M e = \Delta L$   
 $f_{\text{att}} \cdot r = I \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{a}{r}$

**velocità finale** =  $v_f^2 - v_0^2 = 2a(\Delta x)$   
 $= \sqrt{2a \cdot x}$

**acc** =  $\frac{F}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{F - f_{\text{att}}}{m} = F \mu g$

$I = m R^2$

$\Delta L = r Q \sin \alpha \rightarrow I \alpha$  (NO ROT → ROT)

$Q = m \cdot v \parallel m \cdot \omega$

$M = F \cdot b$

**TEOR. Ec**  
 $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = F \cdot b$

## VOLANO (disco gigante)

$E_{c \text{ in}} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

$E_{p \text{ tot}} = 0$


**Lavoro** =  $R \theta \cdot F$

**spostamento** →  $e = R \theta$

**T. Ec** ⇒  $R \theta F = -\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

**1ª Card** =  $N = mg + T$

**2ª card** =  $I \alpha = TR$



**GIOSTRA**

**attrito** =  $M_s N \rightarrow M_s mg$

**forza centrifuga** =  $m(\omega^2 R)$

$M_s mg > m \omega^2 R$   
 $\hookrightarrow M_s > \frac{\omega^2 R}{g}$

## TRATTORE PIANO INCLINATO

**MOMENTI**

- $M_1 \rightarrow$  volante
- $M_2 \rightarrow$  ruote terreno
- $F_R \rightarrow$  ruote terreno

**ATTRITI**

- $f_a \rightarrow$  aria
- $f_1 \rightarrow$  ruote motrici
- $f_2 \rightarrow$  ruote y motrici

**ATTRITO VOLVENTE** =  $\delta N$

**1ª C.** →  $m a = (2f + mg \sin \alpha) - (2f + f_a)$  \*SE SCENDE!

**2ª C.** →  $I \alpha = M - M_2 - f_R$  se sale

## URTI ELASTICI

conservazione  $Q$   
 conservazione  $E_c$

$m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i} = m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f}$

$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$

**TEOREMA IMPULSO** →  $\vec{I} = \Delta \vec{Q} \Rightarrow \Delta Q_1 = -\Delta Q_2 \Rightarrow \Delta Q_{\text{TOT}} = 0$

**ANELASTICO** ⇒ conservazione  $Q$

$x_{cm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

$$v_{f1} = \frac{v_{1i}(m_1 - m_2) + 2m_2 v_{2i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$v_{f2} = \frac{v_{2i}(m_2 - m_1) + 2m_1 v_{1i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

## 3 MASSE

$E_c = \sum \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 \dots$

$v = \omega R$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m (\omega R)^2 \dots$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (m_1 R_1^2) \dots$

## PALO CHE GIRA, MOM. DI INERZIA

$M I = m r^2$

$M I_{\text{TOT}} = \sum m_i r_i^2$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum I_i \omega_i^2$

## OSCILLATORE ARM.

$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t) + B \sin(\omega t)$

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

$v(t) = -A \omega \sin(\omega t) \Rightarrow v_{\text{max}} = \omega A$

$a(t) = -A \omega^2 \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow a_{\text{max}} = \omega^2 A$

## MOLLE

**Hooke** ⇒  $F_e = -Kx$

\* in assenza di forze dissipative

**cons.** ⇒  $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

**Epot** ⇒  $\frac{1}{2} k x^2$

↳  $F_p$  minima ⇒ EQUILIBRIO

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$a_x = -\frac{g}{l} x$

## ELETTROSTATICA

**COULOMB** →  $F_e = \frac{k(Q_1 Q_2)}{r^2} = [C]$

$k = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \rightarrow 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{NM}$

$\vec{E} = \frac{F_e}{q} \left( \frac{N}{C} \right)$

$L(\text{cariche}) = q \cdot \Delta V$

$\Phi_{sc} = \frac{\sum Q_{int}}{\epsilon_0}$

## CONDENSATORE

$\Delta V = \text{VOLT} = \frac{Q}{C}; \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0 \cdot d}$

$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}; \frac{\Delta V}{d}$

$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A} \rightarrow$  CARICA  
 $\rightarrow$  AREE LASTRE

$C = \text{FARAD} = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}; \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{A}{d}$

$L = \frac{Q \cdot \Delta V}{2}; C \epsilon^2$

## RESISTENZE

$E_{\text{dissip}} = P_{\text{ot}} \cdot t \parallel \frac{1}{2} C \epsilon^2$

$P_{\text{ot}} = I \cdot \Delta V$

$E_v = \frac{1}{2} Q \Delta V^2; \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$

$Q_{\text{MAX}} = \Delta V \cdot C; C \epsilon$

**energia consum.** =  $P_{\text{ot}} \cdot t (s)$

$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}; \frac{\Delta V}{R}$  AMPERE

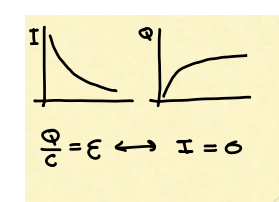
$\Delta V = I \cdot R$  VOLT

$P = I \cdot \Delta V; I^2 \cdot R$  WATT (V · A)

$L = I \cdot \Delta V$

$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$  OHM

↳  $R_0 \rightarrow$  RESISTIVITA



## SERIE

$\Delta V_1 = I \cdot R_1$   
 $\Delta V_2 = I \cdot R_2$

$\Delta V_{\text{TOT}} = E$   
 $I = E / (R_1 + R_2)$

$I_1 \cdot R_1 = I_{\text{TOT}} \cdot R_{eq}$

$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

## PARALLELO

$I_{\text{TOT}} = I_1 + I_2$

$\Delta V = I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2$

$I_{\text{TOT}} = \Delta V \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

$I_1 = I \frac{R_2}{R_{\text{TOT}}}$  //  $I_2 = I \frac{R_1}{R_{\text{TOT}}}$

# FLUIDI

**PASCAL**  $P = \frac{F_{\perp}}{S}$  (Pa)  $\left| \frac{F_1}{S_1} = \frac{F_2}{S_2} \right.$

**STEVINO**  $p(h) = \rho gh + p_0$

**ARCHIMEDE**  $S_A = \rho g V$

$d = \frac{m}{V}$

**CASTELLI**  $V_1 S_1 = V_2 S_2$

$V = S \cdot e$

$Q = \frac{V}{\Delta t}$

$v = \text{caduta libera } \sqrt{2gh}$

## BERNOULLI

$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho gh + p = K$

## LAVORI TURBO BERNOULLI

$L_g = mg(\Delta h) = E_U$

$L_F = F \cdot e - F \cdot e$

$= \left(\frac{m}{\alpha}\right) (P_2 - P_1)$

$L_{TOT} = L_g + L_F = E_C$

FUSCITA = STEVINO - SEZIONE

# TERMODINAMICA

1 PRIN.  $\rightarrow \Delta U = Q - L$

**ISOCORA**  $\rightarrow L = 0$

$Q = \Delta U = n C_V \Delta T$

$\Delta S = n C_V \log\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$

**ISOBARA**  $\rightarrow L = P \cdot \Delta V$

$Q = n C_P \Delta T$

$U = n C_P \Delta T - P \Delta V$

$\Delta S = n C_P \log\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$

**ISOTERMA**  $\rightarrow \Delta U = 0$

$Q = L = nRT \log\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

$\Delta S = nR \log\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

**ADIABATICA**  $\rightarrow \Delta U = -L$

$Q = 0$

$\Delta S > 0$

$C_P \text{ mono} = \frac{5}{2} R$  ;  $C_P \text{ Biat} = \frac{7}{2} R$  |  $C_P = C_V + R$

$C_V \text{ mono} = \frac{3}{2} R$  ;  $C_V \text{ Biat} = \frac{5}{2} R$  | Potenza  $\Rightarrow \frac{Q}{\text{Tempo}}$

## ESP. LIBERA

$L=0$ ;  $Q=0$ ;  $V=0$

$T=K$

iniziali e finali su ISOTERMA.

$Q = \lambda m \rightarrow$  TRANSIZIONE

$Q = m C_P \Delta T \rightarrow$  VAR. T.

## STROZZATA

$\Delta U = n C_V (\Delta T) - L$

$L = P_C \cdot \Delta V$

$L = nRT_2 - P_C V_2$

$T_A = \frac{P_C}{P_1} \cdot R + C_V$

$T_A = \frac{P_C}{C_V + R} \cdot T_1$

## MACCHINE TERMICHE

$\eta = \frac{L}{Q_C} \rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{Q_F}{Q_C}$

$L = Q_C - Q_F$

$\eta_{\text{max}} (\text{carnot}) = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_C}$

## FRIGO

$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_F}{L}$

$L = Q_C - Q_F$

$\Rightarrow \text{COP}_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{T_F}{T_C - T_F}$

$\Delta S_{\text{macchina}} = 0$

$\Delta S_F > 0$

$\Delta S_C < 0$

$\Delta S_{\text{uni}} > 0$

energia inutilizzata.  $\rightarrow \Delta S_{\text{uni}} \cdot T_F$

## FRIGO IDEALE

$\Delta S = 0$

$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} + \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = 0$

$L = Q_1 \left( \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_2} \right)$

LAVORO IDEALE

## CARNOT $\rightarrow$ macchine reversibili ideali

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \leftarrow$  IDEALE

NORMALE  $\rightarrow \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} < \frac{T_1}{T_2}$

## MRU $\rightarrow$ velocità [K]

$x(t) = x_0 + vt$

$v = \frac{s}{t}$  (m/s)

## MRUA $\rightarrow$ acceler. [K]

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

$v(t) = v_0 + a(\Delta t)$

$a = \frac{v}{t}$  m/s<sup>2</sup>

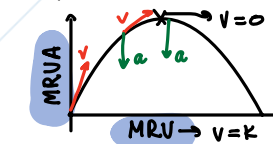
$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2a(\Delta x)$

$v_{\text{media}} = \frac{v_0 + v(t)}{2}$

se  $\rightarrow$  caduta libera  $\Rightarrow a = -g$   $9,81 \frac{m}{s^2}$

## MOTO PARABOLICO

composizione di due moti



asse y: inizio  $a = g$  [contro gravità]  
metà  $v = 0$   
fine  $a = g$  [asseconda g]

asse x:  $v_{in} = 0$   
 $a_0 = 0$  (g è sempre verticale)

### LVNGO X

$x = x_0 + v_0 t$   
 $v$  costante

### LVNGO Y

$y = y_0 + v_0 y t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$   
 $v_y = v_0 y - g t$

se  $v_0$  è orizzontale

$v_0 = v_x$

$v_y = 0$

$x = x_0 + v_0 t$

$y = y_0 - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$v_y = -g t$

## EQUAZIONE TRAIETTORIA DELLA PARABOLA

$x_0 = 0$   
 $y_0 = 0$   
 $x = v_0 x \cdot t \rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0 x}$   
 $y = v_0 y \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$y = \frac{v_0 y}{v_0 x} x - \frac{g}{2 v_0 x^2} x^2$

GITTATA  $\rightarrow y = 0$

$x_1 = 0$

$x_2 = \frac{2 v_0 x v_0 y}{g} \rightarrow$  quanto lontano cadrà l'oggetto

GITTATA MAX =  $4 s_0$

## MCU $\omega = K$

MOTO CIRCOLARE uni  $\rightarrow \omega = K$

MOTO PERIODICO

$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v_0} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$f = \frac{1}{T}$  (Hz)

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$

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

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## MOTO ARMONICO

MOTO OSCILLATORIO

A = ampiezza

T = periodo

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

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$

$\theta = \omega t$

EQUAZIONE MOTO

$A \cos(\omega t) = x$

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## MCUA $\alpha = K$

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

$a_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_c^2}$

$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 + \omega_0 t + \theta_0$

$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

$\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 = 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$

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## FORZA CENTRIFUGA

$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \sum \text{forze dirette verso il centro}$

$\rightarrow F_p = N - P$

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$N=0$   $\rightarrow$  caso limite

$\frac{mv^2}{r} = m \cdot g \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{g} = R$

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