

RISOLUZIONE PROVA DI VERIFICA DI FISICA I 12 CFU DEL 21/03/2019

ESERCIZIO n. 1

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} \quad \vec{B} = (-2; -5) \quad \vec{c} = (3; \pi/3)$$

IN FORMA CARTESIANA

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}; \quad \vec{B} = -2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} \quad \vec{c} = 1.5\hat{i} + 2.6\hat{j}$$

MODULO $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{4+25} = \sqrt{29} = 5.3$$

$$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{2.25+6.76} = \sqrt{9.01} = 3$$

VERSORE $\hat{A} = \frac{3}{5}\hat{i} - \frac{4}{5}\hat{j}$

$$\hat{B} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}\hat{i} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}\hat{j}$$

$$\hat{c} = \frac{1.5}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{2.6}{3}\hat{j}$$

OPERAZIONI $\vec{A} + \vec{c} - 3\vec{B} = 10.5\hat{i} + 13.4\hat{j}$

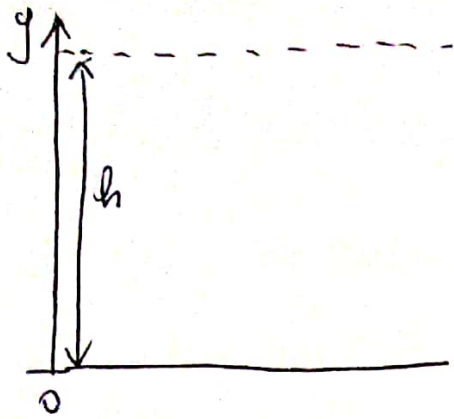
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -23\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{c} + (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = 1.5\hat{i} + 2.6\hat{j} - 23\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} - \vec{c} = 1.5\hat{i} - 6.6\hat{j}$$

$$(\vec{A} - \vec{c}) \cdot 2\vec{B} = +60$$

ESERCIZIO m. 2



$$h = 19.6 \text{ m}$$

LIVELLO DEL SUOLO

MOTO DELLA PIETRA m. 1

$$y_1(t) = y_{01} + v_{01y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{1y} t^2$$

$$v_{1y}(t) = v_{01y} + a_{1y} t$$

$$\text{con } \begin{cases} y_{01} = +h \\ v_{01y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad a_{1y} = -g \quad \text{SI HA}$$

$$y_1(t) = h - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v_{1y}(t) = -g t$$

MOTO DELLA PIETRA m. 2

$$y_2(t) = y_{02} + v_{02y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_{2y} t^2$$

$$v_{2y}(t) = v_{02y} + a_{2y} t$$

$$\text{con } \begin{cases} y_{02} = 0 \\ v_{02y} \neq 0 \quad v_{02y} > 0 \quad (\text{LANCIATA VERSO L'ALTO}) \\ a_{2y} = -g \end{cases}$$

SI HA

$$\begin{cases} y_2(t) = v_{02y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v_{2y}(t) = v_{02y} - g t \end{cases}$$

PER DETERMINARE v_{02y}

$$v_{2y}(t^*) = 0 \quad v_{02y} = g t^* \quad t^* = \frac{v_{02y}}{g}$$

ISTANTE
IN CUI
RAGGIUNGE
LA MASSIMA
QUOTA

LA MASSIMA QUOTA DEVE VALERE h

$$y_2(t^*) = h$$

$$h = v_{02y} t^* - \frac{1}{2} g t^{*2}$$

$$h = v_{02y} \frac{v_{02y}}{g} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{v_{02y}^2}{g^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{02y}^2}{g}$$

$$v_{02y} = \sqrt{2gh}$$

RISCRIVENDO LE EQUAZIONI DEL MOTO DELLA
PIETRA n.2 SI HA

$$\begin{cases} y_2(t) = \sqrt{2gh} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ v_{2y}(t) = \sqrt{2gh} - g t \end{cases}$$

LE DUE PIETRE SI INCONTRANO IN t^{**}

$$y_1(t^{**}) = y_2(t^{**})$$

$$h - \frac{1}{2} g t^{**2} = \sqrt{2gh} t^{**} - \frac{1}{2} g t^{**2}$$

$$t^{**} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2gh}} = \sqrt{\frac{h^2}{2gh}} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{2g}}$$

$$t^{**} = 1 \text{ s}$$

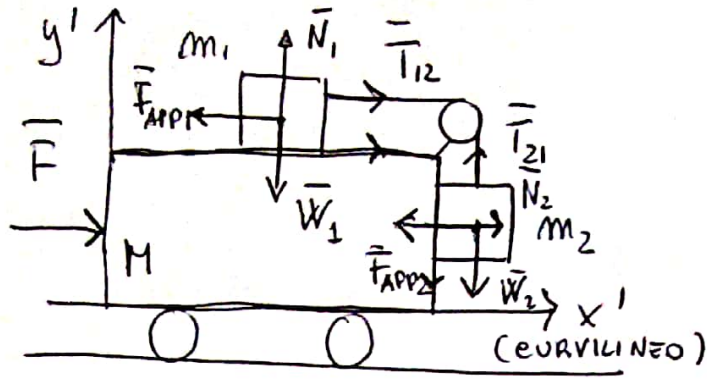
PER CALCOLARE LO SPAZIO PERCORSO

$$y_1(t^{**}) = h - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{h}{2g} = \frac{3}{4} h$$

$$y_1(t^{**}) = 14.7 \text{ m}$$

$$y_1(t^{**}) = y_2(t^{**})$$

ESERCIZIO n. 3



$M = 50 \text{ kg}$
 $m_1 = 10 \text{ kg}$
 $m_2 = 15 \text{ kg}$

PER STUDIARE m_1 e m_2 RISPETTO AD M
 SI FISSI UN SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO SOLIDALE
 AD M (S. DI RIFERIM. NON INERZIALE)

IN CONDIZIONI DI EQUILIBRIO $a'_1 = \bar{a}'_2 = 0$

m_1) $\bar{F}_{APP1} + \bar{N}_1 + \bar{W}_1 + \bar{T}_{12} = 0$

asse x') $-\bar{F}_{APP1} + \bar{T}_{12} = 0$ $\bar{F}_{APP1} = \bar{T}_{12}$

asse y') $+ \bar{N}_1 - \bar{W}_1 = 0$ $\bar{N}_1 = \bar{W}_1$

m_2) ~~asse~~ $\bar{T}_{21} + \bar{W}_2 + \bar{N}_2 + \bar{F}_{APP2} = 0$

asse x') $-\bar{T}_{21} + \bar{W}_2 = 0$ $\bar{T}_{21} = \bar{W}_2$

asse y') $+ \bar{N}_2 - \bar{F}_{APP2} = 0$ $\bar{F}_{APP2} = \bar{N}_2$

$\bar{F}_{APP1} = m_1 A$

$\bar{F}_{APP2} = m_2 A$

$\Rightarrow \bar{F}_{APP1} = \bar{W}_2$

$|\bar{T}_{12}| = |\bar{T}_{21}|$

$m_1 A = m_2 g$

$$A = \frac{F}{M + m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_1 \frac{F}{M + m_1 + m_2} = m_2 g$$

$$F = \frac{(M + m_1 + m_2) m_2}{m_1} g \quad F = 1102.5 \text{ N}$$

LA FORZA DI CONTATTO È N_2

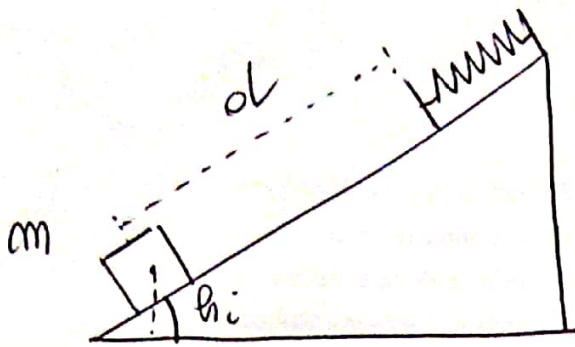
$$N_2 = \overline{F}_{\text{APP2}}$$

$$A = 14.7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$|\overline{F}_{\text{APP2}}| = m_2 A \quad \overline{F}_{\text{APP2}} = 220.5 \text{ N}$$



ESERCIZIO n. 4



$$k = 200 \text{ N/m}$$

$$\alpha = 40^\circ$$

$$m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_{INI} = 16 \text{ J}$$

$$d = 0.60 \text{ m} \quad d_c = 0.20 \text{ m}$$

PRINCIPIO DI CONSERV. DELL'ENERGIA
MECCANICA

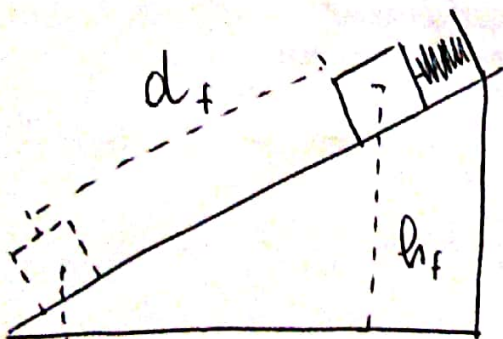
$$E_{TOT}^i = E_{TOT}^f$$

$$E_{TOT}^i = K_{INI} + U_{INI}(\bar{W}) + U_{INI}(\bar{F}_{ELE})$$

$$K_{INI} = 16 \text{ J}$$

$$U_{INI}(\bar{W}) = mgh_i$$

$$U_{INI}(\bar{F}_{ELE}) = 0 \quad (\text{MOLLA A RIPOSO})$$



$$E_{TOT}^f = K_{FIN} + U_{FIN}(\bar{W}) + U_{FIN}(\bar{F}_{ELE})$$

K_{FIN} INCOGNITA

(7)

$$U_{FIN}(\bar{W}) = mgh_f$$

$$U_{FIN}(\bar{F}_{ELE}) = \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$E_{TOT}^f = K_{FIN} + mgh_f + \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$K_{INI} + mgh_i = K_{FIN} + mgh_f + \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$K_{FIN} = K_{INI} + mgh_i - mgh_f - \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$K_{FIN} = K_{INI} + mg(h_i - h_f) - \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$h_i - h_f = - (d + d_c) \sin \alpha$$

$$K_{FIN} = K_{INI} - (d + d_c) mg \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} k d_c^2$$

$$K_{FIN} = 6.96 \text{ J}$$

PER FERMARSI DOPO AVER COMPRESSO LA

MOVA DI $d'_c = 0.4 \text{ m}$ AVREMO

$$E_{TOT}^i = E_{TOT}^f$$

$$E_{TOT}^i = K'_{INI} + U'_{INI}(\bar{W}) + U'_{INI}(\bar{F}_{ELE})$$

$$E_{TOT}^i = K'_{INI} + mgh_i$$

$$E_{TOT}^f = K'_{FIN} + U'_{FIN}(\bar{W}) + U'_{FIN}(\bar{F}_{ELE})$$

$$K'_{FIN} = 0$$

$$U'_{FIN}(\bar{W}) = mgh'_f$$

$$U'_{FIN}(\bar{F}_{ELE}) = \frac{1}{2}kd'_c{}^2$$

$$K'_{INI} + mgh'_i = mgh'_f + \frac{1}{2}kd'_c{}^2$$

$$K'_{INI} = mg(h'_f - h'_i) + \frac{1}{2}kd'_c{}^2$$

$$h'_f - h'_i = (d + d'_c) \sin \alpha$$

$$K'_{INI} = mg(d + d'_c) \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2}kd'_c{}^2$$

$$K'_{INI} = 22.3 \text{ J}$$