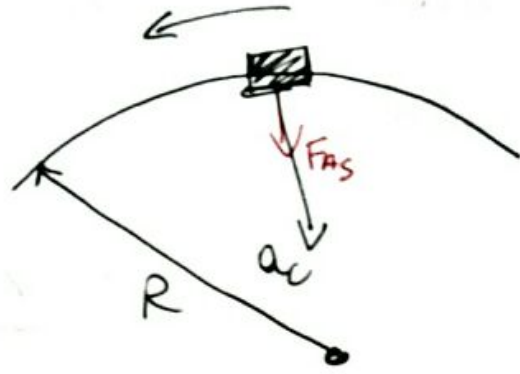
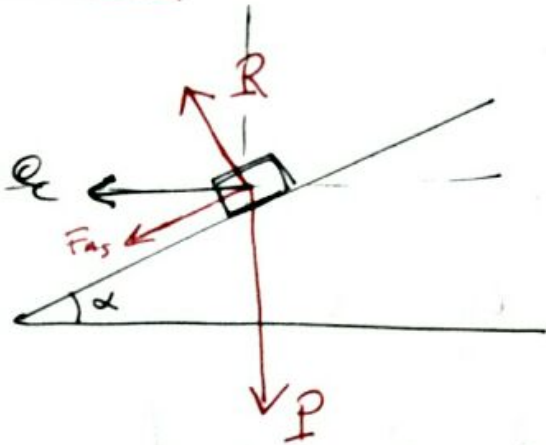


AUTO IN CURVA
CON PENDENZA α

(senza attrito meccanico)



$$\begin{cases} F_{Asx} + R_x = m a_c = \frac{m v^2}{R} \\ R_y - F_{Asy} - P = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{As, \max} = \mu_s R$$

$$R = m g \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{As, \max} = \mu_s m g \cos \alpha$$

(con attrito meccanico)

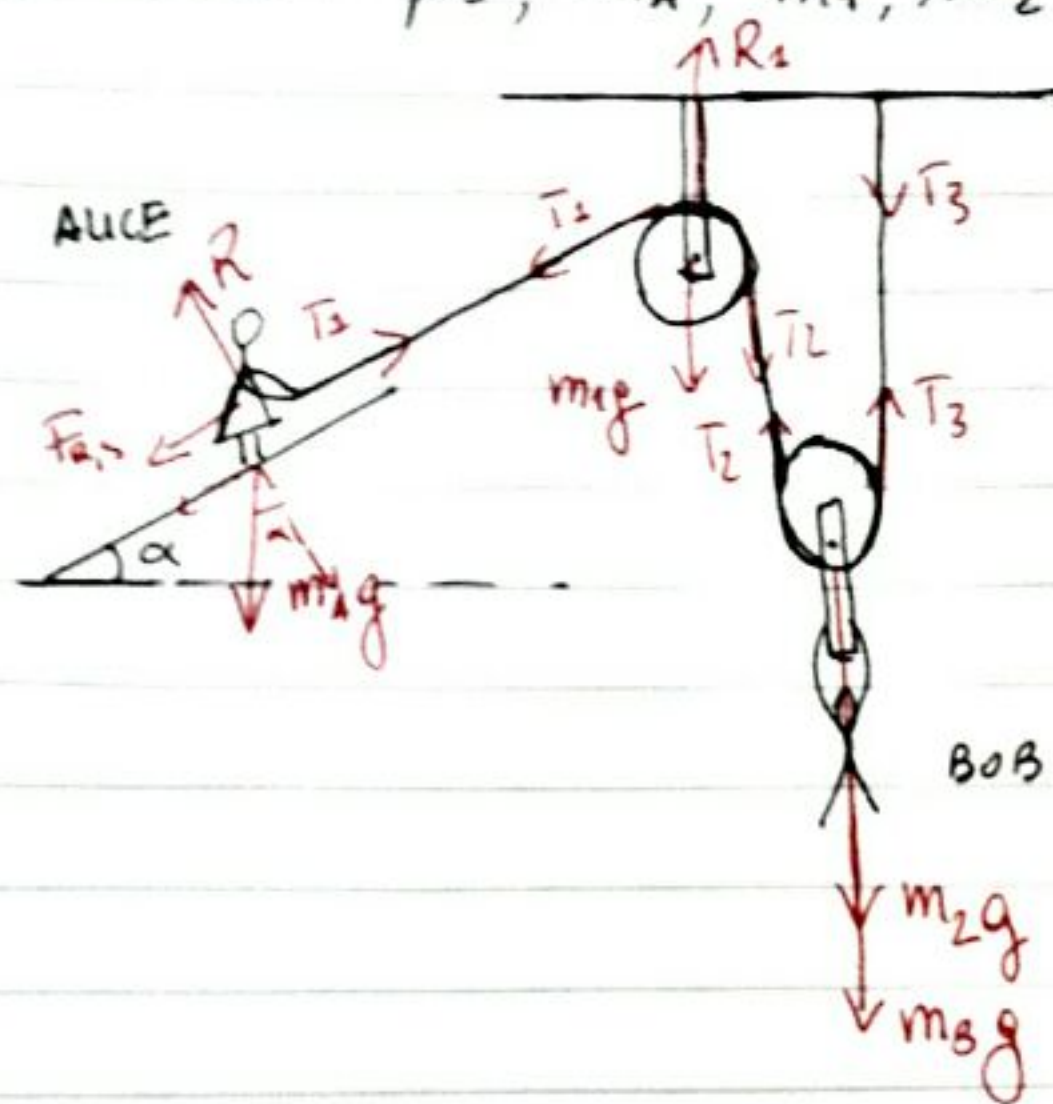


$$F_{Asx} + R_x = m a_c$$

$$R_y - F_{Asy} - P = 0$$

$$-F_d = \mu_d m g \cos \alpha = m a_t$$

Dato la situazione in figura, si trovi il "peso" massimo che BOB può avere affinché ALICE riesca a sostenerlo.
 Dato note: $\mu_s, m_A, m_1, m_2, R_1, R_2$



! le carrucelle non rottono!

$$A: \begin{cases} m_A g \cos \alpha = R \\ T_1 - F_{a,s} - m_A g \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B: \begin{cases} T_3 + T_2 - (m_2 + m_3)g = 0 \end{cases}$$

(centri positivi)

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad -R_2 T_1 + T_2 R_1 &= 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 = T_2 \\ T_2 = T_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2 = T_3 \\ 2) \quad -R_2 T_2 + R_2 T_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} T_1 - \mu_s m_A g \cos \alpha - m_A g \sin \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

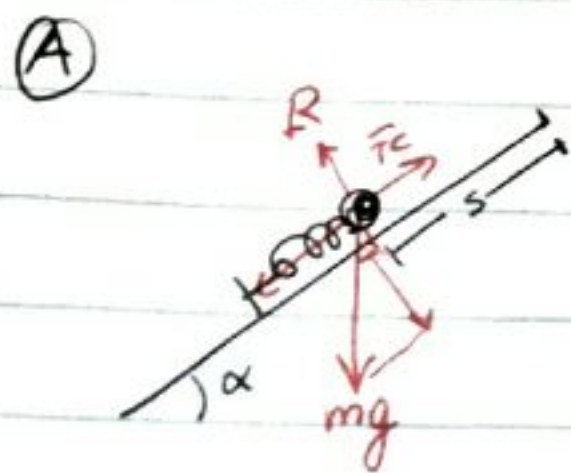
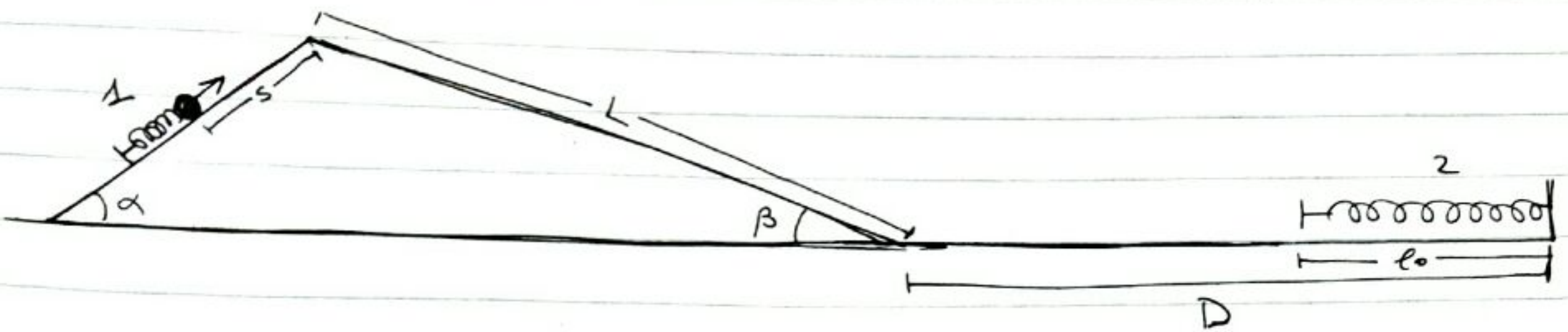
$$\begin{cases} 2T_1 - (m_2 + m_3)g = 0 \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{m_2 + m_3}{2} g \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{m_2 + m_3}{2} g - (\mu_s \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) m_A g = 0$$

$$m_B = 2(\mu_s \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha) m_A - m_2$$

Si porta delle situazioni descritte in figura e si calcolano il periodo delle oscillazioni della molla 2.

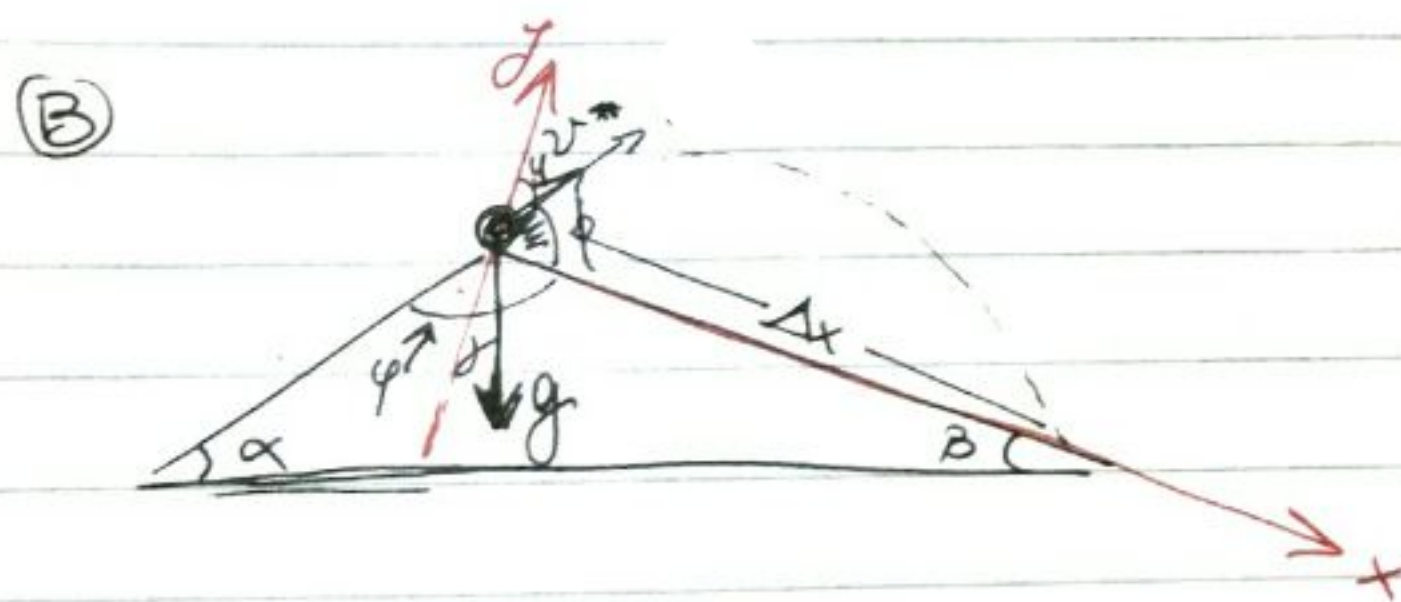
Dati noti: $(k_1, \delta), s, L, D, l_0, m, \alpha, \beta, k_2 = k_1$



$$k\delta - mg \sin \alpha = ma \rightarrow a^* = \frac{k\delta - mg \sin \alpha}{m}$$

$$v^2(x) - v_0^2 = 2a(x - x_0)$$

$$v^2(s) = 2a^*s \Rightarrow v^* = \sqrt{2a^*s} = \sqrt{\frac{2k\delta s}{m} - 2s g \sin \alpha}$$



$$\gamma = 180 - (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\varphi = \gamma - 90^\circ$$

$$= 180 - (\alpha + \beta) - 90^\circ$$

$$= 90^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\phi = \alpha + \beta$$

La v^* iniziale è inclinata rispetto all'asse x di $\phi = \alpha + \beta$

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_{0x}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2 = v^* \cos(\alpha + \beta)t + \frac{1}{2}g \sin \beta t^2$$

$$y(t) = y_0 + v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_y t^2 = v^* \sin(\alpha + \beta)t - \frac{1}{2}g \cos \beta t^2$$

$$y(t_{\text{velo}}) = 0 \Rightarrow v^* \sin(\alpha + \beta)t - \frac{1}{2}g \cos \beta t^2$$

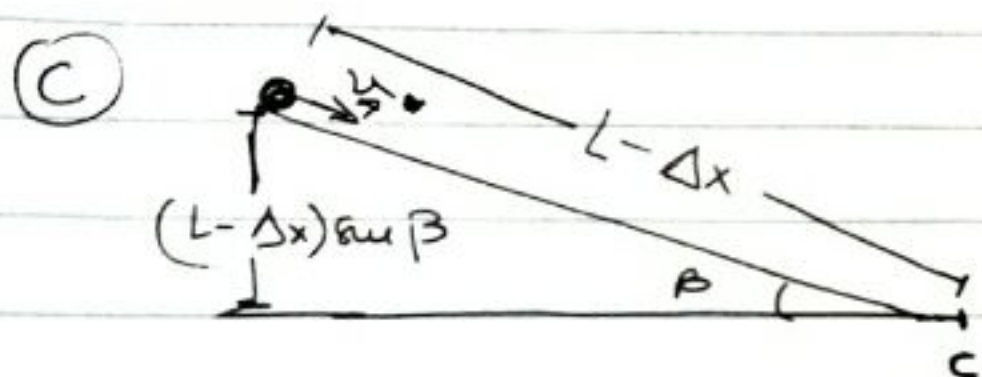
$$\Rightarrow v^* \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{2} (g \cos \beta) t_{\text{velo}} = 0$$

$$t_{\text{velo}} = \frac{2v^* \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{g \cos \beta}$$

$$\Delta x^* = x(t_{\text{velo}}) = v^* \cos(\alpha + \beta) t_{\text{velo}} + \frac{1}{2} (g \sin \beta) t_{\text{velo}}^2$$

$$v_{\text{attenuato}} = v(t_{\text{velo}}) = v_{0x} + a_x t =$$

$$= v^* \cos(\alpha + \beta) + [g \sin \beta] t_{\text{velo}} = v_A^*$$



supponiamo che $L > \Delta x$
e che non ci sia attrito su
piano inclinato

applico la "conservazione dell'energia":

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_A^*)^2 + 2mg(L - \Delta x) \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} m (v_C)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_C^* = \sqrt{(v_A^*)^2 + 2g(L - \Delta x) \sin \beta}$$

scabro
piano (coeff. d'attrito
dinamico μ_d)



applico la "conservazione dell'energia meccanica"

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_C^*)^2 + W_{\text{attr.}} = \frac{1}{2} m (v_B^*)^2$$

$$W_{\text{attr.}} = -\mu_d mg(D - l_0) \quad (= \vec{F}_{\text{ed}} \cdot \vec{s} = |\mu_d mg| |D - l_0| \cos(180^\circ))$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m (v_c^*)^2 - \mu mg(D - l_0) = \frac{1}{2} m (v_D^*)^2$$

$$v_D^* = \sqrt{(v_c^*)^2 - 2\mu g(D - l_0)} < v_c^*$$

III



$$-kx - \mu mg = ma \quad \rightarrow \quad a = -\left[\frac{kx}{m} + \mu g\right]$$

$$v^2(x) - v_0^2 = 2a(x - x_0)$$

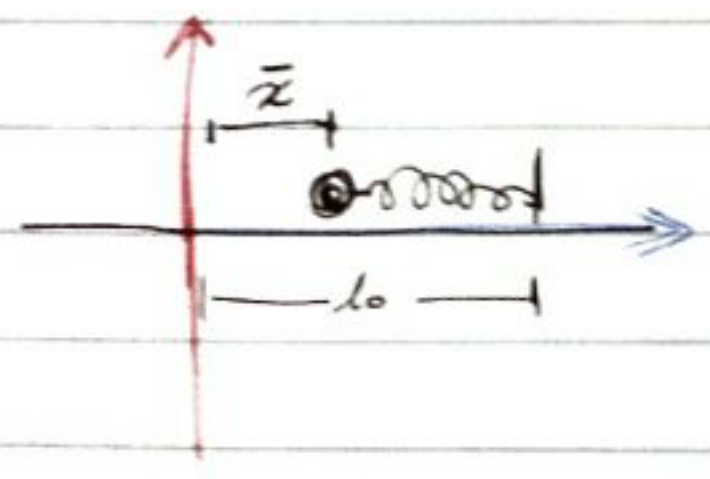
0

$$-(v_0^*)^2 = 2ax \quad \rightarrow \quad -(v_0^*)^2 = -2\frac{kx^2}{m} - 2x\mu g$$

$$\frac{2k}{m}x^2 + 2x\mu g - (v_0^*)^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{m\mu g}{k}x - \frac{m}{2k}(v_0^*)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{a} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{soluzione} \\ \text{dell'eq (1)} \end{array}$$

F



$$-kx = ma$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$$

(app. che non ci sia
piu attrito)

defuso $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$

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

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

determino A e B imponendo
le condizioni iniziali
nelle posizioni e alle
velocità

alle posizioni:

$$x(t=0) = \bar{x} \Rightarrow A = \bar{x}$$

alle velocità:

$$v(t=0) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t=0) = -A\omega \sin \omega t + B\omega \cos \omega t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B\omega = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \bar{x} \cos \omega t$$

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