

Lezione #2

5/3/2025

→ grandezze fisiche $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{scalari} \\ \rightarrow \text{vettoriali} \end{cases}$

→ m.d.m. \Rightarrow SI

→ cifre significative

CINEMATICA

Descrivere il moto \Rightarrow ~~causa~~

Ipotesi fondamentali:

a) Punto materiale

- ↳ nessuna estensione spaziale
- $S = V = 0$
- ↳ massa; $m \neq 0$

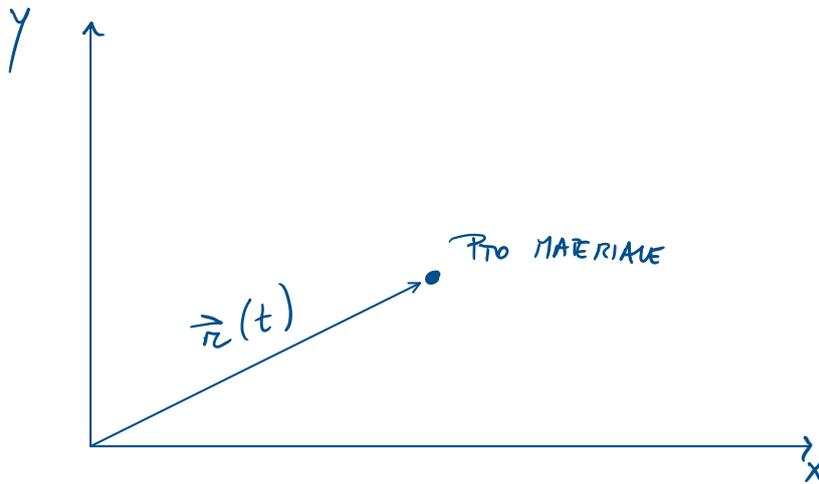
b) $v \ll c$

↓
v. luce

c) $d \gg d_{\text{ATOMICHE}}$

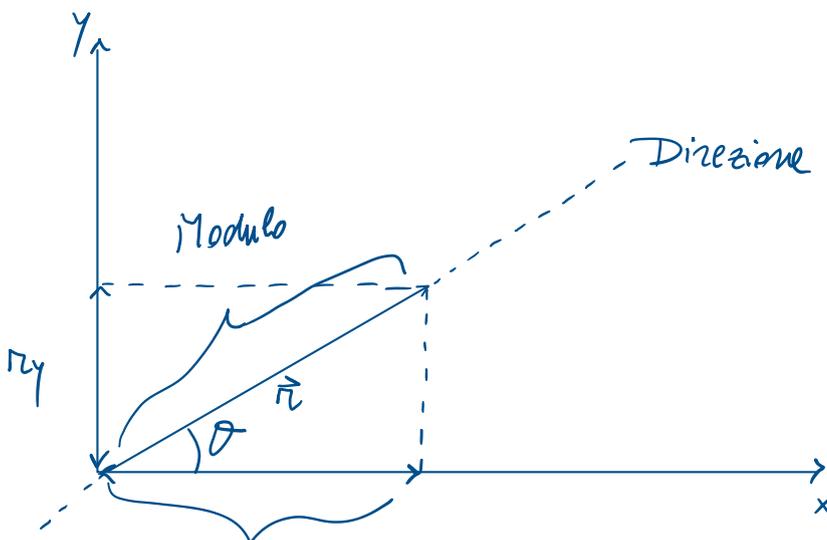
Prima approssimazione fondamentale

$\vec{r} = \text{vettore posizione}$



\vec{r} : grandezza vettoriale

- Modulo
- Direzione
- Verso



$$\vec{r} = (r_x; r_y)$$

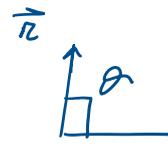
r_x

Come ottenere le componenti se conosco il modulo?

$$\begin{cases} r_x = r \cos \theta \\ r_y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Leftarrow$$

Angolo "notevoli":

$\theta = \pi/2$



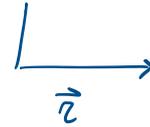
$\cos \theta$

0

$\sin \theta$

1

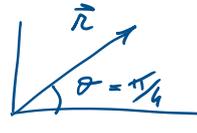
$\theta = 0$



1

0

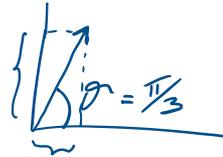
$\theta = \pi/4$



$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\theta = \pi/3$



$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\theta = \pi/6$



$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

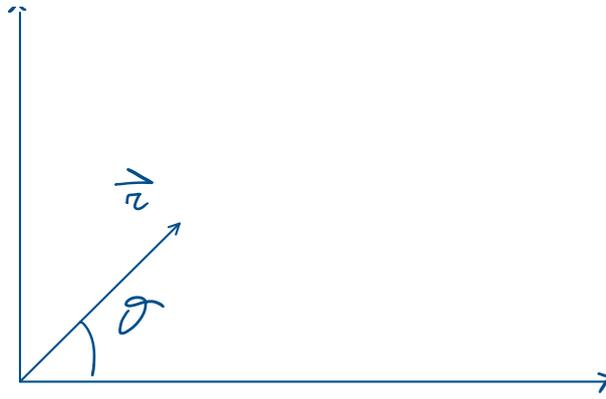
$\frac{1}{2}$

Come calcolare il modulo dalle componenti?

$$|\vec{r}| = r = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2} \Leftarrow$$

Come calcolo θ ? (Direzione e il verso)





$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{r_y}{r_x}\right) \quad \Leftarrow$$

Somma / differenza tra due vettori?

$$\vec{r}_1 = (r_{1x}; r_{1y})$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = (r_{2x}; r_{2y})$$

$$\vec{r}_{TOT} = (r_{TOT,x}; r_{TOT,y})$$

$$\vec{r}_{TOT} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{TOT,x} = r_{1x} + r_{2x} \\ r_{TOT,y} = r_{1y} + r_{2y} \end{array} \right.$$

$$|\vec{r}_{TOT}| = \sqrt{r_{TOT,x}^2 + r_{TOT,y}^2}$$

Esempio "Desert ant"



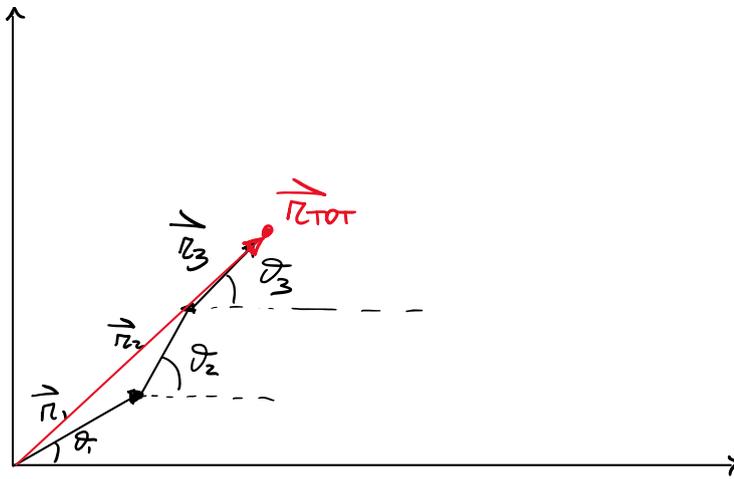
Una formica del deserto esce alle ore 12:00 in cerca di cibo. Sapendo che compie 3 passi di lunghezza pari a $|\vec{r}_i| = 2 \text{ mm}$ e che ogni spostamento forma un angolo pari a $\vartheta_1 = 30^\circ$; $\vartheta_2 = 60^\circ$; $\vartheta_3 = 45^\circ$

calcolare la distanza percorsa:

$$\vec{r}_{TOT} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_3$$

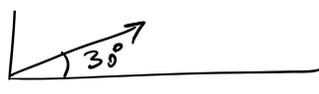
$$|\vec{r}_1| = |\vec{r}_2| = |\vec{r}_3| = 2 \text{ mm} \quad ; \quad \vartheta_1 = 30^\circ, \vartheta_2 = 60^\circ, \vartheta_3 = 45^\circ$$

Soluzione:



$$\vec{r}_{TOT} = \vec{r}_1 + \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{TOT,x} = r_{1x} + r_{2x} + r_{3x} \\ r_{TOT,y} = r_{1y} + r_{2y} + r_{3y} \end{array} \right.$$

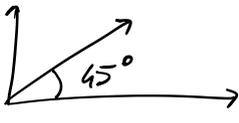
$$\vec{r}_1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{1x} = r_1 \cos \vartheta_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \\ r_{1y} = r_1 \sin \vartheta_1 = \dots \end{array} \right.$$



$$r_{1y} = r_1 \sin \theta_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} r_{2x} = r_2 \cos \theta_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ r_{2y} = r_2 \sin \theta_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

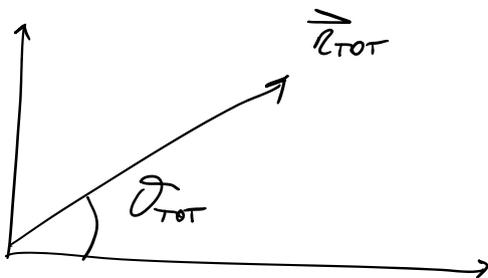


$$\begin{cases} r_{3x} = r_3 \cos \theta_3 = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \\ r_{3y} = r_3 \sin \theta_3 = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_{TOT,x} = \sqrt{3} + 1 + \sqrt{2} = 4,146 \\ r_{TOT,y} = 1 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} = 4,146 \end{cases}$$

$$|\vec{r}_{TOT}| = \sqrt{r_{TOT,x}^2 + r_{TOT,y}^2} = 5,8625 \text{ mm}$$

$$|\vec{r}_{TOT}| \approx 6 \text{ mm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \quad (\text{c.s.})$$



Direzione e verso di \vec{r}_{TOT} ?

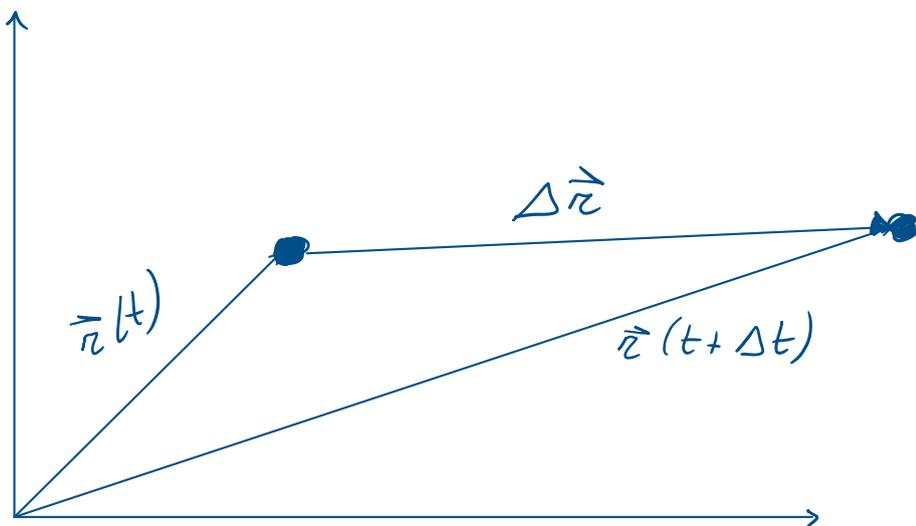
$$\theta_{TOT} = \arctg \left(\frac{z_{TOT,Y}}{z_{TOT,X}} \right) = \arctg \left(\frac{4,146}{4,146} \right)$$

$$= \arctg(1) = 45^\circ$$

$$\boxed{\theta_{TOT} = 45^\circ}$$

Riprendendo la cinematica:

$\vec{r}(t)$ = posizione di un pto materiale ad un istante t



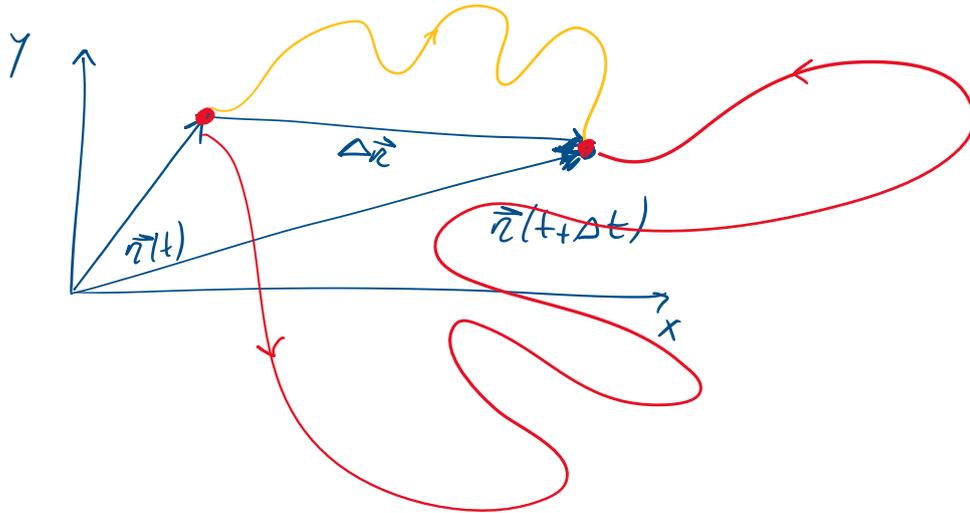
Passo intervallo di tempo $\Delta t \Rightarrow t + \Delta t$

$\vec{r}(t + \Delta t)$

$$\Delta \vec{r} = \text{SPOSTAMENTO} = \vec{r}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{r}(t)$$

$\Delta \vec{r}$ = vettore spostamento non dipende dalla traiettoria seguita

ma solo da posiz. iniziale e finale



Supponiamo che l'istante iniziale $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t_{IN} = 0 \\ t_{FIN} = t \end{array} \right.$ $\begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_{IN} = \vec{r}_0 \\ \vec{r}_{FIN} = \vec{r} \end{array}$

Definiamo ora la grandezza velocità:

$$\vec{v}_{MEDIA} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{t_{FIN} - t_{IN}} = \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{t - 0}$$

\vec{v} ma grandezza vettoriale

$$[\vec{v}_{MEDIA}] = \frac{m}{s}$$

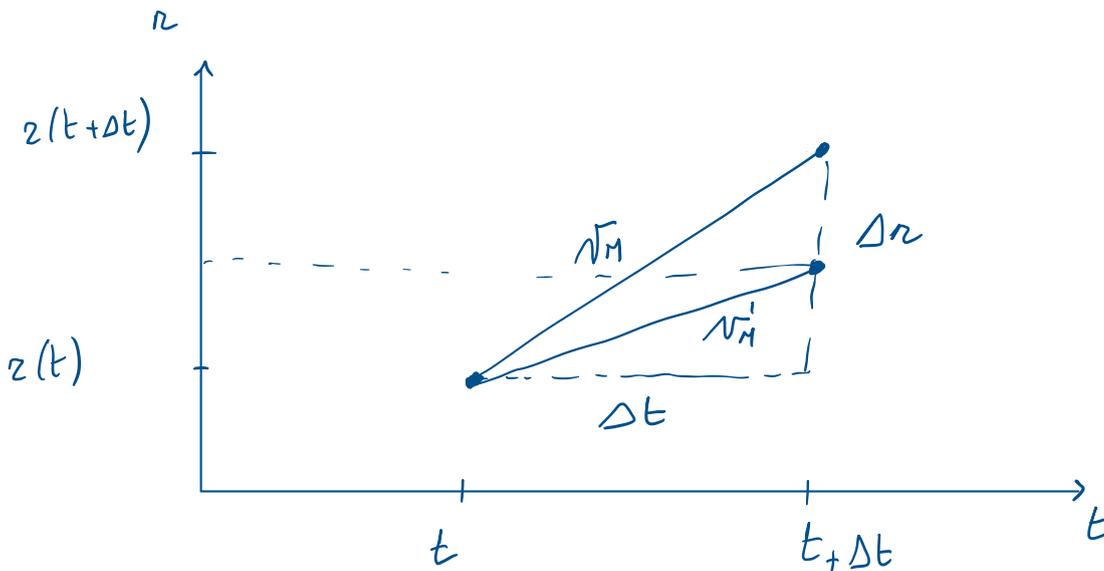
Essendo una grandezza vettoriale tutte le volte che cambia
una sola delle sue proprietà / $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Modulo} \\ \text{Direzione} \end{array} \right.$ $\Rightarrow \vec{v}$ non è +

ma solo delle sue proprietà

- Modulo
- Direzione
- Velocità

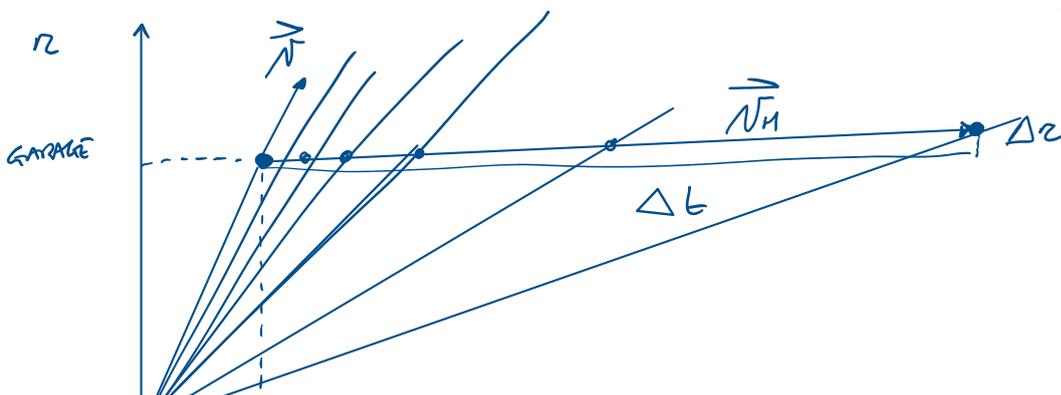
$\Rightarrow \vec{v}$ non è +
costante

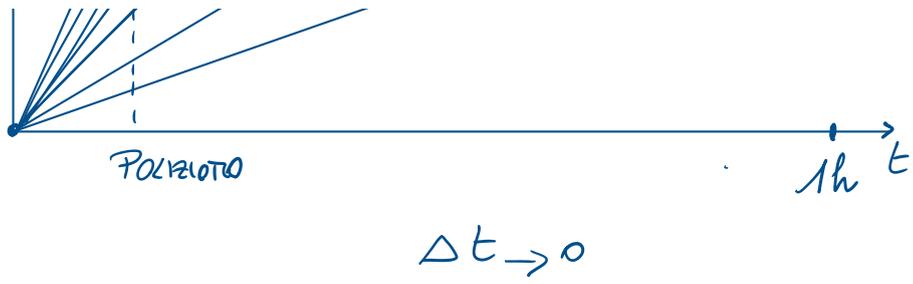
$$\vec{v}_{\text{MEDIA}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$



Quale è il problema di questa definizione?

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \vec{v}_M = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_{\text{IST.}} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$





$$\left[\vec{N}_{\text{IST.}} \right] = m/s$$

$$\vec{N}_{\text{IST.}} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$