

Lezione #2

2/3/2022

CINEMATICA

- 1) PTO MATERIALE
- 2) $v \ll c$ (velocità della luce)
- 3) $d \gg d_{\text{ATOMICAE}}$

POSIZIONE DI UN PTO MATERIALE

$\vec{r}(t)$ pos. al tempo t



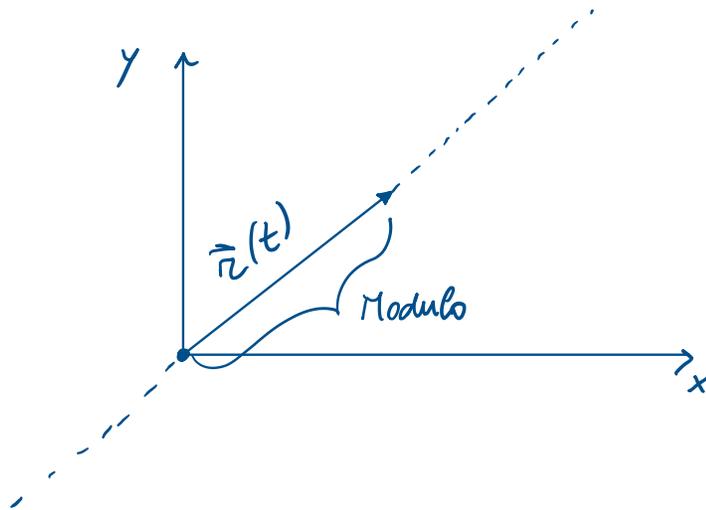
posizione è una grandezza vettoriale

3 proprietà:

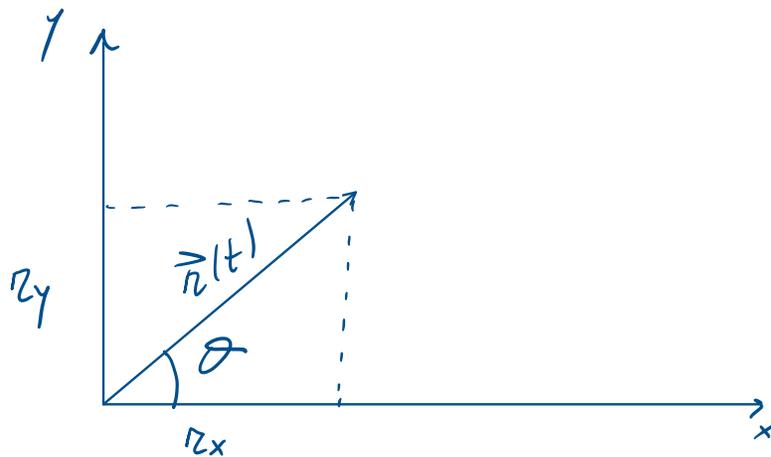
- Modulo (ampiezza)
- Direzione
- verso

Modulo: ampiezza
 Direzione: retta

Modulo: ampiezza
Direzione: rette
Verso: orientazione



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

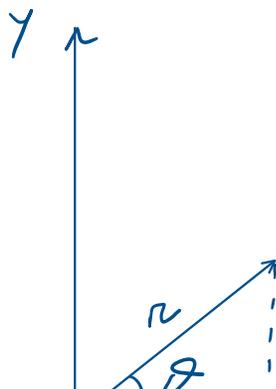


$$|\vec{r}| = r = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2}$$

Modulo



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





Come faccio a calcolare θ

$$\frac{r_y}{r_x} = \frac{\cancel{r} \sin \theta}{\cancel{r} \cos \theta} = \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{r_y}{r_x} \right)$$

$$1) \vec{r}(t) = (r_x, r_y)$$

$$2) r = \sqrt{r_x^2 + r_y^2}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} r_x = r \cos \theta \\ r_y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$4) \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{r_y}{r_x} \right)$$

SOMMA / DIFFERENZA DI VETTORI

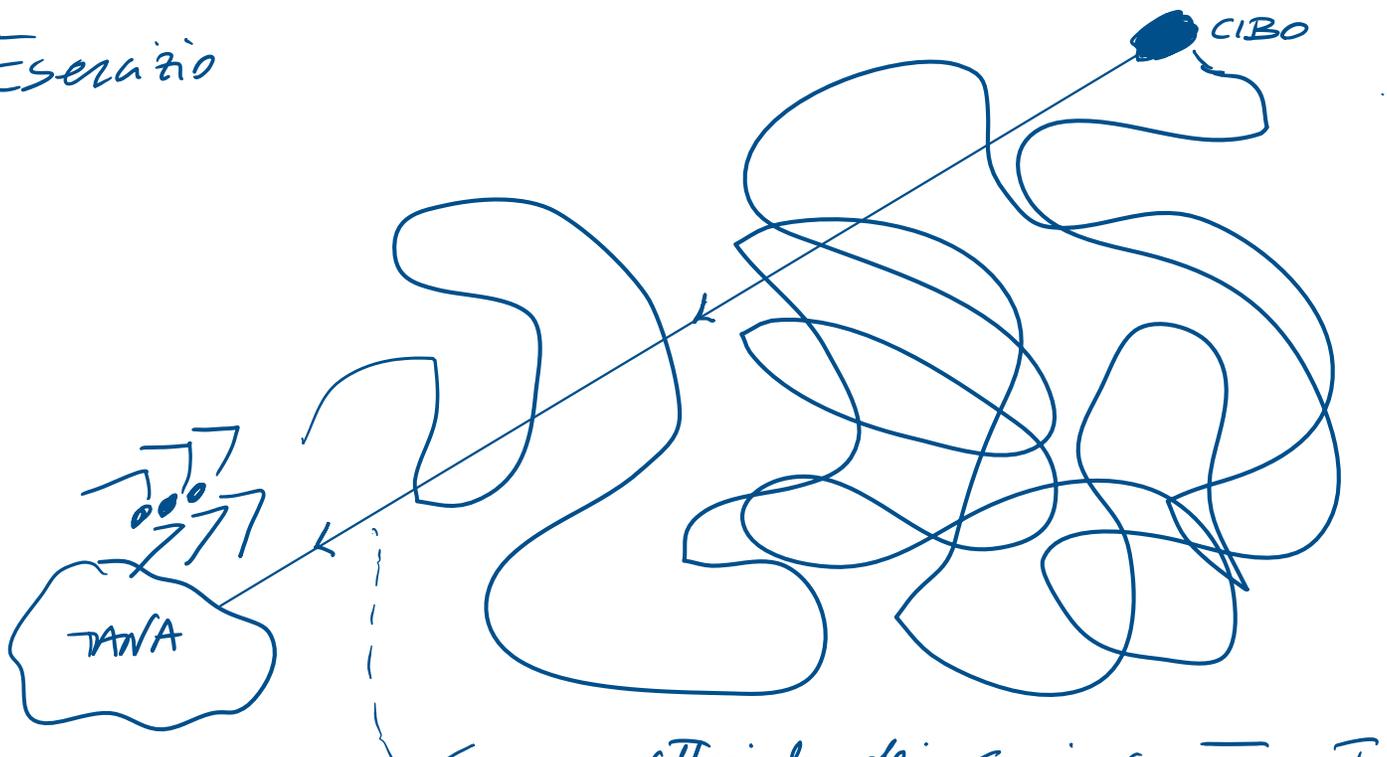
$$\vec{r}_{TOT} = \vec{r}_1 \pm \vec{r}_2 \pm \dots \pm \vec{r}_m$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{TOT,x} = r_{1x} \pm r_{2x} \pm \dots \pm r_{mx} \\ r_{TOT,y} = r_{1y} \pm r_{2y} \pm \dots \pm r_{my} \end{array} \right.$$

Somma / differenza delle componenti omologhe
(x con x ; y con y)

$$r_{TOT} = \sqrt{r_{TOT,x}^2 + r_{TOT,y}^2}$$

Esercizio



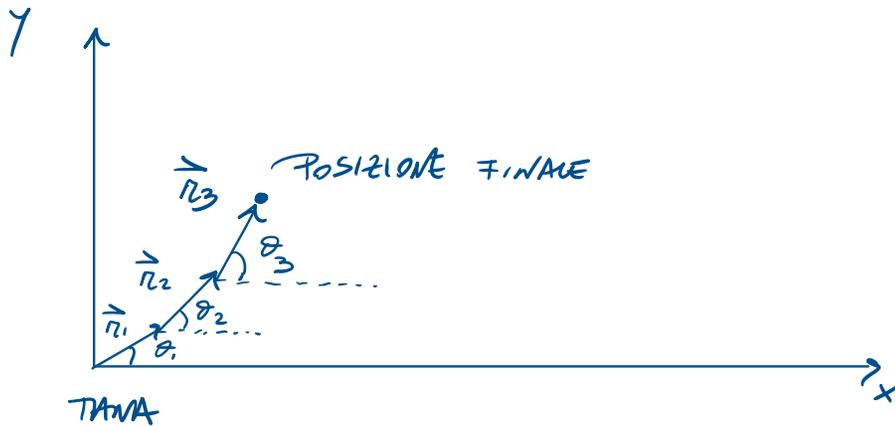
Somma vettoriale dei suoi spostamenti

Formice del deserto

$$\theta_1 = 30^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 45^\circ$$

$$|\vec{r}| = 2 \text{ mm}$$



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

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\theta_1 = 30^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta_3 = 60^\circ$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{TOT,x} = r_{1x} + r_{2x} + r_{3x} = r_1 \cos \theta_1 + r_2 \cos \theta_2 + r_3 \cos \theta_3 \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} r_{\text{tot},y} &= r_{1y} + r_{2y} + r_{3y} = r_1 \sin \theta_1 + r_2 \sin \theta_2 + r_3 \sin \theta_3 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = r = 2 \text{ mm} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} r_{\text{tot},x} &= r (\cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ) \\ r_{\text{tot},y} &= r (\sin 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ + \sin 60^\circ) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} r_{\text{tot},x} &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ r_{\text{tot},y} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) 2 \cdot 10^{-3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

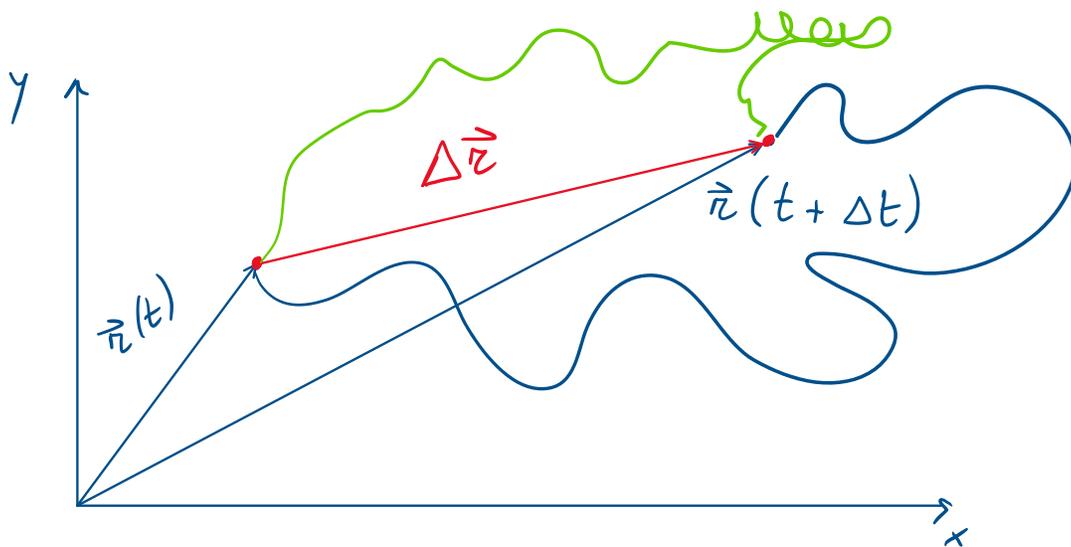
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} r_{\text{tot},x} &= 4,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ r_{\text{tot},y} &= 4,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$r_{\text{tot}} = \sqrt{r_{\text{tot},x}^2 + r_{\text{tot},y}^2} = \sqrt{(4,14 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 + (4,14 \cdot 10^{-3})^2}$$

$$= 10^{-3} \cdot 4,14 \sqrt{2} = 5,85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$r_{TOT} = 5,85 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \approx 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

POSIZIONE AL TEMPO t



$$\Delta \vec{r} = \underbrace{\vec{r}(t + \Delta t)}_{\text{Pos. FIN.}} - \underbrace{\vec{r}(t)}_{\text{Pos. INIZIALE}} = \text{SPOSTAMENTO}$$

→ dipende solo dalle posizioni iniziale e finale
e non dal percorso seguito

In un certo intervallo Δt $\vec{r}(t) \rightarrow \vec{r}(t + \Delta t)$

$$\vec{v}_M = \frac{\overbrace{\Delta \vec{r}}^{\text{SPOSTAMENTO}}}{\underbrace{\Delta t}_{\text{INTERVALLO DI TEMPO}}} \quad \text{velocità media}$$

