

Lezione #3

10/03/2026

$$\vec{r}; \Delta \vec{r}; \vec{v} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}; \vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

MOTO UNIFORMEMENTE ACCELERATO IN 2D

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_0 \\ \vec{r} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_0 \\ \vec{v} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{a} = \text{cost} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Direz.} \\ \text{Modulo} \\ \text{Verso} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{a}_M = \vec{a}_{\text{ist.}} = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0}{t}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_x = v_{0x} + a_x t \\ v_y = v_{0y} + a_y t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{v}_M = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{t}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_M t$$

$$\vec{v}_M = \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}}{2}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \left(\frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}}{2} \right) t = \vec{r}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v} t$$

$$\vec{a} = \left(\frac{\vec{v} - \vec{v}_0}{t} \right) \quad \vec{v} = \vec{a}t + \vec{v}_0$$

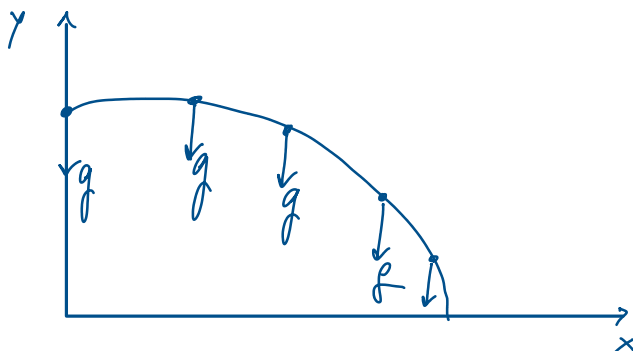
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} (\vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t) t$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x_0 + v_{0x} t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2 \\ y = y_0 + v_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 \end{array} \right.$$

Nel caso in cui $\vec{a} \equiv \vec{g}$ accelerazioni di gravità



$$\vec{g} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$ a_x $\uparrow$ a_y

$$v_x = v_{0x} + \cancel{a_x t}$$

$$v_y = v_{0y} + a_y t = v_{0y} - g t$$

$$\begin{cases} v_x = v_{0x} \\ v_y = v_{0y} - g t \end{cases}$$

$$x = x_0 + v_{0x} t + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} a_x t^2} = x_0 + v_{0x} t$$

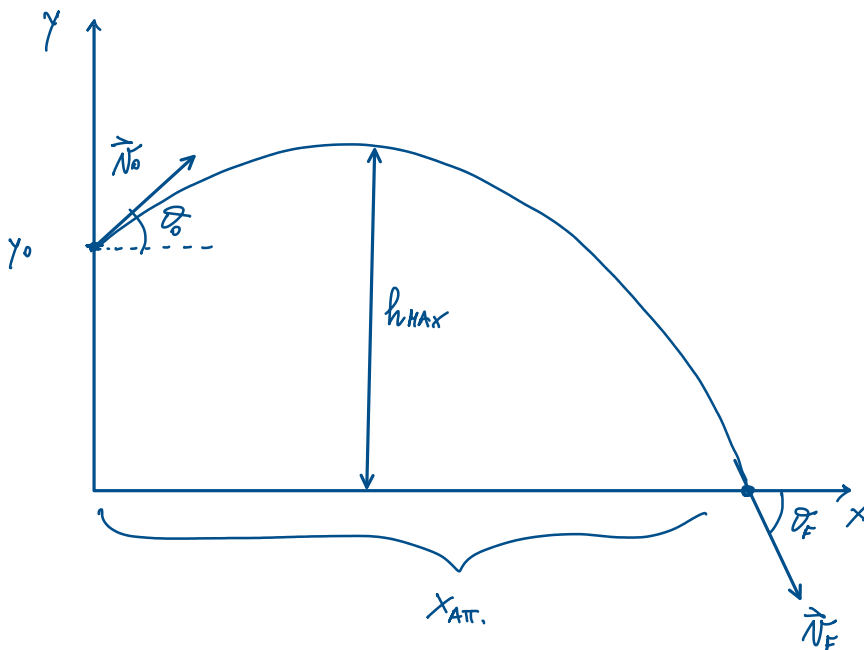
$$y = y_0 + v_{0y} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2 = y_0 + v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

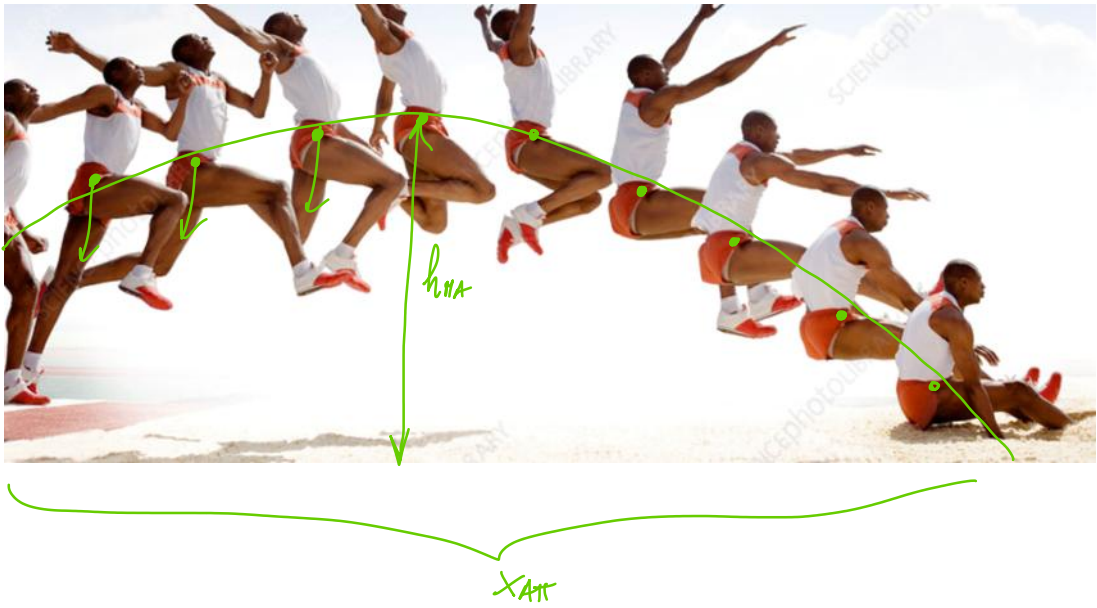
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + v_{0x} t \\ y = y_0 + v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v_x = v_{0x} \\ v_y = v_{0y} - g t \end{cases}$$

MOTO IN CADUTA LIBERA

GRAVE

IN 2D



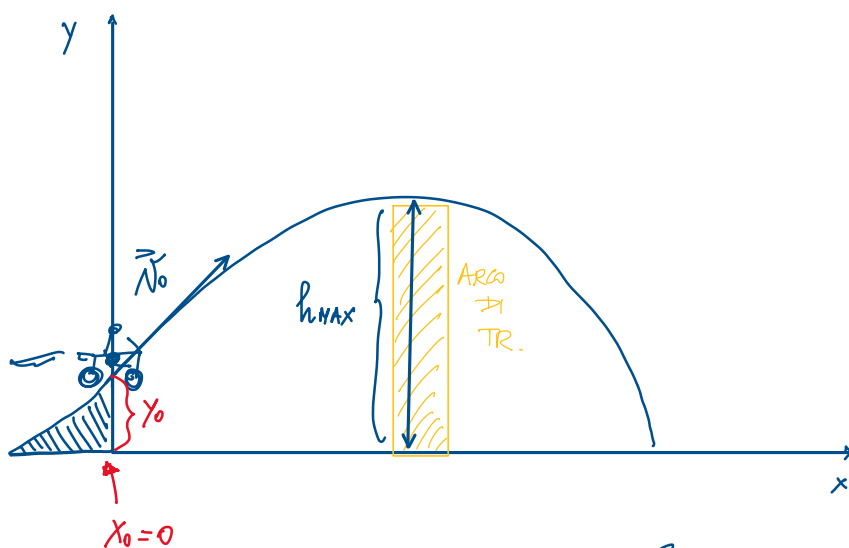


Esercizio

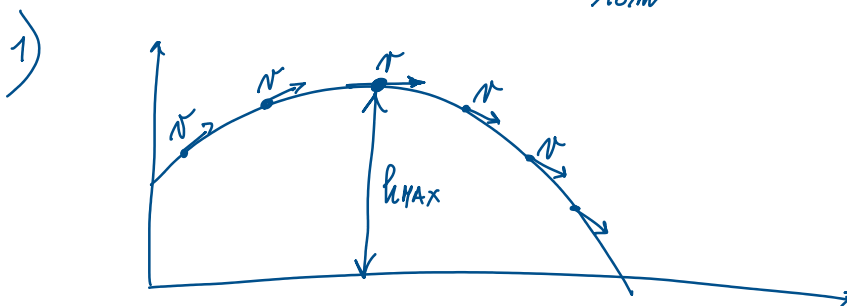
A capodanno 2007 lo stuntman Robbie Madison tentò di stabilire un nuovo record a Las Vegas cercando di superare una replica dell'Arco Di Trionfo alta 18 m. Sapendo che si lanciò con una velocità iniziale pari a $v_0 = 90 \text{ km/h}$ da una rampa alta $y_0 = 3 \text{ m}$ e inclinata con un angolo $\theta = 45^\circ$, calcolare:

1. Altezza massima raggiunta. Riesce a superare l'Arco?
2. La distanza di atterraggio
3. Il modulo, direzione e verso della sua velocità finale (all'atterraggio)

(Lo stesso Madison nell'impatto col terreno, si lacerò la mano tra pollice e indice e dichiarò che non avrebbe mai ripetuto tale impresa neppure per 10 milioni di dollari)



$h_{max} > \text{altezza dell'arco?}$
18m



h_{max} è caratterizzato $v_y = 0$

Se impango $v_y = 0 \Rightarrow t_{MAX} = t \text{ y } (t_{MAX}) = h_{MAX}$

$$v_y = v_{0y} - g t \quad v_y = 0$$

$$v_{0y} - g t_{MAX} = 0$$

$$g t_{MAX} = v_{0y}$$

$$t_{MAX} = v_{0y} / g$$



$$v_{0y} = v_0 \sin \theta_0$$

$$t_{MAX} = \frac{v_0 \sin \theta_0}{g}$$

$$[g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2]$$

$$v_0 = 90 \text{ km/h} = 90 \frac{10^3}{3,6 \cdot 10^3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{90}{3,6} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

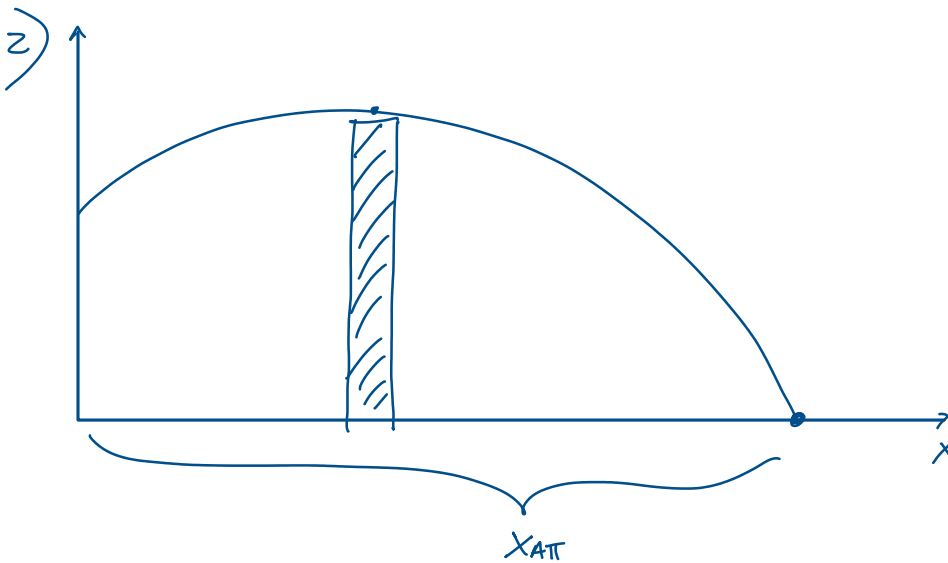
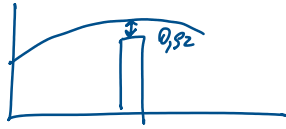
$$v_0 = 25 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t_{MAX} = \frac{25 \cdot \sin(45^\circ)}{9,81} = 1,80200 \text{ s}$$

$$h_{MAX} = y_0 + v_{0y} t_{MAX} - \frac{1}{2} g t_{MAX}^2 = 3 + 25 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 1,80200 - \frac{1}{2} (9,81) (1,80200)^2$$

$$h_{max} = 18,928 \text{ m} \approx 20 \text{ m (1 c.s.)}$$

Dal momento che $h_{max} > 18 \Rightarrow \text{😊}$



$$y = y_0 + v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

Se $y=0$

$$0 = y_0 + v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

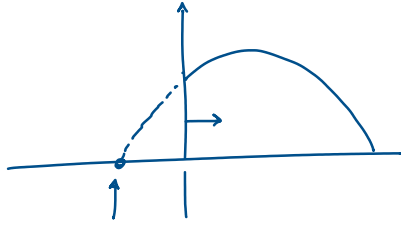
Risolvo rispetto a t

$$\underbrace{t^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}g \right)}_a + \underbrace{t \left(v_{0y} \right)}_b + \underbrace{y_0}_c = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -4,9050 \\ b = 17,677 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

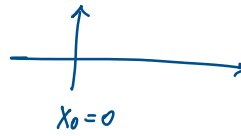
$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$t_{1,2} = \begin{cases} 3,7664 \text{ s} \\ -9,629 \text{ s} \end{cases}$$



$$t_{AT} = 3,7664 \text{ s}$$

$$x(t_{AT}) = \underset{\substack{= \\ 0}}{x_0} + v_{0x} t_{AT}$$



$$\begin{aligned} v_{0x} &= v_0 \cos \theta_0 \\ &= v_0 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$x(t_{AT}) = 25 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 3,7664 =$$

$$x_{AT} = 66,5811 \text{ m} \approx 70 \text{ m} \quad (1 \text{ c.s.})$$