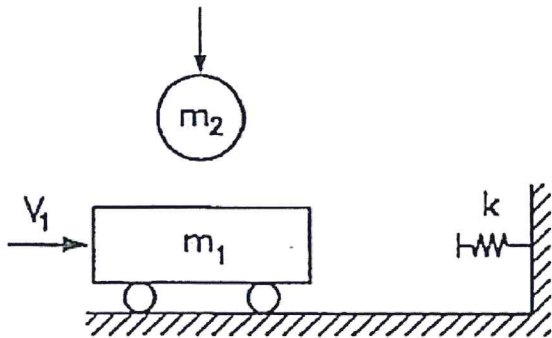


Un carrello di massa $m_1=130$ kg si muove con una velocità costante $V_1=0.5$ m/s quando un sacco di massa $m_2=40$ kg viene lasciato cadere su di esso.

Calcolare: la velocità V_2 con cui l'insieme carrello+sacco giunge ad urtare il respingente e la forza elastica della molla, avente costante elastica $k= 0.8$ N/mm, esercitata nell'istante di compressione massima.



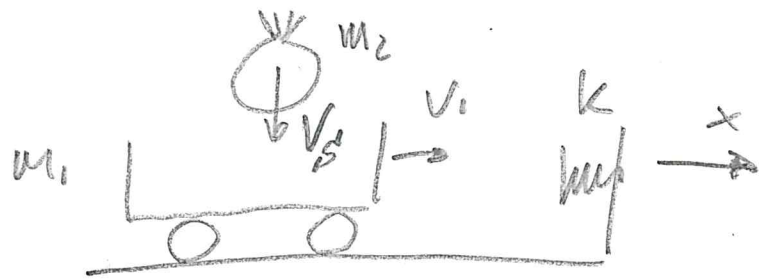
$$k = 0,8 \text{ N/mm}$$

$$m_1 = 130 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_2 = 40 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_1 = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2, F_{\text{molle}}^{\text{MAX}}$$



A CADUTA SACCO (PRIMA)

B CARRELLINO + SACCO

C MASSIMA COMPRESSIONE MOLLA RESISTENTE

a) A \div B LUNGO X

$$\sum F_{ex} = 0 \quad Q_x = \text{cost}$$

$$m_1 v_1 = (m_1 + m_2) v_2 \quad v_2 = \frac{m_1 v_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{130 \cdot 0,5}{130 + 40} = 0,38 \text{ m/s}$$

$$K_e + L_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E \dots$$

$$L_i = \Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_2^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_s^2 \right]$$

b) B \div C

$$K_e + K_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_k + \dots$$

$$0 = \left[0 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_2^2 \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} k x^2 - 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_2^2; \quad x^2 = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v_2^2}{k} = \frac{(130 + 40)(0,38)^2}{800}$$

$$x^2 = 0,03 \text{ m}^2$$

$$x = (\pm) 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$F_{\text{MAX}} = k x_{\text{MAX}} = 800 \cdot 0,18 = 144,0 \text{ N}$$

$$H = 10 \text{ m}$$

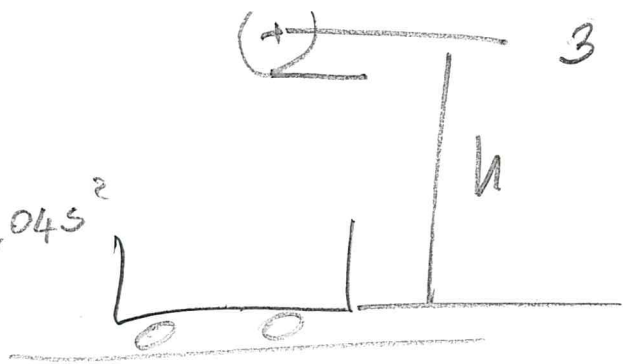
$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2h}{g} = \frac{2 \cdot 10}{9.81} = 2.045^2$$

$$V_s = g t$$

$$t = 1.425$$

$$V_s = 9.81 \cdot 1.42 = 14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



$$L_i = \Delta E_c = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) V_2^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2} m_1 V_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_s^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (130 + 40) (0.38)^2 - \left[130 \cdot (0.5)^2 + \underbrace{40 \cdot (14)^2} \right] \right\} =$$

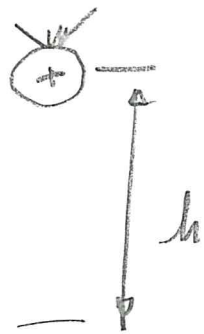
$$= -3927.98 \text{ J}$$

sacco

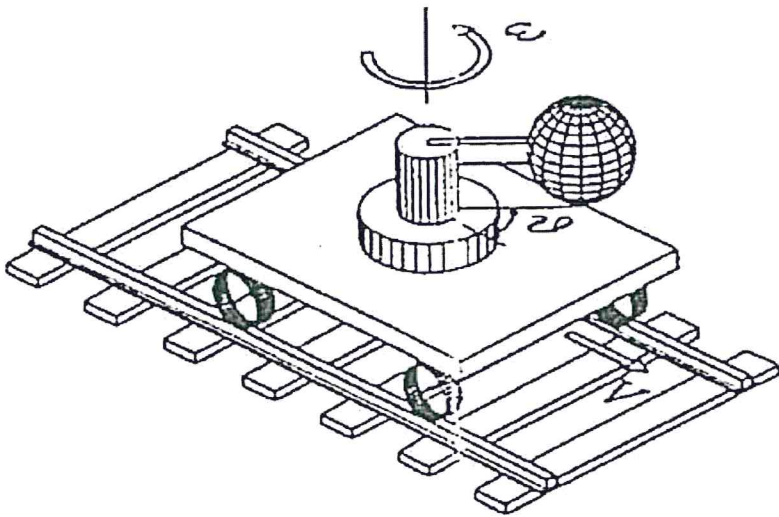
$$L_e + L_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_g + \dots$$

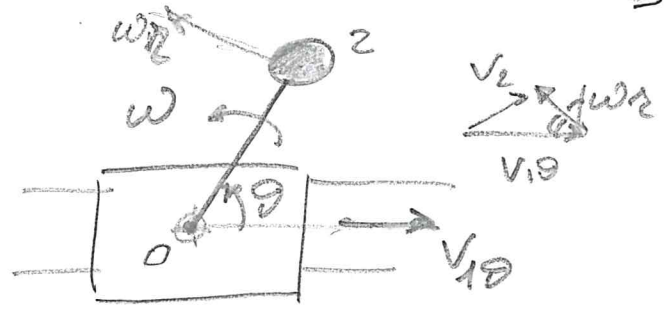
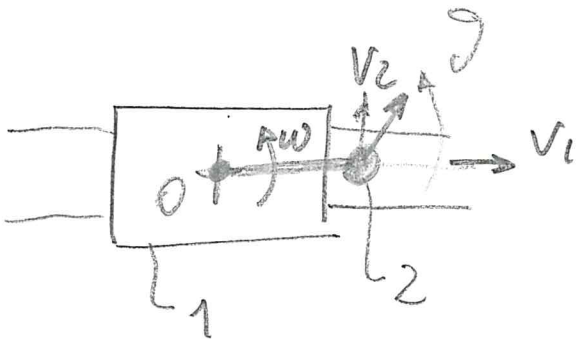
$$\Delta E_c = \Delta E_g = 0 - m g h = 40 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 10$$

$$0 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 V_s^2 = -m g h$$



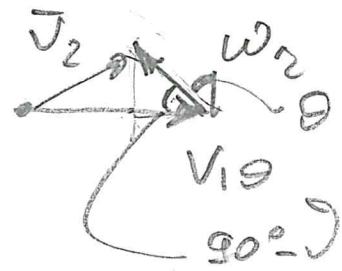
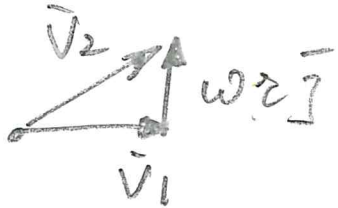
Il carrello 1 avente massa $m_1=20 \text{ kg}$ viaggia su un binario orizzontale. Sul carrello è montato un braccio di massa trascurabile lungo $r=0.4 \text{ m}$ e portante all'estremità una massa concentrata $m_2=5 \text{ kg}$. Il braccio ruota a velocità angolare costante $\omega=4 \text{ rad/s}$. Se il carrello ha velocità $V=0.6 \text{ m/s}$ quando $\theta=0^\circ$, determinare V quando $\theta=60^\circ$.





$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_0 + \vec{V}_{2/0} = \vec{V}_1 + \vec{V}_{2/0}$$

$$\vec{V}_2 = \vec{V}_0 + \vec{V}_{2/0} = \vec{V}_{1D} + \vec{V}_{2/0}$$



$$\sum \vec{F}_e = \frac{d\vec{Q}}{dt}$$

$$\sum F_{ex} = \frac{dQ_x}{dt} \quad \sum F_{ex} = 0 \quad Q_x = \text{const}$$

$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_{2x}$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) v_1 = m_1 v_{1D} + m_2 v_{2x}$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) v_1 = m_1 v_{1D} + m_2 [v_{1D} - \omega r \cos(90 - \theta)]$$

$$v_{1D} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2) v_1 + m_2 \omega r \cos(90 - \theta)}{m_1 + m_2} =$$

$$= \frac{(20 + 5) \cdot 0,6 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 0,4 \cos(90 - 60)}{20 + 5} = 0,88 \text{ m/s}$$

Il proiettile di massa m_1 viene sparato contro una massa m_2 sospesa ad un pendolo. L'elongazione massima del pendolo dopo l'impatto perfettamente anelastico è pari all'angolo ϑ .

Determinare la velocità del proiettile e la percentuale di energia persa durante l'urto.

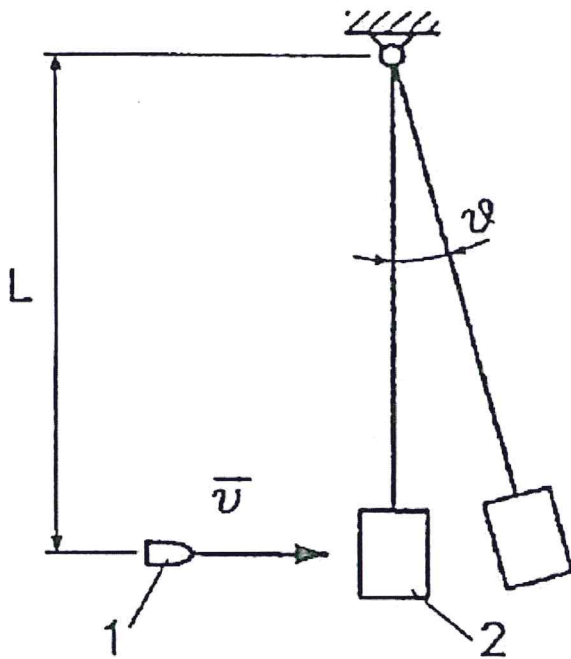
$$m_1 = 60 \text{ g}$$

$$m_2 = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\vartheta = 15^\circ$$

Assumendo la stessa velocità iniziale del proiettile, determinare le velocità del proiettile e del pendolo dopo l'impatto nell'ipotesi di urto perfettamente elastico.

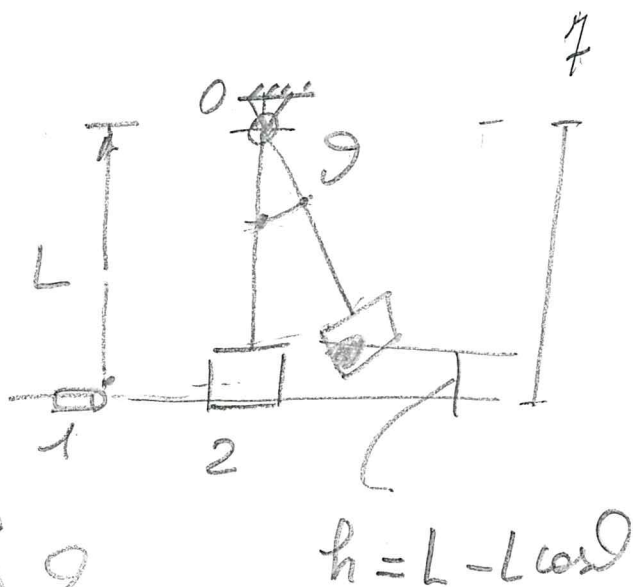
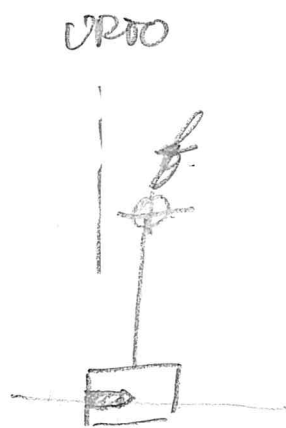
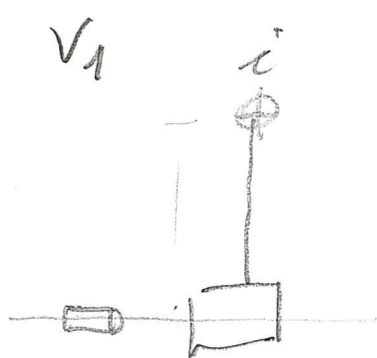


$$m_1 = 60 \text{ g}$$

$$m_2 = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = 15^\circ$$



$$m_1 v_{1i} = (m_1 + m_2) v_f \Rightarrow v_f = \frac{m_1 v_{1i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$K_e + K_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_g + \dots$$

$$0 = 0 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_f^2 + (m_1 + m_2) g h - 0$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v_{1i}}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 + (m_1 + m_2) g L (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$v_{1i} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} \sqrt{2 g L (1 - \cos \theta)} =$$

$$= \frac{60 \cdot 10^{-3} + 30}{60 \cdot 10^{-3}} \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 3 (1 - \cos 15^\circ)} = 709,51 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = \frac{m_1 v_{1i}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 709,51}{30 + 60 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1,42 \text{ m/s}$$

$$L_e + L_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_{\dots}$$

$$L_i = \Delta E_c$$

$$L_i = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)V_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_1 V_{1i}^2$$

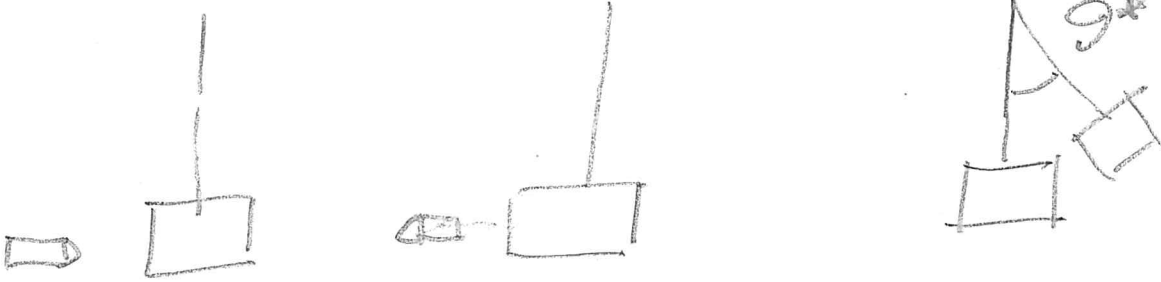
$$L_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[(60 \cdot 10^{-3} + 30) \cdot (1,42)^2 - 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (209,51)^2 \right] =$$

$$= 15071,83 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{ci} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 V_{1i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} 60 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot (209,51)^2 = 15102,13 \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{L_i}{E_{ci}} = 99,8\%$$

$$m_1 v_{1i} = m_1 v_{1f} + m_2 v_{2f}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1f}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$$

$$v_{1f} = v_{1i} - \frac{m_2}{m_1} v_{2f}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1i}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} \right)^2 v_{2f}^2 - m_1 \frac{m_2}{m_1} v_{1i} v_{2f} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2^2}{m_1} v_{2f}^2 - m_2 v_{1i} v_{2f} + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2 = 0$$

$$m_2 v_{2f} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{m_2}{m_1} v_{2f} - v_{1i} + \frac{1}{2} v_{2f} \right] = 0$$

$$v_{2f} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1} + 1 \right) v_{2f} - v_{1i} = 0$$

$$v_{2f} = v_{1i} \frac{2 m_1}{m_1 + m_2} = 209,51 \frac{2 \cdot 60 \cdot 10^{-3}}{60 \cdot 10^{-3} + 30} = 2,83 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$K_e + K_i = \Delta E_c + \Delta E_g + \dots$$

10

$$0 = \left[0 - \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2f}^2 \right] + \left[\frac{m_2 g h}{2} - 0 \right]$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{2f}^2}{g} = \frac{1}{2} (2,83)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{9,81} = 0,41 \text{ m}$$

$$h = L(1 - \cos \vartheta)$$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{L - h}{L} = \frac{3 - 0,41}{3} = 30,24^\circ$$