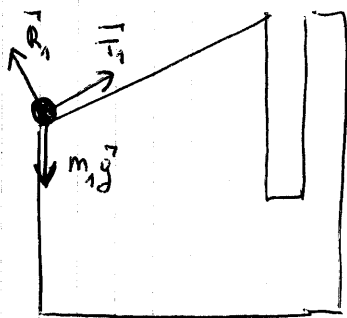
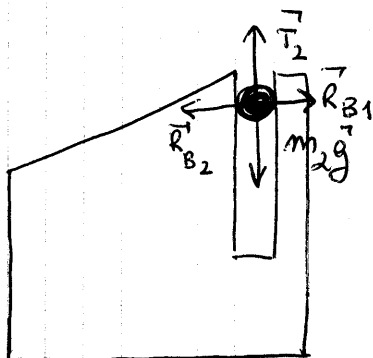


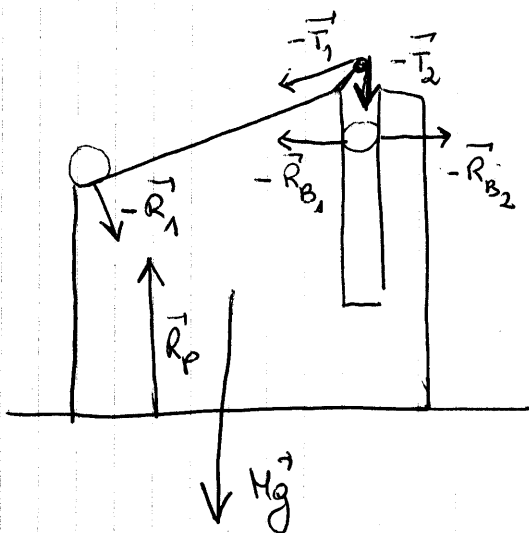
Esercizio n° 1



$$m_1 \vec{a}_1 = m_1 \vec{g} + \vec{T}_1 + \vec{R}_1$$

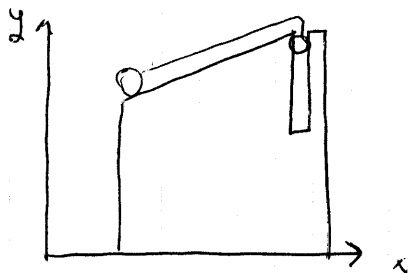


$$m_2 \vec{a}_2 = m_2 \vec{g} + \vec{T}_2 + \vec{R}_{B1} + \vec{R}_{B2}$$



$$H \vec{a}_H = H \vec{g} + \vec{R}_p - \vec{R}_1 - \vec{R}_{B1} - \vec{R}_{B2} - \vec{T}_1 - \vec{T}_2$$

Salgo



$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = T \cos \alpha - R_1 \sin \alpha & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{y}_1 = -m_1 g + T \sin \alpha + R_1 \cos \alpha & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = R_{B_1} - R_{B_2} & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_2 \ddot{y}_2 = -m_2 g + T & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M \ddot{x}_H = R_1 \sin \alpha - R_{B_1} + R_{B_2} - T \cos \alpha & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M \ddot{y}_H = -Mg + R_p - R_1 \cos \alpha - T \sin \alpha - T & (6) \end{cases}$$

1) m_1 e m_2 t.c. tutto stia fermo $\Rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 = \ddot{y}_1 = \ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{y}_2 = \ddot{x}_H = \ddot{y}_H = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{dalla (1)} & T \cos \alpha = R_1 \sin \alpha \\ \text{dalla (2)} & T \sin \alpha + R_1 \cos \alpha = m_1 g \\ \text{dalla (4)} & T = m_2 g \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} m_2 g \cos \alpha &= R_1 \sin \alpha & \Rightarrow R_1 &= m_2 g \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ m_2 g \sin \alpha + R_1 \cos \alpha &= m_1 g \end{aligned}$$

$$m_2 g \sin \alpha + m_2 g \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = m_1 g$$

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Voglio che $\ddot{x}_1 = \ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{x}_H \equiv a$; $\ddot{y}_1 = \ddot{y}_2 = \ddot{y}_H = 0$

Riservo l'eq. (5) come

$$M \ddot{x}_H = F + R_1 \sin \alpha - R_{B_1} + R_{B_2} - T \cos \alpha \quad (5a)$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} T \cos \alpha - R_1 \sin \alpha = m_1 a & (1b) \\ T \sin \alpha + R_1 \cos \alpha = m_1 g & (2b) \\ R_{B_1} - R_{B_2} = m_2 a & (3b) \\ T = m_2 g & (4b) \\ M a = R_1 \sin \alpha - R_{B_1} + R_{B_2} - T \cos \alpha + F & (5b) \\ R_p = M g + R_1 \cos \alpha + T + T \sin \alpha & (6b) \end{cases}$$

Sommando (1b) ... (5b)

$$\bar{F} = (m_1 + m_2 + M) a$$

↑
si poteva dedurre pure ragionando sul c.d.m. del sistema

Inserisco (4b) in (1b) e (2b)

$$m_2 g \cos \alpha - R_1 \sin \alpha = m_1 a$$

$$m_2 g \sin \alpha + R_1 \cos \alpha = m_1 g \Rightarrow R_1 \cos \alpha = \frac{m_1 g - m_2 g \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

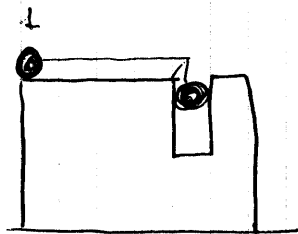
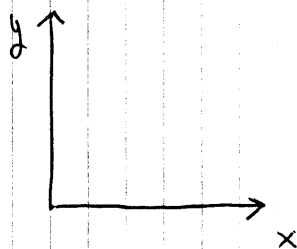
$$\Rightarrow m_2 g \cos \alpha - \frac{m_1 g - m_2 g \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \sin \alpha = m_1 a$$

$$m_1 a = \frac{m_2 g \cos^2 \alpha - m_1 g \sin \alpha + m_2 g \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= (m_2 - m_1 \sin \alpha) \frac{g}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{F} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2 + M) (m_2 - m_1 \sin \alpha) g}{m_1 \cos \alpha} = 147 \text{ N}$$

3)



4

La somma dei lavori delle forze non conservative è nullo $\Rightarrow$ si conserva l'energia meccan. tot. del sistema:

$$m_2 g h_i = m_2 g h_f + \frac{1}{2} H \dot{x}_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{x}_2^2 + \dot{y}_2^2)$$

$$m_2 g \Delta h = \frac{1}{2} H \dot{x}_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{y}_2^2 \quad (7)$$

Soltanto so che:

$$\dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_H$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_1' + \dot{x}_H$$

$$\dot{x}_1' = -\dot{y}_2 \leftarrow \text{filo inestensibile}$$

$$m_1 \dot{x}_1 + m_2 \dot{x}_2 + H \dot{x}_H = 0 \leftarrow \text{forze esterne} // \hat{ax}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -\frac{(m_2 + H)}{m_1} \dot{x}_H$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = \dot{x}_1' = \dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_H = -\frac{m_2 + H}{m_1} \dot{x}_H - \dot{x}_H = -\frac{m_1 + m_2 + H}{m_1} \dot{x}_H$$

Sostituendo in (7)

$$m_2 g \Delta h = \frac{1}{2} H \dot{x}_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m_1} \frac{(m_2 + H)^2}{m_1^2} \dot{x}_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{x}_H^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \frac{(m_1 + m_2 + H)^2}{m_1^2} \dot{x}_H^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_H^2 \left(H + \frac{(m_2 + H)^2}{m_1} + m_2 + \frac{m_2}{m_1^2} (m_1 + m_2 + H)^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_H^2 \left[\frac{M + m_2}{m_1} (m_1 + m_2 + H) + \frac{m_2}{m_1^2} (m_1 + m_2 + H)^2 \right] \quad 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_H^2 \frac{(m_1 + m_2 + H)}{m_1^2} \left(m_1 (m_2 + H) + m_2 (m_1 + m_2 + H) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}_H = \sqrt{\frac{2 m_1^2 m_2 g \Delta h}{(m_1 + m_2 + H) [m_1 (m_2 + H) + m_2 (m_1 + m_2 + H)]}}$$

$$= 0.487 \text{ m/s}$$

Esercizio n° 2

1)

→ la somma dei lavori delle forze non cons. agenti sul sistema $m + H$ è zero $\Rightarrow$ si conserva l'en. mec. tot.

→ $\nexists$ forze esterne lungo l'orizzontale $\Rightarrow$ si conserva la componente orizzontale della quantità di moto

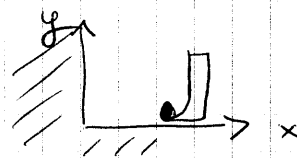
$$\underbrace{mg(l_0 + R)}_h + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} H V^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} H V + m v = 0 \\ \Rightarrow V = - \frac{m}{H} v \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

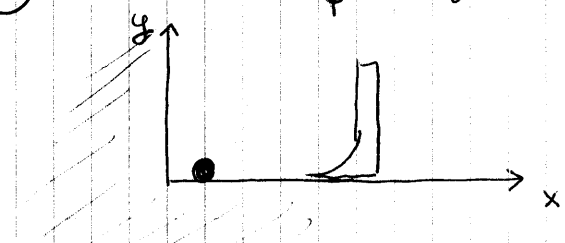
$$\Rightarrow 2mgh + k l_0^2 = \left(\frac{m^2}{H} + m \right) v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2mgh + k l_0^2}{m + H}} \frac{H}{m} = 2.71 \text{ m/s}$$

la vettore $\vec{v}_f = -v \hat{x}$ con



2) $\vec{I} = \vec{Q}_f - \vec{Q}_i = m v_f \hat{x} + m v \hat{x}$



Poichè l'urto è elastico,

$$|\vec{v}_f| = v \text{ e } \vec{v}_f \parallel \hat{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{I} = 2m v \hat{x} = 5.42 \hat{x} \text{ kg m/s}$$

3) Perché m uscirà su M, dico avere

$$|\vec{v}| > |\vec{V}|. \text{ Poichè } V = \frac{m}{M} v, \text{ la condizione}$$

$$\text{richiesta è } \frac{m}{M} < 1.$$

4) Si ha ancora cons. dell'energia meccanica del sistema.
Inoltre h' si trova quando la velocità di m relativa a M è nulla $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} (M+m) V'^2 + m g h'$$

Poichè in tutto il processo l'en. è sempre costante cost., sfruttando (1)

$$\frac{1}{2} (M+m) V'^2 + m g h' = m g h + \frac{1}{2} k b^2$$

Dalla cons. della q.d.m. lungo $\hat{x}$, si ottiene:

$$M V + m v = (m+M) V'$$

$$2m v = (m+M) V' \Rightarrow V' = \frac{2m v}{M+m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{4m^2}{(m+M)} \underbrace{\frac{2mgh + k l_0^2}{m+M}}_{v^2} \frac{M}{m} + mgh' = mgh + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2 \quad 7$$

$$\frac{4mM}{(m+M)^2} (mgh + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2) + mgh' = mgh + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow mgh' = (mgh + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2) \frac{m^2 + M^2 + 2mM - 4mM}{(m+M)^2}$$

$$= (mgh + \frac{1}{2} k l_0^2) \left(\frac{m-M}{m+M} \right)^2$$

$$h' = h \left(1 + \frac{k l_0^2}{2mgh} \right) \left(\frac{m-M}{m+M} \right)^2 = 0.125 \text{ m}$$