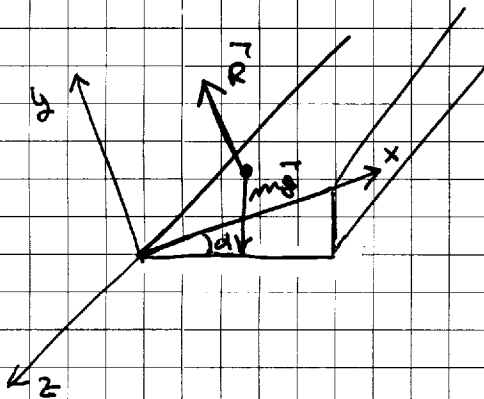


Esercizio n°1

- 1a) Non essendoci attrito, le uniche forze che agiscono sulla pallina m sono il peso e la reazione del cuneo $\perp$ al piano inclinato. scegliendo gli ax $\hat{z}$ come segue



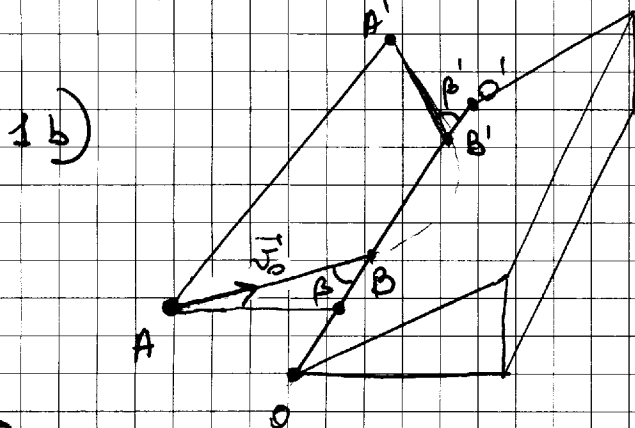
$$\vec{F} = R\hat{y} - mg \cos \alpha \hat{y} - mg \sin \alpha \hat{x}$$

$\Rightarrow$ lungo l'asse z il moto $\hat{=}$ rettilineo uniforme, mentre lungo l'asse x $\hat{=}$ unif. accelerato con accelerazione $-g \sin \alpha$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = v_{0x} t - \frac{1}{2} g \sin \alpha t^2 \\ z(t) = v_{0z} t \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ nel piano $\{x, z\}$

la traiettoria $\hat{=}$ un arco di parabola.



Si osserva che per simmetria $\beta = \beta'$.

Questo lo si può anche dimostrare. Infatti in S' 2

$$x(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2v_{0x}}{g \sin \alpha} = \bar{t}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= v_{0x} - \frac{1}{2} g \sin \alpha \cdot \bar{t} = -v_{0x} \\ \dot{z}(t) &= v_{0z} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta = \beta'$$

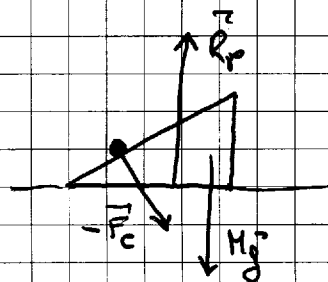
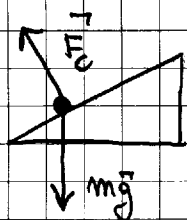
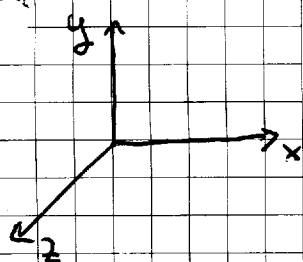
Se $\beta = \beta'$, allora da semplici considerazioni geometriche

$$\Delta = D - \frac{2L}{\tan \beta} = 4.42 \text{ m}$$

1c) Poiché $\Delta = |z(\bar{t})| = v_{0z} \frac{2v_{0x}}{g \sin \alpha} = \frac{2 v_0^2 \cos \beta \sin \beta}{g \sin \alpha}$

$$\Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta g \sin \alpha}{2 \cos \beta \sin \beta}} = 5.0 \text{ m/s}$$

1d) Consideriamo le forze che agiscono su m e M :



$\Rightarrow$ i) lungo l'asse z si conservano le quantità di moto di m e M separatamente

ii) lungo l'asse x , si conserva la quantità di moto di $m+M$

in più si conserva l'energia $\Rightarrow$

$$\cancel{m} v_z = - \cancel{m} v_0 \cos \beta$$

$$V_z = 0$$

$$m v_x + M V_x = m v_0 \sin \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = mgh + \frac{1}{2} M V_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m (v_x^2 + v_z^2)$$

Se $h = h_{\max}$ allora $v_x = V_x \Rightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2} &= \cancel{1} m g h_{\max} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} M V_x^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m V_x^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \cos^2 \beta} \\ (m+M) V_x &= m v_0 \sin \beta \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$V_x = \frac{m}{m+M} v_0 \sin \beta$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta} = \cancel{2 m g h_{\max}} + \cancel{(M+m)} \frac{m^2}{(m+M)^2} v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta$$

$$v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta \frac{M}{m+M} = 2 g h_{\max} \Rightarrow$$

$$h_{\max} = \frac{M}{m+M} \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta}{2g} = 0.12 \text{ m}$$

1e) In questo caso, la conservazione dell'energia si scrive come

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2} &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2} M V_x^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_x^2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \cos^2 \beta} \\ m v_x + M V_x &= m v_0 \sin \beta \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$V_x = \frac{m}{M} (v_0 \sin \beta - v_x)$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta} = M \frac{m^2}{M^2} (v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta + v_x^2 - 2 v_0 v_x \sin \beta) + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_x^2}$$

$$v_x^2 \left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right) - 2 \frac{m}{M} v_0 \sin \beta v_x - \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right) v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta = 0$$

$$v_x = \frac{\frac{m}{M} v_0 \sin \beta \pm \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{M^2} v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta + \left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right) v_0^2 \sin^2 \beta}}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)}$$

soluzione negativa

$$= - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{m}{M}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{m}{M}\right)} v_0 \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \beta' = \left| \frac{v_x}{v_z} \right| = \tan \beta \frac{1 - \frac{m}{M}}{1 + \frac{m}{M}} = 0.6 \tan \beta$$

$$\beta' = 0.80 \text{ Rad}$$

Esercizio n° 2

2a) Procedendo in maniera standard, nel SR del centro di massa, la conservazione dell'energia si scrive con:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \mu v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu \dot{r}^2 + \frac{L^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{G m_A m_T}{r}$$

$$\text{con } \mu = \frac{m_A m_T}{m_A + m_T} \approx m_A \quad m_T \gg m_A$$

$$L = \mu v_0 b$$

Perché avvenga la collisione, occorre che

$$r_{\min} \leq r_T \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_A v_0^2 = \frac{L^2}{2 m_A r_{\min}^2} - \frac{G m_A m_T}{r_{\min}}$$

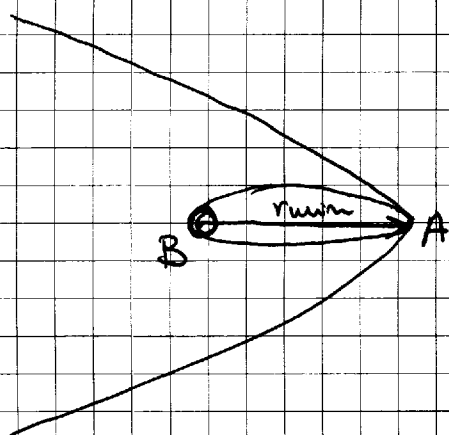
$$= \frac{m_A v_0^2 b^2}{2 m_A r_{\min}^2} - \frac{2 G m_T}{r_{\min}}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0^2 \frac{b^2}{r_{\min}^2} = v_0^2 + \frac{2 G m_T}{r_{\min}} \Rightarrow$$

$$b = \sqrt{r_{\min}^2 + \frac{2 G m_T r_{\min}}{v_0^2}} \leq \sqrt{r_T^2 + \frac{2 G m_T r_T}{v_0^2}}$$

$$= 9.61 \times 10^6 \text{ m} \cong 1.5 r_T$$

2b)

Proviamo $r_{\min}$:

$$\frac{1}{2} m_A v_0^2 = \frac{m_A^2 b^2 v_0^2}{2 m_A r_{\min}^2} - \frac{G m_A m_T}{r_{\min}}$$

$$r_{\min}^2 v_0^2 + 2 G m_T r_{\min} - b^2 v_0^2 = 0$$

$$r_{\min} = \frac{-G m_T \pm \sqrt{G^2 m_T^2 + b^2 v_0^4}}{v_0^2} = \frac{G m_T}{v_0^2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2 v_0^4}{G^2 m_T^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 2.82 \times 10^7 \text{ m} \cong 4.4 r_T \equiv r_A$$

Sull'orbita ellittica, all'apogeo (punto A) e perigeo (punto B con $r_B \equiv r_T$) si ha:

$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{L^2}{2 m_A r_A^2} - \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_A^2} \\ E = \frac{L^2}{2 m_A r_B^2} - \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_B^2} \end{cases}$$

→ 2 eqm. e 2 incognite
(E e L)

Risolviemo per E e per L:

$$L^2 = 2 m_A r_A^2 E + \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_A} 2 m_A r_A^2$$

$$E = \frac{2 m_A r_A}{2 m_A r_B^2} (r_A E + G m_T m_A) - \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_B}$$

$$E = \frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2} E + G m_T m_A \frac{r_A}{r_B^2} - \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_B}$$

$$E \left(\frac{r_B^2 - r_A^2}{r_B^2} \right) = \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_B} \frac{r_A - r_B}{r_B}$$

$$E = - \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_A + r_B}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{totale}} = \frac{1}{2} m_A v_0^2 + \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_A + r_B} = 6.14 \times 10^{17} \text{ J}$$

$$2c) L^2 = 2 m_A r_A^2 \left(- \frac{G m_T m_A}{r_A + r_B} \right) + G m_T m_A 2 m_A r_A$$

$$= 2 G m_A^2 m_T r_A \left(1 - \frac{r_A}{r_A + r_B} \right)$$

$$= 2 G m_A^2 m_T \frac{r_A r_B}{r_A + r_B}$$

$$L = m_A r_B v_{\text{attorno}} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_{\text{att}}^2 m_A^2 r_B^2 = 2 G m_A^2 m_T \frac{r_A r_B}{r_A + r_B}$$

$$v_{\text{att}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 G m_T r_A}{r_A (r_A + r_B)}} = 1.0025 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$