

Cap. 9

Conservazione dell'energia

Sistemi conservativi unidimensionali

1) Forza gravitazionale sulla superficie terrestre $\vec{F}_t = m\vec{g}$

2) Forza elastica $\vec{F}_{el} = -Kx\hat{i}$

In natura esistono due tipi

1) conservative : lavoro indep. traietto.
dip. solo posizione
iniziale e finale

2) non conserv. : lavoro dipende
dalla particolare
traiettoria

Sistemi conservativi unidimensionali

1) Forza gravitazionale sulla superficie terrestre $\vec{F}_t = m\vec{g}$

2) Forza elastica $\vec{F}_{el} = -Kx\hat{i}$

3) Forza gravit. generale $\vec{F}_{12} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$

Es. non cons.

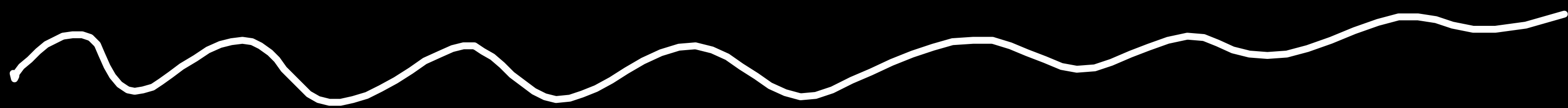
Forza di attrito cinetico

Force cons.

$W = 0 \quad \forall$ percorso chiuso

Force cons.

$$W = 0 \quad \forall \text{ percorso chiuso}$$



Es.

$$W = -mg(y_f - y_i)$$

$$\text{Se } y_f = y_i \quad \rightarrow \quad W = 0$$

Force cons.

$$W = 0 \quad \forall \text{ percorso chiuso}$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{2}K(x_f^2 - x_i^2)$$

per $x_f = x_i \rightarrow W = 0$

Es. non cons.

Forza di attrito cinetico

Es per percorsi chiusi

$$W \neq 0$$

Un sistema si dice

conservativo se

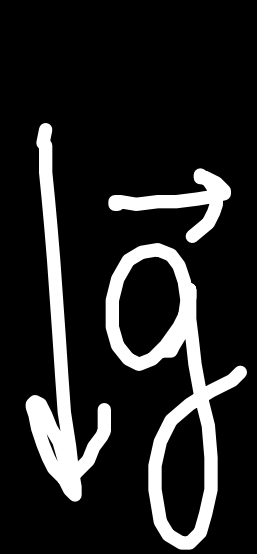
su esso agiscono solo

forze conservative

Esempio : palla $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cade} \\ \text{lanciata in aria} \end{array} \right.$

trascuro attriti

$$W = \Delta K$$



f

$$-mg(y_f - y_i) = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2$$

f

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 + mgy_f = \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 + mgy_i$$

la grandezza fisica

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m g y =$$

Si conserva

rimane la stessa

è invariante

è un'energia e si misura J

1) $K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ En. cinetica

2) $U = mgy$ energia potenziale
gravitazionale



Si definisce E
Energia meccanica

$$E = K + U$$

Si definisce E
Energia meccanica

$$E = K + U$$

$$E_f = E_i$$

$$E_f = K_f + U_f$$

$$E_i = K_i + U_i$$

può essere usata x mettere in
rel. $|\vec{v}| = v$ con la posizione

per esempio $N(x)$ $\leftarrow \vec{F}_e$
 $N(y)$ $\leftarrow \vec{F} = mg$

E_s .

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

$$V_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$$

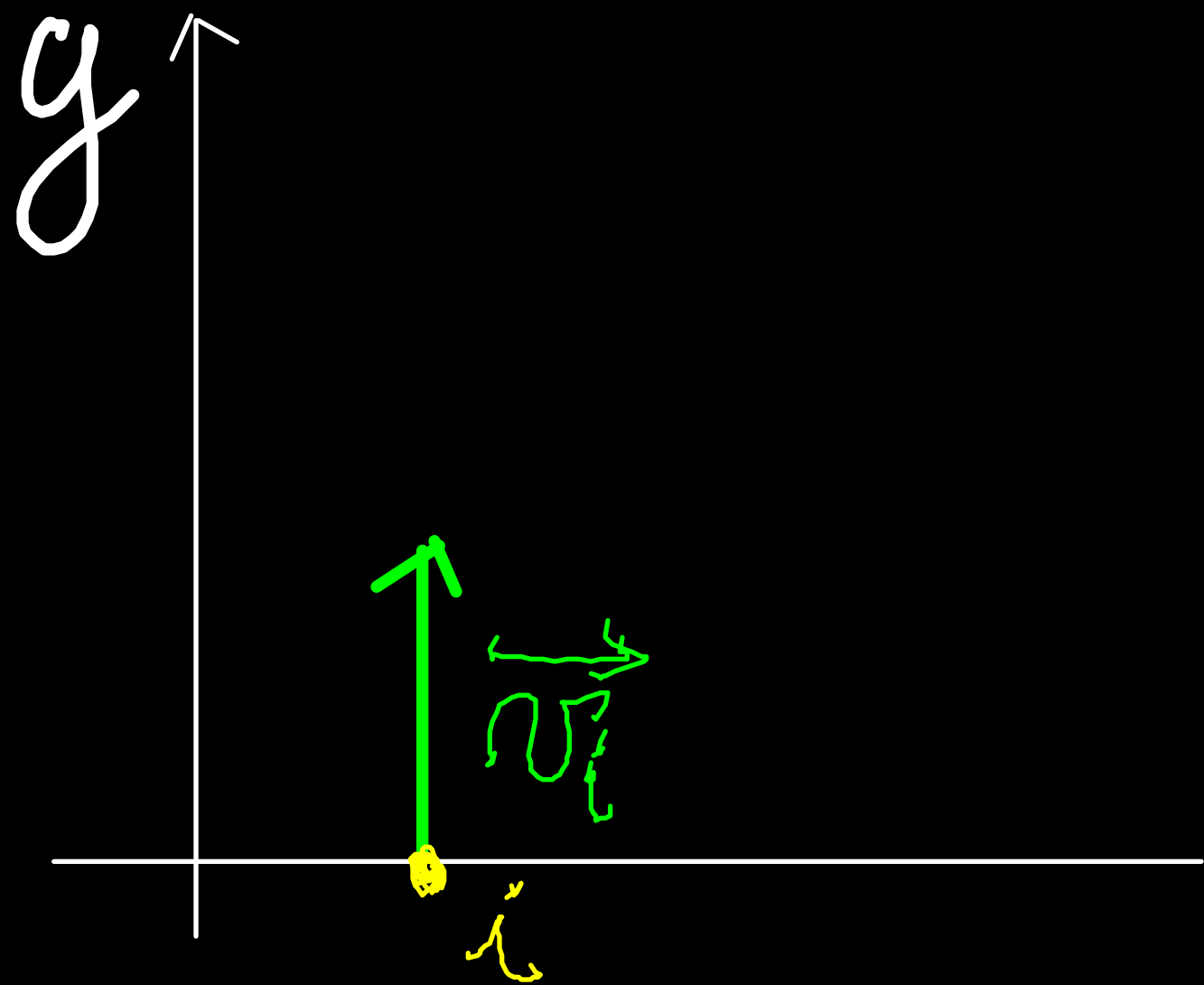
verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

2) $y_{\text{max}} = ?$

3) $v(y_{\text{max}}/2) = ?$

4) ΔK ΔU



E_s .

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

$$v_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$$

verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

2) $y_{\text{max}} = ?$

3) $v(y_{\text{max}}/2) = ?$

① i

Sistema Conservativo

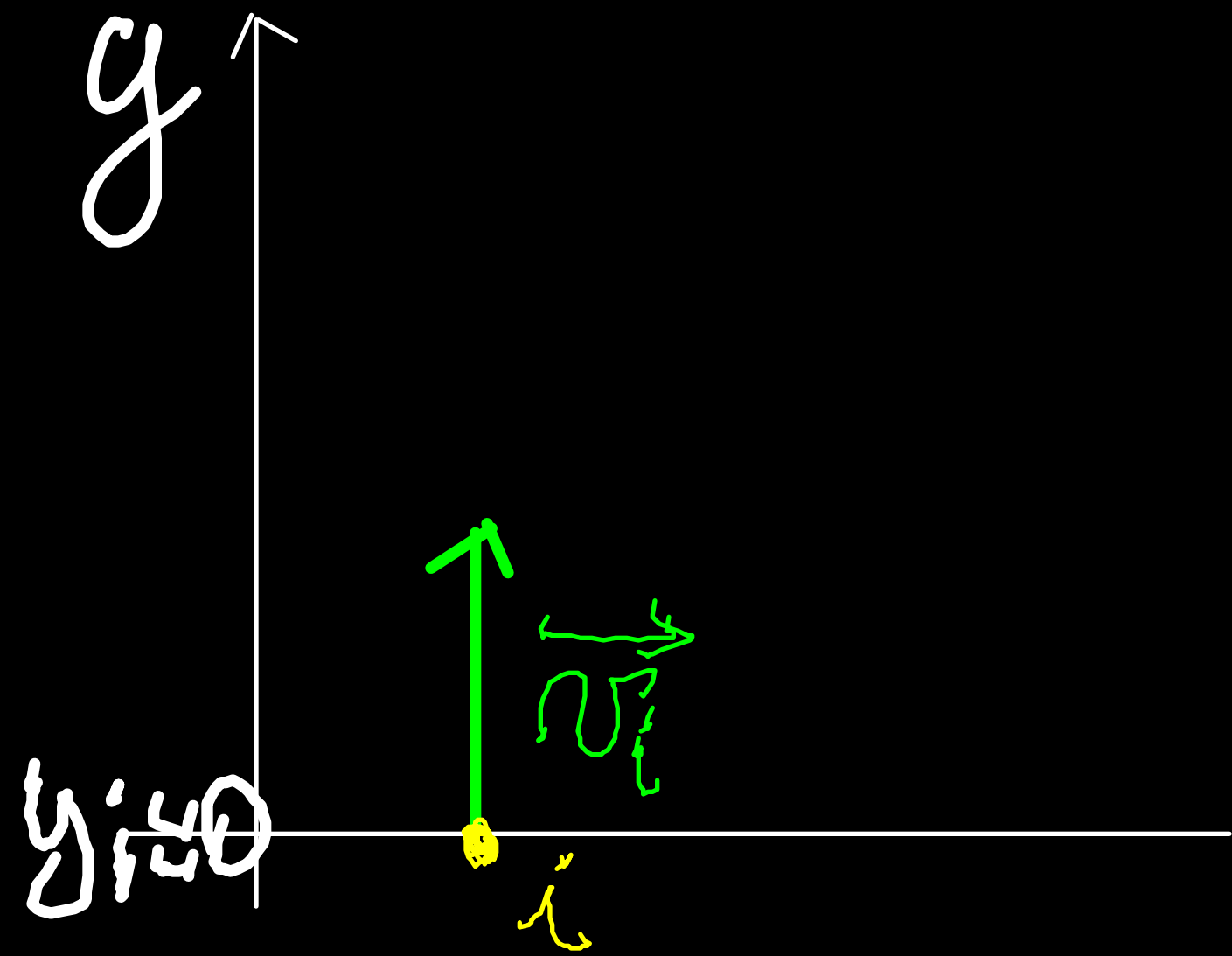
$$E = K + U$$

4) $\Delta K \quad \Delta U$

$$K_i = \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2 = 64 \text{ J}$$

$$U_i = 0 \text{ J}$$

$$E = E_i = 64 \text{ J}$$



E_s .

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

$$v_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$$

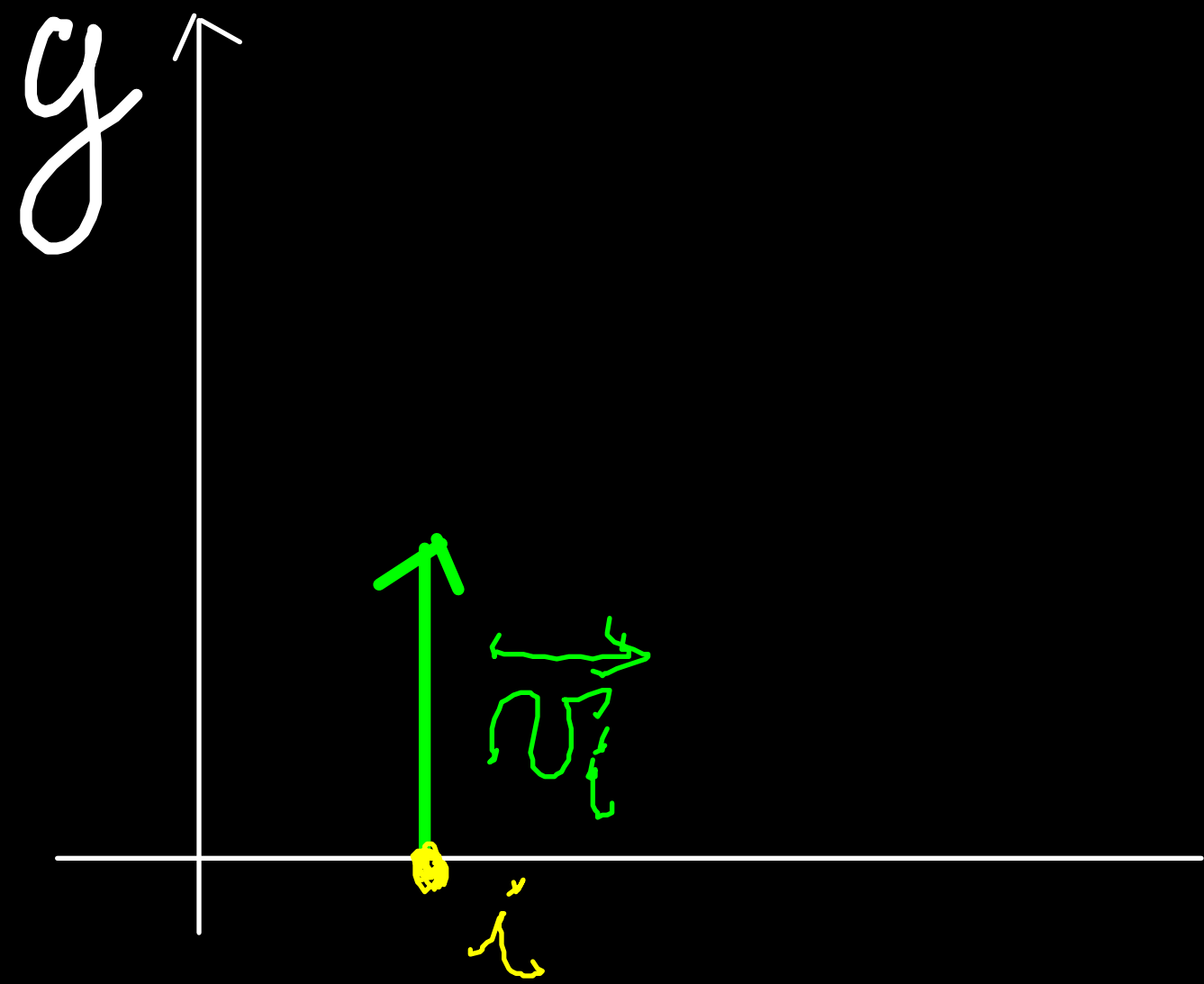
verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

2) $y_{\text{max}} = ?$

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4) ΔK ΔU



2

$$y_{\text{max}}$$

$$E_f = E_i$$

$$\text{Con } f = \text{max}$$

$$m g y_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{v_i^2}{2g} = 3.3 \text{ m}$$

Es.

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

$$v_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$$

verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

2) $y_{\text{max}} = ?$

3) $v(y_{\text{max}}/2) = ?$

(3)

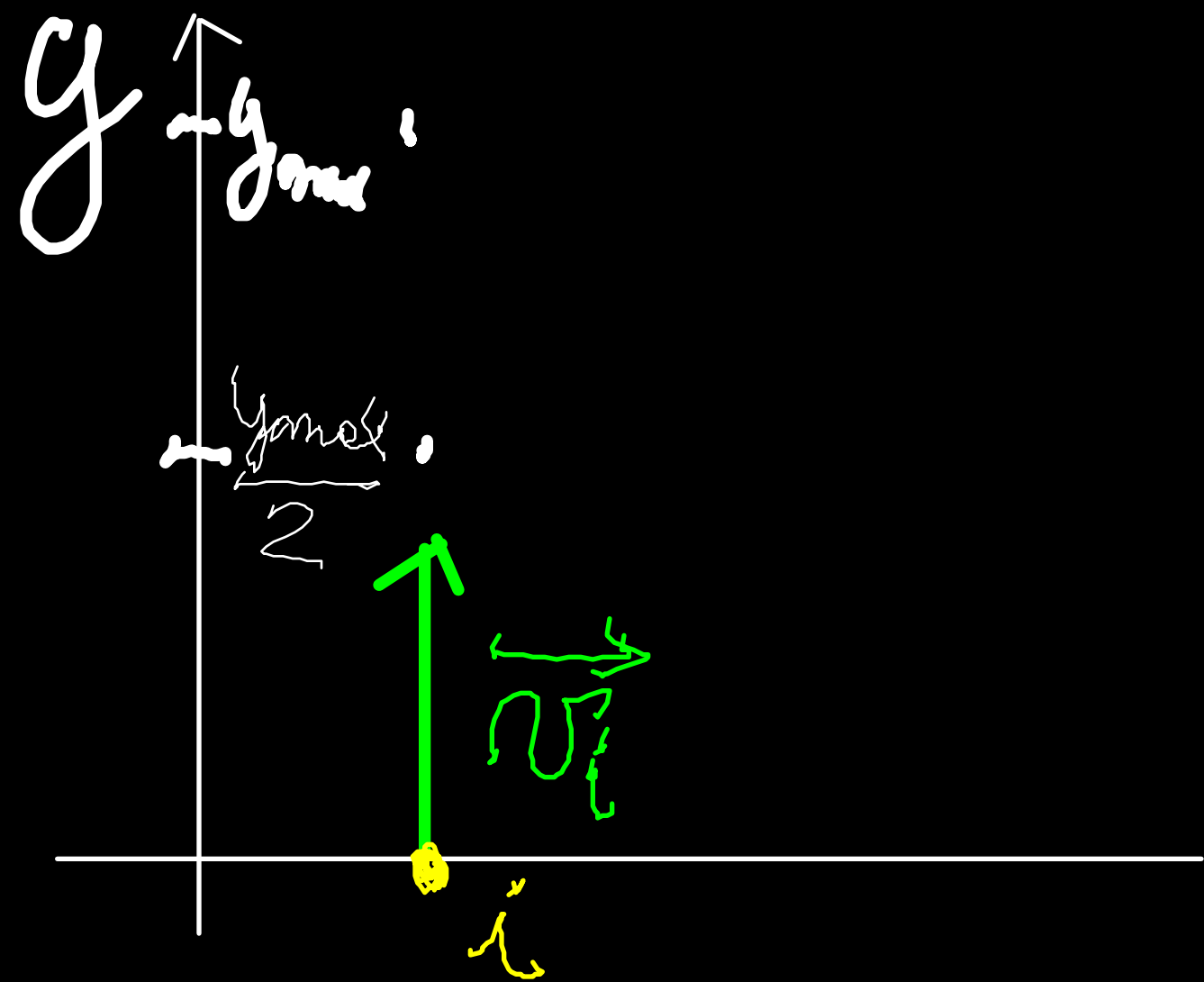
$$v \left(\frac{y_{\text{max}}}{2} \right)$$

4) $\Delta K \quad \Delta U$

$$U = m g y$$

$$U \propto y$$

$$v \left(\frac{y_{\text{max}}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} v_f$$



Es.

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

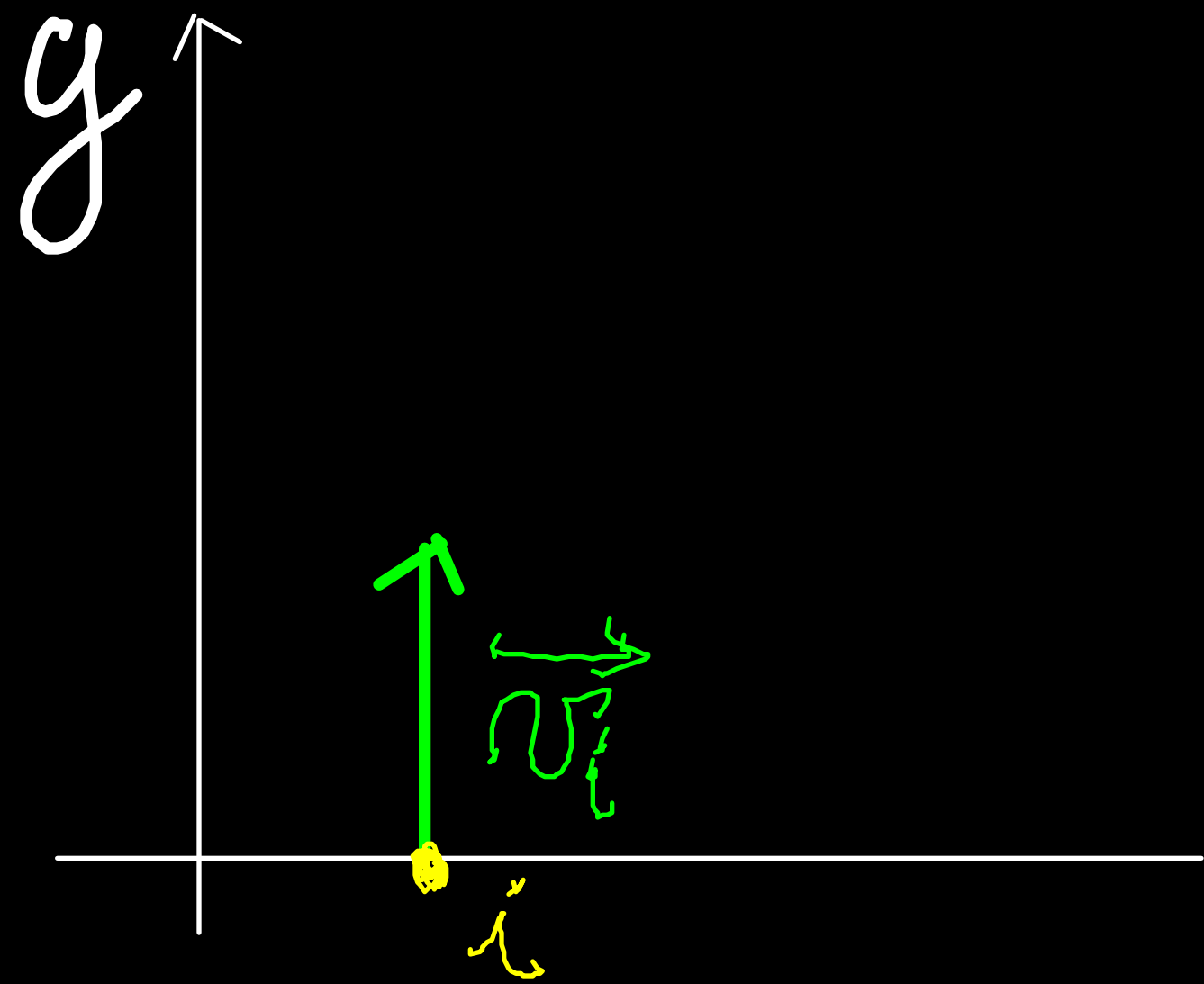
$v_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$
verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

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4) ΔK ΔU



9
3

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_q^2 + m g y_q = 64 \text{ J}$$

$$v_q = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2(64 \text{ J} - m g y_q)}{m}}$$
$$= \pm 5.7 \text{ m/s}$$

Es.

$$m = 2.0 \text{ Kg}$$

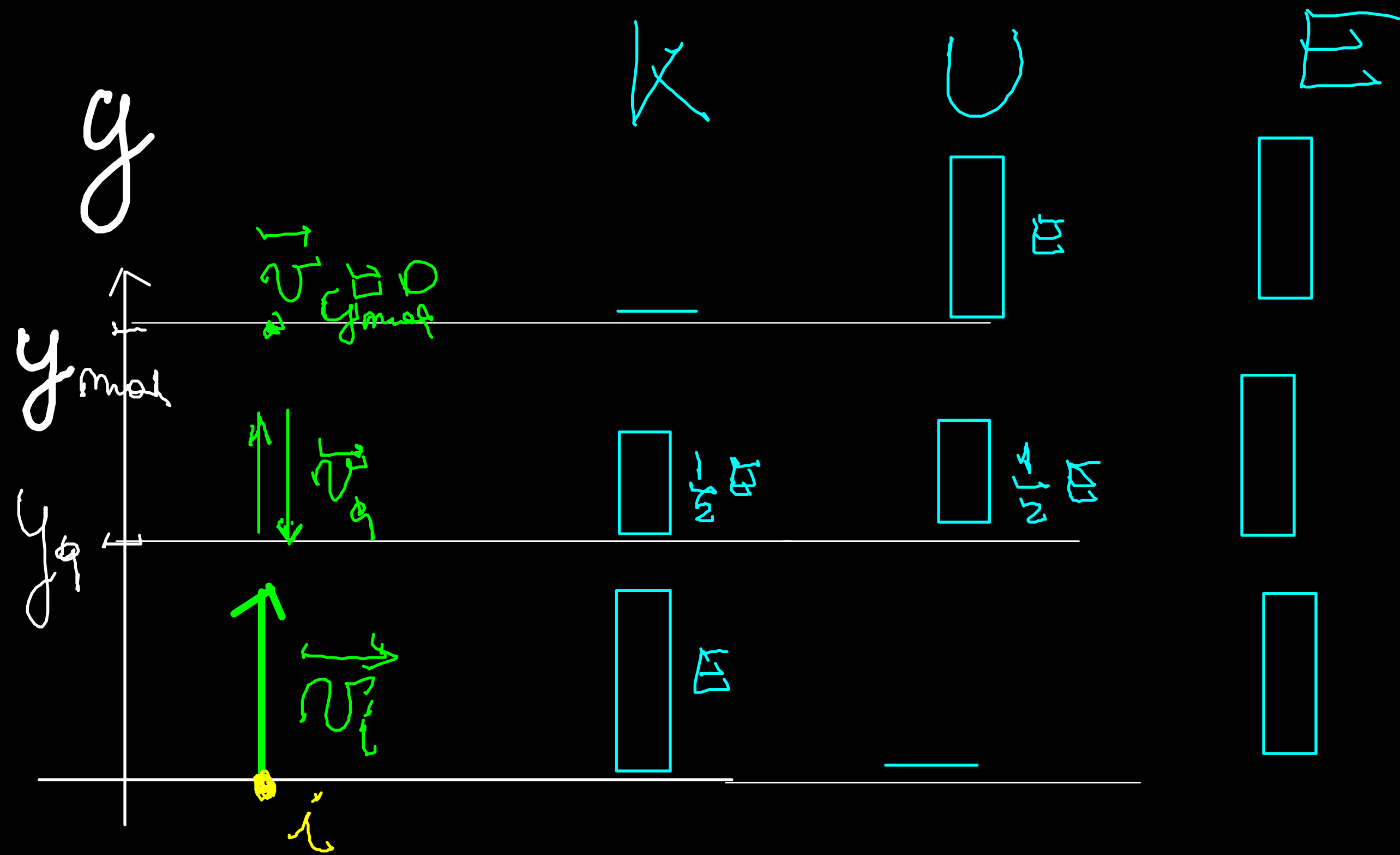
$v_i = 8.0 \text{ m/s}$
verso l'alto

1) $E = ?$

2) $y_{\text{max}} = ?$

3) $v(y_{\text{max}}/2) = ?$

4) ΔK ΔU



Energia potenziale 1D x

$$W = \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x(x) dx$$

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i = -W = - \int_{x_i}^{x_f} F_x(x) dx$$

Se il sistema è conservativo

Per teor. Lavoro - Energia

$$K_f - K_i = W_{\text{tot}} = -(U_f - U_i)$$

$$K_f + U_f = K_i + U_i$$

ponendo $E = K + U$

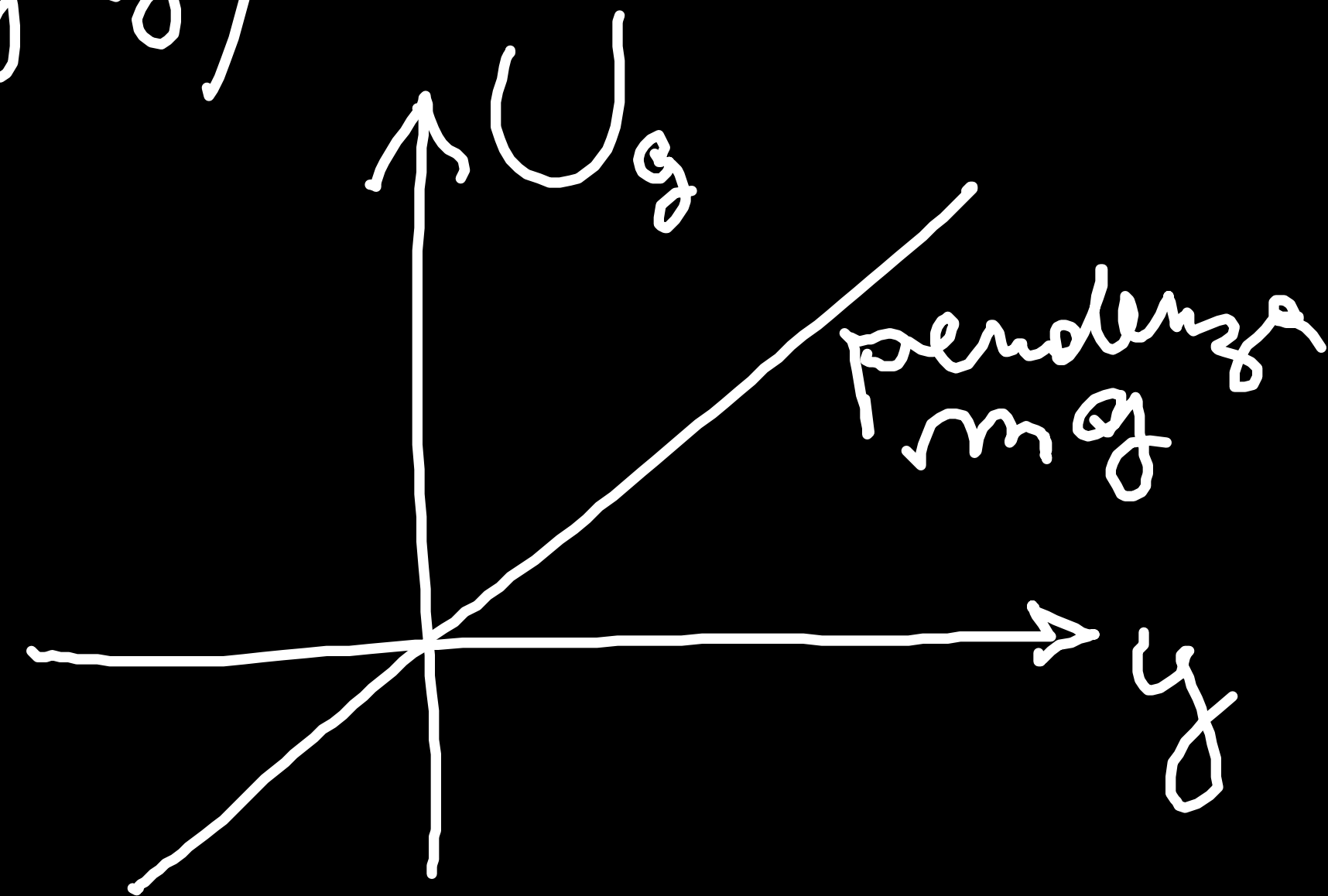
$$E_f = E_i$$

Energie pot. grav.

$$U_f - U_i = \underbrace{m g y_f - m g y_i}_{-W}$$

y_{ref} t.c. $U(y = y_{ref}) = 0$

$$U = m g y$$



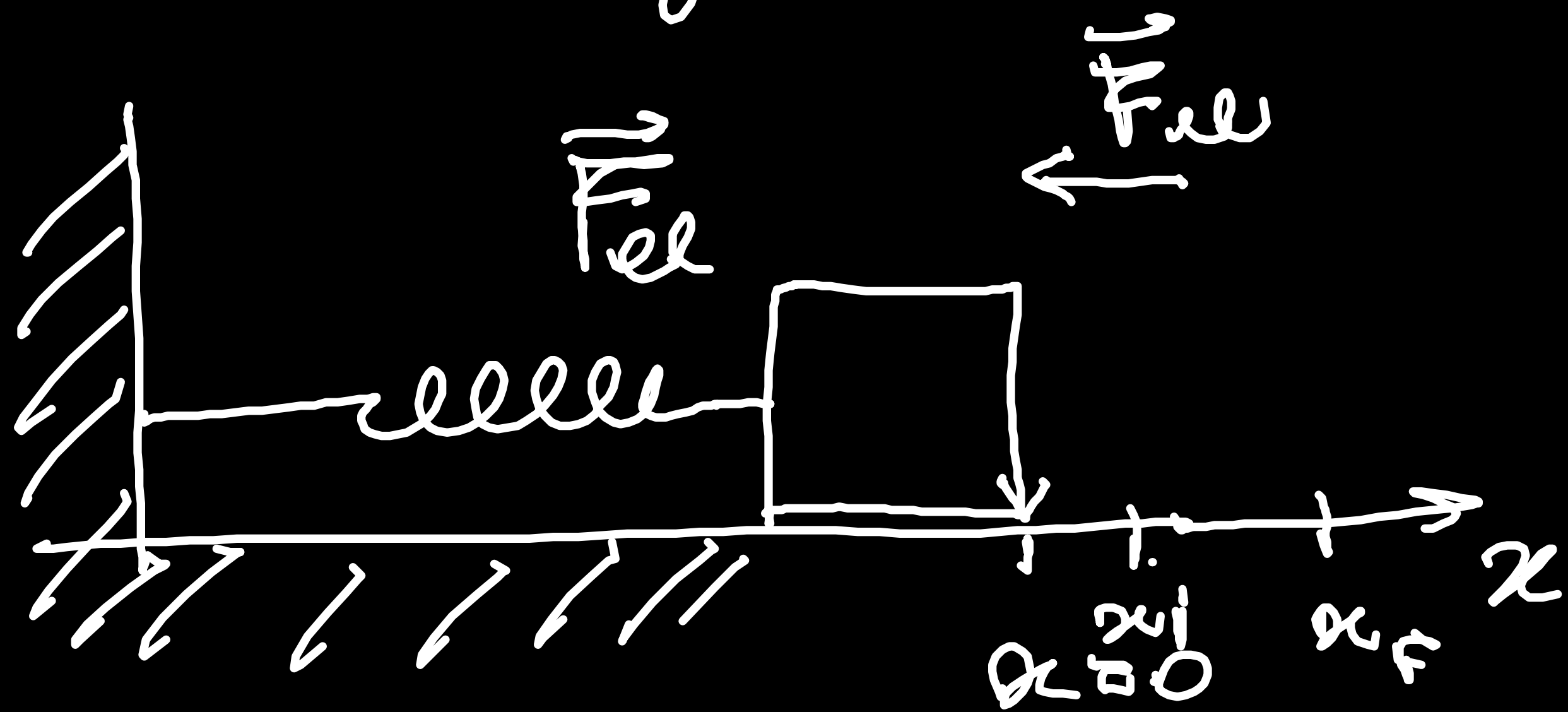
$$U = mgy_f + U_{\text{arb}}$$

$$\Delta U = U_f - U_i$$

$$= mgy_{f\#} + U_{\text{arb}} - (mgy_{i\#} + U_{\text{arb}})$$

$$= mgy_{f\#} - mgy_{i\#}$$

Energia potenziale elastica



$$\vec{F}_{el} = -Kx \hat{x}$$

$$F_x(x) = -Kx$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{2}K(x_f^2 - x_i^2)$$

$$\Delta U_{el} = U_f - U_i = -W = \frac{1}{2}K(x_f^2 - x_i^2)$$

per semplicità

$$x_{rig} \quad t.c. \quad U(x = x_{rig}) = 0$$

$$U_{el} = U(x) = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

