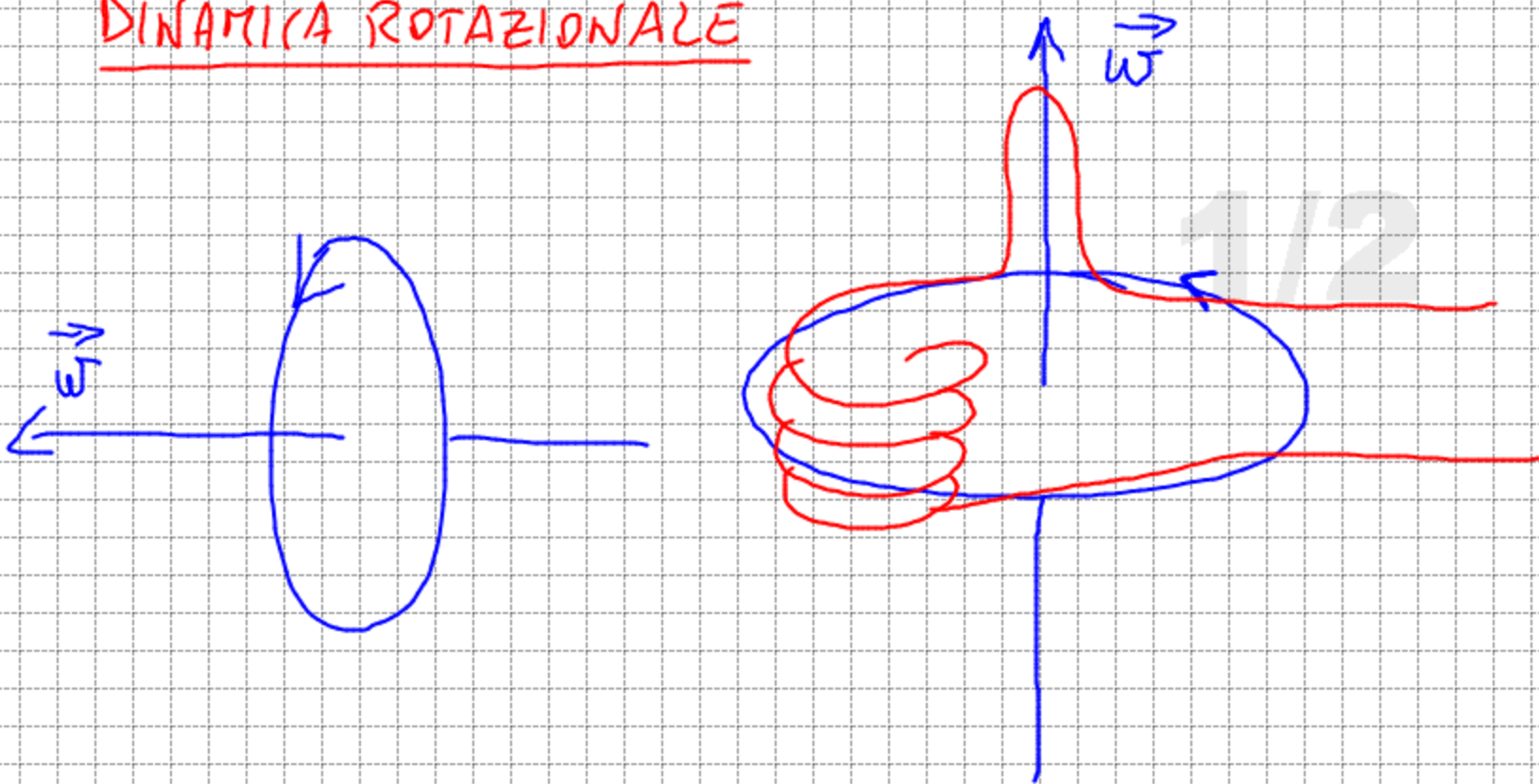
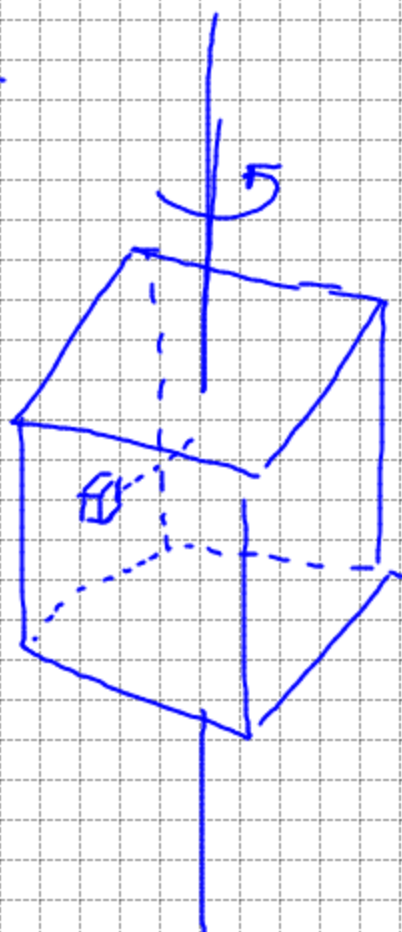


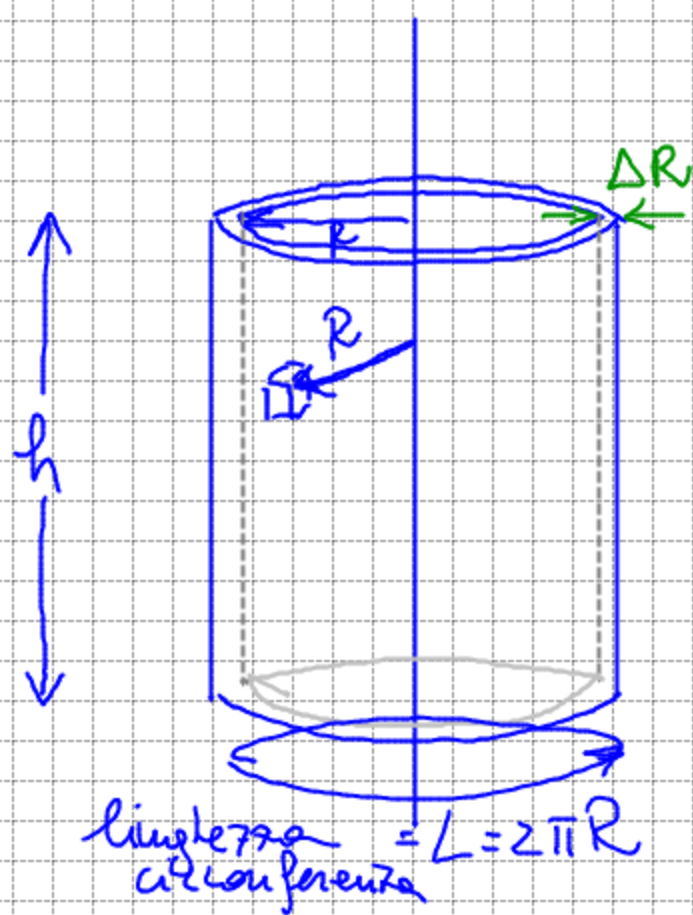
DINAMICA ROTAZIONALE



$$E_{cin} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$



Prendiamo per esempio un pezzo di Tubo di spessore "ridotto" (cilindro cavo)



Tutti i cubi piccoli hanno la stessa velocità angolare ω perché hanno la stessa distanza dal centro.

$$\Delta m = \text{massa del cubo piccolo}$$

$$\Delta m = \Delta V \delta = \Delta h \Delta R \Delta L \delta$$

$$v = \omega R$$

$$\sum \Delta L = L = 2\pi R$$

$$\sum \Delta h = h$$

$$E_{cinR} = \sum E_{cin} = \sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta m v^2 = \sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta m \omega^2 R^2 =$$

$$= \sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta h \Delta R \Delta L \delta \omega^2 R^2 = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{h \Delta R 2\pi R}_V \delta \omega^2 R^2 = \frac{1}{2} V \delta \omega^2 R^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 R^2 = \frac{1}{2} (m R^2) \omega^2$$

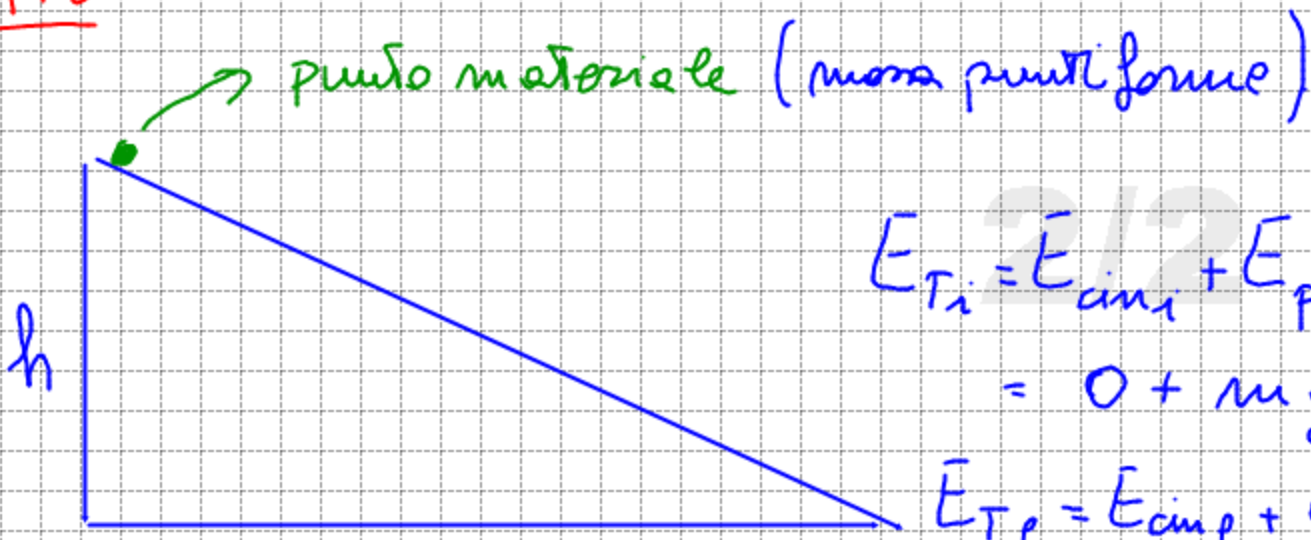
$$E_{cin} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_{cinR} = \frac{1}{2} (m R^2) \omega^2$$

I
momento
di inerzia

$$E_{cinR} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

ESEMPIO



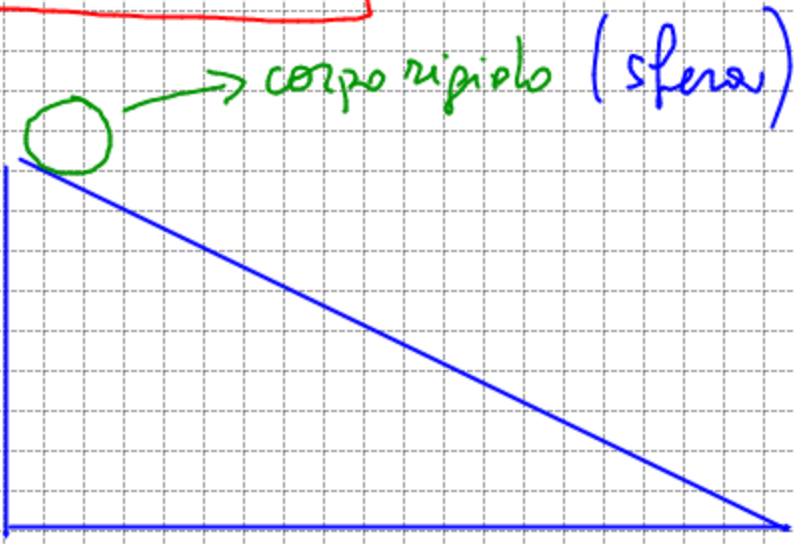
$$E_{Ti} = E_{cin_i} + E_{P_i} = 0 + mgh$$

$$E_{Tf} = E_{cin_f} + E_{P_f} = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 + 0$$

$$E_{Ti} = E_{Tf}$$

$$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{2gh}$$



$$E_{Ti} = E_{cin_i} + E_{P_i} = 0 + mgh$$

$$E_{Tf} = (E_{cin_f}) + E_{P_f} = \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \right) + 0 =$$

↓ energia cinetica traslatoria ↓ energia cinetica rotazionale

$$v = \omega R$$

$$I_{sfera} = \frac{2}{5} m R^2$$

$$E_{Ti} = E_{Tf}$$

$$mgh = \frac{7}{10} m v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7} gh}$$

con rotolamento

$$= \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \frac{v^2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(m + \frac{I}{R^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(m + \frac{2}{5} m \right) = \frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{7}{5} m \right) = \frac{7}{10} m v^2$$

$$\frac{v_{rot\ sfera}}{v_{punto\ mat.}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\frac{10}{7}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{7}} = 0,85$$

$$v_{rot} = 85\% v$$

TRASLAZIONE

$$\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$$

si conserva

ROTAZIONE

$$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$$

MOMENTO ANGOLARE