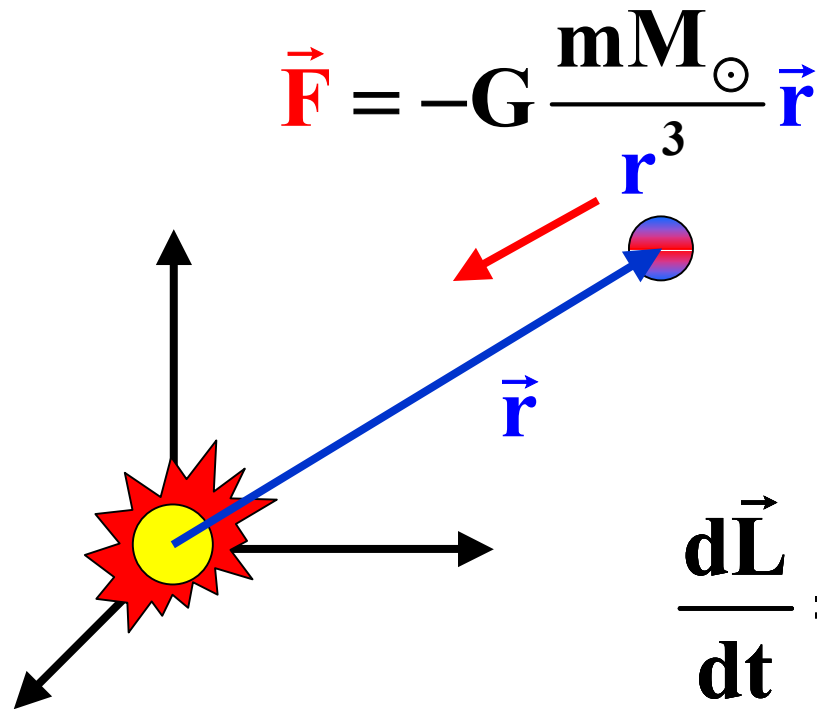


Un esempio notevolissimo: le orbite dei pianeti



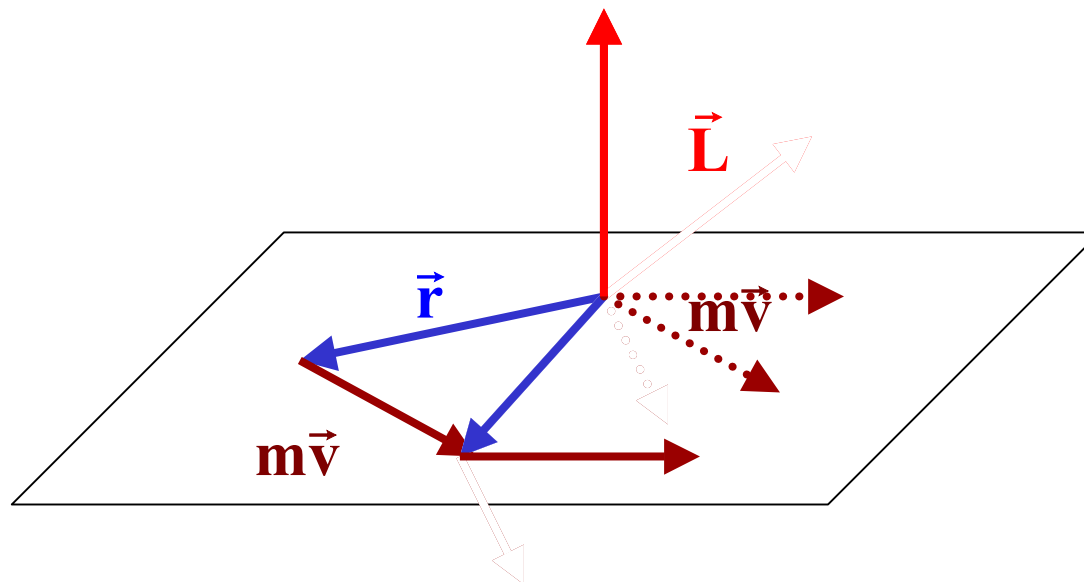
$$\vec{F} = -G \frac{mM_{\odot}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

1) Conservazione del momento angolare

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = -\frac{GM_{\odot}m}{r^3} \vec{r} \times \vec{r} = 0$$

$$\vec{L} = \text{cost}$$

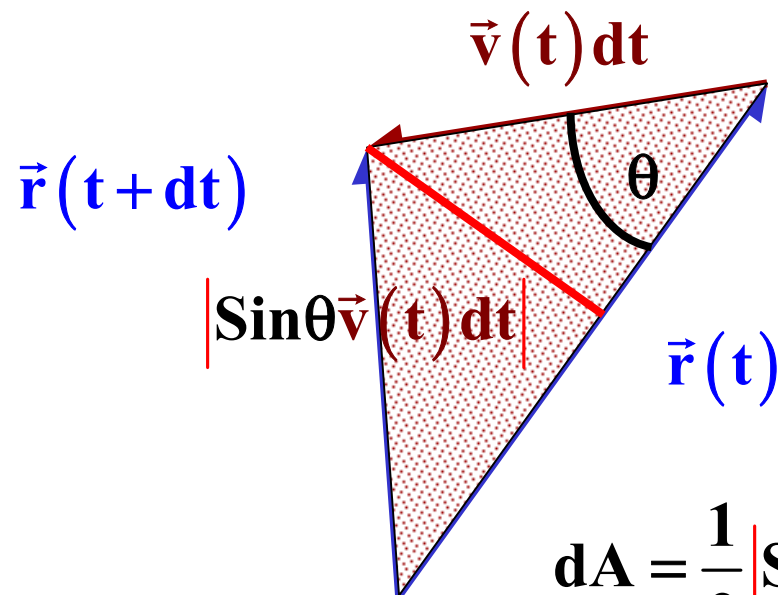
Conseguenze della conservazione del momento angolare



Si!

Il moto avviene in un piano!

Nel piano del moto:



a) l'area del triangolo
disegnato dal raggio
vettore che si muove

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} |\text{Sin} \theta \vec{v}(t) dt| \cdot |\vec{r}| \longrightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} |\text{Sin} \theta \vec{v}(t)| \cdot |\vec{r}|$$

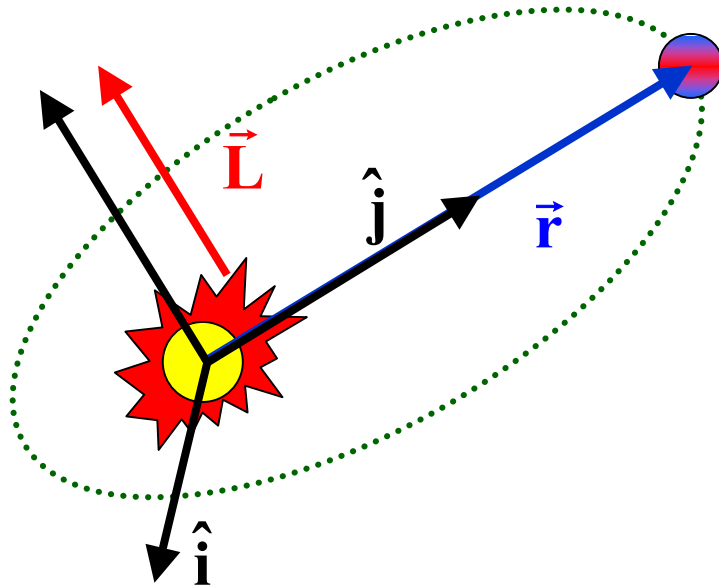
b) Il modulo del momento angolare $|\vec{L}| = m |\vec{r}| |\vec{v}| |\text{Sin} \theta|$

a) + b) \rightarrow

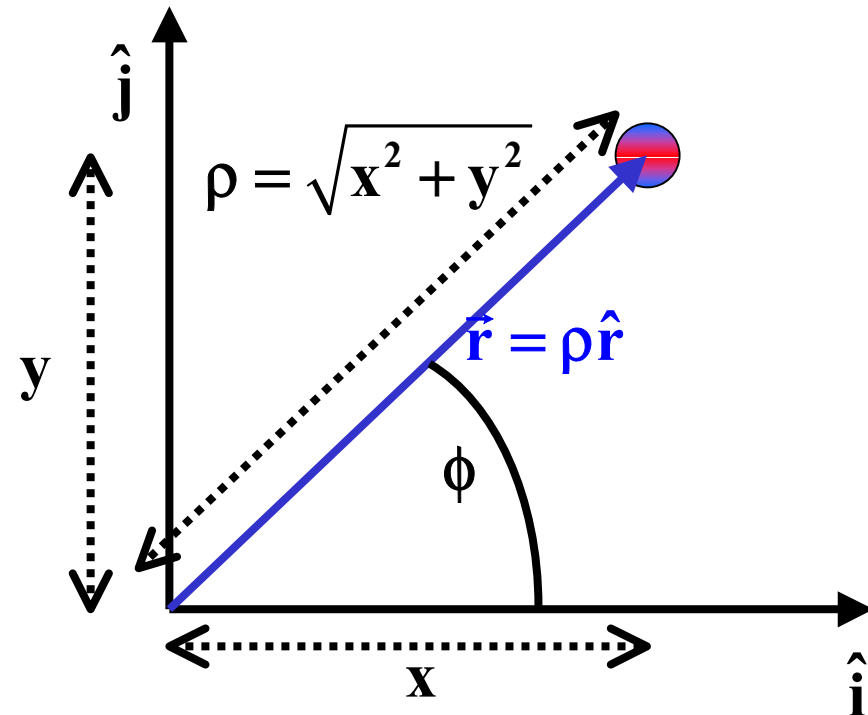
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\vec{L}|}{m} = \text{cost}$$

La “velocità areolare è costante (Keplero)”

Giriamo gli assi e mettiamo l'orbita nel piano x-y



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\rho \hat{r}) = \frac{d\rho}{dt} \hat{r} + \rho \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}$$



$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = m\vec{r} \times \left(\frac{d\rho}{dt} \hat{r} + \rho \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) = m\rho \left(\vec{r} \times \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) \quad (\vec{r} \times \hat{r} = 0)$$

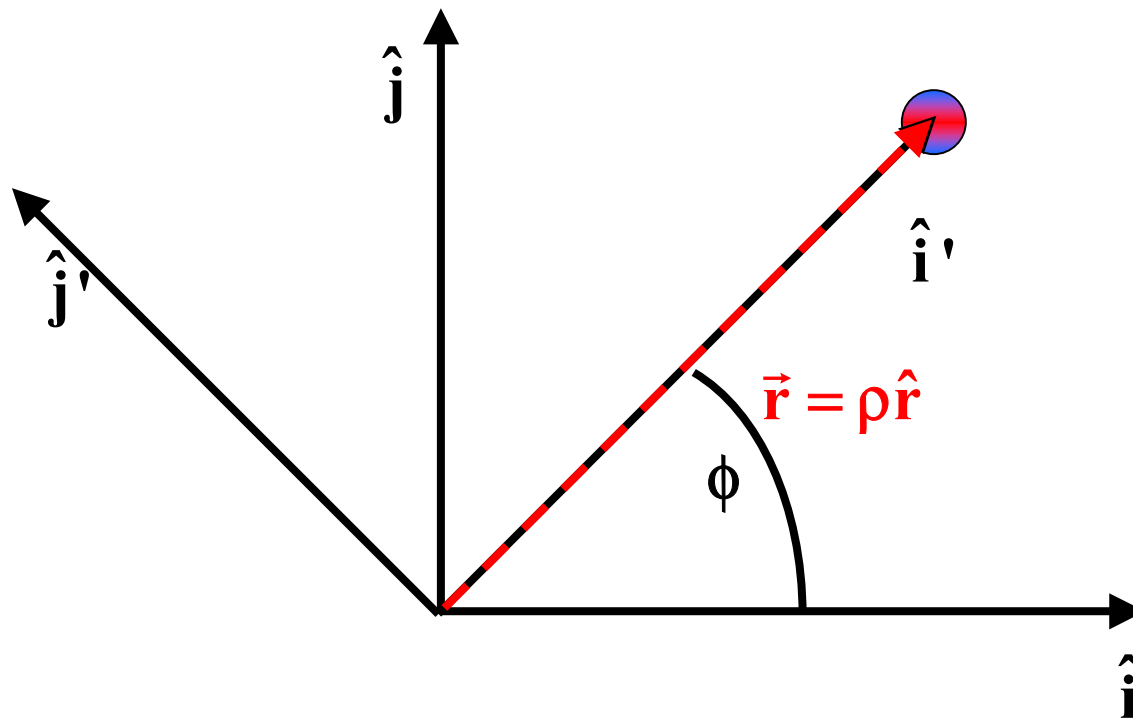
$$\vec{L} = m\rho \left(\vec{r} \times \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right) \quad \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \perp \hat{r} \quad |\vec{r}| = \rho \quad \longrightarrow \quad |\vec{L}| = m\rho^2 \left| \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \right| \rightarrow |\hat{r}| \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| \quad (\text{derivata di un vettore di modulo costante})$$

$$|\vec{L}| = m\rho^2 \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left| \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \frac{|\vec{L}|}{m\rho^2}$$

$$\text{Con i giusti segni} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{d\phi}{dt} \equiv \omega = \frac{L_z}{m\rho^2}$$

**Torniamo all'energia potenziale e scegliamo
un nuovo sistema di coordinate:**



**La particella giace
sempre sull'asse x
che “la insegue”**

$$\vec{r}(t) = \rho(t) \hat{r} \equiv x(t) \hat{i}'$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i}'$$

E' un sistema accelerato: forze apparenti

Coriolis:
$$2m\vec{v} \times \vec{\Omega} = 2m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i}' \right) \times \omega \hat{k}' = -2m\omega \frac{dx}{dt} \hat{j}'$$

Tangenziale:
$$m\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} = mx(t) \hat{i}' \times \frac{d\omega}{dt} \hat{k}' = -mx(t) \frac{d\omega}{dt} \hat{j}'$$

Non hanno componente lungo x!

Le forze che contano

Centrifuga:

$$m\omega^2(t)x(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}}' \longrightarrow = m \frac{L_z^2}{m^2 x^4(t)} x(t)\hat{\mathbf{i}}' = \frac{L_z^2}{m x^3(t)} \hat{\mathbf{i}}'$$

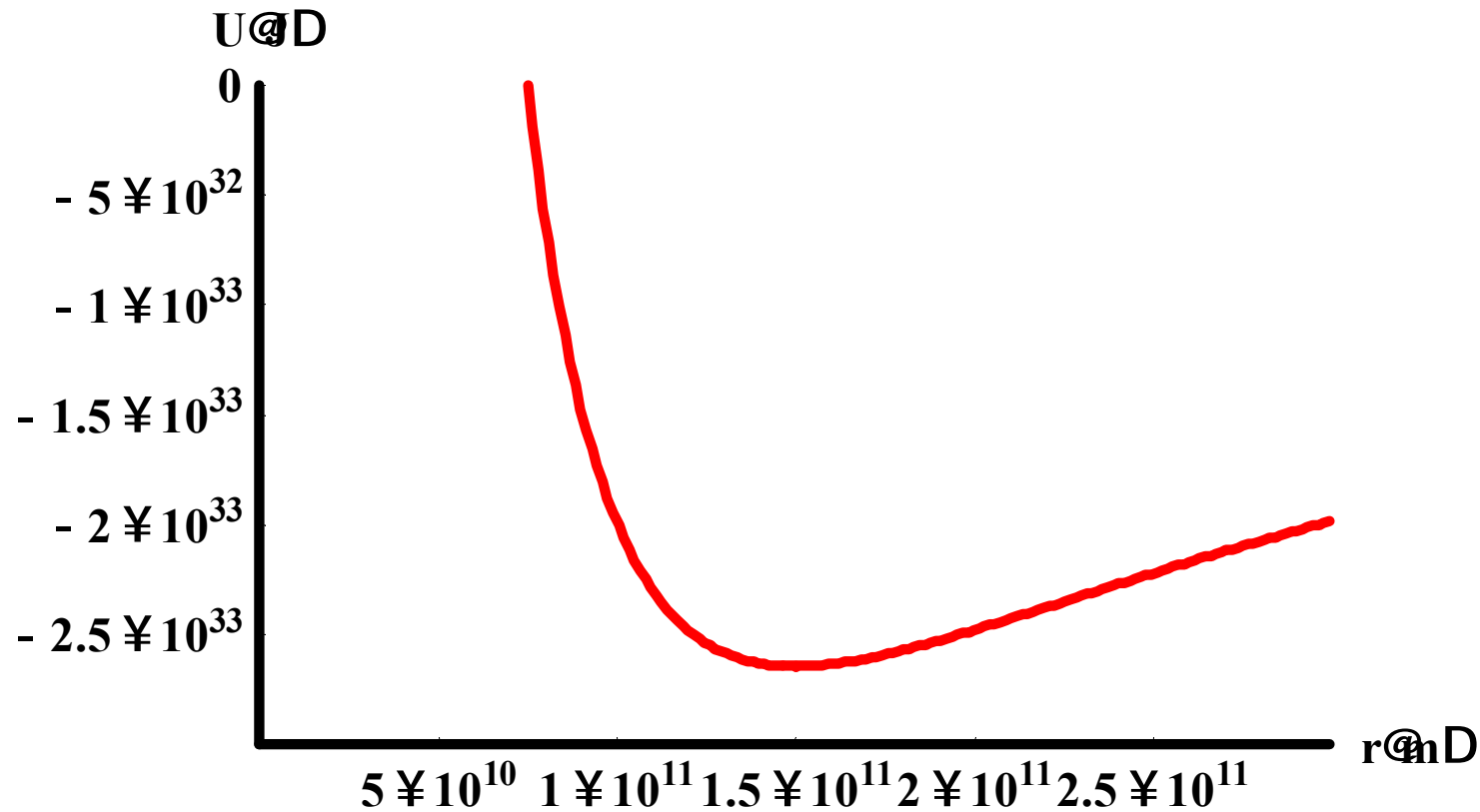
$$\omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m \rho^2(t)} = \frac{L_z}{m x^2(t)}$$

Gravità (forza reale): $-\frac{GM_{\odot}m}{\rho^2(t)}\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mp \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x^2(t)}\hat{\mathbf{i}}'$

Sono entrambe conservative

$$U(\mathbf{x}) = \int_x^{\infty} \left(\frac{L_z^2}{m x'^3} - \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x'^2} \right) dx' = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{m x'^2} + \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x'} \right) \Bigg|_x^{\infty}$$

$$x > 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{m x^2} - \frac{GM_{\odot}m}{x} \right)$$



Il caso della Terra
$$U = \frac{5.9 \cdot 10^{55} \text{ Jm}^2}{r^2} - \frac{7.9 \cdot 10^{44} \text{ Jm}}{r}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dr} = -2 \frac{5.9 \cdot 10^{55} \text{ Jm}^2}{r^3} + \frac{7.9 \cdot 10^{44} \text{ Jm}}{r^2} = 0 \rightarrow r = 1.5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{d^2U}{dr^2} = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

In generale

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L_z^2}{mx^2} - \frac{GM_\odot m}{x} \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{L_z^2}{mx^3} + \frac{GM_\odot m}{x^2} \quad \frac{d^2U}{dx^2} = \frac{3L_z^2}{mx^4} - \frac{2GM_\odot m}{x^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dU}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \frac{L_z^2}{mx_0^3} = \frac{GM_\odot m}{x_0^2} \quad \rightarrow x_0 = \frac{L_z^2}{GM_\odot m^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \left[\frac{3L_z^2}{mx_0^3} - \frac{2GM_\odot m}{x_0^2} \right] = \frac{L_z^2}{mx_0^4} > 0 \quad (x_0 > 0)$$

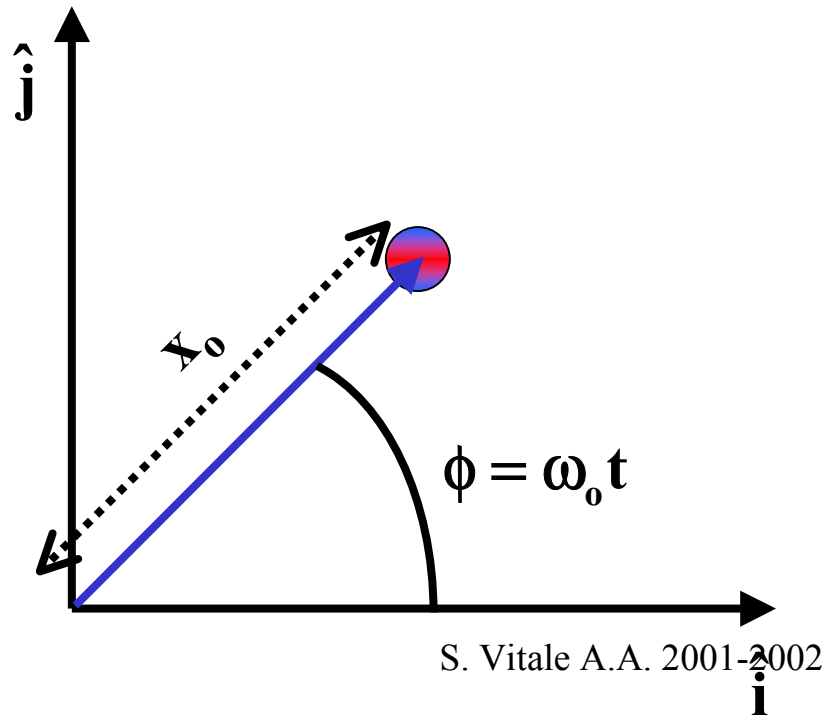
Minimo: equilibrio stabile

Il moto $x(t)=x_0$ è un moto possibile

Che moto è il moto $x = x_0 = \text{costante}$?

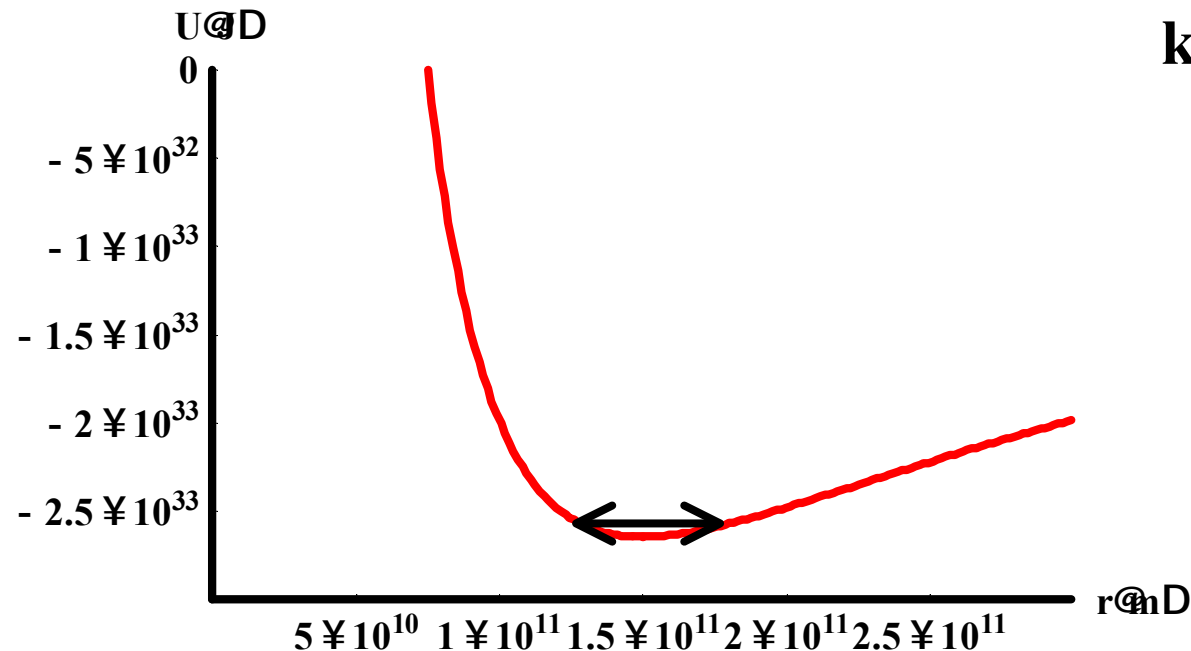
$$\omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m x^2(t)} \quad x(t) = x_0 \rightarrow \omega(t) = \frac{L_z}{m x_0^2} \rightarrow \omega(t) = \omega_0 = \text{costante}$$

Moto a distanza costante dal centro e a velocità angolare costante: **moto circolare uniforme**



E se non sono proprio nel minimo?

Ogni minimo è una “molla”



$$k = \left(\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{L_z^2}{m x_0^4}$$

$$L_z = m \omega_0 x_0^2$$

$$k = \frac{\cancel{m^2} \omega_0^2 \cancel{x_0^4}}{\cancel{m} \cancel{x_0^4}} = m \omega_0^2$$

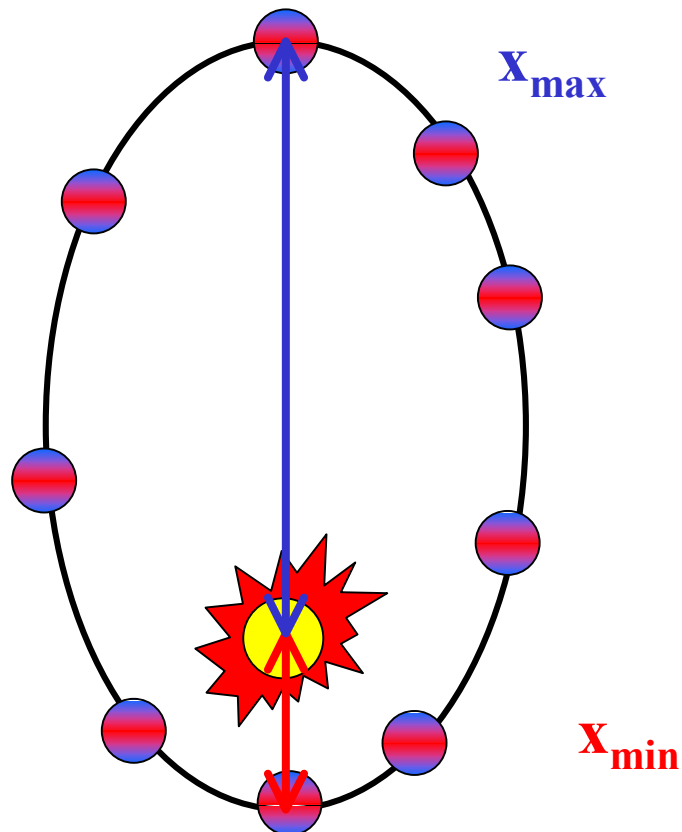
Il pianeta “oscilla” con frequenza $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \omega_0$

La distanza oscilla con periodo

Il pianeta ruota con periodo

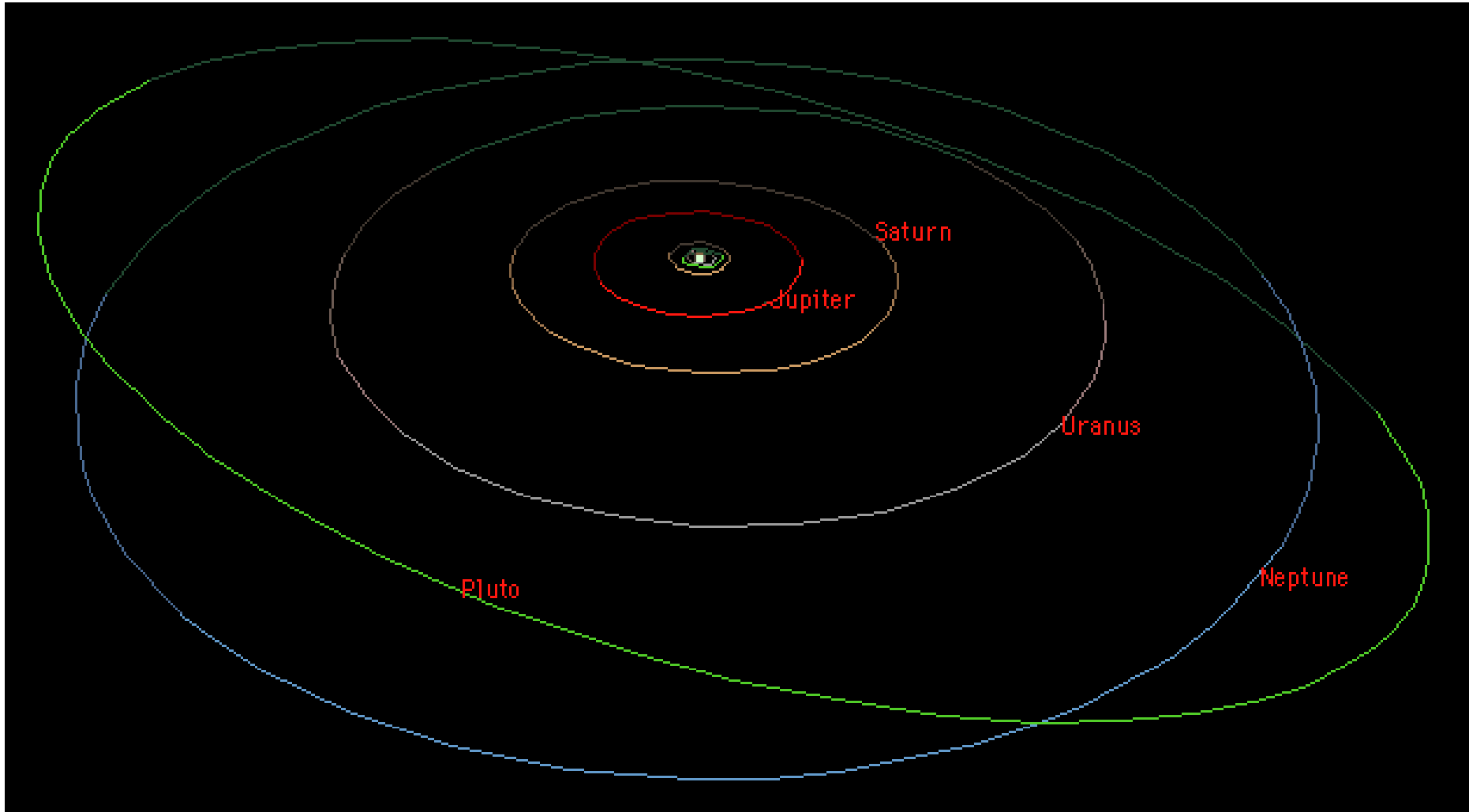
$$T_{\text{osc}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$T_{\text{rot}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} = T_{\text{osc}}$$

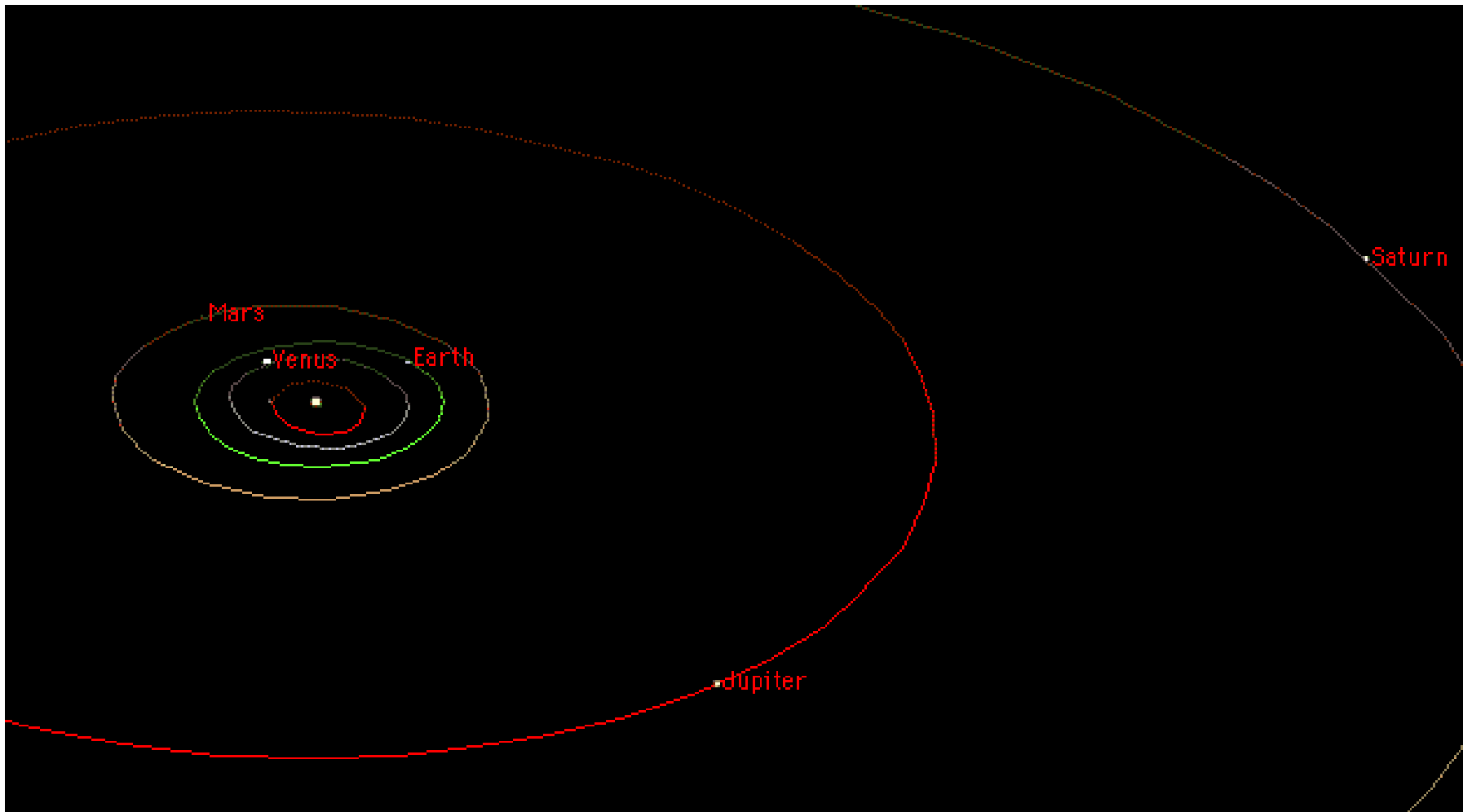


Un'ellisse

(Keplero, Newton)



**Orbite quasi circolari e tutte nello stesso piano
(eccetto Plutone)**

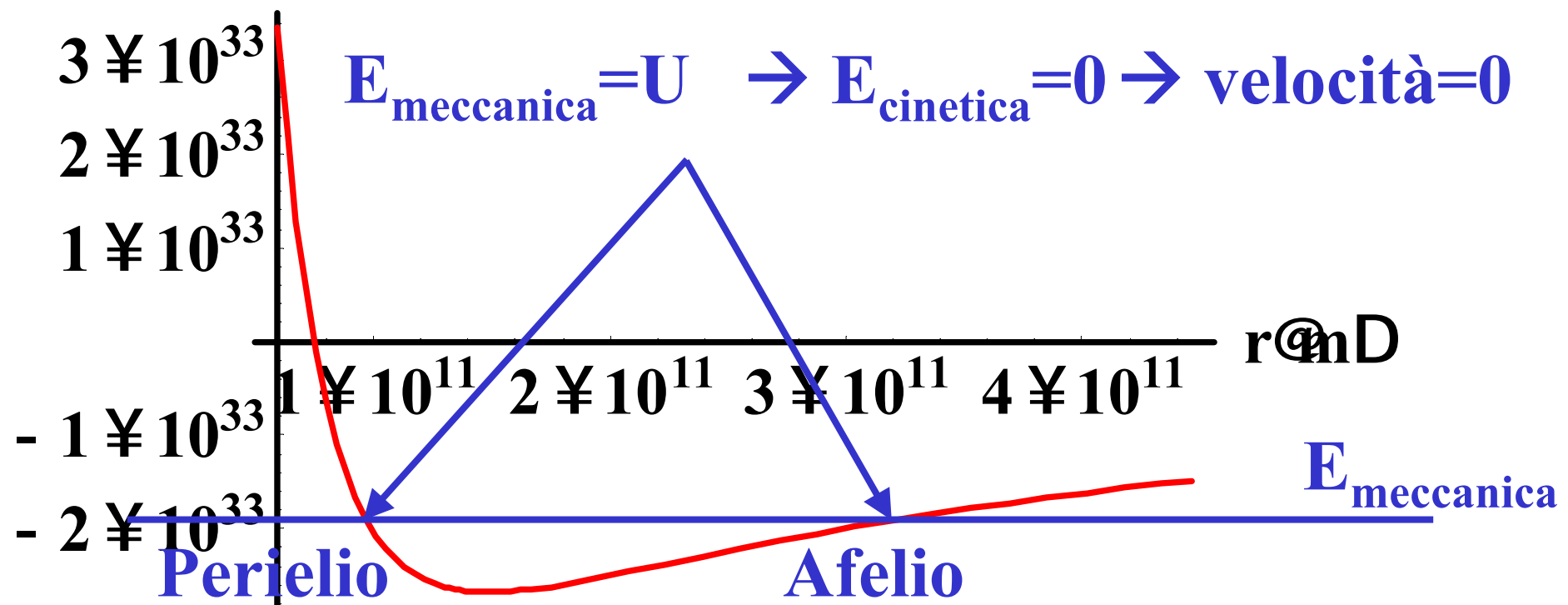


**E Mercurio che è molto eccentrico: afelio $70 \cdot 10^6$ km,
perielio $46 \cdot 10^6$ km**

$E_{\text{meccanica}} < 0 \rightarrow \text{Orbita chiusa (ellissi)}$

$U @ D$

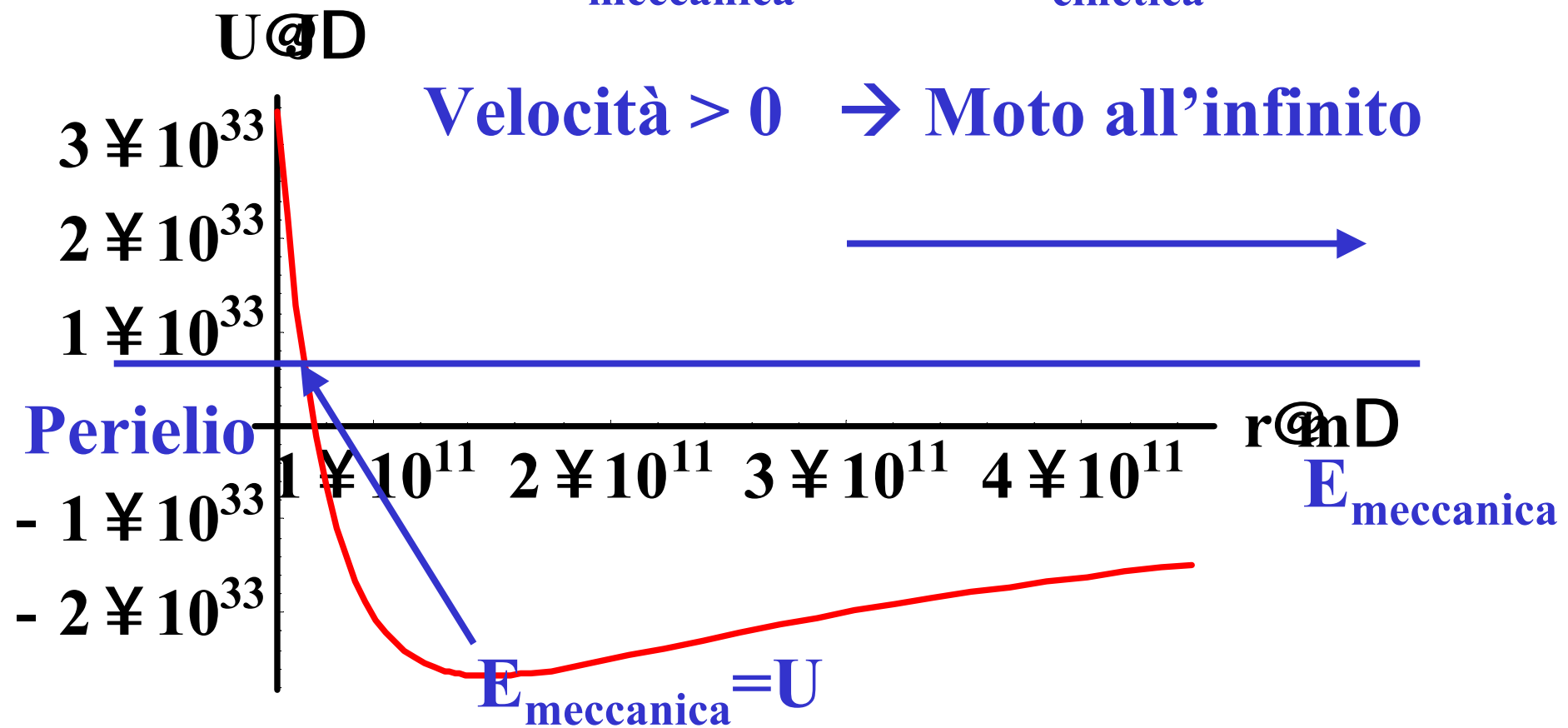
Il pianeta inverte il moto



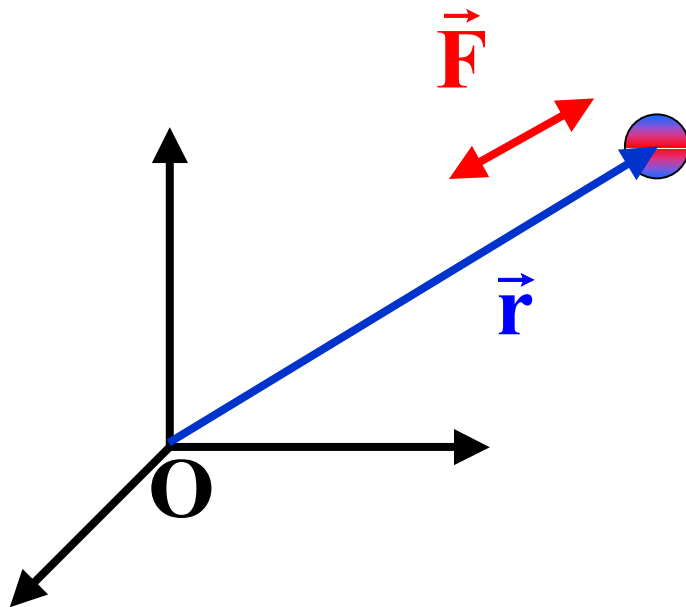
$E_{\text{meccanica}} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Orbita aperta (iperbole)}$

$$E_{\text{meccanica}} > U \rightarrow E_{\text{cinetica}} > 0$$

$\text{Velocità} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Moto all'infinito}$



Le forze centrali



$$\vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r}$$

**1 il momento angolare
si conserva**

$$\vec{M}_o = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_o}{dt} = \vec{M}_o = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \vec{L}_o = \text{cost}$$

2) L'energia si conserva

$$\vec{F} = f(r) \hat{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dL}{dt} &= f(r) \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \\ &= f(r) \frac{x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \hat{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \hat{k} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x \left(\frac{dx^2}{dt} \right) + y \left(\frac{dy^2}{dt} \right) + z \left(\frac{dz^2}{dt} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r} 2r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = f(r) \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$L_{A \rightarrow B} = \int_{t_a}^{t_b} f[r(t)] \frac{dr}{dt} dt = \int_{r_a}^{r_b} f(r) dr$$

$$= g(r_b) - g(r_a)$$

$$f(r) = \frac{dg}{dr}$$

Il lavoro dipende solo dalle posizioni iniziale e finale: la forza è conservativa