

$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k}$$

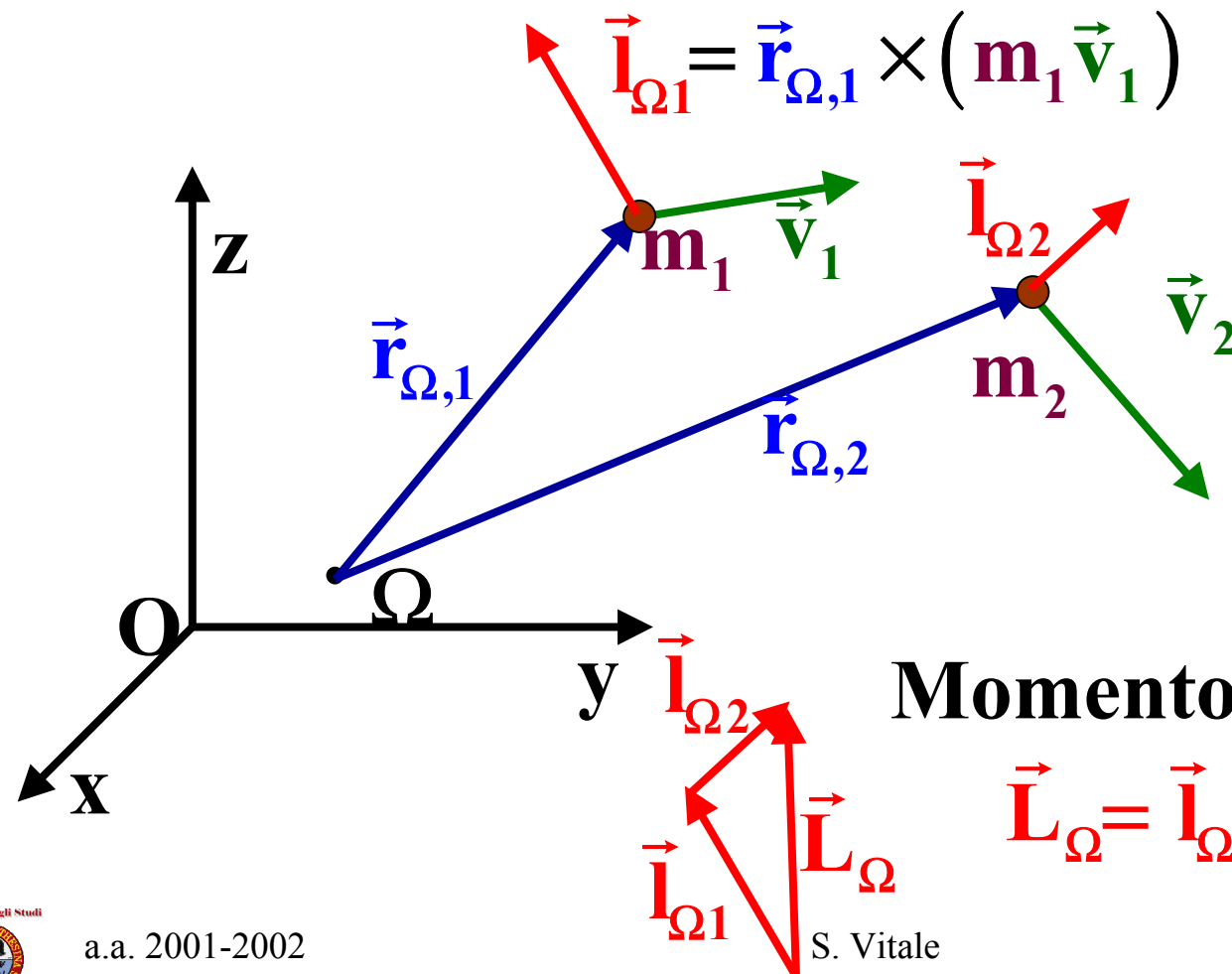
$$M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{P}$$

**Da cui la prima legge cardinale diventa**

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

**Il cm si muove come un punto di massa  $M$   
soggetto ad una forza  $\vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$**

# La seconda legge cardinale della meccanica e il momento angolare totale



**Momenti  
angolari  
rispetto  
ad un  
“polo”  
fisso W**

**Momento angolare totale**

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \vec{L}_{\Omega 1} + \vec{L}_{\Omega 2} + \dots + \vec{L}_{\Omega N}$$

## Momento angolare totale

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{l}_{\Omega k} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) = \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)$$

## La sua derivata

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d[(\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)]}{dt} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d[(\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega})]}{dt} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times \frac{d(\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k)}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

**Newton**

$$\vec{r}_{\Omega} = \text{cost} \rightarrow = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}_k}{dt} \times (\mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^N (\vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{\Omega}) \times \vec{F}_k$$

**Dalla Legge di Newton:**  
**La derivata del momento angolare totale**  
**rispetto ad un polo fisso è uguale alla**  
**somma di tutti i momenti di tutte le forze**

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k$$

**Ma (vedi lezione 10):**

$$\vec{F}_k = \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_{k,1} + \vec{F}_{k,2} + \vec{F}_{k,m \neq k} + \dots = \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} + \vec{F}_k^{\text{int}}$$

**Generate da  
corpi esterni**

**Generate dalle altre  
particelle del  
sistema**

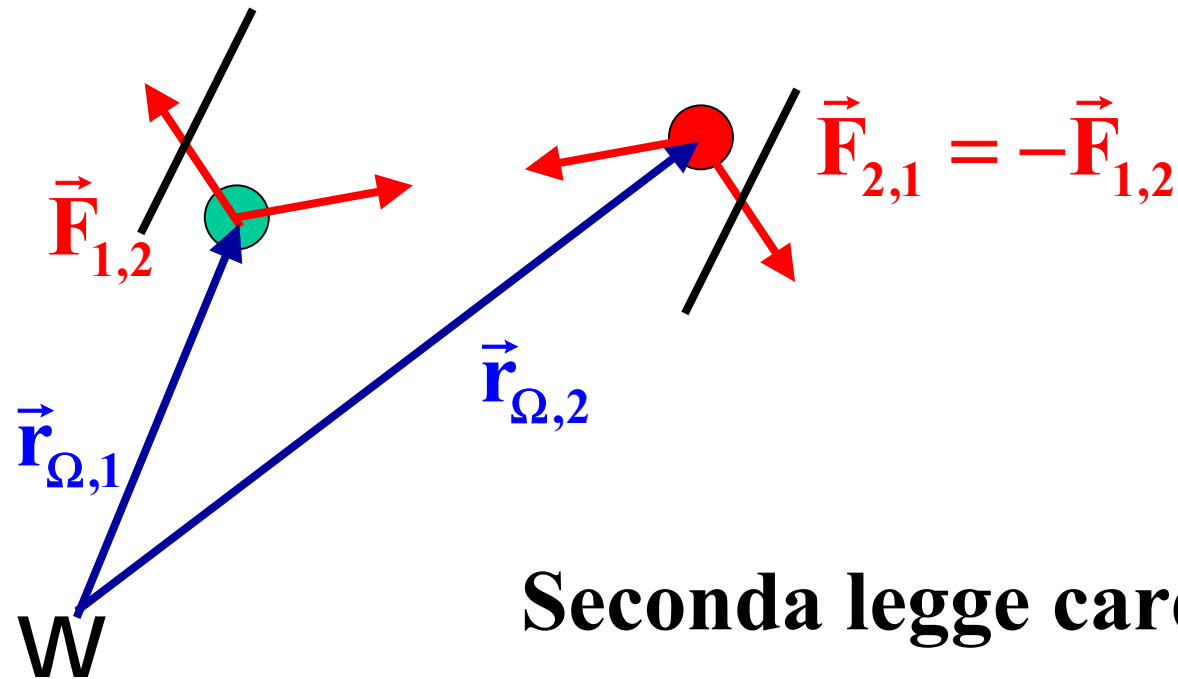
## Dalla legge di Newton (continua)

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}}}_{\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{int}}}_{\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}}} \equiv \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}} + \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}}$$

## Seconda legge cardinale della meccanica

$$\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{int}} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}}$$

## Prima legge cardinale:

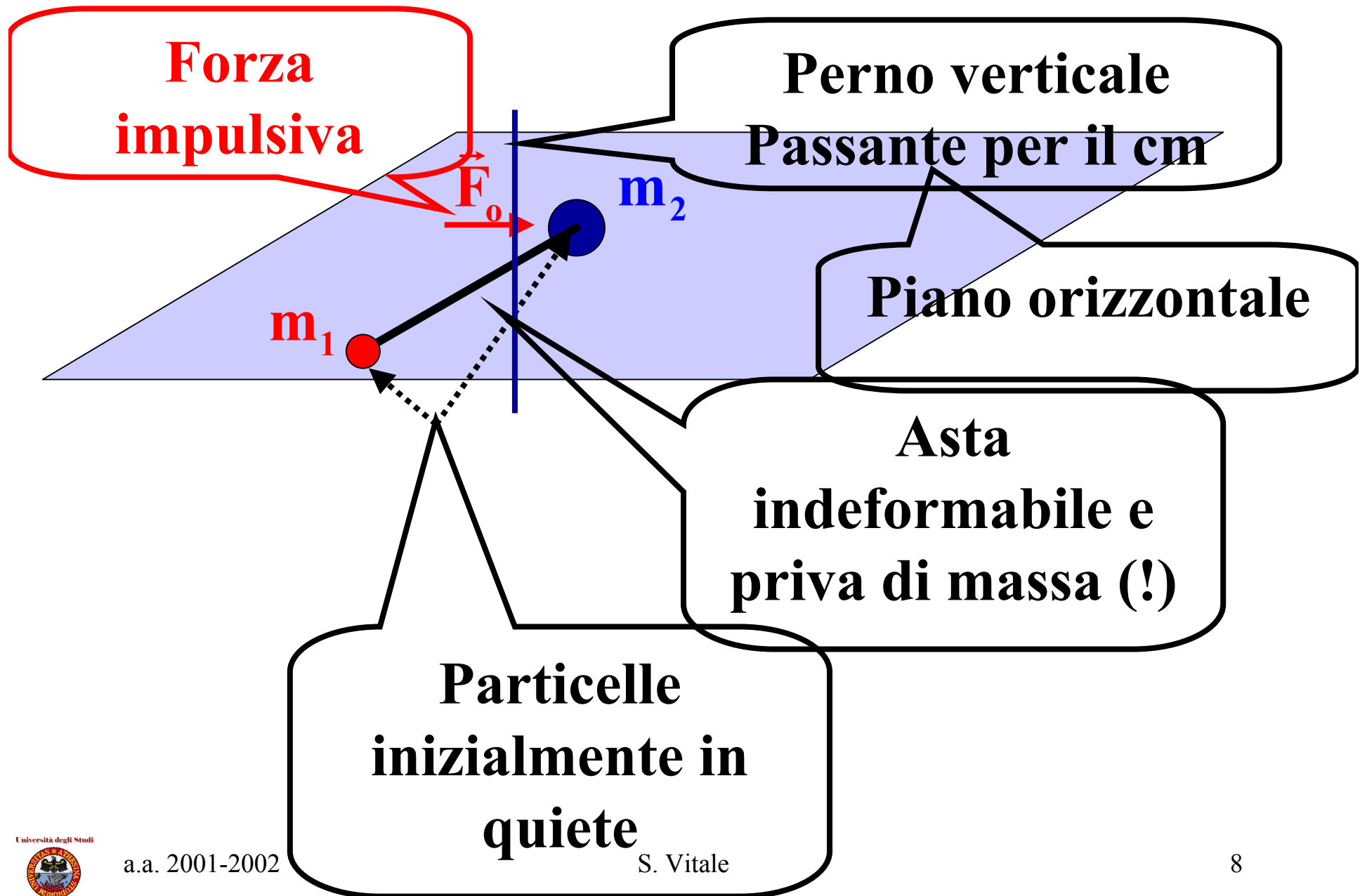


## Seconda legge cardinale

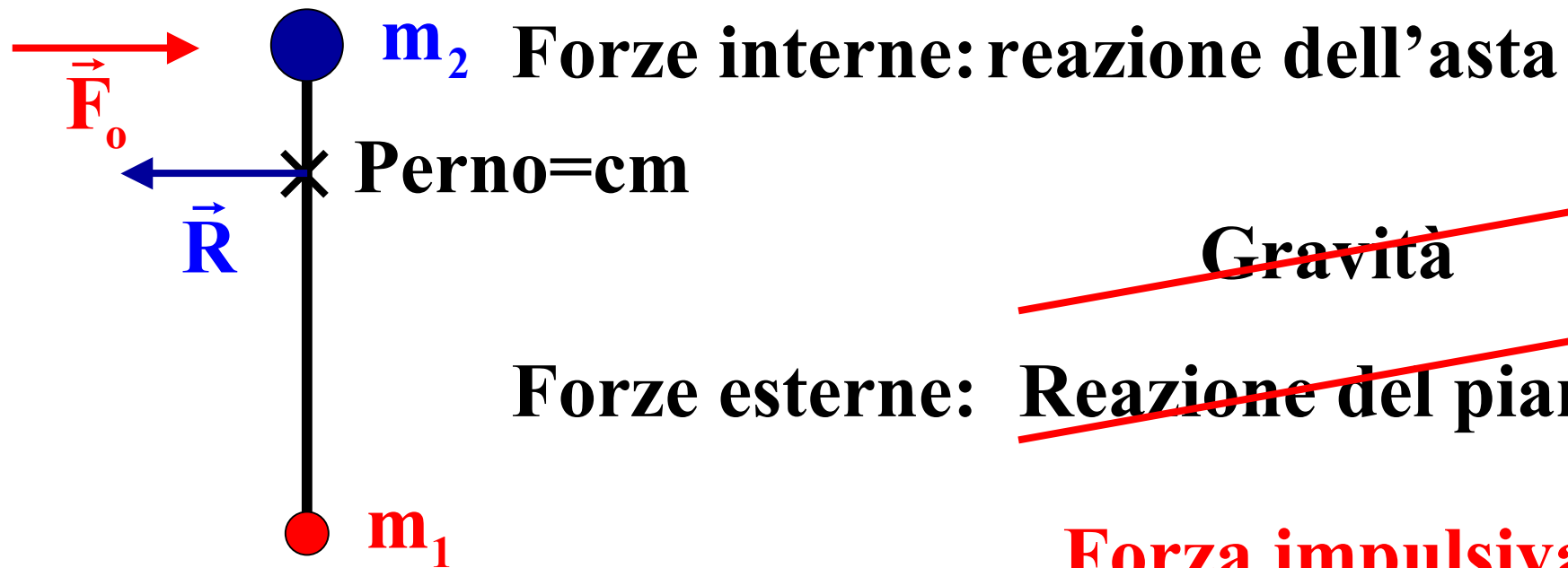
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{M}^{\text{int}} &= \vec{r}_{\Omega,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} + \vec{r}_{\Omega,2} \times \vec{F}_{2,1} = \vec{r}_{\Omega,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} - \vec{r}_{\Omega,2} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} \\ &= (\vec{r}_{\Omega,1} - \vec{r}_{\Omega,2}) \times \vec{F}_{1,2} = \vec{r}_{2,1} \times \vec{F}_{1,2} = \mathbf{0} \quad \rightarrow \vec{r}_{2,1} \parallel \vec{F}_{2,1}\end{aligned}$$

**Due particelle si possono scambiare solo una coppia di forze uguali in modulo e contrarie in verso (prima legge cardinale) e dirette come la congiungente fra le due particelle (seconda legge cardinale)**

# Le leggi cardinali al lavoro



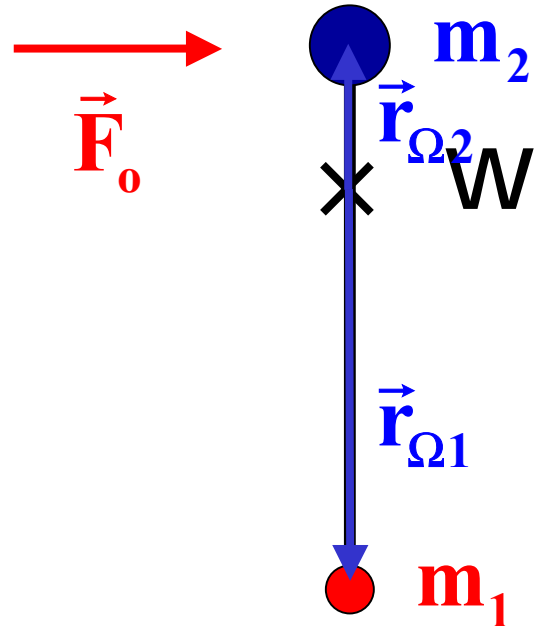




$$(m_1 + m_2) \frac{d\vec{v}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{tot}^{ext} = \vec{F}_0 + \vec{R} \longrightarrow \vec{F}_0 = -\vec{R}$$

0

# 1) Il momento angolare



$t=0$

$$\vec{l}_1 = \vec{r}_{\Omega 1} \times m_1 \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{l}_2 = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times m_2 \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \vec{l}_1 + \vec{l}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times \vec{F}_o$$

**Forza impulsiva  $\rightarrow \vec{F}_o(t') \neq 0 \quad 0 < t' < \delta t$**

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^t \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(t') \times \vec{F}_o(t') dt' \approx \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt'$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt' = \vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0) \times \vec{I}_o$$

$$= |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| \hat{j} \times |\vec{I}_o| \hat{i} = -|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}$$

Per  $t > dt$

$$\vec{M}_{\Omega}^{\text{ext}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}}{dt} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{L}_{\Omega} = \text{costante}$$

**Il momento angolare si conserva**

## 2) Le due particelle possono solo fare un moto circolare con la stessa velocità angolare $\omega$

$$\vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \perp \vec{v}_2 \quad |\vec{v}_2| = |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}| |\omega|$$

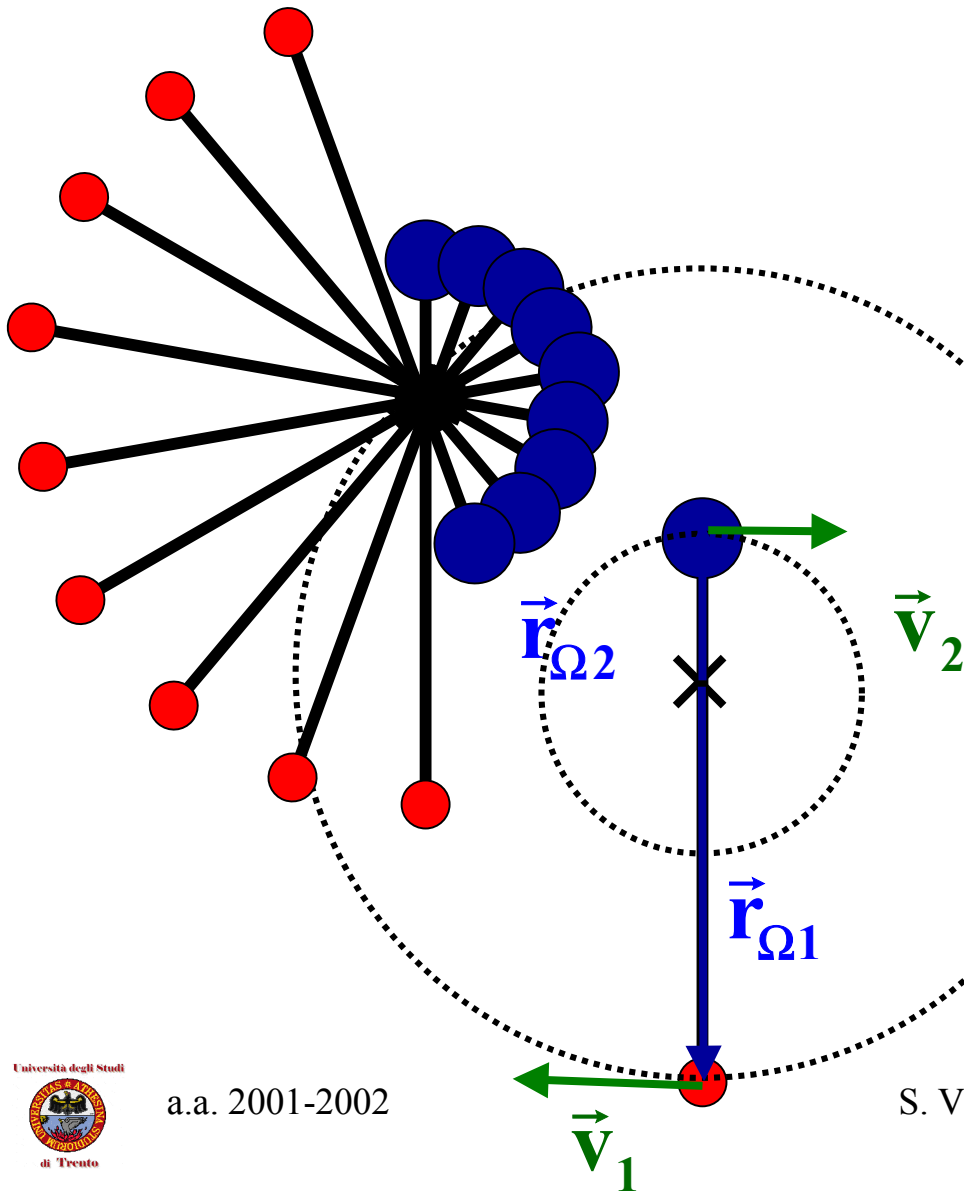
$$|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2} \times m_2 \vec{v}_2| = m_2 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}|^2 |\omega|$$

$$|\vec{r}_{\Omega 1} \times m_1 \vec{v}_1| = m_1 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 1}|^2 |\omega|$$

$$\vec{l}_1 = m_1 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 1}|^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{l}_2 = m_2 |\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}|^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \omega \hat{k} (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)$$



$$\overset{1}{\vec{L}_{\Omega}(t > \delta t) = -|\vec{r}_{\Omega 2}(0)| |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}} \quad \overset{2}{\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \omega \hat{k} (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)}$$

$$-r_{\Omega 2} |I_o| = \omega (m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

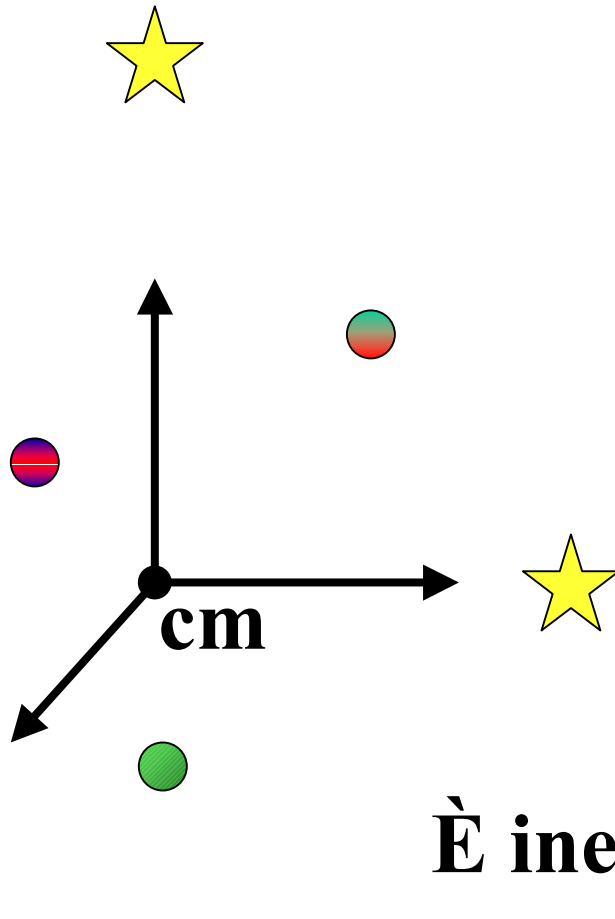
$$\omega = \frac{-r_{\Omega 2} |I_o|}{m_1 r_{\Omega 1}^2 + m_2 r_{\Omega 2}^2}$$

**Per  $t > \delta t$  il sistema ruota con velocità  
angolare costante  $\omega$**

# Un sistema di riferimento notevole:

## il sistema del centro di massa

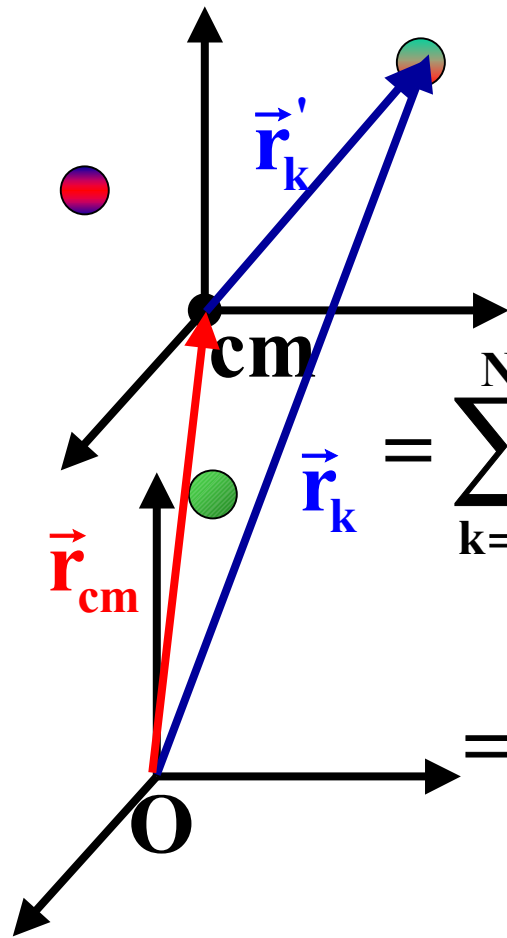
Origine nel cm e assi che  
puntano le stelle fisse



$$\vec{\Omega} = 0 \quad \vec{a}_O = \vec{a}_{cm} = \frac{\vec{F}_{tot}^{ext}}{M}$$

È inerziale solo se  $\vec{F}_{tot}^{ext} = 0$

# Trasformazione di raggi vettori $\vec{r}'_k = \vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{cm}$



ovviamente

$$\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k - \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_{cm} = \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k - \vec{r}_{cm} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left( \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} - \vec{r}_{cm} \right) = 0$$

Cioè:

$$\vec{r}'_{cm} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k}{\sum_{k=1}^N m_k} = 0$$



**Poiché gli assi non ruotano:**

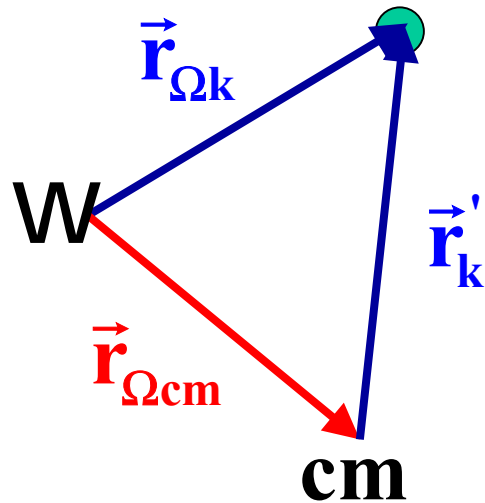
$$\vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k = \vec{\mathbf{r}}_k - \vec{\mathbf{r}}_{\text{cm}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_k - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{\mathbf{v}}_k = \vec{\mathbf{v}}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k = \mathbf{0} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{r}}'_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

**Il caso notevole di 2 particelle**

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}}'_1 \equiv \mathbf{m}_1 \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_1 = -\mathbf{m}_2 \vec{\mathbf{v}}'_2 \equiv -\vec{\mathbf{p}}'_2$$

# Una decomposizione notevole del momento angolare



$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega k} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \left( \vec{r}_{\Omega \text{cm}} + \vec{r}_k' \right) \times \mathbf{m}_k \left( \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{v}_k' \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega \text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega \text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k' + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_k' \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_k' \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_k'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L}_{\Omega} = & \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{r}'_k \right) \times \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \vec{r}'_k = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\vec{L}_{\Omega} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$= \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \left( \sum_{k=1}^N \mathbf{m}_k \right) \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$= \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \mathbf{M} \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \mathbf{m}_k \vec{v}'_k$$

**Momento di un punto  
di massa  $M$  che si  
muove con il cm**

**Momento del moto  
intorno al cm**

**Sono termini separati**

$$\frac{d(\vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}})}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}}}{dt} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} + \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M \frac{d\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}}{dt}$$

$$= \cancel{\vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \times M\vec{v}_{\text{cm}}} + \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

$$\frac{d\left(\sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \vec{v}'_k\right)}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{d\vec{r}'_k}{dt} \times \cancel{m_k \vec{v}'_k} + \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \frac{d\vec{v}'_k}{dt}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times (\vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} - m_k \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}) = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{r}'_k\right) \times \vec{a}_{\text{cm}}$$

# Riassumendo

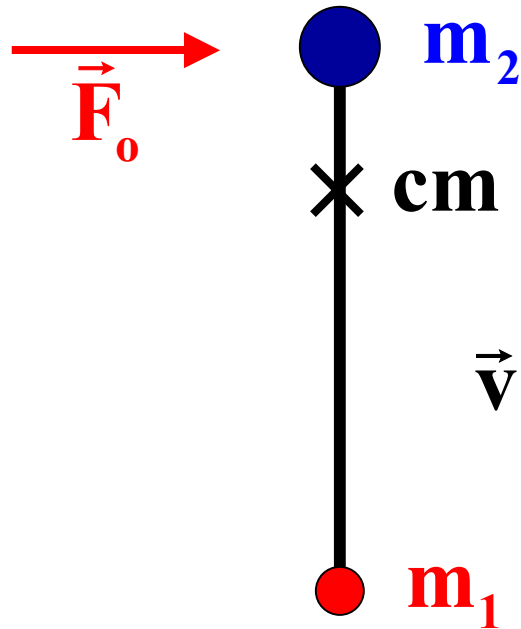
$$\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}} = \vec{r}_{\Omega\text{cm}} \times M \vec{v}_{\text{cm}}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times m_k \vec{v}'_k$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega,\text{cm}} \times \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \sum_{k=1}^N \vec{r}'_k \times \vec{F}_k^{\text{ext}}$$

# Una forza impulsiva, partenza da fermo e niente perno



$$(m_1 + m_2) \frac{d\vec{v}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{F}_0$$

$$\vec{v}_{cm}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^{\delta t} \frac{\vec{F}_0(t')}{m_1 + m_2} dt' = \frac{\vec{I}_0}{m_1 + m_2}$$

**Il centro di massa effettua un  
moto rettilineo uniforme**

× cm

# Momenti rispetto al centro di massa

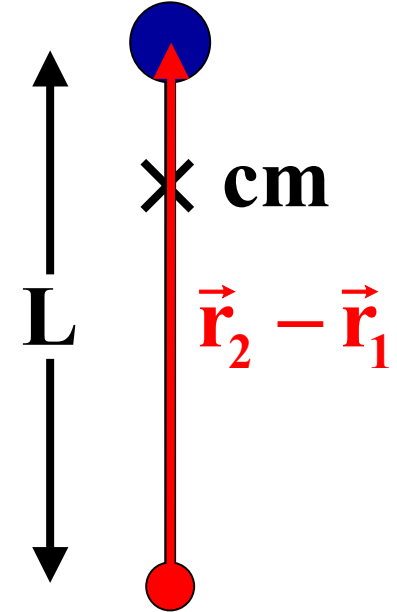
$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{cm}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{cm2} \times \vec{F}_o$$

$$\vec{L}'_{cm}(t > \delta t) = \int_0^t \vec{r}_{cm2}(t') \times \vec{F}_o(t') dt'$$

$$\approx \vec{r}_{cm2}(0) \times \int_0^{\delta t} \vec{F}_o(t') dt' = \vec{r}_{cm2}(0) \times \vec{I}_o$$

$$= \left| \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1) \right| \hat{j} \times |\vec{I}_o| \hat{i}$$

$$= - \frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} |\vec{I}_o| \hat{k}$$





## Nel sistema (inerziale) del centro di massa

$$\vec{l}_2 = m_2 |\vec{r}_{cm2}|^2 \omega \hat{k} = m_2 \left( \frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

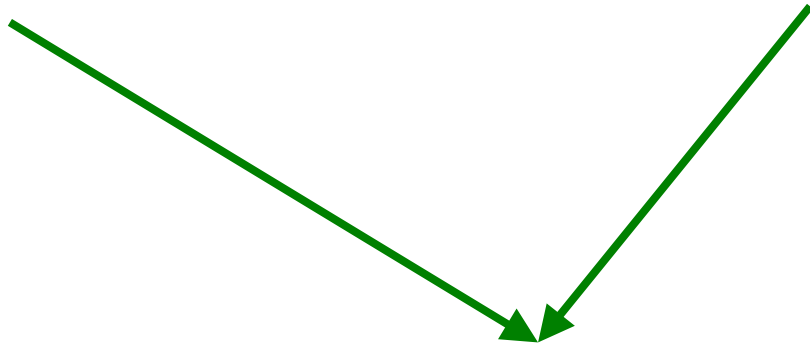
$$\vec{l}_1 = m_1 |\vec{r}_{cm1}|^2 \omega \hat{k} = m_1 \left( \frac{m_2 L}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \omega \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}_{cm} = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \left[ m_1 \frac{m_2^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} + m_2 \frac{m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \right]$$

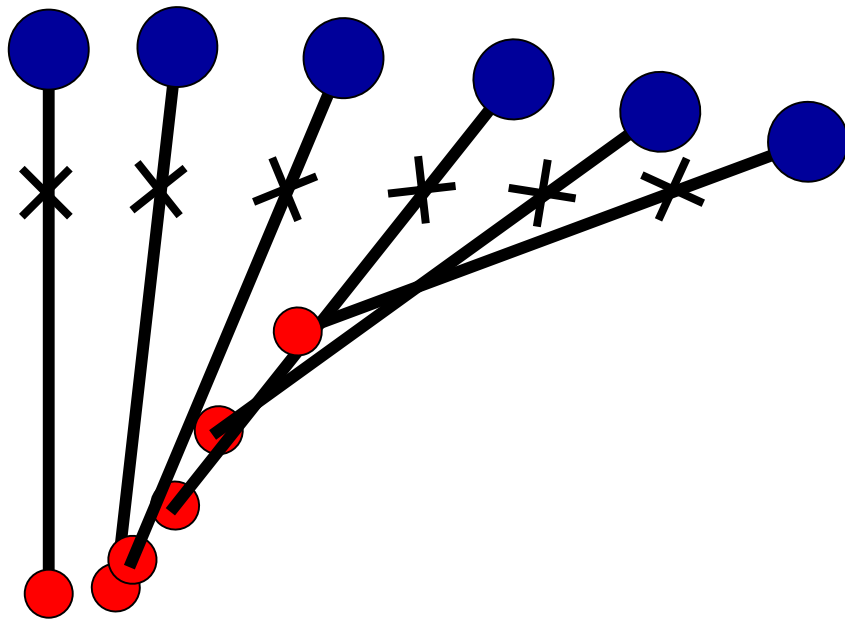
$$= L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} (m_1 + m_2) = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = -\frac{m_1 L}{m_1 + m_2} |\vec{I}_0| \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}} = L^2 \omega \hat{k} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$



$$\omega = -\frac{|\vec{I}_0|}{m_2 L}$$



# La separazione del moto in **moto del cm** e **moto intorno al centro di massa**: la storia continua:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} m_N v_N^2 \\
 E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k v_k^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k \cdot \vec{v}_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left( \vec{v}'_k + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \right) \cdot \left( \vec{v}'_k + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \left( \vec{v}'_k{}^2 + 2 \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \vec{v}'_k + v_{\text{cm}}^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}'_k{}^2 + \vec{v}_{\text{cm}} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}'_k + \frac{1}{2} v_{\text{cm}}^2 \sum_{k=1}^N m_k
 \end{aligned}$$

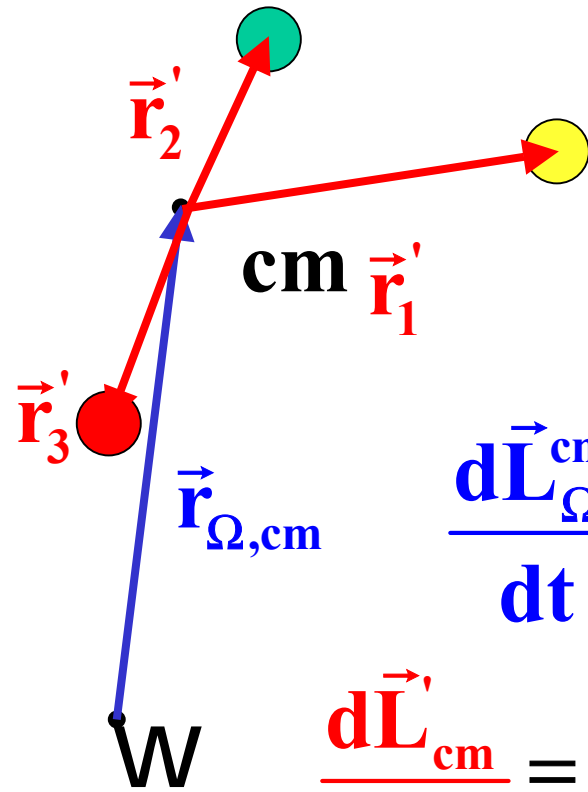
## In conclusione

$$\mathbf{E}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{kin}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N m_k \vec{v}_k'^2} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2} M v_{\text{cm}}^2}$$

**Moto intorno al  
centro di massa**

**Moto del centro di  
massa**

## Un esempio: la forza peso



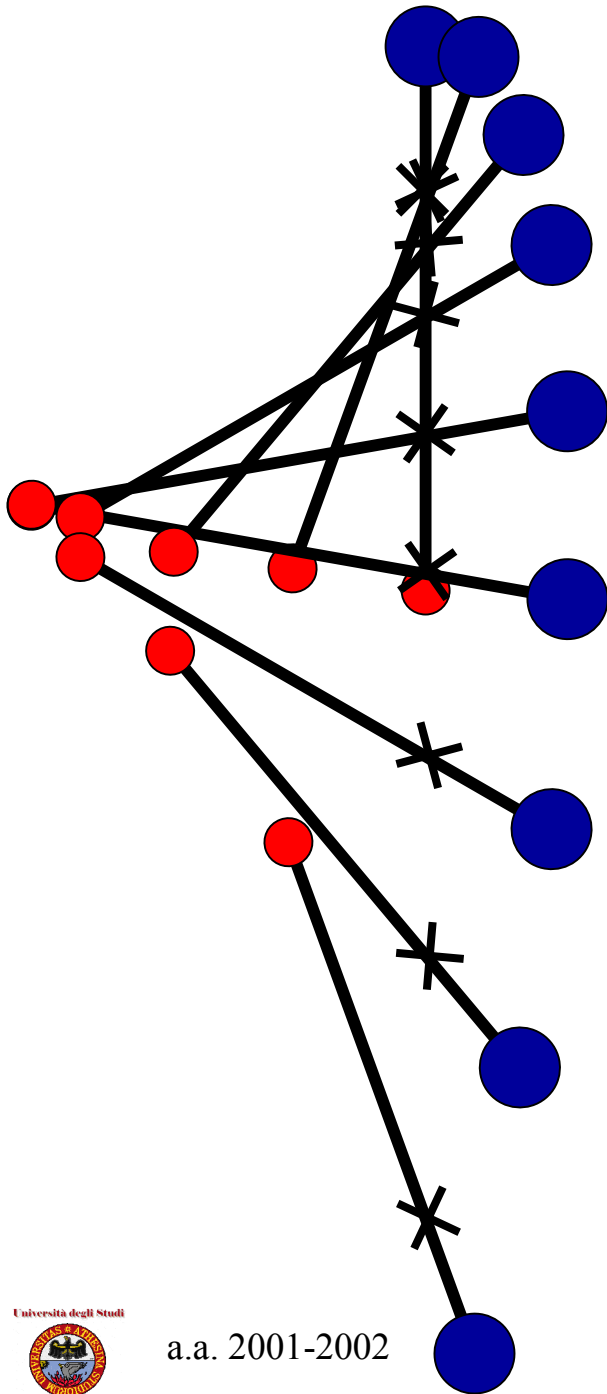
$$\cancel{M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}}} = -\sum_{j=1}^N m_j g \hat{k} = -g \hat{k} \cancel{M}$$

Il centro di massa “cade”  
come una particella

$$\frac{d\vec{L}_{\Omega}^{\text{cm}}}{dt} = \vec{r}_{\Omega, \text{cm}} \times \sum_{j=1}^N -g m_j \hat{k} = -\vec{r}_{\Omega, \text{cm}} \times g M \hat{k}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{\text{cm}}}{dt} = -\sum_{j=1}^N \vec{r}'_j \times (m_j g \hat{k}) = -\left( \sum_{j=1}^N m_j \vec{r}'_j \right) \times (g \hat{k})$$

$$= 0$$



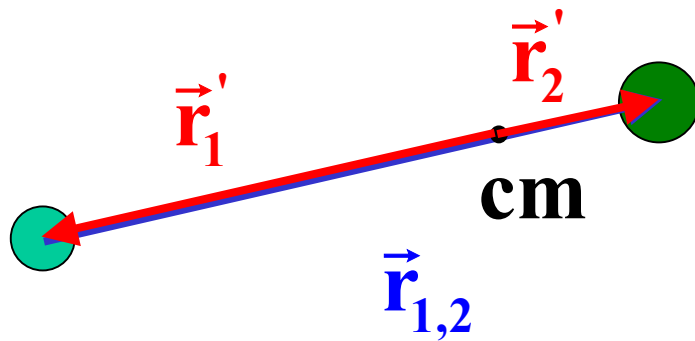
**La forza peso non ha  
momento rispetto al cm**

$$\frac{d\vec{L}'_{cm}}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{L}'_{cm} = \text{cost}$$

**Il momento angolare si  
conserva mentre il centro  
di massa cade con  
accelerazione costante**

# Il problema dei “due corpi”

Due particelle soggette solo alla loro  
interazione



$$M\vec{a}_{\text{cm}} = \vec{F}_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ext}} = 0$$

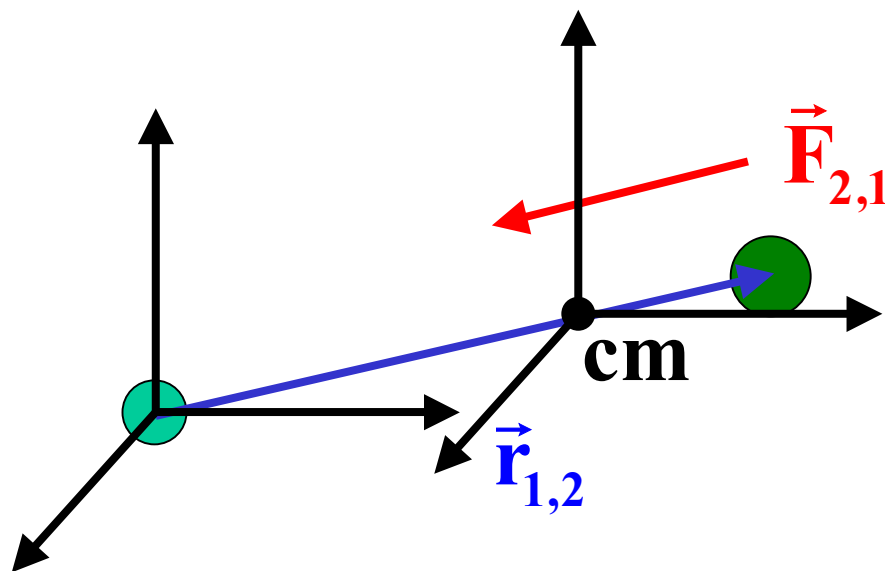
Il sistema del cm è  
inerziale

$$\vec{r}_2' = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{r}_{1,2} \rightarrow m_2 \vec{r}_2' = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \vec{r}_{1,2} \equiv \mu \vec{r}_{1,2}$$

**Massa ridotta**

$$m_2 \vec{r}_2' = \mu \vec{r}_{1,2}$$

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_2'}{dt^2} = \mu \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_{1,2}}{dt^2} = \vec{F}_{2,1}$$



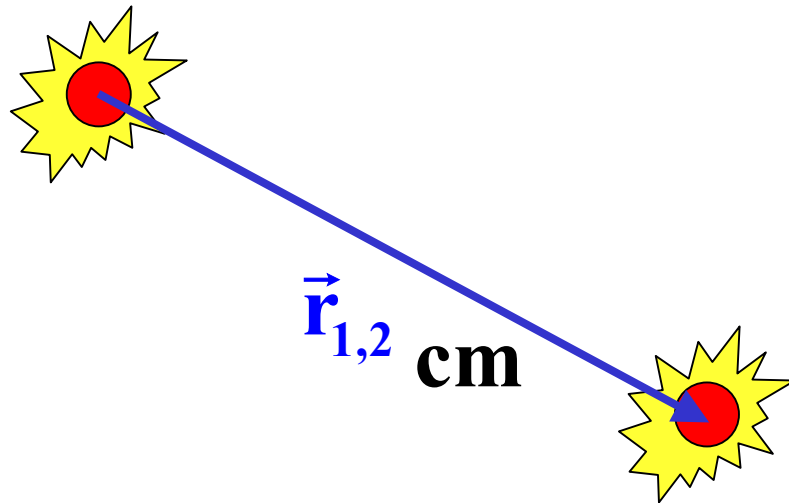
**Il sistema del cm**

**Il sistema della  
particella 1**

**Nel sistema della particella 1, la massa 2  
sente la forza  $\vec{F}_{2,1}$  ma ha massa  $m$**



# Un esempio: l'orbita di una stella binaria (moto circolare uniforme)



Condizione di equilibrio

$$\mu \omega^2 r_{1,2} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{1,2}^2}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{G \frac{m_1 m_2}{\mu r_{1,2}^3}} = \sqrt{G \frac{\cancel{m_1 m_2} (m_1 + m_2)}{\cancel{m_1 m_2} r_{1,2}^3}}$$

# Le orbite

