

Ricostruzione della legge oraria dalla velocità: il fatto matematico

$$v_x(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad x(t_B) - x(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_x(t) dt$$

$$v_y(t) = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad y(t_B) - y(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_y(t) dt$$

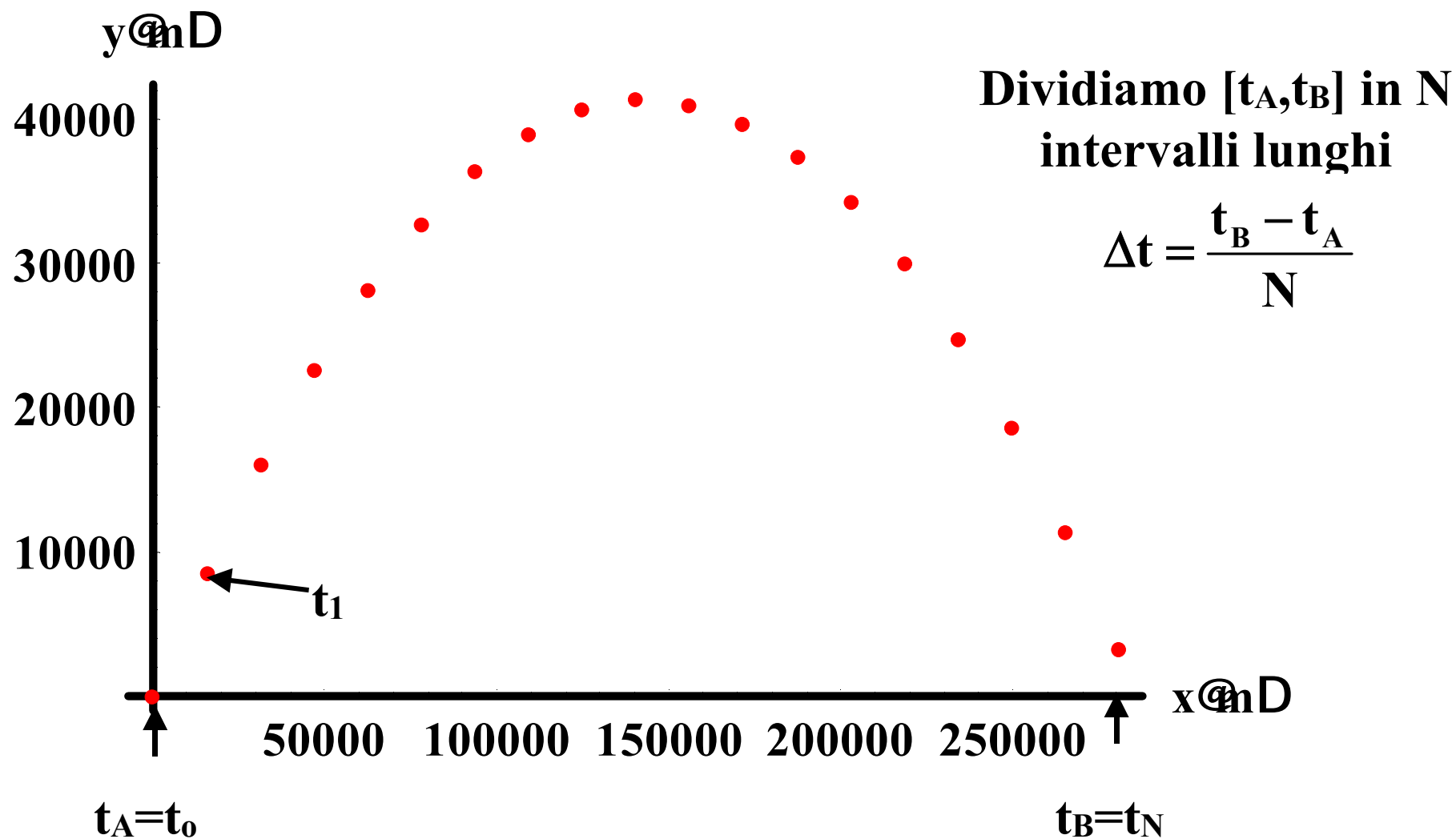
$$v_z(t) = \frac{dz}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad z(t_B) - z(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} v_z(t) dt$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{r}(t_B) - \vec{r}(t_A) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{r}(t_B) = \vec{r}(t_A) + \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

**Per conoscere la posizione al tempo t_B
bisogna conoscere la velocità fra t_A e t_B
e la posizione al tempo t_A**

Perché l'integrale?



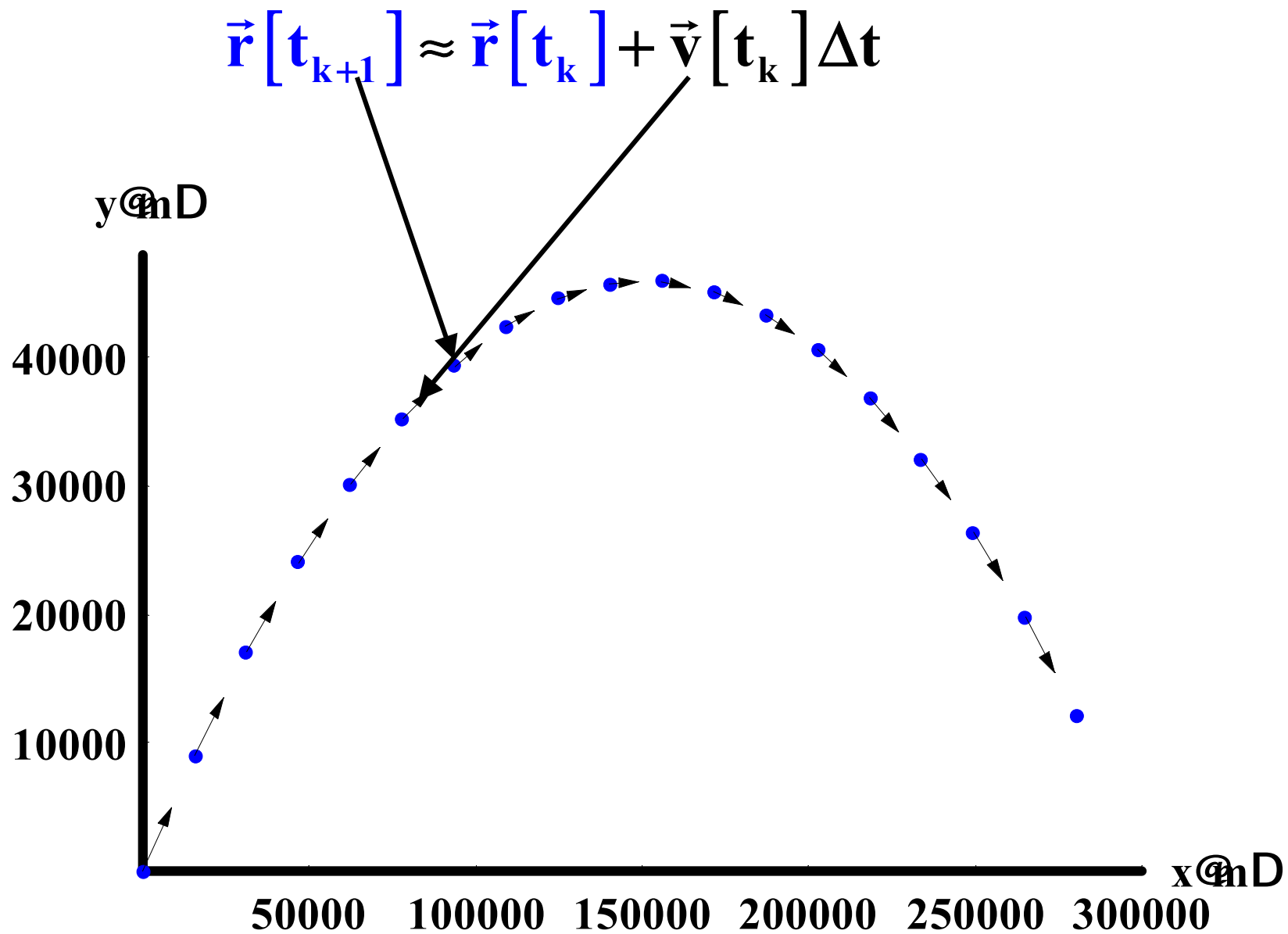
$$\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_B] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_A] \equiv \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_N] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_0] =$$

$$\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_1] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_0] + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_2] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_1] + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_3] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_2] + \dots + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_N]$$

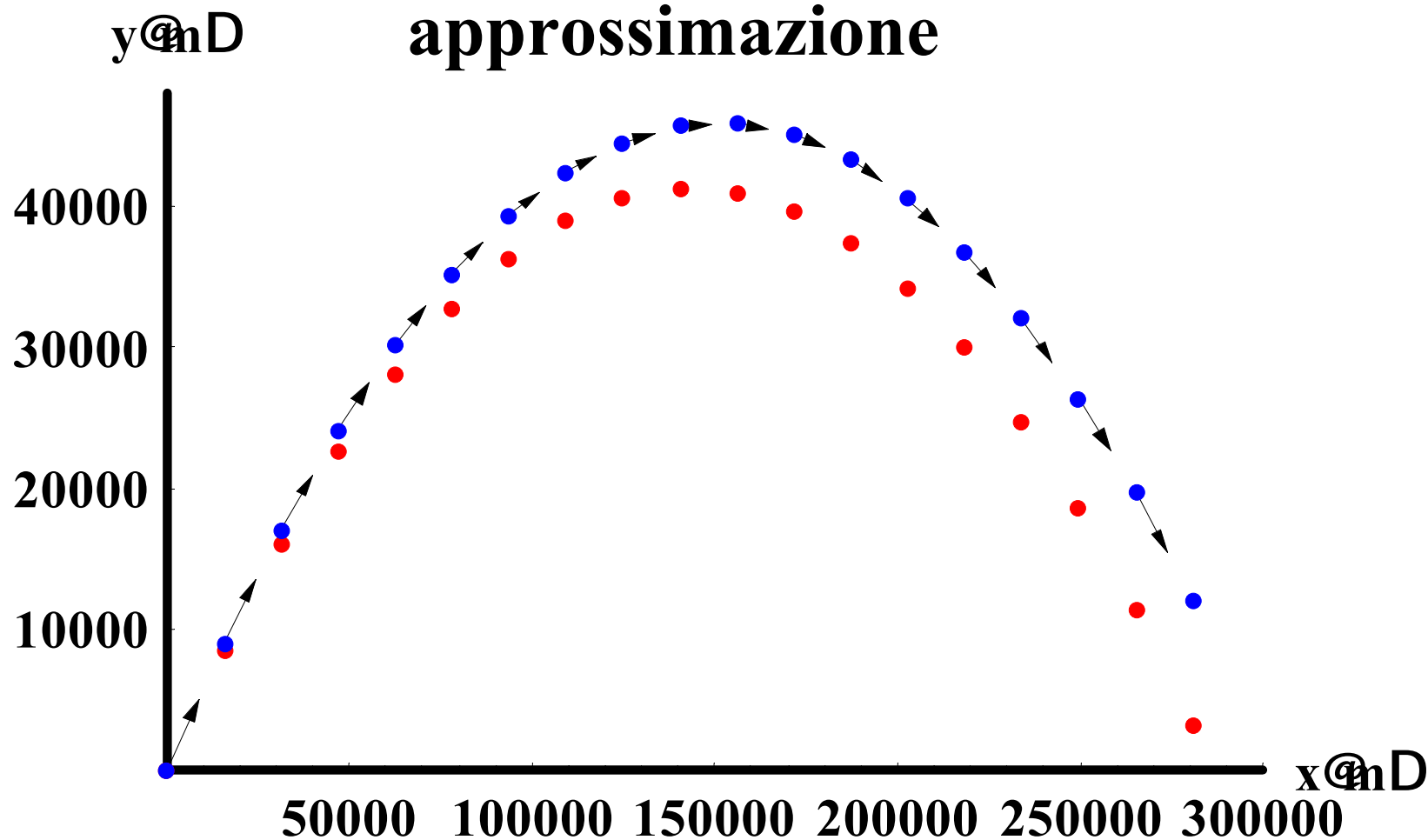
$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k])$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1} = \mathbf{t}_k + \Delta \mathbf{t}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k]}{\Delta \mathbf{t}} \approx \mathbf{v}_x[\mathbf{t}_k]$$

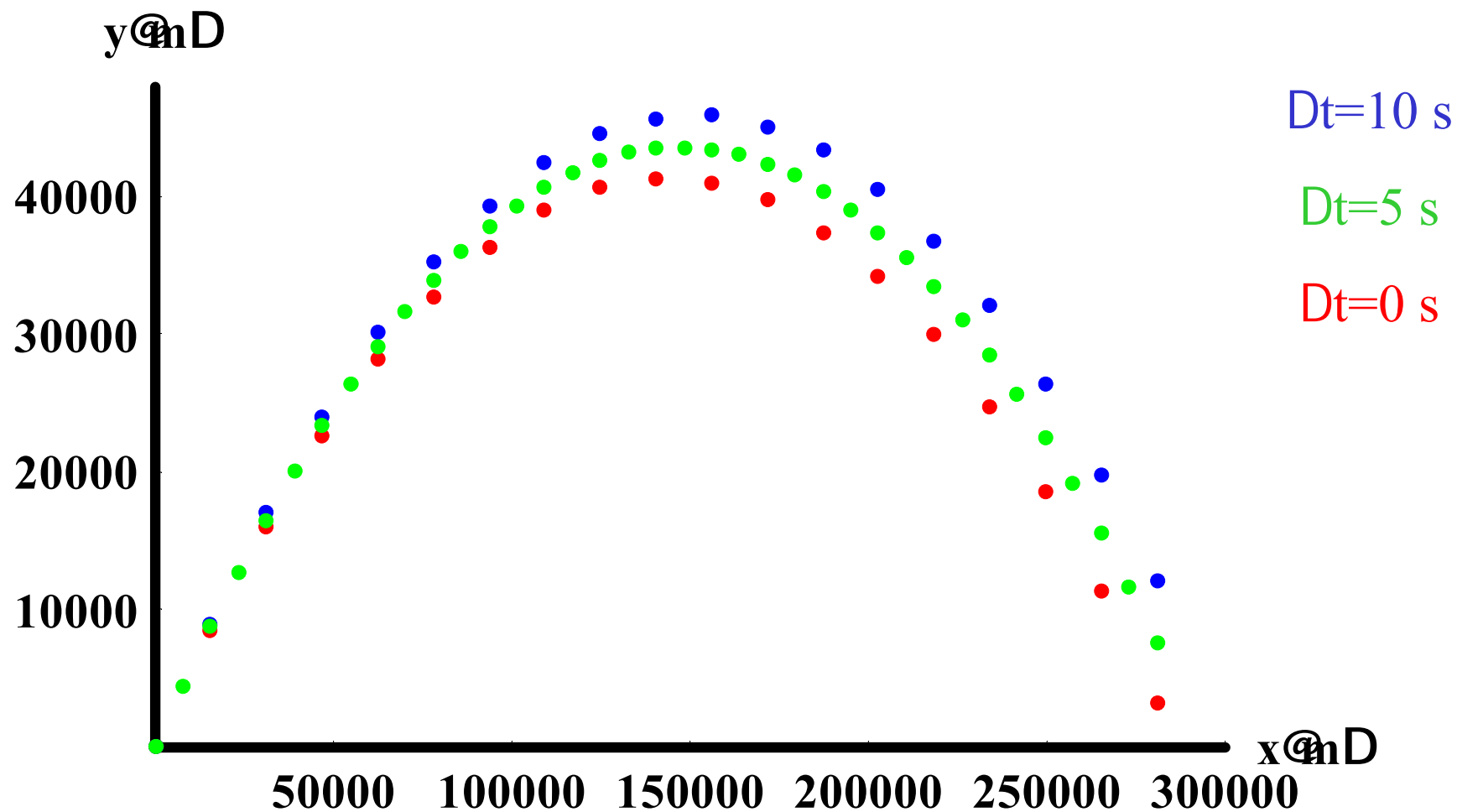
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_{k+1}] - \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{t}_k]) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \mathbf{v}_x[\mathbf{t}_k] \Delta \mathbf{t}$$



Andare per la tangente a velocità costante per un tempo Δt : una discreta approssimazione



$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty, \Delta t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \vec{v}[t_k] \Delta t = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}[t] dt$$



Es: moto rettilineo uniforme

$$v_x(t) = v_{x0}; \quad v_y(t) = v_{y0}; \quad v_z(t) = v_{z0};$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \{v_x(t), v_y(t), v_z(t)\} = \{v_{x0}, v_{y0}, v_{z0}\} \equiv \vec{v}_0$$

$$x(t_2) = x(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{x0} dt = x(t_1) + v_{x0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$y(t_2) = y(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{y0} dt = y(t_1) + v_{y0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$z(t_2) = z(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v_{z0} dt = z(t_1) + v_{z0} (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\vec{r}(t_2) = \vec{r}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{v}_0 dt = \vec{r}(t_1) + \vec{v}_0 (t_2 - t_1)$$

Es: moto circolare uniforme

$$\mathbf{v}_x(t) = -\omega r_0 \sin(\omega t); \mathbf{v}_y(t) = \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t); \mathbf{v}_z(t) = 0$$

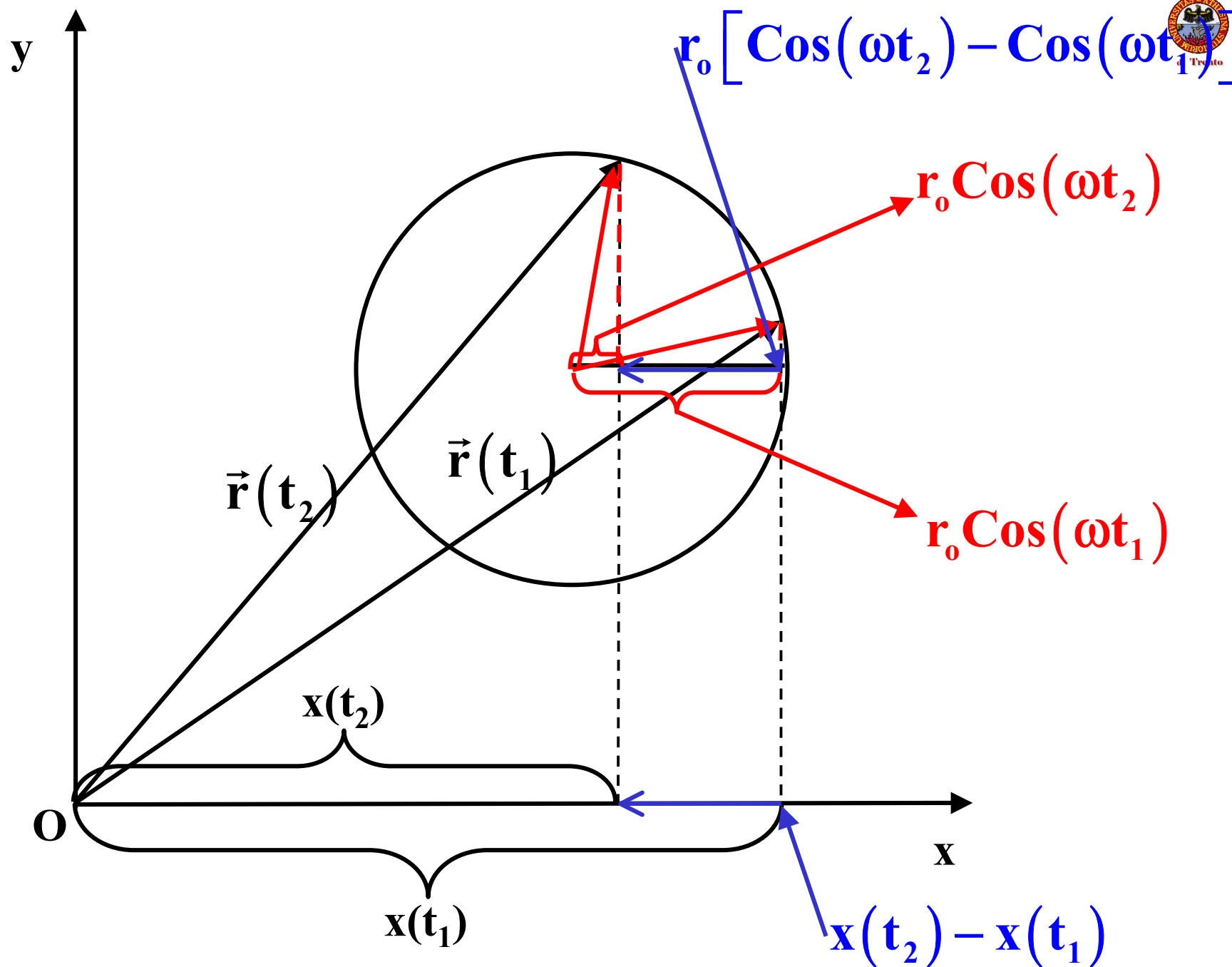
$$\mathbf{x}(t_2) = \mathbf{x}(t_1) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega r_0 \sin(\omega t) dt =$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t_1) + r_0 [\cos(\omega t_2) - \cos(\omega t_1)]$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t_2) = \mathbf{y}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \omega r_0 \cos(\omega t) dt =$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t_1) + r_0 [\sin(\omega t_2) - \sin(\omega t_1)]$$

$$\mathbf{z}(t_2) = \mathbf{z}(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} 0 dt = \mathbf{z}(t_1)$$



N.B. da

$$\vec{r}(t_B) = \vec{r}(t_A) + \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

Segue che la velocità media

$$\vec{v}(t_A, t_B) \equiv \frac{\vec{r}(t_B) - \vec{r}(t_A)}{t_B - t_A} = \frac{1}{t_B - t_A} \int_{t_A}^{t_B} \vec{v}(t) dt$$

**È la media temporale della velocità
istantanea**

Come si ricavano posizione e velocità dall'accelerazione?

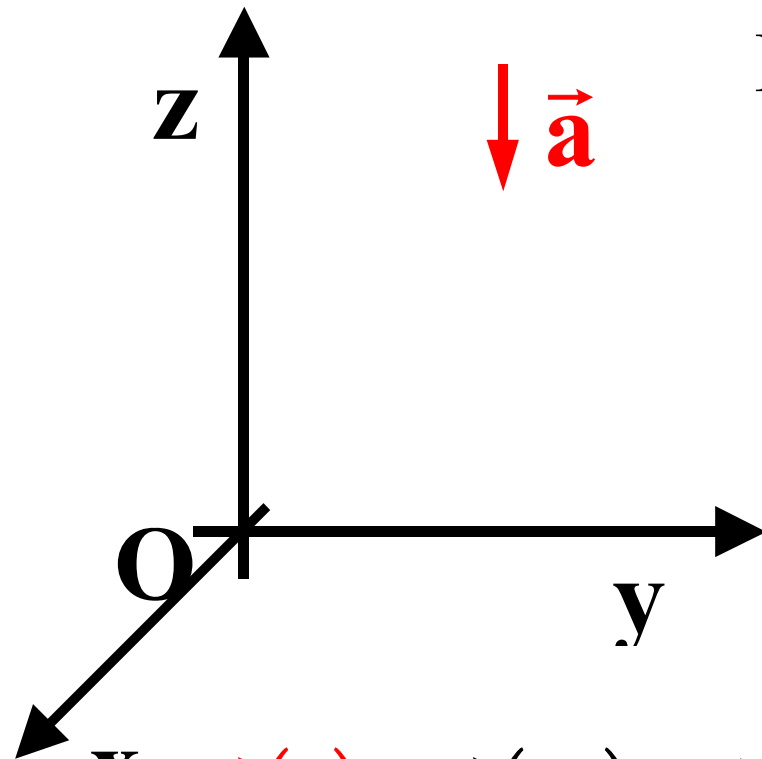
$$\vec{v}(t_2) - \vec{v}(t_1) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{a}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{a}(t') dt'$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}(t') dt' = \vec{r}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \left[\vec{v}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t'} \vec{a}(t'') dt'' \right] dt'$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} \vec{a}(t'') dt''$$

Due condizioni iniziali: se l'accelerazione è nulla la velocità può essere diversa da zero



Esempio: il moto nel campo gravitazionale terrestre

$$\vec{a}(t) = -g\hat{k}$$

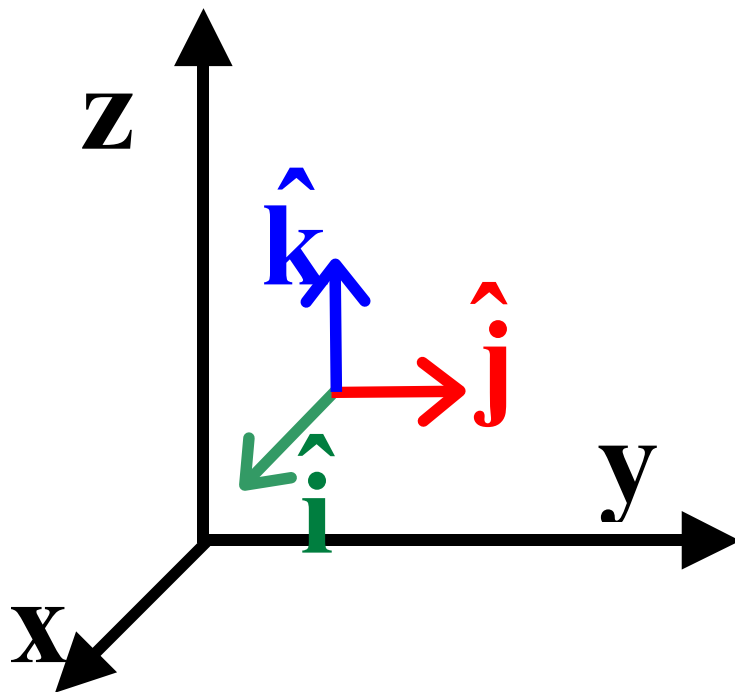
$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \int_{t_0}^{t'} -g\hat{k} dt'' = \\ &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) - \int_{t_0}^t g\hat{k} (t' - t_0) dt' = \\ &= \vec{r}(t_0) + \vec{v}(t_0)(t - t_0) - \hat{k} \frac{1}{2} g (t - t_0)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Una piccola parentesi matematica: il versore

$$\hat{\mathbf{B}} \equiv \frac{\vec{\mathbf{B}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{B}}|} = \left\{ \frac{B_x}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}, \frac{B_y}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}}, \frac{B_z}{\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow |\hat{\mathbf{B}}| = 1 \rightarrow \vec{\mathbf{B}} = |\vec{\mathbf{B}}| \hat{\mathbf{B}}$$



$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \{1, 0, 0\}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \{0, 1, 0\}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \{0, 0, 1\}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \{B_x, B_y, B_z\} = \{B_x, 0, 0\} + \{0, B_y, 0\} + \{0, 0, B_z\} =$$

$$B_x \hat{\mathbf{i}} + B_y \hat{\mathbf{j}} + B_z \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

La velocità

$$\vec{v}(t) = \vec{v}(t_0) - g\hat{k}(t - t_0)$$

$$v_x(t) = v_x(t_0); \quad v_y(t) = v_y(t_0)$$

$$v_z(t) = v_z(t_0) - g(t - t_0)$$