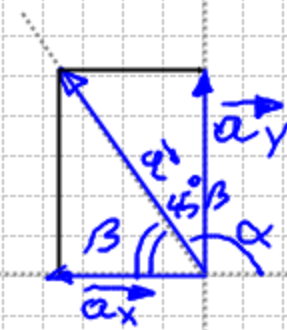


$$1\text{N} = 1\text{Kg} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$\gamma \Delta$



1/2

$$a = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 135^\circ$$

$$180^\circ - 135^\circ = 45^\circ$$

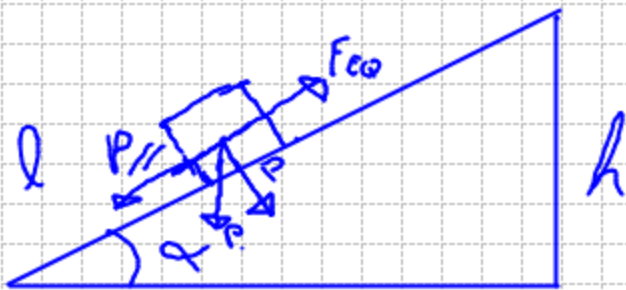
$$\beta = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$|a_x| = 30 \text{ m} \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 21 \text{ m} = |a_y|$$

$$\vec{a}_x = -21 \text{ m}$$

$$\vec{a}_y = 21 \text{ m}$$

ESERCIZIO



$$l = 22,0 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 10,0 \text{ m}$$

α ?

$$F_{\parallel} = 12,0 \text{ N} = P_{\parallel}$$

P ?

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{h}{l}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{10,0 \text{ m}}{22,0 \text{ m}} = 0,45$$

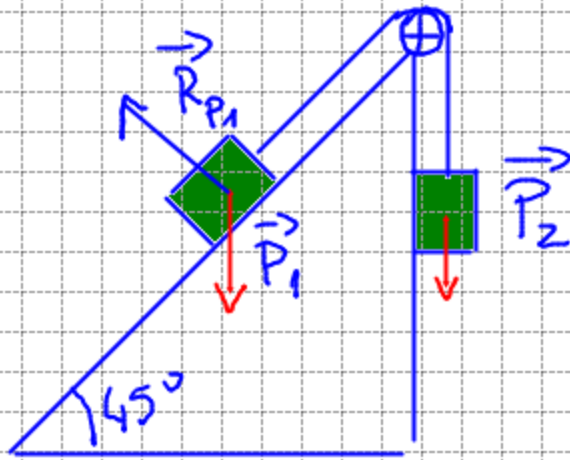
$$P_{\parallel} = P \sin \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 27^\circ$$

$$P = \frac{P_{\parallel}}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{12,0 \text{ N}}{0,45} = 26,4 \text{ N}$$

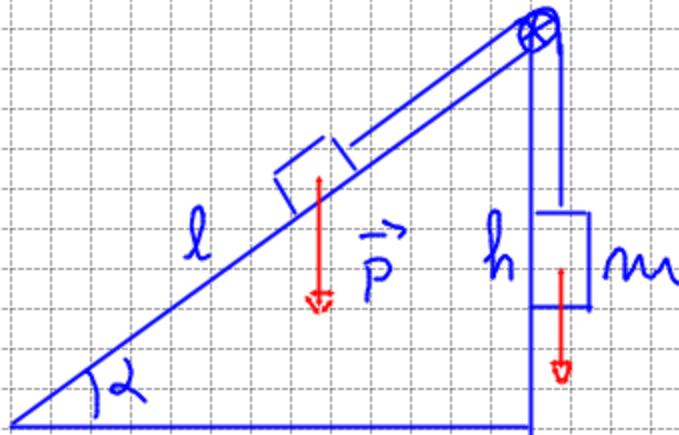
ESERCIZIO X CASA

2/2



$$P_2 = 13,0 \text{ N}$$
$$P_1 = ?$$
$$R_{P_1} = ?$$

ESERCIZIO PER

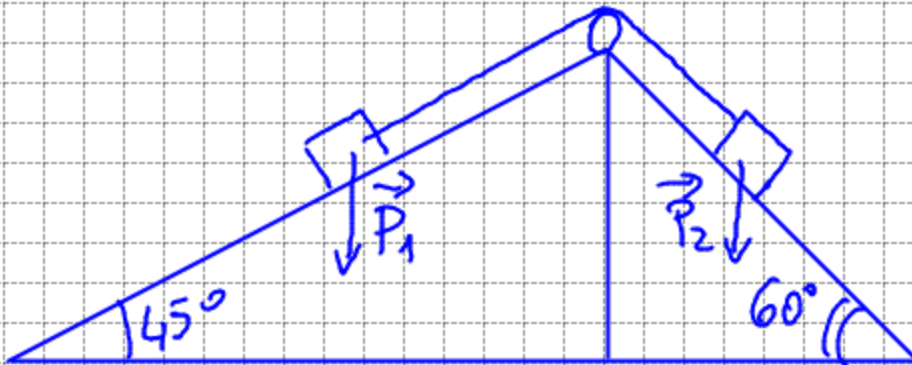


$$m = 4,500 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = ?$$

$l = ?$ affinché il peso P del corpo risulta il triplo del peso del contrappeso.

ESERCIZIO X



$$P_1 = 180\sqrt{6} \text{ N}$$
$$P_2 = ?$$

} sistema è in equilibrio