

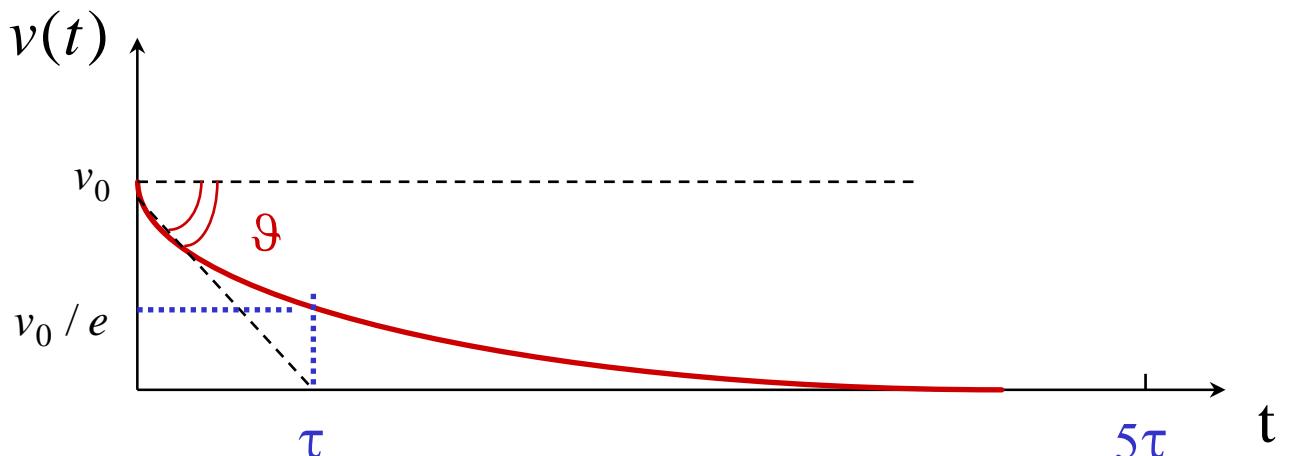
Moto smorzato esponenzialmente:

si verifica in presenza di una **decelerazione** di tipo “viscoso”,
ossia **proporzionale alla velocità** :

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -kv(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv(t)}{v} = -kdt \quad \Rightarrow \int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv}{v} = -k \int_0^t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{v}{v_0}\right) = -kt \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{v(t) = v_0 e^{-kt}}$$



$$v(t = 1/k) = v_0 e^{-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\tau \equiv 1/k} \quad \text{“costante di tempo”}\\ \text{dello smorzamento}$$

$$\text{Per } t \approx 5\tau : v(t = 5\tau) = v_0 e^{-5} \approx 0.006v_0 \approx 0$$

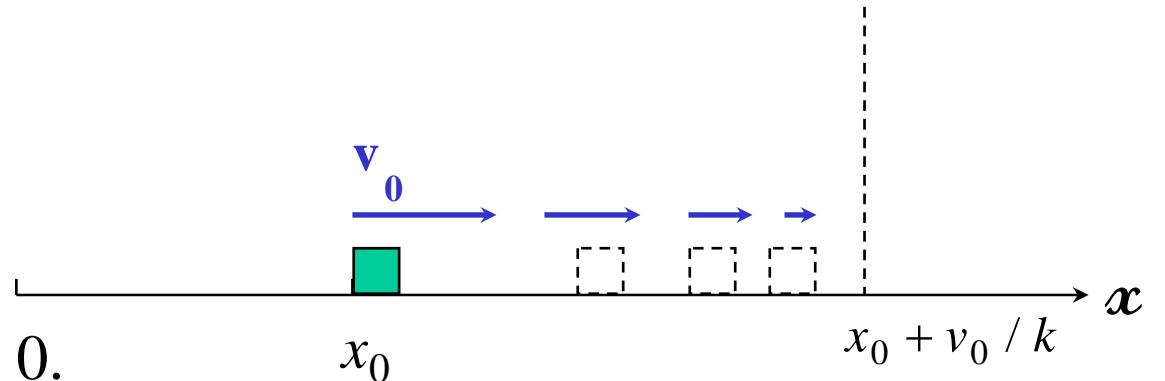
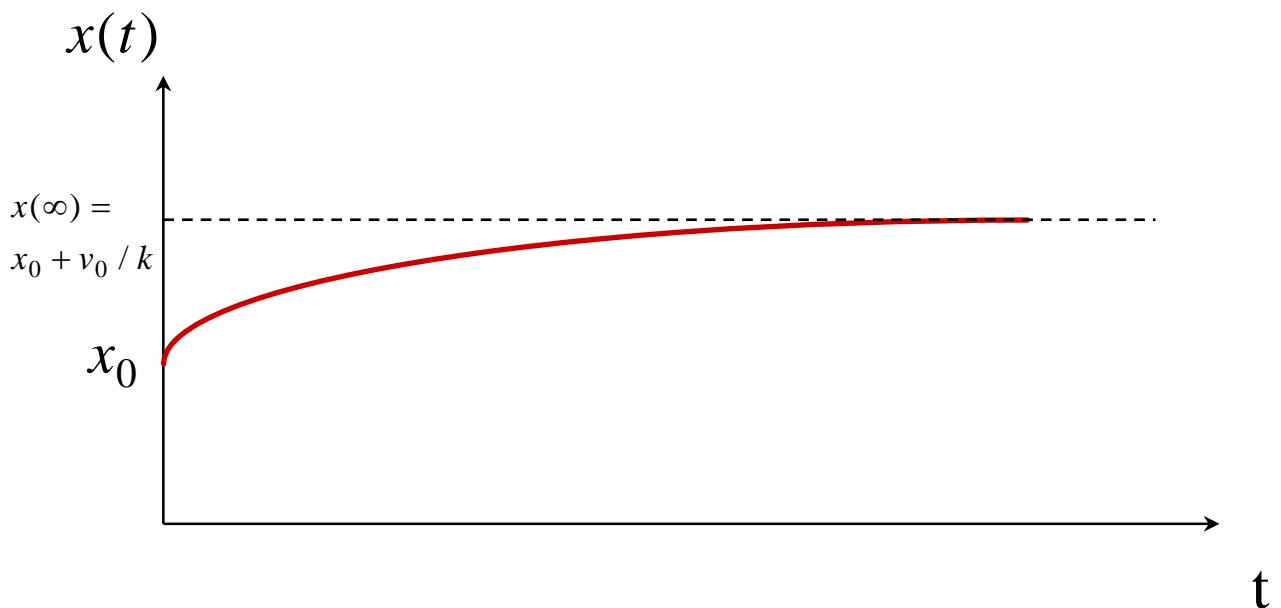
τ è l’intersezione con l’asse dei tempi della retta tangente alla curva $v(t)$ al tempo $t = 0$:

$$\tan \vartheta \equiv \left. \frac{dv}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -kv_0 e^{-kt} \Big|_{t=0} = -kv_0 = -\frac{v_0}{\tau}$$

Spazio percorso in un moto smorzato
esponenzialmente :

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t v(t) dt = x_0 + \int_0^t v_0 e^{-kt} dt = x_0 - \frac{v_0}{k} e^{-kt} \Big|_0^t$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + \frac{v_0}{k} \left(1 - e^{-kt} \right)$$



Moto accelerato in presenza di un attrito viscoso:

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = a - kv(t)$$

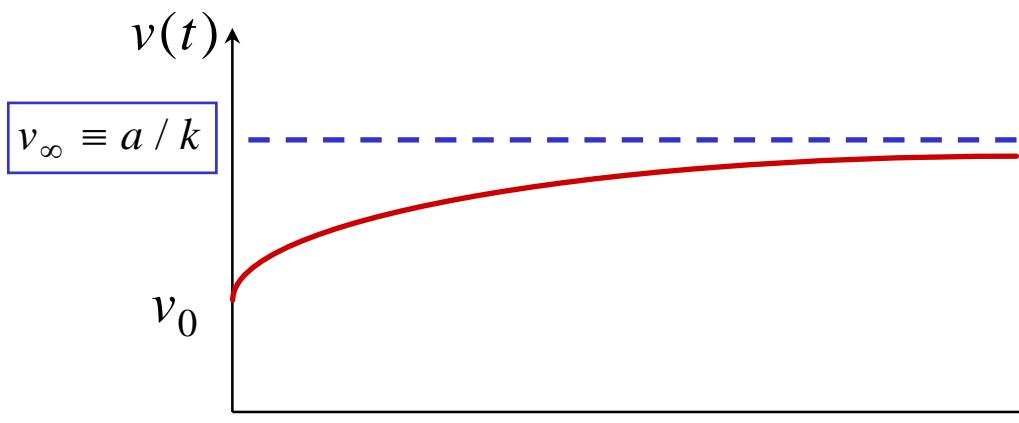
↑
termine costante (es: g)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv(t)}{a - kv(t)} = dt \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Posto: } w(t) &\equiv a - kv(t) \\ &\rightarrow dw \equiv -kdv \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \frac{dw(t)}{w} = -dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln\left(\frac{w}{w_0}\right) = -kt \quad \Rightarrow \quad w(t) = w_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$\Rightarrow a - kv(t) = (a - kv_0)e^{-kt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad v(t) = \frac{a}{k} - \left(\frac{a}{k} - v_0\right)e^{-kt}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{a}{k} + \left(v_0 - \frac{a}{k}\right)e^{-kt}$$



“velocità limite” : $v_\infty \equiv \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} v(t) = a / k$ (indipendente da v_0)