



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI PADOVA

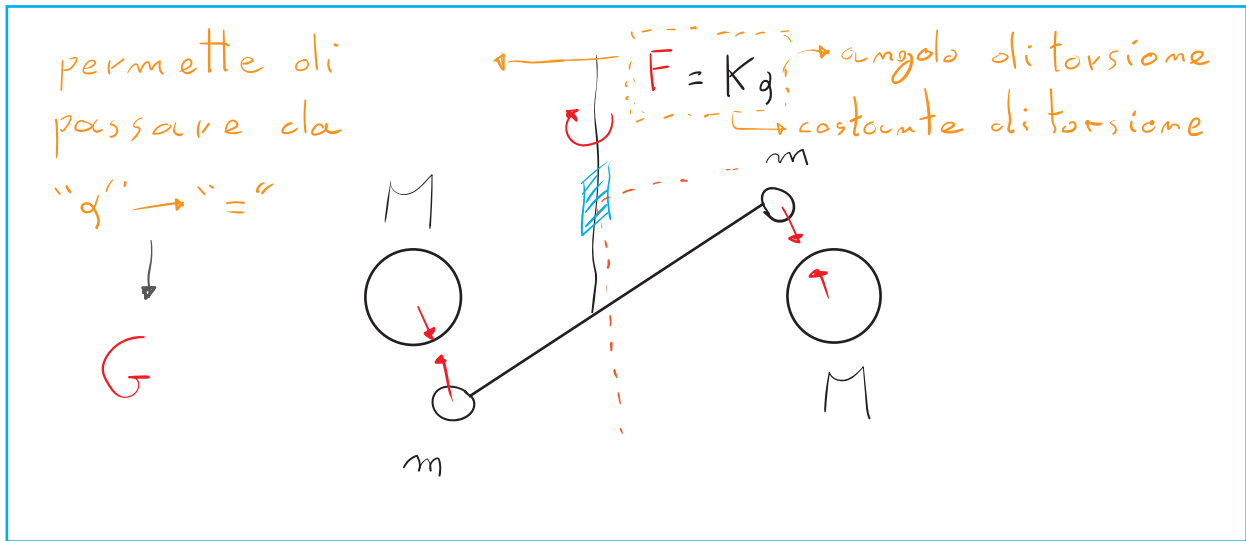
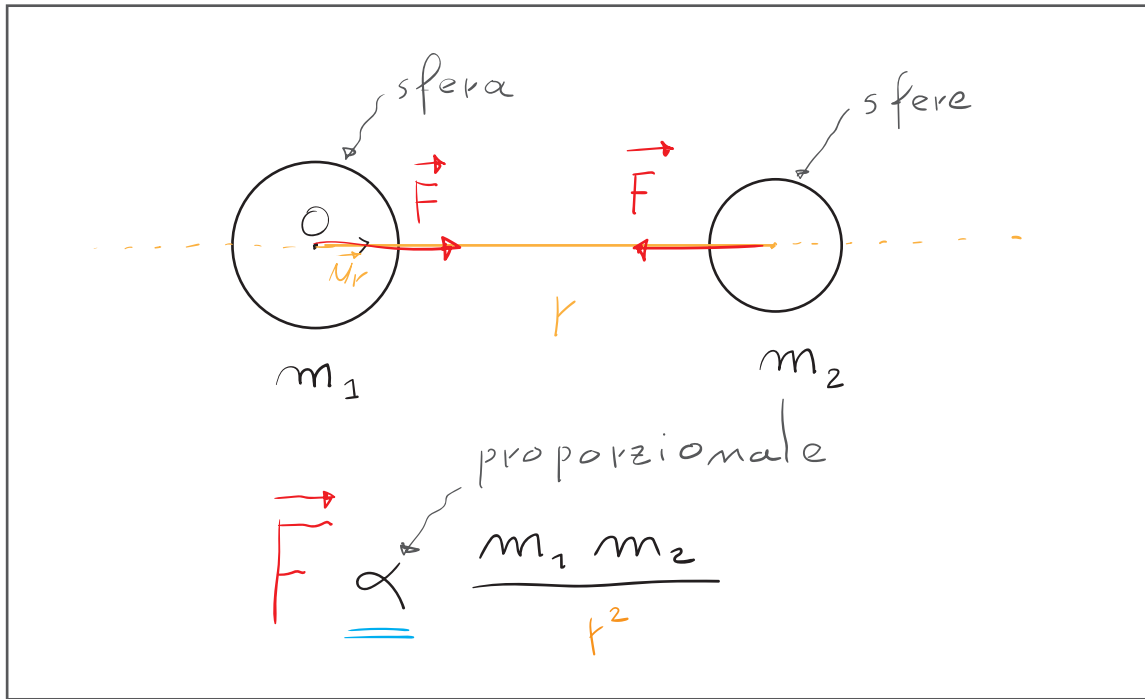
# Fisica 1

## Lezione 36 : Gravitazione

Prof. Giubilato



# Legge gravitazione Universale



## Bilancia di torsione

sempre attrattiva

non ci sono masse negative

$F = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \approx G$

$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \left[ \frac{N m^2}{Kg^2} \right]$

costante gravitazione universale

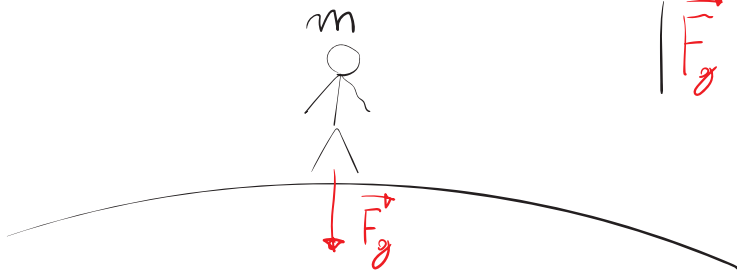
$1Kg$

$1Kg$

$(1m)^2$



# Calcolo di $g_0$



$$|\vec{F}_g| = G \frac{m M_\oplus}{R_\oplus^2}$$

$$g_0 = \frac{F_g}{m} = G \frac{M_\oplus}{R_\oplus^2}$$

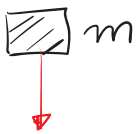
$$M_\oplus \approx 6 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ Kg}$$

$$R_\oplus \approx 6.4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &\approx 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{6 \cdot 10^{24}}{(6.4 \cdot 10^6)^2} \\ &\approx \frac{40 \cdot 10^{13}}{41 \cdot 10^{12}} \approx 0.98 \cdot 10 \\ &\approx \underline{\underline{9.8}} \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \frac{d\underline{\underline{p}}}{dt} = \underline{\underline{m}} \underline{\underline{a}} + \underline{\underline{v}} \frac{d\underline{\underline{m}}}{dt}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F}}_g = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$



$$\vec{F} = m \vec{a} \quad \text{massa dinamica}$$



$$\vec{F}_g = \frac{m M_\oplus}{r^2}$$

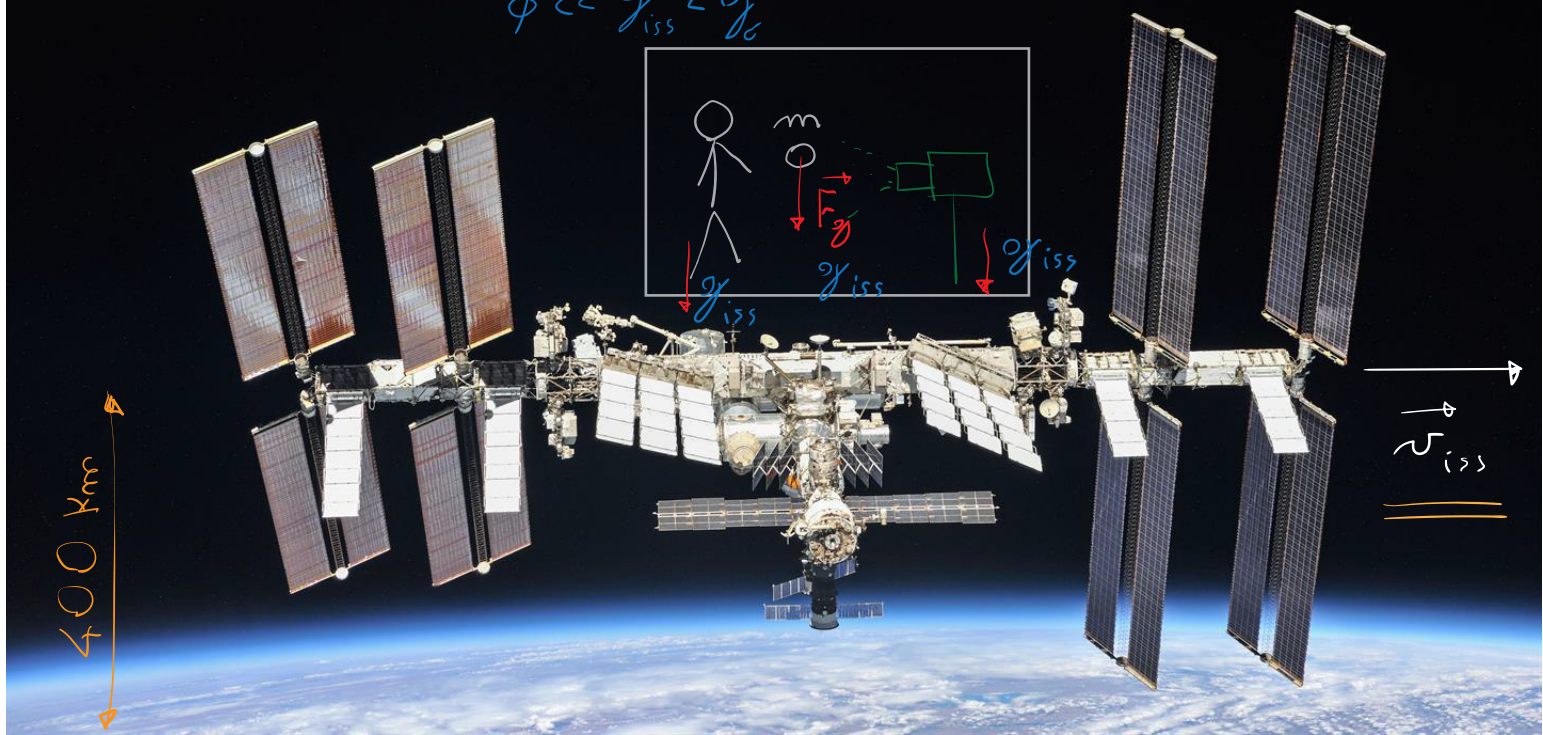
massa gravitazionale



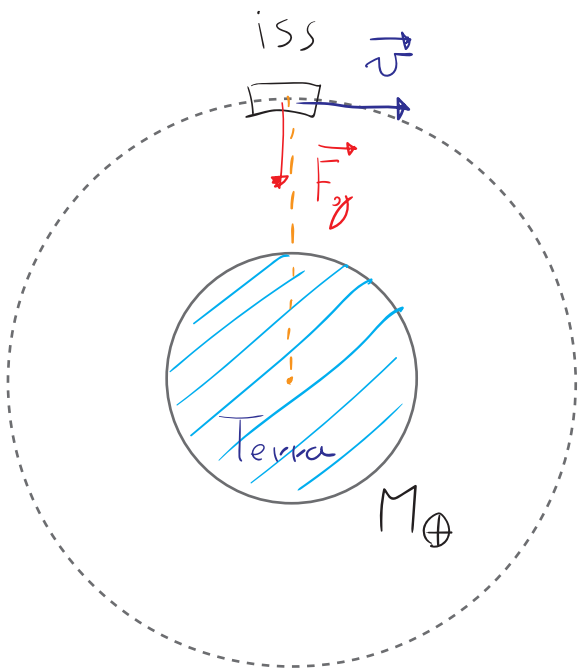
Principio di equivalenze (Einstein)

# ISS

$$\phi \ll g_{iss} < g_e$$



$$\frac{F_g}{m} = g_{iss} = \frac{6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{24}}{(6.4 \cdot 10^6 + \underbrace{400 \cdot 10^3}_{400 \text{ Km}})^2} \approx \frac{40 \cdot 10^{13}}{(6.4 \cdot 10^6 + 0.4 \cdot 10^6)^2} \approx \frac{40 \cdot 10^{13}}{46 \cdot 10^{12}} \approx 8.7 \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$



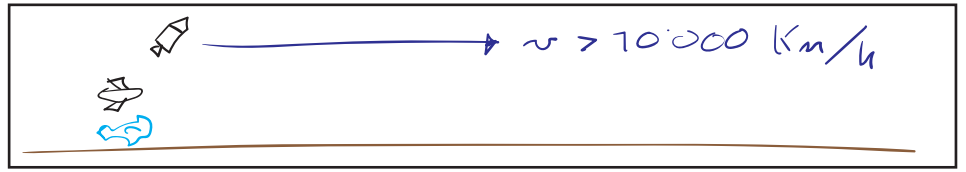
$r_{iss} \approx 6.8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$  rispetto centro terra

$$\begin{cases} a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} & \text{moto circolare} \\ & \text{uniforme} \\ a_{c,iss} = g_{iss} = G \frac{M_\oplus}{r_{iss}^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{r_{iss}} = G \frac{M_\oplus}{r_{iss}^2} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{G M_\oplus}{r_{iss}}}$$

$$v_{iss} = \sqrt{\frac{40 \cdot 10^{13}}{6.8 \cdot 10^6}} \approx \sqrt{6 \cdot 10^7} \approx 7670 \left[ \frac{m}{s} \right] \\ \approx 27612 \left[ \frac{Km}{h} \right]$$

# Proporzioni dello spazio



Spazio

Massaolare 1 Kg sulla ISS

$$U_g < \overbrace{mgh}^{mgh} 4 \cdot 10^5 \approx \underline{\underline{4 \cdot 10^6 J}}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{(7670)^2}{2} \approx \underline{\underline{30 \cdot 10^6 J}}$$

## Basi di lancio

