

# ||| A ■ Fattori di conversione

## LUNGHEZZA

Unità fondamentale: *metro* ( $m$ )

$$1 \text{ centimetro} = 10^{-2} m$$

$$1 \text{ micron } (\mu) = 10^{-6} m$$

$$1 \text{ Angstrom } (\text{Å}) = 10^{-10} m$$

$$1 \text{ chilometro} = 10^3 m$$

$$1 \text{ pollice } (in) = 0,0254 m$$

$$1 \text{ miglio } (mi) = 1609 m$$

$$1 \text{ miglio marino} = 1852 m$$

$$1 \text{ mil} = 10^{-3} in = 2,54 \cdot 10^{-5} m$$

$$1 \text{ anno-luce} = 9,46 \cdot 10^{15} m$$

## SUPERFICIE

Unità fondamentale:  $m^2$

I fattori di conversione per le superfici si ottengono elevando al quadrato i corrispondenti fattori delle unità di lunghezza.

## VOLUME

I fattori di conversione per i volumi si ottengono elevando al cubo i corrispondenti fattori delle unità di lunghezza.

$$1 \text{ litro } (l) = 1,000028 \cdot 10^{-3} m^3$$

## MASSA

Unità fondamentale ( $kg$ )

$$1 \text{ grammo} = 10^{-3} kg$$

$$1 \text{ unità di massa atomica (a.m.u.)} = 1,660 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$$

$$1 eV/c^2 = 1,113 \cdot 10^{-17} kg$$

## TEMPO

Unità fondamentale: secondo ( $s$ )

$$1 \text{ minuto} = 60 s$$

$$1 \text{ ora } (h) = 3600 s$$

$$1 \text{ giorno } (d) = 86400 s$$

$$1 \text{ anno} = 3,56 \cdot 10^7 s$$

## VELOCITÀ

Unità fondamentale:  $m/s$ 

$$1 \text{ cm/s} = 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$1 \text{ km/h} = 0,2778 \text{ m/s}$$

$$1 \text{ mi/h} , (\text{mph}) = 0,4470 \text{ m/s}$$

## FORZA

Unità fondamentale: newton ( $N$ )

$$1 \text{ dina} = 10^{-5} \text{ N}$$

$$1 \text{ kg-forza} = 9,807 \text{ N}$$

## PRESSIONE

Unità fondamentale: Pascal  $Pa$ ;  $1Pa = 1 N/m^2$ 

$$1 \text{ atmosfera} = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ dina/cm}^2 = 10^{-1} \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mm Hg} (0^\circ C) = 1,333 \cdot 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

## ENERGIA

Unità fondamentale: *joule* ( $J$ )

$$1 \text{ erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ kwatt-ora} = 3,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} \cdot c^2 = 8,997 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ J} (E = mc^2)$$

## POTENZA

Unità fondamentale: watt ( $W$ )

$$1 \text{ kwatt} (kW) = 10^3 \text{ W}$$

$$1 \text{ Megawatt} (MW) = 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$1 \text{ cavallo-vapore} = 745,7 \text{ W}$$

# ||| B ■ Alcune costanti fisiche

Velocità della luce ( $c$ ) =  $2,998 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Costante di Planck ( $h$ ) =  $6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

Carica elementare ( $e$ ) =  $1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}$

Numero di Avogadro ( $N_A$ ) =  $6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molecole/mol}$

Costante dei gas ( $R$ ) =  $8,31 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)}$

Costante di Boltzmann ( $k_B$ ) =  $1,381 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

Costante gravitazionale ( $G$ ) =  $6,673 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$

Massa dell'elettrone =  $0,911 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$

Massa del protone =  $1,673 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Accelerazione di gravità media =  $9,807 \text{ m/s}^2$

Raggio medio della Terra =  $6,37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$

Massa della Terra =  $5,98 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

Densità media della Terra =  $5,52 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Distanza media Terra-Sole =  $1,49 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$

Massa del Sole =  $1,99 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}$

Densità dell'aria a  $0^\circ \text{ C}$  e 1 atmosfera =  $1,293 \text{ kg/m}^3$

# C. Formule matematiche

## 1. TRIGONOMETRIA

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta},$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{r}{y}, \quad \sec \theta = \frac{r}{x}, \quad \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

*Formule di addizione*

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

*Formule di prostaferesi*

$$\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

*Formule di duplicazione e bisezione*

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha, \quad \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \alpha), \quad \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \alpha)$$

*Legge dei seni*

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c}$$

*teorema di Carnot*

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

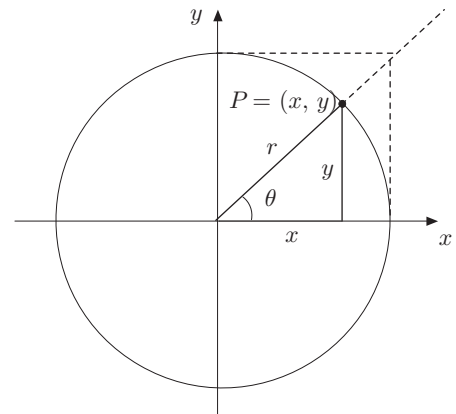


Fig. C.1

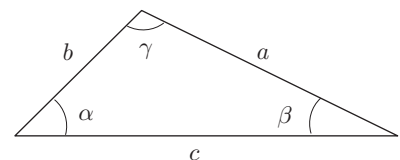


Fig. C.2

## 2. LOGARITMI

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 2,7182818\dots$$

$$x = e^y, \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \ln x$$

$$x = 10^y, \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \log x$$

$$\ln x = 2,303 \log x, \quad \log x = 0,434 \ln x$$

## 3. NUMERI COMPLESSI

$$i^2 = -1, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

## 4. FUNZIONI IPERBOLICHE

$$\sinh \theta = \frac{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}}{2} \quad \cosh \theta = \frac{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}}{2}$$

$$\cosh^2 \theta - \sinh^2 \theta = 1$$

## 5. DERIVATE DI FUNZIONI ELEMENTARI

$y = f(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = df/dx$
$y = x^n$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$
$y = e^x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = e^x$
$y = e^{kx}$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = ke^x$
$y = a^x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = (\ln a)a^x$
$y = \sin x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = -\sin x$
$y = \ln x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$
$y = f(x)g(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = f(x)\frac{dg}{dx} + g(x)\frac{df}{dx}$
$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{[g(x)]^2} \left[ f(x)\frac{dg}{dx} + g(x)\frac{df}{dx} \right]$
$y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$y = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$y = f[\varphi(x)]$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{df}{d\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$
$y = e^{\varphi(x)}$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = e^{\varphi(x)} \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$
$y = \ln \varphi(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{\varphi(x)} \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$
$x = \varphi(y)$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{d\varphi/dy}$
$y = \sin^{-1} x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$y = \cos^{-1} x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$y = \tan^{-1} x$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$y = \sinh[u(x)]$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \cosh u \frac{du}{dx}$
$y = \cosh[u(x)]$	$\Rightarrow$	$y' = \sinh u \frac{du}{dx}$

6. ALCUNI INTEGRALI INDEFINITI

(si omette la costante additiva)

$y = f(x)$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \int f(x)dx$
$y = \cos t$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \cos t \cdot x$
$y = x^n$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \ln x$
$y = e^{\alpha x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha x}$
$y = a^x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}$
$y = \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$
$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left( \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right) \quad (x > a)$
$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \ln \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right) \quad (x^2 \pm a^2 > 0)$
$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)$
$y = \frac{1}{a + bx}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{b} \ln(a + bx)$
$y = \frac{x}{a + bx}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{b^2} [a + bx - a \ln(a + bx)]$
$y = \sin x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = -\cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \sin x$
$y = \tan x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = -\ln(\cos x)$
$y = \cot x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \ln(\sin x)$
$y = \sinh x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \cosh x$
$y = \cosh x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \sinh x$
$y = \sin^2 x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$
$y = \cos^2 x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$
$y = \frac{1}{\sin x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \ln \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)$
$y = \frac{1}{\cos x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \ln \left[ \tan \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$
$y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = -\cot x$
$y = \ln x$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = x \ln x - x$
$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$	$\Rightarrow$	$Y = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2$

Integrazione per parti

$$y = \int u(x)dv(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x)du(x)$$

## 7. ALCUNI INTEGRALI DEFINITI

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}$$

## 8. SVILUPPI IN SERIE DI POTENZE

*Sviluppo in serie di Taylor*

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) \left( \frac{df}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0} + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_0)^2 \left( \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=x_0} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \left( \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \right)_{x=x_0} + \dots$$

Se  $x - x_0 \ll 1$ :

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + (x - x_0) \left( \frac{df}{dx} \right)_{x=x_0}$$

*Sviluppo binomiale*

$$(1 + x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

*Altri sviluppi in serie*

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$\ln(1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 + \dots$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{15} x^5 + \dots$$

Per  $x \ll 1$ , si ha

$$(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx,$$

$$\sin x \approx x,$$

$$e^x \approx 1 + x,$$

$$\cos x \approx 1,$$

$$\ln(1 + x) \approx x$$

$$\tan x \approx x.$$