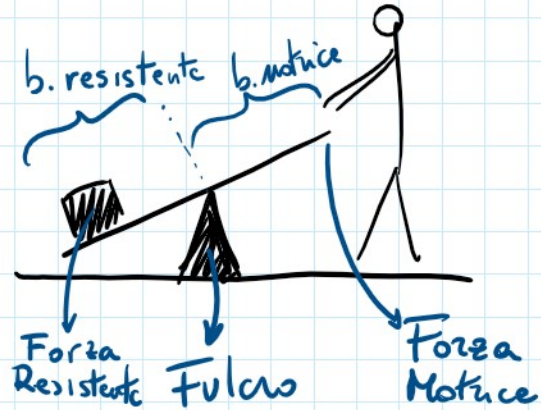


Fulcro

Forza Resistente

Forza Motrice

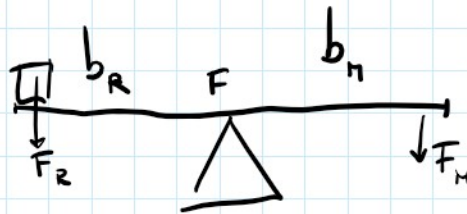


LEVE :

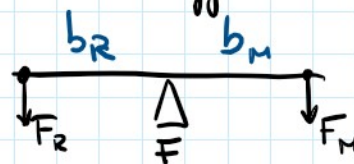
$$\begin{cases} \text{VANTAGGIOSE} \Rightarrow F_M < F_R \\ \text{SVANTAGGIOSE} \Rightarrow F_M > F_R \\ \text{INDIFFERENTI} \Rightarrow F_M = F_R \end{cases}$$

CONDIZIONE DI EQUILIBRIO DELLE LEVE :

$$b_R \cdot F_R = b_M \cdot F_M \rightarrow \frac{b_R}{b_M} = \frac{F_M}{F_R}$$

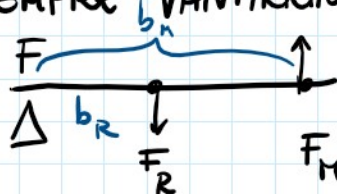


- LE LEVE DI 1° GENERE : possono essere
 - vantaggiose
 - svantaggiose
 - indifferenti. $F_R < F < F_M$: il fulcro si trova fra F Resistente e F Motrice.

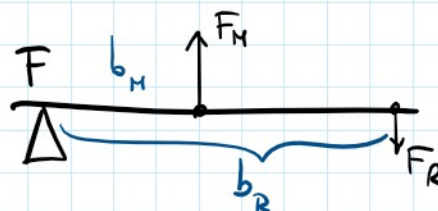


$$\begin{aligned} b_M &> b_R \\ b_R &> b_M \\ b_R &= b_M \end{aligned}$$

- LE LEVE DI 2° GENERE : SEMPRE VANTAGGIOSE
 $F_{\text{fulcro}} < F_R < F_M$



- LE LEVE DI 3° GENERE : SEMPRE SVANTAGGIOSE
 $F_{\text{fulcro}} < F_M < F_R$



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$$m = 13,5 \text{ Kg}$$

$$F_1 = 40 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = 251 \text{ N}$$

È in equilibrio?

$$M_1 = M_2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_1 &= b_1 \cdot F_1 = 3,0 \text{ m} \cdot 40 \text{ N} = 120 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \\ M_2 &= b_2 \cdot F_2 = 1,0 \text{ m} \cdot 251 \text{ N} = 251 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \end{aligned} \right\} M_1 < M_2$$

