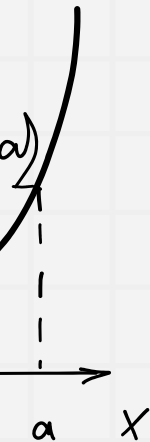


L'inganno della catenaria

Teresa Sparago, VS2

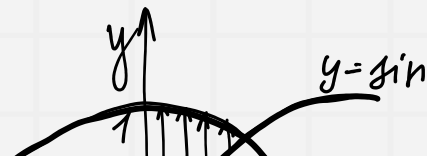
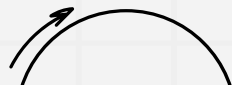


$$2\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$

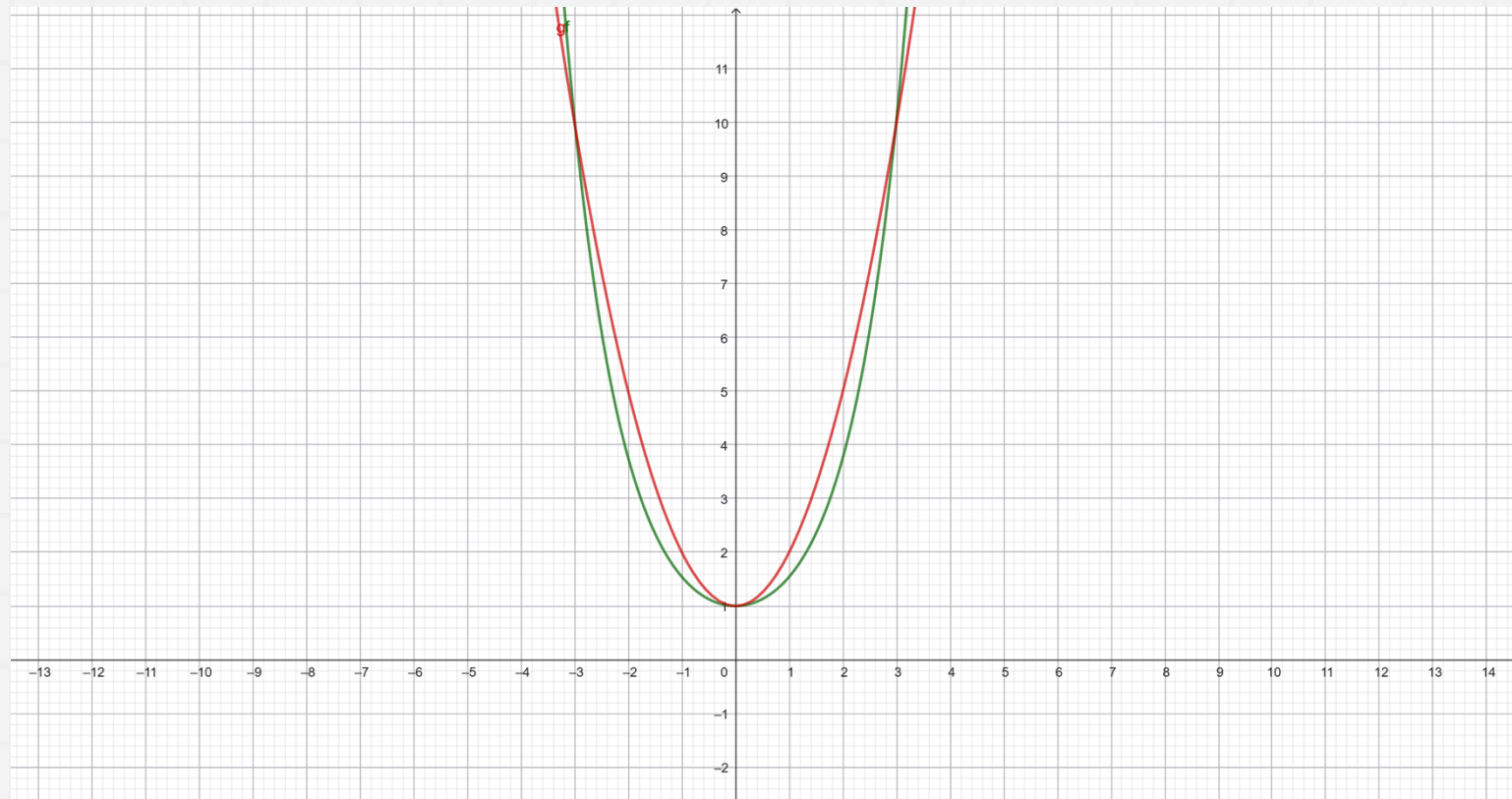


$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2y \\ z &= 1 + \sqrt{...} \\ z &= 4 + \sqrt{...} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 z \int_0^{10(x+3y)} du =$$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx$



$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2$$

Rivalità storica

Galilei (1638)

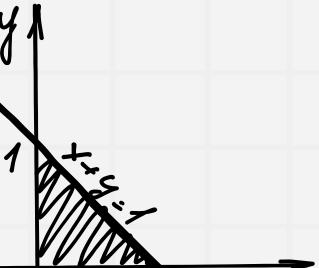
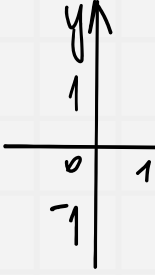
Definisce la curva
«approssimabile alla
parabola»

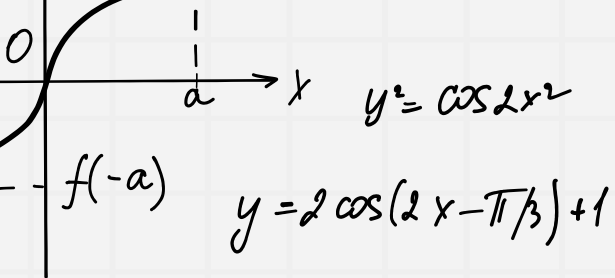
Huygens (1690)

Usa per la prima volta il
termine «catenaria»

**Huygens, Leibniz e
Bernoulli (1691)**

Con il calcolo differenziale,
i tre matematici trovano
l'equazione della catenaria

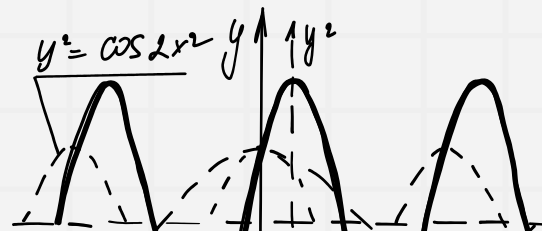
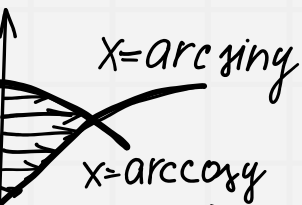




$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} f dx + \int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^1 dy \int_0^1 f dx$$

$$c(x) = a * \cosh\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

Nell'equazione della catenaria il parametro **a** è fondamentale perché rappresenta l'unica soluzione positiva, che dipende dalle caratteristiche della catena.

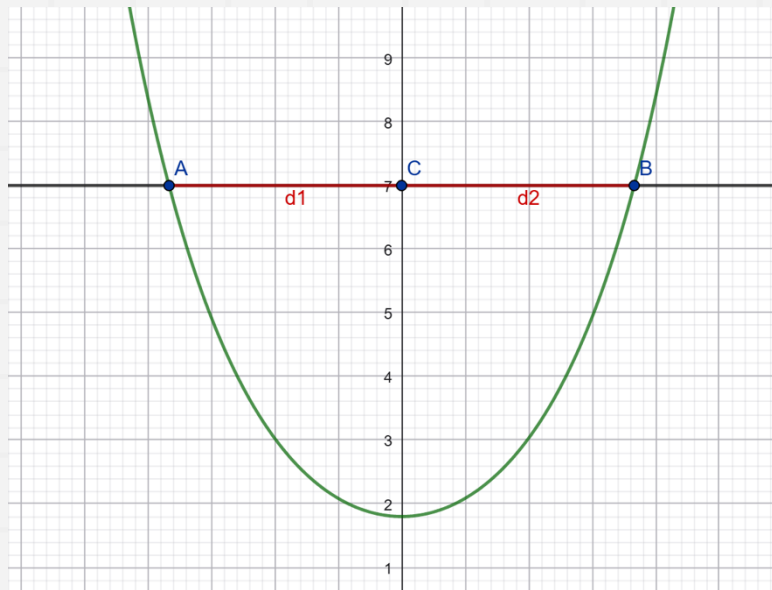


$\int f dy$

La configurazione perfetta

La curva descrive una corda:

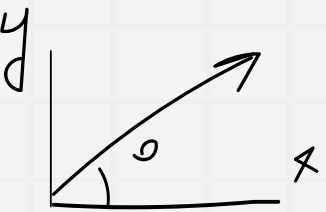
- flessibile;
- omogenea;
- di lunghezza costante;
- sorregge solo la sua forza peso;
- estremi sono fissati.



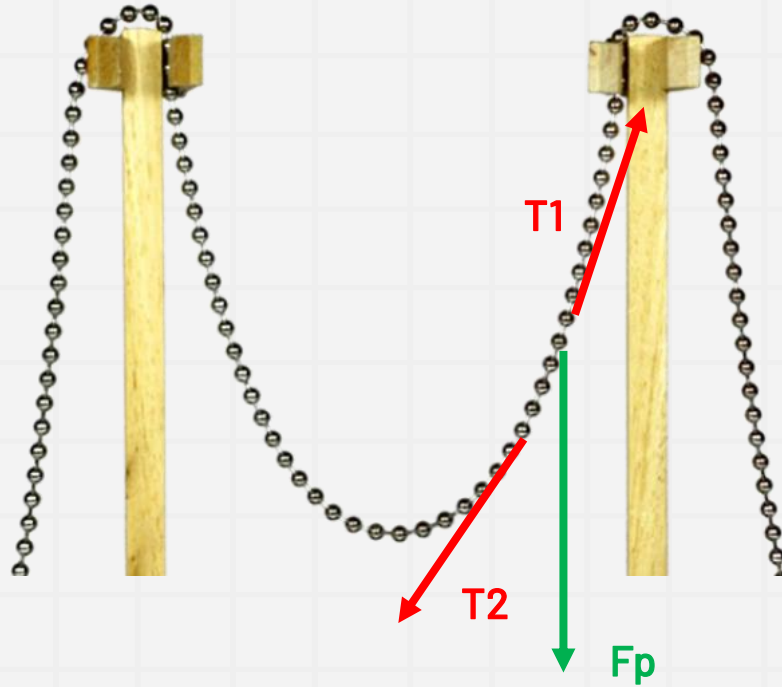
$$5 = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{10(x+3y)} x^2 dz dy dx =$$

$$\frac{3, x=5}{24y^2} \frac{1}{1+4y^2}$$



La fisica della catenaria



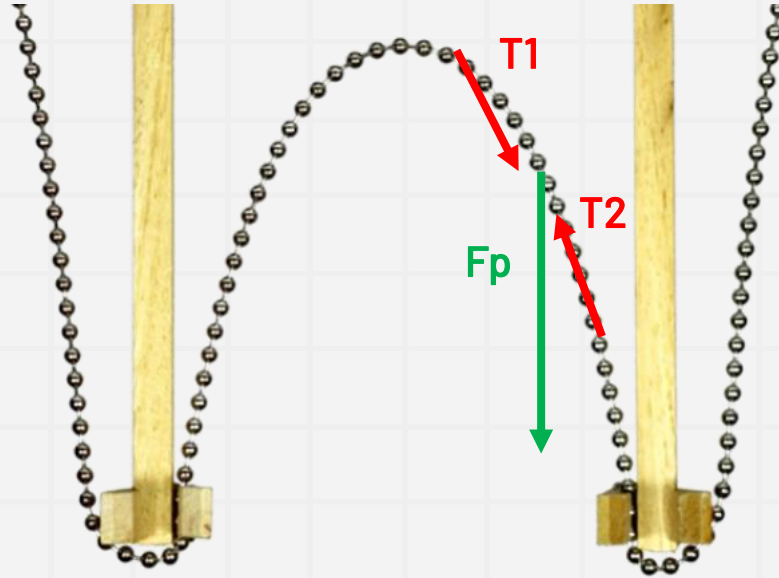
$$= \int_0^1$$

$$\int dx \int dy \int dz = \frac{1-x}{10} \frac{10(x+3y)}{x^2} =$$

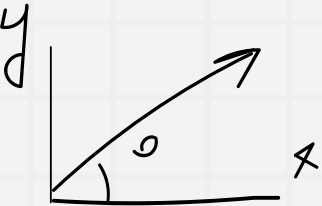
$$3, x=5$$

$$\frac{24y^2}{1+4y^2}$$

La fisica della catenaria



arco catenario



$$= \int_0^1$$

$$V: z =$$
$$X =$$

Tradurre il modello nella realtà

Nella realtà, gli archi
catenari sono disomogenei
e sono sottoposti ad altre
forze sul piano orizzontale.

In questi casi si parla di
«**catenaria pesata**»



$$y = g \cdot \ln x$$

$$y = \cos x$$

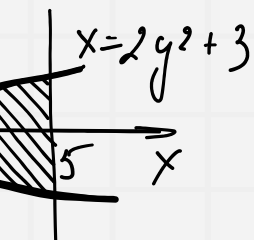


$$x^2 dy =$$

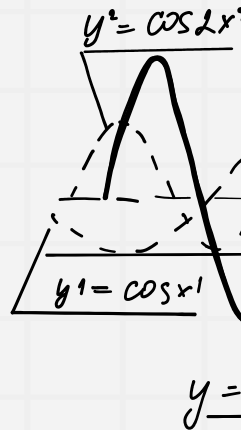
$$= \int_0^1 dx$$

Il tradimento della catenaria

$$dy dz =$$



La catenaria ci tradisce e degenera in una parabola, che mantiene però le caratteristiche fisiche della curva originale.



$$u = p(x)$$

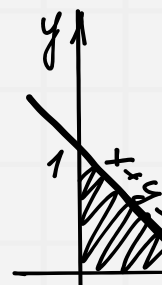
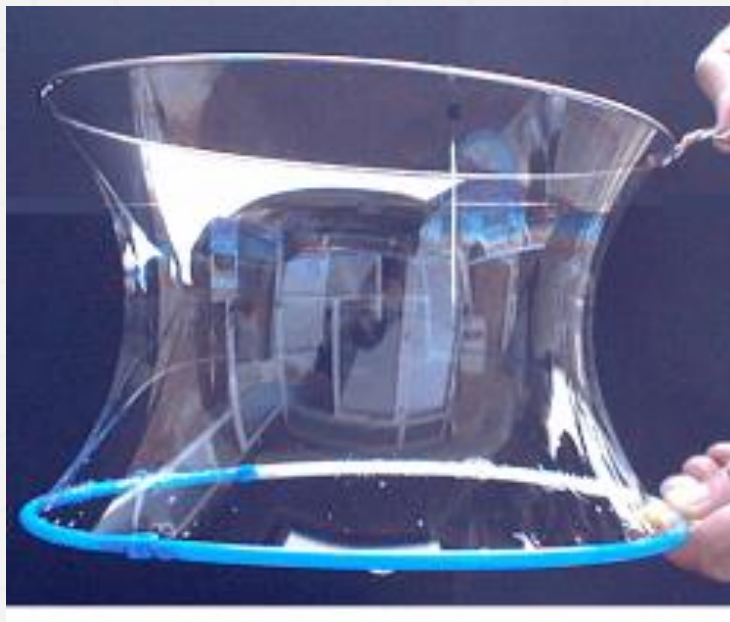
$$V: z = 10(x + 3y), \\ x = 0, y = 0, z =$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+(x+3y)^2} dy =$$

$$\sqrt{2-x^2}$$

Catenoidi e superfici minime

Un catenoide si ottiene facendo ruotare la catenaria intorno all'asse x . È una superficie minima, quindi la materia tende ad assumere questa conformazione.



$$2\pi R$$

$$\pi = 3.14$$

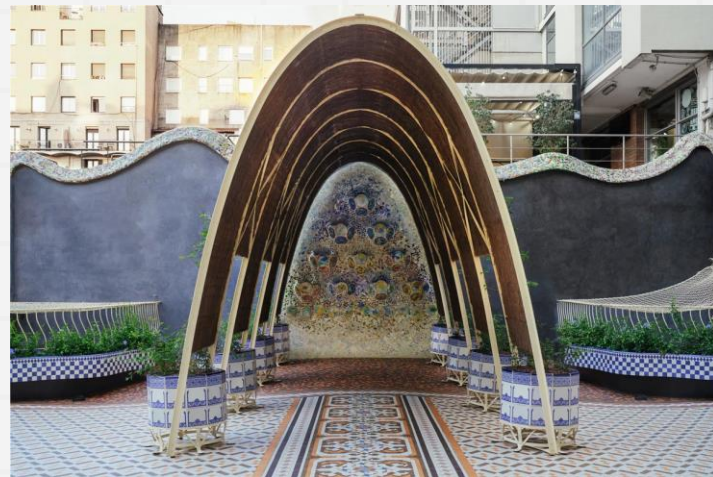
Gaudì: tutto torna



Casa Milà

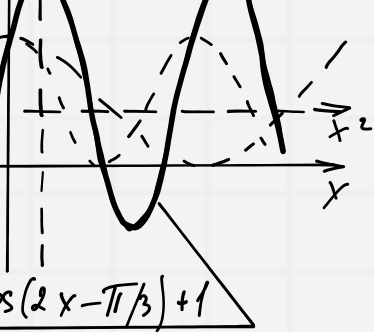


Studio per la Sagrada
Família



Casa Batllò

$$2\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$



$$2\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$

$$V: z = 10(x + 3y) \\ x = 0, y = 0,$$

Grazie mille!

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

