



Il primo Vendicatore



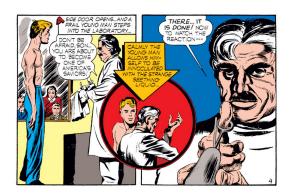
Captain America Comics #1, dicembre 1940 - datato marzo 1941





Creato da Joe Simon e Jack Kirby

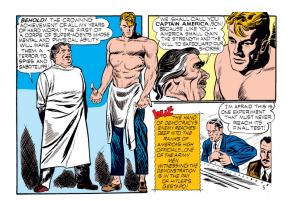
Steve Rogers



In origine il siero venne ideato dal professor Reinstein



Steve Rogers



Nel 1965 Stan Lee cambiò il nome in Abraham Erskine



Salto in alto



Altezza traliccio $= 30 \, m$



$$v = \sqrt{2gh} = 24.26m/s = 87.3km/h$$

Meccanica

$$x = v_x t$$

$$y = v_y t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

Moto parabolico

Energia

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$$





$$F = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$



$$F = m\frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$m = 100 \, kg$$



$$F = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$m = 100 \, kg$$

$$r = h = 30 \, m$$



$$F = m\frac{v^2}{r} = 1692 N$$

$$m = 100 kg$$

$$r = h = 30 \, m$$



$$F = m\frac{v^2}{r} = 1692 N$$

$$m = 100 kg$$

$$r = h = 30 \, m$$

$$m = 200 \, kg$$





$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$



$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$

$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$
$$r = \frac{h_{Cap}}{2} = 94 \text{ cm}$$



$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{h_{Cap}}{2} = 94 \, cm$$

$$v = 24.26m/s$$



$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{h_{Cap}}{2} = 94 \, cm$$

$$v = 24.26m/s$$

$$F_{Cap} = 62.6 \, kN$$



$$a_{Cap} = \frac{v_{Cap}^2}{r}$$

Le origini

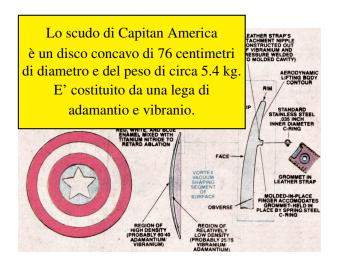


Captain America # 255

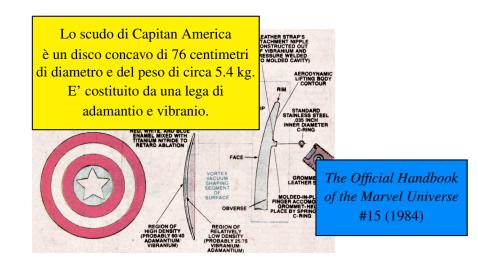


di Roger Stern e John Byrne

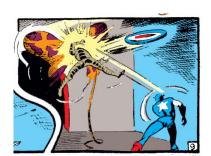
Caratteristiche tecniche

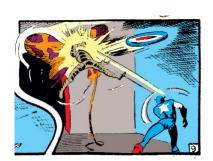


Caratteristiche tecniche

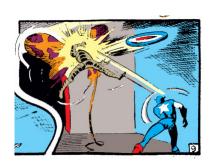


Il lancio dello scudo





$$v_{max} = 69.2 \, km/h = 19.2 m/s$$



$$v_{max} = 69.2 \, km/h = 19.2 m/s$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = 998 \, J$$

Il lancio dello scudo



$$v_{max} = 69.2 \, km/h = 19.2 m/s$$
$$E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = 998 \, J$$
$$m = 300 \, g$$

Il lancio dello scudo



$$v_{max} = 69.2 \, km/h = 19.2 \, m/s$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = 998 \, J$$

$$m = 300 \, g$$

$$v_{pugno} = 6653 \, m/s$$





$$F = m \frac{v^2}{r}$$



$$F=m\frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$r = 42 cm$$

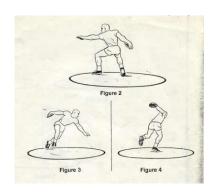


Captain America Comics #6

$$F = m\frac{v^2}{r} = 4.7 \, kN$$

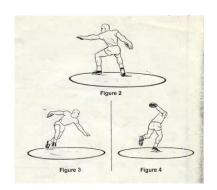
 $r = 42 \, cm$

Digressione: lancio del disco



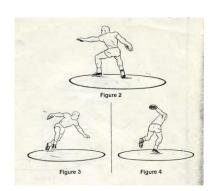
$$L = I \cdot \omega$$

Digressione: lancio del disco



$$L = I \cdot \omega$$

$$I=m\cdot r^2$$



$$L = I \cdot \omega$$

$$I = m \cdot r^2$$

$$v = 10 \, m/s$$



$$m = 4.2 g$$



$$m = 4.2 g$$

$$v = 965 \, m/s$$



$$m = 4.2 g$$

$$v = 965 \, m/s$$

$$\Delta t = 0.12 s$$



$$m = 4.2 g$$

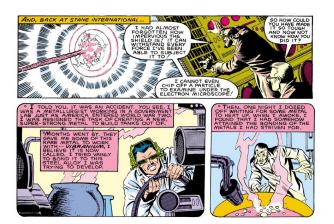
$$v = 965 \, m/s$$

$$\Delta t = 0.12 s$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t} = \frac{2mv}{\Delta t} = 67.5 \, N$$



Creato da Myron MacLain



Captain America #303, 1984











di Michael Carlin e Paul Neary

vibranio

- vibranio
- adamantio

- vibranio
- adamantio
- proprietà chimico-fisiche

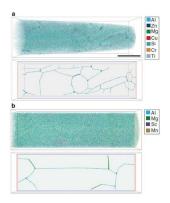
- vibranio
- adamantio
- proprietà chimico-fisiche
- proprietà meccaniche:

- vibranio
- adamantio
- proprietà chimico-fisiche
- proprietà meccaniche:
- proprietà tecnologiche:

- vibranio
- adamantio
- proprietà chimico-fisiche
- proprietà meccaniche: resistenza a trazione, compressione, strappo; durezza
- proprietà tecnologiche:

- vibranio
- adamantio
- proprietà chimico-fisiche
- proprietà meccaniche: resistenza a trazione, compressione, strappo; durezza
- proprietà tecnologiche: plasticità, curvabilità

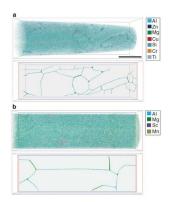
Creare lo scudo



• vetro metallico (lega di palladio e vetro)



Creare lo scudo



- vetro metallico (lega di palladio e vetro)
- due nuove leghe di alluminio



