

"BARICENTRO E SUE PROPRIETA"

(0)<sub>A</sub>

$$G-O = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (P_i-O) m_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \frac{\int (P-O) dm}{m}$$

$$dm = \rho(P) d\sigma$$

$$d\sigma \begin{cases} dx & (\text{INTEGRALE A "LINEA"}) \\ ds & (\text{INTEGRALE A "SUPERFICIE"}) \\ dv & (\text{INTEGRALE A "VOLUME"}) \end{cases}$$

DEF. CHIAMIAMO  $\sigma$ -DIAMETRALE CONIUGATO ALLA BIREZIONE  $\sigma$  QUEL  $\sigma$  (POTREBBE TRATTARSI DI UN PUNTO, O UNA RETTA O DI UN PIANO) CHE DIVIDE LA FIGURA MATERIALE IN DUE PARTI  $f_1$  E  $f_2$  TALI CHE:

$\forall P_1 \in f_1 \exists P_2 \in f_2$  TALE CHE:

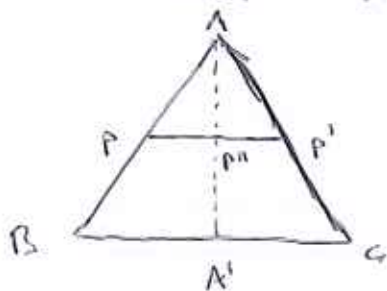
1)  $m(P_1) = m(P_2)$

2)  $\overline{P_1 P_2} \uparrow \uparrow \sigma$

3)  $d(P_1, \sigma) = d(P_2, \sigma)$

E SEMPRE:

CONSIDERIAMO UN TRIANGOLO PIENO OMOGENEO ABC



CONSIDERIAMO LA MEDIANA AA' RELATIVA AL LATO BC, QUESTA E' UN  $\sigma$ -DIAMETRALE CONIUGATO ALLA BIREZIONE  $\sigma$

DEL LATO  $\overline{BC}$ , INFATTI ESSENDO IL TRIANGOLO "OMogeneo" TOTTI I PONTI HANNO LA STESSA MASSA  $\Delta C M_i G_i$  SODDISFATTA LA PROPRIETA' (1).

SE ADDESSO CONSIDERIAMO LO STRATEROLO INFINITESIMO  $\overline{PP'}$  PARALLELO AL LATO  $\overline{BC}$  PER COSTRUZIONE  $G_i$  SODDISFATTA LA PROPRIETA' (2)

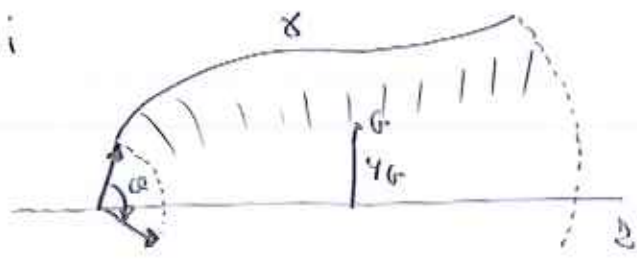
OGNI COPPIA DI PONTI APPARTENENTI AL SEGMENTO  $\overline{PP'}$  CHE SIANO SIMMETRICI RISPETTO  $P''$ , SODDISFERRA TUTTI I REQUISITI 1), 2), 3) (OUGURO VARRA' PER TUTTI GLI STRATEROLI PARALLELI A  $\overline{BC}$ )

ANALOGAMENTE LE RIMANENTI MOIANE SONO C-DIAMETRALI E IN IL BARICENTRO SI TROVA COME PONTO DI INTERSEZIONE DELLE MOIANE.

NOTA: PER UN SISTEMA MATERIALE OMOGENEO TUTTE LE RETTE DI SIMMETRIA SONO NELLE C-DIAMETRALI

PRIMO E SECONDO TEOREMA DI GULDINO

1° TEOR. DI GULDINO: SUPPONIAMO DI AVERE UNA SUPERFICIE GENERATA DALLA ROTAZIONE DI UNA CURVA REGOLARE PIANA  $\gamma$  RISPETTO AD UNA RETTA  $z$  CHE NON LA INTERSECHI



SI PROVA CHE: "L'AREA DELLA SUPERFICIE OTTENUTA CON QUESTA ROTAZIONE, È LEGATA AL BARICENTRO DELLA CURVA REGOLARE  $\gamma$  PER IL CRAMERO' ALLA RELAZIONE:

$$S = e \gamma_G \alpha$$

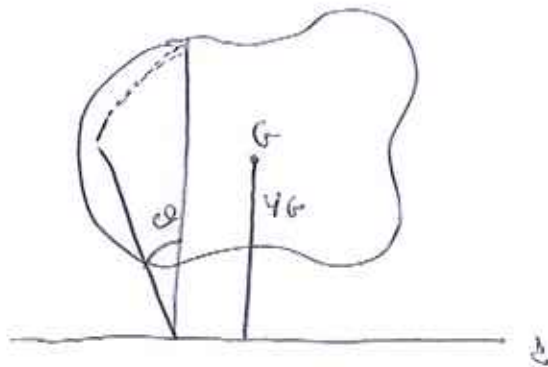
$\alpha$  = ANGOLO DI ROTAZIONE

$e$  = LUNGHEZZA DELLA CURVA  $\gamma$

$\gamma_G$  = ORIGINATA DEL BARICENTRO  $G$  DELLA CURVA

### 2.ª TEOREMA DI GULIANO:

CONSIDERIAMO UN SOLIDO GENERATO DALLA ROTAZIONE DI UNA SUPERFICIE REGOLARE PIANA RISPETTO AD UNA RETTA E CHIAMO INTERSECHI LA SUPERFICIE



ALLORA AVREMO:

$$V = \sigma \gamma_G \alpha$$

$V$  = VOLUME DEL SOLIDO GENERATO

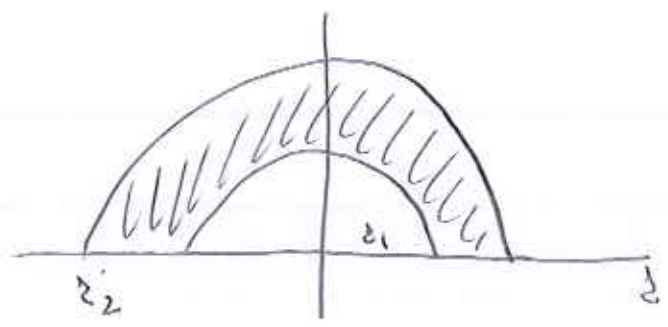
$\sigma$  = AREA DELLA SUPERFICIE REGOLARE

$\gamma_G$  = ORIGINATA DEL BARICENTRO DELLA SUPERFICIE

**ESEMPIO 1**

(10) D

CALCOLARE IL BARICENTRO DELLA SEMICORONA CIRCOLARE



$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_2^3 - \frac{4}{3} \pi r_1^3$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} (\pi r_2^2 - \pi r_1^2)$$

DA CUI APPLICANDO GOLAUHO

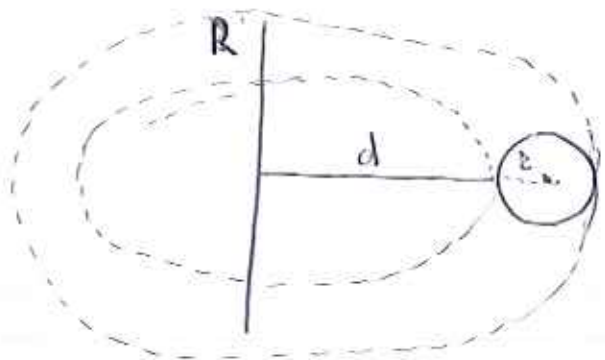
$$y_G = \frac{V}{\sigma \cdot 2\bar{u}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} (r_2^3 - r_1^3) \pi}{\frac{1}{2} (r_2^2 - r_1^2) \pi \cdot 2\bar{u}} =$$

$$y_G = \frac{\frac{4}{3} (r_2/r_1) (r_2^2 + r_1 r_2 + r_1^2)}{(r_2/r_1) (r_2 + r_1) \bar{u}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{r_2^2 + r_2 r_1 + r_1^2}{\bar{u} (r_2 + r_1)}$$

**ESEMPIO 2**

CALCOLARE IL BARICENTRO DELLA CIRCONFERENZA

IL CUI BORDO È POSTO A UNA DISTANZA "d" DA UNA RETTA R



APPLICANDO GOLAUHO SE RUOTIAMO LA CIRCONFERENZA ATTORNO ALLA RETTA R DI UN ANGOLO  $\theta = 2\pi$  IL TORO GENERATO AVRA' IL VOLUME DEL CILINDRO DI

ALTEZZA  $h = 2\pi (r+d)$  E BASE  $\pi r^2$

DA CUI  $V = \pi r^2 \cdot h = \pi r^2 \cdot 2\pi (r+d) \Rightarrow y_G = \frac{V}{\sigma \cdot 2\bar{u}} = \frac{2\pi^2 r^2 (r+d)}{\pi r^2 \cdot 2\pi} = r+d$

# "ESERCIZI"

①

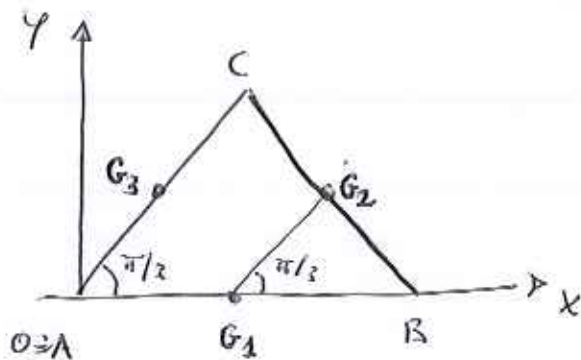
1) CALCOLARE IL BARICENTRO COSTITUITO DA 3 ABBE RIGIATO  
 OMO GOMBE DI UGUALE LUNGHEZZA E, MA AIPASSO DIVERSO

$\overline{AB}$  DI MASSA  $2m$

$\overline{BC}$  DI MASSA  $m$

$\overline{CA}$  DI MASSA  $3m$

DISTESO IN UNO DEI FORMATI



UN TRIANGOLO EQUICATTOLO

$$G_1 \equiv \left[ \frac{e}{2}, 0 \right] \quad G_3 \equiv \left[ e/2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, e/2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \left[ \frac{e}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e \right]$$

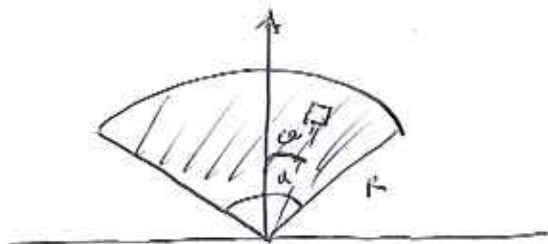
$$G_2 \equiv \left[ \frac{e}{2} + \frac{e}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e \right] = \left[ \frac{3}{4} e, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e \right]$$

$$x_G = \frac{2m \cdot \frac{e}{2} + 3m \cdot \frac{e}{4} + m \cdot \frac{3}{4} e}{6m} = \frac{\frac{5}{2} e}{6} = \frac{5}{12} e$$

$$y_G = \frac{2m \cdot 0 + 3m \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e + m \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e}{6m} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e$$



2) CALCOLARE IL BARICENTRO DEL SECTORE CIRCOLARE  
 OMO GOMBO DI RAGGIO R. GA ANPIU' DI



OVVIAMENTE  $x_G = 0$

$$y_G = \frac{1}{m} \int y_p dm = \frac{\sigma}{m} \int_D y_p dS$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{m} \int_0^R r^2 dr \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{m} \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^R \left[ \sin \theta \right]_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{m} \frac{R^3}{3} \left\{ + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \left( -\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{\sigma}{m} \frac{R^3}{3} 2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

$$m = \sigma \iint_D \rho \, d\rho \, d\varphi = \sigma \left[ \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha = \sigma \frac{R^2 \alpha}{2}$$

DA cui  $y_G = \frac{\frac{2}{3} R^3 \sin \alpha / 2}{\frac{2}{3} R^2 \alpha} = \frac{4R}{3\alpha} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$

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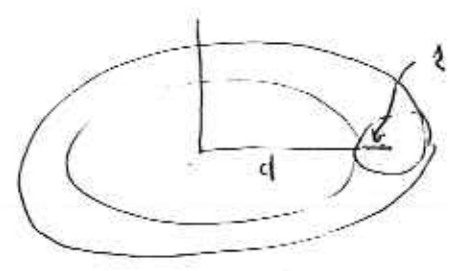
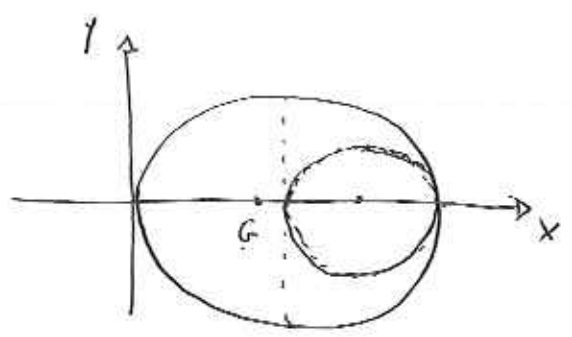
NOI CASO AGLI SOMMEGGIATI  $\alpha = \pi$   $y_G = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$



3) CALCOLARE IL BARICENTRO AI UNO AI UNO OMOGENEO A RAGGIO R CON UN BUCO CIRCOLARE DI RAGGIO R/2 CON I SUOI CENTRI A DISTANZA R/2

CENTRI A DISTANZA  $\frac{R}{2}$

SOLUZIONE:



$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot 2\pi (r+d)$$

$$V = S \cdot x_G \cdot \omega \quad V_1 = \pi R^2 \cdot 2\pi (R+0) = 2\pi^2 R^3 \quad (d=0)$$

$$V_2 = \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2\pi \left(\frac{R}{2} + R\right) = \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 R^3 \quad (d=R)$$

$$V = V_1 - V_2 = 2\pi^2 R^3 - \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 R^3 = \frac{5}{4} \pi^2 R^3$$

$$S = \pi R^2 - \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 = \pi R^2 \left(2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \pi R^2$$

DA cui  $x_G = \frac{V}{S \cdot \omega} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \pi^2 R^3}{\frac{3}{4} \pi R^2 \cdot 2\pi} = \frac{5}{6} R$

ALTERNATIVAMENTE CALCOLIAMO IL CENTRO "STANDARD"

PRIMO DISCO DI CENTRO  $G_1 = (R, 0)$  MASSA  $M_1 = \sigma \pi R^2$

SECONDO DISCO DI CENTRO  $G_2 = (R+R/2, 0)$  MASSA  $M_2 = -\sigma \pi (R/2)^2$

da cui

$$X_G = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2 \cdot R - \sigma \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} R}{\sigma \pi R^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{R^2 \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right)}{R^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{R}{3}$$

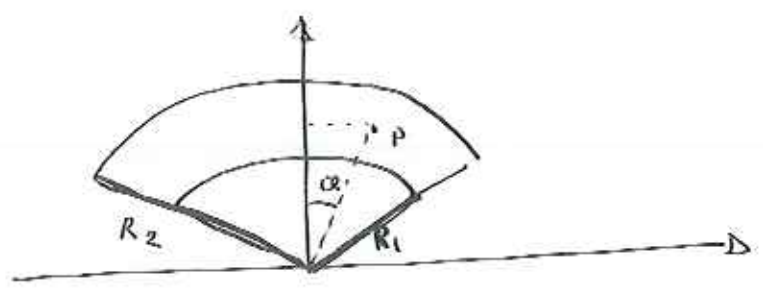
$$= \frac{5}{6} R.$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_x + N_y = N &= \sigma \pi R^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \sigma \pi R^2 \\ \Rightarrow \sigma &= \frac{4N}{3\pi R^2} \end{aligned}$$

es.

Calcolare il baricentro di un settore circolare di

angolo  $\alpha$  e raggi  $R_1$  ed  $R_2$  ( $R_1 < R_2$ ) ed altezza  $d$



$$y_G = \frac{1}{m} \int_D y_G \sigma d\tau = \frac{\sigma}{m} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \int_{-\alpha/2}^{\alpha/2} \rho \cos \alpha \cdot \rho d\rho d\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{m} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \rho^2 d\rho \int_{-\alpha/2}^{\alpha/2} \cos \alpha d\alpha$$

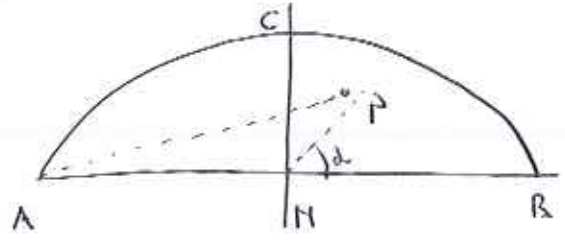
$$= \frac{\sigma}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{3} [R_2^3 - R_1^3] \left[ \sin \alpha \right]_{-\alpha/2}^{\alpha/2} = \frac{\sigma}{m} \cdot \frac{2}{3} [R_2^3 - R_1^3] \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$m = \sigma \int_D \rho d\tau = \sigma \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \rho d\rho \int_{-\alpha/2}^{\alpha/2} d\alpha = \frac{\sigma}{2} \cdot (R_2^2 - R_1^2) \alpha$$

da cui

$$y_G = \frac{\frac{2}{3} [R_2^3 - R_1^3] \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} (R_2^2 - R_1^2) \alpha} = \frac{4 (R_2^3 - R_1^3) \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2})}{3 \alpha (R_2^2 - R_1^2)}$$

5) CALCOLARE IL RAGGIOCENTRO DI UN SEMICERCHIO S DI RAGGIO R (4)  
 NON OMOGENEO CON DENSITA'



$$\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}_0 \left( 1 + \frac{(P-A) \cdot (C-M)}{R^2} \right)$$

CON P UN GENERICO PUNTO DI S  
 ED A, B, C, M I PUNTI IN FIGURA

$$(P-A) \cdot (C-M) = (P-A)_y R = \gamma R \Rightarrow \bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}_0 \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma R}{R^2} \right)$$

DA CUI. DENSITA' LINEARE AUMENTA:  $x_G = 0$   $y_G \neq 0$   $\begin{cases} x_p = R \cos \alpha \\ y_p = R \sin \alpha \end{cases}$

$$y_G = \frac{1}{m} \int y_p dm = \frac{\int_0^{\pi} R \sin \alpha \bar{\sigma} R d\alpha}{\int_0^{\pi} \bar{\sigma} R d\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{\sigma}_0 \int_0^{\pi} R \sin \alpha \left( 1 + \frac{R \sin \alpha}{R} \right) R d\alpha}{\int_0^{\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{R \sin \alpha}{R} \right) R d\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{\pi} R^2 d\alpha \int_0^{\pi} \sin \alpha d\alpha + \frac{1}{R} \int_0^{\pi} R^3 d\alpha \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha}{\int_0^{\pi} R d\alpha + \frac{1}{R} \int_0^{\pi} R^2 d\alpha \int_0^{\pi} \sin \alpha d\alpha}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{R^3}{3} [-\cos \alpha]_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} d\alpha \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{R^2}{2} \pi + \frac{1}{R} \frac{R^3}{3} [-\cos \alpha]_0^{\pi} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2}{3} R^3 + \frac{R^3}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2\alpha]_0^{\pi} \right] \right\} = \frac{R^3 \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right]}{R^2 \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{R^2}{2} \pi + \frac{R^2}{3} \cdot 2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{R^3 \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right]}{R^2 \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right]}$$



che  $x_G = 0$  si può scrivere anche analiticamente in quanto:

(5)

$$x_G = \frac{1}{m} \int x_p dm = \frac{1}{m} \iint \rho \cos \alpha \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{R} \sin \alpha\right) \rho d\rho d\alpha$$

osserviamo che  $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \alpha d\alpha = [\sin \alpha]_0^{2\pi} = 0$

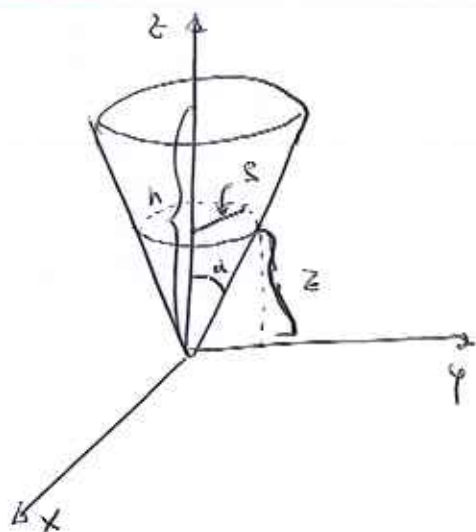
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha = \int \sin \alpha d(\sin \alpha) = \left[ \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

Da cui come ci aspettavamo  $x_G = 0$ .



Calcolare il baricentro di un cono omogeneo di altezza  $h$  e raggio alla base  $R$

ovviamente  $x_G = y_G = 0$



$$z_G = \frac{\iiint z dV}{\iiint dV}$$

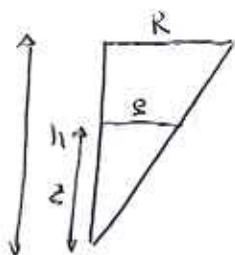
possiamo usare:

coordinate cilindriche

$$x = \rho \cos \alpha$$

$$y = \rho \sin \alpha$$

$$z = z$$



$$\frac{R}{\rho} = \frac{h}{z} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{Rz}{h}$$

$$dV = \rho d\rho d\alpha dz$$

Da cui:

$$z_G = \frac{\int_0^h z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha \int_0^{Rz/h} \rho d\rho}{\int_0^h dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha \int_0^{Rz/h} \rho d\rho}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^h z \left[ \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^{Rz/h} dz}{\int_0^h \left[ \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^{Rz/h} dz} =$$

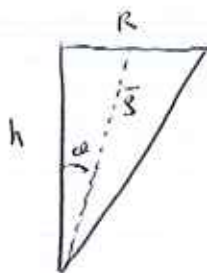
$$z_G = \frac{\frac{R^3}{h^2} \int_0^h z^3 dz}{\frac{R^3}{h^2} \int_0^h z^2 dz} = \frac{\left[ \frac{z^4}{4} \right]_0^h}{\left[ \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_0^h} = \frac{3}{4} h$$

POSSIAMO USARE LE COORDINATE SFERICHE:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \alpha \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ y = \rho \sin \alpha \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha \\ z = \rho \cos \alpha & 0 \leq \rho \leq \bar{\rho} \end{cases}$$

dove  $\bar{\rho} \Rightarrow$  RIFERENZA  
 RISPETTANDO CHE:  
 $\bar{\rho} \cos \alpha = h \Rightarrow \bar{\rho} = \frac{h}{\cos \alpha}$

IMPATTI



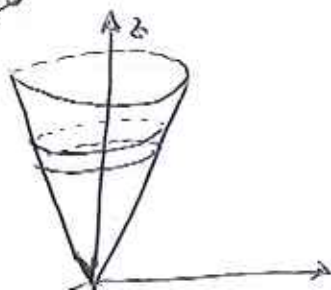
inoltre  $dc = dV = \rho^2 \sin \alpha d\rho d\alpha d\varphi$

$$z_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Delta} z dc}{\iiint_{\Delta} dc} = \frac{\iiint_{\Delta} \rho \cos \alpha \rho^2 \sin \alpha d\rho d\alpha d\varphi}{\iiint_{\Delta} \rho^2 \sin \alpha d\rho d\alpha d\varphi} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha \int_0^{h/\cos \alpha} \rho^3 d\rho}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\alpha} \sin \alpha d\alpha \int_0^{h/\cos \alpha} \rho^2 d\rho} = \frac{\int_0^{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left[ \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^{h/\cos \alpha} d\alpha}{\int_0^{\alpha} \sin \alpha \left[ \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right]_0^{h/\cos \alpha} d\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{h^4}{4} \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} d\alpha}{\frac{h^3}{3} \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} d\alpha} = \frac{3}{4} h$$

INFINITA MOLA



SE CONSIDERIAMO IL CILINDRINO

$$dV = \pi r^2 dz = \pi \left( \frac{Rz}{h} \right)^2 dz$$

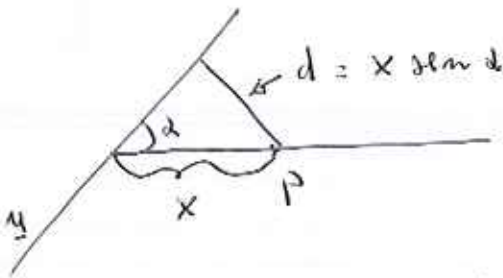
IL BARICENTRO TOTALE COME SOMMA DEI BARICENTRI DEI CILINDRINI

$$z_G = \frac{\int_0^h z \cdot \frac{\pi R^2}{h^2} z^2 dz}{\int_0^h \frac{\pi R^2}{h^2} z^2 dz} = \frac{\int_0^h z^3 dz}{\int_0^h z^2 dz} = \frac{3}{4} h.$$



MOMENTI DI INERZIA:

1) CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DI UN'ASTA DI MASSA  $m$  E LUNGHEZZA  $l$ , RISPETTO AD UN ASSE PASSANTE PER UN SUO ESTREMO E FORMANTE CON L'ASTA UN ANGOLO  $\alpha$



$P \equiv [x, 0, 0]$       $x \in [0, l]$

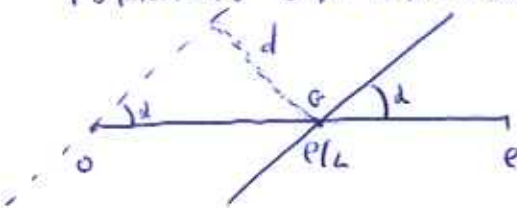
$$I_u = \int_0^l (x \sin \alpha)^2 \frac{dm}{dx} dx =$$

$$= \bar{\sigma} \sin^2 \alpha \int_0^l x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \bar{\sigma} \sin^2 \alpha l^3 = \frac{m}{l} \sin^2 \alpha \frac{l^3}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \sin^2 \alpha \quad (\text{per } \alpha = \pi/2 \quad I_M = \frac{1}{3} m l^2)$$



2) CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DELL'ASTA DOG PRECEDENTE ESERCIZIO RISPETTO AD UN ASSE BARICENTRICO FORMANTE UN ANGOLO  $\alpha$  CON L'ASTA



APPLICARE IL TEOREMA DI Huyghens

$$I_M^{(0)} = I_M^{(G)} + m d^2$$

DOVE  $d$  E' LA DISTANZA DEL BARICENTRO G DALLA ROTTA  $M$  PASSANTE PER O

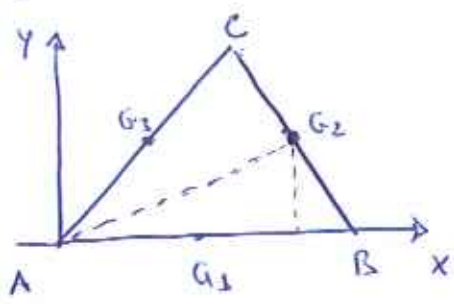
$$I_M^{(G)} = I_M^{(0)} - m d^2$$

$d = \frac{l}{2} \sin \alpha$      DA CUI

$$I_M^{(G)} = I_M^{(0)} - m \frac{l^2}{4} \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{3} m l^2 \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{m}{4} l^2 \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{12} m l^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

3) CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DEL CORPO PUNTO A FORMA TRIANGOLARE COSTITUITO DALLI TRE ASTI DELL'ESERCIZIO 1 RISPETTO

- a) ALL'ASSE NORMALE AL TRIANGOLO PASSANTE PER A
- b) ALL'ASSE NORMALE G BARICENTRICO.



RICORDIAMO CHE

$$G \equiv \left[ \frac{5}{12} e, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} e \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} G_1 \equiv \left[ \frac{e}{2}, 0 \right] ; G_2 \equiv \left[ \frac{3}{4} e, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e \right] \\ G_3 \equiv \left[ \frac{e}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e \right] \end{cases}$$

$$I_A = I_A(\overline{AB}) + I_A(\overline{BC}) + I_A(\overline{CA})$$

RICORDIAMO CHE

$\overline{AB}$	HA UNA MASSA	$2m$	$\Rightarrow I_A(\overline{AB}) = \frac{1}{3} (2m) e^2 = \frac{2}{3} m e^2$
$\overline{BA}$	"	"	$3m \Rightarrow I_A(\overline{AC}) = \frac{1}{2} (3m) e^2 = m e^2$
$\overline{BC}$	"	"	$m \Rightarrow$ APPPLICHIAMO IL TEOR. DI HUYGENS

$$I_A(\overline{BC}) = I_{G_2}(\overline{BC}) + m (\overline{AG_2})^2$$

$$I_{G_2}(\overline{BC}) = \frac{1}{12} m e^2, \quad (\overline{AG_2})^2 = \left( \frac{3}{4} e \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} e \right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} e^2$$

$\Delta A$  cui:  $I_A(\overline{BC}) = \frac{1}{12} m e^2 + \frac{3}{4} m e^2 = \frac{5}{6} m e^2$

$\Delta A$  cui:

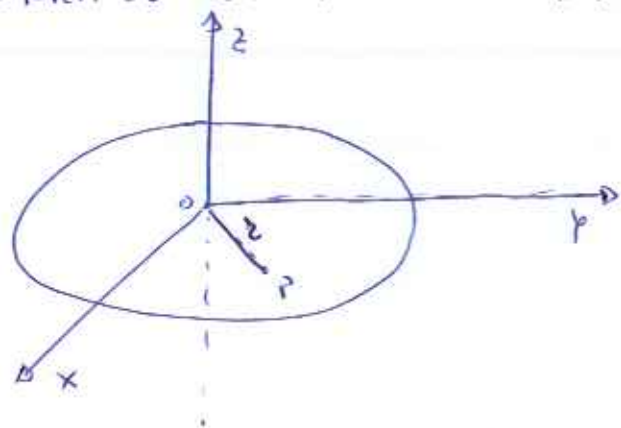
$$I_A = \left( \frac{2}{3} + 1 + \frac{5}{6} \right) m e^2 = \frac{5}{2} m e^2$$

b) PER CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA BARICENTRICO

$$I_A = I_G + (6m)(\overline{GA})^2 \quad \Delta A \text{ cui } I_G = I_A - 6m(\overline{GA})^2$$

$$(\overline{GA})^2 = \left( \frac{5}{12} e \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} e \right)^2 = \frac{37}{144} e^2 \Rightarrow I_G = \frac{5}{2} m e^2 - (6m) \cdot \frac{37}{144} e^2 = \frac{23}{24} m e^2$$

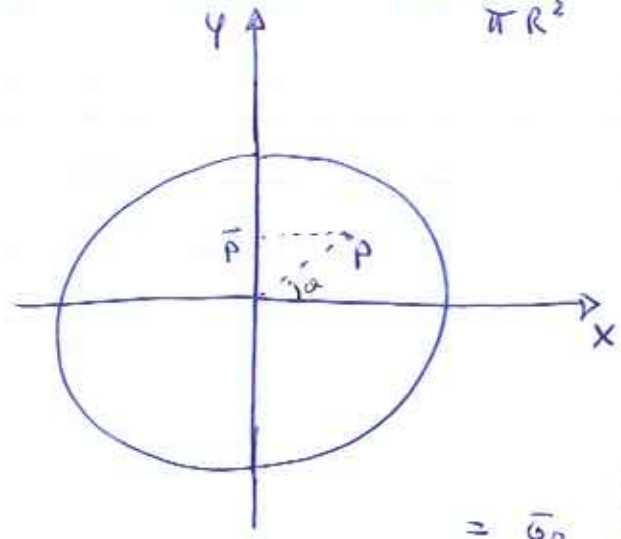
CALCOLARE i momenti di inerzia di un disco omogeneo di massa  $M$  e raggio  $R$  rispetto all'asse baricentrica normale  $G$  all'asse baricentrico complanare:



$$I_{z,0} = \int \rho^2 dm = \sigma \int \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\varphi = \sigma \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \sigma \frac{R^4}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \sigma \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$$

Riguardando che  $\sigma = \frac{M}{\pi R^2}$

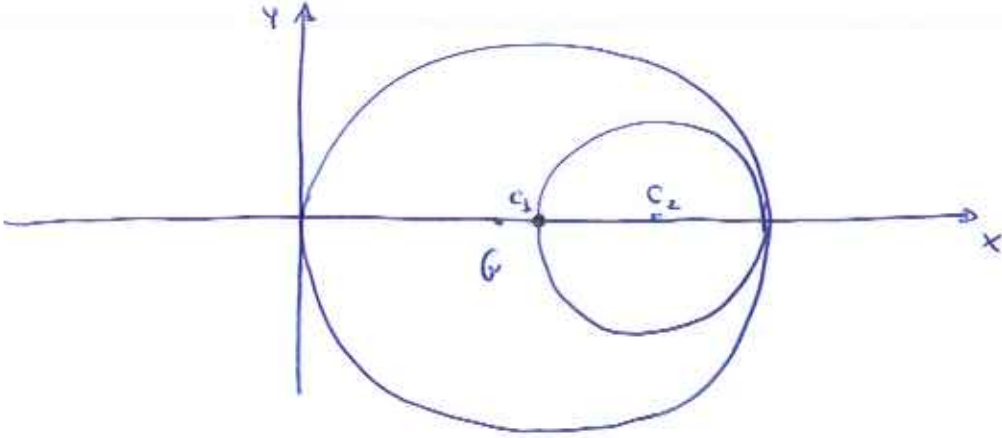
$$I_{z,0} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} R^4 = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$$



$$I_{y,0} = \int (r - \bar{\rho})^2 dm = \int x^2 dm = \sigma \int \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \rho d\rho d\varphi = \sigma \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \sigma \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \sigma \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi = \sigma \frac{R^4}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} 2\pi + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right] = \sigma \frac{\pi}{4} R^4 = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} R^4 = \frac{1}{4} M R^2$$

CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA RISPETTO ALL'ASSE  
 BIANCO CONTINUA E NORMALE AI UN DISCO OMOGENEO di RAGGIO  
 R e MASSA M CON UN BUCO CIRCOLARE di RAGGIO  $\frac{R}{2}$  ed i  
 AUE CENTRI A DISTANZA  $\frac{R}{2}$



Ricordiamo che  $G = \left[ \frac{5}{6} R, 0 \right]$

CALCOLIAMO I AUE MOMENTI di INERZIA RISPETTO ALL'ASSE  
 NORMALE PASSANTE PER G. DEI DUE DISCHI "PIENO" e "BUCO"

$I_{G,2}^{(P)}$  SI OTTIENE DALLA FORMULA

$$I_{G,2}^{(P)} = I_{C_1,2}^{(P)} + M_P (\overline{GC_1})^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_P R^2 + M_P \left( \frac{1}{6} R \right)^2 = \frac{19}{36} M_P R^2 = \frac{19}{27} M R^2$$

$M_P = \frac{4}{3} M$

(INFATTI  $M = \sigma_0 \pi R^2 - \sigma_0 \pi \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \sigma_0 \pi R^2$ )

$M_V = -\frac{1}{3} M$

DA CUI  $\sigma_0 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{M}{\pi R^2}$  DA CUI PER CALCOLARE

$M_P = \sigma_0 \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \cdot \pi R^2 = \frac{4}{3} M$  ANALOGAMENTE

$M_V = -\sigma_0 \pi \left( \frac{R}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = -\frac{1}{3} M$

ANALOGAMENTE:

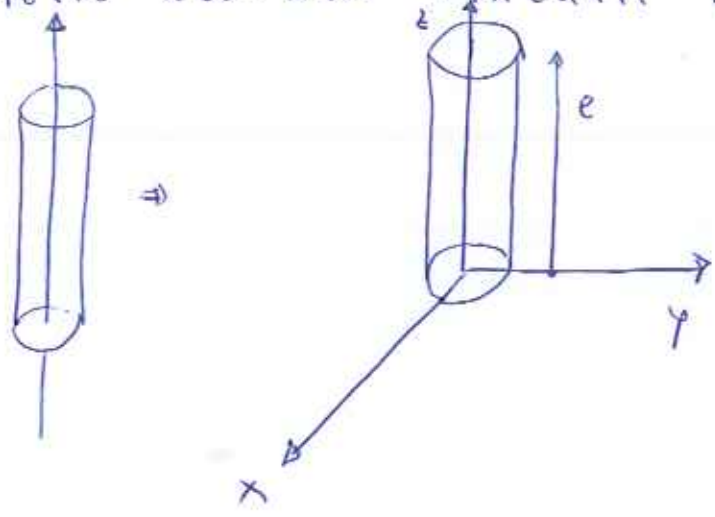
$$I_{G,2}^{(V)} = I_{C_2,2}^{(V)} + M_V (\overline{C_2 G})^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_V \frac{R^2}{4} + M_V \left( \frac{1}{6} R + \frac{1}{2} R \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} M_V R^2 + M_V \frac{4}{9} R^2 = \frac{41}{72} M_V R^2 = \frac{41}{72} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{3} M \right) R^2 = -\frac{41}{216} M R^2$$

DA CUI:  $I_{G,2} = I_{G,2}^{(P)} + I_{G,2}^{(V)} = \frac{19}{27} M R^2 - \frac{41}{216} M R^2 = \frac{37}{72} M R^2$

CALCOLO IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DI UN CILINDRO

RISPETTO AGLI ASSI TRACCIATI IN FIGURA



$$I_{G,z} = \iiint d^2 dm$$

$$d^2 = x^2 + y^2 = s^2$$

$$dm = \sigma_0 \rho d\rho d\phi dz$$

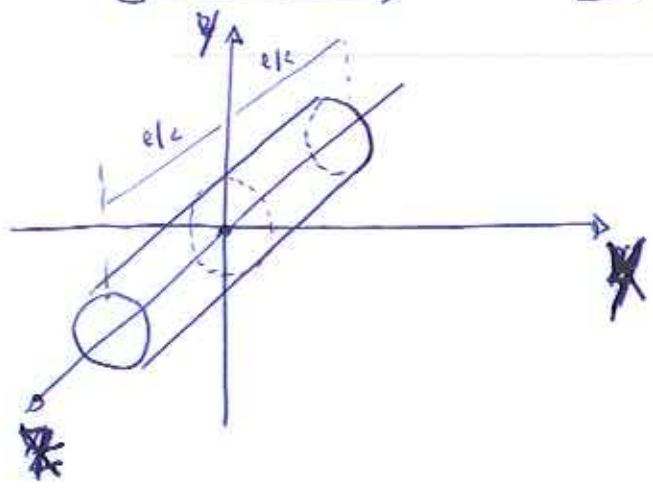
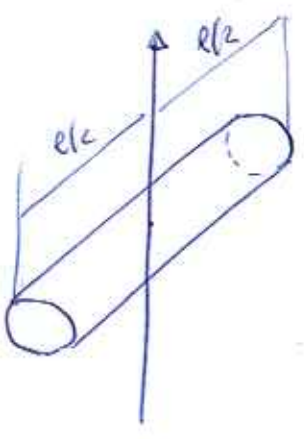
Da cui 
$$I_{G,z} = \sigma_0 \iiint s^2 \rho d\rho d\phi dz = \sigma_0 \int_0^R s^3 ds \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^e dz$$

$$= \sigma_0 \frac{R^4}{4} 2\pi e$$

RICORDANDO CHE 
$$\sigma_0 = \frac{M}{\pi R^2 e}$$

$$I_{G,z} = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$

$$I_{G,z} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2 e} \frac{R^4}{4} 2\pi e = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$



$$P = (x, y, z)$$

$$\bar{P} = (0, y, 0)$$

$$(P - \bar{P})^2 = x^2 + z^2$$

$$0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$$

$$-\frac{e}{2} \leq z \leq \frac{e}{2}$$

$$I_{y,z} = \iiint (x^2 + z^2) \sigma_0 dx dy dz = \sigma_0 \iiint (s^2 \cos^2 \phi + z^2) \rho d\rho d\phi dz$$

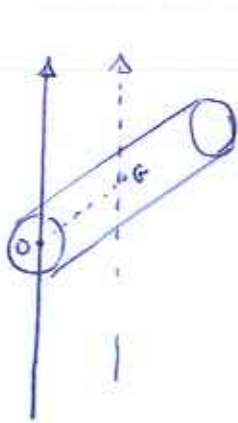
$$I_{y_0} = \tau_0 \left\{ \int_0^R \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \phi d\phi \int_{-e/2}^{e/2} dz + \int_0^R \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-e/2}^{e/2} z^2 dz \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$= \tau_0 \left\{ \frac{R^4}{4} e \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\phi}{2} d\phi + \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi \left[ \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{-e/2}^{e/2} \right\} =$$

$$= \tau_0 \left\{ \frac{R^4}{4} e \left[ \frac{1}{2} 2\pi + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2\phi d\phi \right] + \frac{R^2}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{e^3}{4} \right\}$$

$$= \tau_0 \left\{ \frac{R^4}{4} e \pi + \frac{R^2}{12} \pi e^3 \right\} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2 \cdot e} \left\{ \frac{R^4}{4} e \pi + \frac{R^2}{12} \pi e^3 \right\}$$

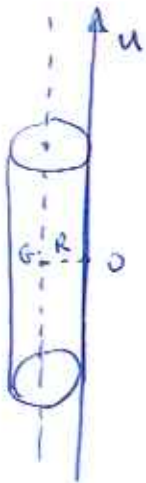
$$I_{y_0} = \frac{1}{4} M R^2 + \frac{1}{12} M e^2$$



APPLICHIAMO HUYGHENS

$$I_{u,0} = I_{u,G} + M \left( \frac{e}{2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{4} M R^2 + \frac{1}{12} M e^2 \right) + M \frac{e^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} M R^2 + \frac{1}{3} M e^2$$



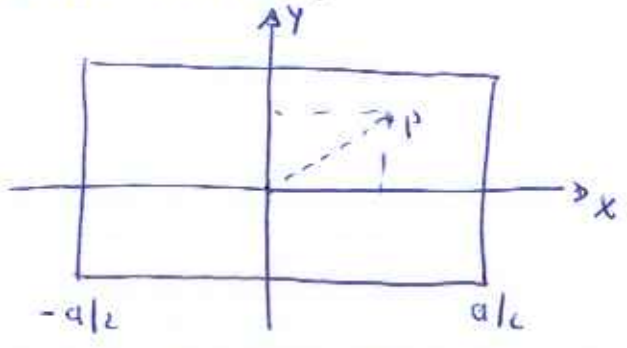
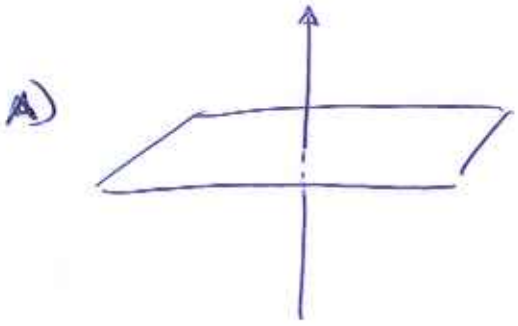
APPLICHIAMO HUYGHENS

$$I_u = I_{u,G} + M R^2 = \frac{1}{4} M R^2 + M R^2 = \frac{5}{4} M R^2$$



CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DI UNA LAMINA  
 RETTANGOLARE DI LATO MAGGIORE  $a$  E LATO MINORE  $b$   
 RISPETTO AD:

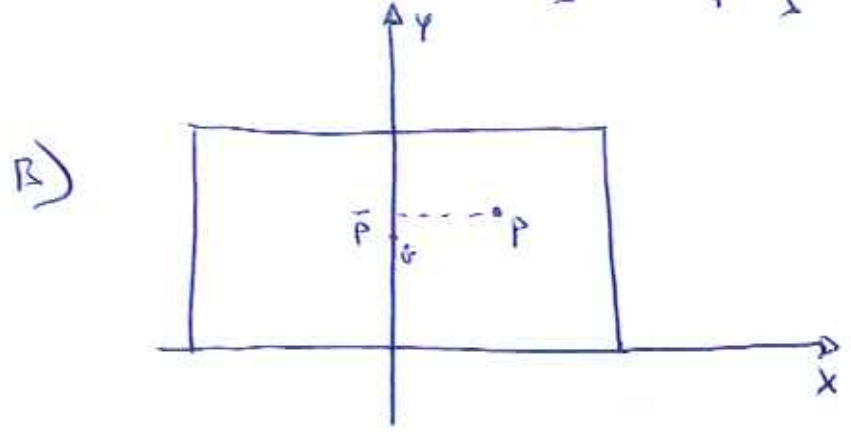
- A) UN ASSE BARICENTRALE NORMALE AL PIANO
- B) UN ASSE BARICENTRALE PASSANTE PER IL PIANO CHE DIVIDA  
 IL LATO MAGGIORE IN DUE PARTI EGUALI.



$$I_{z,c} = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dm = \sigma \left\{ \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} x^2 dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} dy + \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} y^2 dy \right\}$$

$$= \sigma \left\{ \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cdot b + a \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-b/2}^{b/2} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{M}{ab} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^3}{4} b + \frac{1}{3} a \frac{b^3}{4} \right\} = \frac{1}{12} M (a^2 + b^2)$$

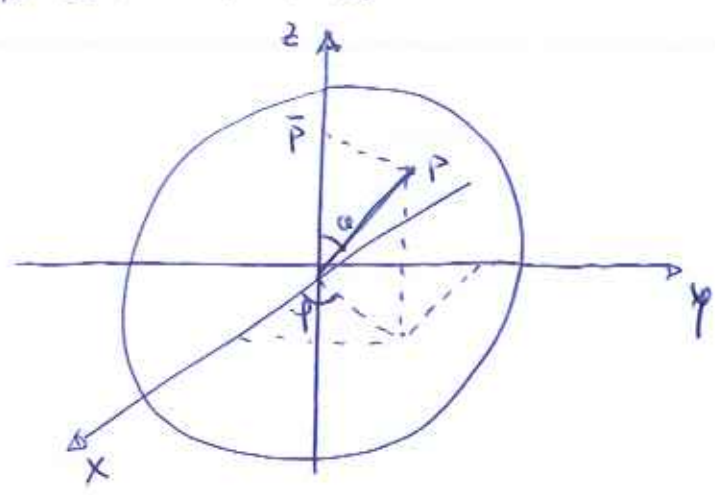


$$I_{y,c} = \iint_D x^2 dm = \sigma \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} x^2 dx \int_0^b dy$$

$$= \frac{M}{ab} \cdot \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cdot b$$

$$I_{y,c} = \frac{M}{ab} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^3}{4} b = \frac{1}{12} M a^2$$

CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DI UNA SFERA  
ORTOGONA ALL'ASSE DI MASSA M E RAGGIO R RISPETTO AD  
UN SUO DIAMETRO



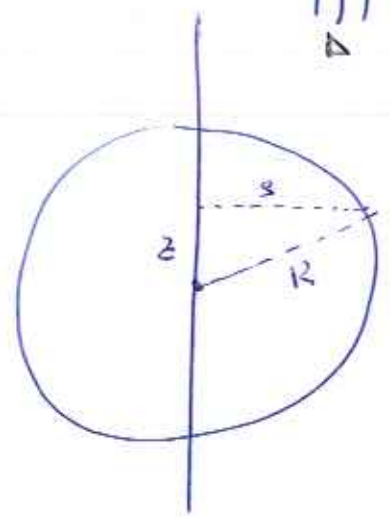
$$I_{z,G} = \iiint_D (r - \bar{r})^2 dm$$

$$= \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dm$$

CONVIENE INTORNOARE IN  
COORDINATE CILINDRICHE

$$I_{z,G} = \bar{\sigma}_0 \iiint_D \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\phi dz$$

$0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$   
 dove  $-R \leq z \leq R$   
 $0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{R^2 - z^2}$



$\rho = \sqrt{R^2 - z^2}$

AA CILINDRICO

$$I_{z,G} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \left\{ \int_{-R}^R dz \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{M}{\pi R^3} \left\{ 2\pi \int_{-R}^R dz \left[ \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \right\} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{M}{R^3} \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - z^2)^2 dz =$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \frac{M}{R^3} \int_{-R}^R (R^4 + z^4 - 2R^2 z^2) dz = \frac{3}{8} \frac{M}{R^3} \left\{ 2R^5 + \frac{1}{5} [z^5]_{-R}^R \right.$$

$$\left. - 2R^2 \frac{1}{3} [z^3]_{-R}^R \right\} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{M}{R^3} \left\{ 2R^5 + \frac{2}{5} R^5 - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2}{3} R^2 \cdot 2R^3 \right\} = \frac{3}{8} M R^2 \left[ 2 + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{3} \right] = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{16}{15} M R^2 = \frac{2}{5} M R^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \sin \alpha \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \alpha \\ z = \rho \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{Da cui elemento } d\sigma = \rho^2 \sin \alpha \, d\rho \, d\alpha \, d\varphi$$

$$I_{z, G} = \sigma_0 \iiint (\rho^2 \sin^2 \alpha) \rho^2 \sin \alpha \, d\rho \, d\alpha \, d\varphi =$$

$$= \sigma_0 \int_0^R \rho^4 \, d\rho \int_0^{\bar{\alpha}} \sin^3 \alpha \, d\alpha \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \sigma_0 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^5}{5} \int_0^{\bar{\alpha}} \sin^3 \alpha \, d\alpha$$

oppure  $\rightarrow$   $\sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha \sin^2 \alpha = \sin \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)$

Ricordiamo che:  $\sin^2 \alpha = \sin \alpha \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha \left[ \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} \right] =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\text{Da cui } \sin^3 \alpha = \sin \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\int_0^{\bar{\alpha}} \sin^3 \alpha \, d\alpha = \int_0^{\bar{\alpha}} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha - \int_0^{\bar{\alpha}} \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha \, d\alpha =$$

$$= \left[ -\cos \alpha \right]_0^{\bar{\alpha}} + \int_1^{\cos \bar{\alpha}} \cos^2 \alpha \, d(\cos \alpha) = \left[ \cos \alpha \right]_0^{\bar{\alpha}} + \underbrace{\left[ \frac{\cos^3 \alpha}{3} \right]_0^{\bar{\alpha}}}_{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Da cui } I_{z, G} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \pi R^5 \cdot \frac{4}{R} = \frac{2}{5} M R^2$$

CALCOLARE IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DI UNA SUPERFICIE SFERICA OMOGENEA DI MASSA M E RAGGIO R RISPETTO AD UN SUO DIAMETRO

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \varphi \operatorname{sen} \alpha \\ y = R \operatorname{sen} \varphi \operatorname{sen} \alpha \\ z = R \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha$$

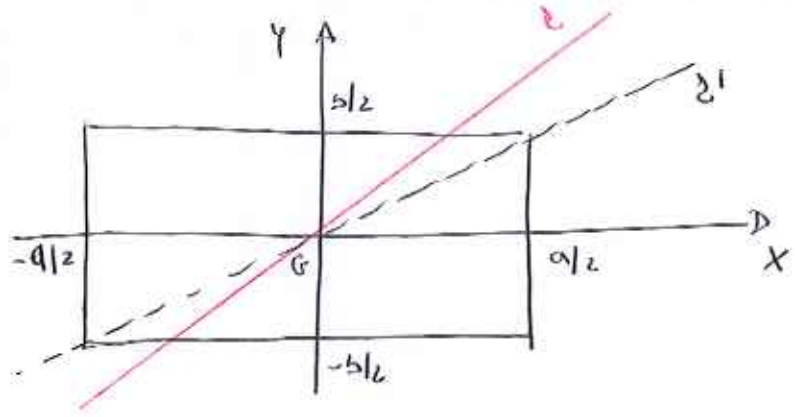
$$dc = dx dy = R^2 \operatorname{sen} \alpha d\alpha d\varphi$$

$$\Delta A \text{ cui } I_{z,c} = \sigma_0 \iint R^4 \operatorname{sen}^3 \alpha d\alpha d\varphi = \sigma_0 R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \operatorname{sen}^3 \alpha d\alpha$$

$$= \sigma_0 R^4 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{M}{4\pi R^2} \cdot R^4 \cdot \frac{8\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{3} M R^2$$

↔  
"TEOREMA DI INERZIA"

A) CALCOLARE IL TEOREMA DI INERZIA DI UNA LAMINA RETTANGOLARE OMOGENEA R DI MASSA M E LATI a, b RISPETTO AL RIFERIMENTO CENTRALE DI INERZIA RISPETTATO IN FIGURA



B) SCRIVERE L'EQUAZIONE DELLA BISELTTORE <sup>(CENTRALE)</sup> DI INERZIA ED UTILIZZARLA PER CALCOLARE I MOMENTI DI INERZIA RISPETTO ALLA RETTA z (bisetttrice) O z' (DIAAGONALE)

$$I_{11} = \iint [(x^2 + y^2) - x^2] dm = \iint y^2 dm = \sigma_0 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} y^2 dy = \sigma_0 a \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-b/2}^{b/2}$$

$$= \frac{M}{ab} \cdot a \frac{b^3}{12} = \frac{1}{12} M b^2$$

$$I_{22} = \iint x^2 dm = \sigma_0 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} x^2 dx \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} dy = \frac{M}{ab} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cdot b = \frac{1}{12} M a^2$$

ΕΑ ΟΥΝΙΑΚΟΥΤΟ

$$I_{zz} = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dm = I_{yy} + I_{xx} = \frac{1}{12} M(a^2 + b^2)$$

$I_{13} = I_{23} = 0$  ΕΑ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΗΜΕΝΟΤΟ  $I_{12} = \iiint_V xy dm = 0$

$$I_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} M(a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

12)

ΕΛΛΙΠΣΙΔΕΣ ΔΙ' ΙΝΤΕΡΣΕΚΤΙΩΝ ΣΙ' ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙ' ΚΩΝΟ

$$\frac{M b^3}{12} x^2 + \frac{M a^3}{12} y^2 + \frac{M(a^2 + b^2)}{12} z^2 = 1$$

ΚΩΝΙΑΣΤΟΝ ΤΩ ΙΣ ΡΟΥΤΟ ΔΙ' ΙΝΤΕΡΣΕΚΤΙΩΝ ΔΙ' Ε' ΚΩΝ ΤΑΙΩ ΕΛΛΙΠΣΙΔΕ

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{M(a^2 + b^2)}{12} y^2 = 1$$
  
$$\begin{cases} \frac{M b^3}{12} x^2 + \frac{M a^3}{12} y^2 + \frac{M(a^2 + b^2)}{12} z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

ΕΑ ΚΩΙ ΙΣ ΡΟΥΤΟ ΔΙ' ΙΝΤΕΡΣΕΚΤΙΩΝ ΣΑΡΑΙ'  $\begin{cases} x_p^2 = y_p^2 = \frac{12}{M(a^2 + b^2)} \\ z_p = 0 \end{cases}$

ΚΩΙΝΑΙ ΣΑ ΔΙΣΤΑΝΤΑ  $OP^2 = x_p^2 + y_p^2 = \frac{24}{M(a^2 + b^2)}$

ΕΑ ΚΩΙ  $I_{z,0} = \frac{1}{OP^2} = \frac{M(a^2 + b^2)}{24}$

ΑΝΑΛΟΓΗΜΕΝΟΤΟ ΙΣ ΡΟΥΤΟ ΔΙ' ΙΝΤΕΡΣΕΚΤΙΩΝ ΔΙ' Ε' ΚΩΝ ΕΛΛΙΠΣΙΔΕ

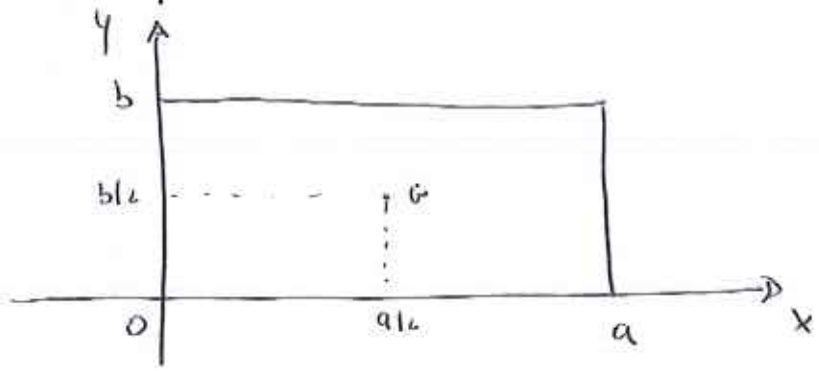
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{b}{a} x \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 \frac{M b^2}{12} x_p^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_p^2 = \frac{6}{M b^2}$$
  
$$\begin{cases} \frac{M b^3}{12} x^2 + \frac{M a^3}{12} y^2 + \frac{M(a^2 + b^2)}{12} z^2 = 1 \\ z_p = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_p^2 = \frac{6}{M a^2}$$

DA cui  $\bar{OP}^2 = x_p^2 + y_p^2 = \frac{6}{M} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) = \frac{6}{M} \frac{b^2 + a^2}{a^2 b^2}$

Quindi:  $\bar{I}_{O, P'} = \frac{1}{\bar{OP}^2} = \frac{M}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$



CALCOLARE LA MATRICE DI INERZIA RISPETTO A UNO DEI  
 AVENDO COME ORIGINE UN VERTICE DELLA LAMINA E AGLI  
 X ed Y SOVRAPPORREI AI LATI.



$$I_{11} = \iint y^2 dm = \bar{c} \int_0^a dx \int_0^b y^2 dy = \frac{M}{ab} \cdot \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^b = \frac{1}{3} M b^2$$

$$I_{22} = \bar{c} \int_0^a x^2 dx \int_0^b dy = \frac{M}{ab} \cdot \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^a \cdot b = \frac{1}{3} M a^2$$

$$I_{33} = I_{11} + I_{22} = \frac{1}{3} M (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$I_{13} = I_{23} = 0$$

$$I_{12} = \bar{c} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^b y dy = -\frac{M}{ab} \cdot \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^a \cdot \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^b = -\frac{1}{4} M ab$$

$$I_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} M b^2 & -\frac{1}{4} M ab & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} M ab & \frac{1}{3} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{I}_{ab}^{(c)} = \bar{I}_{ab}^{(c)} + M (X_c^{(c)} X_c^{(c)} S_{ab} - X_a^{(c)} X_b^{(c)})$$

$$M (X_2^{(c)} X_2^{(c)} S_{ab} - X_a^{(c)} X_b^{(c)}) = \begin{pmatrix} M (X_2^{(c)})^2 & -M X_1^{(c)} X_2^{(c)} & 0 \\ -M X_1^{(c)} X_2^{(c)} & M (X_1^{(c)})^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M [(X_1^{(c)})^2 + (X_2^{(c)})^2] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^c = \left[ \frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, 0 \right]$$

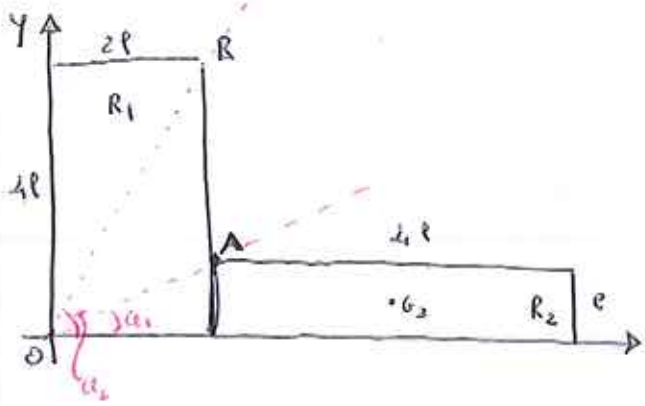
$$M (X_2^{(c)} X_2^{(c)} S_{ab} - X_a^{(c)} X_b^{(c)}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{M b^2}{4} & -\frac{M}{4} ab & 0 \\ -\frac{M}{4} ab & \frac{M a^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{M}{4} (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{I}_{ab}^{(c)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{M}{4} b^2 & -\frac{M}{4} ab & 0 \\ -\frac{M}{4} ab & \frac{M}{4} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{M}{4} (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} M b^2 & -\frac{M}{4} ab & 0 \\ -\frac{M}{4} ab & \frac{1}{3} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$



SI CONSIDERI UN FIGURA PIANA RIPARTITA IN FIGURA COMPACTA  
 ALLE DUE LAMINE RETTANGOLARI OMOGENEE  $R_1$  E  $R_2$  CON  $R_1$  AI  
 MASSA  $3m$  E LATI  $2l$  E  $4l$  E  $R_2$  AI  
 MASSA  $m$  E LATI  $4l$  E  $l$ .



- A) DETERMINARE LA MATRICE DI INERZIA  
 DI  $\bar{I}$  RISPETTO AL RIF.  $\{O, X, Y\}$
- B) I CALCOLO DI INERZIA AI  $\bar{I}$  RISPETTO  
 ALLE ROTTE  $\overline{OA}$  E  $\overline{OR}$

$$I_{ab}^{(0)} = I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_1) + I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_2)$$

$$I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} M b^2 & -\frac{M}{4} ab & 0 \\ -\frac{M}{4} ab & \frac{1}{3} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} a = 2l \\ b = 4l \\ M = 3m \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 16ml^2 & -6ml^2 & 0 \\ -6ml^2 & 4ml^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 20ml^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_2) = I_{ab}^{(G_2)}(R_2) + M (X_a^{(G_2)} X_b^{(G_2)} P_{ab} - X_a^{(G_2)} X_b^{(G_2)}) \quad G_2 = [4l, l/2]$$

ΔA au:

$$I_{ab}^{(G_2)}(R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} M = m \\ a = 4l \\ b = l \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} ml^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} ml^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{12} ml^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M (X_a^{(G_2)} X_b^{(G_2)} P_{ab} - X_a^{(G_2)} X_b^{(G_2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} m (l/2)^2 & -m 2l^2 & 0 \\ -m 2l^2 & m (4l)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m [(4l)^2 + (l/2)^2] \end{pmatrix}$$

ΔA au:

$$I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} ml^2 + \frac{m}{4} l^2 & -2ml^2 & 0 \\ -2ml^2 & \frac{4}{3} ml^2 + 16ml^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{12} ml^2 + \frac{65}{4} ml^2 \end{pmatrix} =$$



$$I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} m \rho^2 & -2 m \rho^2 & 0 \\ -2 m \rho^2 & \frac{52}{3} m \rho^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{53}{3} m \rho^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(21)

DA cui:

$$I_{ab}^{(0)}(P) = I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_1) + I_{ab}^{(0)}(R_2) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (16 + \frac{1}{3}) m \rho^2 & -8 m \rho^2 & 0 \\ -8 m \rho^2 & (4 + \frac{52}{3}) m \rho^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (20 + \frac{53}{3}) m \rho^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{49}{3} m \rho^2 & -8 m \rho^2 & 0 \\ -8 m \rho^2 & \frac{64}{3} m \rho^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{113}{3} m \rho^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

R)

$$\overline{OA} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + (2\rho)^2} = \sqrt{5} \rho \quad \Delta A \text{ cui}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{5} \rho \cdot \sin \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2\rho = \sqrt{5} \rho \cos \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

DA cui il vettore unitario  $\overline{OA}$

$$u_{\overline{OA}} = \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right]$$

quindi

$$I_{\overline{OA}} = I_{ab} u^a u^b = \left\{ \frac{49}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{64}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} - 2 \left( 8 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \right) \right\} m \rho^2 = \frac{164}{15} m \rho^2$$

$$\text{ma per } \overline{OB} = \sqrt{(4\rho)^2 + (2\rho)^2} = 2\sqrt{5} \rho \Rightarrow 4\rho = 2\sqrt{5} \rho \cdot \sin \alpha_2$$

$$\cos \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \sin \alpha_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2\rho = 2\sqrt{5} \rho \cos \alpha_2$$

$$u_{\overline{OB}} = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right]$$

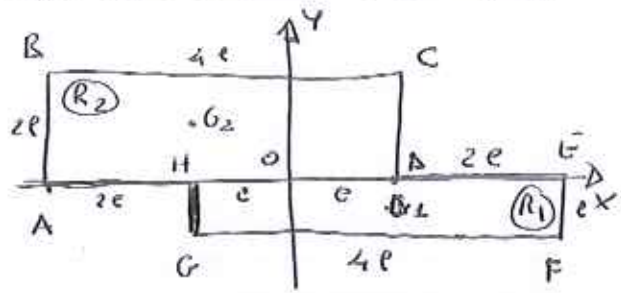
$$\Rightarrow I_{\overline{OB}} = I_{ab} u^a u^b = I_{11} (u^1)^2 + I_{22} (u^2)^2 + 2 I_{12} u^1 u^2 =$$

$$I_{Oxz} = m l^2 \left[ \frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 2 \left( -8 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \right) \right] = \frac{204}{15} m l^2$$



SI CONSIDERA LA FIGURA PIANA PIPANA P CONE IN FIGURA  
 OTTENUTA SCAZZANDO ASSIEME ADE LAMINE RETTANGOLARI

$R_1 \equiv EFGH$  EA  $R_2 \equiv ABCD$  ENTRAMBE OMOGENEE E A' MASSA  
 M DI DIMENSIONI  $\overline{BC} = \overline{GF} = 4l$ ,  
 $\overline{AB} = 2l$ ;  $\overline{EF} = l$ ;  $\overline{AH} = \overline{HD} = \overline{DG} = 2l$



PROSSO IL SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO  
 RIPORTATO IN FIGURA  $\{O, x, y\}$  CON  
 O IL PUNTO MUOVO AI HA, DETERMINARE

- 1) IL TORSORE DI INERZIA RIPOTTO  $\{O, x, y\}$
- 2) IL TORSORE DI INERZIA DEL SISTEMA RIPOTTO ALLA RETTA  $\overline{OF}$
- 3) IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA DEL SISTEMA RIPOTTO ALLA NORMALE  
 ALLA LAMINA PASSANTE PER G.

LE DUE LAMINE SONO  $G_1$  DI  $R_1 \Rightarrow G_1 = [e, -e]_C$   
 $G_2$  DI  $R_2 \Rightarrow G_2 = [-e, e]$

QUINDI

$$I_{dP}^{(O)}(R_1) = I_{dP}^{(G_1)}(R_1) + M \left( x_{G_1}^{(O)} x_{G_1}^{(O)} S_{dP} - x_{d}^{(O)} x_{P}^{(O)} \right)$$

$$I_{dP}^{(O)}(R_2) = I_{dP}^{(G_2)}(R_2) + M \left( x_{G_2}^{(O)} x_{G_2}^{(O)} S_{dP} - x_{d}^{(O)} x_{P}^{(O)} \right)$$

$$I_{dP}^{(O)}(R_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} m b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} m a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} m (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a = 4l \\ b = l \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m l^2}{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{12} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \begin{pmatrix} X_{u1}^{(G1)} & X_{u1}^{(G1)} & P_{u1} \\ X_{d1}^{(G1)} & X_{d1}^{(G1)} & P_{d1} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m l^2}{4} & m l^2 / 2 & 0 \\ m l^2 / 2 & m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m (l^2 + \frac{l^2}{4}) \end{pmatrix}$$

ANALOGUE:

$$I_{d1}^{(G1)}(R1) = \begin{pmatrix} m l^2 (\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4}) & \frac{m l^2}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{m l^2}{2} & (\frac{4}{1} + 1) m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\frac{17}{12} + \frac{5}{4}) m l^2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m l^2}{3} & \frac{m l^2}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{m l^2}{2} & \frac{7}{2} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{3} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ANALOGUE:

$$I_{d1}^{(G2)}(R2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} m b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} m a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} m (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a = 4l \\ b = 2l \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m l^2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \begin{pmatrix} X_{u2}^{(G2)} & X_{u2}^{(G2)} & P_{u2} \\ X_{d2}^{(G2)} & X_{d2}^{(G2)} & P_{d2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m l^2 & m l^2 & 0 \\ m l^2 & m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

DA cui:

$$I_{\Delta \mu}^{(0)}(R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) m l^2 & m l^2 & 0 \\ m l^2 & \left(\frac{4}{3} + 1\right) m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{5}{3} + 2\right) m l^2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} m l^2 & m l^2 & 0 \\ m l^2 & \frac{7}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{3} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

DA cui:

$$I_{\Delta \mu}^{(0)}(R) = I_{\Delta \mu}^{(0)}(R_1) + I_{\Delta \mu}^{(0)}(R_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} m l^2 & \frac{3}{2} m l^2 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} m l^2 & \frac{14}{3} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{19}{3} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)

CONSIDERIAMO LA ROTTA  $\vec{OP}$  OF

$$\vec{OE} = \vec{OF} \cos \alpha \quad \vec{OF} = \sqrt{(\vec{OE})^2 + (\vec{OF}')^2} = \sqrt{9l^2 + l^2} = e\sqrt{10}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{OE}}{\vec{OF}} = \frac{3l}{\sqrt{10}l} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\vec{EF} = \vec{OF} \sin \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{\vec{EF}}{\vec{OF}} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{10}l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

DA cui il vettore ai  $\vec{OP}$  SARÀ  $u_{OP} \equiv \{ \cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha \} =$   
 $= \left\{ \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right\}$

Quindi:

$$I_{u_{OP}} = I_{\Delta \mu}^{(0)}(R) \cdot u^d u^R = \frac{5}{3} m l^2 \cdot \frac{9}{10} + \frac{14}{3} m l^2 \cdot \frac{1}{10} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} m l^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{10}\right) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_{u_{OP}} = \frac{16}{15} m l^2}$$

2) CONSIDERIAMO LA RETTA PASSANTE PER G.

$$\text{CALCOLIAMO } G \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_G = \frac{1}{2m} (m x_{G1} + m x_{G2}) = 0 \\ y_G = \frac{1}{2m} (m y_{G1} + m y_{G2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{p}{2} + p \right) = \frac{p}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$G = \left( 0, \frac{p}{4} \right)$$

OSSERVIAMO CHE  $I_{z0} = I_{d_i}^{(0)}(R) \cup d \cup I^2 = I_{zz}^{(0)} = \frac{19}{3} m p^2$

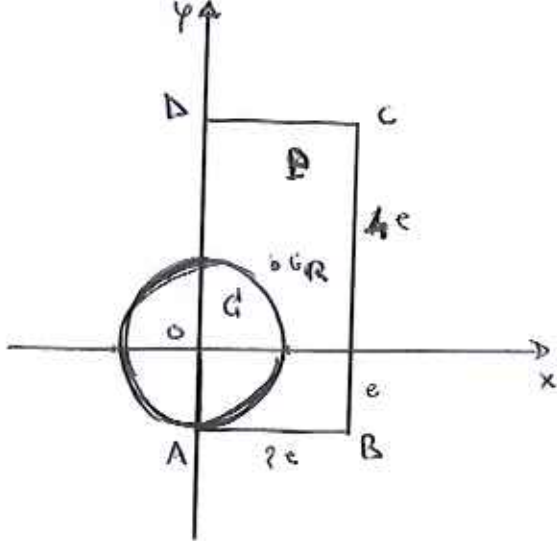
$$U = (0, 0, 1)$$

DA CUI:

$$\begin{aligned} I_{z,0} &= I_{z,G} + 2m (\overline{G0})^2 \Rightarrow I_{z,G} = \frac{19}{3} m p^2 - 2m \left( \frac{p}{4} \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{19}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \right) m p^2 = \frac{149}{24} m p^2 \end{aligned}$$



SI CONSIDERIAMO LA FIGURA PIANA P IN FIGURA, OTTENUTA SALDANDO DUE LAMINE, UNA RETTANGOLARE EA UNA CIRCOLARE INDICATO CON R EA G, ENTRAMBE OMOGENEE E DI MASSA M CIASCUNA. LA



LA MINA RETTANGOLARE, DI VERTICI A, B, C, D HA DIMENSIONI  $\overline{AB} = 2p$  E  $\overline{BC} = 4p$ , MENTRE QUELLA CIRCOLARE HA RAGGIO  $p$  E CENTRO IN O CHE E' POSTO SUL LATO  $\overline{AA}$  AD UNA DISTANZA  $e$  DA A. LA LAMINA

CIRCOLARE SI SOVRAPPONE PER UNA MOTTA' A QUELLA RETTANGOLARE SCELTO IL RIFERIMENTO  $\{0, x, y, e\}$  COME IN FIGURA DETERMINARE IL VALORE DEI MOMENTI DI INERZIA DI P NEL RIFERIMENTO  $\{0, x, y, e\}$

NOTA: TRASCIAMAMO IL FATTO CHE R E G SIANO SOVRAPPORTE

$$I_{dP}^{(w)}(P) = I_{dP}^{(w)}(R) + I_{dP}^{(w)}(G)$$

i.e. BARICENTRO di R  $G_R = [e, e]$

DA cui

$$I_{dP}^{(w)}(R) = I_{dP}^{(GA)} + m (X_k^{(GA)} X_k^{(GA)} \rho_{dP} - X_d^{(GA)} X_l^{(GA)})$$

ADVU  $I_{dP}^{(GA)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} m b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} m a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} m (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} a = 2e \\ b = 4e \end{matrix}$

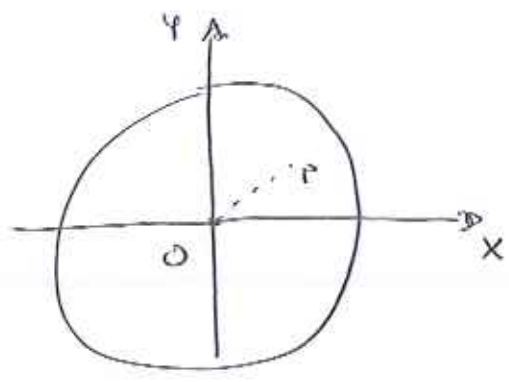
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} m e^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} m e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} m e^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m (X_k^{(GA)} X_k^{(GA)} \rho_{ab} - X_d^{(GA)} X_l^{(GA)}) = \begin{pmatrix} m e^2 & -m e^2 & 0 \\ -m e^2 & m e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 m e^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

DA cui:  $I_{dP}^{(w)}(R) = \begin{pmatrix} (\frac{4}{3} + 1) m e^2 & -m e^2 & 0 \\ -m e^2 & (\frac{1}{3} + 1) m e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\frac{5}{3} + 2) m e^2 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{3} m e^2 & -m e^2 & 0 \\ -m e^2 & \frac{4}{3} m e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{3} m e^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

CALCOLIAMO IL TENDERE AI INFINITI DI C RISPETTO AL RIF. {0, x, y}



$\rho = (\rho \cos u, \rho \sin u, 0)$

$$I_{11} = \bar{\sigma} \iiint_{\Delta} \rho^2 \sin^2 u \rho d\rho du d\phi =$$

$$= \bar{\sigma} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 u du =$$

$$= \bar{\sigma} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2} du = \frac{m}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2u]_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} m R^2$$

$$I_{22} = \bar{\sigma} \iiint_{\Delta} \rho^2 \cos^2 u \rho d\rho du d\phi = \bar{\sigma} \cdot \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 u du =$$

$$= \bar{\sigma} \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} du = \bar{\sigma} \frac{R^4}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{4} [\sin 2u]_0^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} m R^2$$

$I_{33} = I_{11} + I_{22} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$

$I_{12} = I_{13} = I_{23} = 0$

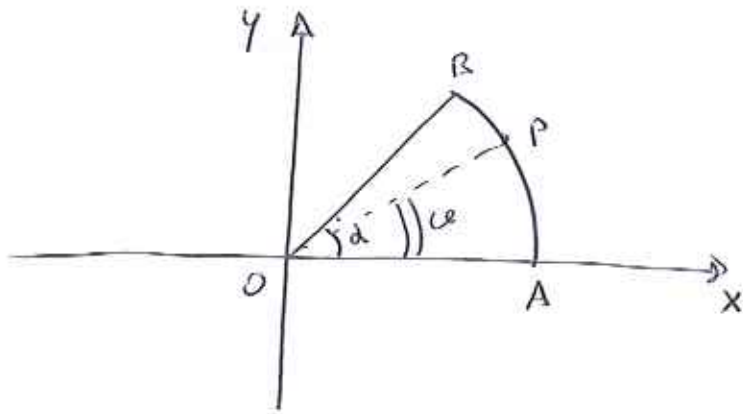
$$I_{dP}^{(0)}(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} m R^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} m R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Delta A \text{ cu:}$

$$I_{dP}^{(0)}(I) = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) m l^2 & -m l^2 & 0 \\ -m l^2 & \left(\frac{4}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \left(\frac{11}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) m l^2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{31}{12} m l^2 & -m l^2 & 0 \\ -m l^2 & \frac{19}{12} m l^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{25}{6} m l^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

CONSIDERIAMO UN ARCO DI ANGOLO  $\widehat{AR}$  DI RAZZA  $m$  E RAGGIO  $R$ , ~~DA~~ APERTURA  $\widehat{AOR} = \alpha$ , OMOGENEO E POSTO NEL PIANO  $(X, Y)$  CALCOLIAMO IL TENSORE DI INERZIA NUC REL.  $(O, X, Y, Z)$  IN FIGURA.



$$P = [R \cos \alpha, R \sin \alpha, 0] \\ 0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha$$

Ricordiamo che  $ds = R d\alpha \Rightarrow \int ds = R \int_0^\alpha d\alpha = R \alpha$

DA cui  $\bar{\sigma} = \frac{m}{R \alpha}$

$$I_{11}^{(c)} = \bar{\sigma} \int Y^2 ds = \bar{\sigma} \int_0^\alpha R^2 \sin^2 \alpha R d\alpha = \frac{m}{R \alpha} R^3 \int_0^\alpha \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha =$$

~~$$= \frac{m R^2}{2} \int_0^\alpha \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} d\alpha = \frac{m R^2}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^\alpha =$$~~

$$= \frac{m R^2}{2} \int_0^\alpha \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2} d\alpha = \frac{m R^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha \right) \Big|_0^\alpha =$$

$$= \frac{m R^2}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha \right) = m R^2 \frac{(2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)}{4\alpha}$$

$$I_{22}^{(c)} = \bar{\sigma} \int X^2 ds = \bar{\sigma} \int_0^\alpha R^2 \cos^2 \alpha R d\alpha = \frac{m}{R \alpha} R^3 \int_0^\alpha \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha =$$

$$= \frac{m R^2}{2} \int_0^\alpha \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2} d\alpha = \frac{m R^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\alpha \right\} \Big|_0^\alpha =$$

$$= m R^2 \frac{(2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)}{4\alpha}$$



$$I_{zz}^{(0)} = I_{11}^{(0)} + I_{22}^{(0)} = m R^2$$

$$I_{12}^{(0)} = -\bar{c} \int xy \, ds = -\bar{c} \int_0^d R^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha R \, d\alpha = -\frac{m}{Rd} R^3 \int_0^d \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \, d\alpha$$

$$= -\frac{m R^2}{d} \int_0^d \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \, d\alpha = -\frac{m R^2}{d} \left[ \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{2} \right]_0^d$$

$$= -m R^2 \frac{\sin^2 d}{2d}$$

$$I_{13} = I_{23} = 0$$

AA cu:

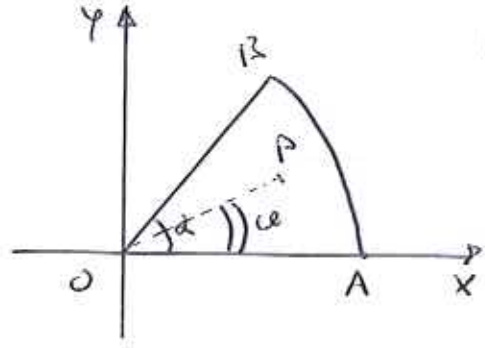
$$I_{dP}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m R^2 (2d - \sin 2d)}{4d} & -m R^2 \frac{\sin^2 d}{2d} & 0 \\ -m R^2 \frac{\sin^2 d}{2d} & \frac{m R^2 (2d + \sin 2d)}{4d} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m R^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

OSSERVIAMO CHE PER  $d = 2\pi$  ABBIAMO IL TORSORE DI INERZIA DI UN ANELLO

$$I_{dP}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} m R^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} m R^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m R^2 \end{pmatrix}$$



ESAMINIAMO UN SOCCOLO CIRCOLARE SMOCCANDO A OR, AI MASSA M, RAGGIO R ed APERTURA  $\widehat{AOB} = d$ . CALCOLARE IL TORSORE DI INERZIA NELLE RP  $\{O, x, y, z\}$  CENTRANDO IL SOCCOLO CIRCOLARE POSTO NEL PIANO X, Y.



$$P = [\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi, 0]$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq R$$

$$dc = \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$\Delta A$  cur:

$$I_{11}^{(0)} = \iint y^2 dm = \bar{\sigma} \iint (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 \rho d\rho d\varphi = \bar{\sigma} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$A = \iint \rho d\rho d\varphi = \int_0^R \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi \Rightarrow \bar{\sigma} = \frac{m}{\frac{R^2 \cdot 2\pi}{2}} = \frac{2m}{R^2 \cdot 2\pi}$$

$$I_{11}^{(0)} = \frac{2m}{R^2 \cdot 2\pi} \left[ \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2m R^2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{(2\pi - \sin 2\pi)}{4}$$

$$I_{11}^{(0)} = m R^2 \frac{(2\pi - \sin 2\pi)}{8\pi}$$

$$I_{22}^{(0)} = \iint x^2 dm = \bar{\sigma} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2m}{R^2 \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \frac{(2\pi + \sin 2\pi)}{4}$$

$$= m R^2 \frac{(2\pi + \sin 2\pi)}{8\pi}$$

$$I_{22}^{(0)} = I_{11}^{(0)} + I_{21}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$


$$I_{13}^{(0)} = I_{21}^{(0)} = 0 \quad \text{because} \quad I_{12}^{(0)} = - \iint xy dm = - \bar{\sigma} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= - \frac{2m}{R^2 \cdot 2\pi} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} = - m R^2 \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{4\pi}$$

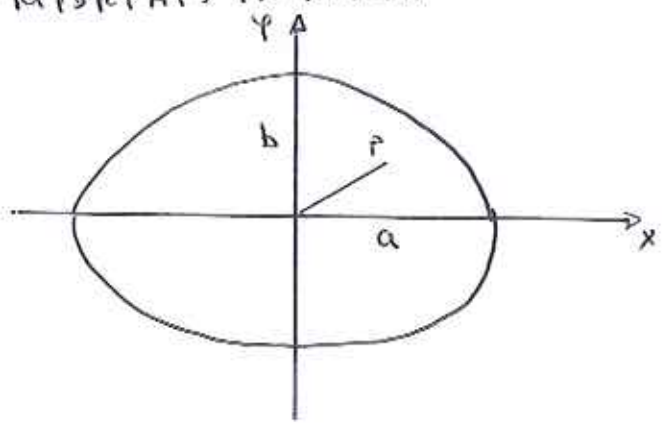
AA cui

$$\bar{I}_{dR}^{(\omega)} = \begin{pmatrix} mR^2 \frac{(2d - 3m^2d)}{8d} & -mR^2 \frac{3m^2d}{4d} & 0 \\ -mR^2 \frac{3m^2d}{4d} & mR^2 \frac{(2d + 3m^2d)}{8d} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

AA cui per  $d = 2a$  AVREMO IL MOMENTO DI INERZIA AI UN DISCO OMOGENEO RISPETTO AA  $\{0, x, y, z\}$

$$\bar{I}_{dR}^{(\omega)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} mR^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} mR^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} mR^2 \end{pmatrix}$$


CALCOLO LA MATRICE DI INERZIA AI UNA ELLISSE OMOGENEA DI MASSA  $m$  E SEMIASSE  $a, b$  RISPETTO AL RIFERIMENTO  $\{0, x, y, z\}$  RIPORTATO IN FIGURA



$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \varphi \\ y = b \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \rho^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\rho \equiv [a \cos \varphi, b \sin \varphi, 0]$$

$$dc = ab \rho \, d\varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_{11}^{(\omega)} &= \sigma \iint b^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi (ab \rho \, d\varphi \, d\varphi) = \sigma \\ &= \frac{m}{\pi ab} \cdot b^3 a \int_0^1 \rho^3 \, d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{m b^2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{4} m b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_{22} &= \sigma \iint a^2 \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi (ab \rho \, d\varphi \, d\varphi) = \frac{m}{\pi ab} \frac{a^3 b}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} m a^2 \\ \bar{I}_{33} &= \bar{I}_{11} + \bar{I}_{22} = \frac{1}{4} m (a^2 + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

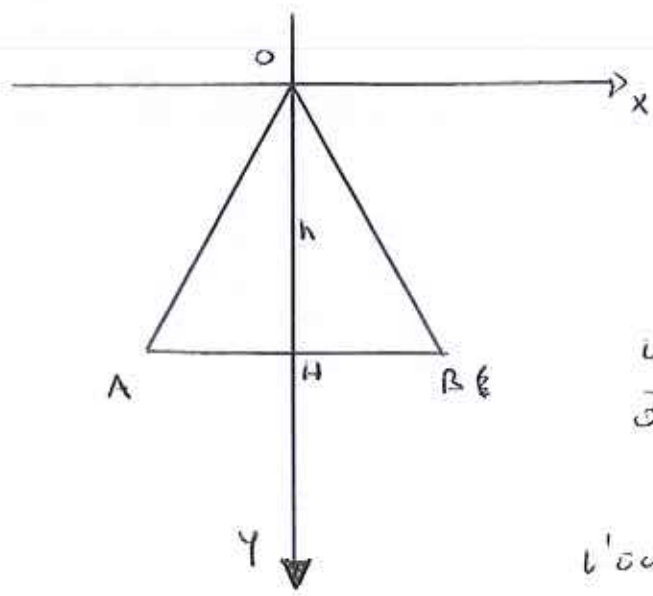
$$I_{12} = I_{21} = 0 \quad I_{12} = - \bar{0} \iint xy \, dM = - \bar{0} \int ab \xi^2 \sin \alpha \, d\xi = 0$$

$$= - \frac{m}{4ab} (ab)^2 \int_0^R \xi^3 \, d\xi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha = 0$$

$$I_{dP}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} m b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} m a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} m (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$



CALCOLARE IL TENSORE DI INERZIA DI UN TRIANGOLO ISOSCELE OMOGENEO P POSTO NEL PIANO (0, x, y) COME IN FIGURA ESSENDO P DI MASSA M BASE  $\overline{AB} = a$  E ALTEZZA  $\overline{OH} = h$ .



$$\sigma = \frac{m}{a h/2} = \frac{2m}{a h}$$

$$A = \left(-\frac{a}{2}, h\right)$$

$$B = \left(\frac{a}{2}, h\right)$$

L'equazione della retta passante per  $\overline{OA}$

$$\overline{OA} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-0)}{\left(-\frac{a}{2}-0\right)} = \frac{(y-0)}{(h-0)} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2h} y$$

L'equazione della retta passante per  $\overline{OB}$

$$\overline{OB} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-0)}{\left(\frac{a}{2}-0\right)} = \frac{(y-0)}{(h-0)} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2h} y$$

DA CUI IL DOMINIO DI INTEGRAZIONE SARA'  $-\frac{a}{2h} y \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2h} y$   
 $0 \leq y \leq h$ .

DA CUI:  $P \equiv [x, y, 0]$

$$I_{11}^{(0)} = \iint y^2 \, dm = \frac{2m}{ah} \int_0^h \int_{-a/2h y}^{a/2h y} y^2 \, dx \, dy = \frac{2m}{ah} \int_0^h y^2 \left(\frac{a}{h} y\right) dy =$$

$$= \frac{2m}{ah} \cdot \frac{a}{h} \int_0^h y^3 dy = \frac{2m}{h^2} \frac{h^4}{4} = \frac{2}{4} m h^2 = \frac{m h^2}{2}$$

$$I_{zz}^{(c)} = \iint x^2 dm = \frac{2m}{ah} \int_0^h dy \int_{(-a/2h)y}^{(a/2h)y} x^2 dx = \frac{2m}{ah} \int_0^h \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\frac{a}{2h}y}^{\frac{a}{2h}y} dy =$$

$$= \frac{2m}{3ah} 2 \left( \frac{a}{2h} \right)^3 \int_0^h y^3 dy = \frac{m a^2}{6 h^2} \cdot \frac{h^4}{4} = \frac{1}{24} m a^2$$

$$I_{zz} = I_{zz} + I_{zz} = \frac{m h^2}{2} + \frac{m a^2}{24}$$

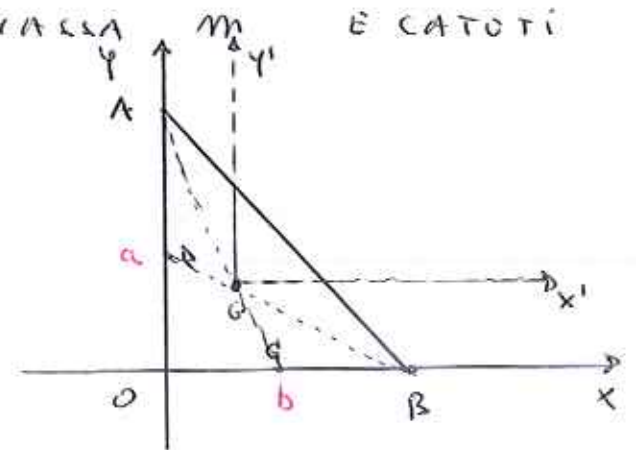
$$I_{12} = I_{21} = 0$$

$$I_{12} = - \iint xy dm = \frac{2m}{ah} \int_0^h y dy \int_{(-a/2h)y}^{(a/2h)y} x dx = 0$$

$$I_{d\mu}^{(c)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m h^2}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{m a^2}{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{m}{2} \left( h^2 + \frac{a^2}{12} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$



CONSIDERIAMO UNA LAMINA OMOGENEA TRIANGOLARE A O B C  
 DI MASSA M E CATOTI OA = a OB = b CALCOLIAMO



IL CENTRO DI INERZIA RISPETTO  
 AI DUE RIFERIMENTI IN FIGURA  
 (O, x, y, z) ed (G, x', y', z')  
 CERCANDO IL RAGGIO CENTO DELLA  
 LAMINA

$$A = (0, a)$$

$$B = (b, 0)$$

$$\frac{x-x_A}{x_B-x_A} = \frac{y-y_A}{y_B-y_A} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{a}{b}x + a$$

$$0 \leq x \leq b$$

$$0 \leq y \leq -\frac{a}{b}x + a$$

$$\bar{I}_{11} = \bar{y} \iint y^2 dA = \frac{2M}{ab} \int_0^b dx \int_0^{-\frac{a}{b}x+a} y^2 dy =$$

$$= \frac{2M}{ab} \int_0^b \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{a}{b}x + a\right)^3 dx =$$

$$= \frac{2M}{3ab} \int_0^b \left[ -\frac{a^3}{b^3} x^3 + a^3 + 3 \frac{a^2}{b^2} x^2 \cdot a + 3 \left(-\frac{a}{b}x\right) a^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{2M}{3ab} \left\{ -\frac{a^3}{b^3} \frac{b^4}{4} + a^3 b + 3 \frac{a^3}{b^2} \frac{b^3}{3} - 3 \frac{a^3}{b} \frac{b^2}{2} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2M}{3ab} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} a^3 b + a^3 b + a^3 b - \frac{3}{2} a^3 b \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{M}{ab} \left[ -\frac{1}{4} + 2 - \frac{3}{2} \right] a^3 b = \frac{2}{3} \frac{M}{ab} \frac{1}{4} a^3 b = \frac{1}{6} M a^2$$

$$\bar{I}_{22} = \bar{x} \iint x^2 dA = \frac{2M}{ab} \int_0^b x^2 dx \int_0^{-\frac{a}{b}x+a} dy =$$

$$= \frac{2M}{ab} \int_0^b x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{b}x + a\right) dx = \frac{2M}{ab} \left\{ -\frac{a}{b} \frac{b^4}{4} + a \frac{b^3}{3} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{2M}{ab} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right) a b^3 = \frac{2M}{ab} \left(\frac{-3+4}{12}\right) a b^3 = \frac{1}{6} M b^2$$

$$I_{33} = I_{yy} + I_{zz} = \frac{1}{6} M (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$I_{11} = I_{22} = 0$$

$$I_{12} = -M \iint xy \, d\sigma = - \frac{2M}{ab} \int_0^b x \, dx \int_0^{-\frac{a}{b}x+a} y \, dy =$$

$$= - \frac{2M}{ab} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b x \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{b}x+a\right)^2 dx =$$

$$= - \frac{M}{ab} \left[ + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{b^4}{4} + a^2 \frac{b^2}{2} - 2 \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{b^3}{3} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{M}{ab} \left[ \frac{1}{4} a^2 b^2 + \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 - \frac{2}{3} a^2 b^2 \right] = - \frac{M}{ab} \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right] a^2 b^2$$

$$= - M \left( \frac{3+6-4}{12} \right) ab = - \frac{M}{12} ab$$

Da cui:

$$I_{dP}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} M a^2 & -\frac{M}{12} ab & 0 \\ -\frac{M}{12} ab & \frac{1}{6} M b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} M (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Per passare alle

$$I_{dP}^{(u)} = I_{dP}^{(0)} + m \left( x_u^{(0)} x_u^{(c)} S_{dP} - x_d^{(c)} x_p^{(c)} \right)$$

Da cui:

$$I_{dP}^{(c)} = I_{dP}^{(u)} - m \left( x_u^{(c)} x_u^{(c)} S_{dP} - x_d^{(c)} x_p^{(c)} \right)$$

Calcoliamo le coordinate del baricentro.

PUNTO MEDIO  $\Delta_i$ :  $\overline{OC} \Rightarrow C \equiv (\frac{b}{2}, 0)$  DISTANZA  $\Lambda \equiv (0, a)$

CALCOLIAMO LA RETTA PASSANTE PER  $\overline{AC}$ .

$$\frac{x-x_A}{x_C-x_A} = \frac{y-y_A}{y_C-y_A} \Rightarrow \frac{x-0}{\frac{b}{2}-0} = \frac{y-a}{0-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{b}x = -\frac{y-a}{a} \Rightarrow y = -2\frac{a}{b}x + a$$

PUNTO MEDIO  $\Delta_i$ :  $\overline{OA} \Rightarrow A \equiv (0, \frac{a}{2})$  DISTANZA  $B \equiv (b, 0)$

CALCOLIAMO LA RETTA PASSANTE PER  $\overline{BA}$

$$\frac{x-x_B}{x_A-x_B} = \frac{y-y_B}{y_A-y_B} \Rightarrow \frac{x-b}{0-b} = \frac{y-0}{\frac{a}{2}-0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{a}y = -\frac{(x-b)}{b} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{a}{b}x + \frac{a}{2}$$

DA CUI:

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{2}{b}ax + a \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{a}{b}x + \frac{a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{b}{2} \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \end{cases} \quad G \equiv (\frac{b}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$$

DA CUI

$$m (x_u^a \ x_u^a \ \delta_{\mu\nu} - x_d^a \ x_d^a) = \begin{pmatrix} m \frac{a^2}{9} & -\frac{m}{9}ab & 0 \\ -\frac{m}{9}ab & m \frac{b^2}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{m}{9}(a^2+b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

DA CUI:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6}ma^2 & -\frac{m}{12}ab & 0 \\ -\frac{m}{12}ab & \frac{1}{6}mb^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6}m(a^2+b^2) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m}{9}a^2 & -\frac{m}{9}ab & 0 \\ -\frac{m}{9}ab & \frac{m}{9}b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{m}{9}(a^2+b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m}{18}a^2 & \frac{m}{36}ab & 0 \\ \frac{m}{36}ab & \frac{m}{18}b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{m}{18}(a^2+b^2) \end{pmatrix} = I_{d\mu}^{(a)}$$

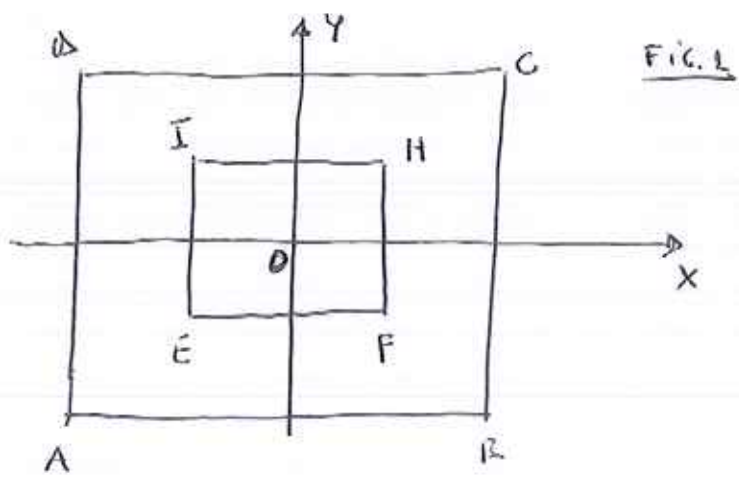




Si consideri una lamina omogenea quadrata area di massa  $M$  (vedi figura) con un foro quadrato  $E F H I$ . Siano i lati  $E F = e$  e  $\overline{AR} = L$

CALCOLARE:

- 1) LA MATRICE di INERZIA NEL RIFERIMENTO  $\{0, x, y, z\}$
- 2) IL MOMENTO di INERZIA DELLA LAMINA RISPETTO ALL'ASSE  $z$  PASSANTE PER  $\overline{AR}$  E RISPETTO ALL'ASSE  $z'$  PASSANTE PER  $\overline{AC}$ .



CONSIDERIAMO IL TENDERE di INERZIA di UNA LAMINA PIENA

$$I_{dP}^{(P)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M_p b^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M_p a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} M_p (a^2 + b^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M_p L^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M_p L^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} M_p L^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ALLO INDICATO CASO  
 $a = b = L$

APPLICIAMO IL TENDERE di INERZIA DELLA LAMINA QUADRATA INTERNA "VUOTA"

$$I_{dP}^{(V)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} M_v e^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} M_v e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} M_v e^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

RICORRIAMO CHE  $\sigma = \frac{M}{L^2 - e^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} M_p = \sigma L^2 = M \frac{L^2}{L^2 - e^2} \\ M_v = \sigma e^2 = -M \frac{e^2}{L^2 - e^2} \end{cases}$$

INFATTI  $M_p + M_v = M$ .

Da cui:

$$\bar{I}_{d_{P'}}^{(P)} = \bar{I}_{d_{P'}}^{(P)} + \bar{I}_{d_{P'}}^{(V)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{M}{12} (L^2 + e^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{M}{12} (L^2 + e^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} M (L^2 + e^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}_z &= I_x + m d^2 = \bar{I}_{11} + m \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{M}{12} (L^2 + e^2) + m \frac{L^2}{4} = \\ &= \frac{M}{12} (4L^2 + e^2) \end{aligned}$$

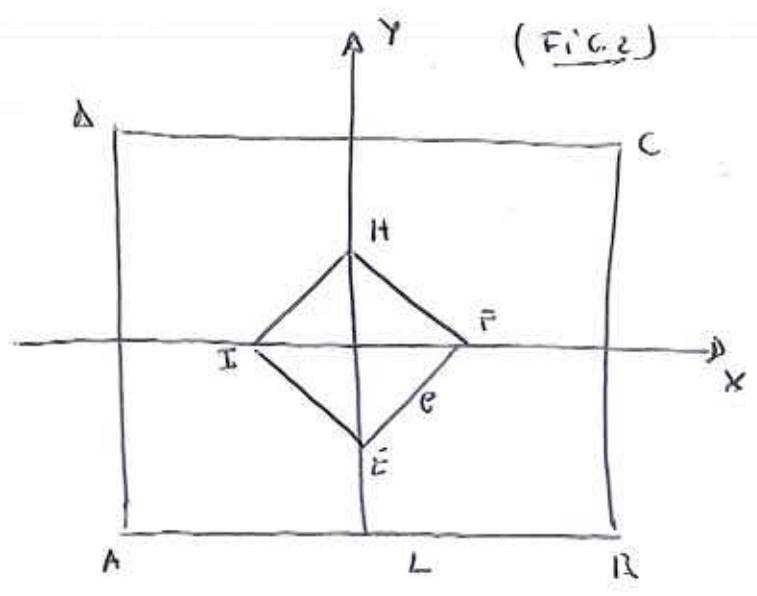
$$\hat{e}' = \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), 0 \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right]$$

Da cui:

$$\bar{I}_{z'} = \bar{I}_{d_{P'}} \hat{e}'_i \hat{e}'_j = \bar{I}_{11} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \bar{I}_{22} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \bar{I}_{11} = \frac{M}{12} (L^2 + e^2)$$

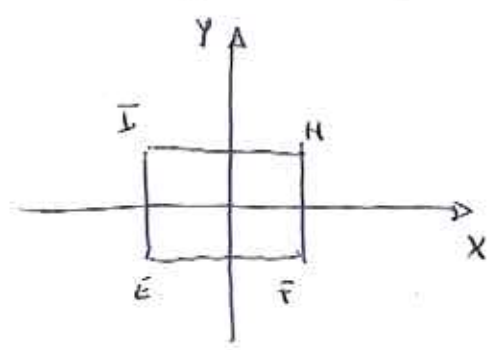
NOTA: CONSIDERIAMO LA SECONDA FIGURA. CALCOLARE IL

TENORE DI INERZIA RELATIVO  
AA{0, x, y, z}

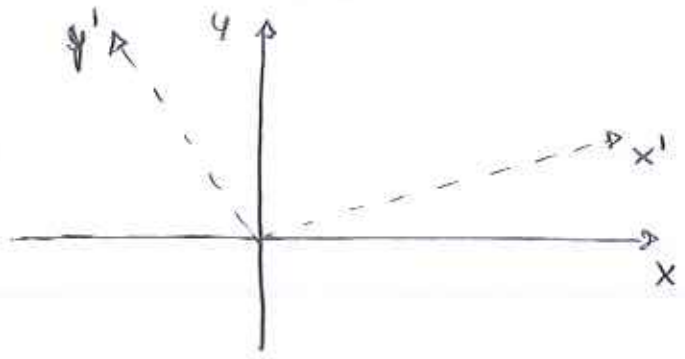


Se consideriamo il tensore di inerzia dell'oscipulo procedente relativo al quadrato vuoto al lato e, avremo

$$I_{d_{P'}}^{(V)} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{I}_{11}^{(V)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{I}_{22}^{(V)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \bar{I}_{33}^{(V)} \end{pmatrix}$$



FACCIAMO UNA QUALSIASI ROTAZIONE ATTORO L'ASSE Z E CALCOLIAMO  $I_{d_{P'}}^{(V)}$  NEL RIFERIMENTO ROTATO



$$\begin{cases} p_1' = (\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha, 0) \\ p_2' = (-\sin\alpha, \cos\alpha, 0) \\ p_3' = (0, 0, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} p_1' \\ p_2' \\ p_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha & 0 \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_i' = A_{j,i}^{d} p_j \quad A_{j,i}^{d} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha & 0 \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

DA CUI NON È MOLTO DIFFICILE ROTARE AURICOLE

$$I_{\alpha' p_i'}^{(v)} = A_{j,i}^{d} A_{p_i'}^{j} I_{\alpha p_j}^{(v)} \Rightarrow I^{(v)'} = A I^{(v)} A^T$$

COME È FACILE VERIFICARE

$$I^{(v)'} = I^{(v)}$$

ovvero

$$I_{\alpha' p_i'}^{(v)} = I_{\alpha p_j}^{(v)} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx}^{(v)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy}^{(v)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{zz}^{(v)} \end{pmatrix}$$

NOTA: A' ALTRA PARTE LA ROTAZIONE AGISCE SULLA ROTAZIONE

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{xx} & 0 \\ 0 & I_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = I_{xx} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ED OVRAMENTE LA LAMINA INALTERATA PERCHÉ } I_{xx} = I_{yy}$$

QUINDI PER V ROTAZIONE SI CONSERVA IL TENSORE DI INERZIA DELLA LAMINA VISTA PIKANO INALTERATO QUINDI IL TENSORE DI INERZIA DELLA LAMINA IN FIG. 2 SARÀ IDENTICO A QUELLO A CUI' È SOTTOPOSTO PRECEDENTE.