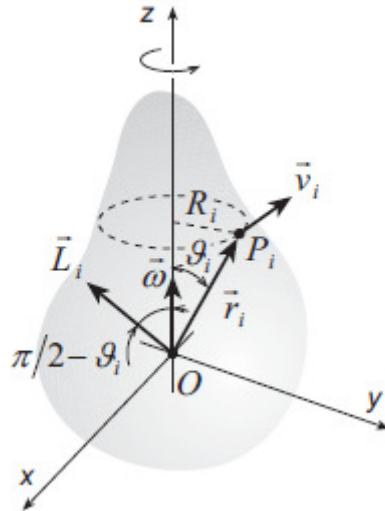


Rotazione rispetto ad asse fisso

Asse z : asse di rotazione



$$\vec{L}_i = \vec{r}_i \times (m_i \vec{v}_i)$$

$$R_i \equiv r_i \sin \vartheta_i$$

$$L_{iz} = L_i \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \vartheta_i\right) = L_i \sin \vartheta_i = m_i r_i \sin \vartheta_i R_i \omega = m_i R_i^2 \omega.$$

$$L_z = \sum_i L_{iz} = \left(\sum_i m_i R_i^2 \right) \omega = I_z \omega,$$

$$I_z \equiv \sum_i m_i R_i^2 = \sum_i m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2)$$

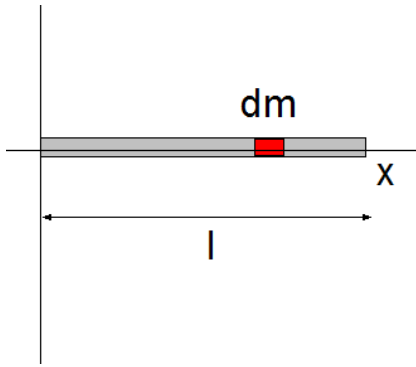
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{L} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} L_z \omega = \frac{1}{2} I_z \omega^2$$

Mom. di inerzia: proprietà di ogni corpo rigido

Dipende da:

massa, forma e dimensioni del corpo

asse rispetto al quale lo si considera

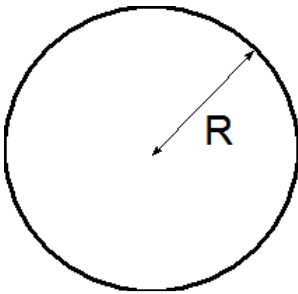


Asta omogenea: lunghezza l , massa m

$\lambda = \frac{m}{l}$ densita' lineare di massa $\rightarrow$ costante se omogenea

$\rightarrow dm = \lambda dx$ elemento di massa

$$\rightarrow I = \int_0^L x^2 dm = \int_0^L x^2 \lambda dx = \lambda \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^L = \lambda \frac{l^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} ml^2$$

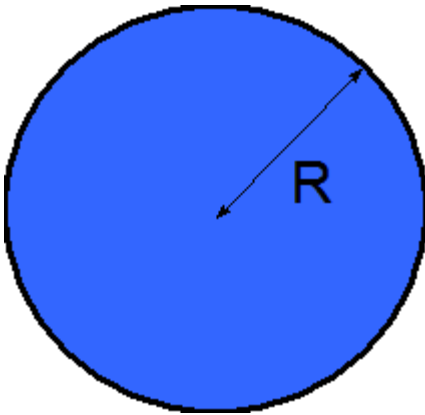


Anello omogeneo, massa m , raggio R :

$\lambda = \frac{m}{2\pi R}$ densita' lineare di massa $\rightarrow$ costante se omogenea

$dm = \lambda ds$

$$\rightarrow I = \int_0^{2\pi R} \lambda R^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda R^2 R d\theta = \lambda R^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi \lambda R^3 = \frac{2\pi m R^3}{2\pi R} = mR^2$$



Disco omogeneo, massa m , raggio R :

$\sigma = \frac{m}{\pi R^2}$ densita' superficiale di massa $\rightarrow$ costante se omogenea

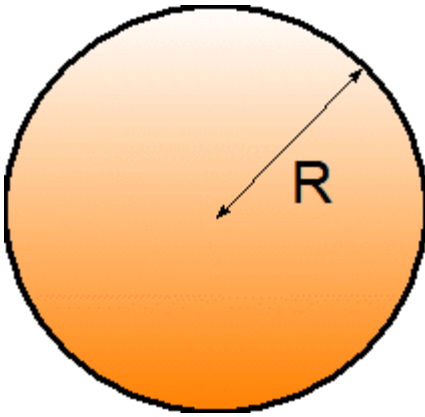
$$dm = \sigma dA$$

Coordinate polari piane:

$$dA = r dr d\theta$$

$$\rightarrow I = \int_{disco} \sigma r^2 dA = \int_{disco} \sigma r^2 r dr d\theta = \sigma \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \sigma 2\pi \frac{1}{4} R^4$$

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



Sfera omogenea, massa m , raggio R :

$$\rho = \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \text{ densita' volumetrica di massa, costante se omogenea}$$

$$\rightarrow dm = \rho dV$$

Coordinate polari sferiche:

$$dV = r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

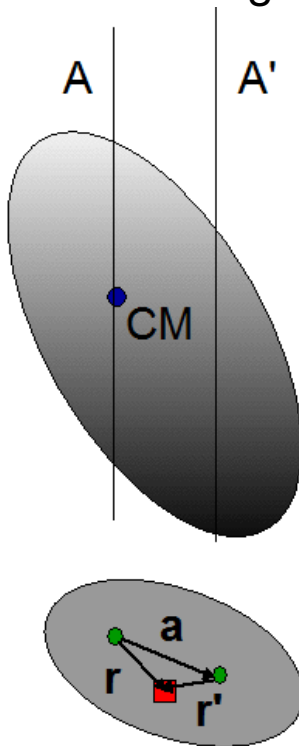
$$\rightarrow I = \int_{\text{sfera}} r^2 \rho dV = \rho \int_{\text{sfera}} r^2 \sin^2 \theta r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\rightarrow I = 2\pi \rho \int_0^R r^4 dr \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d(\cos \theta)$$

$$\rightarrow I = 2\pi \rho \frac{1}{5} R^5 \left(\int_1^{-1} 1 - \cos^2 \theta \right) d(\cos \theta) = 2\pi \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \frac{1}{5} R^5 \left[2 - \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow I = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{5} m R^2 \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{5} m R^2$$

Teorema degli assi paralleli:



$\mathbf{r}_i$ pos. elemento di massa *rispetto al CM*

$\mathbf{r}'_i$ pos. elemento di massa rispetto ad asse parallelo

$$I_i = m_i r_i^2$$

$$I' = m_i r_i'^2$$

$$\mathbf{r}'_i = \mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{a}$$

$$\rightarrow r_i'^2 = (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{a})^2 = r_i^2 + a^2 - 2\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$\rightarrow I'_i = m_i (r_i^2 + a^2 - 2\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{a})$$

$$\rightarrow I'_i = m_i (r_i^2 + a^2 - 2\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}) = I_i + m_i a^2 - 2m_i \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$\rightarrow I' = \sum_i I'_i = \sum_i I_i + a^2 \sum_i m_i - 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \sum_i m_i \mathbf{r}_i = I + Ma^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot M \underbrace{\mathbf{r}_{CM}}_{=0}$$

$$\rightarrow I' = I + Ma^2$$

Estensione al caso di un corpo rigido qualsiasi:

Il eq. cardinale

$$\mathbf{M}_P = \frac{d\mathbf{L}_P}{dt}, \quad P \text{ polo sull'asse}$$

Proiezione sull'asse:

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{M}_P \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}}}_{M_a} = \frac{d \overbrace{\mathbf{L}_P \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}}}^{L_a}}{dt}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{u}} \text{ versore dell'asse}$$

$$\rightarrow M_a = \frac{dL_a}{dt}$$

M_a indipendente da scelta di P , purché sull'asse

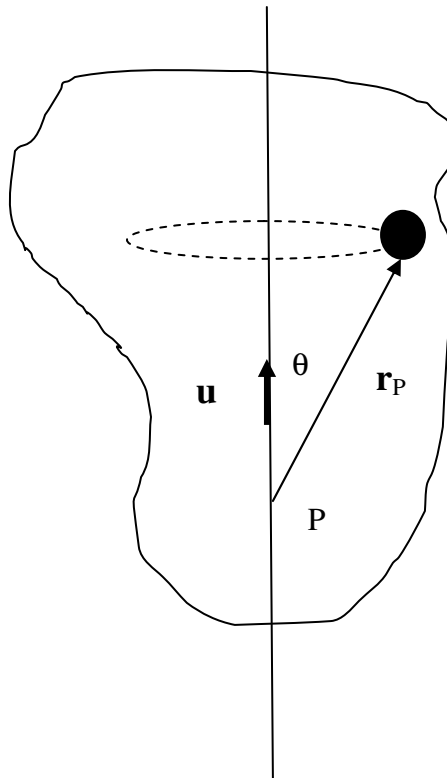
Infatti:

$$\mathbf{M}_P = \mathbf{r}_P \times \mathbf{F} \rightarrow M_a = (\mathbf{r}_P \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{u}} = (\hat{\mathbf{u}} \times \mathbf{r}_P) \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

Al variare di P sull'asse,

$\hat{\mathbf{u}} \times \mathbf{r}_P$ conserva la stessa direzione

$|\hat{\mathbf{u}} \times \mathbf{r}_P| = r_P \sin \theta$ indipendente dalla coordinata di P



Parallelo fra dinamica di rotazione di un corpo rigido attorno ad un asse fisso e dinamica del punto:

$$M_z = \frac{dL_z}{dt}$$

$$L_z = I_z \omega$$

$$M_z = I_z \frac{d\omega}{dt} = I_z \alpha$$

$$dW = \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i \cdot d\mathbf{r}_i = \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_i dt$$

$$\rightarrow dW = \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) dt$$

$$= \sum_i \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \underbrace{(\mathbf{r}_i \times \mathbf{F}_i)}_{\mathbf{M}_i} dt = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \sum_i \mathbf{M}_i dt$$

$$\rightarrow dW = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{M} dt$$

$$dW = M_z \omega dt = M_z d\varphi$$

$$dW = M_z d\varphi = I_z \frac{d\omega}{dt} d\varphi$$

$$= I_z \frac{d\varphi}{dt} d\omega = I_z \omega d\omega$$

$$\rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} I_z \omega_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} I_z \omega_1^2 = \Delta E_k$$

$$P = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \mathbf{M}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = m\mathbf{a}$$

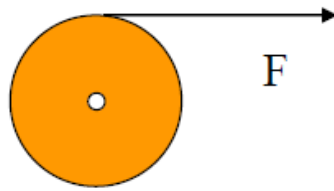
$$dW = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} dt$$

$$dW = F dx$$

$$W = \Delta E_k$$

$$P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

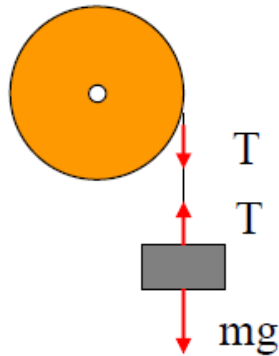
Esempio: accelerazione di una carrucola



$$M = FR = I\alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = \frac{FR}{I} = \frac{FR}{\frac{1}{2}mR^2} = \frac{2F}{mR}$$

Esempio: altra carrucola



$$TR = I\alpha$$

$$mg - T = ma$$

$$\alpha R = a \quad \text{assenza di scivolamento}$$

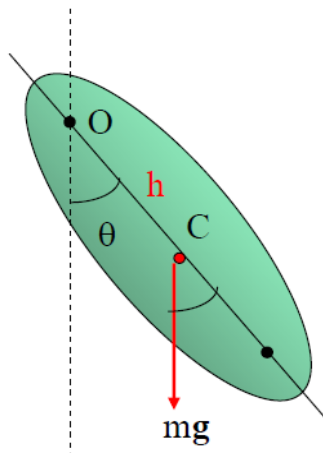
$$\rightarrow TR = I \frac{a}{R} \rightarrow T = I \frac{a}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 \frac{a}{R^2} = \frac{1}{2}Ma$$

$$\rightarrow mg - \frac{1}{2}Ma = ma \rightarrow a \left(m + \frac{1}{2}M \right) = mg$$

$$\rightarrow a = g \frac{m}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}$$

$$\rightarrow T = g \frac{\frac{1}{2}mM}{m + \frac{1}{2}M}$$

Esempio: pendolo fisico



Asse z : perpendicolare al foglio, verso il lettore

$$\rightarrow M_z = -mgh \sin \theta$$

$$M_z = I_z \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow -mgh \sin \theta = I_z \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\rightarrow I_z \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + mgh \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + \underbrace{\frac{mgh}{I_z}}_{\omega_0^2} \theta \simeq 0 \quad \text{limite di piccole oscillazioni}$$

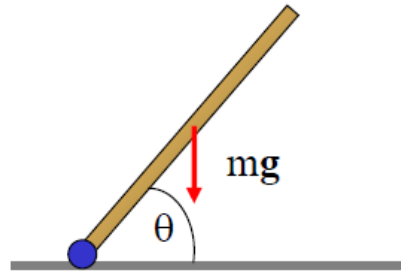
$$\rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{I_z}}$$

Es.: disco sospeso a distanza h sopra il centro

$$\rightarrow I_z' = I_z + mh^2 = \frac{1}{2}mR^2 + mh^2 = m \left(\frac{1}{2}R^2 + h^2 \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{I_z'}} = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{R^2 + 2h^2}}$$

Esempio: Conservazione dell'energia meccanica nella rotazione attorno ad un asse fisso



$$\begin{cases} E_i = mg \frac{\ell}{2} \sin \theta \\ E_f = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m}{3} \ell^2 \right) \omega^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{3g \sin \theta}{\ell}}$$

Relazione fra L_z e ω :

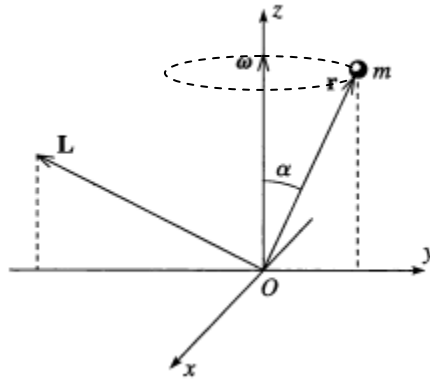
$$L_z = I_z \omega$$

Relazione fra E_k e ω :

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I_z \omega^2$$

Ma: $\mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\omega}$ quantità vettoriali

Relazione fra $\mathbf{L}$ e $\boldsymbol{\omega}$?



Per questo sistema:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = (0, 0, \omega), \quad \mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r} = (-\omega y, \omega x, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{L} = m \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v} = m(-\omega xz, -\omega yz, \omega(x^2 + y^2)) = m(-xz, -yz, (x^2 + y^2))\omega$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} L_z = I_z \omega \equiv I_{zz} \omega & \text{mom. di inerzia rispetto a } z \\ L_x = \underbrace{-mxz}_{I_{xz}} \omega & \text{prodotto di inerzia } x, z \\ L_y = \underbrace{-myz}_{I_{yz}} \omega & \text{prodotto di inerzia } y, z \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow \mathbf{L} \text{ non } \parallel \boldsymbol{\omega} \rightarrow \mathbf{I} \text{ non quantità scalare } (\leftarrow \text{matrice } 3 \times 3)$

Momento d'inerzia: *matrice* (estensione dell'idea di vettore)

Generalizzazione a sistema di punti e corpo esteso:

$$\mathbf{L} = (I_{xz}\omega, I_{yz}\omega, I_{zz}\omega)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{xz} = -\sum_i m_i x_i z_i \\ I_{yz} = -\sum_i m_i y_i z_i \\ I_{zz} = \sum_i m_i z_i^2 \end{cases}$$

Generalizzazione a $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ in direzione qualsiasi:

Se $\boldsymbol{\omega} = (\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$:

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{L}_{(x)} + \mathbf{L}_{(y)} + \mathbf{L}_{(z)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}_{(x)} &= (I_{xx}\omega_x, I_{yx}\omega_x, I_{zx}\omega_x) \\ \mathbf{L}_{(y)} &= (I_{xy}\omega_y, I_{yy}\omega_y, I_{zy}\omega_y) \\ \mathbf{L}_{(z)} &= (I_{xz}\omega_z, I_{yz}\omega_z, I_{zz}\omega_z) \end{aligned} \right\} I_{ij} \text{ componenti } \textit{tensore di inerzia}$$

Osservazione 1:

$$L_z = \text{cost}$$

$$L_x, L_y = \text{oscillanti} \quad (\leftarrow \text{moto di } \textit{precessione} \text{ di } \mathbf{L} \text{ attorno a } \boldsymbol{\omega})$$

→ Nel caso generale, $\mathbf{L}$ non costante

Osservazione 2:

$$\text{Dinamica del punto: } \mathbf{v} = \text{cost} \rightarrow \mathbf{F} = 0$$

$$\text{Rotazione del corpo rigido: } \boldsymbol{\omega} = \text{cost} \not\rightarrow \mathbf{M} = 0$$

$$\text{perche' nel caso piu' generale } \mathbf{L} \text{ ruota attorno a } \boldsymbol{\omega} \text{ e } \frac{d\mathbf{L}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}$$