(vpo



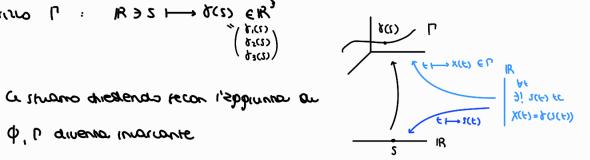
bomarda a cue cerchereno di nipondere: ]!  $\phi(x,\dot{x})$  fortata  $m\ddot{x} = f(x) + \phi(x,\dot{x})$ condati much x. fl, x. flx. l e talede mot margano ru l? would be some ordered or the sold of the s recambia f, & cambia). Perhamo de resular uncolari, opposite The forse office,

<u>stewers</u>

ハニエ

Parametrico (1: 18 > 5 - d(s) E183

022 \$ 1 divenie mariante



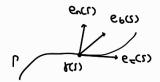
E'compale regulere it confidence to d'erco (vel. unitaria). in agni punto, vagliano regliere una bate "como ela", come la bate di Frenet

(attenuare: propriamente, et une bate per co ipsus tongene, non un riferinento)

derivo 1=1

$$e_{\tau(s)} := t'(s)$$
 |  $||e_{\tau}(s)|| = ||t'(s)|| = 1$ 

without  $\Rightarrow 0$   $||6^{L}(1)||$   $|6^{L}(1)||$   $|6^{L}(1)||$   $|6^{L}(1)||$   $|6^{L}(1)||$   $|6^{L}(1)$ 



6P(1):= 6 f(1) x 6/(1)

Consider on make  $\xi \mapsto X(\xi) = \xi(f(\xi)) \in \Gamma$ , where

X(t) = {'(s(t)) s(t) = 1e-(s)

$$\ddot{x} = \ddot{s}e_{\tau} + \dot{s}e'_{\tau}(s)\dot{s} = \ddot{s}e_{\tau}(s) + \frac{\dot{s}c_{1}}{\dot{s}^{2}}e_{\tau}(s)$$

Rischinano l'eq. di Neuton  $m\ddot{x} = f(x, \dot{x}) + \phi(x, \dot{x})$  never be detrenet  $\chi = \delta(s) \in \Gamma$ ,  $\dot{\chi} = \dot{S} \in c(s) \in T_{\times} \Gamma$ 

$$f(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) \quad e_{\zeta}(x) + f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) + f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) + f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) + f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) + f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) = f_{\zeta}(x,\dot{x}) + f_{\zeta}$$

for agricewood (5,1)  $\longleftrightarrow \phi_{\epsilon}(5,5)$  (by) e'eq.del II and (1, pro) review in forma normale), x= t(10) € P, x0 = 10 € € € Tx0 P

f. iducione t → Mt) con dati inicale 60,10.

Le sutre due eq. a permettono de determinare le revant componenti de 4. bunque of non e'unica! Cuó permesse ou descrivere diverse rituations: O produce una forta langerre sua curia, de può exere salerempo, una forta distanto, deduparde dal makenale.

· Ot((1,1) => durge (100 (16410 strice) A WORD MUCHORO FI X(F) E L **(x(ε)' x(ε))** · x(ε) =0 A ε

CHEWDED

$$\widehat{F}'(\Theta) = (RSIND, O, -ROOD)$$

$$\widehat{F}'(\Theta) = (RCOOD, O, RSIND), ||\widehat{F}'(\Theta)|| = R$$

$$\delta(S) = \hat{\Gamma}\left(\frac{S}{R}\right) = \left(RSIN\left(\frac{S}{R}\right), O - R col\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)\right)$$

$$G^{\epsilon}(z) = f_{\epsilon}(z) = (col(\frac{4}{z}), O'nw(\frac{4}{z}))$$

$$f_{\tau}(1) = f(5) = (col(\frac{\pi}{R}), 0, lin(\frac{\pi}{R}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \vec{S} = -9 \sin(\frac{S}{R}) \beta \vec{A}$$

$$\ddot{\Theta} = \frac{\ddot{s}}{\ddot{s}} = -\frac{\ddot{s}}{\ddot{s}} \operatorname{DV}(\Theta)$$

# VINCOLI OLONOMI IDEALI (FISSI)

### Fibrato lamente a sottovaneta

M sottoraneta k-dum de 12"



FEM

*seriodes* T+M= \ t'(0): t:R - M, t(0) = + Y CT+R"

sheered austr

k M=4"(0) Coc. allona  $T_{t}M = ker \Psi(t)$ 

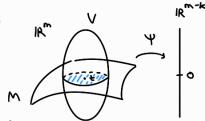
TM := {(+,u) : + EM , UET+M} CR XIR = IR M fibratio targente a sotrovariera M <u>def</u>

acostor.

The isoprovanera du IRem du dumenture 2k (k = dum M) <u>6200</u>€

> Morhode, Coc, The è O du una commercare. drw

> > Lac.  $M \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} 0$  du nommerrore  $\Psi : V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-k}$



Cacanadara formeriore per TM e' usouevamento tergente

$$TY: TU = V \times IR^m \longrightarrow TIR^{n-k} = IR^{n-k} \times IR^{n-k}$$

1) logue mothere de {(+10): ZEMAU, VETECMAU) = TEMY = TY"(0,0)

**LEMAU** : Ψ(ξ)=0

21 Tyè une commercore:

 $(\xi_1 u) \longmapsto \tau \psi(\xi_1 u) = (\psi(\xi), \psi(\xi) u)$ 

calcolamo la metrice Jecobiana

$$(7\psi)'(\xi_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi'(\xi_1) & 0 \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & &$$

=> ha repo 2m-k => TY e'formeriore

MS IR = DORO => TM = Mx IR ಯ

o mepuo: TM non è necellariemente diffeomato ad Mx 1Rk globalmente ((ccornens 11)

M rotaleneta du IRM du dun k < m => TM # MXIR

T\$1 = \$1 xR ekmo

T\$2 + \$2 x1R2 (non sono oneomorfi!)

e campo vett hua stena

arounds orbon alle della sp. torgentein mado cantinua es toma can מוחפותר =>non vale I'went i ware

non elite alcun campo vett. continuo anunque =0 m &1

HAIRY BALL THEOREM :

### Vincoli fissi olonomi e ideali

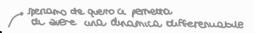
P1,..., PN

MX = F(X,X)

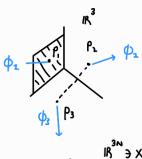
- · Jottonriene JCIREN
- · force de agricono nu punti materiali

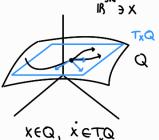
$$\Phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N)$$
 reason uncolosis

I us ques - invariance per 
$$MX = F(X_1 \dot{X}) + \Phi(X_1 \dot{X})$$



 $X \in {}^{M}_{R}$  is Q included abound Q = U (so consider a consideration of U)





def Marrie matter M, forte attive  $F=(f_1,...,f_N)$ 

- (ond) oncrab about (hro)
  - · rotton · (connessor) Q dr IR3N 3 X
  - · mappe of: TIR3W --- IR3W

te TQ rea quan-manante per  $M\ddot{x} = F(X,\dot{x}) + \Phi(X,\dot{x})$ , use per

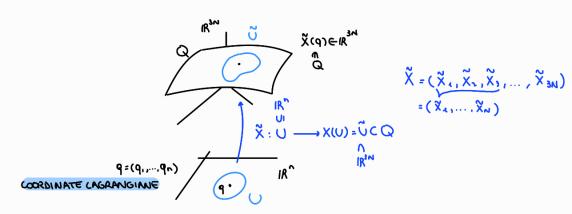
$$(*) \begin{cases} \dot{X} = V \\ \dot{V} = M^{-1} F(X_1 \dot{X}) + M^{-1} \Phi(X_1 \dot{X}) \end{cases}$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} \dot{X} = V \\ \dot{V} = M^{-1} F(X_1 \dot{X}) + M^{-1} \Phi(X_1 \dot{X}) \end{cases}$$

- 2) Q e' "vaneto' della configurouare" o "laneto' vincalare" (X,U) ETQ "attr du moto vincalati"
- 3) dun Q =: n nunero der "grede de liberta"
- (4) Islems uncodano a Q restruore du (4) a TQ

(pagina 212)

Descrivore de mot uncolati (motiva Q):



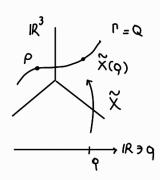
### ejemplo 1) 1 p.10 materiale uncalans à curia l'

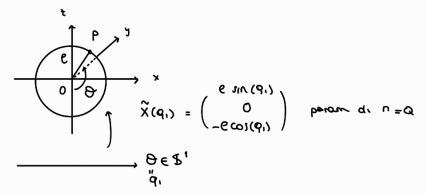
N=1

P=Q

n=1 grado de uberta'

Ad eventus, I cerchis direggis e nel piano y =0



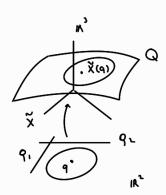


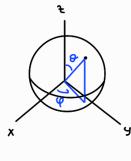
## 2) 1 punto met. vincolato a ruporhice

N=1

U=5

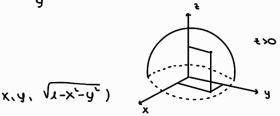
Ad elempia, a lifere ou reppea R (pendala rienca)





ψ 9 Θ∈(O,π) φ∈ \$1 9, q,

X(O,φ)=(Rsinocolp, Rsinosing, Rcolo)

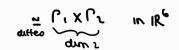


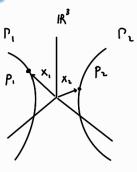


N = Z

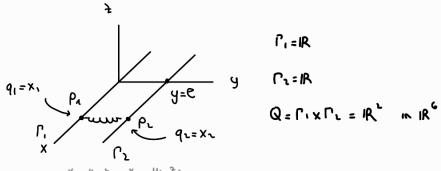
Pre Pr , QE 183 n n Pr # Pr

 $Q = \{(\chi_i, \chi_i) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 : \chi_i \in \Gamma_i, \chi_i \in \Gamma_i \}$   $= \{\chi_i \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \chi_i \in \Gamma_i \} \times \{\chi_i \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \chi_i \in \Gamma_i \}$ 

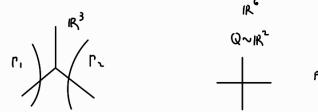




Ad exemple,  $P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = P_4 = P_4$ 

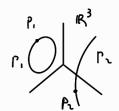


- P,, Pz curve non chure wilk, IR
  - => Q= IR2 IN IR6





■ Prohiura, Pronochiura => Q = \$ xr in 1R6

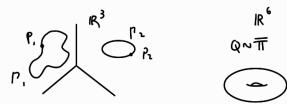






CILINDRO

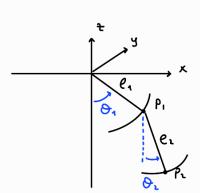
■ Pi, Pi chuse ~ \$1,81 => Q = T in 186







3.1) (pendolo doppio)



Precerchia, Pre cerchia

(a ~ viere viala per denatare , oggetti in IR3N

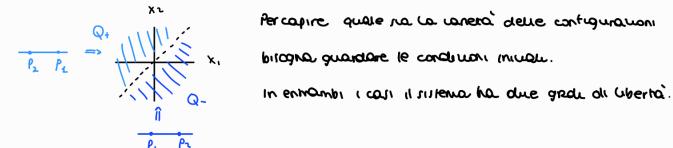
$$\ddot{\chi}(\theta_4,\theta_5)=(\dot{\chi}_4(\theta_1,\theta_5),\,\dot{g}_4(\theta_5,\theta_5),\,\ddot{\xi}_4(\theta_1,\theta_5),\,\dot{\chi}_5(...),\,\ddot{g}_5(...))$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{4} = \ell_{4} \sin \theta_{4} \\ y_{1} = 0 \end{cases} = \underset{\text{idoda}}{\overset{2}{\times}_{4}} (\theta_{1} \theta_{2}) = \underset{\text{X}_{4}}{\overset{2}{\times}_{4}} (\theta_{1} \theta_{2}) \\ \vdots = -\ell_{4} \cos \theta_{4} \end{cases} = \underset{\text{idoda}}{\overset{2}{\times}_{4}} (\theta_{1} \theta_{2}) = \underset{\text{X}_{2}}{\overset{2}{\times}_{4}} (\theta_{1} \theta_{2}) = \underset{\text{X}_{2}}{\overset$$

# 4) N=2 p.t. material vincolati alla siesia curva in IR3



le P., I'm porono percare per co nero punto, Q=PxP, Etrinenti:



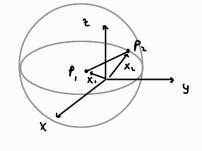
Percapire quelle va la vanera delle contigurationi

# 5) (manubico)

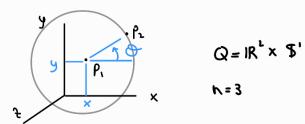
$$N=2$$
,  $d(P_1,P_2)=core$ 
 $P_1 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 

Finance Pacific Pr può marene una rena

$$\nabla \psi(X_{i,j}X_{i}) = \begin{pmatrix} X_{i} - X_{i} \\ X_{i} - X_{i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} \frac{X_{i} - X_{i}}{y_{i} - y_{i}} \\ \frac{y_{i} - y_{i}}{y_{i}} \end{cases} + 0 \text{ for } \text{for } \text{ord} = 3 \text{ Notion}. 5 - \text{dim}$$



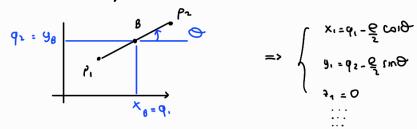
### (anang nubb oddennin cridunsm) (2)



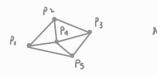
so nivrap: 
$$\begin{cases} (X'-X'), +(A'-A') = G, \\ f'=0 \end{cases}$$

forceme prendere a parametritame:

oppure state con letebreux, readmente



# +) vincolo di rigiduta



Permette du descrivere un invene de punte regido, duraque tuta e como regido. Immeginiano di filiare Prelh3 e poi filiamo una bare incui i punti del strems wano fill : porro quinde determinare la pormore di tudi i punt i quardando l'onemorare della lerc. Siothère de l' riteria è ~ 193 x 50(3) : omonolo alaniv orregir

• Jobou 
$$Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3N}$$
  
•  $\underline{Q} : \mathbb{R}^{3N} \times \mathbb{R}^{3N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3N}$   
•  $\underline{V} : \mathbb{R}^{3N} \times \mathbb{R}^{3N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3N}$ 

voquamo capire re, comunque venga assegnata Q, evire una  $\Phi$  de renda TQ quali-invaviante.

sotton. Mours

Esiste un campo vett. 4 pu IL to M sua quasi-invariante per = X(2)+4(2),

coe X+4 (spane = M? [(!

T=1=T+M 
$$\oplus$$
 (T+M)

"percueso"

 $U = V^{(!)} \oplus V^{(!)}$  "ortogonale"

 $X+A = X_{+}A_{+} + X_{+} + A_{+}$   $A = A_{+} \oplus A_{+} + A$ 

Ogne 4 to 4 = - X rende a compo vett. X+4 norgenie 2 M

4 4 hovo an 4 che rende X+4 tompenie 3d M (carcetra du 4" è comprehente

316/11/2012. C'è un scetta speciale per 4"=0: la restrivore nu mè determination

100 da X e non da 4.

ncordo

def unido obnomo  $(Q, \Phi)$  è idente le  $\forall x \in Q$ ,  $\forall y \in T_x Q$  , ha  $\Phi(x,y) \perp T_x Q \qquad (\text{principio du d'Alembert})$ 

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for an interest of the second interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for the second interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for the second interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for the second interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for the second interest}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Q} \text{ for backer vince} \text{ for the second interest}$$

OST LE 
$$X = (x_1, ..., x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times ... \times \mathbb{R}^3$$
,
$$V = (x_1, ..., x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times ... \times \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\bar{\Phi} = (\phi_1, ..., \phi_N)$$

If has 
$$\Phi : (\varphi_1, ..., \varphi_N)$$

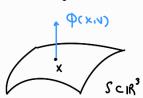
$$\Phi : (\varphi_1, ..., \varphi_N)$$

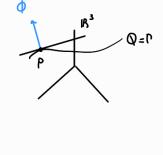
# esemplo 1) N=1 tucula

The realize the proportion to componente togethe a P

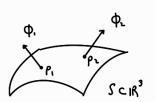
(=> او نورس (مص علاءامه)

N=1 he hoperhae e analogo





2) N=2 punt, material uncolate a ruperfixe  $X = (X_1, X_2) \in Q = \{X_1 \in S, X_2 \in S\} = S \times S$   $\widehat{D} = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$ 



Coheduano soto quali condition  $\Phi(x_i v) \cdot w = 0 \quad \forall (x_i v) \in TQ$ ,  $\forall w \in Tx Q$  hall dudulono  $T_{(x_i,y_i)}(x_i) \in Q$   $T_{(x_i,y_i)}(x_i)$ 

lipus' scrivere Q come O ou commercione, oppure, pour rempuremente:

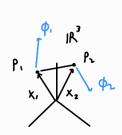
$$\epsilon_{S}$$
 Af  $\epsilon_{S}$  Af

$$\overline{\Phi}(X_1 \cup Y_2) \cdot \omega = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1(X_{L_1} X_{L_1} V_{L_1} V_{L_2}) \\ \Phi_2(X_{L_1} X_{L_2} V_{L_2} V_{L_2}) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

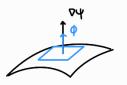


<=> 2 € aucro





$$\underline{\Phi} = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2), \quad X = (\chi_1, \chi_2) \in \mathbb{Q}$$
Capano quando rueifica 
$$\underline{\Phi}(\chi_1 u) \perp T \times \mathbb{Q} + C \chi_1 u) \in T\mathbb{Q} = (\chi_1 u) \cdot T \times \mathbb{Q} + C \chi_1 u \cdot T \times \mathbb{Q} = (\chi_1 u) \cdot T \times \mathbb{Q}$$



=> U uncolo non povedhe exert pleale

Over : il vincaco è ideale re erdo re i que vezzon que que jono diretti core la congiungente i due punti. Pi e Pr e sono uqual e opposti.

tecorí non forse, u manutiro serebbe messo in moto, ma ellora le reavant 20 uncolar, exercitereppers on lauron ful sistema

In generale, la conducione di colecuto, non na vula a che fore con l'exerta di estinto. moine, l'anogonatura é neur nous delle configuration, nor inquello tridimensionale. 3! R.V. coleale are rende TQ q-mu? Ií

N p.ti nuclerial , matrice metre M, forte active F <u>1000</u>

4 journ. Q de 183N

ESISTENZA: 1. 3 \$\Pi:IR^3N × IR^3N \$\Rightarrow\$ IB^3N &C

·  $\phi(x_iu) \perp T_x Q$  ,  $\theta$  (Xiu) ETQ

· (v, m-'(F+p)) è tergence atq 1 = M-1(F+4)

UNICITA": 2.  $\Phi \Phi_1 e \Phi_2$  roso tale, such  $\Phi_1|_{TQ} = \Phi_2|_{TQ}$ .

dum 1) n=dum Q

Supporpo  $Q = \psi^{-1}(0)$  con  $\psi : \mathbb{R}^{3N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{3N-n} = \mathbb{R}^r$  nonnembre

a idoce (o e, (o cornevie

(0) (4T)= QT conaugasl

 $T_{(x,u)}(TQ) = \ker(T\Psi)^{'}(x,u)$  xEQ, ve TxQ

 $T\Psi(XIJ) = (\Psi(X), \Psi'(X)(J))$ 

 $T\Psi'(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi(x) & 0 \\ \psi(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Vogliamo ( $V_1 \land T'(F(X_1U) + \Phi(X_1U))) \in T_{(X_1U)} TQ$ , owere

 $\begin{pmatrix} \psi' & 0 \\ B & \psi' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi' & (F + \overline{\psi}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi'(x) \ v = 0 \text{ , vero perche} \ v \in T_x Q \\ Bu + \psi' \ M'F + \psi' \ M'\bar{O} = 0 \end{cases}$ 

 $\frac{(L\times3N)}{(L\times3N)\times(3N\times3N)}$   $\frac{(L\times3N)\times(3N\times3N)}{(L\times3N)\times(3N\times3N)}$ 

(erco raturare \$(x,u) LTxQ

(TxQ)1 = span (ρψ,(x),..., ρψr(x))

 $\Phi = \sum_{i=1}^{r} d_i(x,u) \nabla \psi_i(x) = (\Psi'(x))^r d(x,u)$   $d. \quad TO \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^r \quad \text{fo} \qquad \text{moltiplicators of lawrenge}$ 

? 3 d: TQ - IR" tc

(Ψ' M' (Ψ') + Bu) ( T X 3N) x (JN E X N) x (JN E X 7 ) rk=r Invertib. M>0 (K=r

1xr invertible 12M20

=> d=-(4'm"(4')))-'(4'm"+ + BV) | TO

$$\frac{\det}{\Delta_{id}} := -(\Psi' M^{-1}(\Psi')^{k})^{-1}(\Psi' M^{-1} F + BV) : \mathbb{R}^{6N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{r}$$

$$\frac{d}{d} \omega := (\Psi'(X))^{k} d\omega : \mathbb{R}^{6N} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{r}$$

$$\stackrel{e}{d} \det \underset{in \in \mathbb{N}}{\text{top notation } \mathbb{R}^{6N}}$$

OTE 81 : (1) W'F + M' & w) e 19 2TO

2) Φu quamaque => Φul 10 = (ψ') + 1

C'E, MATO PEU GEE: 4 vou giberas do À ivorvou co apru



P(R.V.) + Φ(X, V) + Φ(X