c) I = { Io (d° sin à + 6°) + } Iz (v° + à cose) - madrose 26 = Io \$ sin' \(+ \frac{1}{2} \) = Io \$\frac{1}{2} \(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \) (\(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \) (\(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{1} $= I_0 \dot{\theta} \sin^2 \theta + I_2 \dot{\psi}(\cos \theta + I_2 \dot{\theta} \cos^2 \theta)$ $P_{\phi} = \dot{\theta} (I_0 \sin^2 \theta + I_2 \cos^2 \theta) + I_2 \dot{\psi}(\cos \theta)$ 38: 132 3 (v² + 26 v 1050 + 6 coso) Py = Iz i + IZ i (0)8 + 177(-201/200 21 = 1 Io · 2 Sino loso 0 -- 62 (000 Sina) + mgd sino 21 = 10 sino (000 (10-12) - 6 2 sino + mgd sino 明(司子)=子子 司子: 100 d (31) = 10 8 Ioë = O sine cose (Io - Iz) - prisine +myd sine

(را

X = Yease 4=13 ind

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \times A \qquad \dot{m} = \dot{p} \cdot n e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \times A \qquad \partial a = \epsilon n r \rho d r$ $I = \int r^2 d n \qquad m = \dot{p} \cdot A \qquad n = \dot{p} \cdot A \qquad r^2$ $I = \int_0^r r^2 p \cdot \epsilon n r d r = p \cdot r n \int_0^r r^3 d r \qquad r^2$ $I = \rho \cdot r r^4 = \rho \cdot r r^2 \cdot r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{m} r^2$

a) Userdo ejes paralelos tenomos que

Io: Icm + md2

Donde Ien es el momento de mercin del disco bajo el otro ese de Rotación. Que en el mo del disco es Jen = 1 m²

Io = 1 mr + m d2