

El movimiento del cuerpo está dado por una curva:  $(q_o(t), g(t)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times SO_3.$ 

$$gQ = gg'gQ = gg'(q-90)$$

$$d'Alembert \Rightarrow$$

$$0 = \int_{a \in B'} \ddot{q} \cdot \delta q \ d\mu, \ donde \ d\mu \coloneqq \rho d^3 q.$$

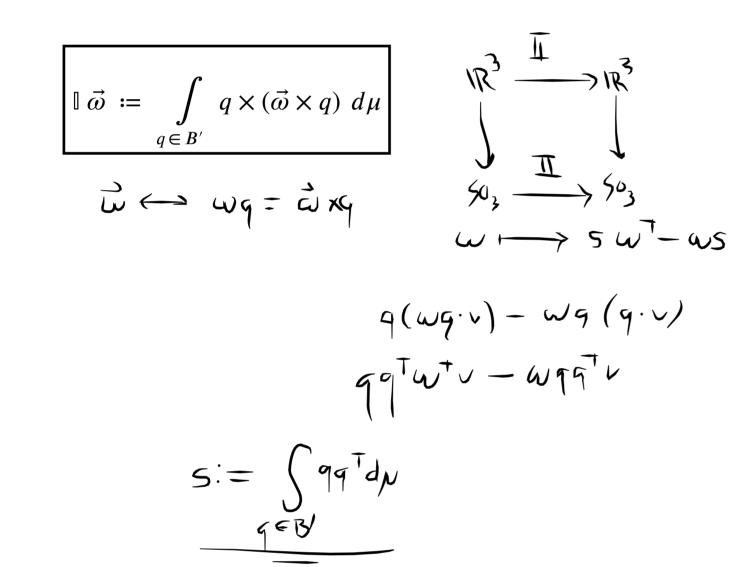
Tomamos un marca inercial con  $q_{cm} = 0$  el origen.

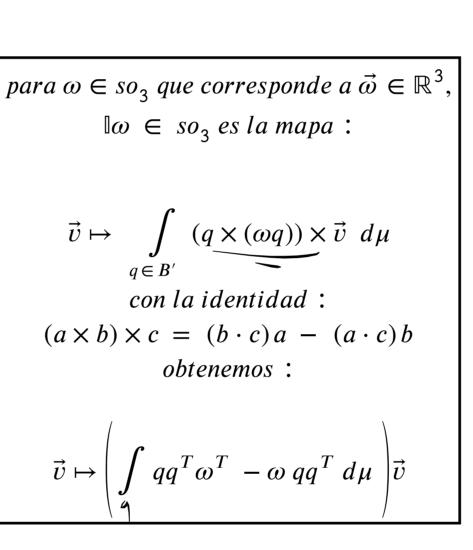
$$\ddot{q} = \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times q + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times q)$$

$$\delta q = \delta \vec{\omega} \times q$$

$$\forall \delta \vec{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

Tensor de inercía

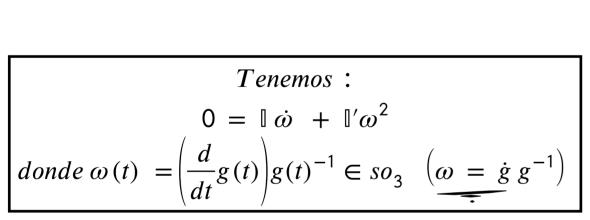


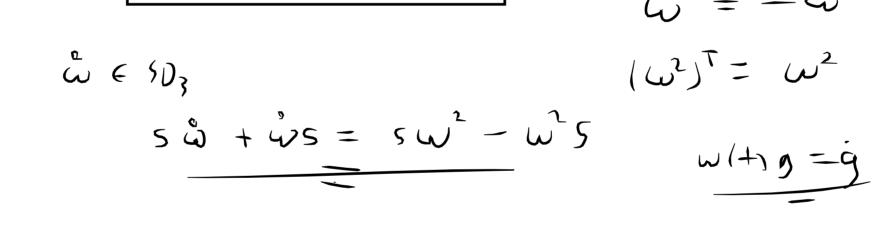


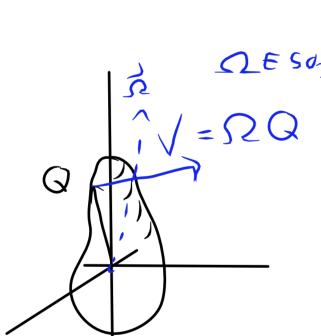
En este forma, podemos extender  $\mathbb{I}$ :  $so_3 \rightarrow so_3$ a una mapa  $\mathbb{I}': gl_3 \to so_3$  $A \mapsto sA^T - As$ 

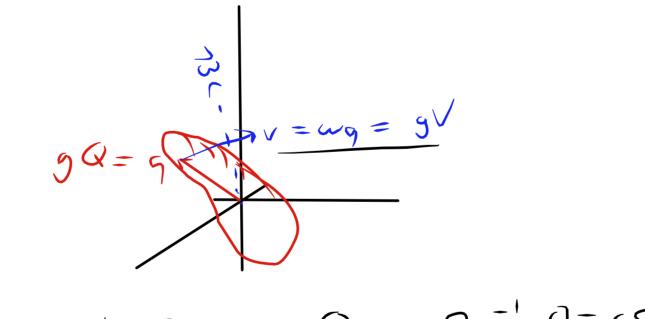
$$I'A = \int 9 \times (A9) dx \in \mathbb{R}^3 \longleftrightarrow 50$$

Regresando a cuerpo rígido libre









$$\omega = g \Omega \overline{g}$$

$$\dot{\omega} = g \Omega \overline{g}$$

$$desde \ q = gQ \ y \ con :$$
 
$$\omega = \dot{g} \ g^{-1} \ , \ \Omega = g^{-1} \dot{g} \in so_3$$
 
$$tenemos \ \omega g = g\Omega \ y \ calculamos :$$
 
$$\left[\dot{\omega}g = g\dot{\Omega} \ \right]$$

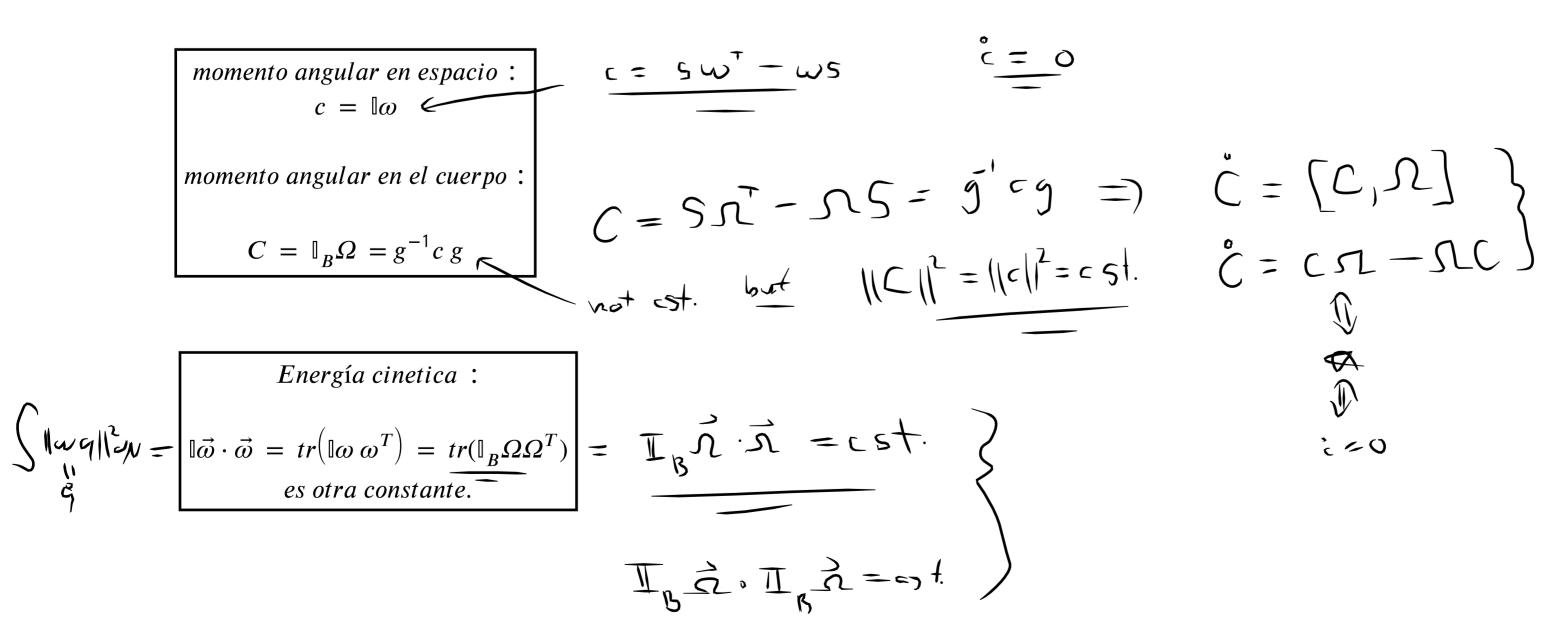
Todo junto, la edo:
$$s\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}s = s\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}s \longrightarrow g\left(5\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 5\right)\dot{g}' = g\left(5\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 5\right)\dot{g}'$$

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$$S\dot{\Omega} + \dot{\Omega}S = S\Omega^{2} - \Omega^{2}S \longrightarrow E \text{ Le R (1758)}$$

$$\Omega = 5\cdot 3 \approx 1R^{3}$$

Integrales



$$\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{B}}: \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \qquad \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{I}_{1} \\ \mathbb{I}_{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
\Xi \mathbb{I}_{3} \mathbb{I}_{3} = cst \qquad \Xi \mathbb{I}_{3} \mathbb{I}_{3} = cst.$$

