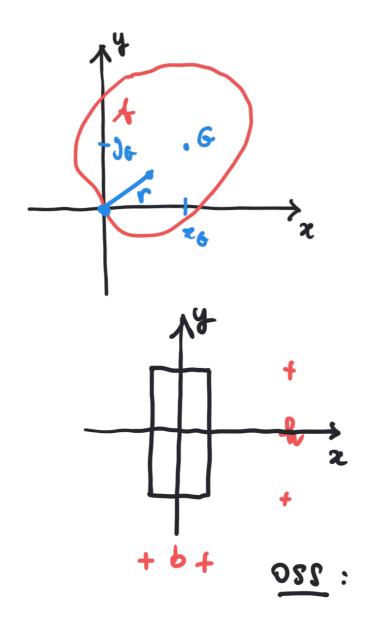
Homeuti d'inergia



$$I_{x} = \int y^{2} dA = \frac{1}{12}bh^{3}$$

$$I_{y} = \int x^{2} dA = \frac{1}{12}hb^{3}$$

$$I_{xy} = \int xy dA = 0 \text{ misto}$$

$$I_{p} = \int t^{2} dA \text{ polare}$$

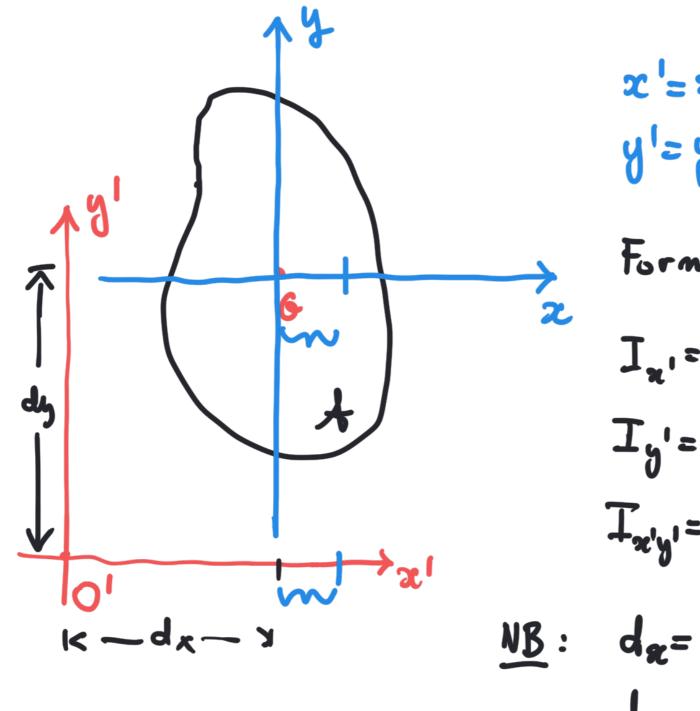
$$I_{z} + I_{y}$$

$$t = \int x^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$b \mapsto 2b \quad I_{z} \mapsto 2I_{z}$$

 $h \mapsto 2h \quad I_x \mapsto 2^3 I_x = 8 I_x$

Formule d' trassorté e volazione



Formule d' trasporto

$$I_{x'} = I_x + d_y^2 A$$

$$I_{y'} = I_y + d_x^2 A$$

$$I_{x'y'} = I_{xy} + d_x d_y A$$

NB: dz=z'g coord z'd'G

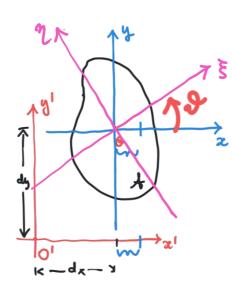
dy=y'g "y'"

dr e dy non sons distanze, beun le constructe de 6 mil 21. 2' ey'.

Tro tulti el en od ens paulleli, l'ene bancentes d'equells right al quel il noment d'ineza altrepe il nes minimo.

te un de du on espets a puel e valutat le maments d'inezzo e un one el sinnettra, allera il mon. d'inezza centrifuso enette a la one e mullo.

Formule d' trassort e volazione

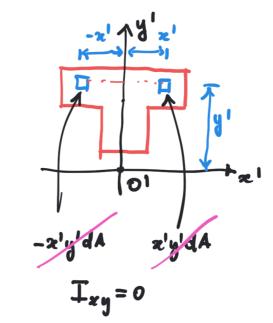


Formule d. trasp.

$$I_{x'} = I_x + d_y^2 A$$

$$I_{y'} = I_y + d_x^2 A$$

$$I_{x'y'} = I_{xy} + d_x d_y A$$



011:

 $0 < T_{\mathbf{x}} \leqslant I_{\mathbf{x}^{1}}$

Formule d' rotazione

$$I_{\xi} = \int \eta^2 dA = I_{\chi} \cos^2 \theta + I_{\eta} \sin^2 \theta - 2 I_{\chi \eta} \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$A$$

$$I_{\eta} = \int \xi^2 dA = I_{\chi} \cos^2 \theta + 2 I_{\chi \eta} \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$A$$

$$I_{\xi \eta} = \int \xi \eta dA = I_{\chi \eta} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + (I_{\chi} - I_{\eta}) \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

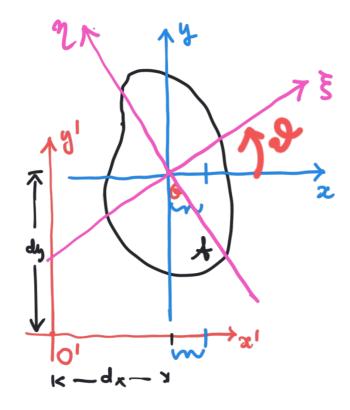
$$A$$

$$Cos = 0$$

$$Cos = 0$$

$$1/2 \sin 2 \theta$$

Nomenti principali d'invezza



ou:

Formule d. trasp.

$$I_{x'} = I_x + d_y^2 A$$

$$I_{y'} = I_y + d_x^2 A$$

$$I_{x'y'} = I_{xy} + d_x d_y A$$

tan 20 =
$$\frac{2I_{Ny}}{I_{y}-I_{x}}$$

 $0 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{2I_{yy}}{I_{y}-I_{x}}\right)$

sistema d' rincipell

Formule d' rotazione

$$I_{\xi} = \int \eta^{\xi} dA = I_{z} \cos^{2}\theta + I_{y} \sin^{2}\theta - 2 I_{xy} \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$I_{\eta} = \int \xi^{2} dA = I_{x} \cos^{2}\theta + 2I_{xy} \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

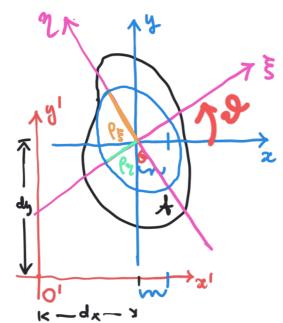
$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

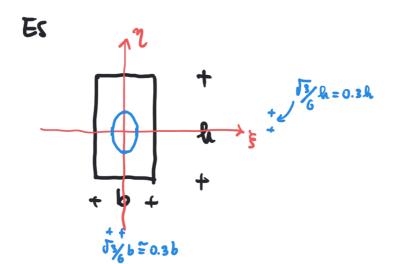
$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$I_{\xi} = \int \xi^{y} dA = I_{xy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

ELLIPS D'INURSIA



$$\frac{\xi^2}{8^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{6^2} = 1$$



Formule d' rolazione

Pr Jan

$$I_{g} = \int \eta^{2} dA = I_{z} \cos^{2}\theta + I_{y} \sin^{2}\theta - 2I_{xy} \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$I_{\eta} = \int \xi^{2} dA = I_{z} \cos^{2}\theta + 2I_{xy} \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$I_{\eta} = \int \xi \eta dA = I_{zy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta + 2I_{xy} \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$I_{\eta} = \int \xi \eta dA = I_{zy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$Coll = 0$$

$$I_{z} = \int \xi \eta dA = I_{zy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$I_{z} = \int \xi \eta dA = I_{zy} \cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta + (I_{x} - I_{y}) \sin\theta \cos\theta$$