

Figure 9.6.2 Generation of any arbitrary infinitesimal rotation of a rigid body as the vector sum of infinitesimal rotations through the free Eulerian angles, (a) $d\phi$, (b) $d\theta$, and (c) $d\psi$.

Line of nodes

(c) Roteción

Podens escribir a les velecidades é, é, it en las bases de les tres sistemus. Los exposiones timeles sen las signentes:

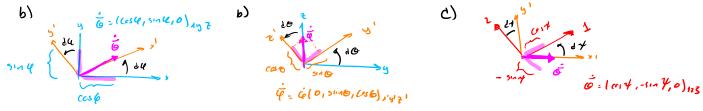
Procesión

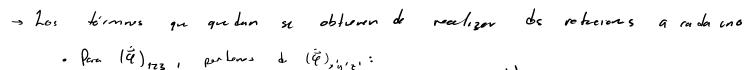
Sistema Fig.

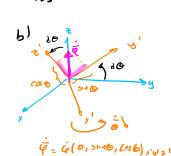
Sistema Intermedio Sistema de ejes principalis $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = \dot{e}(0,\sin\alpha\alpha\beta)_{xy'z'}$ $\ddot{e} = \dot{e}(\sin\alpha\beta\gamma,\sin\alpha\alpha\gamma)_{xy'z'}$ $\ddot{e} = \dot{e}(\cos\alpha\beta\gamma,\sin\alpha\beta\gamma)_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = \dot{e}(\cos\alpha\beta\gamma,\sin\alpha\beta\gamma)_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{x'y'z'}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$ $\ddot{e} = (0,0,\dot{e})_{xyz}$

> Los experients subrayadas en negro son "trimales" pres son la definición de los giros
> Las subrayadas en rosa se obturn al realizar una refición alredebr del eje

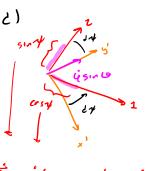
7 (de e), del eje i'(de e) y del eje 3 (de -4), respectuente





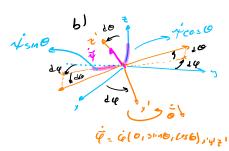


6. C3 = 6000 sin carbins

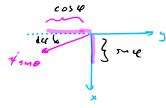


= 6 (sino rost, sino siny, coso)123

· Pera (\$\vec{1}\) eyz, pr kms de (\$\vec{1}\) s'y'z' y priger bous en el plano Tray y el riez



Negee bondo ejes xig



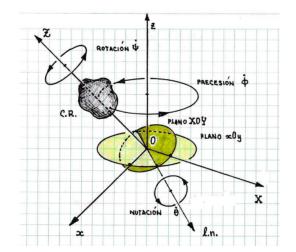
angulor rome $\vec{\omega} = \vec{e} + \vec{o} + \vec{v}$ alora, pobos escabir calquer ve bridad

En el sistema de ejes priveipales

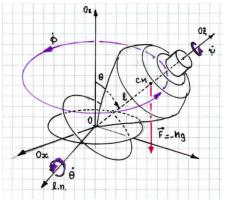
$$(\vec{\omega})_{123} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\sigma}(\cos \psi + \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \sin \psi) \\ -\dot{\sigma} \sin \psi + \dot{\psi} \sin \theta \cos \psi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\sigma}(\cos \theta + \dot{\psi})$$

$$123$$



Genplo: El trempo sinético I = diag (Io, Io, Iz)



El lagringiono de esto sisteme es

Par le tente vous que hay de contitutes conservadas:

1)
$$\gamma: P_{\gamma} = \frac{2L}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (4\cos 6 + 4) = 1_3\omega_3$$
 — Monor to angular desde at CM retraction

i)
$$\dot{y}$$
: $P_{ij} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \left(\frac{1}{6} \sin q \dot{q} \right) \sin q + I_3 [\dot{q} \cos q + \dot{q}] \cos q = \left[\frac{1}{6} \cos q \dot{q} \right] \sin q + P_{ij} \cos q$

Noteros que (Ioésiño) es el noneto angul. Isd el eje z, pipordicular a este eje y que l'aces o es la projección de ly en este plano; admis embes están en fise.

=s Pe > es el nomento angular que describe la mecessión del trampo

Notens que de 1) y 2) obtevenus.

3)
$$\dot{q} = \frac{\rho_q - \rho_{q \to 0}}{I_{o \to 10^2} G}$$
 4) $\dot{q} = \frac{\rho_{p}}{I_{z}} - \frac{\rho_{q}}{I_{z}} - \frac{\rho_{q}}{I_{o \to 10^2} G}$ des $\dot{q} = \frac{\rho_{o}}{I_{o}}$

abre, calalend la villen envir de Eler-Legunge

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \delta} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \delta}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \delta} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \delta} \right] \frac{\partial L}{\partial$$

Podems suple ficer ouis mais la especia

Basta en roolwe pre O(t) pou obtener toda la buimen del subme. Su entergo el fonelismo de Hamilton nos du nois horrementas

Par volenes que

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{\theta} & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} + P_{\phi} & \stackrel{\circ}{\varphi} + P_{\phi} & \stackrel{\circ}{\psi} = P_{\theta} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \sin^{2} \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \sin^{2} \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \sin^{2} \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \sin^{2} \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta} \right) + P_{\phi} \left(\frac{P_{\phi} - P_{\phi} \cos \theta}{I_{\phi} \cos \theta$$

$$H = \frac{p_0^2}{2T_0} + \frac{p_1^2}{2T_3} + \frac{(P_4 - P_{4 \cos 6})^2}{2T_{5 \sin^2 6}} + Mgl \cos 6 = E \longrightarrow 5ishm custadive$$

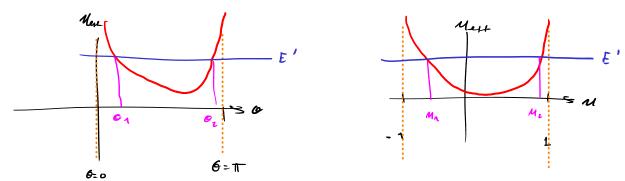
$$- Carlying en 9$$

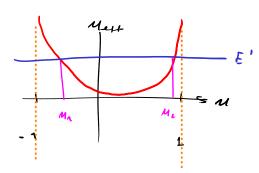
$$che$$

reor bons que H= F os was conhand onsorvada.

=>
$$E' = E - \frac{\rho_0^2}{z I_3} = \frac{\rho_0^2}{z I_0} + \frac{(\frac{\rho_0}{r_1} - \rho_{r_1} \cos \theta)^2}{z I_0} + \frac{\rho_0}{r_1} + \frac{\rho_0}{r_2} + \frac{\rho_0}{r_3}$$

andience la dinémier del sistem eno. Lion de o y de 11=056





E' fija el normentr esté acctedo a de ingles

$$G^{2} = \frac{2}{10} \left(E' - u_{ell} \right) = \left(\frac{d\Theta}{dl} \right)^{2} = \left(\frac{d\Theta}{dm} \frac{dm}{do} \right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1}{lm} \right)^{2} \dot{u}^{2} = \frac{\dot{u}^{2}}{l - u^{2}}$$

Entenues
$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{7}{10} \left(E' - \frac{\left(P_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha} m \right)^2}{71 \left(1 - m^2 \right)} - M_{\beta} L_{\beta} \right) \left(1 - m^2 \right)$$

=
$$\vec{u}^2 = \frac{2}{I_0} \left(E' - M_0 L_A \right) \left(1 - M^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4 - P_A M} \right)^2 = f(n) > 0$$

andreus f(u) = 0 - Polimenia cibico, sup. f(u;)=0, := 11,7,3}

b)
$$U_1 = U_2 \neq U_2$$
, $U_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

Dearles
$$\int (u) = \frac{z M_3 l}{J_0} u^2 - \frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) u^2 + \frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) - \frac{z M_3 l}{J_0} M - \left(\frac{\rho_4}{J_0} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\rho_4}{J_0} \right)^2 + \frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) M^2 + \left[\frac{z \left(\frac{\rho_4}{J_0} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_4}{J_2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{z M_3 l}{J_0} \right) \right] M + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) - \left(\frac{\rho_4}{J_0} \right)^2 \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_2} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right] M^2 + \left[\frac{z}{J_0} \left(E - \frac{\rho_4^2}{z J_0} \right) \right]$$

$$f(n) = \beta u^3 - (9^2 - \alpha) u^2 + (2ab - \beta) u + (a - b^2);$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta u) (1 - u^2) - (b - a u)^2$$

$$= (\alpha - \beta u) (1 - u^2) - (b - a u)^2$$

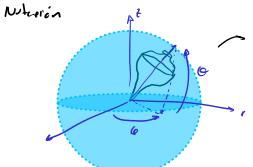
B, 9, 6, 200 => GET/2 => 4>,0

Sin) = - (b]a) = 0 11-11

no two son tido

er usil, du que ____ Les roices con sontido físico Tolain enhe kuist y henry reel, a denis, u:>0

Potenos estadies las raises M; al magers todo



$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\rho_q - \rho_{\phi} \cos \theta}{1 - \mu^2} = \frac{b - a \mu}{1 - \mu^2} = \frac{a (b | u - u)}{1 - \mu^2}$$

 $\int (n) = (a - \beta n) (1 - n^2) - (b - an)^2 = (a - \beta n) (1 - n^2) - a^2 (\frac{b}{a} - n)^2$

Moving t.

We have $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\rho_{\varphi}}{\rho_{\psi}}$ So $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1$

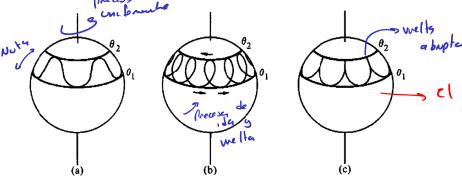


FIGURE 5.9 The possible shapes for the locus of the figure axis on the unit sphere.

toto

6(to) = 60

6(to) = 9(to) = 0

One el (letto reto soho

si mismo, se incline en

ma dirección y se suelte