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Una fama equivalente para dedicir esta expesión es mediante la eregía
         = Ewisia =
                                                                                                                                                  T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} \vec{r}_{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (\vec{r}_{\alpha}' + \vec{r}_{\alpha}') \cdot (\vec{r}_{\alpha}' + \vec{r}_{\alpha}') = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} m_{\alpha} (||\vec{r}_{\alpha}'||^{2} + ||\vec{r}_{\alpha}'||^{2} + |||\vec{
                                                                                                                                  EMi=Tem & II = ±w=?
                                                 = 3 \quad \pm_{10+} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{\alpha} ||\vec{w}_{\alpha}||^{2} ||^{2} ||\vec{w}_{\alpha}||^{2} ||\vec{w}_{\alpha}||^{2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 11 w'11 1/2 11 - (w. r'2)2
                                                                  => 11 w , Ta / = 11 w / Ta / Ta / 1 - (w . Ta)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      = (\underset \frac{1}{2} + \underset \frac{1}{2} + \un
                                                                                                                                                                    . Se ancelo be Limne Up B?
                                                                                                                                                                 · Mas térmes de la bra
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                                                                                                                                                                    · Mas Lómas de la Loma
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Wp ( x + y )
=> Tret = = { & mallwatall = 2 & ma [wx (5) 2 = 21 ) - wxwy xoy' - wxwx xo z'x L
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       - wow, y' x'a + wy (x' + Z') - wow & y' & & +
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       - waw, th Xa - way t'ay'a +wz (xa 19'2)]
              Vons que ton = = = I I w = Till = = = = W, I ij wj
                     si \vec{\omega} = \omega_x \hat{\ell}_x \cdot \omega_y \hat{\ell}_y \cdot \omega_z \hat{\ell}_z = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix}
\vec{\Delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_x & \Delta_y & \Delta_z \\ \Delta_y & \Delta_y & \Delta_z \end{pmatrix}
\vec{\Delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_x & \Delta_y & \Delta_z \\ \Delta_y & \Delta_y & \Delta_z \\ \Delta_z & \Delta_z & \Delta_z \end{pmatrix}
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Ta = ( ray )
                                                                                                           Doonk de = \( \langle 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ o & i\neq j \end{cases}
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- Distribution de mousa Exemplo: Varilla delgada - Problème en 110 Mipolesis: a)  $\vec{\omega} = we^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$   $\vec{d} = \int s^{2} dm$   $\vec{d} = \int s^{2} dm$  - Langitud L, mesa M - Siro prondiceler a la 01) Centre de Masc  $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int 5^{i} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{1z} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int 5^{i} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{3} = \frac{1}{1z} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int y^{2} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} = \frac{1}{3} M L^{2} V$   $T_{in} = \frac{M}{L} \int z^{3} dy = \frac{M}{L} z \int z^{3} dy = \frac{M}{L$ b) Extrene de le + Nota: Eyes de giro de de poralebs = terreme de Stoiner (ejes paralebs)= · Relevena Icm & I' si los +1+s le givo sen parables en me sí Go Marento de inverse me dido diste el CM Si = Xi er · y; es ; I = & m; si = & n; si · si R\_ = X ex + Y e3 -> 1'= x + Y = 5 Icm= Emil = Ml Si'= xi ex + gi es ; I'= ¿mi si' · si R\_1 = S; -S; = S; = S; - R\_1

=> == 2 m; s. .s. = 2 m; (s. - R.) . (s. '+ R.)

· I = I ( ) = M ( + I )

= & m; (5: 5: 25: 1 + E, -E,) 2 m; 5: 1 = & m; (5: - e)

= & m; Si - N RI = MRI -MKI = Sistema de ejes pincipales =

Recordenos que, en general, el bonser le vorren es: I ;; = Jan (128;;-1:1;)

y que se reluevre con la enoigin cono

Eso quiare decir que huy ma base had que I= diay (I1, I2, I3)

Este representación del tenser de moren es ritil para calular les torcas que acchian sobre un curpo rigido. Para calularles recordines que en sistemas de returnes no morecales, las divadas temprates se escriben como:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cdot \int_{in} = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \cdot \right) + \vec{\omega}_{A}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cdot \int_{in} + \vec{\omega}_{A} \cdot$$

Obera, suprograms que  $\vec{J} = \text{dray}(J_1, J_2, J_3)$  =>  $\vec{J} = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 \omega_1 \\ J_2 \omega_2 \\ J_3 \omega_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
G_1 \\
G_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
I_1 \dot{\omega}_1 \\
I_2 \dot{\omega}_2 \\
I_3 \dot{\omega}_3
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_1 \\
\omega_2 \\
\omega_3
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
I_1 \omega_1 \\
U_2 \\
U_3
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
I_1 \omega_1 \\
I_2 \omega_2 \\
I_3 \dot{\omega}_3
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_1 \omega_2 \\
U_1 \omega_2 \\
I_3 \dot{\omega}_3
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_2 \omega_3 (I_3 - I_2) \\
\omega_4 \omega_3 (I_2 - I_4) \\
U_1 \omega_2 (I_2 - I_4)
\end{pmatrix}$$
Excernes de

= Exemple: Tempo snéhrou sin torcas =

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\dot{\omega}_{i} \pm \omega_{i} \left( \omega_{i} \pm \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right) & = & & \dot{\omega}_{1} \cdot \omega_{2} \cdot \Omega = 0 \\
\dot{\omega}_{2} - \omega_{4} \cdot \Omega = & & & \dot{\omega}_{2} - \omega_{4} \cdot \Omega = 0
\end{array}$$

Paren resolver et sustema de ecuevas, devenus une de las exposiones:  $\dot{\omega}_1 + \dot{\omega}_2 \Omega = 0 \implies \dot{\omega}_1 + \dot{\omega}_2 \Omega = \ddot{\omega}_1 + (\dot{\omega}_1 \Omega) \Omega = 0$ 

La cuya solución es

Entonees, podens obsurr que i es un vector que dibuja un cono que nuta a una fecencia se = uz to-tz

 $\omega_{1} = \omega_{0} \cos(\Omega + \phi_{0})$   $= S \omega_{1} = -\frac{\omega_{1}}{2} = \omega_{0} = \sin(\Omega^{2} + \phi_{0})$ 



