Tenzor vztrajnostnega momenta. Imejmo togo telo, ki se vrti s hitrostjo $\overrightarrow{\omega}$. Vemo:

$$d\Gamma = \overrightarrow{r} \times (\overrightarrow{v} dm)$$

Pri togem vrtenju velja: $\overrightarrow{v} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{r}$. Sledi:

$$\mathrm{d}\Gamma = \mathrm{d}m\,\overrightarrow{r}\times(\overrightarrow{\omega}\times\overrightarrow{r})$$

$$= \mathrm{d}m \left(r^2 \overrightarrow{\omega} - (\overrightarrow{r} \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega}) \overrightarrow{r} \right)$$

Označimo $(\overrightarrow{r'}\cdot\overrightarrow{\omega})\overrightarrow{r'}=(\overrightarrow{r'}\otimes\overrightarrow{r'})\overrightarrow{\omega}$ (tenzorski produkt)

$$\underline{\underline{J}} = \int (r^2 \underline{\underline{1}} - (\overrightarrow{r} \otimes \overrightarrow{r})) dm = \int dm \begin{pmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -xy & -xz \\ -xy & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -xz & -yz & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Z $\underline{1}$ označimo identično matriko (diag(1,1,1)).

Steinerjev izrek. S tem smo izračunali vztrajnostni moment okoli težišča $(J = J^*)$. Če telo vrtimo okoli kake druge osi, je

$$J_{ij} = m(\overrightarrow{r}^*\delta_{ij} - r_i^*r_j^*) + J_{ij}$$

Naloga. Vrtimo tanko palico $(x \approx 0, y \approx 0)$ pod kotom 45° glede na njeno dolžino.

$$J = \int dm \begin{pmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -xy & -xz \\ -xy & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -xz & -yz & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{m}{l} \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} \begin{pmatrix} z^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} dz = \frac{ml^2}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Izračunajmo še $\overrightarrow{\Gamma} = \underline{\underline{J}}\overrightarrow{\omega}$. Vemo: $\overrightarrow{\omega} = \frac{\omega_0}{\sqrt{2}}[0,1,1]^T$

$$\overrightarrow{\Gamma} = \frac{ml^2\omega_0}{12\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{ml^2\omega_0}{12\sqrt{2}} \,\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{y}}$$

Nadaljevanje vrtenja. Recimo $J_{ij} = J_0(\delta_{ij}an_in_j)$, kjer je $\dot{\vec{n}} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{n}$ in a neka konstanta (če bo treba, jo bomo nastavili na 1). J_0 je konstanta, in sicer $\frac{ml^2}{12}$. Če na palico ne deluje noben navor, velja:

$$\vec{\Gamma} = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \underline{J} \vec{\omega} + \underline{J} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{\omega} = 0$$

$$-J_0 a(\dot{\vec{n}} (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\omega}) + \vec{n} (\dot{\vec{n}} \cdot \vec{\omega})) + \underline{J} \dot{\vec{\omega}} = 0$$

Vstavimo $\dot{\overrightarrow{n}} = \overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{n}$. Zaradi lastnosti mešanega produkta je $(\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{n}) \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega} = 0$.

$$-J_0 a(\overrightarrow{\omega} \times \overrightarrow{n})(\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega}) + J_0 \dot{\overrightarrow{\omega}} - J_0 a \overrightarrow{n}(\overrightarrow{n} \cdot \dot{\overrightarrow{\omega}}) = 0$$

Na obeh straneh z desne skalarno pomnožimo z \overrightarrow{n} . Prvi člen bo tako enak 0 (mešani produkt).

$$J_0 \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega} - J_0 a \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega} = 0$$
$$J_0 (1 - a) \overrightarrow{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{\omega}$$

Če je a=1, bo to veljalo v vsakem primeru. V splošnem primeru pa mora biti $\overrightarrow{n}\cdot\dot{\overrightarrow{\omega}}=0$.

Vztrajnostni moment "rogovile". Rogovilo razdelimo na tri dele - enega v smeri x, enega v smeri y in enega v smeri z.

$$J_{1} = \frac{m}{l} \int \begin{pmatrix} y^{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y^{2} \end{pmatrix} dy = \frac{ml^{2}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{2} = \frac{m}{l} \int \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x^{2} \end{pmatrix} dx = \frac{ml^{2}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{3} = J^{*} + m(r^{*2} \underline{1} - \overrightarrow{r'}^{*} \otimes \overrightarrow{r'}^{*}) = \frac{ml^{2}}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + ml^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = ml^{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{13}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Zdaj lahko izračunamo vztrajnostni moment okoli težišča. Le-to ima koordinate $\overrightarrow{r}_T = l(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 0)$

$$J = J_1 + J_2 + J_3 = ml^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{15} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{17}{12} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{15}{12} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$J^* = J - 3m(r_T^2 I - (\overrightarrow{r}_T \otimes \overrightarrow{r}_T)) = \dots = ml^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & 0\\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$