

VELOCITA' ANGOLARE

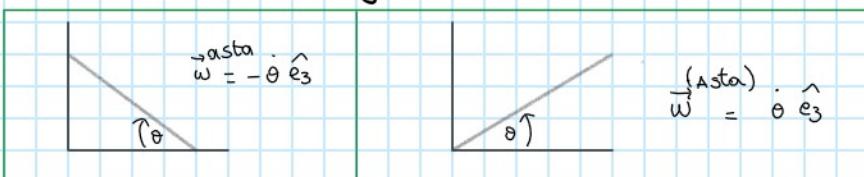
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formula fondamentale della cinematica rigida

$$\vec{v}_P = \vec{v}_Q + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{P} - \vec{Q}) \quad \text{con } P, Q \text{ pti solidari al corpo rigido}$$

Cose da sapere

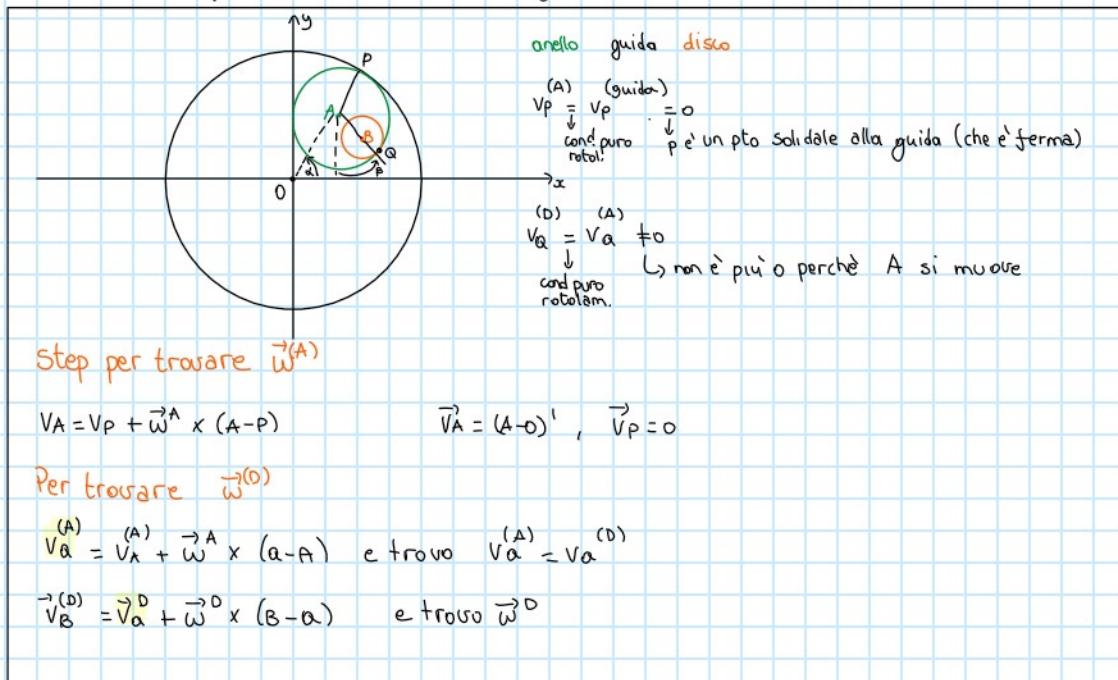
- 1) Nei moti piani $\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{e}_3$ cioè la vel. angolare ha direz. cost ed è diretta lungo \hat{e}_3
- 2) Se riesco a trovare una direzione solidale al corpo rigido identificata da un angolo da un angolo θ rispetto alla direzione fissa del S.R. Oxy di partenza allora $\vec{\omega} = \pm \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3$ (scelgo il + se θ è antiorario)



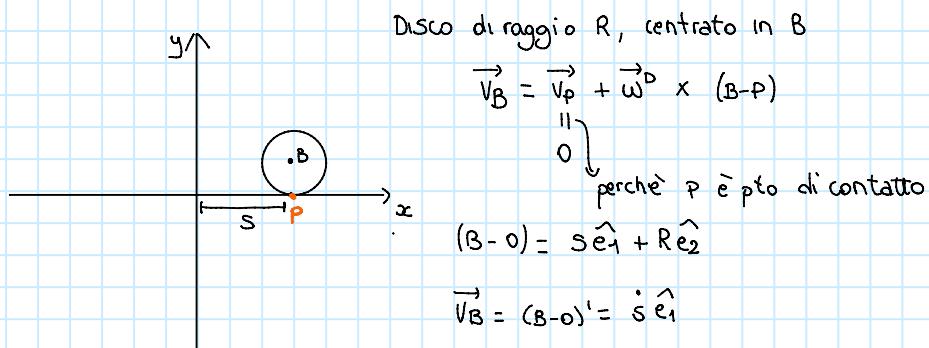
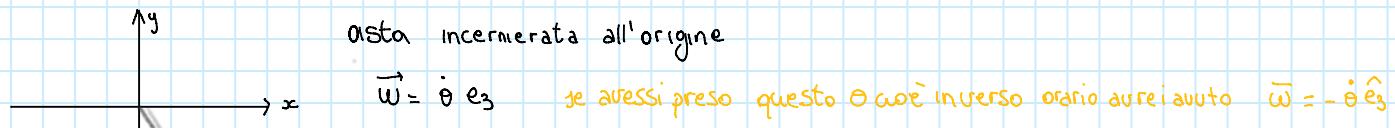
Nell'es devo scrivere $\vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3$ in quanto un SR solidale all'asta è ruotato di un angolo θ rispetto a Oxy

- 3) La f.f.c.r si usa in 2 modi : 1) conosco \vec{v}_Q e \vec{v}_P e voglio determinare $\vec{\omega}$
2) conosco \vec{v}_Q e $\vec{\omega}$ e voglio trovare \vec{v}_P

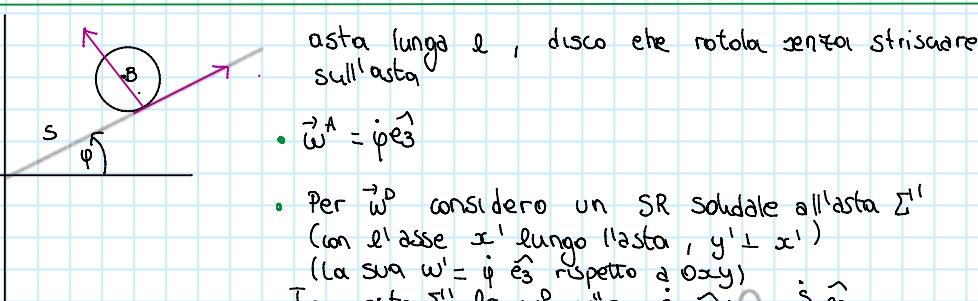
4) cond. di puro rotolamento \downarrow



Esempi noti



$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_B = \dot{s} \hat{e}_1 = 0 + \omega^D R \hat{e}_1 \Rightarrow \omega^D = \frac{\dot{s}}{R} \Rightarrow \vec{\omega}^D = \frac{\dot{s}}{R} \hat{e}_3$$

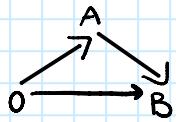


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega}^D &= \omega' + \omega'' \\ &= \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_3 - \frac{\dot{s}}{R} \hat{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{e}_3' = \hat{e}_3$$

Robe sui vettori

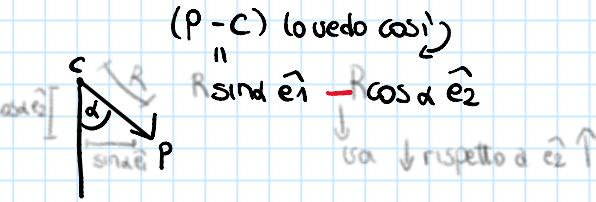
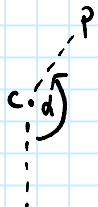
$A - P$ e' il vettore da P ad A



$$B - O = (A - O) + (B - A)$$

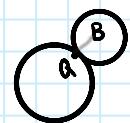


$$(A - O) = (A - C) + (C - O)$$

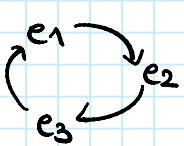


$$\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$$



meglio fare $B - A$ al posto di $A - B$
 $(B - A) = - (A - B)$



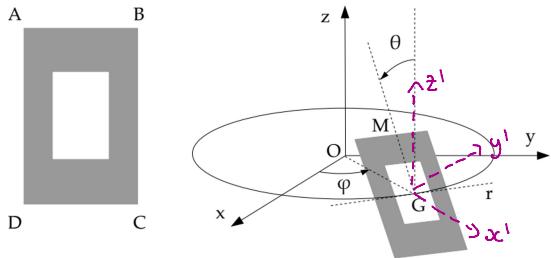
$$\hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2 = \hat{e}_3$$

$$\hat{e}_3 \times \hat{e}_2 = -\hat{e}_1$$

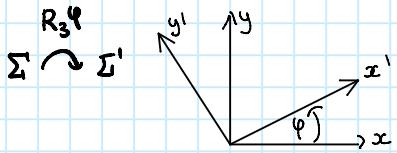
tipi i quaternioni *

Moti non piani

20-07-2023



Step 1

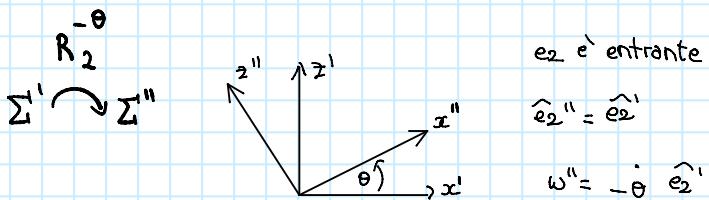


R_3^φ : rotazione attorno all'asse \hat{e}_3 di un angolo φ

$z = z'$, x' coincide con la direz della guida, $y' \perp x'$

$$\omega^1 = \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_3$$

Step 2



e_2 è entrante nel piano $\Rightarrow -\theta$

$$\hat{e}_2'' = \hat{e}_2'$$

$$\omega'' = -\dot{\theta} \hat{e}_2'$$

Step 3

Scrivere tutto in Σ^1

$$\hat{e}_1' = R_3^\varphi \hat{e}_1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3^\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi & 0 \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_3'' = R_3^\varphi R_2^{-\theta} \hat{e}_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

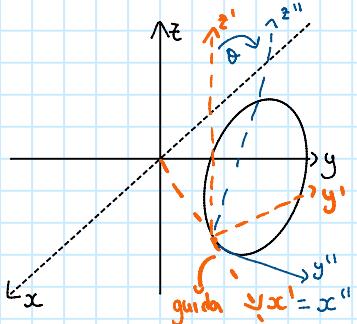
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi & 0 \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & 0 & \sin\theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & 0 & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{e}_3'' = R_3^\varphi R_2^{-\theta} \hat{e}_3$$

Conclusion

$$\omega = \omega^1 + \omega'' = \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_3 - \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esempio 2

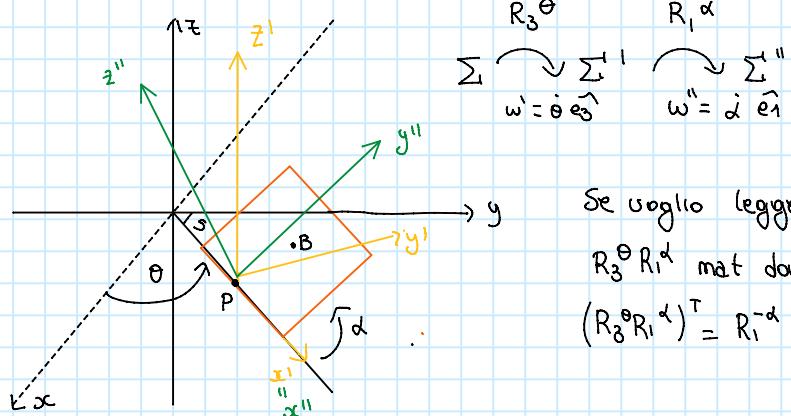


$$\Sigma \xrightarrow{R_3^\varphi} \Sigma^1 \xrightarrow{R_1^{-\theta}} \Sigma^{1''}$$

$$\omega^1 = \dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_3$$

$$\omega'' = -\dot{\theta} \hat{e}_1$$

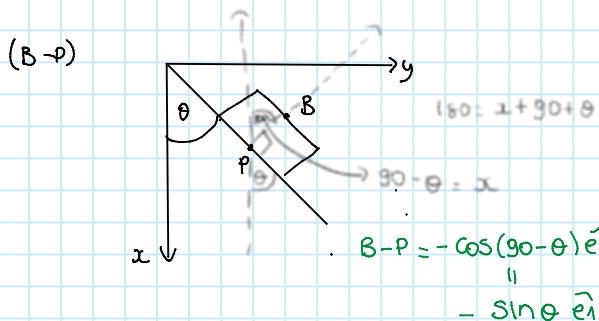
ES 3



Se voglio leggere tutto in Σ''

$R_3^\theta R_1^\alpha$ mat da Σ'' in Σ'

$$(R_3^\theta R_1^\alpha)^T = R_1^{-\alpha} R_3^{-\theta} \text{ da } \Sigma \text{ in } \Sigma''$$



$$\begin{aligned} B-P &= -\cos(90-\theta) \hat{e}_1 + \sin(90-\theta) \hat{e}_2 \\ &\quad - \sin \theta \hat{e}_1 + \cos \theta \hat{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

En. Cinetica

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m |V_a|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega \cdot I_a \omega$$

Teo. König

$\omega \cdot I_a \omega$ e' indip. dalla scelta della base ortonormale