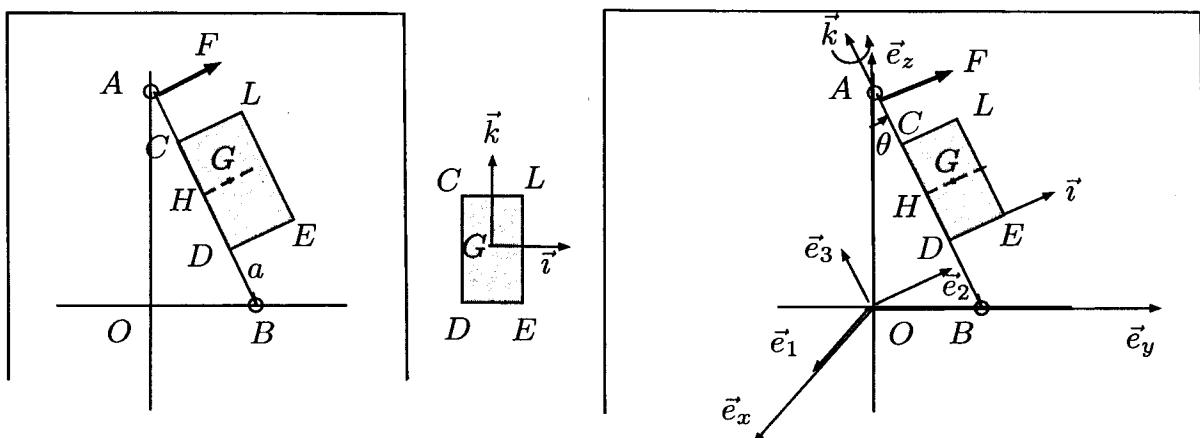


## Compito di Meccanica Razionale (9 CFU)

Trieste, 8 febbraio 2019. (G. Tondo)

Un rigido è costituito da una lamina rettangolare omogenea di massa  $m$  e lati  $a$  e  $4a$ , saldata, lungo il lato  $CD$ , ad un'asta  $AB$  di lunghezza  $6a$  e di massa trascurabile, in modo che il punto medio  $H$  del lato  $CD$  coincida con il punto medio di  $AB$ . Gli estremi dell'asta sono vincolati, come in figura, a scorrere senza attrito lungo due guide fisse ortogonali, tramite due cerniere sferiche "bucate". Sul rigido agisce il peso proprio opposto ad  $\vec{e}_z$  e una forza  $F$  diretta come il versore  $\vec{e}_2$  (vedi sotto) e applicata nell'estremo  $A$  dell'asta.



Oltre alla terna fissa  $(\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z)$ , si suggerisce di usare anche una terna intermedia formata dai versori  $(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$ , con  $\vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_x$ ,  $\vec{e}_3 = \text{vers}(A - D)$ ,  $\vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1$ . Inoltre, si consiglia di prendere una terna solidale alla lamina  $(\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$ , con il versore  $\vec{i} = \text{vers}(E - D)$ ,  $\vec{k} = \vec{e}_3$  e  $\vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{i}$ .

Sia  $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$  l'angolo compreso tra  $\vec{e}_z$  e  $\vec{k}$ , e sia  $-\pi < \psi \leq \pi$  quello compreso tra  $\vec{e}_1$  e  $\vec{i}$ .

### STATICA

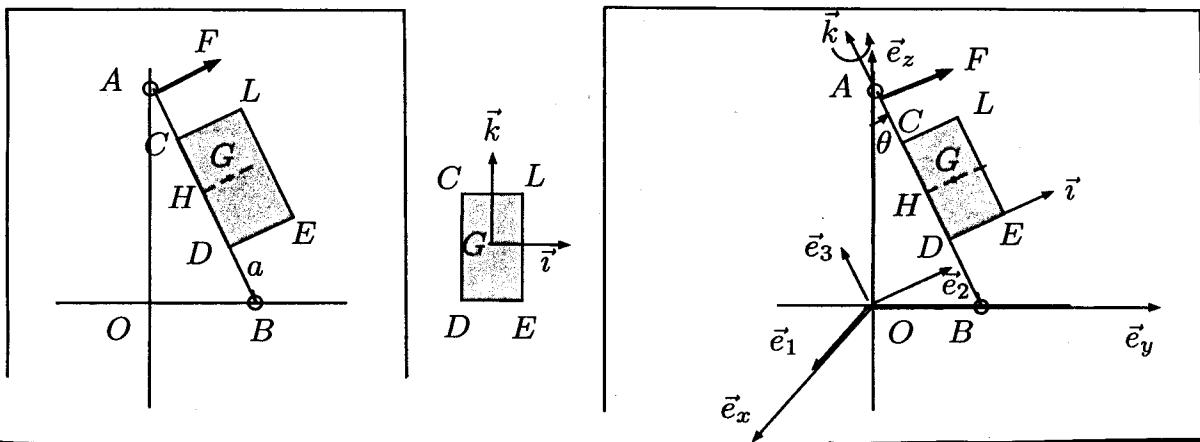
Determinare:

- 1) il valore del parametro  $\lambda = \frac{F}{mg}$  necessario (e sufficiente) all'equilibrio nella configurazione  $\theta_e = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\psi_e = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , e la stabilità di tale configurazione;
- 2) le reazioni vincolari esterne sul rigido in  $A$ , in tale configurazione di equilibrio;
- 3) le reazioni vincolari esterne sul rigido in  $B$ , in tale configurazione di equilibrio.

### DINAMICA

- 4) Scrivere le equazioni differenziali pure di moto;
- 5) linearizzare le equazioni di moto intorno alla configurazione di equilibrio suddetta e trovarne l'integrale generale;
- 6) calcolare le reazioni vincolari esterne nei punti  $A$  e  $B$ , durante il moto.

Tarea del 8/02/2019



Il modello è formato da un solo rigido vincolato con 2 cerniere sfliche libere. Con il metodo dei congelamenti meccanici, poniamo osservare che se blocciamo lo scorrimento del punto B del rigido nell'asse  $(O, \vec{e}_y)$ , il rigido può ancora ruotare attorno all'asse  $(B, \vec{k})$ . Dunque, il rigido ha 2 g. d. l. e, come coordinate libere poniamo prendere gli angoli

$$-\bar{\pi} < \theta \leq \bar{\pi}, \quad -\bar{\pi} < \psi \leq \bar{\pi}$$

Quindi, ogni configurazione del rigido è individuata da

$$\vec{q} = (\theta, \psi)$$

Consideriamo le 3 basi

$$\beta = (\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z) : \text{"fina"}$$

$$\beta' = (\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_3) : \text{"intermedia"}$$

$$\beta'' = (\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}) : \text{solidale al rigido}$$

Le equazioni di trasformazione sono

$$(2.1) \begin{cases} \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_x \\ \vec{e}_2 = \cos \theta \vec{e}_y + \sin \theta \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{e}_3 = -\sin \theta \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z \end{cases}$$

$$[\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3] = [\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Quindi,

$$R_\theta R_\theta^T = \mathbb{1} \quad R_\theta$$

$$[\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z] = [\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3] R_\theta^T = [\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

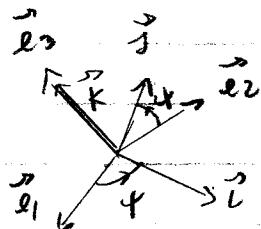
Cioè:

$$(2.2) \begin{cases} \vec{e}_x = \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_y = \cos \theta \vec{e}_2 - \sin \theta \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{e}_z = \sin \theta \vec{e}_2 + \cos \theta \vec{e}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$R_\theta^T$$

Analogamente,

$$(2.3) \begin{cases} \vec{i} = \cos \phi \vec{e}_1 + \sin \phi \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{j} = -\sin \phi \vec{e}_1 + \cos \phi \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{k} = \vec{e}_3 \end{cases}$$



$$[\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}] = [\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3] \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_\phi$$

Quindi

$$(2.4) [\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3] = [\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}] R_\phi^T = [\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}] \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_\phi^T$$

$$(2.5) \begin{cases} \vec{e}_1 = \cos \phi \vec{i} - \sin \phi \vec{j} \\ \vec{e}_2 = \sin \phi \vec{i} + \cos \phi \vec{j} \\ \vec{e}_3 = \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

Componeendo le trasformazioni (2.2) e (2.4) o, equivalentemente, moltiplicando le matrici  $R_\theta^T$  e  $R_\phi^T$ , si trova (3)

$$(3.1) \quad [\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z] = [\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3]^T R_\theta^T \stackrel{(2.6)}{=} [\vec{e}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}]^T R_\phi^T R_\theta^T$$

cioè

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{cases} \vec{e}_x = \cos\varphi \vec{i} - \sin\varphi \vec{j} \\ \vec{e}_y = \cos\theta (\sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\varphi \vec{j}) - \sin\theta \vec{k} = \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\theta \cos\varphi \vec{j} - \sin\theta \vec{k} \\ \vec{e}_z = \sin\theta (\sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\varphi \vec{j}) + \cos\theta \vec{k} = \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \vec{j} + \cos\theta \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} \vec{i} = \cos\varphi \vec{e}_x + \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{e}_y + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{j} = -\sin\varphi \vec{e}_x + \cos\theta \cos\varphi \vec{e}_y + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{k} = -\sin\theta \vec{e}_y + \cos\theta \vec{e}_z \end{cases}$$

$$(3.4) \quad G-H = \frac{\alpha}{2} \vec{i} = \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos\varphi \vec{e}_x + \sin\varphi \vec{e}_y) \stackrel{(2.1)}{=} \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[ \cos\varphi \vec{e}_x + \sin\varphi (\cos\theta \vec{e}_y + \sin\theta \vec{e}_z) \right]$$

$$(3.4) \quad H-B = 3\alpha \vec{k} = 3\alpha \vec{e}_z = 3\alpha (-\sin\theta \vec{e}_y + \cos\theta \vec{e}_x)$$

$$(3.5) \quad B-O = 6\alpha \sin\theta \vec{e}_y$$

Quindi,

$$\begin{aligned} (3.6) \quad G-O &= (G-H) + (H-B) + (B-O) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \vec{i} + 3\alpha \vec{e}_z + 6\alpha \sin\theta \vec{e}_y \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\varphi \vec{e}_x + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\theta \sin\varphi \vec{e}_y + \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin\theta \sin\varphi \vec{e}_z + \\ &\quad + 3\alpha (-\sin\theta \vec{e}_y + \cos\theta \vec{e}_x) + 6\alpha \sin\theta \vec{e}_y \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\varphi \vec{e}_x + \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos\theta \sin\varphi + 3\alpha \sin\theta \right) \vec{e}_y + \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin\theta \sin\varphi + 3\alpha \cos\theta \right) \vec{e}_z \end{aligned}$$

## Statica

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La sollecitazione effettiva è data dal peso (conservative) e da un carico follower. Allora, calcoliamo le forze generalizzate ( $Q_0, Q_4$ ). Sappiamo che, per le forze conservative,

$$Q_0^{(\text{poco})} = -\frac{\partial V^{(\text{poco})}}{\partial \theta}, \quad Q_4^{(\text{poco})} = -\frac{\partial V^{(\text{poco})}}{\partial \psi}$$

Allora, calcoliamo

$$V^{(\text{poco})} = -m\vec{g} \cdot (\vec{r}-\vec{O}) = mg\vec{e}_z \cdot (\vec{G}-\vec{O}) = mga \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \psi + 3 \cos \theta \right).$$

Quindi

$$Q_0^{(\text{poco})} = -mga \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \psi - 3 \sin \theta \right)$$

$$Q_4^{(\text{poco})} = -mga \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \psi \right)$$

Ora calcoliamo il contributo alle forze generalizzate dato dal carico follower.

$$Q_0^{(\text{follower})}, \quad Q_4^{(\text{follower})}$$

utilizzando la definizione

$$Q_0^{(\text{follower})} = \vec{F}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{x}_A}{\partial \theta}, \quad Q_4^{(\text{follower})} = \vec{F}_A \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{x}_A}{\partial \psi}$$

$$\vec{x}_A = 6a \cos \theta \vec{e}_z$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{x}_A}{\partial \theta} = -6a \sin \theta \vec{e}_z, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{x}_A}{\partial \psi} = 0$$

Poiché

$$\vec{F}_\alpha = F \vec{e}_2 \stackrel{(a)}{=} F (\cos \theta \vec{e}_y + \sin \theta \vec{e}_z)$$

si ottiene

$$Q_\theta^{(per)} = F (\cos \theta \vec{e}_y + \sin \theta \vec{e}_z) \cdot (-6a \sin \theta \vec{e}_x), Q_4^{(tot)} = 0$$

Dunque,

$$(5.2) \quad Q_\theta^{(tot)} = -6Fa \sin^2 \theta, \quad Q_4^{(tot)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q_\theta}{\partial \theta} = 0 = \frac{\partial Q_4}{\partial \theta}$$

Quindi, il carico follower è conservativo e le forze generalizzate sono

$$(5.3) \quad Q_\theta = Q_\theta^{(per)} + Q_\theta^{(tot)} = -mg a \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \phi - 3 \sin \theta \right) - 6Fa \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Q_4 = Q_4^{(per)} + Q_4^{(tot)} = -\frac{mg a}{2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

La configurazione equilibrata  $\vec{q}_e = (\theta_e = \frac{\pi}{6}, \phi_e = \frac{\pi}{2})$  è di equilibrio se e solo se

$$(5.4) \quad 0 = Q_\theta|_{\vec{q}_e} = -mg a \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{2} Fa$$

$$(5.5) \quad 0 = Q_4|_{\vec{q}_e} \quad O.K.$$

Allora, da (5.4) è soddisfatto se e solo se

$$(5.6) \quad \frac{3}{2} F = \frac{mg}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3 \right) \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{F}{mg} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 3 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \approx 0$$

Per determinare la stabilità dell'equilibrio  $\vec{q}_e$ , determiniamo la matrice Hessian di  $V$

$$\mathcal{H}_V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} & \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta \partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \varphi \partial \theta} & \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \varphi^2} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial Q_0}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial Q_4}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial Q_0}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial Q_4}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{bmatrix} -mg\alpha \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi - 3 \cos \theta \right) + \frac{-mg\alpha \cos \theta \cos \varphi}{2} \\ -12F_\alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ -\frac{mg\alpha \cos \theta \cos \varphi}{2} + \frac{mg\alpha \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Allora

$$\mathcal{H}_V|_{\vec{q}_e} = \begin{bmatrix} mg\alpha \left( -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + 12F_\alpha \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{mg\alpha}{4} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{mg\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} \right) + 3\sqrt{3} \alpha mg \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{mg\alpha}{4} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(6.2) \quad -mg\alpha \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{mg\alpha}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dunque,  $\mathcal{H}_V$  e  $\det \mathcal{H}_{V|_{\vec{q}_e}}$  sono opposti in segno  $\Rightarrow$  instabilità.

2) + 3) Reazioni all'equilibrio in A e B

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le cariere spicci sono, per ipotesi, non dissipative e bilateri. Quindi, esiste un'unica soluzione relativa data da

$$(7.1) \quad S^{(\text{rest})} = \{(A, \vec{\varphi}), (B, \vec{\phi})\} \text{ con } \vec{\varphi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_2 = 0, \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_4 = 0$$

Per calcolare  $\vec{\varphi}_A$  e  $\vec{\phi}_B$ , scriviamo le Eqs in tutto il rigido

$$(7.2) \quad \begin{cases} \vec{R}^{(\text{ext}, \text{att})} + \vec{\varphi}_A + \vec{\phi}_B = 0 \\ \vec{M}_B^{(\text{ext}, \text{att})} + (A \cdot B) \times \vec{\varphi}_A = 0 \end{cases}$$

Calcoliamo il risultante delle forze esterne attive:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{R}^{(\text{ext}, \text{att})} &= -mg\vec{e}_2 + \vec{F} = -mg\vec{e}_2 + \vec{F}\vec{e}_2 = \\ &= -mg\vec{e}_2 + F(\cos\theta\vec{e}_y + \sin\theta\vec{e}_z) = \\ &= F\cos\theta\vec{e}_y + (F\sin\theta - mg)\vec{e}_z \end{aligned}$$

Quindi, proiettando la IE es (7.2) sulla base fissa B

$$(7.3) \quad \begin{cases} (\vec{\varphi}_A + \vec{\phi}_B) \cdot \vec{e}_x = 0 \\ \vec{\varphi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_y = -F\cos\theta \\ \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_z = -(F\sin\theta - mg) \end{cases}$$

Dunque, nella configurazione di equilibrio angolo  $\vec{q}_0 = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$   
si trova

$$(7.4) \quad \begin{cases} (\vec{\varphi}_A + \vec{\phi}_B) \cdot \vec{e}_x = 0 \\ \vec{\varphi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_y = -F\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -mg\lambda\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -mg\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{mg}{2}\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_z = -\frac{F}{2} + mg = -\frac{mg\lambda}{2} + mg = mg\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{2}\right) = \frac{mg}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \end{cases}$$

Ritorno a determinare  $\vec{\varphi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_x$  e  $\vec{\varphi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_x$ . A tale scopo, osserviamo che, nella configurazione di equilibrio  $\vec{q}_e$ , il rigolo giace sul piano  $\Pi_x = (0, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z)$  insieme con tutte le forze attive a cui è soggetto. Dunque,

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{R}^{(\text{ext}, \text{est})} \in \Pi_x, \quad \overset{\rightarrow}{M_p}^{(\text{ext}, \text{est})} \perp \Pi_x \quad \forall P \in \Pi_x$$

Dalle E(S), segue che

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{R}^{(\text{ext}, \text{rest})} \in \Pi_x, \quad \overset{\rightarrow}{M_p}^{(\text{ext}, \text{rest})} \perp \Pi_x \quad \forall P \in \Pi_x$$

La I equivale alla I delle (7.4), la II implica che

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{M_B}^{(\text{ext}, \text{rest})} = (A - B) \times \overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_A} \perp \Pi_x$$

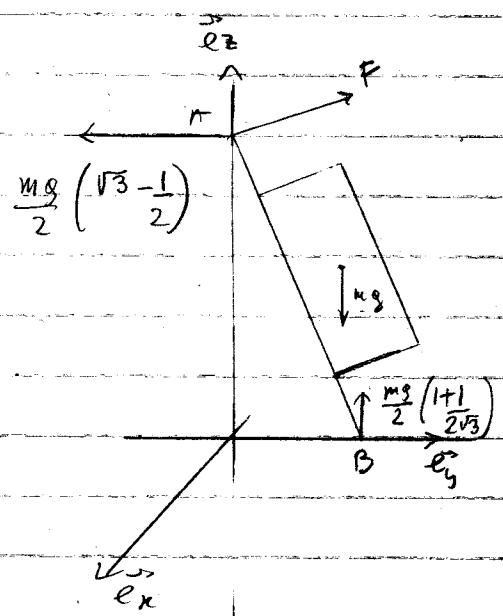
Dunque,  $\overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_A} \in \Pi_x$ , quindi

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_A} \cdot \vec{e}_x = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_B} \cdot \vec{e}_x \stackrel{(7.4)}{=} 0$$

In conclusione,

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_A} = -\frac{mg}{2} \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_y$$

$$\overset{\rightarrow}{\varphi_B} = \frac{mg}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) \vec{e}_z$$



# Dinamica

(10)

4) Scriviamo le 2 EL relative a  $\theta$  e  $\dot{\theta}$ . A tale scopo calcoliamo l'energia cinetica del rigido.

$$(10.1) K = \frac{1}{2} m |\vec{v}_H|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{I}_H(\vec{\omega}) + m \vec{v}_H \cdot \vec{\omega} x (G-H)$$

Dalle (3.4) e (3.5) segue che

$$(10.2) H-O = (H-B) + (B-O) = 3\alpha \vec{k} + 6\alpha \sin \theta \vec{e}_y = 3\alpha (\sin \theta \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z)$$

Quindi,

$$(10.3) \vec{v}_H = \frac{d}{dt}(H-O) = 3\alpha (\cos \theta \vec{e}_y - \sin \theta \vec{e}_z) \dot{\theta}$$

$$(10.4) |\vec{v}_H|^2 = 9\alpha^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \dot{\theta}^2 = 9\alpha^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

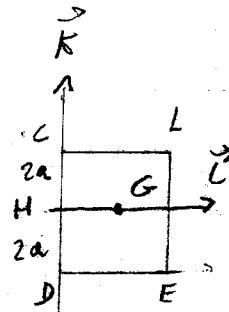
Dal Teo. di Freni segue che

$$(10.5) \vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_z + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k} \stackrel{(10.5)}{=} \dot{\theta} (\cos \varphi \vec{i} - \sin \varphi \vec{j}) + \dot{\varphi} \vec{k}$$

la terza  $(H, \vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$  è una TPI(H) (perché?)

quindi

$$(10.6) I_H^{(0'')} = m \alpha^2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{12} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{m \alpha^2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Dunque

$$(10.7) \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot I_H(\vec{\omega}) = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \cdot \frac{m \alpha^2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ -\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{m \alpha^2}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi, -\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi, \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4\dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ -2\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{m \alpha^2}{6} (4\dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 5\dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \dot{\varphi}^2) =$$

$$= \frac{m \alpha^2}{6} [(4 + \sin^2 \varphi) \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2]$$

$$\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{G} - \vec{H}) = (\dot{\theta} \vec{e}_s + \vec{i} - \dot{\phi} \sin \psi \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \dot{\psi} \vec{k}) \times \frac{a}{2} \vec{i} =$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} (\dot{\phi} \sin \psi \vec{k} + \dot{\psi} \vec{j}) \quad (11)$$

Inoltre, ricavando  $\vec{v}_H$  nella base rotabile  $B'$ , si ottiene

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_H &= 3a\dot{\theta} (\cos \theta \vec{e}_y - \sin \theta \vec{e}_x) = 3a\dot{\theta} [\cos \theta (\sin \psi \vec{i} + \cos \psi \vec{j}) - \sin \theta \vec{k}] \cos \theta + \\ &\quad - 3a\dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} [\sin \theta (\sin \psi \vec{i} + \cos \psi \vec{j}) + \cos \theta \vec{k}] \sin \theta \\ &= 3a\dot{\theta} [(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)(\sin \psi \vec{i} + \cos \psi \vec{j}) - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \vec{k}] - \\ &= 3a\dot{\theta} [(-\cos 2\theta)(\sin \psi \vec{i} + \cos \psi \vec{j}) - 2 \sin 2\theta \vec{k}] \end{aligned}$$

Quindi, il termine mixto della (10.1) vale

$$\vec{v}_H \cdot \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{G} - \vec{H}) = \frac{3a^2 \dot{\theta}}{2} [-\dot{\phi} \sin 2\theta \sin \psi + (\cos 2\theta) \cos \psi \dot{\psi}]$$

Dunque,

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2} m g \frac{a^2}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{6} m a^2 \left[ (4 + \sin^2 \psi) \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\psi}^2 \right] + \frac{3}{2} m a^2 \dot{\theta} \left[ -\sin 2\theta \sin \psi \dot{\phi} + \cos 2\theta \cos \psi \dot{\psi} \right] \\ &= m a^2 \left[ \left( \frac{31}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \sin^2 \psi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \sin \psi \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{6} \dot{\psi}^2 + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \psi \dot{\theta} \dot{\psi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{9} m a^2 [\dot{\theta}, \dot{\psi}] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \psi - 3 \sin 2\theta \sin \psi & \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \psi \\ \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \psi & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Saviamo la EL.

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$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = 2m\omega^2 \left( \left( \frac{31}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \sin^2 \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi \right) \dot{\theta} + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = 2m\omega^2 \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} - 3 \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right) \dot{\theta} +$$

$$+ 2m\omega^2 \left( \frac{31}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \sin^2 \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\theta} +$$

$$+ \left( -3 \sin 2\theta \dot{\theta} \right) \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m\omega^2 \left( -3 \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta}^2 - 3 \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} EL_\theta: & 2m\omega^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta}^2 + \right. \\ & \left. + \left( \frac{31}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \sin^2 \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] = \\ & = -mg\alpha \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right) - 6Fa \sin^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m\omega^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \right) = m\omega^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ddot{\varphi} + \left( -3 \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta}^2 \right) + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \left( -\dot{\theta} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \ddot{\theta} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = m\omega^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \right]$$

$$EL_\varphi: m\omega^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ddot{\varphi} - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \cos \varphi \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} \right] = -mg\alpha \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \right)$$

5) Linearizzazione nelle configurazioni di eq.  $\vec{q}_e = \left( \theta_e = -\frac{\pi}{6}, \varphi_e = \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  13

Poiché la sollecitazione è conservativa, poniamo pure la formula

$$(13.1) \quad A(\vec{q}_e) \ddot{\vec{x}} + \mathcal{H}(\vec{q}_e) \vec{x} = 0 \quad \vec{x} = \vec{g}(t) - \vec{q}_e ,$$

dove

$$(13.2) \quad \begin{matrix} A(\vec{q}_e) \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \varphi_e - 3 \sin 2\theta_e \sin \varphi_e & \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta_e \cos \varphi_e \\ \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta_e \cos \varphi_e & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \mathcal{H}(\vec{q}_e) \\ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{H}(\vec{q}_e) \stackrel{(6.2)}{=} mg_a \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dunque, tenendo conto che  $\lambda = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$ , si trova

$$m\ddot{\vec{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{32}{3} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + mg_a \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Quindi, il sistema dell'EL linearizzato intorno a  $\vec{q}_e = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{q}_1 \\ \bar{q}_2 \end{pmatrix}$  [14]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m\alpha^2 \left( \frac{32}{3} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) \ddot{x}_1 + mg\alpha \frac{1}{2} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) x_1 = 0 \\ m\alpha^2 \frac{1}{3} \ddot{x}_2 - \frac{mg\alpha}{5} x_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

cioè

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left( \frac{32}{3} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) \ddot{x}_1 + \frac{g}{2a} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) x_1 = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_2 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{g}{a} x_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

L'integrale generale del sistema linearizzato è dato da

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1(t) = c_1 \cos(\nu_1 t + d_1) \\ x_2(t) = c_2 \cosh(\nu_2 t + d_2) \end{array} \right. \quad \nu_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2a} \left( 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{7}{2} \right) / \left( \frac{32}{3} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} \right)} \\ \nu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \frac{g}{a}}$$

dove  $c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2$  sono costanti arbitrarie dipendenti dalle condizioni iniziali.

6) Reazioni chimiche in A e B

(15)

Scriviamo le 2 ECD, scegliendo come polo per la II il punto **B** ∈ R

$$(15.1) \begin{cases} \vec{R}^{(\text{ext}, \dot{\alpha})} + \vec{\psi}_A + \vec{\phi}_B = m \vec{a}_c \\ \vec{M}_0^{(\text{ext}, \dot{\alpha})} + (A - B) \times \vec{\psi}_A = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{l}_B + \vec{v}_0 \times \vec{p} \end{cases}$$

Proiettando le I ECD sulla base fissa  $\vec{P}_1$ , poniamo risorse  
rispetto  $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y$  e  $\vec{e}_z$ .

$$(15.2) \vec{\psi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_x + \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_x = m g \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_x - F \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_x + m \vec{a}_c \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$(15.3) \vec{\psi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_y = m g \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_y - \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_y + m \vec{a}_c \cdot \vec{e}_y - F \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

$$(15.4) \vec{\phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_z = m g \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z - F \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z + m \vec{a}_c \cdot \vec{e}_z - F \vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z$$

Quindi, dobbiamo calcolare le componenti di  $\vec{a}_c$  in B.

Facciamolo derivando 2 volte in el tempo le (3.6)

$$(15.5) \begin{aligned} \vec{v}_0 &= \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{G} - \vec{0}) = \alpha \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_x + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} + 3 \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \right) \vec{e}_y \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} - 3 \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \right) \vec{e}_z \right] \\ &= \alpha \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_x + \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \theta \right) \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_y + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi - 3 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z \right] \end{aligned}$$

(16)

$$\vec{\alpha}_G = \omega \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi}) \vec{e}_x + \right. \\ \left. + \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}) - 3 \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \right) \dot{\theta} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \ddot{\theta} + 3 \cos \theta \right) \ddot{\theta} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{1}{2} (-\sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}) \dot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_y \right\}$$

$$(16.1) \quad + \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} (-\sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}) - 3 \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \right) \dot{\theta} + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi - 3 \sin \theta \right) \ddot{\theta} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}) \dot{\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z \} \\ = \omega \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi}) \vec{e}_x + \right. \\ \left. + \left[ -\left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \theta \right) \ddot{\theta} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_y + \right. \\ \left. + \left[ -\left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi - 3 \sin \theta \right) \ddot{\theta} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z \right\}$$

Inoltre, proiezioni sul conico follower in  $B$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_x = F \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_n = 0$$

$$(16.2) \quad \vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_y = F \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_y = F \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_z = F \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_z = F \sin \theta$$

Dunque, le (15.3) e (15.4), insieme con le (16.1) e (16.2) forniscono

$$(17.1) \quad \vec{\Phi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_1 = m\alpha \left[ -\left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \sin \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \right. \\ \left. + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \theta \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] + \\ - F \cos \theta$$

$$(17.2) \quad \vec{\Phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_2 = mg + m\alpha \left[ -\left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \right. \\ \left. + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi - 3 \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right] + \\ - F \sin \theta$$

Inoltre, la (15.2) fornisce la somma delle reazioni lungo  $\vec{e}_x$

$$(17.3) \quad (\vec{\Phi}_A + \vec{\Phi}_B) \cdot \vec{e}_x = -m \frac{\alpha r}{2} (\cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi})$$

Per determinare ognuna delle 2 incognite  $\vec{\Phi}_A \cdot \vec{e}_x$ ,  $\vec{\Phi}_B \cdot \vec{e}_x$  dobbiamo usare la II ECD (15.1). Osserviamo che

$$(17.4) \quad (A-B) \times \vec{\Phi}_A = 6a \vec{k} \times (\Phi_x \vec{e}_x + \Phi_y \vec{e}_y) = \\ = 6a (-\sin \theta \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z) \times (\Phi_x \vec{e}_x + \Phi_y \vec{e}_y) \\ = 6a (\Phi_x \sin \theta \vec{e}_z + \Phi_x \cos \theta \vec{e}_y - \Phi_y \cos \theta \vec{e}_x)$$

Allora, se proiettiamo la II ECD lungo  $\vec{e}_y$ , ottieniamo

$$(17.5) \quad 6a \cos \theta \Phi_x = -(A-B) \times \vec{mg} \cdot \vec{e}_y + \frac{d \vec{L}_B}{dt} \cdot \vec{e}_y + \vec{v}_0 \times \vec{p} \cdot \vec{e}_y \quad \vec{v}_0 \parallel \vec{e}_y \\ - (A-B) \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_y$$

Il momento delle forze, però a quello del carico follower sono

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{G}-\bar{B}) \times m\ddot{\vec{g}} &= \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \vec{i} + 3\alpha \vec{k} \right) \times (-mg\vec{e}_z) = -mg \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \vec{i} \times \vec{e}_z + 3\alpha \vec{k} \times \vec{e}_z \right) \\
 &= -mg \left[ \frac{\alpha}{2} (\cos 4 \vec{e}_x + \sin 4 \vec{e}_y) \times \vec{e}_z + 3\alpha (-\sin 4) \vec{e}_y \times \vec{e}_z \right] \\
 &= -mga \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 4 \vec{e}_y + \sin 4 \vec{e}_x - 3 \sin 4 \vec{e}_x \right] \\
 &= -mga \left[ (\cos 4 \sin 4 - 3 \sin 4) \vec{e}_x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4 \vec{e}_y \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{A}-\bar{B}) \times \vec{F} = 6a \vec{e}_z \times F \vec{e}_z = -6Fa \vec{e}_z = -6Fa \vec{e}_x$$

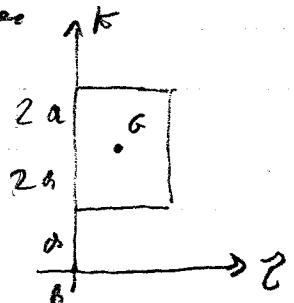
Inoltre

$$\frac{d\vec{l}_B}{dt} \cdot \vec{e}_y = \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{l}_B \cdot \vec{e}_y)$$

$$\vec{l}_B \cdot \vec{e}_y = I_B(\vec{u}) \cdot \vec{e}_y + (\bar{G}-\bar{B}) \times m \cancel{V_B} \cdot \vec{e}_y \quad \vec{V_B} \parallel \vec{e}_y$$

Determiniamo  $I_B$  con il Teo di Moegens-Steiner

$$[\bar{I}_B]^{\mathcal{B}''} = [\bar{I}_G]^{\mathcal{B}''} + m \begin{bmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -xy & -xz \\ -xy & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -xz & -yz & x^2 + y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



dove con  $(x, y, z)$  abbiamo indicato le coordinate di  $G$  e. a.  $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'')$ .

$$[\bar{I}_B]^{\mathcal{B}''} = ma^2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{12} \\ \frac{17}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} + m \begin{bmatrix} 9a^2 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2}\alpha \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4}Fa^2 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}\alpha & 0 & \frac{Q^2}{4} \end{bmatrix} = ma^2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{3} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{32}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Allora

$$I_B(\vec{\omega}) = m\alpha^2 [\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{3} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{32}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \cos \varphi \\ -\dot{\theta} \sin \varphi \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= m\alpha^2 [\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \\ -\frac{32}{3} \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

Quindi,

$$I_B(\vec{\omega}) = m\alpha^2 \left[ \left( \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \right) \vec{e}_x - \frac{32}{3} \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_y + \left( \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \right) \vec{e}_z \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(3.3)}{=} m\alpha^2 \left[ \left( \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \right) (\cos \varphi \vec{e}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \vec{e}_y + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \vec{e}_z) + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{32}{3} \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} (-\sin \theta \vec{e}_x + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \vec{e}_y + \sin \theta \cos \varphi \vec{e}_z) + \right. \\ \left. + \left( \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \right) (-\sin \theta \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z) \right]$$

$$= m\alpha^2 \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \right) \cos \varphi + \frac{32}{3} \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \right] \vec{e}_x + \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \left( \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \right) \cos \theta \sin \varphi - \frac{32}{3} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi - \sin \theta \left( \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \right) \right] \vec{e}_y$$

$$+ \left[ \left( \frac{31}{3} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} - \frac{3}{2} \dot{\varphi} \right) \sin \theta \sin \varphi - \frac{32}{3} \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi + \left( \frac{1}{3} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \right) \cos \theta \right] \vec{e}_z$$

$$I_B(\vec{\omega}) \cdot \vec{e}_y = m\alpha^2 \left[ \cos \varphi \cdot \dot{\theta} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \dot{\varphi} \right]$$

Dunque,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dt} (\vec{l}_B \cdot \vec{e}_y) &= - \frac{d}{dt} (I_0(\theta) \cdot \vec{e}_y) = \\
 &= m\omega^2 \left[ -\sin \varphi \dot{\theta} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right) + \cos \varphi \ddot{\theta} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right) + \right. \\
 (20.1) \quad &\quad \left. + \cos \varphi \dot{\theta} \left( +\frac{1}{3} \sin \theta \sin \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \left( \dot{\varphi} + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \right) \right) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \dot{\varphi} - \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \dot{\theta} + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \right) \dot{\varphi} - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} \right] \\
 &= m\omega^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \left( \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi \right) - \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \right) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \left( \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \right) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\varphi} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Allora, da (17.5) si scrive:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dt} \cos \theta \dot{\varphi}_x &= - \frac{m g \alpha \cos \varphi}{2} + m\omega^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \left( \cos 2\varphi + 1 \right) \dot{\varphi} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \left( \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} \right. \\
 (20.2) \quad &\quad \left. + \cos \varphi \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \right) \dot{\varphi}^2 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Quindi, se  $\cos \theta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta \neq \pm \pi/2$ , si trova

$$\begin{aligned}
 (20.3) \quad \dot{\varphi}_x &= - \frac{m g}{12} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\cos \theta} + \frac{m \alpha}{6 \cos \theta} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \left( 1 + \cos 2\varphi \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right) \dot{\theta} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{1}{6} \sin \theta \sin 2\varphi + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Sostituendo nelle (17.3), ottieniamo

$$\begin{aligned}
 (20.4) \quad \dot{\Phi}_x &= - \frac{m \alpha}{2} \left( \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 + \sin \varphi \ddot{\varphi} \right) + \frac{m g}{12} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\cos \theta} + \\
 &- \frac{m \alpha}{6} \left[ -\frac{2}{3} \cos^2 \varphi \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} + \cos \varphi \left( -\frac{1}{3} \sin \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{tg} \theta \right) \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{6} \left( \operatorname{tg} \theta \sin 2\varphi + \frac{3}{2} \right) \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \dot{\varphi}^2 + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg} \theta + \frac{3}{2} \sin \varphi \right) \ddot{\varphi} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$