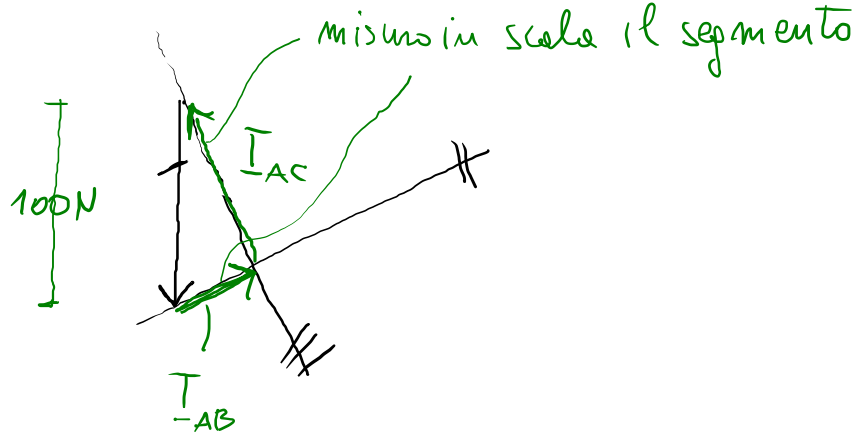
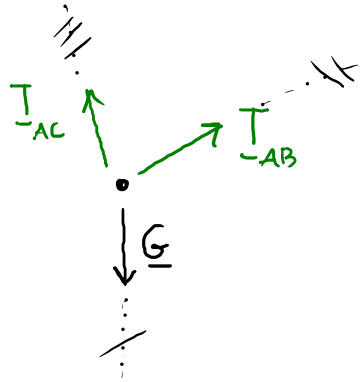


... ESERCIZIO DI IERI

2) METODO GRAFICO

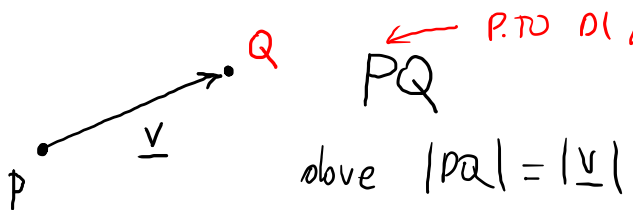
(EQUILIBRIO: AL TRIANGOLO POLIGONO DELLE FORZE "CHIUSO")

29/2/24



# VETTORI APPLICATI

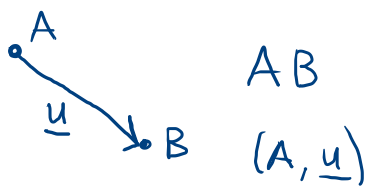
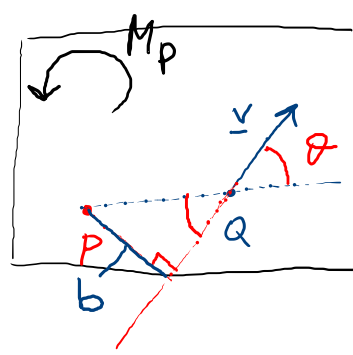
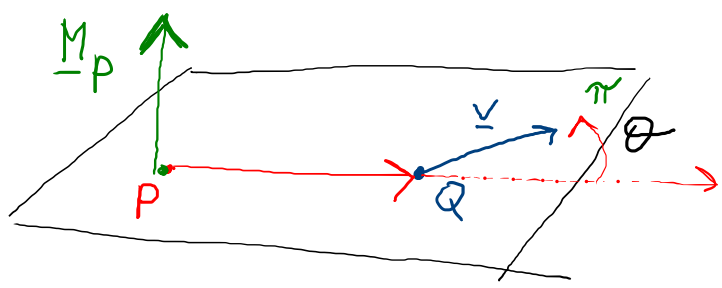
UN VETTORE APPLICATO È UNA COPPIA  $(P, \underline{v})$  DOVE  $P$  È IL PUNTO DI APPLICAZIONE DEL VETTORE  $\underline{v}$  (IN GENERALE NELLO SPAZIO)



MOMENTO DI UN VETTORE APPLICATO  
(SI CALCOLA RISPETTO AD UN PUNTO  $P$ )

$$\underline{M}_P(Q, \underline{v}) = PQ \times \underline{v}$$

$$M_P \perp \pi$$

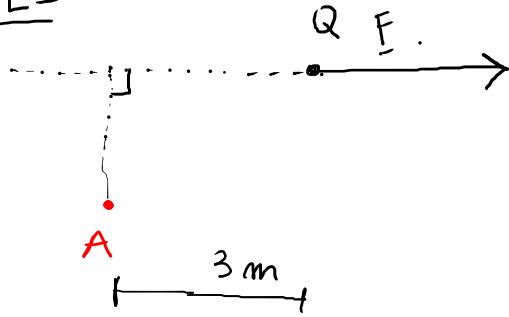


$AB$   
 $(A, \underline{u})$

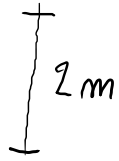
$b$ : BRACCIO

$$|M_P| = |PQ| v \sin \theta$$
$$= v b$$

ES

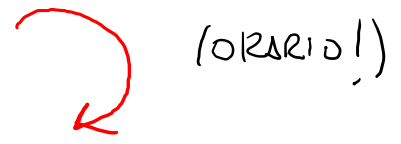


$$F=3N$$



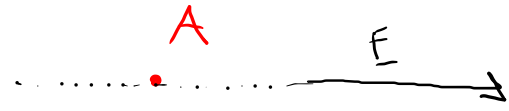
$$M_A(Q, F) ?$$

POLO DI CALCOLO DEL MOMENTO



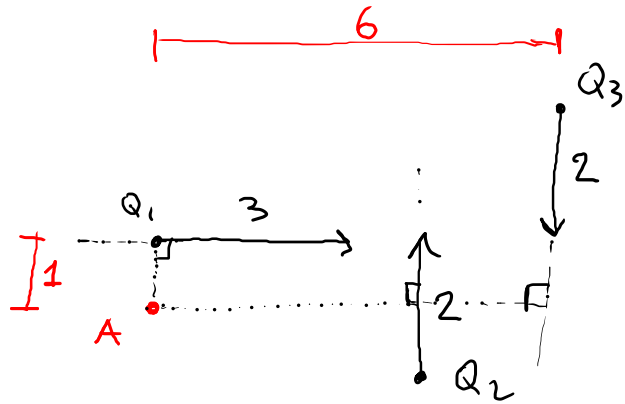
(ORARIO!)

$$M_A = Fb = (3N) \cdot (2m) = 6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$



$$M_A = 0$$

MOMENTO DI UN SISTEMA DI VETTORI



$$\begin{aligned}
 + \curvearrowleft M_A &: - \underbrace{3 \cdot 1}_{v_1} + \underbrace{2 \cdot 4}_{v_2} - \underbrace{2 \cdot 6}_{v_3} \\
 &= -3 + 8 - 12 = -7
 \end{aligned}$$

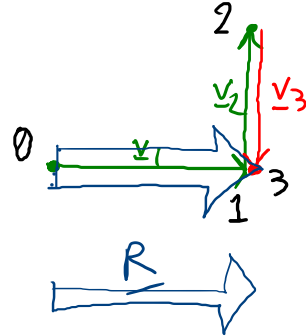
VETTORI (ESERCIZIO)

$$\underline{M}_A (Q_1, v_1; Q_2, v_2; Q_3, v_3)?$$



e la RISULTANTE?

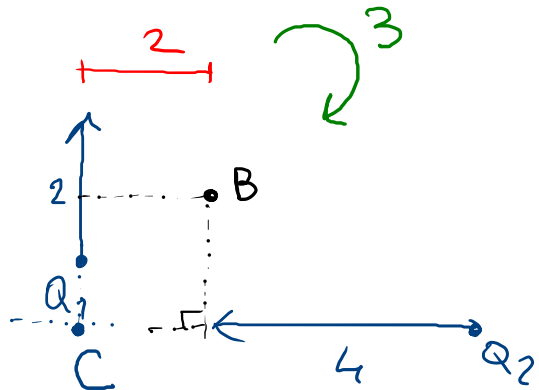
DISEGNA IL POLIGONO DEI VETTORI



$$\underline{R} = 03$$

$$|\underline{R}| = 3$$

MOMENTO DI UN SISTEMA PIANO DI VETTORI CON, IN PIÙ, UN MOMENTO  
CONCENTRATO

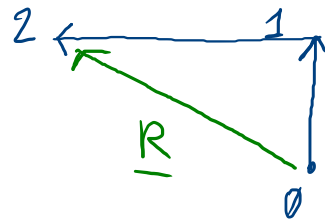


$$M_B \curvearrowright 15$$

$$M_C \curvearrowright 3$$



RISULTANTE? NON ENTRA IL  
MOMENTO CONC.



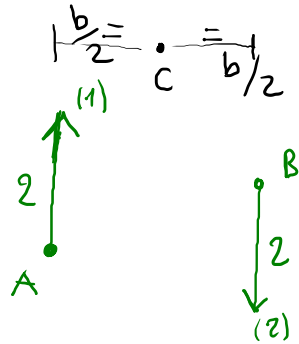
$$|R| = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$^+ M_B : -2 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 2 - 3 = -15$$

$$^+ M_C : 0 + 0 - 3 = -3$$

$M_B \neq M_C \neq M_P$  CON P: PUNTO QUALSIASI

# UN PARTICOLARE SIST. PIANO DI VETTORI: LA COPPIA



$$\underline{R} = \underline{0}$$

$$(M_{??} \neq 0)$$

$\underline{M}$  è INDIPENDENTE

DAL POLO; È UNA

CARATTERISTICA DELLA  
COPPIA

→ INTENSITA'

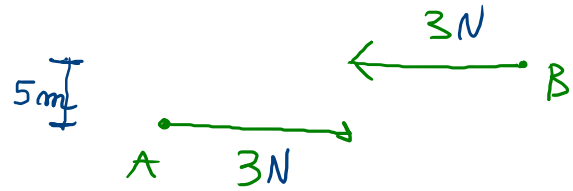
$$(M = 2b) \curvearrowright$$

braccio = b  
della coppia

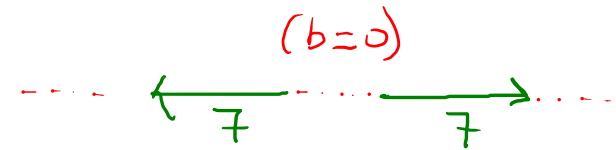
$$+ \overset{\curvearrowright}{M}_A : 0 + 2 \cdot b = 2b$$

$$+ \overset{\curvearrowright}{M}_B : +2 \cdot b + 0 = +2b$$

$$+ \overset{\curvearrowright}{M}_C : +2 \cdot \frac{b}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{2b}{2} = 2b$$



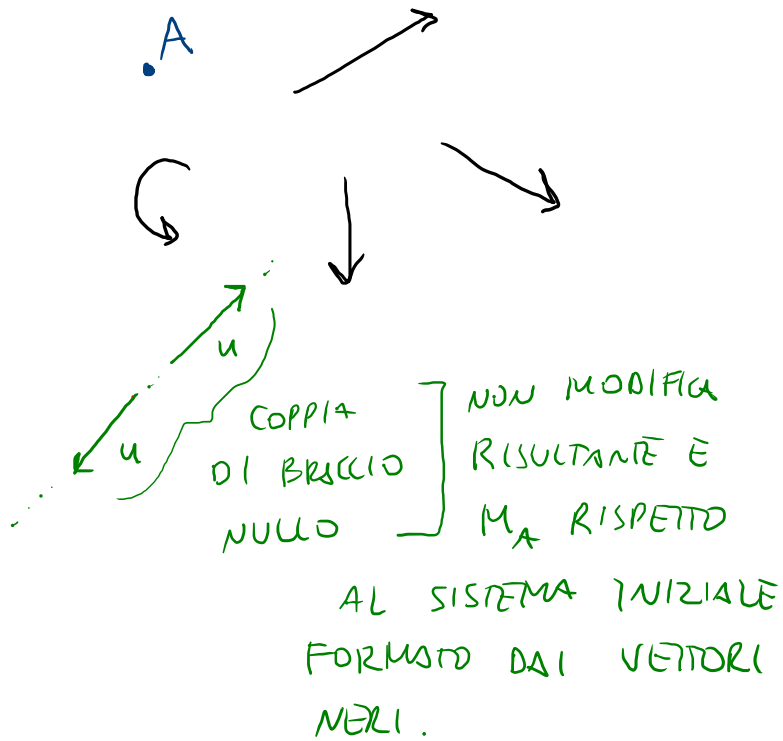
$$M? \curvearrowleft 15 \text{ Nm}$$



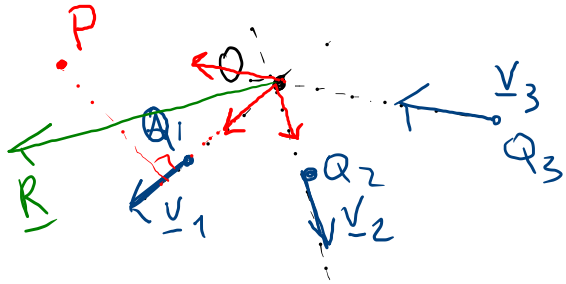
COPPIA DI BRACCIO NULLO

$$M=0!$$

ES



# TEOREMA DI VARIGNON (NELLO SPAZIO)



VETTORI APPLICATI  
LE CUI RETTE D'AZIONE  
PASSANO PER O

$\underline{M}_P$  (SISTEMA DI  
VETTORI) ?

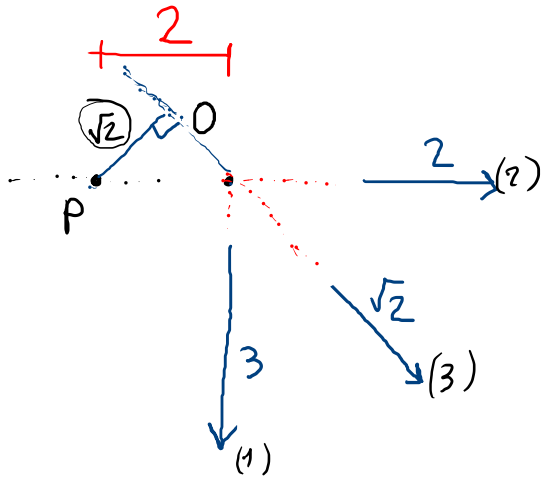
ENUNCIATO: IL MOMENTO DEL SIST DI VETTORI ASSEGNATO RISPETTO  
AD UN PUNTO QUALSIASI (P) EQUIVALE AL MOMENTO DEL SOLO  
RESULTANTE APPLICATO AD O

$$\underline{M}_P = \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{PQ_i}_{\text{TRASLO I VETTORI E LI}} \times \underline{v}_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \underbrace{PO}_{\text{APPLICATI TUTTI AD O}} \times \underline{v}_i = PO \times \sum_{i=1}^m \underline{v}_i = PO \times \underline{R}$$

TRASLO I VETTORI E LI  
APPLICATI TUTTI AD O



ES



$M_p \rightarrow$  CALCOLO CLASSICO

$M_p \rightarrow$  TH. DI VARIGNON (PROSSIMA VOLTA)

$$M_p : +3 \cdot 2 + 0 + \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6 + 2 = +8$$

EQUIVALENZA DI SISTEMI DI VETTORI

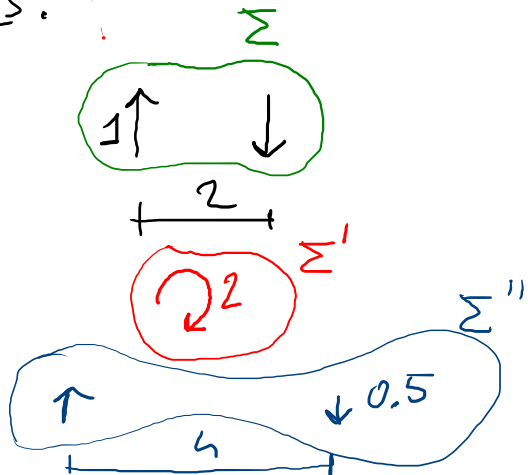
DUE SIST.  $\Sigma$  e  $\Sigma'$  SONO EQUIVALENTI (EQUIPOLLENTI) SE E SOLO SE  
 ESSI CONDIVIDONO LO STESSO RISULTANTE E LO STESSO MOMENTO

RISPETTO AD UN POLO GENERICO

$$\Sigma = \Sigma'$$

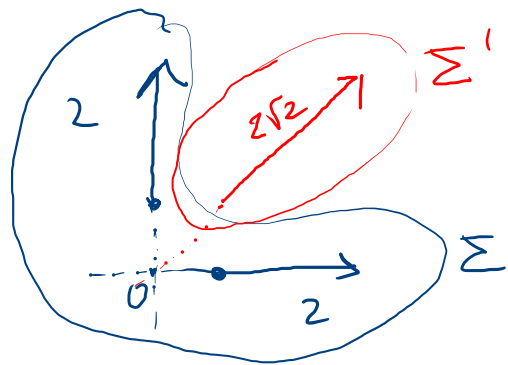
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{R} = \underline{R}' \text{ e} \\ \underline{M}_p = \underline{M}'_p \quad \forall P \end{cases}$$

LES.



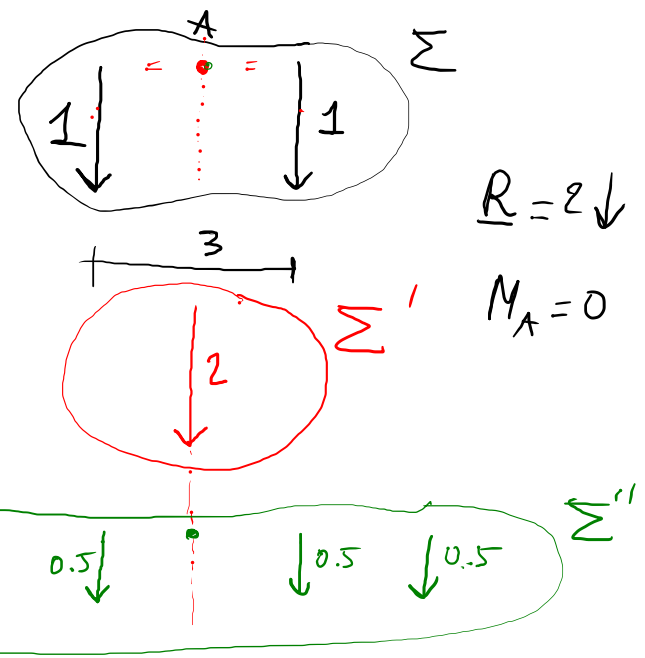
$$\underline{R} = \underline{R}' = \underline{R}'' = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{M} = \underline{M}' = \underline{M}'' = 2\downarrow$$



$$\underline{R} = \underline{R}' = 2\sqrt{2}\nearrow$$

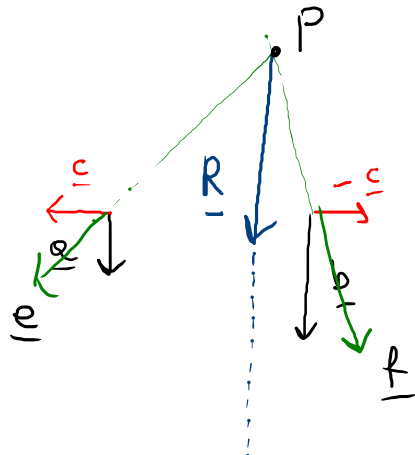
$$\underline{M}_0 = \underline{M}'_0 = \underline{0}$$



$$\underline{R} = 2\downarrow$$

$$M_A = 0$$

OSSERVAZ. SULL' ESERCIZIO DI IERI



$$\Sigma = \{ \underline{a}, \underline{b} \}$$

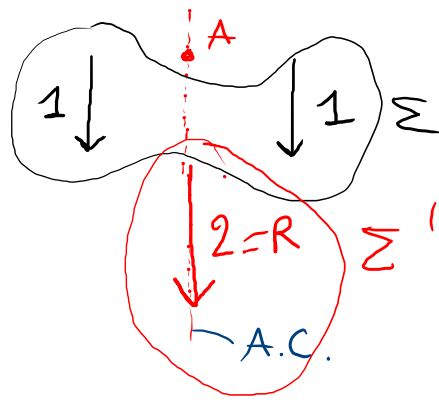
$$\Sigma' = \{ \underline{e}, \underline{f} \}$$

$$\Sigma'' = \{ \underline{R} \}$$

] TUTTI  
 EQUIVALENTI  
 TRA DI LORO  
 ( R , M<sub>P</sub> )

rc : ASSE CENTRALE

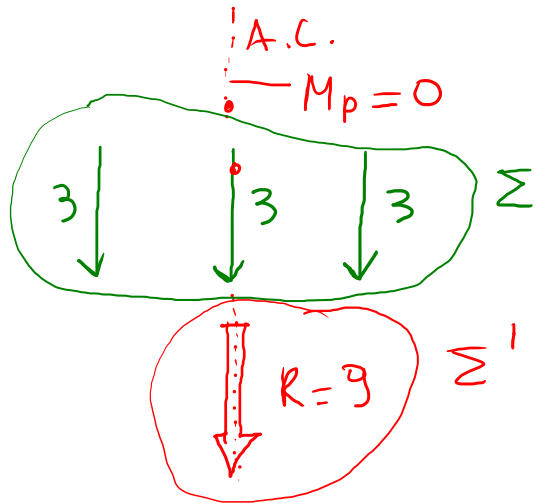
OGNI SISTEMA DI VETTORI PIANO AVENTE  $\underline{R} \neq 0$  AMMETTE UNA RAPPRESENTAZ. EQUIVALENTE FORMATA DAL SOLO VETTORE RISULTANTE. LA RETTA D'AZIONE DI QUEST' ULTIMO VETTORE SI CHAMA ASSE CENTRALE



A È ASSE CENTRALE  $\Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{M_A = 0}$$

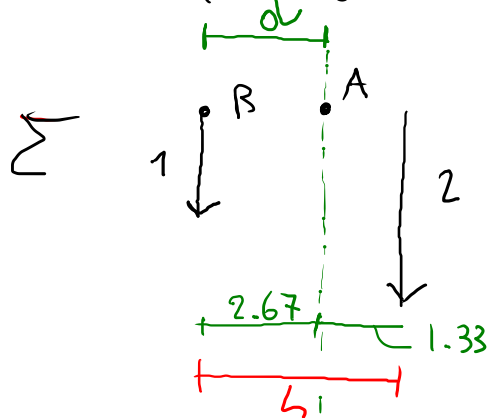
SE  $\exists$  L'ASSE CENTRALE PER UN SISTEMA PIANO, IL MOMENTO CALCOLATO RISPETTO AD OGNI PUNTO DELL'ASSE CENTRALE È NULLO



A.C.  
 $M_p = 0$

))) EQUIVALENTI.

ES CALCOLORE L'ASSE CENTRALE DI  $\Sigma$  e DISEGNARE UN SIST.  $\Sigma'$  EQUIVALENTE A  $\Sigma$  FORMATO DALLA SOA RISULTANTE



$d?$

$$M_A = 0 : -1 \cdot d + 2(4-d) = 0$$

$$-d + 8 - 2d = 0, \quad -3d = -8$$

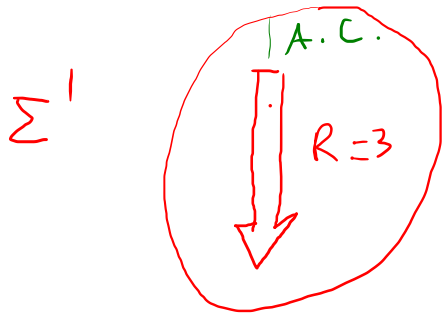
$$d = \frac{8}{3} = 2.67$$

POTREMO TROVARE  $d$  IMPONENDO CHE

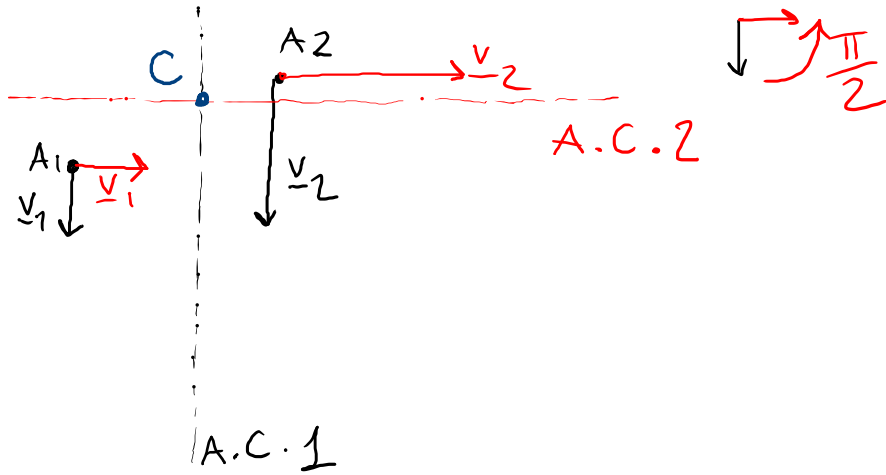
$$M_B^{\Sigma} = M_B^{\Sigma'}$$

$$8 = 3d, \quad d = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 4 = +3 \cdot d$$



# CENTRO DI UN SIST. DI VETTORI APPLICATI PARALLELI



$C$ : CENTRO

CENTRO DI ROTAZIONE

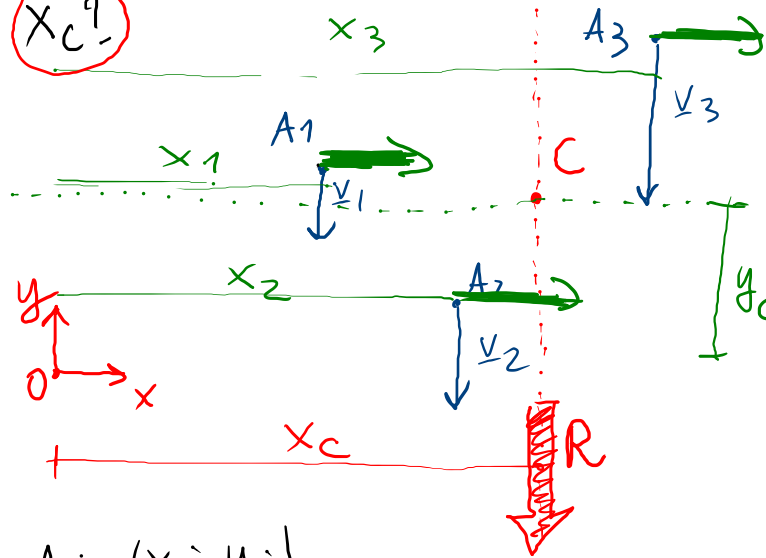
DEGLI  $A.C.$  QUANDO I

VETTORI VENGONO TUTTI RUOTATI

DI UNO STESSO ANGOLO.

PROBLEMA: TROVARE LE COORDINATE  
DEL CENTRO  $C$  NEL PIANO IN  
FUNZIONE DELLE COORDINATE DEI  
PUNTI  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  E INTENSITA' DEI  
VETTORI  $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \dots$

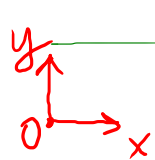
$x_c^9$



$$\Sigma = \{(A_1, v_1), (A_2, v_2), (A_3, v_3)\} \quad ; \quad \Sigma' = \{R\}$$

$$R = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$$

$$M_0^\Sigma = M_0^{\Sigma'} \Rightarrow x_c \text{ INCOGNITA}$$



$$y_c^+ \text{ ( ) : } v_1 x_1 + v_2 x_2 + v_3 x_3 = + R x_c$$

$$x_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 v_i x_i}{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m v_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m v_i}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m v_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m v_i}$$

$$A_i = (x_i, y_i)$$

$$x_i, y_i \geq / < 0$$

