

### ΚΑΡΤΕΣΙΑΝΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ

$$\underline{r}(t) = x(t)\underline{e}_x + y(t)\underline{e}_y + z(t)\underline{e}_z$$

$$\underline{v} = \dot{\underline{r}} = \dot{x}\underline{e}_x + \dot{y}\underline{e}_y + \dot{z}\underline{e}_z$$

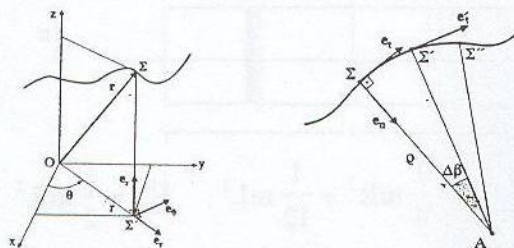
$$\underline{a} = \dot{\underline{v}} = \ddot{x}\underline{e}_x + \ddot{y}\underline{e}_y + \ddot{z}\underline{e}_z$$

### ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΙΚΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ

$$\underline{r} = r\underline{e}_r + z\underline{e}_z, \quad \underline{v} = \dot{r}\underline{e}_r + r\dot{\theta}\underline{e}_\theta + \dot{z}\underline{e}_z$$

$$\underline{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\underline{e}_r + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\underline{e}_\theta + \ddot{z}\underline{e}_z$$

$$\dot{\underline{e}}_r = \dot{\theta}\underline{e}_\theta, \quad \dot{\underline{e}}_\theta = -\dot{\theta}\underline{e}_r$$



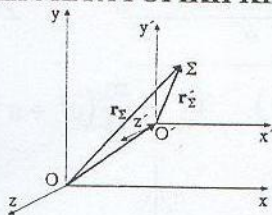
### ΤΡΟΧΙΑΚΟ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑ

$$\underline{r}(t) = \underline{r}(s(t)), \quad \underline{v} = \dot{s}\underline{e}_t$$

$$\underline{a} = \ddot{s}\underline{e}_t + \frac{\dot{s}^2}{\rho}\underline{e}_n$$

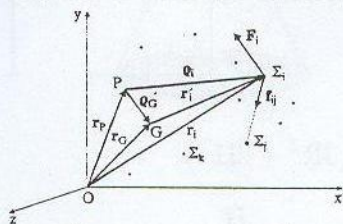
$$\underline{e}_t = \frac{d\underline{r}}{ds}, \quad \frac{d\underline{e}_t}{ds} = \frac{1}{\rho}\underline{e}_n$$

### ΣΧΕΤΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ



$$\underline{v}_\Sigma = \underline{v}_{O'} + \underline{v}_{\Sigma/F'}, \quad \underline{a}_\Sigma = \underline{a}_{O'} + \underline{a}_{\Sigma/F'}$$

### ΝΟΜΟΙ ΝΕΥΤΩΝΑ ΚΑΙ EULER



$$\underline{r}_G = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \underline{r}_i, \quad m = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$$

$$\underline{F} = m\ddot{\underline{r}}_G, \quad \underline{M}_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{\rho}_i \times m_i \ddot{\underline{r}}_i$$

### ΑΡΧΕΣ ΩΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΜΗΣ

$$\underline{L} = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \underline{v}_i = m \underline{v}_G, \quad \underline{F} = \dot{\underline{L}} = m \underline{a}_G$$

$$\hat{\underline{F}} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \underline{F} dt = \Delta \underline{L}$$

$$\underline{H}_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{\rho}_i \times (m_i \underline{v}_i), \quad \underline{H}_P = \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{\rho}_i \times (m_i \dot{\underline{r}}_i)$$

$$\underline{H}_P = \underline{H}_G + \underline{\rho}_G \times \underline{L}, \quad \underline{H}_P = \underline{H}_P + \underline{\rho}_G \times (m \underline{v}_P)$$

$$\underline{M}_P = \dot{\underline{H}}_P + \underline{v}_P \times (m \underline{v}_G) = \dot{\underline{H}}_P + \underline{\rho}_G \times (m \ddot{\underline{r}}_P)$$

$$\underline{M}_G = \dot{\underline{H}}_G, \quad \hat{\underline{M}}_G = \Delta \underline{H}_G$$

$$\hat{\underline{M}}_P = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \underline{M}_P dt = \Delta \underline{H}_P + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \underline{v}_P \times m \underline{v}_G dt$$

### ΑΡΧΕΣ ΕΡΓΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2, \quad V_E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2, \quad V_B = mgh$$

$$\underline{F}_C = -\nabla V, \quad E = T + V$$

$$\Delta W = \Delta W_c + \Delta W_{nc} = \Delta T$$

$$\Delta W_{nc} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \underline{F}_{nc} \cdot d\underline{r} = E_2 - E_1$$

### ΚΡΟΥΣΗ ΥΛΙΚΩΝ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΝ

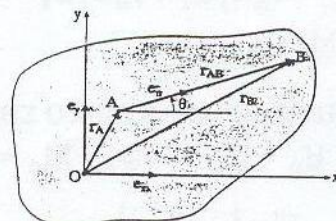
$$\underline{e} = -\frac{\underline{u}_2 - \underline{u}_1}{v_2 - v_1} = \frac{\hat{\underline{F}}_2}{\hat{\underline{F}}_1}$$

### ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΓΥΡΩ ΑΠΟ ΣΤΑΘΕΡΟ ΑΞΟΝΑ

$$\omega = \dot{\theta}, \quad \alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\theta}, \quad \underline{\omega} = \omega \underline{e}_z, \quad \underline{\alpha} = \alpha \underline{e}_z$$

$$\underline{v}_\Sigma = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}, \quad \underline{a}_\Sigma = \underline{\alpha} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r})$$

### ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΠΕΔΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ



$$\omega = \dot{\theta}, \quad \alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\underline{v}_B = \underline{v}_A + (\omega \underline{e}_z) \times \underline{r}_{AB}$$

$$\underline{a}_B = \underline{a}_A + (\alpha \underline{e}_z) \times \underline{r}_{AB} - \omega^2 \underline{r}_{AB}$$

### ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΓΥΡΩ ΑΠΟ ΣΤΑΘΕΡΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΟ

$$\underline{v} = \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}, \quad \underline{a} = \underline{\alpha} \times \underline{r} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}), \quad \underline{\alpha} = \dot{\underline{\omega}}$$

### ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΟΣ ΔΙΑΝΥΣΜΑΤΟΣ

$$(\dot{\underline{q}})_F = (\dot{\underline{q}})_f + \underline{\omega}_{f/F} \times \underline{q}$$

$$\underline{\omega}_{f'/F} = \underline{\omega}_{f'/f} + \underline{\omega}_{f/F}$$

### ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ

$$\underline{v}_B = \underline{v}_A + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_{AB}$$

$$\underline{a}_B = \underline{a}_A + \underline{\alpha} \times \underline{r}_{AB} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}_{AB})$$

### ΣΧΕΤΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ

$$\underline{v}_{\Sigma/F} = \underline{v}_{\Sigma'/F} + \underline{v}_{\Sigma/f}$$

$$\underline{a}_{\Sigma/F} = \underline{a}_{\Sigma'/F} + \underline{a}_{\Sigma/f} + 2\underline{\omega}_{f/F} \times \underline{v}_{\Sigma/f}$$



## ΚΙΝΗΤΙΚΗ ΣΤΕΡΕΩΝ ΣΩΜΑΤΩΝ

$$\mathbf{r}_G = \frac{1}{m} \int \mathbf{r} dm, \quad m = \int dm$$

$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}_G, \quad \mathbf{F} = \dot{\mathbf{L}} = m\mathbf{a}_G$$

$$\mathbf{H}_P = \mathbf{I}_P \boldsymbol{\omega}, \quad \mathbf{I}_P = \begin{pmatrix} I_{xx}^P & I_{xy}^P & I_{xz}^P \\ I_{yx}^P & I_{yy}^P & I_{yz}^P \\ I_{zx}^P & I_{zy}^P & I_{zz}^P \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_G = \mathbf{H}_G = \mathbf{I}_G \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_G = \dot{\mathbf{H}}_G = (\dot{\mathbf{H}}_G)_f + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{H}_G \Rightarrow$$

$$M_x = I_{xx} \dot{\omega}_x + I_{xy} (\dot{\omega}_y - \omega_z \omega_x) + I_{zx} (\dot{\omega}_z + \omega_x \omega_y) + (I_{zz} - I_{yy}) \omega_z \omega_y + I_{yz} (\omega_y^2 - \omega_z^2),$$

$$M_y = I_{yy} \dot{\omega}_y + I_{yz} (\dot{\omega}_z - \omega_x \omega_y) + I_{xy} (\dot{\omega}_x + \omega_y \omega_z) + (I_{xx} - I_{zz}) \omega_x \omega_z + I_{zx} (\omega_z^2 - \omega_x^2),$$

$$M_z = I_{zz} \dot{\omega}_z + I_{zx} (\dot{\omega}_x - \omega_y \omega_z) + I_{yz} (\dot{\omega}_y + \omega_z \omega_x) + (I_{yy} - I_{xx}) \omega_y \omega_x + I_{xy} (\omega_x^2 - \omega_y^2)$$

$$T = T_G + T_R, \quad T_G = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2$$

$$T_R = \frac{1}{2} (I_{xx}^G \omega_x^2 + I_{yy}^G \omega_y^2 + I_{zz}^G \omega_z^2) + I_{xy}^G \omega_x \omega_y + I_{yz}^G \omega_y \omega_z + I_{zx}^G \omega_z \omega_x$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}_G + \mathbf{M}_G \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

## ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΚΙΝΗΤΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΟ

$$\mathbf{M}_O = \dot{\mathbf{H}}_O, \quad \mathbf{H}_O = \mathbf{H}_O = \mathbf{I}_O \boldsymbol{\omega}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{M}}_O = \Delta \mathbf{H}_O$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (I_{xx}^O \omega_x^2 + I_{yy}^O \omega_y^2 + I_{zz}^O \omega_z^2) + I_{xy}^O \omega_x \omega_y + I_{yz}^O \omega_y \omega_z + I_{zx}^O \omega_z \omega_x$$

## ΕΠΙΠΕΔΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega \mathbf{e}_z, \quad \mathbf{H}_G = (I_{xz}^G \mathbf{e}_x + I_{yz}^G \mathbf{e}_y + I_{zz}^G \mathbf{e}_z) \omega$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{zz}^G \omega^2$$

## ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΞΟΝΑ

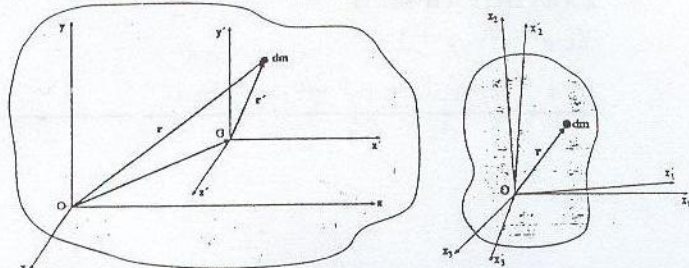
$$M = I \alpha, \quad \dot{M} = I \Delta \omega, \quad T = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

## ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΗ

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{M}_G = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_P = \rho_G \times (m \mathbf{a}_G)$$

## ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ ΑΞΟΝΩΝ



$$\mathbf{I}_O = \mathbf{I}_G + m \begin{pmatrix} y_G^2 + z_G^2 & -x_G y_G & -x_G z_G \\ -y_G x_G & z_G^2 + x_G^2 & -y_G z_G \\ -z_G x_G & -z_G y_G & x_G^2 + y_G^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

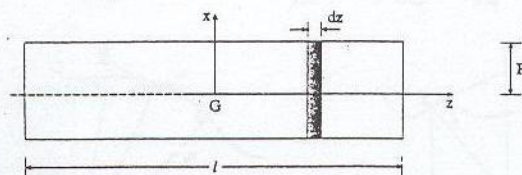
## ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΞΟΝΩΝ

$$\mathbf{I}'_O = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I}_O \mathbf{A}^T, \quad \mathbf{A} = [a_{ij}], \quad a_{ij} = \mathbf{e}'_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j$$

$$\text{ΑΚΤΙΝΑ ΑΔΡΑΝΕΙΑΣ} \quad r_G = \sqrt{I/m}$$

## ΜΑΖΙΚΕΣ ΡΟΠΕΣ ΑΔΡΑΝΕΙΑΣ

### Κύλινδρος



$$I_{xx}^G = I_{yy}^G = \frac{1}{4} m R^2 + \frac{1}{12} m L^2, \quad I_{zz}^G = \frac{1}{2} m R^2$$

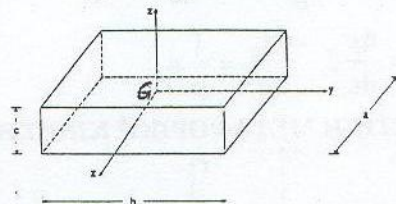
### Ράβδος

$$I_{xx}^G = I_{yy}^G = \frac{1}{12} m L^2, \quad I_{zz}^G \approx 0$$

### Δίσκος

$$I_{zz}^G = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 = 2 I_{xx}^G = 2 I_{yy}^G$$

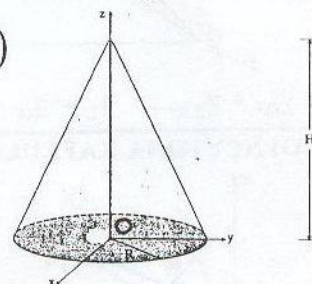
### Ορθογώνιο



$$I_{xx}^G = \frac{m}{12} (b^2 + c^2), \quad I_{yy}^G = \frac{m}{12} (c^2 + a^2),$$

$$I_{zz}^G = \frac{m}{12} (a^2 + b^2)$$

### Κώνος



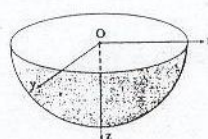
$$I_{xx}^O = I_{yy}^O = \frac{m}{20} (3R^2 + 2H^2),$$

$$I_{zz}^O = \frac{3}{10} m R^2, \quad r_G = \frac{H}{4} \mathbf{e}_z$$

### Σφαίρα

$$I_{xx}^G = I_{yy}^G = I_{zz}^G = \frac{2}{5} m R^2$$

### Ημισφαίριο



$$I_{xx}^O = I_{yy}^O = I_{zz}^O = \frac{2}{5} m R^2, \quad r_G = \frac{3}{8} R \mathbf{e}_z$$