

## El tensor d'inèrcia

Escrivim:

$$L = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p} = m \vec{r} \wedge \vec{v} = m \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} m (y v_z - z v_y) + \vec{j} m (x v_z - z v_x) + \vec{k} m (x v_y - y v_x)$$

però,

$$v = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \underbrace{(z \omega_y - y \omega_z)}_{v_x} + \vec{j} \underbrace{(x \omega_z - z \omega_x)}_{v_y} + \vec{k} \underbrace{(y \omega_x - x \omega_y)}_{v_z}$$

Aleshores,

$$L = \vec{i} m [y (\omega_x - x \omega_y) - z (x \omega_z - z \omega_x)] + \vec{j} m [\dots] + \vec{k} m [\dots] =$$

$$= \vec{i} [\omega_x [m (y^2 + z^2)] + \omega_y [-mxy] + \omega_z [-mxz]] + \\ \vec{j} [\omega_x [-mxy] + \omega_y [m (x^2 + z^2)] + \omega_z [-myz]] + \\ \vec{k} [\omega_x [-mxz] + \omega_y [-myz] + \omega_z [m (x^2 + y^2)]] =$$

$$= m \begin{pmatrix} y^2 + z^2 & -xy & -xz \\ -yx & x^2 + z^2 & -yz \\ -zx & -zy & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix} = I \omega$$

Si hi ha moltes partícules (totes amb la mateixa velocitat angular  $\vec{\omega}$ ) aleshores,

$$L = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \wedge \vec{p}_i = \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i \wedge \omega \wedge \vec{r}_i = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sum m_i (y_i^2 + z_i^2) & -\sum m_i x_i y_i & -\sum m_i x_i z_i \\ -\sum m_i x_i y_i & \sum m_i (x_i^2 + z_i^2) & -\sum m_i y_i z_i \\ -\sum m_i x_i z_i & -\sum m_i y_i z_i & \sum m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2) \end{pmatrix}}_I \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{pmatrix}$$