

Nell'approcus Lagrongious uso 
$$X$$
 
$$\frac{X}{x} = \frac{x'(x,t)}{x}$$
"Eulerions uso  $x = x(x,t)$  
$$x = x(x,t)$$

## VELOCITA' e ACCELERAZIONE

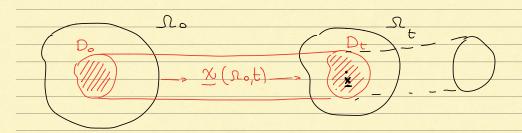
$$\frac{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)}{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)} \qquad \frac{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)}{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)} \qquad \frac{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)}{\partial (\overline{x}'f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\overline{x}'f)}$$

## Supponione che G roppresenti uno quontità definito sul corpo B

Se derivo 
$$G$$
 ho  $\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{\partial G_L(X,t)}{\partial t}$ 

$$\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( G_{E} \left( \frac{\chi(X,t),t}{x} \right) \right) = \nabla G_{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G_{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla G \cdot \frac{v}{t} + \frac{\partial G_{E}}{\partial t}$$
termine conv.

. I moti in cui le velocità (in descrir. Eulerona) ⊻(≤,t) usu dipende dal tempo si dicono STAZIONARI



D c Ω si dice "MATERIALE" se al voriore del tempo ecostituito dogli steri punti TEO: (trosporto di Reynolds) Supponomo D. sio: un volume e G(x,t) no un propriete (sobre) definit su D  $\int_{C} \frac{f}{f} \left( x^{\prime} + y \right) dx = \int_{C} \frac{gf}{gc^{\epsilon}} + qin\left( c^{\epsilon} \pi \right) dx$ (teo del trosporto) (Seuro dimostronome) Supposion de  $G_{F}(x,t) = g(x,t)$ Couserrotione della  $m(D_t) = \int g(x,t)dx \qquad \frac{d}{dt}m(D_t) = 0$  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \int g(x,t) dx \right) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial t}{\partial g} + div(gu) \right] dx = 0$ Dato che (\*) vole per titti i domini moterioli 38 + qin(3n)=0 Bilonus di mosso o equarione di continuita ESEMPLO  $Vol(D) = \int_{C} 1 \cdot dx$  $\frac{d}{dt}\left(V_0|(D_t)\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\int_{D_t} 1 \cdot dx = \int_{D_t} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + div(\underline{V}) = \int_{D_t} div(\underline{V})dx$ 

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \int_{t}^{t} 1 \cdot dx \right] = \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$\int_{t}^{t} \int_{t}^{t} dv \left( \frac{v}{v} \right) dx = 3$$

$$E_X$$
:  $d_{IV} v = 0 \neq s = cost$   
 $S = Cost = s d_{IV} v = 0$ 

BILANCIO DEL MOMENTO LINEARE (0 MAPULSO) (Secondo legge dello mecc.

Impulso di D

$$Q = \int g u dx$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \left( R_{1} \text{ sultoute delle for eapphiote a } D_{t} \right)$$

$$\frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (gv_i) + dv_i (gv_i v_i) \right] = \int \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = (\text{ter } R_-) = (\text{t$$

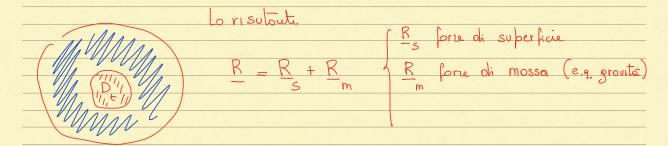
$$= \int \left[ \frac{3f}{3N!} + \frac{3f}{3} +$$

$$\frac{dQ_{i}}{dt} = \int \int \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial V_{i}} + \nabla V_{i} \cdot V_{i} \right) dX \right\} \frac{dQ}{dt} = \int \int \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial V_{i}} + (\nabla V_{i}) V_{i} \right) dX \right\} dX$$

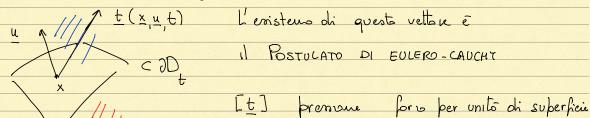
Introduce il grodiente di un vettore 
$$\overline{V} \stackrel{\vee}{=} V_{2x} V_{2y} V_{2z}$$

$$V_{3x} V_{3y} V_{3z}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \int_{t}^{t} g\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + (\partial y)y\right) dx = Risultante delle fore opphiste a D_{t}$$



Le force di superfice si calconomo ipotitiondo l' 7 di un vettor detto sforco ± (×, 4, t) che ogisce su un p.to × del bordo Dt



Per il princupo di ovone e reovone  $\pm(x, -4, t) = \pm(x, 4, t)$ 

$$\frac{R}{s} = \int \frac{t(x, u, t)d\sigma}{t} \frac{R_m}{s} = \int g f dx$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\sigma} = \int S\left(\frac{3t}{3\pi} + (\Delta \pi)\pi\right) dx = \int \frac{f}{f(x'\pi'f)} dx + \int (S\tilde{f})(x'f) dx$$

Eq. ue di bilancio dell'impolso (quontità di moto)

Teo di Couchy « lo spono £ (x, 4, t) depende lineormente do 4, ossio 3 un tensore (motrice 3x3) simmetrico T(x,t)

 $\frac{t \cdot c}{t} = \frac{t \cdot (x_1 u_1 t)}{t \cdot (x_1 t)} = \frac{t \cdot (x_1 u_1 t)}{t \cdot (x_1 t)} = \frac{t \cdot (x_1 u_1 t)}{t \cdot (x_1 u_1 t)} = \frac{t \cdot (x_1 u_1 t)}{t \cdot ($