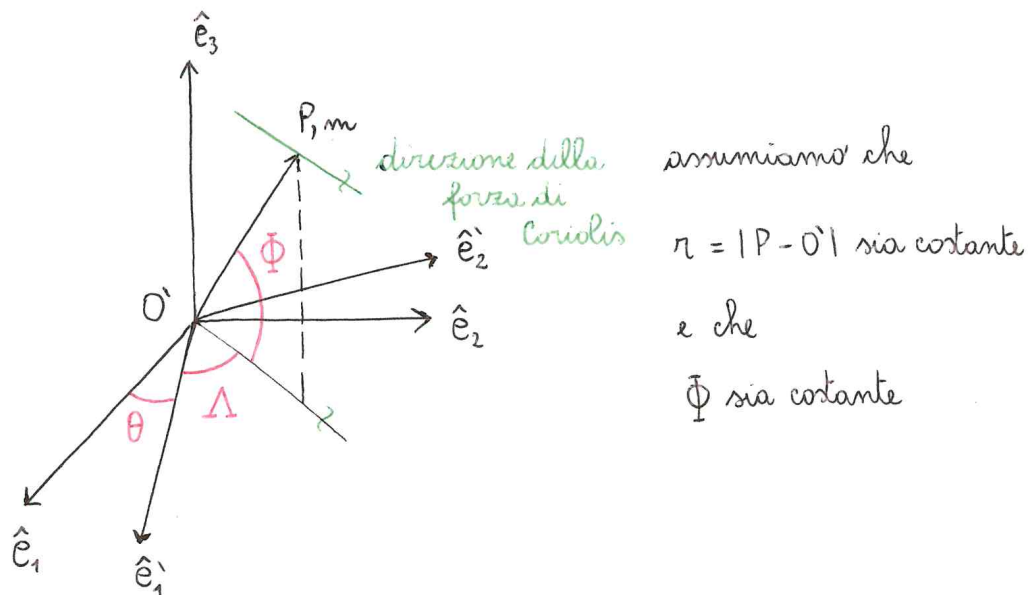


# ESEMPIO SUL CALCOLO DELLA FORZA DI CORIOLIS



$$x = R x' + x_{O'}, \quad \text{ndiamo che } O' \equiv 0 \text{ e } x_{O'} = (0, 0, 0)^T,$$

inoltre

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Si ha  $x' = (r \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda, r \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda, r \sin \Phi)^T$  e

$$\begin{aligned} x = R x' &= (r \cos \theta \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda - r \sin \theta \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda, \\ & r \sin \theta \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda + r \cos \theta \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda, \\ & r \sin \Phi)^T = (r \cos \Phi \cos(\theta + \Lambda), r \cos \Phi \sin(\theta + \Lambda), \\ & r \sin \Phi)^T. \end{aligned}$$

L'accelerazione di Coriolis è  $2\omega \times R x'$ , si ha

$$\vec{\omega} = \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_3$$

$$(\dot{x}') = (-\pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda, \pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda, 0)^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\dot{x}') &= (-\pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \theta \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda - \pi \dot{\Lambda} \sin \theta \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda, \\ & -\pi \dot{\Lambda} \sin \theta \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda + \pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \theta \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda, 0)^T \\ &= (-\pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \Phi \sin(\theta + \Lambda), \pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \Phi \cos(\theta + \Lambda), 0)^T \\ &= -\pi \dot{\Lambda} \cos \Phi (\sin(\theta + \Lambda), -\cos(\theta + \Lambda), 0)^T \end{aligned}$$

Quindi

$$\omega \times R(x') = r \dot{\Delta} \dot{\theta} \cos \Phi (-\cos(\theta + \Delta), -\sin(\theta + \Delta), 0)^T$$

Infine la forza di Coriolis espressa nella base  $\{\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3\}$  è

$$2m r \dot{\Delta} \dot{\theta} \cos \Phi (\cos(\theta + \Delta), \sin(\theta + \Delta), 0)^T.$$