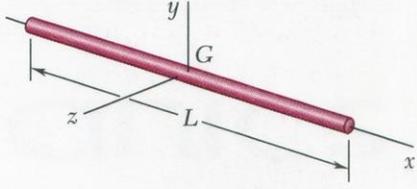
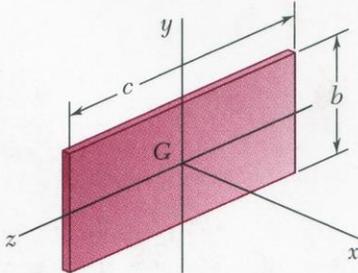
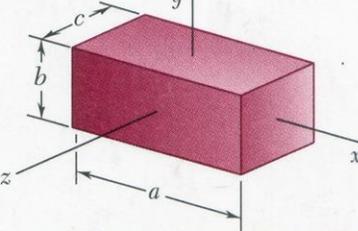
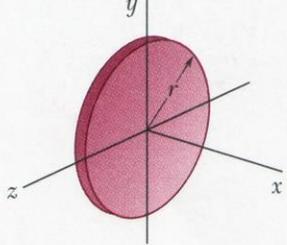
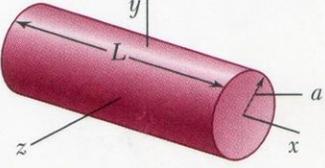
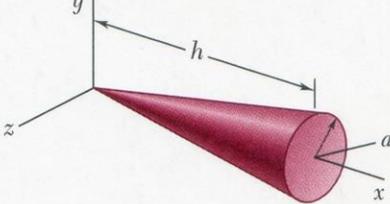
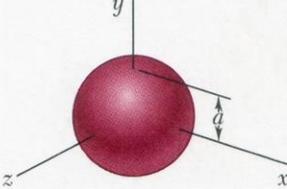


## Annexe 2 : Moments d'inertie de formes géométriques courantes

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Tige mince</b></p> $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$  |    |
| <p><b>Plaque rectangulaire mince</b></p> $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + c^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}mc^2$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}mb^2$      |    |
| <p><b>Parallélépipède</b></p> $I_x = \frac{1}{12}m(b^2 + c^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12}m(c^2 + a^2)$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2)$ |   |
| <p><b>Disque mince</b></p> $I_x = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{4}mr^2$   |  |
| <p><b>Cylindre circulaire</b></p> $I_x = \frac{1}{2}ma^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12}m(3a^2 + L^2)$                                |  |
| <p><b>Cône circulaire</b></p> $I_x = \frac{3}{10}ma^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{3}{5}m(\frac{1}{4}a^2 + h^2)$                          |  |
| <p><b>Sphère</b></p> $I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{5}ma^2$   |  |