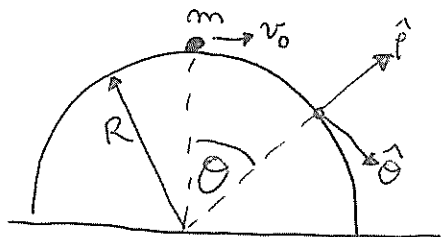


Auxiliar 3

P11



• Ángulo en que se despega?

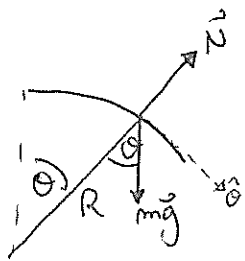
Sol: Utilizando cilíndricas:

$$\vec{v} = \dot{p}\hat{p} + p\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$$

pero $p=R \Rightarrow \dot{p}=0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}=R\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$

Inicialmente: $v_0 = R\dot{\theta}_0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta}_0 = \frac{v_0}{R}$

DCL:



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}: m a_p &= m(\ddot{p} - p\dot{\theta}^2) = N - mg \cos \theta \\ \hat{\theta}: m a_{\theta} &= m(2\dot{p}\dot{\theta} + p\ddot{\theta}) = mg \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -mR\dot{\theta}^2 = N - mg \cos \theta \quad (1)$$

$$mR\ddot{\theta} = mg \sin \theta \quad (2)$$

Buscamos θ^* tal que $N=0$:

$$(1) \rightarrow mg \cos \theta^* = mR\dot{\theta}^{*2} \rightarrow \dot{\theta}^{*2} = \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta^* \quad (3)$$

pero no conocemos $\dot{\theta}(\theta)$:

$$(2) \rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} = \frac{g}{R} \sin \theta$$

resolviendo: $\int_{\dot{\theta}_0 = \frac{v_0}{R}}^{\dot{\theta}} \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta} = \frac{g}{R} \int_0^{\theta} \sin \theta d\theta \rightarrow \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} - \frac{\dot{\theta}_0^2}{2} = -\frac{g}{R} \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\theta} = \frac{g}{R} (1 - \cos \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{v_0^2}{R^2} + \frac{2g}{R} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

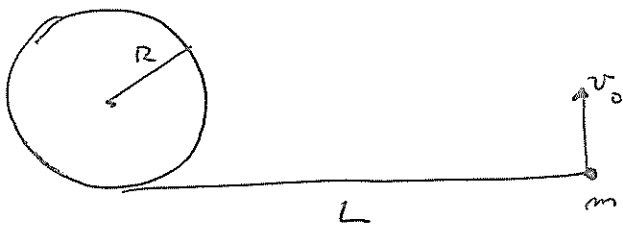
Finalmente reemplazamos en (3):

$$\frac{v_0^2}{R^2} + \frac{2g}{R} (1 - \cos \theta^*) = \frac{g}{R} \cos \theta^*$$

$$\frac{3g}{R} \cos \theta^* = \frac{v_0^2}{R^2} + \frac{2g}{R}$$

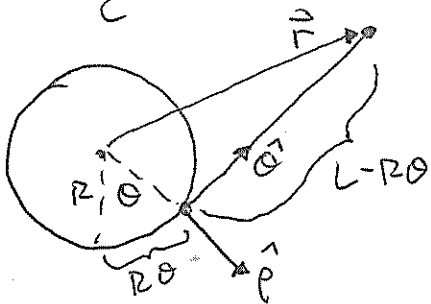
$$\Rightarrow \theta^* = \arccos \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{v_0^2}{3gR} \right)$$

P2



- a) Tensión cuerda en función del tiempo
- b) Tiempo que tarda la cuerda en enrollarse

Sol: a) ¿Qué coordenadas usamos, y donde?



Usamos cilíndricas pero para el punto donde se despreja la cuerda.

La posición de la masa m:

$$\vec{r} = R\hat{p} + (L - R\theta)\hat{\theta}$$

La velocidad:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = R\frac{d\hat{p}}{dt} - R\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta} + (L - R\theta)\frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = R\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta} - R\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta} + (L - R\theta)\dot{\theta}(-\hat{p})$$

$$\frac{d\hat{p}}{dt} = \dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = -\dot{\theta}\hat{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = -(L - R\theta)\dot{\theta}\hat{p}$$

Inicialmente:

$$-v_0 = -L\dot{\theta}_0$$

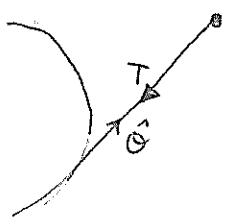
$$\Rightarrow \dot{\theta}_0 = \frac{v_0}{L}$$

La aceleración:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -(L - R\theta)\ddot{\theta}\hat{p} + (L - R\theta)\dot{\theta}^2\hat{p} + R\dot{\theta}^2\hat{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = (R\dot{\theta}^2 - (L - R\theta)\ddot{\theta})\hat{p} - (L - R\theta)\dot{\theta}^2\hat{\theta}$$

Ahora podemos hacer el DCL:



$$\hat{p}: m a_p = 0 \Rightarrow R\dot{\theta}^2 = (L - R\theta)\ddot{\theta} \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{\theta}: m a_\theta = -T \Rightarrow m(L - R\theta)\dot{\theta}^2 = T \quad (2)$$

de (1): $(L - R\theta)\ddot{\theta} = (L - R\theta)\dot{\theta} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} = R\dot{\theta}^2$

$$\int_{v_0/L}^{\dot{\theta}} \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{\dot{\theta}} = \int_0^{\theta} \frac{R}{L - R\theta} d\theta \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\dot{\theta}}{v_0/L}\right) = -\ln(L - R\theta)\Big|_0^\theta$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{L}{L - R\theta}\right)$$

aplicando la exponencial:

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{v_0}{L - R\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

Seguimos integrando:

$$\int_0^{\theta} (L - R\theta) d\theta = v_0 \int_0^t dt$$

$$L\theta - \frac{R}{2}\theta^2 = v_0 t$$

$$-\frac{1}{2R} \underbrace{(R^2\theta^2 - 2R\theta L + L^2)}_{(L - R\theta)^2} + \frac{L^2}{2R} = v_0 t$$

$$(L - R\theta)^2 = L^2 - 2Rv_0 t \quad \rightarrow \quad L - R\theta = \sqrt{L^2 - 2Rv_0 t} \quad (3)$$

Finalmente usamos (2):

$$T = m (L - R\theta) \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ v_0^2}}{\dot{\theta}^2} = \frac{mv_0^2}{(L - R\theta)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T(t) = \frac{mv_0^2}{\sqrt{L^2 - 2Rv_0 t}}}$$

b) El tiempo que tarda en enrollarse está dado por:

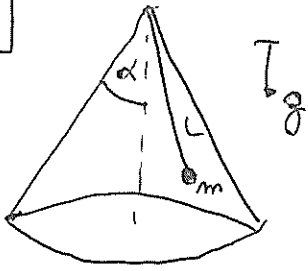
$$R\theta(t^*) = L$$

usamos (3): $L - \sqrt{L^2 - 2Rv_0 t^*} = L$

$$L^2 - 2Rv_0 t^* = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{t^* = \frac{L^2}{2Rv_0}}$$

P3



m describe una circunferencia con velocidad angular ω_0 cte.

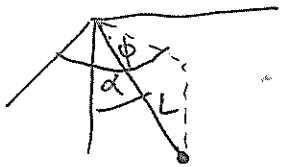
a) Encuentre T y N

b) Encuentre ω t.q. $N=0$

¿Período rotación?

¿Qué pasa para ω mayores?

Sol: a) En esféricas:



$$\theta = \alpha \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

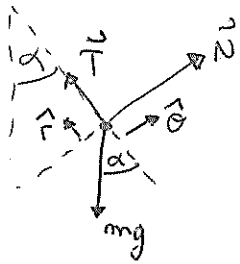
$$r = L \Rightarrow \dot{r} = \ddot{r} = 0$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \omega_0 \Rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = -L\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \hat{r} - L\dot{\phi}^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{a} = -L\omega_0^2 \sin \alpha \hat{\theta}$$

DCL:



$$\hat{r}: -mL\omega_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha = -T + mg \cos \alpha$$

$$\hat{\theta}: -mL\omega_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = N - mg \sin \alpha$$

$$\hat{\phi}: 0 = 0$$

de $\hat{\theta}$ $\Rightarrow \dots$

se obtiene: $T = m(L\omega_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + g \cos \alpha)$

$$N = m(g \sin \alpha - L\omega_0^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

b) Para que $N=0$: $g \sin \alpha = L\omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L \cos \alpha}}}$$

Período de rotación:

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L \cos \alpha}{g}}}$$