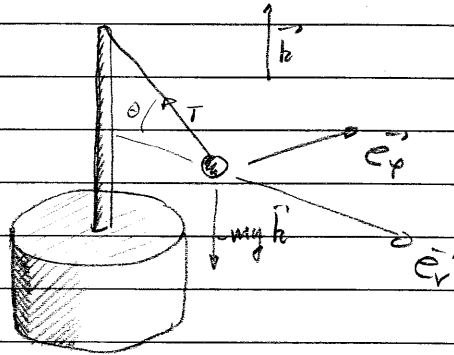


① (a)

$$\vec{v} = d\dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \quad (d\dot{\varphi} = v)$$

$$\vec{a} = -d\dot{\varphi}^2 \vec{e}_r$$

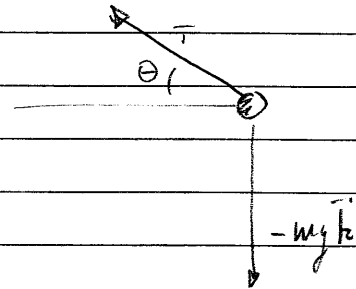
$$-md\dot{\varphi}^2 \vec{e}_r = -T \cos\theta \vec{e}_r + T \sin\theta \vec{k} - mg \vec{k}$$



$$\frac{mv^2}{d} = T \cos\theta$$

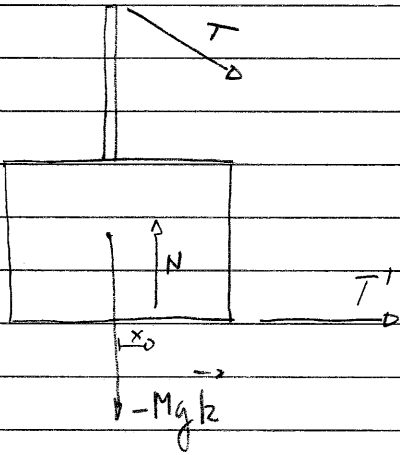
$$T \sin\theta = mg$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{d} = mg \operatorname{ctg}\theta$$



$$\vec{T} = \underbrace{-\frac{mv^2}{d} \vec{e}_r}_{\vec{T}_r} + \underbrace{mg \vec{k}}_{\vec{T}_z}$$

② (b)



$$\begin{aligned} T_r + T' &= 0 \\ -T_z + N - Mg &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$T' = -\frac{mv^2}{d}$$

$$N = Mg + mg$$

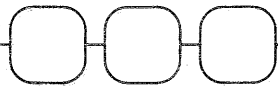
$$\text{No desliz.} \Rightarrow \frac{mv^2}{d} \leq (M+m)gf$$

$$0 = N_x - T_r H$$

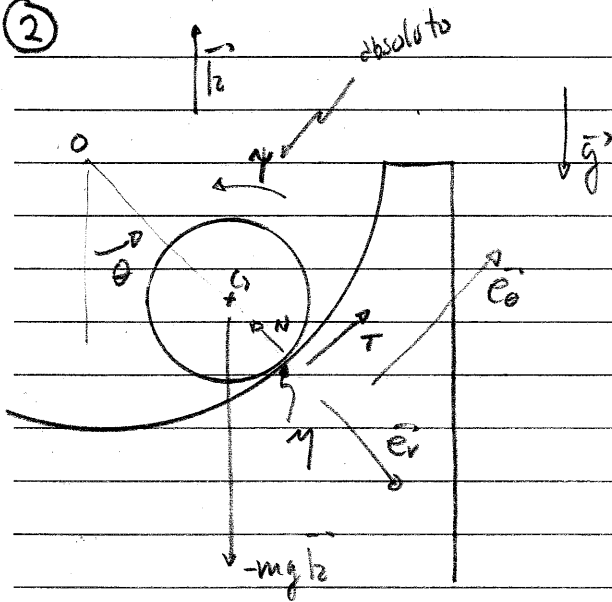
$$(M+m)gx = \frac{mv^2 H}{d}$$

$$|x| = \left| \frac{mv^2 H}{gd(M+m)} \right| \leq a$$

$$v^2 \leq \left(\frac{M+m}{m} \right) gd \left(\frac{a}{H} \right)$$



②



a)

$$\vec{a}_G = (R-r)\ddot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta - (R-r)\dot{\theta}^2\vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{a}_G(t=0) = (R-r)\ddot{\theta}\vec{e}_\theta$$

$$(\vec{e}_\theta) \quad m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} = T - mg \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

$$(\vec{e}_r) \quad -m(R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 = -N + mg \operatorname{cos}\theta$$

$$I_G = \frac{mr^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{mr^2}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2 = Tr$$

R.S.D $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_C = \vec{v}_G + r\dot{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow (R-r)\dot{\theta} + r\dot{\varphi} = 0$
 (C: pto de contacto)

$$\dot{\varphi} = -\frac{(R-r)}{r}\dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{mr^2}{2} \left(-\frac{(R-r)}{r}\dot{\theta} \right)^2 = Tr \Rightarrow T = -\frac{m}{2}(R-r)\ddot{\theta}$$

$$m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{m}{2}(R-r)\ddot{\theta} - mg \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{2}{3}\frac{g}{R-r} \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

En $t=0 \quad N = mg \operatorname{cos}\theta_0$

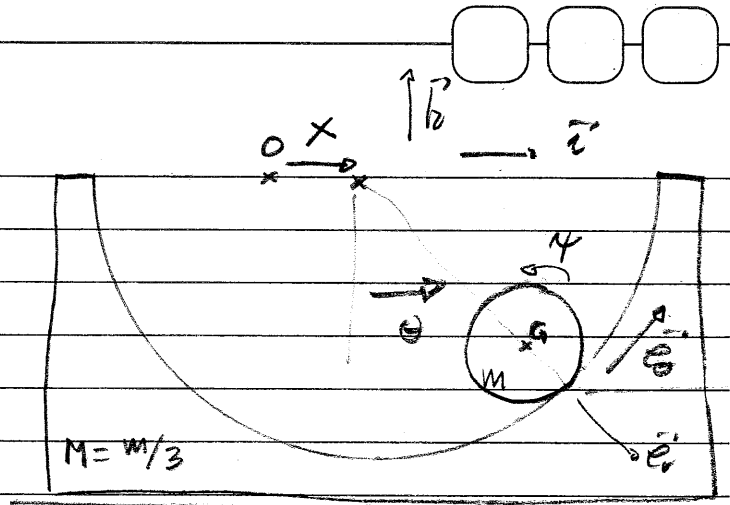
$$T = +\frac{mg}{3} \operatorname{sen}\theta_0$$

$$|T| \leq \mu N \Rightarrow \frac{\operatorname{sen}\theta_0}{3} \leq \mu \operatorname{cos}\theta_0$$

$$\theta_{0, \max} = \operatorname{Arctg}(3\mu)$$

b)

$$\vec{a}_G = (R-r)\ddot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta - (R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 \vec{e}_r + \ddot{x} \vec{i}$$



$$(\vec{e}_\theta) \quad m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} + \ddot{x} \cos\theta = T - mg \sin\theta$$

$$\mu = 0$$

$$(\vec{e}_r) \quad -m(R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 - \ddot{x} \sin\theta = -N + mg \cos\theta$$

$$(-\vec{j}) \quad \frac{mr^2}{2} \ddot{\psi} = Tr \quad ; \quad \ddot{\psi} = -\frac{(R-r)}{r} \ddot{\theta}$$

El sistema global conserva $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{i} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{3} \dot{x} + m(\dot{x} + (R-r)\dot{\theta} \cos\theta) = cte$

$$\dot{\vec{P}} \cdot \vec{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{3} \ddot{x} + m\ddot{x} + m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} \cos\theta - m(R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 \sin\theta = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3} m \ddot{x} = -m(R-r)\ddot{\theta} \cos\theta + m(R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 \sin\theta$$

En $t=0$

$$T = -\frac{m}{2}(R-r)\ddot{\theta}$$

$$m(R-r)\dot{\theta} + \frac{m}{2}(R-r)\ddot{\theta} - \frac{3}{4}m(R-r)\dot{\theta}^2 \cos^2\theta_0 = -mg \sin\theta_0$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \ddot{\theta} (2 - \cos^2\theta_0) = -\frac{g \sin\theta_0}{(R-r)}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{-4g \sin\theta_0}{(R-r)(2 - \cos^2\theta_0)} = \frac{-4g \sin\theta_0}{(R-r)(1 + \sin^2\theta_0)}$$

$$T = \frac{2mg \sin\theta_0}{1 + \sin^2\theta_0}$$

$$N = mg \cos\theta_0 - m \ddot{x} \sin\theta = mg \cos\theta_0 - m \sin\theta_0 \left(-\frac{3}{4}(R-r) \cos\theta_0 \right) \ddot{\theta} =$$

$$= mg \cos\theta_0 + 3mg \frac{\sin^2\theta_0 \cos\theta_0}{1 + \sin^2\theta_0} = mg \left(\frac{\cos\theta_0 + 3 \sin^2\theta_0 \cos\theta_0}{1 + \sin^2\theta_0} \right)$$

