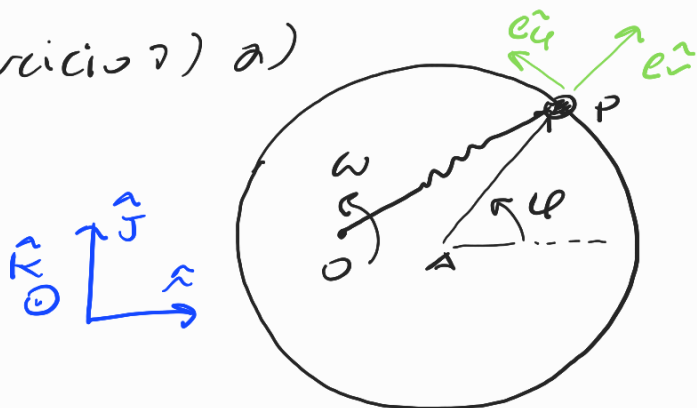


Ejercicio 7) a)



$S' : \{0, \hat{n}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}\} \rightarrow$
 sistema solidario a la guía,
 cuya velocidad angular es
 $\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{k}$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1 &= R\dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi \\ \vec{a}_1 &= -R\dot{\varphi}^2 \hat{e}_r + R\ddot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi \end{aligned}}$$

Teorema de Roberval: $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_T$, $\vec{v}_T = \vec{\omega} \times (P-O)$;

$$P-O = R\hat{e}_r + \frac{R}{2} \hat{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = (\omega + \dot{\varphi})R \hat{e}_\varphi + \omega \frac{R}{2} \hat{j}$$

Teo. Coriolis: $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_T + \vec{a}_C$, $\vec{a}_T = \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times (P-O))$

$$\vec{a}_T = -\omega^2 \left(R\hat{e}_r + \frac{R}{2} \hat{n} \right)$$

$$\vec{a}_C = 2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}_1 = -2\omega R\dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a} = -R\dot{\varphi}^2 \hat{e}_r + R\ddot{\varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi - \omega^2 \left(R\hat{e}_r + \frac{R}{2} \hat{n} \right) - 2\omega R\dot{\varphi} \hat{e}_r}$$

b) La ecuación de movimiento se puede obtener a partir de la 2da ley de Newton proyectada según \hat{e}_φ ($\vec{N} \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = 0$)

$$(\vec{F} = m\vec{a}) \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi : -K(P-O) \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = m\vec{a} \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$-K \frac{R}{2} \hat{n} \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi = R\ddot{\varphi} - \omega^2 \frac{R}{2} \hat{n} \cdot \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\omega^2 - \frac{K}{m} \right) \sin \varphi = 0 \right|$$

c) $\ddot{\varphi} = 0$ corresponde a las posiciones de eq. relativo:

$$\left(\omega^2 - \frac{K}{m} \right) \sin \varphi = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 \neq \frac{K}{m} : \sin \varphi = 0 : \begin{cases} \varphi_{eq} = 0 \\ \varphi_{eq} = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{K}{m} : \ddot{\varphi} = 0 \forall \varphi \text{ (todas las posiciones son de eq. [marginamente est.])}$$

Estabilidad:

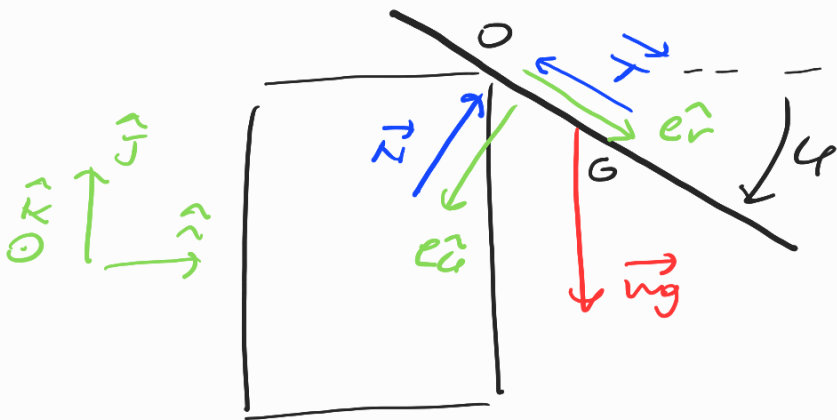
La ec. de movimiento se puede interpretar como:

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{dU_{eff}}{d\varphi} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{dU_{eff}}{d\varphi} = \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\omega^2 - \frac{K}{m} \right) \cos \varphi \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 U_{eff}}{d\varphi^2} = \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\omega^2 - \frac{K}{m} \right) \cos \varphi =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\varphi_{eq} = 0) \quad \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\omega^2 - \frac{K}{m} \right) > 0 \text{ si } \omega^2 > \frac{K}{m} : \varphi_{eq} = 0 \text{ estable} \\ \text{si } \omega^2 > \frac{K}{m} \\ (\varphi_{eq} = \pi) \quad \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\frac{K}{m} - \omega^2 \right) > 0 \text{ si } \omega^2 < \frac{K}{m} : \varphi_{eq} = \pi \text{ estable} \\ \text{si } \omega^2 < \frac{K}{m} \end{array} \right.$$

Ejercicio 2) a)



Mientras la barra no se

deslice: $\vec{v}_O = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\vec{v}) = \mathcal{P}(\vec{T}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \text{cte.}$$

$$T + U = \text{cte}, \quad T = \frac{1}{2} I_{O, \hat{k}} \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad I_{O, \hat{k}} = \int_{-\frac{l}{3}}^{\frac{2l}{3}} \left(\frac{m}{l}\right) x^2 dx = \frac{ml^2}{9}$$

$$U = -mg|G-O|\cos\varphi, \quad |G-O| = \frac{l}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{ml^2}{9}\right) \dot{\varphi}^2 - mg \frac{l}{6} \cos\varphi = E(\omega) = 0$$

\uparrow
 $U(\omega) = 0$
 $\dot{\varphi}(\omega) = 0$

$$\boxed{\dot{\varphi}^2 = 3g/l \cos\varphi} \quad (\text{i})$$

b) rele condiciones a la barra:

$$e_{\hat{r}}) \quad -m \frac{l}{6} \dot{\varphi}^2 = -T + mg \cos\varphi \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$e_{\hat{\theta}}) \quad m \frac{l}{6} \ddot{\varphi} = -N + mg \sin\varphi \quad (\text{iii})$$

derivando (i) en el tiempo: $\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{3}{2} g/l \sin\varphi \quad (\text{iv})$

Substituyendo (i) en (ii) y (iv) en (iii):

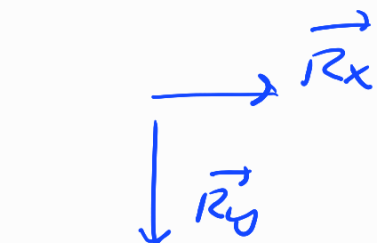
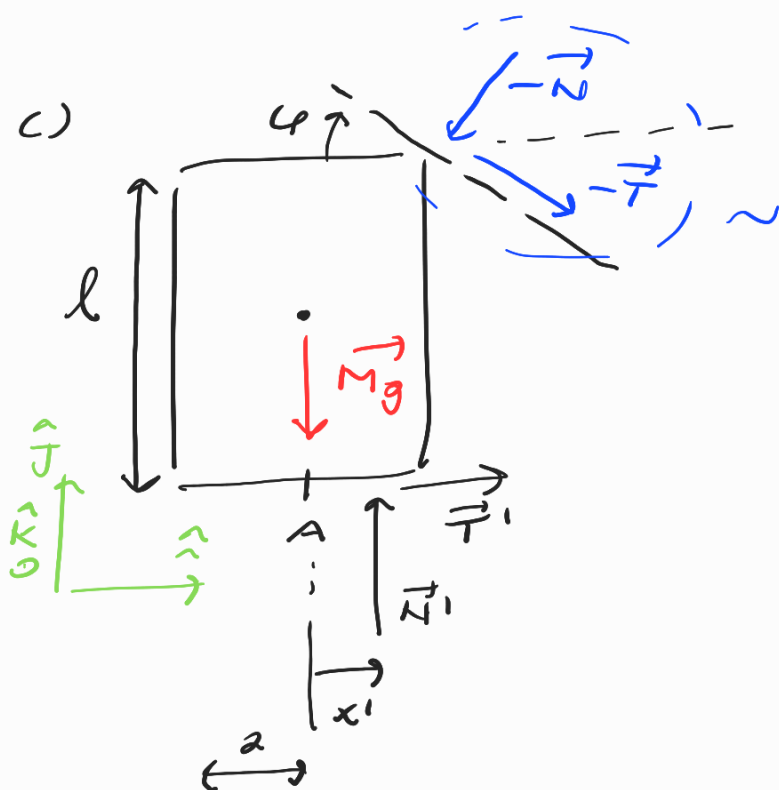
$$T = \frac{3}{2} mg \cos\varphi$$

$$N = \frac{3}{4} mg \sin\varphi$$

mientras la barra no se deslice se cumple:

$$|T| \leq f_e |N| : \tan \varphi \leq \frac{1}{2} f_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} : \boxed{\varphi_d = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

ángulo de desliz.



$$R_x = T \cos \varphi - N \sin \varphi = \frac{3}{4} mg \tan \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$R_y = T \sin \varphi + N \cos \varphi = \frac{3}{4} mg (1 + \tan^2 \varphi)$$

1º Condición a la placa según \hat{j} : $x' = Mg + 12y (> 0 \checkmark)$

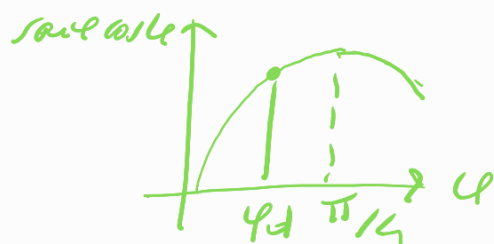
2º Condición sobre A: $x' N' = l R_x + a R_y$

Para que la placa no vuelque se debe verificar: $-a \leq x' \leq a$:

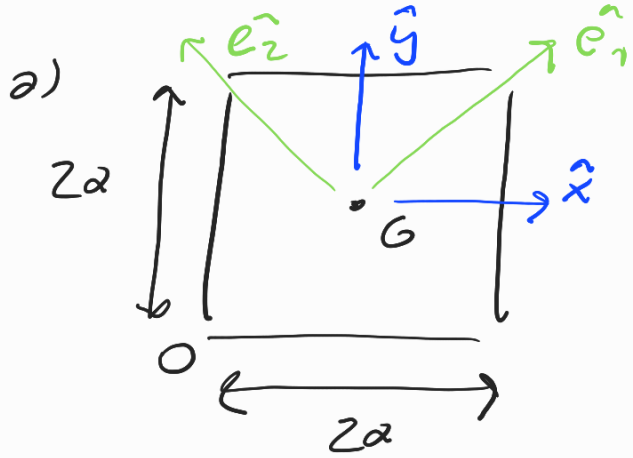
$$-a \leq \frac{l R_x + a R_y}{Mg + 12y} \leq a : l R_x \leq Mga :$$

$$l \frac{3}{4} mg \tan \varphi \cos \varphi \leq Mga : a \geq \frac{3}{4} \frac{m}{M} \underbrace{l \tan \varphi \cos \varphi}_{\text{máximo para } \varphi_d}$$

$$a \geq \boxed{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \frac{m}{M} l = a_{\text{mín}}}$$



Ejercicio 3)



\hat{x} e \hat{y} son ejes paralelos para I_G
 con momentos de inercia paralelos:

$$I_{G, \hat{x}} = I_{G, \hat{y}} =$$

$$\int_{-a}^a dy \int_{-a}^a dx \frac{m}{(2a)^2} x^2 = \frac{ma^2}{3}$$

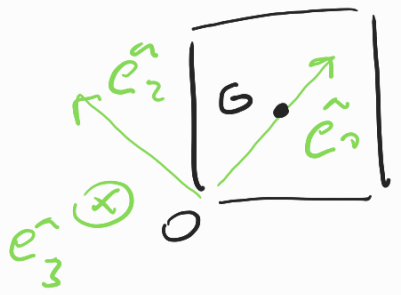
(C=G)

Luego, una combinación lineal de ellos también es paralela!

$$I_G(\alpha \hat{x} + \beta \hat{y}) = \alpha \underbrace{I_G}_{I_{G, \hat{x}}} \hat{x} + \beta \underbrace{I_G}_{I_{G, \hat{y}}} \hat{y} = I_{G, \hat{x}}(\alpha \hat{x} + \beta \hat{y})$$

En particular, \hat{e}_1 y \hat{e}_2 son ejes paralelos para I_G ;

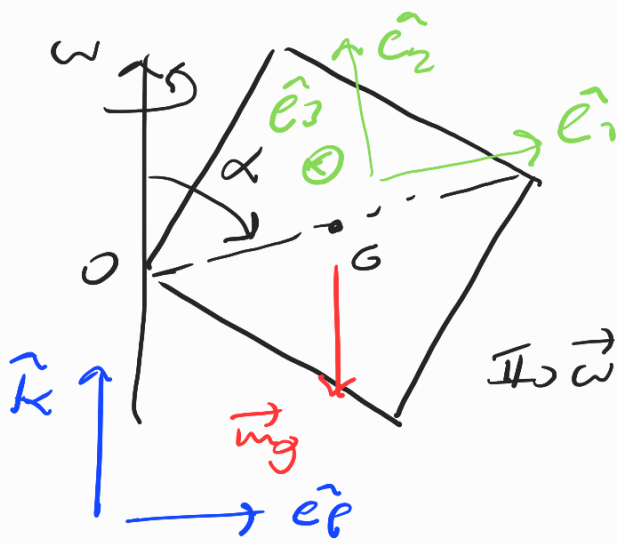
I_0 :



\hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3 son paralelos por simetría
 eje vertical, \hat{e}_1 también por completitud
 la base!

$$I_0 \{ \hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3 \} = \begin{pmatrix} I_0, \hat{e}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_0, \hat{e}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_0, \hat{e}_1 + I_0, \hat{e}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_0, \hat{e}_1 = I_G, \hat{e}_1 \\ I_0, \hat{e}_2 = I_G, \hat{e}_2 + m(\sqrt{2}a)^2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{Steiner}}{=} \frac{m a^2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\vec{L}_0 = \mathbb{I}_0 \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \cos \alpha \hat{e}_1 + \omega \sin \alpha \hat{e}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{I}_0 \vec{\omega} &= \omega \cos \alpha \mathbb{I}_0 \hat{e}_1 + \omega \sin \alpha \mathbb{I}_0 \hat{e}_2 \\ &= \omega \cos \alpha \mathbb{I}_0 \hat{e}_1 \hat{e}_1 + \omega \sin \alpha \mathbb{I}_0 \hat{e}_2 \hat{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{L}_0 = \frac{m a^2 \omega}{3} (\cos \alpha \hat{e}_1 + \sin \alpha \hat{e}_2)}$$

b) reaz cardinal a la piatra: $m \vec{a}_G = \vec{R} - mg \hat{k}$ *fora rezultanta de la solidara*

$$\vec{a}_G = -\omega^2 \sqrt{2} a \sin \alpha \hat{e}_p; \quad \boxed{\vec{R} = mg \hat{k} - \omega^2 \sqrt{2} a \sin \alpha \hat{e}_p}$$

reaz cardinal cele 0: $\dot{\vec{L}}_0 = \vec{M}_0 =$

$$= \vec{M}_0^{(solidara)} + mg \sqrt{2} a \sin \alpha \hat{e}_3;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\vec{L}}_0 &= \frac{m a^2 \omega}{3} (\cos \alpha \dot{\hat{e}}_1 + \sin \alpha \dot{\hat{e}}_2) = \\ &= \omega \hat{k} \times \hat{e}_1 = \omega \sin \alpha \hat{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -2 m a^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \hat{e}_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{M}_0^{(solidara)} = -[2 m a^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + mg \sqrt{2} a \sin \alpha] \hat{e}_3}$$

c) $|\vec{M}_0^{(solidara)}|_{\alpha = \pi/4} = m a^2 (\omega^2 + g/a)$

$$\langle M_0^{max} \text{ si } \left[\omega^2 < \frac{M_0^{max}}{m a^2} - g/a \right] \left(\text{si } \theta/a \geq \frac{M_0^{max}}{m a^2} \right) \text{ (se scindeaza in rotar)}$$