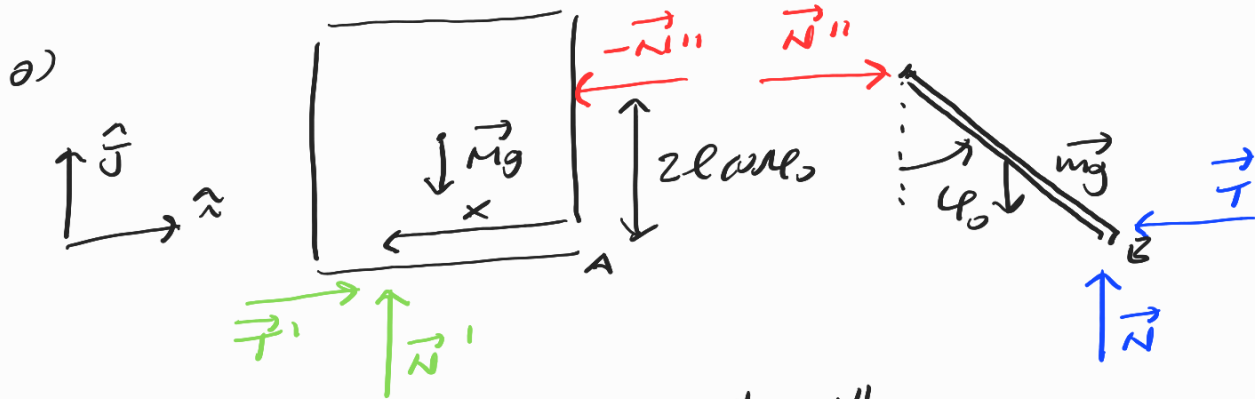


Ejercicio 7)



- 1<sup>er</sup> cardinal a la placa:  $\begin{cases} \hat{x}) T' = N'' \\ \hat{y}) N' = Mg \end{cases}$
- 2<sup>do</sup> cardinal a la placa desde A:  $x N' = l Mg + 2l \cos \alpha_0 N''$
- 1<sup>er</sup> cardinal a la barra:  $\begin{cases} \hat{x}) N'' = T \\ \hat{y}) N = mg \end{cases}$
- 2<sup>do</sup> cardinal a la barra desde B:  $mg l \cos \alpha_0 = 2l \cos \alpha_0 N''$

Luego:

$$N = mg$$

$$N' = Mg$$

$$N'' = \frac{\gamma}{2} mg \cos \alpha_0$$

$$T = \frac{\gamma}{2} mg \cos \alpha_0$$

$$T' = \frac{\gamma}{2} mg \cos \alpha_0$$

$$x = l \left( \gamma + \frac{m}{M} \cos \alpha_0 \right)$$

Para que el sistema se mantenga en equilibrio se deben verificar:

$$N, N', N'' \geq 0 \quad \checkmark \quad (\text{no desprendimiento})$$

$$T \leq f_E N : \left| f_E \geq \frac{\gamma}{2} \cos \alpha_0 \right| \quad (\text{no deslizamiento de la barra})$$

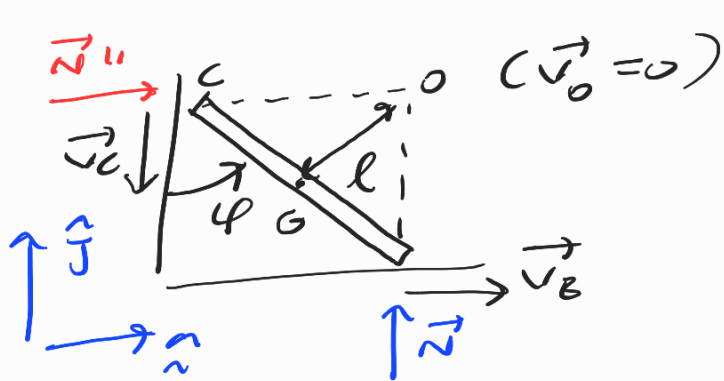
$$T' \leq f_E' N' : \left| f_E' \geq \frac{\gamma}{2} \frac{m}{M} \cos \alpha_0 \right| \quad (\text{no deslizamiento de la placa})$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2l : \left| \frac{m}{M} \cos \alpha_0 \leq \gamma \right| \quad (\text{no vuelco de la placa})$$

b)  $\dot{E} = 0$  : la barra se desliza

Como las reactivas son de potencia nula:  $\begin{cases} \mathcal{P}_N = \vec{N} \cdot \vec{v}_B = 0, \\ \mathcal{P}_{N''} = \vec{N}'' \cdot \vec{v}_C = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\dot{E} = 0}$ ,  $E = T + U$ ;



$$T = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \dot{\varphi}^2,$$

$$I_0 = I_G + ml^2 = \frac{4}{3} ml^2$$

$$\left( I_G = \int_{-l}^l \left( \frac{m}{2l} \right) dx x^2 = \frac{ml^2}{3} \right)$$

(Idem:  $T = \frac{1}{2} m \vec{v}_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \dot{\varphi}^2$ ,  $\vec{v}_G = \vec{v}_B$ ,  $\vec{v}_G = l \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} \hat{i} + l \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} \hat{j}$ )

$$E = T + U = \left| \frac{2}{3} ml^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + mgl \cos \varphi = mgl \cos \varphi_0 \right|$$

$$c) N'' = m \vec{a}_G \cdot \hat{n} = m (l \cos \varphi \ddot{\varphi} - l \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}^2 = \frac{3}{2} g/l (\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi) \xrightarrow{\text{derivando}} \ddot{\varphi} = \frac{3}{4} g/l \sin \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow N'' = \frac{3mg}{4} \left[ \sin \varphi \cos \varphi - 2 \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi) \right]$$

$$\varphi_d / N''(\varphi_d) = 0! \left[ \cos \varphi_d - 2(\cos \varphi_0 - \cos \varphi_d) \right] \sin \varphi_d = 0!$$

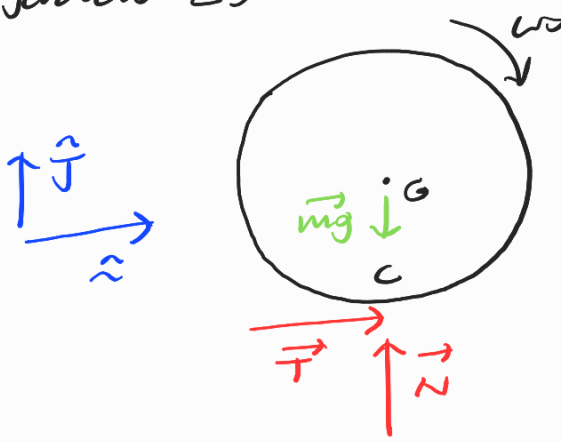
$$\left| \cos \varphi_d = \frac{2}{3} \cos \varphi_0 \right|$$

(Idem:  $N''$  es la fuerza responsable de acelerar el centro de masa en la dirección horizontal;  $\varphi = \varphi_d$  cuando  $\dot{x}_G^2$  alcanza su máximo;

$$\frac{d}{d\varphi} ( \cos^2 \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2 ) \Big|_{\varphi = \varphi_d} = 0!$$

# Ejercicio 2)

a)



$$\vec{v}_C(\omega) = (v_0 - \omega_0 r) \hat{i}$$

$< v_p$  : el disco desliza hacia la izquierda con respecto a la placa  
 $\Rightarrow \vec{T} = T \hat{i}$

1<sup>ra</sup> ecuación al disco: 
$$\begin{cases} m \ddot{x}_G = T \\ N = mg \end{cases}$$

2<sup>da</sup> ecuación del eje G: 
$$I_G \dot{\omega} = -rT, \quad I_G = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

fricción dinámica:  $T = f_0 N = f_0 mg$  : 
$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_G = f_0 g \\ \dot{\omega} = -2 f_0 g / r \end{cases}$$

Integrando en el tiempo las Ecs. de movimiento:

$$\dot{x}_G - v_0 = f_0 g t$$

$$\omega - \omega_0 = -2 f_0 g / r t$$

La rotación y el deslizamiento comienza cuando  $v_C = |\dot{x}_G - \omega r| = v_p$ :

$$v_0 - f_0 g t^* - (\omega_0 - 2 f_0 g / r t^*) r = v_p$$

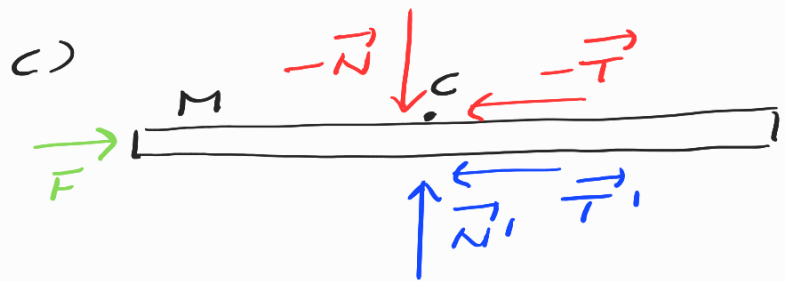
$$t^* = \frac{v_p - (v_0 - \omega_0 r)}{3 f_0 g}$$

b) 
$$P_T = \vec{T} \cdot \vec{v}_C = f_0 mg (x_G - \omega r) =$$

$$f_0 mg (v_0 - \omega_0 r + 3 f_0 g t)$$

$$W_T = \int_0^{t^*} P_T dt = f_0 mg \left[ (v_0 - \omega_0 r) t^* + 3 f_0 g \frac{1}{2} t^{*2} \right]$$

(Idem:  $w_T = \Delta T$ ,  $T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \omega^2$ )



para condición a la placa!

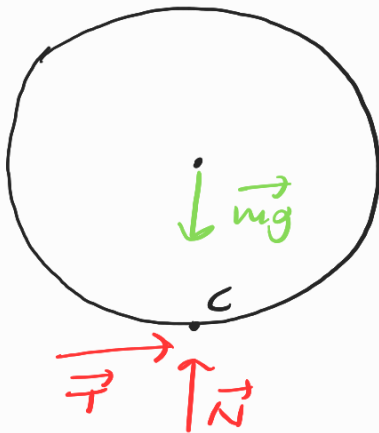
$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad F - T - T' &= 0, \quad T = f_0 N \\ T' &= f_0' N' \\ \text{b)} \quad N' - N - Mg &= 0, \quad N = mg \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow N' = (M+m)g$

$T' = f_0' (M+m)g \rightarrow \boxed{F = f_0 mg + f_0' (M+m)g}$

(max  $t = t^*$ )

$t > t^*$ !



$$\begin{cases} m \ddot{x}_G = T \\ \frac{m r^2}{2} \dot{\omega} = -r T \end{cases}$$

Suponiendo que se mantiene rodando sin deslizar con respecto a la placa!

$$\begin{cases} v_C = \dot{x}_G - \omega r = 0 \\ \text{fricción estática: } |T| \leq f_E N = f_E mg \end{cases}$$

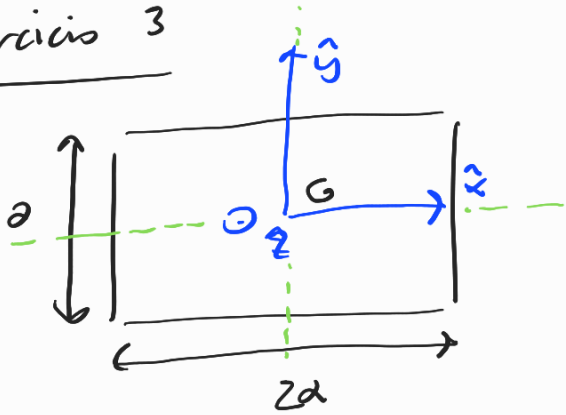
$\dot{x}_G - \omega r = 0 : \dot{x}_G = \omega r \Rightarrow \frac{m r^2}{2} \dot{\omega} = \frac{m r^2}{2} \frac{\dot{x}_G}{r} = -r T :$

$-\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_G = T : \boxed{T=0}$

$(T \leq f_E N \checkmark)$

Para  $t > t^*$ ,  $T=0$ !  $F - T' = 0 : \boxed{F = f_0' (M+m)g}$

Ejercicio 3



$\{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}$  es base de ejes principales  
por ser perpendiculares a planos de  
simetría especular (que concurren a G)

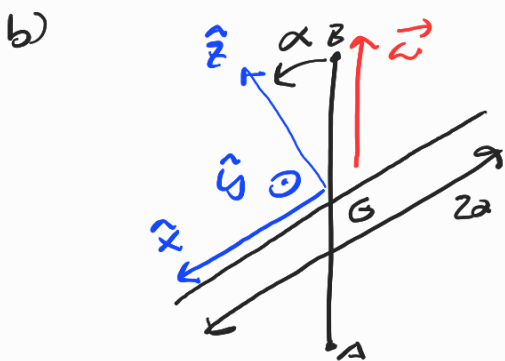
$$I_G[\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}] = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$  por ser rígido plano  
(y G pertenece al plano)

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dy \int_{-a}^a dx \left(\frac{m}{2a^2}\right) y^2 = \frac{ma^2}{12}$$

variando el rol de  $a \rightarrow 2a : I_2 = \frac{ma^2}{3}$

Weg:  $I_G[\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}] = \frac{ma^2}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$



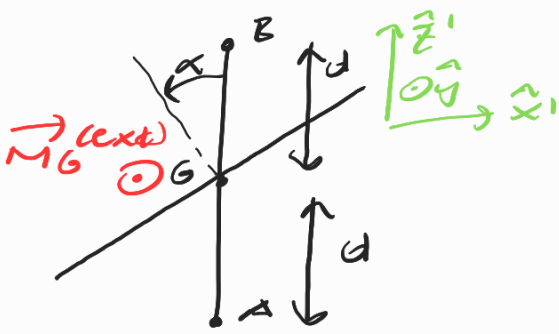
$\vec{L}_G = I_G \vec{\omega}$ ;  $\vec{\omega} = \omega \cos \alpha \hat{z} - \omega \sin \alpha \hat{x}$

$I_G \vec{\omega} = \omega \cos \alpha \underbrace{I_G \hat{z}}_{5 \left(\frac{ma^2}{12}\right) \hat{z}} - \omega \sin \alpha \underbrace{I_G \hat{x}}_{1 \left(\frac{ma^2}{12}\right) \hat{x}}$   
*z-hat es eje. ppal. de I\_G*      *x-hat es eje. ppal. de I\_G*

$\Rightarrow \vec{L}_G = \frac{ma^2}{12} \omega (5 \cos \alpha \hat{z} - \sin \alpha \hat{x})$

c)  $\vec{M}_G^{(ext)} = \dot{\vec{L}}_G = \frac{ma^2}{12} \omega \left( 5 \cos \alpha \underbrace{\dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \hat{z}}_{\omega \sin \alpha \hat{y}} - \sin \alpha \underbrace{\dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \hat{x}}_{\omega \cos \alpha \hat{y}} \right)$

$\vec{M}_G^{(ext)} = \frac{ma^2}{3} \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \hat{y}$



Let reactions at A and B,  $\vec{R}_A, \vec{R}_B$ , be  
 given as:

$$\vec{R}_A = R_{Ax'} \hat{x}' + R_{Ay} \hat{y} + R_{Az'} \hat{z}'$$

$$\vec{R}_B = R_{Bx'} \hat{x}' + R_{By} \hat{y} + R_{Bz'} \hat{z}'$$

For Cardinal at rigour:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}') R_{Ax'} + R_{Bx'} = 0 & (i) \\ \hat{y}') R_{Ay} + R_{By} = 0 & (ii) \\ \hat{z}') R_{Az'} + R_{Bz'} = mg & (iii) \end{cases}$$

For Cardinal at G:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{x}') -d R_{Ay} + d R_{By} = 0 & (iv) \\ \hat{y}') d R_{Ax'} - d R_{Bx'} = \frac{m a^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{3} & (v) \end{cases}$$

From (ii) and (iv):  $R_{Ay} = R_{By} = 0$

(i) and (v):  $R_{Ax'} = \frac{1}{2d} \frac{m a^2 \omega^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{3}$

$R_{Bx'} = -R_{Ax'}$