

Práctico 2 (Parte B)

Reposo: Sistemas no-inerciales

¿Cómo aplico lo visto anteriormente a sistemas relacionados?

→ 1ª Ley se rompe } Dado para mí es un sistema fijo.
 → 2ª Ley también }

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}' + \vec{a}_c$$

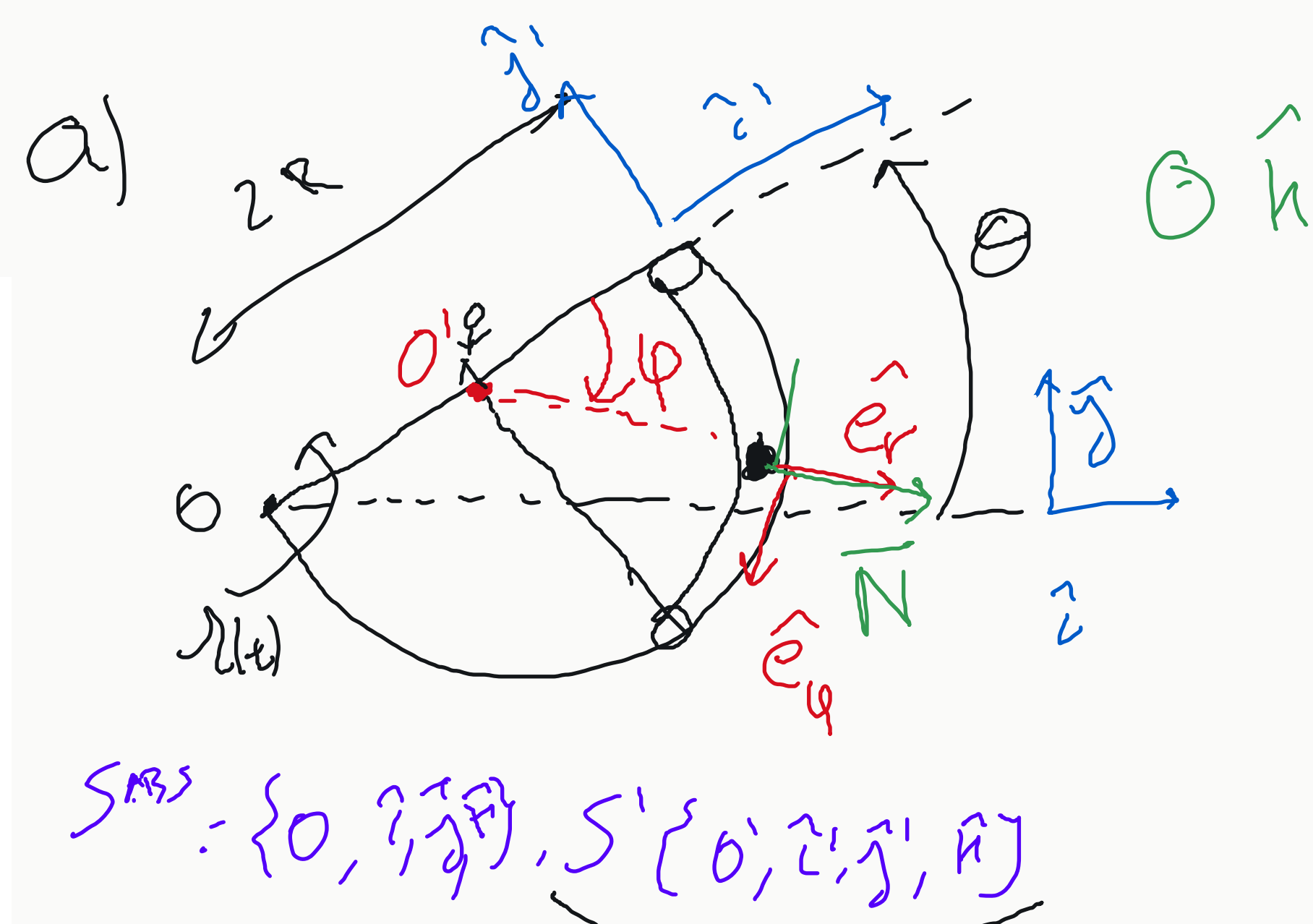
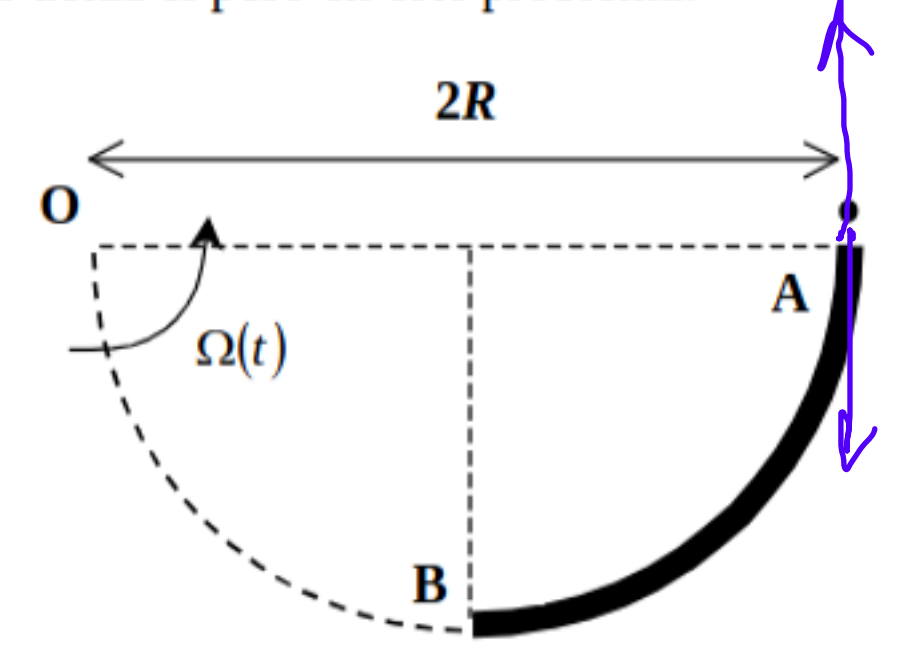
$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \vec{a} - \vec{a}_c \iff m\vec{a}' = \sum \vec{F}_i - m\vec{a}_c$$

$$\iff m\vec{a}' = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \vec{F}_T + \vec{F}_C$$

Ejercicio 13:

Un tubo liso AB, en forma de cuadrante de circunferencia de diámetro OA = 2R, gira en un plano con velocidad angular variable $\Omega(t)$ alrededor de un eje perpendicular al plano que pasa por O. En el instante inicial, el extremo A del tubo captura una partícula que se hallaba en reposo. Considerando que no actúa el peso en este problema:

- Determine $\Omega(t)$ en función de $\Omega(0)$ de modo que la velocidad de la partícula relativa al tubo sea de módulo constante.
- Halle la normal $\vec{N}(t)$ que actúa sobre la partícula.



$$\vec{v}_0, \vec{\omega}_0: \vec{v}_0' = R\dot{\phi}' \hat{e}_\phi' = R\Omega(t)\hat{j}'$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\omega}_0' = R\dot{\phi}' \hat{j}' - R\Omega^2 \hat{i}'$$

$$\hat{i}' = R\hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -R\hat{j}$$

$$\hat{j}' = R\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = R\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{r}' = R\hat{e}_r' \quad \vec{v}' = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi'$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a}' = R\ddot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' - R\dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r'$$

Si impongo q' la vel relativa de la part sea de módulo constante $\dot{\phi}' = cte$ ($\ddot{\phi}' = 0$)

$$\vec{a}' = -R\dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r'$$

$$m\vec{a}' = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \vec{F}_T + \vec{F}_C$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum \vec{F}_{ext} = N\hat{e}_r \\ \vec{F}_T = -m\vec{a}_c = -m(\vec{\omega}_0' \times \vec{r}' + \vec{\omega}_0' \times (\vec{\omega}_0' \times \vec{r}') + \vec{a}_0) \\ = -m(\dot{\phi}'\hat{k} \times R\hat{e}_r' + R\dot{\phi}'\hat{k} \times (\dot{\phi}'\hat{k} \times R\hat{e}_r' + R\dot{\phi}'\hat{k} \times R\hat{i}' - R\Omega^2\hat{i}')) \\ = mR(\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' + \dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r' - \dot{\phi}'\hat{j}' + \Omega^2\hat{i}') \\ \vec{F}_C = -m\vec{a}_c = -m2\dot{\omega}_0' \times \vec{v}' \\ = -2mR\dot{\phi}'\hat{k} \times R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' \\ = -2mR\dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r' \end{cases}$$

- $\vec{\omega}_0' = \Omega \hat{k}$
- $\vec{\omega}_0 = \dot{\phi}' \hat{k}$
- $\vec{r}' = R\hat{e}_r'$
- $\vec{a}_0 = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{j}' - R\Omega^2\hat{i}'$
- $\vec{v}' = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi'$

$$-mR\dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r' = N\hat{e}_r + mR(\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' + \dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r' - \dot{\phi}'\hat{j}' + \Omega^2\hat{i}') - 2mR\dot{\phi}'^2\hat{e}_r'$$

$$\begin{cases} -mR\dot{\phi}'^2 = N + mR\dot{\phi}'^2 - 2mR\dot{\phi}'^2 + mR\dot{\phi}'\sin\phi + mR\Omega^2\cos\phi \\ \dot{\phi}' + \dot{\phi}'\cos\phi - \dot{\phi}'\sin\phi = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{i}' = \cos\phi\hat{e}_r' - \sin\phi\hat{e}_\phi' \\ \hat{j}' = -\sin\phi\hat{e}_r' - \cos\phi\hat{e}_\phi' \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\phi}'(1 + \cos\phi) = \dot{\phi}'\sin\phi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int \frac{\dot{\phi}'}{\dot{\phi}'^2} dt = \int \frac{\sin\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} dt$$

$$\dot{\phi}' = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad \dot{\phi}' dt = d\phi$$

$$\int \frac{d\phi}{\dot{\phi}'^2} = \int \frac{\sin\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} d\phi$$

$$\dot{\phi}' = cte \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \dot{\phi}' \Leftrightarrow dt = \frac{d\phi}{\dot{\phi}'}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'^2} \Big|_{\dot{\phi}'(0)}^{\dot{\phi}'(t)} = -\frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'} \ln(1 + \cos\phi) \Big|_{\phi(0)}^{\phi(t)}$$

$$\ln(A) - \ln(B) = \ln\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'(t)} + \frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'(0)} = \frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'} \ln\left(\frac{1 + \cos\phi_0}{1 + \cos\phi(t)}\right)$$

$$\phi_0 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'(t)} + \frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'(0)} = \frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'} \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 + \cos\phi}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} v(0) = 0 \quad \hat{e}_r' = (R - \phi)\hat{k} \times \hat{e}_r' \\ \vec{v} = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' \\ \vec{v}' = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_\phi' + R\dot{\phi}'\hat{e}_r' \\ = R\dot{\phi}'\hat{j}' - R(R - \phi)\hat{e}_\phi' \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\phi}'(t) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'(0)} - \frac{1}{\dot{\phi}'} \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 + \cos\phi}\right)}$$

$$\vec{v}'(0) = R\dot{\phi}'(0)\hat{j}'_0 - R(R - \phi_0)\hat{e}_\phi'_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R\dot{\phi}'(0) + R\dot{\phi}'(0) - R\dot{\phi}' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\phi}' = 2\dot{\phi}'(0)$$

$$\phi = \dot{\phi}' t = 2\dot{\phi}'(0)t$$

$$\boxed{\dot{\phi}'(t) = \frac{2\dot{\phi}'(0)}{2 + \ln\left(\frac{1 + \cos\phi}{2}\right)}}$$

$$b) -mR\dot{\phi}'^2 = N + mR\dot{\phi}'^2 - 2mR\dot{\phi}'^2 + mR\dot{\phi}'\sin\phi + mR\Omega^2\cos\phi$$

$$N = 2mR\dot{\phi}'^2 - mR\dot{\phi}'^2 - mR\dot{\phi}'^2 - mR\dot{\phi}'\sin\phi - mR\Omega^2\cos\phi$$

$$= 2mR \left[\Omega^2 - \frac{\dot{\phi}'^2}{2} - \dot{\phi}'\sin\phi - \frac{\dot{\phi}'^2}{2}\cos\phi \right]$$

$$= 2mR \left[2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) - \frac{\dot{\phi}'^2}{2}(1 + \cos\phi) - \frac{\dot{\phi}'}{2}\sin\phi - 2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) \right]$$

$$\dot{\phi}'(t) = \frac{2\dot{\phi}'(0)}{2 + \ln\left(\frac{1 + \cos\phi}{2}\right)} \quad N = 2mR \left[2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) - \frac{\dot{\phi}'^2}{2} \left[1 + \cos\phi + \frac{2\dot{\phi}'\sin\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} \right] - 2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) \right]$$

$$\dot{\phi}' = \frac{(2\dot{\phi}'(0))^2 \left(\frac{-2\sin\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} \right)}{\left[2 + \ln\left(\frac{1 + \cos\phi}{2}\right) \right]^2} = \dot{\phi}'^2 \left(\frac{2\sin\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} \right) \quad \boxed{N = 2mR \left[2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) - 2\dot{\phi}'^2(0) \right]}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \cos\phi)^2 + 2\sin^2\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} = \frac{1 + 2\cos\phi + \cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi}{1 + \cos\phi} = \frac{2(1 + \cos\phi)}{1 + \cos\phi} = 2$$