



Para obtener la velocidad angular $\dot{\phi}(t)$ y la rapidez $v(t) = |\vec{v}|$ se necesitan las ecuaciones escalares:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r} &= \rho \hat{r} \\ \vec{v} &= \dot{\rho} \hat{r} + \rho \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} \\ \vec{a} &= (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\phi}^2) \hat{r} + (2\dot{\rho}\dot{\phi} + \rho \ddot{\phi}) \hat{\phi}\end{aligned}$$

• el astronauta recoge la cuerda a una tasa de $u_0 \Rightarrow \dot{\rho} = -u_0$
 $\Rightarrow \ddot{\rho} = 0 \wedge \rho = R_0 - u_0 t$ (pues $\rho(0) = R_0$)

Luego,

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r} &= (R_0 - u_0 t) \hat{r} \\ \vec{v} &= -u_0 \hat{r} + (R_0 - u_0 t) \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} \\ \vec{a} &= -(R_0 - u_0 t) \dot{\phi}^2 \hat{r} + (2(-u_0)\dot{\phi} + (R_0 - u_0 t)\ddot{\phi}) \hat{\phi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = \vec{T} = -T \hat{r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{r}) & T = (R_0 - u_0 t) \dot{\phi}^2 m \\ \hat{\phi}) & 0 = m(2(-u_0)\dot{\phi} + (R_0 - u_0 t)\ddot{\phi}) \end{cases} \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$$

De la ecuación en $\hat{\phi}$ se tiene: $(R_0 - u_0 t)\ddot{\phi} = 2u_0\dot{\phi} \quad \ddot{\phi} = \frac{d\dot{\phi}}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\dot{\phi}}{\dot{\phi}} = \frac{2u_0 dt}{(R_0 - u_0 t)} \quad \int_{\dot{\phi}_0}^{\dot{\phi}} \int_0^t \quad \text{En } t=0, \dot{\phi}(0) = \Omega_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \dot{\phi} \Big|_{\Omega_0}^{\dot{\phi}} = -2 \ln(R_0 - u_0 t) \Big|_0^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\dot{\phi}}{\Omega_0}\right) = -2 \ln\left(\frac{R_0 - u_0 t}{R_0}\right) \Rightarrow \dot{\phi}(t) = \Omega_0 \left(\frac{R_0}{R_0 - u_0 t}\right)^2 \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$$

Entonces, $v(t) = |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{u_0^2 + (R_0 - u_0 t)^2 \Omega_0^2 \left(\frac{R_0}{R_0 - u_0 t}\right)^4}$

$$v(t) = \sqrt{u_0^2 + \frac{\Omega_0^2 R_0^4}{(R_0 - u_0 t)^2}} \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$$

b) De la ec en \hat{r} , $T(t) = (R_0 - u_0 t) m \Omega_0^2 \left(\frac{R_0}{R_0 - u_0 t}\right)^4$

$$T(t) = \frac{m \Omega_0^2 R_0^4}{(R_0 - u_0 t)^3} \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$$

c) En \vec{r} se corta la cuerda $\Rightarrow T(\bar{t}) = 27 m R_0 \Omega_0^2$

$$\Rightarrow 27 m R_0 \Omega_0^2 = \frac{m \Omega_0^2 R_0^4}{(R_0 - u_0 \bar{t})^3} \Rightarrow 3^3 = 27 = \frac{R_0^3}{(R_0 - u_0 \bar{t})^3} \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{R_0}{R_0 - u_0 \bar{t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{t} = \frac{2 R_0}{3 u_0} \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$$

la distancia $d = \rho(\bar{t}) = R_0 - u_0 \bar{t} = R_0 - u_0 \frac{2 R_0}{3 u_0} \Rightarrow d = R_0/3 \quad [1 \text{ pto}]$