

Un punto base en cada problema, más lo indicado por partes si está correcta. Si hay errores el corrector juzga cuanto descontarle. Las notas entonces van de 1.0 a 7.0 en cada problema.

### Problema 1

Calculamos las constantes con  $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{3}, \dot{\theta}(0) = 0, \dot{\phi}(0) = 0, C = mh^2, A = 2mh^2, \theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{3}, s = 3\sqrt{\frac{g}{h}}$

$$2E - Cs^2 = A\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + A\dot{\theta}^2 + 2mgh \cos \theta = 2mgh \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = mgh$$

$$\alpha = A\dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + Cs \cos \theta = Cs \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}Cs$$

luego  $f(u)$  será

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}^2 &= f(u) = (2E - Cs^2 - 2mghu) \frac{1-u^2}{A} - \left( \frac{\alpha - Csu}{A} \right)^2, \\ &= (mgh - 2mghu) \frac{1-u^2}{A} - \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2}Cs - Csu}{A} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{g}{16h} (-1 + 2u) (1 + 8u^2 - 18u) = \end{aligned}$$

se obtienen como raíces

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \pi/3 = 60^\circ & (a) \ 4 \text{ p)} \\ u_2 &= \frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{73} = 5.69995 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow \theta_2 = 86.732^\circ \end{aligned}$$

además

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}Cs - Cs \cos \theta}{A \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} \frac{1 - 2 \cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} \frac{1 - 2u}{1 - u^2} \\ u &= \frac{1}{2}, \dot{\phi} = 0 \\ u &= \frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{73}, \dot{\phi}_{\max} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} & (b) \ 2 \text{ p)} \end{aligned}$$

**Problema 2.** Las matrices de rotación construidas para  $\phi = \pi/2$  resultan

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\hat{n}} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_z & n_y \\ n_z & 0 & -n_x \\ -n_y & n_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \\ &\begin{pmatrix} -n_y^2 - n_z^2 & n_x n_y & n_x n_z \\ n_x n_y & -n_x^2 - n_z^2 & n_y n_z \\ n_x n_z & n_y n_z & -n_x^2 - n_y^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

para los ejes

$$R_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$R_y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) la rotación equivalente será

$$R = R_x R_z R_y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

de donde la traza es

$$Tr(R) = 1 = 1 + 2 \cos \phi \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

además

$$R - R^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_z & n_y \\ n_z & 0 & -n_x \\ -n_y & n_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n_x = 0, n_y = 0, n_z = 1, \quad \hat{n} = (1, 0, 0) = \hat{i} \quad (\text{a) 3 p})$$

b)

$$R = R_x R_y R_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Tr(R) = -1 = 1 + 2 \cos \phi \Rightarrow \phi = \pi,$$

hay que ir directamente a

$$R = I + 2 \sin \phi (\hat{n} \times) + (1 - \cos \phi) (\hat{n} \times)^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -n_y^2 - n_z^2 & n_x n_y & n_x n_z \\ n_x n_y & -n_x^2 - n_z^2 & n_y n_z \\ n_x n_z & n_y n_z & -n_x^2 - n_y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

de donde se identifica

$$\begin{aligned} n_x n_y &= 0 \\ n_x n_z &= \frac{1}{2} \\ n_y n_z &= 0 \\ n_y^2 + n_z^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ n_x^2 + n_z^2 &= 1 \\ n_x^2 + n_y^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

de donde se deduce que

$$n_y = 0, n_x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, n_z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{b) 3 p})$$

### Problema 3

Por conservación de energía o por otro método, incluido Lagrange si alguien así lo hizo. Las coordenadas del centro de masa son

$$\begin{aligned} x_G &= R - h \cos \theta \\ y_G &= h \sin \theta \\ \dot{x}_G &= h \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \\ \dot{y}_G &= h \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

Como  $v_x(0)$ =constante su valor no influye

$$E = \frac{1}{2} M (v_x(0)^2 + \dot{y}_G^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_G \dot{\theta}^2 - Mgh \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} M v_x(0)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_G \Omega^2 - Mgh$$

de donde

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}M(h^2\dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2}I_G\dot{\theta}^2 &= \frac{1}{2}I_G\Omega^2 + Mgh \cos \theta - Mgh \\ \dot{\theta}^2 &= \frac{I_G\Omega^2 - 2Mgh(1 - \cos \theta)}{M(h^2 \sin^2 \theta) + I_G}\end{aligned}\quad (4 \text{ p})$$

$$I_G\Omega^2 = 2Mgh(1 - \cos \theta)$$

de donde

$$\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{I_G\Omega^2}{Mgh} > 0$$

hay solución si

$$\Omega < \sqrt{\frac{2Mgh}{I_G}} \quad (2 \text{ p})$$