

0.0.1 PAUTA CONTROL 1. Un punto base más los indicados. Los puntajes son referenciales para un camino de solución...

Si alumno utiliza otros pasos, evalúe usted más o menos de acuerdo a este método...

Problema 1 Comparando lo dado con ecuación de órbita

$$r = \frac{l_0^2}{\mu k} \frac{1}{1 - e \cos \theta} = \frac{R}{1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos \theta}$$

resulta

$$\frac{l_0^2}{\mu k} = \frac{\mu r_1^2 v_1^2}{k} = R \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$r_1 = \frac{R}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}R \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

pero $k = GMm$, $\mu = \frac{mM}{M+m}$ luego

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_1^2}{G(M+m)} &= \frac{R}{(\frac{3}{5}R)^2} = \frac{25}{9R} \\ v_1^2 &= G(M+m) \frac{25}{9R} \\ v_1' &= 2\sqrt{G(M+m) \frac{25}{9R}} \end{aligned} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

Calculamos nuevos valores de E , l_0

$$E = 2MmG \frac{25}{9R} - \frac{GMm}{(\frac{3}{5}R)} = \frac{35}{9} \frac{GMm}{R} \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$

$$l_0' = \frac{mM}{m+M} \frac{3}{5}R \times 2\sqrt{G(M+m) \frac{25}{9R}} \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$

evaluamos

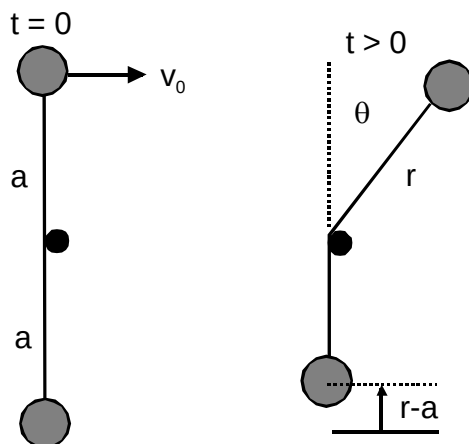
$$\begin{aligned} e^2 &= 1 + \frac{2El_0'^2}{mK^2} = \\ &= 1 + \frac{\frac{70}{9} \frac{GMm}{R} (\frac{mM}{m+M} \frac{3}{5}R \times 2\sqrt{G(M+m) \frac{25}{9R}})^2}{\frac{mM}{m+M} G^2 M^2 m^2} = \frac{289}{9}, \\ e &= \frac{17}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$

$$\frac{l_0'^2}{\mu K} = \frac{(\frac{mM}{m+M} \frac{3}{5}R \times 2\sqrt{G(M+m) \frac{25}{9R}})^2}{\frac{mM}{m+M} GMm} = 4R \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$

finalmente

$$r = \frac{4R}{1 - \frac{17}{3} \cos \theta} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

• Problema 2



Partícula de arriba (segunda ley en polares) y partícula de abajo movimiento unidimensional

$$-T = m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \quad (\text{a)})$$

$$0 = 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta} \quad (\text{—})$$

$$T = m\ddot{r} \quad (2 \text{ p})$$

de las segunda

$$r^2\dot{\theta} = \text{constante} = aV_0$$

luego eliminando $\dot{\theta}$

$$0 = 2\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\dot{\theta} = a\frac{V_0}{r^2}$$

$$0 = 2\ddot{r} - r\left(a\frac{V_0}{r^2}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2\ddot{r} &= \frac{d}{dr}\dot{r}^2 = a^2 \frac{V_0^2}{r^3} \\
\dot{r}^2 &= \int_a^r a^2 \frac{V_0^2}{r^3} dr = \frac{1}{2} V_0^2 \frac{r^2 - a^2}{r^2} \\
\dot{r} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{V_0}{r} \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \\
\int_a^r \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_0 t = \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} \\
r &= \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{1}{2} V_0^2 t^2} \quad (2 \text{ p}) \\
\dot{\theta} &= a \frac{V_0}{r^2} = a \frac{V_0}{a^2 + \frac{1}{2} V_0^2 t^2} \\
\theta &= \int_0^t a \frac{V_0}{a^2 + \frac{1}{2} V_0^2 t^2} dt = \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2} V_0 t}{2a} \quad (2 \text{ p})
\end{aligned}$$

• Problema 3

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= 5000 - 20t, \quad t \leq t = 125 \text{ s} \\
\frac{dm}{dt} &= -20 \\
u - v &= -1000 \\
F_x &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

la ecuación

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= m \frac{dv}{dt} - (u - v) \frac{dm}{dt} \\
0 &= (5000 - 20t) \frac{dv}{dt} - (-1000)(-20) \\
\frac{dv}{dt} &= \frac{1000}{250 - t}
\end{aligned}$$

mediante dos integraciones

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= \int_0^t \frac{1000}{250 - t} dt = 1000 \ln \frac{250}{250 - t} \\
v_{\max} &= \int_0^{125} \frac{1000}{250 - t} dt = 1000 \ln 2 = 693.15 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad (\text{a}) \text{ 3 p)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1000 \int_0^{125} \ln \frac{250}{250 - t} dt = 125\,000 - 125\,000 \ln 2 = 38357. \text{ m} \quad (\text{b}) \text{ 3 p)}$$

Si los resultados finales están malos pero hay algo correcto en lo anterior, pondere usted el puntaje que merecen.