

Problema 1.

Un trompo simétrico de masa m cuyos momentos principales de Inercia en su púa son $C = \frac{1}{2}mh^2$, $A = \frac{3}{4}mh^2$ se coloca en movimiento de modo que inicialmente $\theta(0) = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\dot{\theta}(0) = 0$, $\dot{\phi}(0) = s = \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}}$. Aquí h es la distancia desde la púa hasta el centro de masas. Determine

- Los valores extremos de la inclinación del eje del trompo
- El mínimo valor de la magnitud de la velocidad angular de precesión $\dot{\phi}$.

Solución:reemplazando tenemos

$$\alpha = A\dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + Cs \cos \theta = \frac{13}{16}mh^2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$2E - Cs^2 = A\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + A\dot{\theta}^2 + 2mgh \cos \theta = \frac{25}{16}mgh \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

luego

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}^2 &= f(u) = \left(\frac{25}{16}mgh - 2mghu \right) \frac{1-u^2}{\frac{3}{4}mh^2} - \left(\frac{\frac{13}{16}mh^2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} - \frac{1}{2}mh^2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} u}{\frac{3}{4}mh^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{144} \frac{g}{h} (2u-1)(192u^2 - 86u - 131) \end{aligned} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta_1 = 60^\circ \quad (0,5 \text{ p})$$

$$u_2 = \frac{43}{192} - \frac{1}{192} \sqrt{27001} = -0.632 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = 129^\circ \quad (0,5 \text{ p})$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\frac{13}{4} - 2 \cos \theta}{3 \sin^2 \theta} \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}}$$

$$f(u) = \frac{\frac{13}{4} - 2u}{3(1-u^2)}$$

tiene un mínimo en $u = 0.344$ (por derivadas) y resulta

$$\dot{\phi}_{\min} = 0.969 \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}} \quad (2 \text{ p})$$

Problema 2.

Respecto a la figura. Se dan como datos

$$h = \frac{3R}{8}, \quad I_G = \frac{83}{320}MR^2, \quad \dot{\theta}(0) = \Omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$$

tenemos que

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

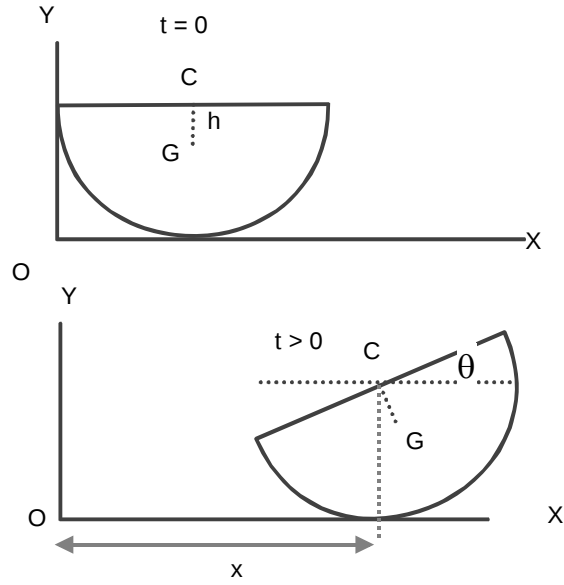


Figure 1:

Luego

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M(\dot{x}^2 + 2\dot{x}h\dot{\theta} \cos \theta + h^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2}I_G\dot{\theta}^2 + Mgh \cos \theta, \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

haciendo algunas derivadas

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} &= M(\dot{x} + h\dot{\theta} \cos \theta), \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} &= M\dot{x}h \cos \theta + Mh^2\dot{\theta} + I_G\dot{\theta}, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} &= -M\dot{x}h\dot{\theta} \sin \theta - Mgh \sin \theta, \end{aligned}$$

entonces las ecuaciones de Lagrange son

$$\frac{d}{dt}(M(\dot{x} + h\dot{\theta} \cos \theta)) = 0, \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$M\ddot{x}h \cos \theta + Mh^2\ddot{\theta} + I_G\ddot{\theta} + Mgh \sin \theta = 0, \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

las cantidades conservadas y sus valores son

$$p_x = M(\dot{x} + h\dot{\theta} \cos \theta) = M(V_0 + \frac{3}{8}\sqrt{gR}), \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= E = \frac{1}{2}M(V_0^2 + h^2\dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2}I_G\dot{\theta}^2 - Mgh \cos \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}MV_0^2 - \frac{7}{40}MRg \end{aligned} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

Para obtener el máximo de θ , hacemos $\dot{\theta} = 0$, resultando

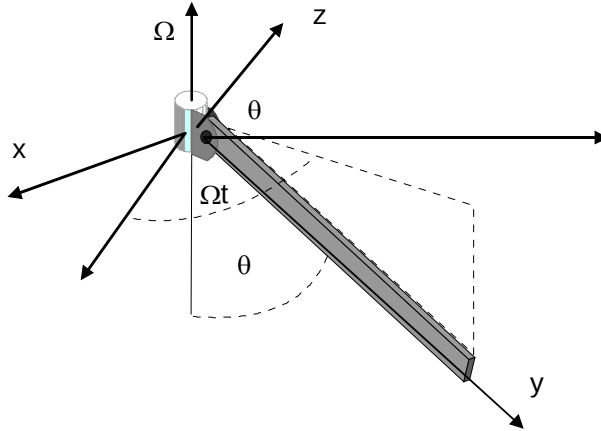
$$g\frac{3}{8}(1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{5}R\Omega^2.$$

$$\Omega^2 = \frac{g}{R}$$

$$1 - \frac{8}{15} = \cos \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 62.4^\circ \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

Problema 3.

Con respecto a la figura x es horizontal y perpendicular a la barra en su extremo fijo, y a lo largo de la barra, z perpendicular a los anteriores.



la velocidad angular es

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega} &= \dot{\theta}\hat{i} + \Omega(\sin \theta \hat{k} - \cos \theta \hat{j}) \\ I_{xx} &= I_{zz} = \frac{1}{3}ML^2, \quad I_{yy} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

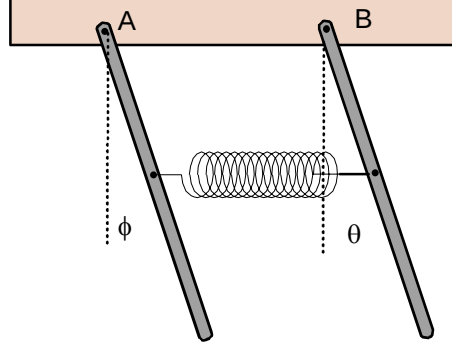
luego

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}ML^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}ML^2\Omega^2 \sin^2 \theta + Mg\frac{L}{2} \cos \theta$$

de aquí, la ecuación de movimiento es

$$\ddot{\theta} = \Omega^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - \frac{3g}{2L} \sin \theta$$

Problema 4



I) Solución con matrices

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \\ V &= -Mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \phi - Mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{L}{2} \theta - \frac{L}{2} \phi \right)^2 \simeq \\ &Mg \frac{L}{4} \phi^2 + Mg \frac{L}{4} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{8} k L^2 (\theta - \phi)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Para oscilaciones pequeñas

$$L \simeq \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - Mg \frac{L}{4} \phi^2 - Mg \frac{L}{4} \theta^2 - \frac{1}{8} k L^2 (\theta - \phi)^2 \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

De allí las matrices $\mathbf{K}$ y $\mathbf{V}$ son ($\eta_1 = \phi, \eta_2 = \theta$)

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} Mg \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4} k L^2 & -\frac{1}{4} k L^2 \\ -\frac{1}{4} k L^2 & Mg \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4} k L^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

por lo cual los valores propios satisfacen

$$\begin{aligned} \det \left(\omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} Mg \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4} k L^2 & -\frac{1}{4} k L^2 \\ -\frac{1}{4} k L^2 & Mg \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4} k L^2 \end{pmatrix} \right) &= (10 \text{ p}) \\ \left(\omega^2 - \frac{3g}{2L} \right) \left(-\omega^2 + \frac{3k}{2M} + \frac{3g}{2L} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1^2 &= \frac{3g}{L} \\ \omega_2^2 &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{g}{L} + \frac{3k}{2M}\end{aligned}$$

El sistema de ecuaciones lineales es

$$\omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3}ML^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3}ML^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Mg\frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4}kL^2 & -\frac{1}{4}kL^2 \\ -\frac{1}{4}kL^2 & Mg\frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{4}kL^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

Para las dos frecuencias propias se obtiene

$$\begin{aligned}a_{11} &= a_{21} \\ a_{12} &= -a_{22}\end{aligned}$$

y de allí salvo normalización irrelevante las coordenadas normales y frecuencias propias son

$$\xi_1 = \phi + \theta : \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{3g}{L} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$\xi_2 = \phi - \theta : \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{g}{L} + \frac{3k}{2M} \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

II) **En otra forma (la forma simple)**

$$L \simeq \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - Mg\frac{L}{4} \phi^2 - Mg\frac{L}{4} \theta^2 - \frac{1}{8} kL^2 (\theta - \phi)^2. \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

Ecuaciones de Lagrange

$$\frac{1}{3} ML^2 \ddot{\phi} + \frac{1}{2} MgL \phi - \frac{1}{4} kL^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} kL^2 \phi = 0 \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$\frac{1}{3} ML^2 \ddot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} MgL \theta + \frac{1}{4} kL^2 \theta - \frac{1}{4} kL^2 \phi = 0 \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

Sumando

$$\frac{1}{3} ML^2 (\ddot{\phi} + \ddot{\theta}) + MgL (\phi + \theta) = 0 \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

restando

$$\frac{1}{3} ML^2 (\ddot{\phi} - \ddot{\theta}) + \left(\frac{1}{2} MgL + \frac{1}{2} kL^2\right) (\phi - \theta) = 0 \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

o sea

$$\xi_1 = \phi + \theta : \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{3g}{L} \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$

$$\xi_2 = \phi - \theta : \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{g}{L} + \frac{3k}{2M} \quad (0.5 \text{ p})$$