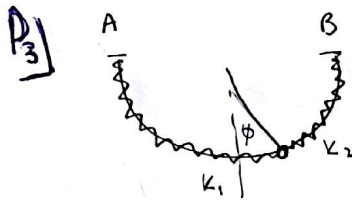


Examen mecânica



$$(a) \quad L = \frac{mR^2\dot{\phi}^2}{2} - k_1 \left(R\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \phi\right) - \frac{R\pi}{2} \right)^2 - k_2 \left(R\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\right) - \frac{R\pi}{2} \right)^2 + mgR\cos\phi$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) = mR^2\ddot{\phi} = -2k_1R^2\phi - 2k_2R^2\phi + mgR\sin\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = \frac{-2\phi(k_1+k_2)}{m} + \frac{g\sin\phi}{R}$$

$$(b) \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} = -\frac{\phi^2(k_1+k_2)}{m} - \frac{g}{R}\cos\phi$$

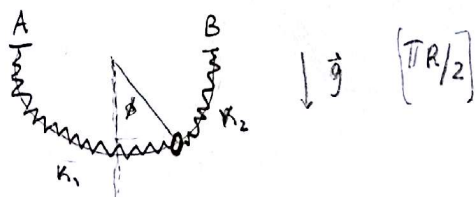
$$(c) \quad U = k_1(R\dot{\phi}^2) + k_2(R^2\dot{\phi}^2) - mgR\cos\phi$$

$$\frac{dU}{d\phi} = +2\phi(k_1+k_2)R^2 - mgR\sin\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2U}{d\phi^2} = 2R^2(k_1+k_2) - mgR\cos\phi \Big|_{\phi=0} = 2R^2(k_1+k_2) - mgR$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{p0}^2 = \frac{U''|_{\phi=0}}{mR^2} = \frac{2(k_1+k_2)}{m} - \frac{g}{R}$$

P3)



(a)

$$T = \frac{m}{2} R^2 \dot{\phi}^2$$

$$U = \frac{k_1}{2} (\pi R/2 - R\phi)^2 + \frac{k_2}{2} (\pi R/2 + R\phi)^2 - mg \cos \phi R$$

$$L = \frac{m R^2}{2} \dot{\phi}^2 - \frac{k_1}{2} (\pi R/2 - R\phi)^2 - \frac{k_2}{2} (\pi R/2 + R\phi)^2 + mg \cos \phi R$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) = m R^2 \ddot{\phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = +Rk_1(\pi R/2 - R\phi) - Rk_2(\pi R/2 + R\phi) - mg \sin \phi R$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = \frac{k_1}{m} (\pi/2 - \phi) - \frac{k_2}{m} (\pi/2 + \phi) - \frac{g \sin \phi}{R} \quad \ddot{\phi} = \frac{d\dot{\phi}}{d\phi} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2m} (k_1 - k_2) + \phi (k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ddot{\phi}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2m} (k_1 - k_2) \phi - \frac{\phi^2}{2} (k_1 + k_2) + \frac{g}{R} \cos \phi + C \rightarrow \text{condiciones iniciales tal que sea 0.}$$