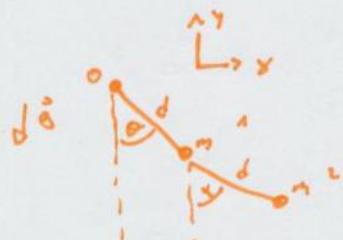


P3 - Control 2

No es la Punto



$$\alpha = d \omega \sin(\omega t)$$

a) Encontrar el momento angular $\text{cir} \geq 0$ de la masa de más abajo

\rightarrow Si llamamos \vec{r}_1 posición de la masa 1
 \vec{r}_2 ... " " " "

$$\vec{f}_2 = m \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{v}_2 \quad ; \quad \text{Con } \vec{v}_2 = \dot{\vec{r}}_2$$

Escribimos \vec{r}_1 y \vec{r}_2 en cartesianas.

$$\rightarrow \vec{r}_1 = d(\sin \theta \hat{i} - \cos \theta \hat{j}), \quad \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_1 + d(\sin \alpha \hat{i} - \cos \alpha \hat{j})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = d(\operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha) \hat{i} - d(\cos \theta + \cos \alpha) \hat{j}$$

Demostración:

$$\vec{f}_2 = m \vec{r}_2 \times \dot{\vec{r}}_2 \quad ; \quad \text{Los productos cruzados}$$

$$(\operatorname{coso}) \quad \vec{f}_2 = m \vec{r}_2 \times \dot{\vec{r}}_2 \quad ; \quad \hat{i} \times \hat{i}, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{j} \quad \text{son cero.}$$

$$= m d^2 (\operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha) (\operatorname{sen} \theta \hat{i} + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \hat{j}) \underbrace{\hat{i} \times \hat{j}}_{\hat{k}}$$

$$- m d^2 (\cos \theta + \cos \alpha) (\cos \theta \hat{i} + \cos \alpha \hat{j}) \underbrace{\hat{j} \times \hat{i}}_{-\hat{k}}$$

$$= m d^2 [\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \hat{i} + \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \alpha (\theta + \alpha) \hat{j} + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \hat{i} \\ + \cos^2 \theta \hat{i} + \cos \theta \cos \alpha (\theta + \alpha) \hat{j} + \cos^2 \alpha \hat{i}] \hat{k}$$

$$= m d^2 [\theta (\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha + \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha) + \cos(\theta - \alpha) (\theta + \alpha)] \hat{k}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Usamos } -\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$$

- Si $\omega < 1$, $\alpha < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta - \alpha) \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = md^2 [\dot{\theta} + \dot{\alpha} + (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\alpha})] \hat{k}$$



$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I}_2 = 2md^2(\dot{\theta} + \dot{\alpha})$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Para calcular } I_{\text{total}} = \tilde{I}_1 + \tilde{I}_2$$

$$\text{Donde } \tilde{I}_1 = md^2\dot{\theta}$$

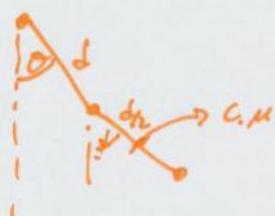
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\tilde{I}_{\text{total}} = md^2(3\dot{\theta} + 2\dot{\alpha})}$$

b) Encontrar la ec de mov para θ .

\rightarrow La ec de movimiento para este caso sería

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\ddot{\tau}}{I} \rightarrow \text{Torque total} = \text{Torque del peso del sistema sobre su centro de masas}$$

\rightarrow Como las masas son iguales, su centro de masas está al medio de la segunda barra



$$\vec{F}_{\text{cm}} = (d \sin \theta + \frac{d}{2} \sin \alpha) \hat{i} - (d \cos \theta + \frac{d}{2} \cos \alpha) \hat{j}$$

$$\sum F = -2mg \hat{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\tau} = \vec{F}_{\text{cm}} \times F = [(d \sin \theta + \frac{d}{2} \sin \alpha) \hat{i} - (d \cos \theta + \frac{d}{2} \cos \alpha) \hat{j}] \times (-2mg) \hat{i}$$

$$= -2mg(d \sin \theta + \frac{d}{2} \sin \alpha) \hat{k}$$

Luego hacemos $\dot{\theta} = \ddot{\theta}$ con $\ddot{\theta} = md^2(3\ddot{\theta} + 2\ddot{\alpha})$

$$\Rightarrow md^2(3\ddot{\theta} + 2\ddot{\alpha}) = -2mg(\cos\theta + \frac{d}{2}\sin\theta)$$

Hacemos los reemplazos: $\alpha = d_0 \sin \omega t$
 $\ddot{\alpha} = -d_0 \omega^2 \sin \omega t$

y las aproximaciones: $\cos\theta \approx 1$
 $\sin\theta \approx \theta$

$$\Rightarrow 3md^2\ddot{\theta} + 2md^2\ddot{\alpha} = -2mg\theta - md\ddot{\alpha}$$

$$3md^2\ddot{\theta} + 2md\ddot{\alpha} = -2mg\theta - md\ddot{\alpha} \quad | \frac{1}{3md^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{g}{d} \theta = -\frac{2}{3} \ddot{\alpha} - \frac{g}{3d} \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{g}{d} \theta = \frac{2}{3} d_0 \omega^2 \sin \omega t - \frac{g}{3d} d_0 \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{g}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} d_0 \sin \omega t \left(\omega^2 - \frac{g}{2d} \right)}_{f(t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = f(t)} \quad \text{Ec de un oscilador amortiguado}$$

c) Calcular ω tal que el forcamiento se anula.

→ Queremos que $f(t) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} d_0 \operatorname{sen}(\omega t) \left(\omega^2 - \frac{g}{2d} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{2d}}}$$

Corta cuando a que el disco
a se mueve solidario a O.