

P2)

$$\downarrow g(t) = \beta t$$



a) Dist horizontal

• la ec de mov sería: $y \quad m \ddot{y} = -m \beta t \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -\beta t$

$x \quad m \ddot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = v_0 \cos \theta t$

• De la ec en y Integramos: $\dot{y} = v_0 \sin \theta - \frac{\beta t^2}{2}$

$$y = v_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{\beta t^3}{6}$$

• Imponemos $y(t^*) = 0$ para sacar el tiempo de viaje

$$\Rightarrow t \left(v_0 \sin \theta - \frac{\beta t^2}{6} \right) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow t=0 \\ \searrow t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{6 v_0 \sin \theta}{\beta}} \end{matrix}$$

• Tomamos la solución positiva: $t^* = \sqrt{\frac{6 v_0 \sin \theta}{\beta}}$

• Evaluamos $x(t^*) = v_0 \cos \sqrt{\frac{6 v_0 \sin \theta}{\beta}}$

b) θ que maximiza la dist horizontal

• De $x(t^*) \equiv x_f$

$$x_f = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{6v_0}{\beta}} \cdot \cos \theta (\sin \theta)^{1/2}$$

• Derivamos e igualamos a cero (Respecto al ángulo)

$$x'_f = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{6v_0}{\beta}} \cdot \left(-\sin \theta (\sin \theta)^{1/2} + \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta)^{-1/2} \cdot \cos \theta \right) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \arccos \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)}$$

P₃) Si $F_\theta = 2m\dot{r}\dot{\theta}$. Mostrar que $r = Ae^\theta + Be^{-\theta}$

• Si tenemos que en polares $\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta})\hat{\theta}$

• Hacemos $F = 2m\dot{r}\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta} = m\vec{a}$

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

$$\hat{\theta}] \quad \cancel{2m\dot{r}\dot{\theta}} = \cancel{2m\dot{r}\dot{\theta}} + m r \ddot{\theta} \Rightarrow r \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

• De la ec en $\hat{\theta}$: $\ddot{\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = C$, C constante

• reemplazamos en $\hat{r}]$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{r} - C^2 r = 0$$

• Usamos la solución del enunciado

$$\ddot{r} = A e^\theta + B e^{-\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{r} - C^2 r = A e^\theta + B e^{-\theta} - C^2 (A e^\theta + B e^{-\theta}) \quad \left| \text{Si } C = \right.$$

$$= 0 \quad \therefore \underline{r \text{ es solución}}$$