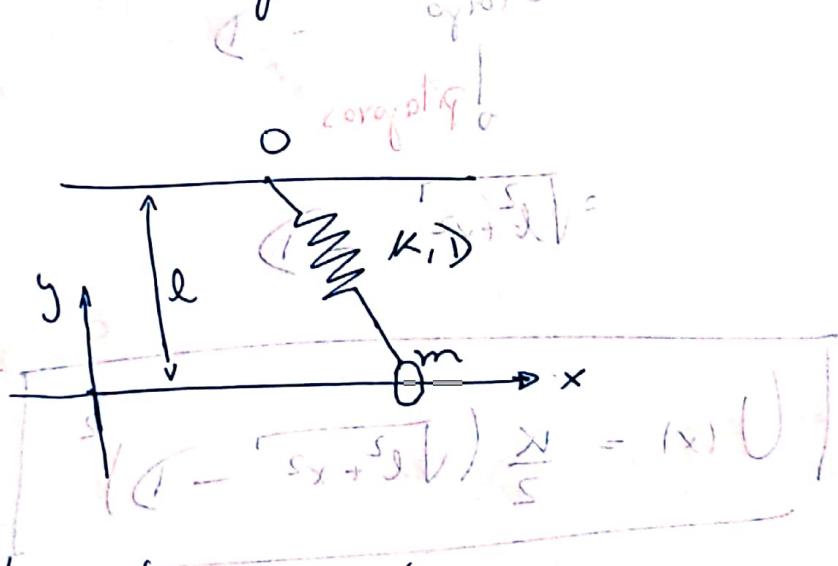


Pauta aux 10

PI) ~~Resuelve el sistema de ecuaciones~~

Tenemos una varilla por la cual une argolla se desliza sin rozamiento. Esta argolla se encuentra además unida a un resorte:



a) Queremos encontrar $U(x)$ de la argolla m :

Notemos que la argolla tiene 2 posiciones: $U_g = mg y$ (potencial gravitatorio) y $U_e = \frac{1}{2} K D (x)^2$ (potencial elástico)

$$U_g = mg y$$
 (potencial gravitatorio)

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} K D (x)^2$$
 (potencial elástico)

El primero es 0 si formamos que se mueve en $y=0$ (no se mueve en x)

Para el segundo tej que calcular la elongación del resorte:

$$\text{elongación} = \text{largo} - \text{largo natural}$$

$$= \text{largo} - D$$

$\sqrt{x^2 + l^2}$

Pitágoras

$$= \sqrt{l^2 + x^2} - D$$

$$\rightarrow U(x) = \frac{k}{2} (\sqrt{l^2 + x^2} - D)^2$$

b) Ahora queremos determinar los puntos de equilibrio del sistema:

importante: $U(x_{eq}) = 0$

$$U(x) = \frac{k}{2} \cdot x (\sqrt{l^2 + x^2} - D) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2 + x^2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$U'(x) = K \left(\frac{\sqrt{1^2 + x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + x^2}} \right) \cdot x^{-1}(x)^T U \quad \text{exp. stava ancora}$$

igualando a 0 :

$$\frac{K \left(\frac{\sqrt{1^2 + x_{eq}^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1^2 + x_{eq}^2}} \right) \cdot x_{eq}^{-1}(x)^T U}{\sqrt{1^2 + x_{eq}^2}} \cdot x_{eq} = 0$$

2 opzioni: $x_{eq} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+1}U}{\sqrt{x+1}U}$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + x_{eq}^2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{eq} = \pm \sqrt{D^2 - 1^2}$$

maioria dei equilibri

Trovare 3 equilibri:

$$x_{eq} \begin{cases} 0 \\ \pm \sqrt{D^2 - 1^2} \end{cases}$$

Para ver estabilidad $U''(x_{eq}) > 0$ estable

$$U''(x_{eq}) = \frac{(D^2 - 1)U}{\sqrt{D^2 - 1^2}}$$

per verificare se è stabile

Notemos ante que $U'(x) = K(x - \frac{KDx}{\sqrt{l^2+x^2}})$

Ahora:

$$U''(x) = K - KD \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{l^2+x^2} (1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2+x^2})}{2\sqrt{l^2+x^2}} \right)$$

$$= K - KD \left(\frac{\sqrt{l^2+x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{l^2+x^2}}}{l^2+x^2} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{l^2+x^2} - x^2 = \sqrt{l^2+x^2} (1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2+x^2})$$

$$= K - \frac{KD}{\sqrt{l^2+x^2}} + \frac{KDx^2}{(l^2+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

Evaluar en nuestros puntos de equilibrio:

$$x_{eq=0}: \text{donde } 0 \leq (x_0)^2$$

$$U''(x_{eq=0}) = K - \frac{KD}{l} = K \left(1 - \frac{D}{l} \right)$$

es estable si $\underline{l > D}$

$$x_{ef} = \sqrt{D^2 - l^2}$$

LSE

$$U''(x_{ef} = \sqrt{D^2 - l^2}) = K - \frac{KD}{\sqrt{l^2 + D^2 - x^2}} + \frac{KD(D^2 - l^2)}{(l^2 + D^2 - x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= K - \frac{Kx}{\sqrt{D^2 - x^2}} + \frac{KD(D^2 - l^2)}{D^3}$$

$$\approx \frac{K(D^2 - l^2)}{D^3}$$

estable si $D > l$

exactamente lo mismo para $x_{ef} = -\sqrt{D^2 - l^2}$ (negativo por x^2)

obtenemos $\omega_{p.o.}$:

(6) Si uno pudiese escribir la energía como:

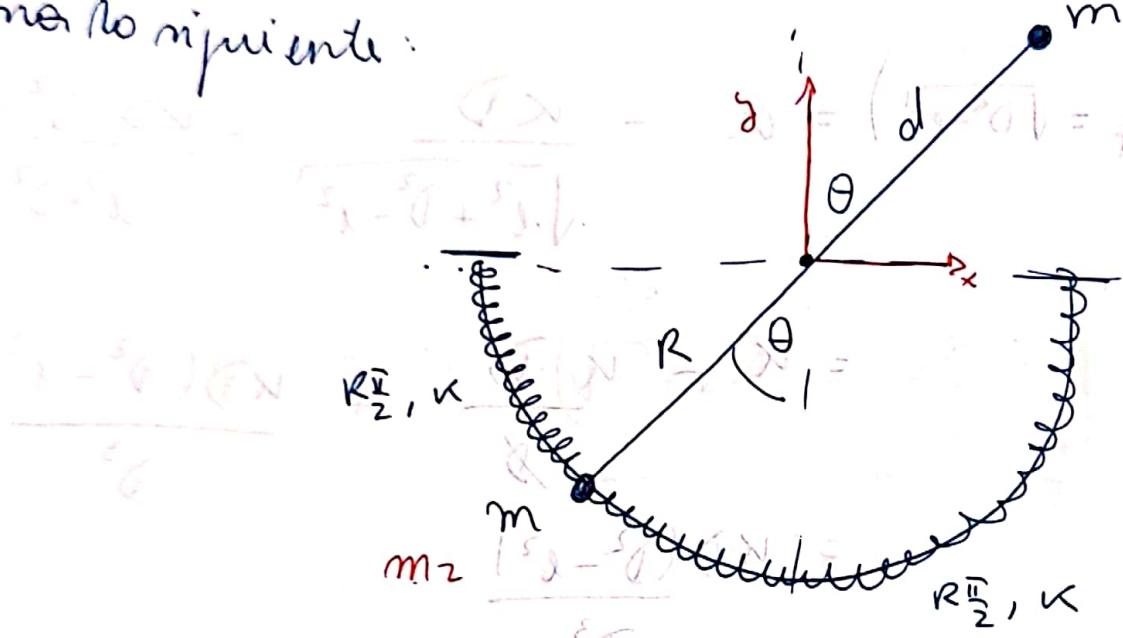
$$E = \frac{\omega^2 x^2}{2} + U(x) \rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{U''(x_{ef})}{m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{para } x_{ef} = 0 \rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left(K \left(1 - \frac{D}{l} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{para } x_{ef} = \pm \sqrt{D^2 - l^2} \quad \omega^2 = \frac{1}{m} \left(K D \frac{(D^2 - l^2)}{D^3} \right)$$

P2]

Tornero no rítmico:



1) Queremos ver para qué valores de d , el ángulo $\theta=0$ es un equilibrio estable en rotación.

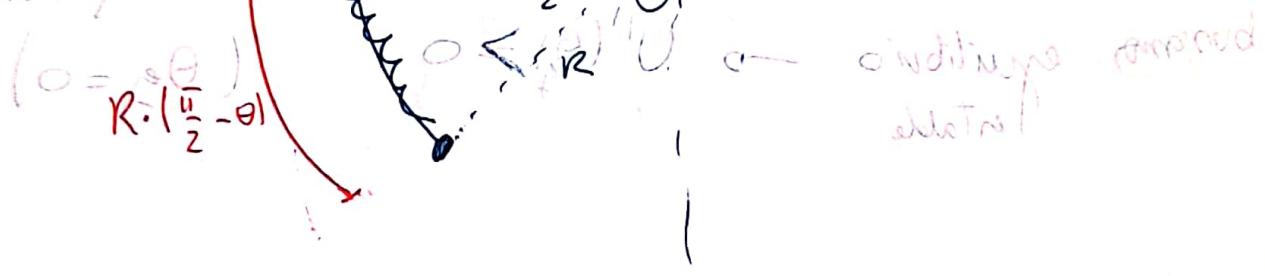
Para ello obtenemos la energía potencial $U(\theta)$

$$\rightarrow U_g(\theta) = \underbrace{m_1 g d \cos \theta}_{\text{energía potencial gravitacional de } m_1} + \underbrace{m_2 g (-R) \cos \theta}_{\text{energía potencial gravitacional de } m_2}$$
$$= m_1 g \omega \cos \theta (d - R)$$
$$(\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1) \omega \cos \theta + \omega^2 d^2 = 0$$
$$(\frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1) \frac{1}{m_1} = -\frac{\omega^2 d^2}{\omega^2 \cos^2 \theta + \omega^2 d^2}$$

$$U_e(\theta) = \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(\text{long range 1} - \frac{R\pi}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(\text{long range 2} - \frac{R\pi}{2} \right)^2$$

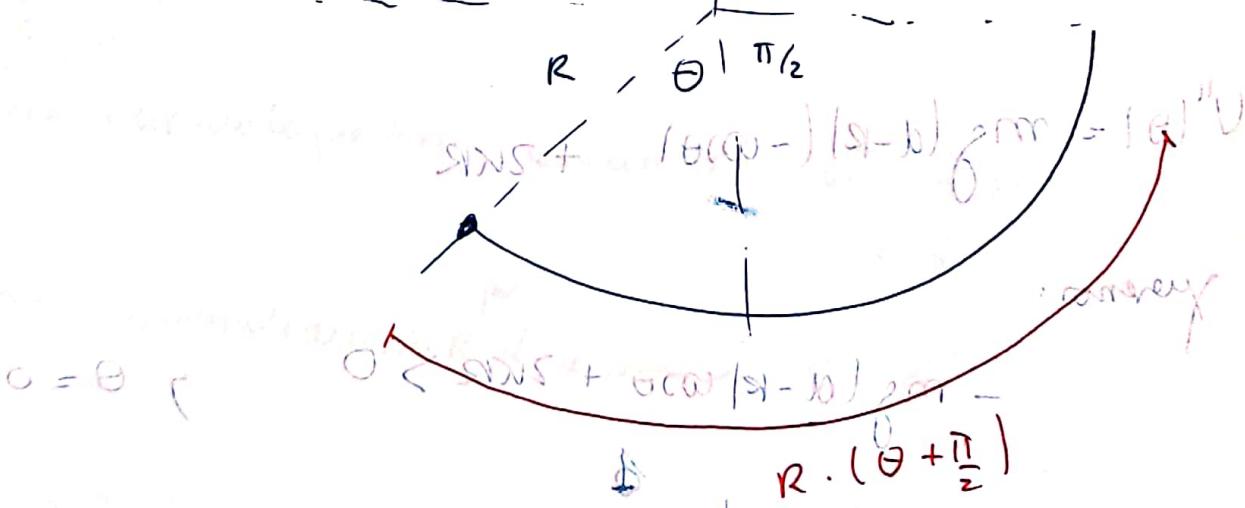
$$\sin \theta + (\pi - b) \text{fmm} = 10^4 U$$

long range 1:
conditioning
distance



$$\sin \theta + (\pi - b) \text{fmm} = 10^4 U$$

long range 2:



$$U_e(\theta) = \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(R \frac{\pi}{2} - R\theta - \frac{R\pi}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\kappa}{2} \left(R(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) - R \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\kappa (R\theta)^2}{2} \text{long range 1} + \frac{\kappa (R\theta)^2}{2} \text{long range 2}$$

$$U_e(\theta) = \frac{\kappa R^2 \theta^2}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta + (\pi - b) \text{fmm}}{10^4}$$

$$\text{hago potencial total: } \left(\frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \right) \frac{\theta}{\pi} = 100 \text{ J}$$

$$U(\theta) = mg(d-r)(d-r) + KR^2\theta^2$$

buscamos equilibrio estable $\rightarrow U'(\theta_0) > 0$ ($\theta_0 = 0$)

$$U'(\theta) = mg(d-r)(-\sin\theta) + 2KR\theta$$

$$U''(\theta) = mg(d-r)(-\omega^2) + 2KR$$

queremos:

$$-mg(d-r)\omega^2 + 2KR > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = 0$$

$$-mg(d-r)\cancel{\omega^2} + 2KR > 0$$

$$-mgd + mgR + 2KR > 0 \quad (\cancel{d} - \cancel{R}) \cancel{\omega^2} = 100 \text{ J}$$

$$mgR + 2KR > mgd \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{enter} \\ \text{valores cumplen} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{R + \frac{2KR}{mg} > d} \quad \begin{array}{l} \cancel{\theta} \Rightarrow \\ \text{con } \theta = 0 \text{ estable!} \end{array}$$

Para encontrar ω^2 : mi expresión que se derivó en la otra parte

$E = \frac{\alpha \dot{x}^2}{2} + U(x)$

$\rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{U''(x_0)}{\alpha}$

en el caso contrario: hoy queremos

que x sea constante

y que \dot{x} sea constante

entonces $\ddot{x} = 0$

y $U''(x) = 0$

entonces $U(x) = C$

y $\dot{x} = -\omega^2 x$

En este caso se piden los dos: Veamos la 2^{da} forma.

$$E = \frac{m}{2} V_1^2 + \frac{m}{2} V_2^2 + m g \cos(\theta) (d - R) + \kappa R^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} = \theta_0 \omega e^{i\omega t}$$

$$V_1 = d \dot{\theta}_1$$

$$= d \dot{\theta}$$

$$V_2 = VR\dot{\theta}$$

$$(S - B)(\frac{S\dot{\theta}}{R} - 1) f_{RR} + (\frac{S - R\dot{\theta}}{R})^2 \dot{\theta} \frac{m}{2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow E = \frac{m}{2} R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{m}{2} d^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + m g \cos(\theta) (d - R) + \kappa R^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\boxed{E = \frac{m}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 (R^2 + d^2) + m g \cos(\theta) (d - R) + \kappa R^2 \dot{\theta}^2}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{d\theta}{dt} S \sin(\theta) + \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{(S - B)(S\dot{\theta} - R)}{R} f_{RR} + \dot{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{(S - R\dot{\theta})^2}{R^2} \frac{m}{2} = 0}$$

Para comprobar lo que queremos $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{se entiende que} \\ \text{hacemos un Taylor en torno al} \\ \text{punto de equilibrio} \end{array} \right.$ (aprox de pos oscilaciones)

\rightarrow como estamos en energía, y no en fuerzas, los Taylor son a 2 ordenes: ($\text{ni tienen cuadros con errores}$ $\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$)

Entaylor a 2 ordenes:

$\sin\theta = \theta$	$\sin\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!}$	$\sin\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!}$
$\cos\theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$	$\cos\theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$	$\omega_0\theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 (R^2 + d^2) + mg(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2})(d - R) + \frac{1}{2} k R \theta^2$

con esto procedo:

Taylor 2º orden.

Se pide una derivada más!

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 (R^2 + d^2) + mg(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2})(d - R) + \frac{1}{2} k R \theta^2$$

Buscamos algo tipo $\ddot{\theta} = -\omega^2 \theta$ \rightarrow derivadas: $\frac{d}{dt}$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 (R^2 + d^2) + mg(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2})(d - R) + \frac{1}{2} k R \theta^2 \right]$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} (R^2 + d^2) \cdot 2\dot{\theta}\ddot{\theta} + mg(d - R) \cdot \frac{2\theta}{2} \dot{\theta} + 2kR\theta\ddot{\theta}$$

$$0 = \frac{m}{A} (R^2 + d^2) \ddot{\theta} + mg(d - R)\theta + 2\kappa R \dot{\theta}$$

θ < 0.001

(89)

$$\ddot{\theta} \frac{m(R^2 + d^2)}{A} = - \left(\frac{mg(d - R)}{A} + 2\kappa R \right) \dot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = - \frac{\left(\frac{mg(d - R)}{A} + 2\kappa R \right)}{m(R^2 + d^2)} \dot{\theta}$$

2. $\ddot{\theta}$ ~~is proportional to $\dot{\theta}$~~
is proportional to $\dot{\theta}$
~~and hence θ is oscillatory~~

$\omega_0^2 = \lambda$ any constant

$$\omega_0^2 = \lambda$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \omega_0^2 \theta = 0$$

and ω_0 is constant

$$\text{Let's neglect } \frac{1}{A} \text{ and } \frac{d}{A} \text{ as } \frac{1}{A} \text{ and } \frac{d}{A} \text{ are small}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = F = \frac{Ub}{WD}$$

$$F = \frac{\dot{\theta}}{\tau} = \frac{Ub}{WD}$$

P3)

$$E_0 \pi r^2 + (k_e - k) \rho_{\text{m}} + (k_B + k) \rho_{\text{m}} = 0$$

No alcanza que $U(r) = E_0 \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)$ $E_0, r_0 > 0$

$$E_0 \pi r^2 + (k_e - k) \rho_{\text{m}} = (k_B + k) \rho_{\text{m}}$$

a) Encontrar radio r_c el cual tiene momento angular ℓ :

se alcanza que $\vec{\ell} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}_m$ coordenadas polares

entonces $\ell = m r v$, pero en movimiento circular

$$\ell = m r v$$

$$\ell = m r^2 \dot{\phi}$$
 → debemos encontrar $\dot{\phi}$ usando movimiento circular

como $U(r) = E_0 \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)$ es Fuerza central

$$-\frac{dU}{dr} = F = -\frac{E_0}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$-\frac{dU}{dr} = \left\{-\frac{E_0}{r}\right\} = F$$

Como la m^a nos dice que el vector velocidad es constante (d
v = constante = v)

Entonces: $\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\phi}^2)\hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi})\hat{\phi}$

Fuerza centrada $\rightarrow m\vec{a} = m\vec{F}$

$$\rightarrow F = m \vec{a} = m(\ddot{r}\hat{r} + r\ddot{\phi}\hat{\phi})$$

$$-\frac{E_0}{r}\hat{r} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\phi}^2)\hat{r} + (2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi})\hat{\phi} =$$

(cancelar v)

A continuación $r = r_c \rightarrow \dot{r} = \ddot{r} = 0$

$$-\frac{E_0}{r_c}\hat{r} = (-r_c\dot{\phi}^2)\hat{r} + m r_c \ddot{\phi}\hat{\phi}$$

en \hat{r}

$\dot{\phi}$ en r_c

$$\left(\frac{E_0}{r_c} \right) \hat{r} = r_c \dot{\phi}^2 \hat{r} \rightarrow \dot{\phi}^2 = \frac{E_0}{m r_c^2}$$

$$\text{haciendo } l = m r_c^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{E_0^2}{m^2} =$$

$$l = m r_c^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{m r_c}}$$

$$l = \frac{m r_c}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{m}}$$

$$r_c = \frac{l}{\sqrt{E_0 m}}$$

6) ~~jeremos encontrar ω_0 para que el~~
~~movimiento sea~~
movimiento armónico simple.

$$\text{Escritura de energía: } \frac{1}{2} m r^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \dot{\phi}^2 = E_0$$

$$E = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2) + U(r)$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2)} + E_0 \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{I \dot{\phi}^2}$$

(Velocidad)²
en polos

$$\text{Como } l^2 = m^2 r^4 \dot{\phi}^2 \rightarrow \dot{\phi}^2 = \frac{l^2}{m^2 r^4} \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{2} I \dot{\phi}^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m^2 r^4 \dot{\phi}^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m^2 r^4 \dot{\phi}^2}$$

jeremos

$$E = \frac{m}{2} \dot{r}^2 + \frac{m}{2} r^2 \cdot \frac{l^2}{m^2 r^4} + E_0 \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} + E_0 \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{r}^2 + \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} + E_0 \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right) \right) \right]_0 = 0$$

$$U_{\text{eff}}(r) =$$

Queste

$$E = \frac{m\dot{r}^2}{2} + U_{eff}(r)$$

nael hjo $E = \frac{\alpha}{2} \dot{r}^2 + U(r) \rightarrow \omega_p^2 = \frac{U''(r_c)}{\alpha}$

in iste zero $r_{eff} = r_c$

$$\rightarrow \omega_p^2 = \frac{U''_{eff}(r_c)}{m}$$

$$U''_{eff} = -\frac{E_0}{r^2} + \frac{3\lambda^2}{mr^4}$$

$$U''_{eff}(r_c) = \frac{2mE_0^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\omega^2 = 2 \frac{E_0^3}{\lambda^2}}$$