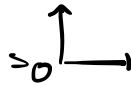
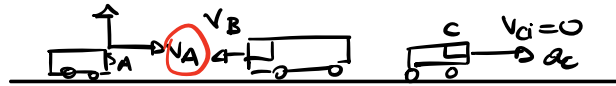


Ejercicio 3

P1



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= \vec{r} + \vec{r}' & ; & \quad \vec{v} = \vec{v}_{AO} + \vec{v}' & ; & \quad \vec{a} = \vec{a}' \\ \text{en } O & \quad \text{en } A & & \quad \text{en } O & \quad \text{en } A & \quad \text{en } O & \quad \text{en } A \end{aligned}$$

Rapidezas:

Para B : $-V_B \hat{x} = V_A \hat{x} + \vec{v}'_B \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{v}'_B = -(V_A + V_B) \hat{x}}$

Para C : $\vec{v}'_C \hat{x} = V_A \hat{x} + \vec{v}'_C$ *rapidez de B según A.*

$$\vec{v}'_C = \vec{v}'_C \hat{x} - V_A \hat{x} \quad ; \quad a_c$$

Según O : $v_c(t) = \cancel{v_c^0} + a_c \Delta t$

$$v_c = a_c \Delta t$$

$$\vec{v}'_C = a_c \Delta t \hat{x} - V_A \hat{x}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{v}'_C = (-V_A + a_c \Delta t) \hat{x}}$$

rapidez

Aceleraciones:

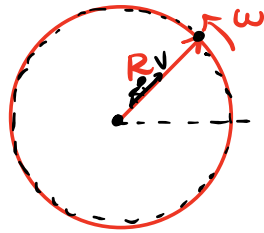
Para B

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_B &= \vec{a}'_B \quad \text{pero según O, B se mueve con } V_B \text{ cte} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{a}_B &= 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a}'_B = 0} \end{aligned}$$

Para C : $\vec{a}_c = \vec{a}'_c = a_c \hat{x} \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{a}'_c = a_c \hat{x}}$

P2

(a)



$$\theta = \theta_i + \omega \Delta t$$

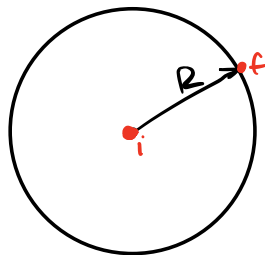
$$\theta_i = 0 \rightarrow \theta = \omega \Delta t$$

Nos interesa conocer Δt , el tiempo en que la hormiga llega al borde.

$$\vec{r}_f = \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_i \Delta t = v \hat{r} \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow R \hat{r} = v \Delta t \hat{r} \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{R}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\omega R}{v}$$

(b)



Como estamos en MCV.

Rapidez angular:

NO depende de donde esté parada la hormiga
 $\Rightarrow \omega_i = \omega_f = \omega$ (Cada ω).

$$\rightarrow \text{No aumenta} \rightarrow \omega_f - \omega_i = 0$$

Rapidez tangencial:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} v_i = \omega r_i = \omega \cdot 0 \\ v_f = \omega r_f = \omega R \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow v_f - v_i = \omega R$$

$$(c) \theta_f = \omega \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_t}{R} (\Delta t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_t}{R} \left(\frac{R}{v} \right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{a_t R}{2 v^2} = \theta_f$$

$$\omega_f^2 = \cancel{\omega_i^2} + 2\alpha(\cancel{\theta_f - \theta_i}) = 2\alpha\theta_f$$

$$= \frac{2a_t}{R} \cdot \frac{a_t R}{2V^2} = \frac{a_t^2}{V^2} = \omega_f^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_f = \frac{a_t}{V} ; \omega_i = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\omega_f - \omega_i = \frac{a_t}{V}}$$

$$v_i = \omega_i \cdot 0 ; v_f = \omega_f \cdot R = \frac{a_t R}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v_f - v_i = \frac{a_t R}{V}}$$