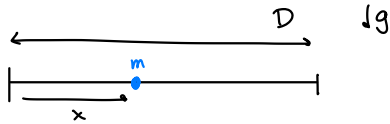


Pauta Aux 10

P11



$$\vec{F} = F_0 \sin(2\pi x/D) \hat{x}$$

a) ¿Es una fza conservativa?

Veamos si $\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$ (esto porque si es conservativa se puede escribir $\vec{F} = -\nabla V$ y se puede mostrar que $\nabla \times \nabla U = 0$ para cualquier U)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ F_0 \sin(2\pi x/D) & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{y} \left(-\partial_z F_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) \right) + \hat{z} \left(-\partial_y F_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) \right) \\ &= 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{es conservativa} \end{aligned}$$

b) Encontre el potencial

Como sabemos que es conservativa $\vec{F} = -\nabla V$, en este caso sólo tenemos 1 dimensión
 $\Rightarrow F_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} V$
integremos esta relación para obtener V !

$$\int F_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) dx = - \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V dx$$

$$-F_0 \frac{D}{2\pi} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) - V_0 = -V$$

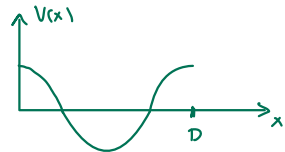
una cte al hacer la primitiva

$$\Rightarrow V(x) = \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right) + V_0$$

$$V(x) = \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right)$$

$$\text{luego } E(x(t)) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{D}\right)$$

realiz. esta const. da lo mismo
la podemos tomar $V_0 = 0$



c) si parte en $x_0 = D/4$, cuál es la vel. inicial necesaria para que llegue al extremo de la vara

$$E(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_0^2 + \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi} \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}\right)}_{=0} = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_0^2$$

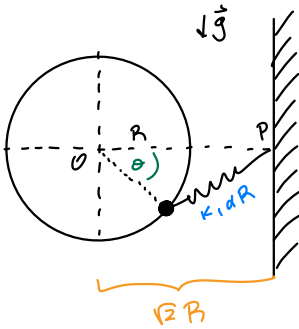
$$E(x=D) = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot 0 + \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi} \underbrace{\cos(2\pi)}_{=1} = \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi}$$

↑
que llegue
con velocidad = 0

Usando conservación de la energía $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}_0^2 = \frac{F_0 D}{2\pi}$

$$\dot{x}_0^2 = \frac{F_0 D}{m\pi}$$

P2)



largo del resorte : $l^2 = R^2 + 2R^2 - 2R\sqrt{2}R \cos \theta$

$$V_{\text{elástica}} = \frac{1}{2} K (l - l_0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} K (\sqrt{3R^2 - 2\sqrt{2}R^2 \cos \theta} - \alpha R)^2$$

$$V_{\text{grav.}} = \pm mgR \sin \theta$$

depende si defino

$\theta \uparrow$ ó $\theta \downarrow$
 usará este
 $\Rightarrow$ uso el -
 así $\vec{F} = \nabla U = 0$
 en un máx o mín

a) $U = \frac{1}{2} K (R \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - \alpha R)^2 - mgR \sin \theta$

b) $U(\alpha=1, g=0) = \frac{1}{2} K R^2 (\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - 1)^2$

Los puntos de equilibrio son los máx y mín del potencial U

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} = K R^2 (\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}} \cdot \cancel{+} \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$$

$$K R^2 (\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^*} - 1) \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \theta^*}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^*}} = 0 \quad \left| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^*}}{\sqrt{2} K R^2} \right.$$

$\neq 0$ porque $3 > 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$

$$(\underbrace{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^*} - 1}_{\text{ó esto es } = 0}) \underbrace{\sin \theta^*}_{\text{ó esto otro es } = 0} = 0$$

$\sin \theta^* = 0 \Rightarrow \theta^* = 0, \pi$ puntos de equilibrio

$$\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^*} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^* = 1$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta^* = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \theta^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\theta^* = \pm \pi/4$

Para ver la estabilidad hay que ver si son máximos ó mínimos

$\hookrightarrow$ inestable $\hookrightarrow$ estable

puntos de eq

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} K R^2 (\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - 1) \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \theta}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}} \\
 &= K R^2 \left\{ \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} + (\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - 1) \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cdot -\frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta}{(3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta)^{3/2}} \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta^2} (\theta=0) = KR^2 \underbrace{(\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} - 1)}_{<0} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}} < 0 \quad \text{inestable}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta^2} (\theta=\pi) = KR^2 \underbrace{(\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} - 1)}_{>0} \underbrace{\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}}}}_{<0} < 0 \quad \text{inestable}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta^2} (\theta=\pi/4) &= KR^2 \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{2^{1/2}}{3-2\sqrt{2}}}_{\sin\theta=\cos\theta=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{=0} + \left(\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{(3-2\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^{3/2}} \right] \left. \right\} \\ &= KR^2 (1+0) > 0 \quad \text{estable} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \theta^2} (\theta=-\pi/4) &= KR^2 \left\{ \frac{2(-1/\sqrt{2})^2}{3-2\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \left(\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2} (-1/\sqrt{2}) \cdot -\frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{2} (-1/\sqrt{2})}{(3-2\sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^{3/2}} \right] \left. \right\} \\ &= KR^2 > 0 \quad \text{estable} \end{aligned}$$

c) Ahora usamos el U completo

$$U = \frac{1}{2} K (R \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - \alpha R)^2 - mgR \sin \theta$$

$$U'(\theta) = K (R \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - \alpha R) \cdot \frac{1}{2} R \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta - mgR \cos \theta$$

1° para que $\theta=\pi/4$ sea equilibrio, $U'(\pi/4) = 0$

$$K (R \sqrt{3-2} - \alpha R) \frac{R}{\sqrt{3-2}} - mg \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$KR(1-\alpha) = mg/\sqrt{2}$$

y veamos si es estable

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{mg}{\sqrt{2} KR}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U''(\theta) &= K \left(\frac{1}{2} R \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \right)^2 \\ &+ K (R \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta} - \alpha R) \left\{ \frac{R \sqrt{2} \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R \sqrt{2} \sin \theta}{(3-2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta)^{3/2}} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \sin \theta \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ mgR \sin \theta$$

$$U''(\theta = \pi/4) = K \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3-2}} \right)^2 + K (R\sqrt{3-2} - \alpha R) \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{R}{\sqrt{3-2}} - \frac{R}{(3-2)^{3/2}}}_{=0} \right\} + mgR \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= K R^2 + mgR/\sqrt{2} > 0 \quad \text{estable}$$

independiente del α

P3

$$V(x) = -Cx^n e^{-ax}$$

$$V'(x) = -Cnx^{n-1}e^{-ax} + Cx^n e^{-ax} a$$

en el equilibrio $0 = Cx_{eq}^{n-1} e^{-ax} (-n + ax_{eq})$

$x_{eq} = 0$ para $n \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow x_{eq} = \frac{n}{a}$

estabilidad

$$V''(x) = -Cn(n-1)x^{n-2}e^{-ax} + Cnx^{n-1}e^{-ax}a + Cnx^{n-1}e^{-ax}a - Cx^n e^{-ax}a^2$$

$$= Ce^{-ax}x^{n-2}(-n(n-1) + 2nxa - x^2a^2)$$

$$V''(x=\frac{n}{a}) = Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}(-n(n-1) + 2n^2 - n^2)$$

$$= Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}n$$

> 0 estable

$$V''(x=0) = Ce^{-ax}(0)^{n-2}(-n(n-1)) < 0 \text{ para } n \geq 2$$

inestable

Luego veamos la frec. de pequeñas oscilaciones entorno a $x_{eq} = \frac{n}{a}$, para esto hacemos el cambio de variable $x(t) = x_{eq} + \epsilon(t)$ con $\epsilon \ll 1$ (chiquito)

Taylor a entorno n/a

$$V(x) = V(\frac{n}{a} + \epsilon(t)) \approx V(\frac{n}{a}) + V'(\frac{n}{a})\epsilon + \frac{1}{2!}V''(\frac{n}{a})\epsilon^2 + O(\epsilon^3)$$

$\downarrow$ es una constante $= 0$ porque $\frac{n}{a}$ es un mínimo de V $\downarrow$ despreciamos estos términos

$$\approx B + 0 + \frac{1}{2}Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}n\epsilon(t)^2$$

$$\approx B + \frac{1}{2}Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}n\epsilon(t)^2$$

se parece a la energía elástica $\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x$ cambiando $x \rightarrow \epsilon$

$$Con lo que identificamos $m\omega^2 = Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}n$$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{1}{m}Ce^{-ax}(\frac{n}{a})^{n-2}n //$$

Este mismo mapeo nos entrega la forma usual

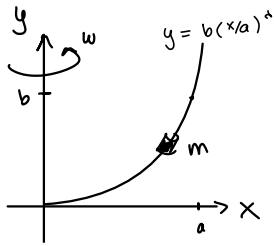
de la frec. de pequeñas osc. $\omega^2 = \frac{V''(x_{eq})}{m}$

PN

Este es un problema que no me gustó y que se hace con Potencial Efectivo

lo dejo para los curiosos :-

si no lo han visto no lo pesquen



el sistema gira con vel. angular ω cte.
encontrar punto de equilibrio

vamos a trabajar en cilíndricas $\hat{r} \rightarrow \hat{x}$, $\hat{z} \rightarrow \hat{y}$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{x} - x\dot{\phi}^2)\hat{x} + (x\ddot{\phi} + 2\dot{x}\dot{\phi})\hat{\phi} + \ddot{y}\hat{y}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \omega \rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = 0$$

$$y = b(x/a)^n$$

$$\dot{y} = b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \dot{x}$$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{b n (n-1)}{a^n} x^{n-2} \dot{x}^2 + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \ddot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = (\ddot{x} - x\omega^2)\hat{x} + 2\dot{x}\omega\hat{\phi} + \left(\frac{b n (n-1)}{a^n} x^{n-2} \dot{x}^2 + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \ddot{x} \right) \hat{y}$$

voy a considerar la componente tangente a la curva (en su plano), así no nos preocupamos por las normales

$$\vec{v}_{\text{plano}} = \dot{x}\hat{x} + \dot{y}\hat{y} = \dot{x} \left(\hat{x} + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \hat{y} \right)$$

$$\hat{t} = \frac{\vec{v}_{\text{plano}}}{\|\vec{v}_{\text{plano}}\|} = \frac{\cancel{\dot{x}} \left(\hat{x} + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \hat{y} \right)}{\cancel{\dot{x}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2 n^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{a^{2n}}}}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \hat{t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2 n^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{a^{2n}}}} \left[\ddot{x} - x\omega^2 + \frac{b n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \left(\frac{b n (n-1)}{a^n} x^{n-2} \dot{x}^2 + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \ddot{x} \right) \right]$$

y tenemos $\cancel{m} \vec{a} \cdot \hat{t} = -\cancel{m} g \hat{y} \cdot \hat{t}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2 n^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{a^{2n}}}} \left[\ddot{x} - x\omega^2 + \frac{b n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \left(\frac{b n (n-1)}{a^n} x^{n-2} \dot{x}^2 + b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n} \ddot{x} \right) \right] = -g \frac{b \frac{n x^{n-1}}{a^n}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2 n^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{a^{2n}}}}$$

Para encontrar el equilibrio podemos tomar $\dot{x}=0$

$$\ddot{x} - x\omega^2 + \frac{b\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} \left(b\lambda \frac{x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} \ddot{x} \right) = -g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda}$$

$$\ddot{x} \left(1 + \frac{b^2 \lambda^2 x^{2(\lambda-1)}}{a^{2\lambda}} \right) = -g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} + x\omega^2$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{-g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} + x\omega^2}{\left(1 + \frac{b^2 \lambda^2 x^{2(\lambda-1)}}{a^{2\lambda}} \right)} \quad / \cdot m$$

$$m\ddot{x} = -\nabla U_{\text{eff}} \quad \leftarrow \text{con } -\nabla U_{\text{eff}} = \frac{-g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} + x\omega^2}{\left(1 + \frac{b^2 \lambda^2 x^{2(\lambda-1)}}{a^{2\lambda}} \right)}$$

Vemos que, en principio, el único potencial que teníamos era el gravitatorio, pero para encontrar puntos mínimos se usa el potencial efectivo U_{eff} que modifica el potencial original debido a la geometría y giro del sistema.

Luego el eq. es cuando $\nabla U_{\text{eff}} = 0$

$$\frac{g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{a^\lambda} - x\omega^2}{\left(1 + \frac{b^2 \lambda^2 x^{2(\lambda-1)}}{a^{2\lambda}} \right)} = 0$$

$$x \left(g b \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-2}}{a^\lambda} - \omega^2 \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\text{eq}} = 0$$

$$x_{\text{eq}} = \left(\frac{a^\lambda \omega^2}{\lambda g b} \right)^{1/\lambda-2} //$$