Pauta Aux 27

Nos dicen que wondo está en posición horizontal : i) El sist está en equilibrio (⇒ ₹0 = 0)

$$\frac{L}{4}$$
ii) El resorte 1 está en su largo natura 1
$$C_0 = -\frac{L}{4} mg - \frac{3L}{4} (l_2^* - l_2) k_2 = 0 \implies l_2^* = L_2 - \frac{mg}{3k_2}$$

Sea \vec{r}_{B_A} la posición de la base del resorte 1 : $\vec{r}_{B_A} = (-\frac{L}{4}, L_A)$

Sea
$$\vec{r}_{B_2}$$
 la posición de la base del resorte 2 : $\vec{r}_{B_1} = \left(\frac{3\vec{L}}{4}, -\vec{L}_2^*\right)$

Y para un θ walquiera,
Sea \vec{r}_1 la posición de l

extremo itquierdo de la barra
$$\vec{r}_1 = -\frac{\vec{L}}{4} \left(\cos\theta, \sin\theta\right)$$

Y sea \vec{r}_2 la pos del extremo derecho

Sea
$$\vec{r}_A$$
 la posición de la extremo itquierdo de la barra $\vec{r}_A = -\frac{L}{4}$ (coso, sino)

$$\frac{7}{6} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\cos \theta, \sin \theta \right)$$

Y to voy a hacer con energia
$$E = K + V_{mg} + V_{\kappa_1} + V_{\kappa_2}$$

$$V_{\kappa_1} = \frac{1}{2} K_1 (l_1 - l_1)^2$$

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$$V_{\kappa_2} = \frac{1}{2} K_1 (l_1 - l_2)^2$$

Para esto necesitamos calwior
$$l_A$$
, pero con la parametrización de las posiciones que hicimos, notamos que $l_A = |\vec{r}_A - \vec{r}_{BA}|$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4} (\cos \theta | \sin \theta) - (-\frac{1}{4} | \ln x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4} (\cos \theta | \sin \theta) - (-\frac{1}{4} | \ln x)}{2} + (\frac{1}{4} \sin \theta + \ln x)^{2}$$

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Así
$$V_{K_{A}} \approx \frac{1}{2} K_{A} \left(\frac{1}{4}D\right)^{2}$$
Hacemos lo mismo para
$$V_{K_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} K_{2} \left(R_{2} - L_{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$l_{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16}z\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2} \left(\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{4} - l_{2}^{4}\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{4}\left(\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{4} - l_{2}^{4}\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{4}\left(\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{4} + l_{2}^{4} + l_{2}^{4}\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{4}\left(\theta + L_{2} - m_{1}\right)$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{4}\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + l_{2}^{4}\left(\frac{3}{2}\theta^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + l_{2}^{4}\left(\frac{3}{2}\theta^{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}K_{2}\left(\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2}\right) - m_{2}^{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta^{2} - \frac{1}{2}K_{2}\frac{4}{4}\theta^{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}K_{2}\left(\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2}\right) - m_{2}^{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta^{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}\theta^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2})\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}K_{2}\left(\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2}\right) - m_{2}^{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\theta^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2}\right)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2}K_{2}\left(\frac{3}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta^{2$$

 $E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{7ML^2}{3.16} \stackrel{\circ}{\Theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{L^2}{16} (\kappa_1 + 9\kappa_2) \stackrel{\circ}{\Theta}^2$ (*)

Para concluir, debemos comparar (*) con la energia de un oscilador amónico
$$E_{osc} = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\kappa x^2$$
 que su frec. natural es $w^2 = \frac{\kappa}{m}$, es decir $w^2 =$