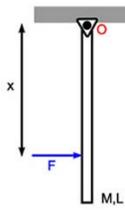


CENTRO DE PERCUSIÓN

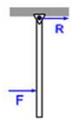


$$\sum \vec{\tau} \text{ wrt } O :$$

$$Fx = \frac{1}{3} ML^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{cm} = \alpha \frac{L}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{F}{L} \frac{x}{L}$$

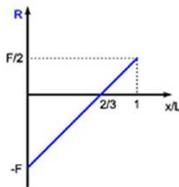
DCL



$$\sum \vec{F} = M \vec{a}_{cm} :$$

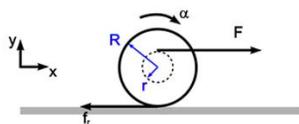
$$F + R = M a_{cm}$$

$$F + R = \frac{3}{2} F \frac{x}{L} \Rightarrow R = F \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{x}{L} - 1 \right)$$



∴ $x = \frac{2}{3} L \Rightarrow R = 0$
CENTRO DE PERCUSIÓN

EJEMPLO 1



$$\sum \vec{F} = M \vec{a}_{cm} :$$

$$\hat{x} F - f_r = M a_{cm} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau} \text{ wrt } cm :$$

$$F r + f_r R = I \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$I_{\text{cilindro}} = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$$

$$2SR \Rightarrow a_{cm} = \alpha R$$

ENTONCES (1) $\rightarrow f_r = F - M a_{cm} \quad (3)$

REEMPLAZANDO EN (2)

$$F r + (F - M a_{cm}) R = \frac{1}{2} MR a_{cm}$$

$$F(r + R) = \frac{3}{2} MR a_{cm}$$

$$a_{cm} = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \frac{F}{M}$$

POR LO TANTO

$$(3) \rightarrow f_r = \frac{F}{3} \left[1 - \frac{2r}{R} \right]$$

Si $r = \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow f_r = 0$ i.e. EL ROLE ESTÁTICO SE ANULA

Si $r > \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow f_r < 0$ i.e. LA FUERZA DE ROLE APUNTA HACIA ATRÁS

PARA QUE EL CILINDRO RUEDE SIN RESBALAR $|f_r| \leq \mu_e N$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{3} \left| 1 - \frac{2r}{R} \right| \leq \mu_e Mg$$

$$\therefore \mu_e \geq \frac{F}{3Mg} \left| 1 - \frac{2r}{R} \right|$$

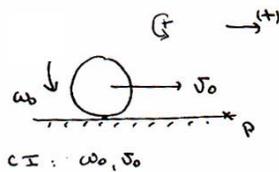
EN CASO CONTRARIO, EL CILINDRO RESBALARA BAJO LA ACCIÓN DE LA FUERZA F .

SI EL CM DEL CILINDRO SE MUEVE CON VELOCIDAD CONSTANTE $\Rightarrow a_{cm} = 0$

DE (1) SE TIENE QUE $f_r = F$

EN EL CASO DE UN CILINDRO RODANDO LIBREMENTE POR UNA SUPERFICIE HORIZONTAL $F = 0 \Rightarrow f_r = 0$

Problema

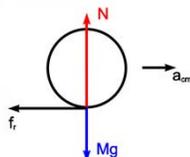


a) relación entre v_0, ω_0, R para que la bolita se detenga justo cuando deja de girar

b) relación entre v_0, ω_0, R para que la bolita resbale, se detenga y vuelva RSL con una velocidad constante igual a $\frac{3}{7} v_0$

Sol:

a) $a = a_{cm}$



$$-f_r = Ma$$

$$-\mu Mg = Ma$$

$$a = -\mu g$$

$$\tau_p = \frac{dL_p}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (L_{cm} + L_{c/r})$$

$$L_{cm} = -MRv_{cm} \quad L_{c/r} = I\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (L_{cm} + L_{c/r}) = -MRA + I\alpha$$

$$\tau_p = \tau_N + \tau_{mg} = 0 \Rightarrow -MRA + I\alpha = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{MRA}{I}$$

$$a = -\mu g \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{\mu g}{kR}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \Rightarrow \omega_f = 0 = \omega_0 - \frac{\mu g}{kR} T$$

$$T = \frac{\omega_0 kR}{\mu g}$$

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al mismo tiempo T la bolita se detiene

$$v_f = 0 = v_0 - \mu g T \Rightarrow T = \frac{v_0}{\mu g}$$

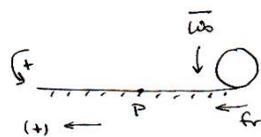
$$\omega_0 = \frac{v_0}{kR} \quad k = \frac{2}{5} \text{ esfera}$$

$$b) \quad \omega_f = \omega_0 - \frac{\mu g}{kR} T \Rightarrow \omega_f = \omega_0 - \frac{v_0}{kR}$$

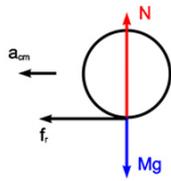
$$0 = v_0 - \mu g T$$

$$\text{Sea } \bar{\omega}_0 = \omega_f = \omega_0 - \frac{v_0}{kR}$$

las marcas CI son



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$$f_r = Ma$$

$$\mu Mg = Ma$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \mu g$$

$$\tau_f = \frac{d}{dt} [MR\bar{\omega}_f + I\omega] = 0$$

$$MRa + I\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{MR}{I}\mu g$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\mu g}{kR}$$

$$\bar{v}_f = \bar{\omega}_f R \quad (RSE)$$

$$\bar{v}_f = \mu g T \quad (\bar{v}_0 = 0)$$

$$\bar{\omega}_f = \bar{\omega}_0 - \frac{\mu g}{kR} T$$

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$$\Rightarrow \bar{\omega}_f R = \mu g T \Rightarrow T = \frac{\bar{\omega}_f R}{\mu g}$$

$$\bar{\omega}_f = \bar{\omega}_0 - \frac{\mu g}{kR} \frac{\bar{\omega}_f R}{\mu g}$$

$$\bar{\omega}_f = \frac{\bar{\omega}_0}{1 + 1/k} = \frac{\omega_0 - \frac{v_0}{kR}}{1 + 1/k}$$

$$\bar{v}_f = \bar{\omega}_f R = \frac{3}{7} v_0$$

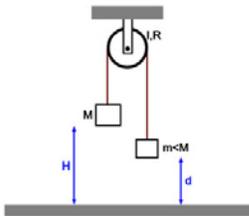
$$\omega_0 - \frac{v_0}{kR} = \frac{3}{7} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) \frac{v_0}{R}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{v_0}{R} \left\{ \frac{3}{7} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) + \frac{1}{k} \right\} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{R\omega_0}{\frac{3}{7} + \frac{10}{7k}}$$

$$\text{para un esfera } k = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{1}{4} R\omega_0$$

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Ejemplo



- a) tiempo que M demora en llegar al piso
 b) altura que llega m

Sol:

a) $E_i = Mgh + mgd$

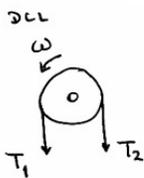
$$E_f = \frac{1}{2} M v_M^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + mg(d+H)$$

pero $v_m = v_M = R\omega = v$ entonces

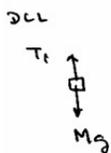
$$E_i = E_f \Rightarrow$$

$$Mgh + mgd = \frac{1}{2} M v^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{I v^2}{R^2} + mg(d+H)$$

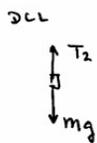
$$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2gHR^2(M-m)}{(M+m)R^2 + I}$$



$$\sum \tau_O = T_1 R - T_2 R = I \alpha$$



$$-T_1 + Mg = Ma_m$$



$$-T_2 + mg = -ma_m$$

La cuerda no desliza en la polea

$$\Rightarrow a = a_m = a_M = \omega R$$

Despejando la aceleración a se tiene

$$a = \left(\frac{M-m}{M+m+\frac{I}{R^2}} \right) g$$

Entonces, el tiempo de caída está dado por

$$H = \frac{1}{2} a T^2 \Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a T}{g} \cdot T$$

$$T = 2H \sqrt{\frac{(M+m)R^2 + I}{2gHR^2(M-m)}}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = m g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{I}{R^2} + m \right) v^2 = m g h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = H \frac{(M-m)}{m} \frac{(I + mR^2)}{[I + (M+m)R^2]}$$