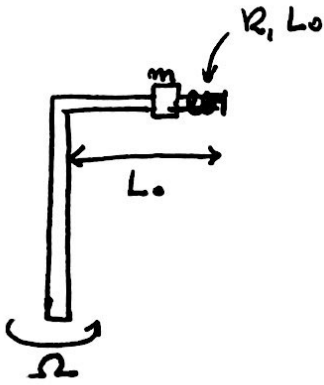


# Pauta auxiliar 12

P3 | a)



a) Elegimos coordenadas polares, por lo que:

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

pero  $\dot{\phi} = \Omega \rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = 0$ .

La única fuerza real involucrada es la fuerza elástica:

$$\vec{F}_e = -k\rho \hat{\rho}$$

Por la ecuación de movimiento en  $\hat{\rho}$

$$m(\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\phi}^2) = -k\rho$$

Despejamos  $m\ddot{\rho}$  (buscamos  $U^*(\rho)$ ):

$$m\ddot{\rho} = -k\rho + m\rho\Omega^2 \quad (\text{pues } \dot{\phi} = \Omega)$$

$$m\dot{\rho} = \rho(-k + m\Omega^2)$$

pero  $-\frac{\partial U^*(\rho)}{\partial \rho} = m\dot{\rho}$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\partial U(\rho)}{\partial \rho} = -k\rho + \rho m\Omega^2$$

$$-dU = (-k\rho + \rho m\Omega^2) d\rho$$

$$-U = -\frac{k\rho^2}{2} + \frac{m\Omega^2\rho^2}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{\rho^2}{2} (k - m\Omega^2)$$

$$\int_0^u \int_0^\rho$$

Designamos arbitrariamente potencial nulo a  $\rho=0$ .

b) Si  $m\Omega^2 \gg R$ :

$$U = \frac{\rho^2}{2} m\Omega^2 \left[ \frac{R}{m\Omega^2} - 1 \right] = -\frac{\rho^2}{2} m\Omega^2$$

$$\therefore U' = -\rho m\Omega^2$$

En el equilibrio:  $U' = 0$

$$\rightarrow -\rho m\Omega^2 = 0 \rightarrow \rho = 0.$$

$$U'' = -m\Omega^2 < 0 \rightarrow \rho = 0 \text{ es } \underline{\text{inestable}}.$$

c) Si  $m\Omega^2 \ll R$

$$U = \frac{\rho^2}{2} R \left[ 1 - \frac{m\Omega^2}{R} \right] = \frac{\rho^2}{2} R$$

$$U' = \rho R$$

En el equilibrio:  $U' = 0$

$$\rightarrow \rho R = 0 \rightarrow \rho = 0.$$

$$U'' = R > 0 \rightarrow \rho = 0 \text{ es } \underline{\text{estable}}.$$

La energía es  $E = K(\dot{\rho}) + K(\rho)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [m] \dot{\rho}^2 + \rho R$$

Lo que va entre  $\frac{1}{2}$  y  $\dot{\rho}^2$  es  $\alpha$ .  $\rightarrow \alpha = m$

Finalmente  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{U''}{\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{m}}$

d) Si  $m\Omega^2 = R$ ,  $U = 0 \quad \forall \rho \in [0, L_0]$

$$\rightarrow U' = U'' = 0.$$

$\therefore$  Todo el trayecto es de equilibrio.

Una perturbación produce mov. recto uniforme, pues  $\vec{F} = -U' = 0!$