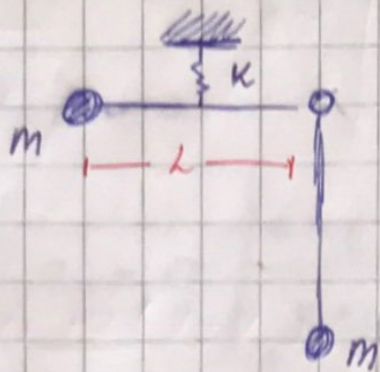




a) Sumatoria de Torque

$$0 = Lmg - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta d$$

por lo tanto

$$\boxed{\Delta d = \frac{2mg}{k}}$$

b) Sumatoria de Torque

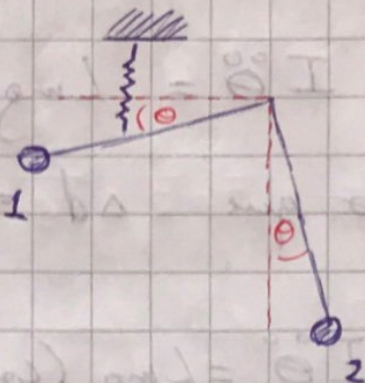
$$I \ddot{\theta} = \sum \tau$$

posición de la masa 1

$$\vec{r}_1 = -L \cos \theta \hat{x} - L \sin \theta \hat{y}$$

y la masa 2

$$\vec{r}_2 = L \sin \theta \hat{x} - L \cos \theta \hat{y}$$



El torque que hace la masa 1 es

$$\vec{\tau}_1 = \vec{r}_1 \times (-mg \hat{y})$$

$$= Lmg \cos \theta \hat{z}$$

el de la masa 2 es

$$\vec{\tau}_2 = \vec{r}_2 \times (-mg \hat{y})$$

$$= -Lmg \sin \theta \hat{z}$$

y el del resorte

$$\vec{\tau}_k = \left(-\frac{L}{2} \hat{x}\right) \times \left(k \left[\Delta d + \frac{L}{2} \theta\right] \hat{y}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{L}{2} k \left(\Delta d + \frac{L}{2} \theta\right) \hat{z}$$

Por lo tanto

$$I \ddot{\theta} = Lmg (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) - \frac{L}{2} k \left(\Delta d + \frac{L}{2} \theta\right)$$

dado que $\Delta d = \frac{2mg}{k}$,

$$I \ddot{\theta} = Lmg (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) - \frac{L}{2} k \left(\frac{2mg}{k} + \frac{L}{2} \theta\right)$$

para pequeñas oscilaciones, $\cos \theta \sim 1$, $\sin \theta \sim \theta$, y

$$I \ddot{\theta} = Lmg - Lmg \theta - Lmg - \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 k \theta$$

$$= -\theta \left(Lmg + k \frac{L^2}{4} \right)$$

y sabemos que

$$I = 2mL^2$$

de esta forma

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\theta \left(\frac{Lmg + kL^2/4}{2mL^2} \right)$$

y así

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{Lmg + kL^2/4}{2mL^2}}$$

Finalmente

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2mL^2}{Lmg + kL^2/4}}$$

c) Si se suelta el resorte, el torque es

$$I\ddot{\theta} = Lmg(\cos\theta - \mu\theta)$$

por lo tanto

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{Lmg}{2mL^2} (\cos\theta - \mu\theta)$$

que es

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{g}{2L} (\cos\theta - \mu\theta)$$

Por otra parte

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)$$

la derivada se aplica acá

$$= \frac{d}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2$$

De esta forma

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{g}{2L} (\cos\theta - \mu\theta)$$

y vamos a integrar

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\dot{\theta}^2(t)} d\dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{g}{2L} \int_0^{\theta} (\cos\theta - \mu\theta) d\theta, \quad ,$$

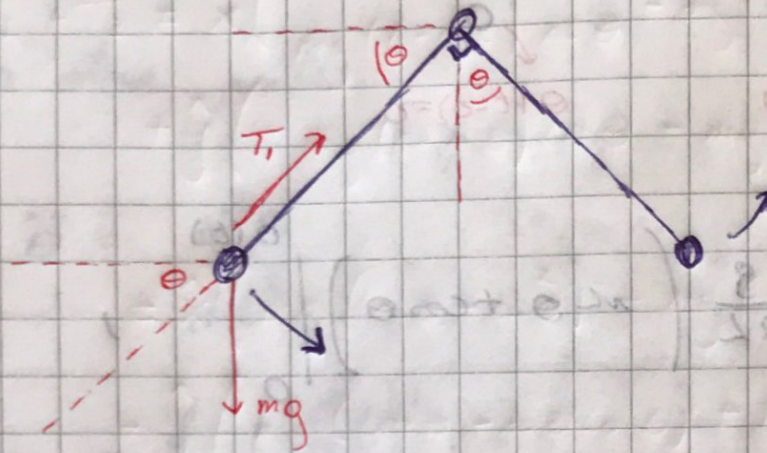
$\dot{\theta}^2(t=0)=0$ $\theta(t=0)=0$

$$\frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} = \frac{g}{2L} \left(\mu\theta + \cos\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\theta(t)},$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} = \frac{g}{L} \left(\mu\theta + \cos\theta - 1 \right)}$$

d)

Veamos en detalle la masa 1



Veamos la sumatoria de fuerzas radialmente en m_1

$$m a_r = T_1 - mg \sin \theta$$

y $a_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2$, pero $\ddot{r} = 0$, por lo tanto $a_r = -r \dot{\theta}^2$,
es decir

$$T_1 = mg \sin \theta - \underbrace{m r \dot{\theta}^2}_{\text{CENTRIFUGAL FORCE}}, \quad r = L$$

$$T_1 = mg \sin \theta - mL \left(\frac{g}{L} \{ \sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1 \} \right)$$

$$= mg \sin \theta - mg (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$= mg (1 - \cos \theta)$$

Ahora veamos en la masa 2

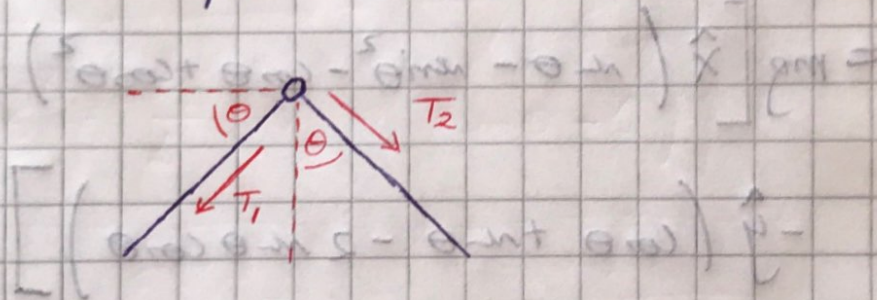
$$T_2 = mg \cos \theta - mL \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$= mg \cos \theta - mL \left(\frac{g}{L} \{ \sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1 \} \right)$$

$$= mg \cos \theta - mg (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$= mg (1 - \sin \theta)$$

veamos el pivote



$$\vec{T}_1 = -T_1 \cos \theta \hat{x} - T_1 \sin \theta \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{T}_2 = T_2 \sin \theta \hat{x} - T_2 \cos \theta \hat{y}$$

así que la fuerza en el pivote es

$$\vec{F} = \vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2$$

$$= \hat{x} (T_2 \sin \theta - T_1 \cos \theta) + \hat{y} (-T_2 \cos \theta - T_1 \sin \theta)$$

Que es

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2 &= \hat{x} \left(mg(1-\mu\theta)\mu\theta - mg(1-\cos\theta)\cos\theta \right) \\
 &\quad + \hat{y} \left(-mg(1-\mu\theta)\cos\theta - mg(1-\cos\theta)\mu\theta \right) \\
 &= \hat{x} \left(mg(\mu\theta - \mu^2\theta^2) - mg(\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta) \right) \\
 &\quad - \hat{y} \left(mg(\cos\theta - \mu\theta\cos\theta) + mg(\mu\theta - \mu\theta\cos\theta) \right) \\
 &= mg \left[\hat{x} \left(\mu\theta - \mu^2\theta^2 - \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \hat{y} \left(\cos\theta + \mu\theta - 2\mu\theta\cos\theta \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

La fuerza total sobre el pivote es

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2| &= mg \sqrt{\left(\mu\theta - \mu^2\theta^2 - \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta \right)^2 + \dots} \\
 &\quad \dots + \left(\cos\theta + \mu\theta - 2\mu\theta\cos\theta \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

En $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $|\vec{T}_1 + \vec{T}_2|$ es máx en $\theta = 0$ y $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hay maneras más sencillos de resolverlo, pero creo q' ésta es la más simple.