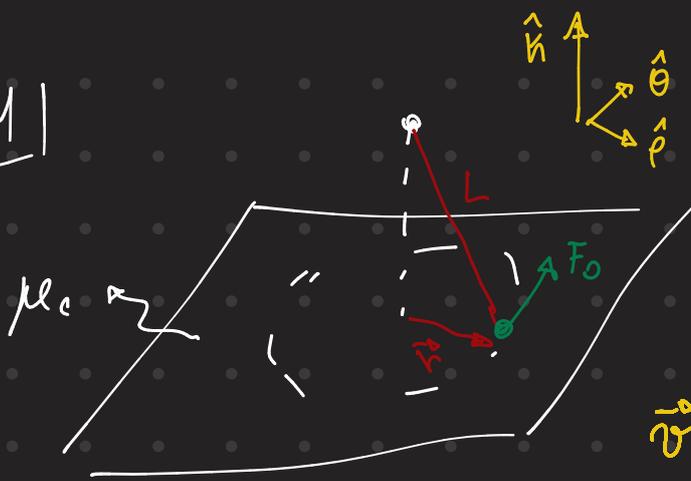


P11



Cilíndricas:

$$\vec{r}(t) = \rho \hat{\rho} + z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \dot{\rho} \hat{\rho} + \rho \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\theta}^2) \hat{\rho} + (\rho \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{\rho} \dot{\theta}) \hat{\theta} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$$

Cine mática

Se tiene que:

$$z(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{z} = \ddot{z} = z = 0$$

Ade más:

$$\rho(t) = \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \dot{\rho} = \ddot{\rho} = 0$$



Con esto:

$$\vec{r}(t) = \rho \hat{\rho} + z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \dot{\rho} \hat{\rho} + \rho \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\theta}^2) \hat{\rho} + (\rho \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{\rho} \dot{\theta}) \hat{\theta} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$$

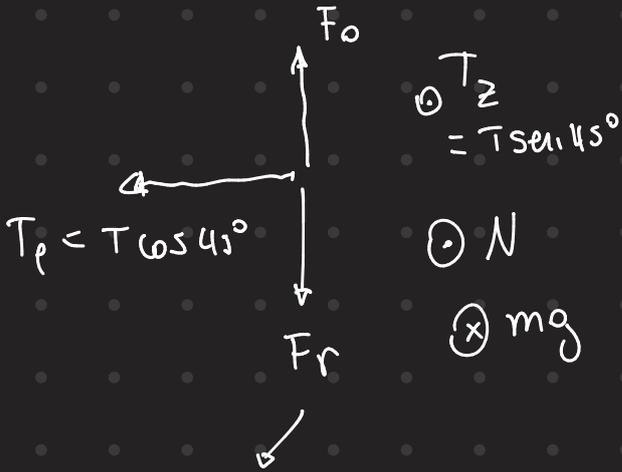
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\rho} \\ \vec{v}(t) &= \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = -\frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \dot{\theta}^2 \hat{\rho} + \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta} \hat{\theta}$$

+1

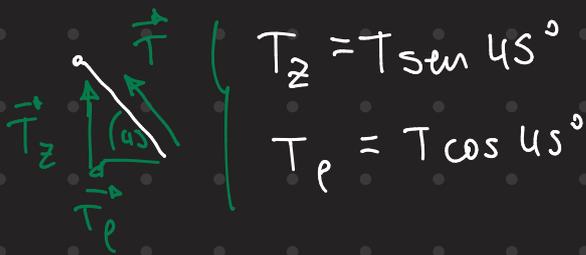
Dinámica

DCL m $\rightarrow +1$



F_r se opone al mov, y \vec{v} solo tiene componente en $\hat{\theta}$

Respecto a la T:



2º ley

$$\hat{e} \mid -T \cos 45^\circ = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta}^2$$

$$\hat{\theta} \mid F_o - F_r = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_o - \mu N = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\hat{z} \mid T \sin 45^\circ + N - mg = 0$$

+1

b) Buscamos $\ddot{\theta}(\theta)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \dot{\theta}^2 \quad (1) \\ F_0 - \mu N = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta} \quad (2) \\ T \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + N - mg = 0 \quad (3) \end{array} \right.$$

En (1): $T = mL \dot{\theta}^2$

↓
(3) $\frac{mL \dot{\theta}^2}{\sqrt{2}} + N - mg = 0$

$\Rightarrow N = mg - \frac{mL \dot{\theta}^2}{\sqrt{2}}$

↓
(2) $F_0 - \mu mg + \frac{\mu mL \dot{\theta}^2}{\sqrt{2}} = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta} \quad / \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{mL}$

\Leftrightarrow $\frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{mL} - \frac{\mu g \sqrt{2}}{L} + \mu \dot{\theta}^2 = \ddot{\theta}$

Ec. de Mov.

$\hookrightarrow +1$

busco $\frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{mL} - \frac{\mu g \sqrt{2}}{L} + \mu \dot{\theta}^2 = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{mL} - \frac{\mu g \sqrt{2}}{L}}_k + \mu \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k + \mu \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{d\theta} \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [k + \mu \dot{\theta}^2] d\theta = \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta} \quad \Big| \int_0^{\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k\theta + \mu \int \dot{\theta}^2 d\theta = \int \dot{\theta} d\dot{\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k\theta + \mu \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k\theta = \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{2} - \mu \theta \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k\theta = \dot{\theta}^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \mu\theta \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{k\theta}{\frac{1}{2} - \mu\theta} \quad \Leftrightarrow \dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{k\theta}{\frac{1}{2} - \mu\theta}}$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{k\theta}{\frac{1}{2} - \mu\theta}}$$

→ +0.5

$$\ddot{\theta}(\theta) = \frac{\left[\frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{mL} - \frac{\mu g \sqrt{2}}{L} \right] \theta}{\frac{1}{2} - \mu\theta}$$

v. Angul.
 $\frac{1}{s}$

$$\frac{\cancel{k}g \frac{\cancel{m}}{s^2} - \frac{\cancel{m}}{s^2}}{\cancel{m} \cdot \cancel{k}g} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{s^2}} = \frac{1}{s} \checkmark$$

Análisis dim ✓

↳ Estoy seguro q' se podía hacer + corto, pero son las 4 am y no pienso bien (pido perdón)

c) θ para que se despreque

↳ Imponemos cond. de despegue
despejamos θ

$$(N \stackrel{!}{=} 0) \text{ y} \\ + 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \dot{\theta}^2 \quad (1) \\ F_0 - \cancel{\mu N} = m \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \ddot{\theta} \quad (2) \\ T \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cancel{N} - mg = 0 \quad (3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(3) \rightarrow T = mg \sqrt{2}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow mg \sqrt{2} = m L \dot{\theta}^2 \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \sqrt{\frac{g \sqrt{2}}{L}}$$

↳ Cuando $\dot{\theta} > \dot{\theta}$ se despreque

Sabemos que:

$$\dot{\theta}(t) = \cancel{\dot{\theta}(0)} + \ddot{\theta} t$$

$$\ddot{\theta} \text{ es cte : } \ddot{\theta} = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{Lm}$$

luego:

$$\dot{\theta}(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{Lm} \cdot t$$

Impon. $\dot{\theta}(\bar{t}) = \dot{\theta}$ obt. \bar{t} de despegue

$$\Rightarrow \bar{t} \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{Lm} = \sqrt{\frac{g\sqrt{2}}{L}} \Rightarrow \bar{t} = \frac{Lm}{\sqrt{2} F_0} \sqrt{\frac{g\sqrt{2}}{L}}$$

Finalmente, por m.c.v.a:

$$\theta(t) = \cancel{\theta(0)}^0 + \cancel{\dot{\theta}(0)}^0 t + \frac{1}{2} \ddot{\theta} t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ddot{\theta} t^2 \Rightarrow \theta_s = \theta(\bar{t}) = \frac{1}{2} \ddot{\theta} \bar{t}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_s = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2} F_0}{Lm} \left(\frac{L^2 m^2}{2 F_0^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} g}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_s = \frac{mg}{2 F_0}}$$

