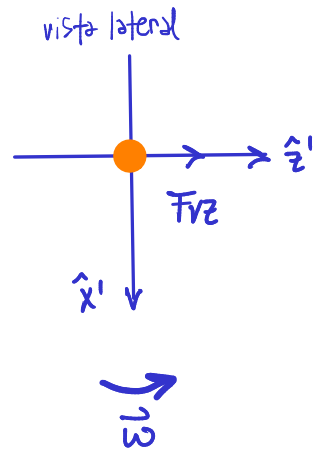
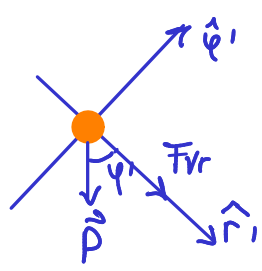
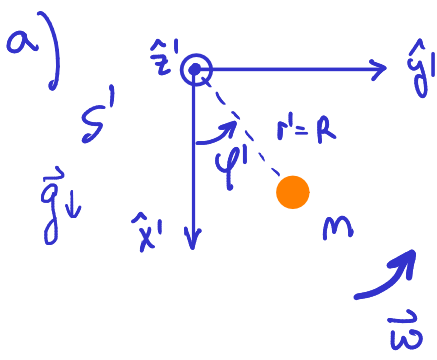
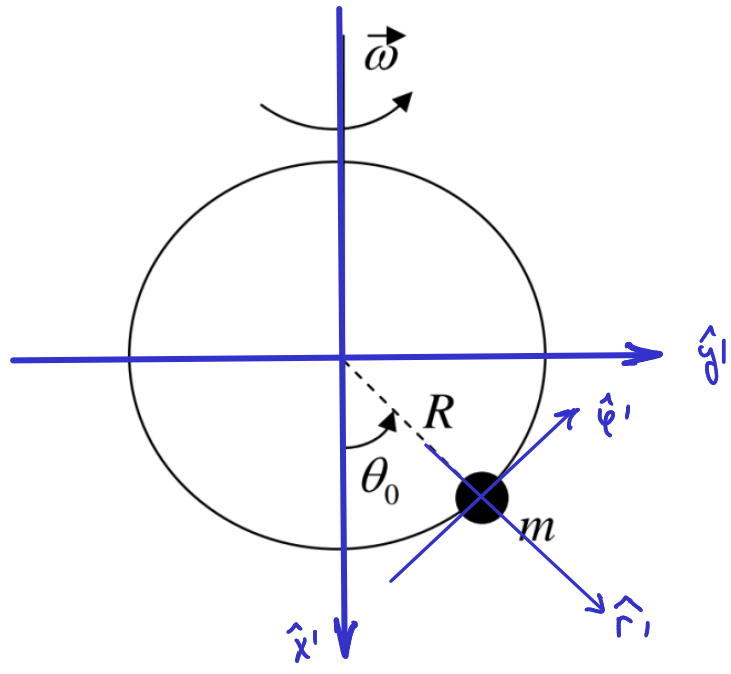
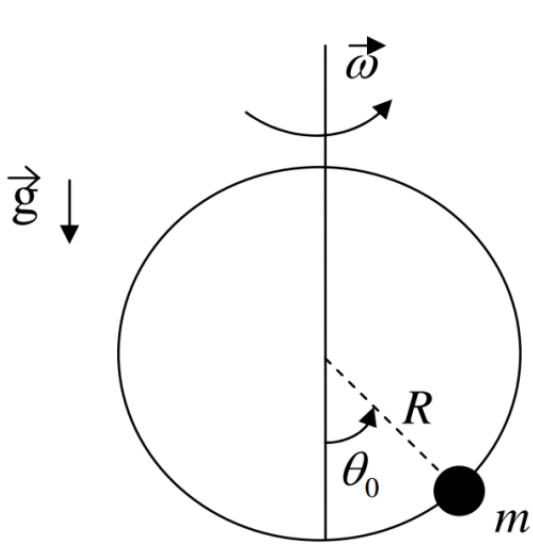


- 12) Una bolita de masa m se encuentra engarzada en un alambre circular de radio R , ubicado en posición vertical. El aro de alambre gira alrededor de su diámetro vertical con velocidad angular ω constante, de manera tal que la bolita se halla en la posición de equilibrio θ_0 .



$$\vec{F}_V = F_{Vr} \hat{r}' + F_{Vz} \hat{z}' \quad \text{interacción entre masa y aro}$$

$$\vec{P} = m g (\cos \varphi' \hat{r}' - \sin \varphi' \hat{\varphi}') \quad \text{interacción con la Tierra}$$

+ fuerzas inerciales

En S' , las fuerzas inerciales son:

- centrífuga: $\vec{F}_{\text{cent}} = -m \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$

- Coriolis: $\vec{F}_{\text{Cor}} = -2m \vec{\omega} \times \dot{\vec{r}}$

- Euler: $\vec{F}_{\text{Eul}} = -m \dot{\vec{\omega}} \times \vec{r}$

donde:

$$\vec{\omega} = -\omega \hat{x}'$$

$$\vec{r}' = r' \hat{r}' = R \hat{r}' \quad (R = \text{cte})$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}' = \dot{r}' \hat{r}' + r' \dot{\varphi}' \hat{\varphi}' = R \dot{\varphi}' \hat{\varphi}'$$

ojo! : $\vec{\omega} = -\omega \hat{x}' = -\omega (\cos\varphi' \hat{r}' - \sin\varphi' \hat{\varphi}')$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{r}' &= \cos\varphi' \hat{x} + \sin\varphi' \hat{y} \\ \hat{\varphi}' &= -\sin\varphi' \hat{x} + \cos\varphi' \hat{y} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= \hat{x}(\hat{r}', \hat{\varphi}') \\ \hat{y} &= \hat{y}(\hat{r}', \hat{\varphi}') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{cent}} &= -m \omega (-\cos\varphi' \hat{r}' + \sin\varphi' \hat{\varphi}') \times \left[\omega (-\cos\varphi' \hat{r}' + \sin\varphi' \hat{\varphi}') \times R \hat{r}' \right] \\ &= -m \omega^2 R \sin\varphi' (-\cos\varphi' \hat{r}' + \sin\varphi' \hat{\varphi}') \times (-\hat{z}') \\ &= m \omega^2 R \sin\varphi' (\cos\varphi' \hat{\varphi}' + \sin\varphi' \hat{r}') \end{aligned}$$

Annotations:
 $\hat{\varphi}' \times \hat{r}' = -\hat{z}'$
 $-\hat{r}' \times (-\hat{z}') = \hat{r}' \times \hat{z}' = -\hat{\varphi}'$
 $\hat{\varphi}' \times (-\hat{z}') = -\hat{r}'$
 $\hat{r}' \times \hat{r}' = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{Cor}} = -2m \omega (-\cos\varphi' \hat{r}' + \sin\varphi' \hat{\varphi}') \times R \dot{\varphi}' \hat{\varphi}' = 2m \omega R \dot{\varphi}' \cos\varphi' \hat{z}'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{Eul}} = \vec{0} \quad \text{ya que } \dot{\vec{\omega}} = 0$$

Las ecuaciones de Newton son (obviando los primas):

$$\hat{r}) \quad -mR\dot{\varphi}^2 = F_{vr} + mg \cos \varphi + m\omega^2 R \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\hat{\varphi}) \quad mR\ddot{\varphi} = -mg \sin \varphi + m\omega^2 R \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\hat{z}) \quad m\ddot{z} = 0 = 2m\omega R\dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi + F_{vz}$$

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(b) Calcule el ángulo θ_0 y determine si el equilibrio es estable o inestable.

Para ello analizamos los casos para los cuales $\ddot{\varphi} = 0$:

$$mR\ddot{\varphi} = 0 = -mg \sin \varphi + m\omega^2 R \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$0 = \sin \varphi (g - \omega^2 R \cos \varphi)$$

\swarrow \searrow

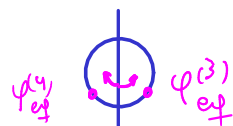
$$\sin \varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_{eq}^{(1)} = 0 \\ \varphi_{eq}^{(2)} = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}}_{\leq 1} \Rightarrow \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = \arccos\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}\right)$$

Notas importantes:

- $\varphi_{eq}^{(3)}$ existe si y sólo si: $\frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \leq 1 \Rightarrow g \leq \omega^2 R$

- Existe un $\varphi_{eq}^{(4)} = -\arccos\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}\right)$



Estabilidad:

$$mR\ddot{\varphi} = -mg\sin\varphi + m\omega^2 R \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \equiv F(\varphi)$$

↗ función F

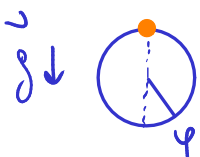
$$\frac{dF(\varphi)}{d\varphi} = -mg\cos\varphi + m\omega^2 R (\cos\varphi \cos\varphi - \sin\varphi \sin\varphi)$$

Ya sabemos que si

- ↗ $\frac{dF}{d\varphi}(\varphi = \varphi_{eq}) < 0 \rightarrow$ equilibrio estable
- ↘ $\frac{dF}{d\varphi}(\varphi = \varphi_{eq}) > 0 \rightarrow$ equilibrio inestable

Analizamos cada caso: $\frac{dF(\varphi)}{d\varphi} = -mg\cos\varphi + m\omega^2 R (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi)$

$\varphi_{eq}^{(2)} = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{dF}{d\varphi}(\varphi_{eq} = \pi) = mg + m\omega^2 R > 0$ equilibrio inestable

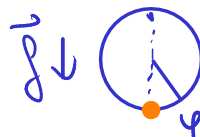


$\varphi_{eq}^{(1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dF}{d\varphi}(\varphi_{eq} = 0) = -mg + m\omega^2 R$

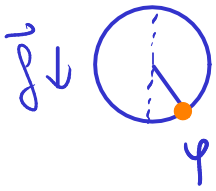
$m(\omega^2 R - g)$

- ↗ si $g > \omega^2 R$ equilibrio estable
- si $g < \omega^2 R$ equilibrio inestable
- ↘ si $g = \omega^2 R$ equilibrio ? estable

$> 0?$
 $< 0?$



$$\varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = \arccos\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}\right) \quad * \quad \cos\left[\arccos\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}\right)\right] = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R}$$



$$* \quad \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \varphi = 1 - \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$\frac{dF(\varphi)}{d\varphi} = -mg \cos \varphi + m\omega^2 R (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) = -mg \cos \varphi + m\omega^2 R (2 \cos^2 \varphi - 1)$$

($\cos \varphi_{eq}^{(3)}$)²

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{d\varphi} \left(\varphi_{eq} = \arccos\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R}\right) \right) = -mg \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} + m\omega^2 R \left(2 \frac{g^2}{\omega^4 R^2} - 1 \right)$$

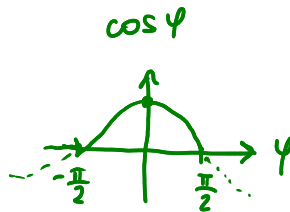
$$= -M \frac{g^2}{\omega^2 R} + 2M \frac{g^2}{\omega^2 R} - M\omega^2 R$$

$$= M \frac{g^2}{\omega^2 R} - M\omega^2 R = \underbrace{M\omega^2 R}_{>0} \left[\left(\frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \right)^2 - 1 \right] < 0$$

$\cos^2 \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} < 1$: condición de existencia

Análisis del caso 3:

$$\cos \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} > 0$$

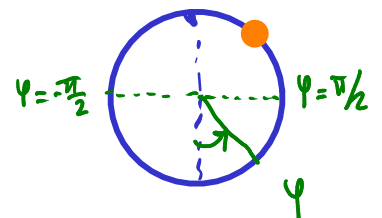


\Rightarrow equilibrio estable

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{eq}^3 \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Puede existir φ_{eq}^3 por encima de la mitad del arco?

$$\text{Nota: por } \cos \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = \frac{g}{\omega^2 R} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_{eq}^3 \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \pi/2$$



$$(\text{límite}) \rightarrow \cos \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_{eq}^{(3)} = \pm \pi/2$$

(c) Determine la ecuación de movimiento y encuentre la fuerza de vínculo ejercida por el alambre sobre la bolita.

Dadas las c.i. $\psi(t=0) = \psi_0$ y $\dot{\psi}(t=0) = 0$, hallar la fuerza $\vec{F}_v(\psi)$.

Como sabemos de la práctica de cinemática: $\ddot{\psi} = \frac{d\dot{\psi}}{d\psi} \dot{\psi}$

De la ec. de Newton en $\hat{\psi}$:

$$\hat{\psi}) \quad mR\ddot{\psi} = m \frac{d\dot{\psi}}{d\psi} \dot{\psi} = -mg \sin\psi + m\omega^2 R \sin\psi \cos\psi$$

$$\int_0^{\dot{\psi}} \dot{\psi}' d\dot{\psi}' = \int_{\psi_0}^{\psi} \left(-\frac{g}{R} \sin\psi' + \omega^2 \sin\psi' \cos\psi' \right) d\psi'$$

$$\frac{\dot{\psi}^2}{2} = \frac{g}{R} (\cos\psi - 1) + \omega^2 \frac{\sin^2\psi}{2}$$

reemplazamos esta expresión en la ec. de Newton en \hat{r} :

$$\hat{r}) \quad -mR 2 \frac{\dot{\psi}^2}{2} = F_{vr} + mg \cos\psi + m\omega^2 R \sin^2\psi$$

$$-mR 2 \left[\frac{g}{R} (\cos\psi - 1) + \omega^2 \frac{\sin^2\psi}{2} \right] = F_{vr} + mg \cos\psi + m\omega^2 R \sin^2\psi$$

Despejando: $F_{vr}(\psi) = mg(2 - 3\cos\psi) - m\omega^2 R \sin^2\psi$

chequear!

De l'éc. de Newton en \hat{z} :

$$\hat{z}) \quad m\ddot{z} = 0 = 2m\omega R\dot{\psi} \cos\psi + F_{vz} \rightarrow \boxed{F_{vz}(\psi)}$$