

## CLASE 22/08.

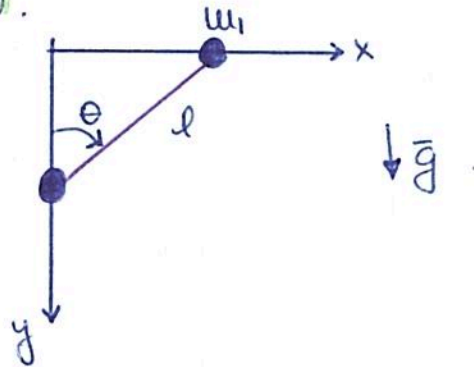
\* Principio de trabajos virtuales.

" el trabajo de todas las fuerzas de vínculo ante desplazamientos virtuales compatibles con el vínculo se anula".

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i^v = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i \cdot \delta \vec{r}_i^v.$$

↑  
fuerzas aplicadas.

PROBLEMA ③.



$$q = \{\theta\}.$$

a) Ecuación de movimiento para  $\theta$ . (usando D'Alembert).

$$\vec{r}_1 = l \sin \theta \hat{x} \rightarrow \delta \vec{r}_1 = l \cos \theta \delta \theta \hat{x}.$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = l \cos \theta \hat{y} \rightarrow \delta \vec{r}_2 = -l \sin \theta \delta \theta \hat{y}.$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_1 = l \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \hat{x}$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_2 = -l \sin \theta \dot{\theta} \hat{y}$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_1 = l (-\sin \theta \dot{\theta}^2 + \cos \theta \ddot{\theta}) \hat{x}.$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_2 = -l (\cos \theta \dot{\theta}^2 + \sin \theta \ddot{\theta}) \hat{y}.$$

Fuerzas aplicadas? sólo el peso! la tensión de la barra es una fuerza de vínculo.

$$\vec{F}_1 = m_1 g \hat{y} \quad ; \quad \vec{F}_2 = m_2 g \hat{y}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}_1 \cdot \delta \vec{r}_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{F}_2 \cdot \delta \vec{r}_2 = -m_2 g l \sin \theta \delta \theta.$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_1 \cdot \delta \vec{r}_1 = l^2 \cos \theta (-\sin \theta \ddot{\theta}^2 + \cos \theta \ddot{\theta}) \delta \theta$$

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_2 \cdot \delta \vec{r}_2 = l^2 \sin \theta (\cos \theta \ddot{\theta}^2 + \sin \theta \ddot{\theta}) \delta \theta.$$

$\Rightarrow$  La ecuación de movimiento resulta:

$$-m_2 g l \sin \theta \delta \theta = m_1 l^2 \cos \theta (-\sin \theta \ddot{\theta}^2 + \cos \theta \ddot{\theta}) \delta \theta + \\ + m_2 l^2 \sin \theta (\cos \theta \ddot{\theta}^2 + \sin \theta \ddot{\theta}) \delta \theta.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ l^2 \ddot{\theta} (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta) + l^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (m_2 - m_1) + m_2 g l \sin \theta = 0 \right\}$$

\* Si las masas son iguales,

$$m l^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 g l \sin \theta = 0. \quad \text{EC. PÉNDULO SIMPLE.}$$

b) Ecuación de Euler-Lagrange para  $\theta$ .

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = 0. \quad ; \quad \mathcal{L} = T - V.$$

Escribamos la energía cinética y la energía potencial.

$$T = T_1 + T_2.$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{\vec{r}}_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 (l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta)^2.$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{\vec{r}}_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (-l \dot{\theta} \sin \theta)^2.$$

$$V = -m_2 g l \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta) + m_2 g l \cos \theta.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (m_2 - m_1) - m_2 g l \sin \theta.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = l^2 \dot{\theta} (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta).$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = l^2 \ddot{\theta} (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta) + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (m_2 - m_1).$$

⇒ la ecuación de Euler-Lagrange resulta:

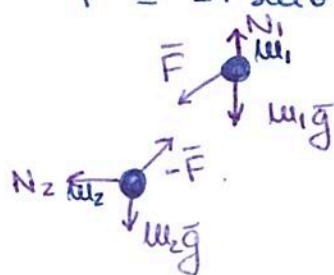
$$\left\{ l^2 \ddot{\theta} (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta) + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (m_2 - m_1) + m_2 g l \sin \theta = 0 \right\}$$

⇒ misma ecuación que obtuvimos con D'Alembert.

c) Tensión  $F$  en la barra como función de  $\theta$  y  $\dot{\theta}$ .

La tensión de la barra sólo aparece en las ecuaciones de Newton.

$$\vec{F} = -F \sin \theta \hat{x} + F \cos \theta \hat{y}.$$



$$m_1 \ddot{\vec{r}}_1 = m_1 \vec{g} + \vec{F} \rightarrow m_1 (l \ddot{\theta} \cos \theta - l \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta) = -F \sin \theta. \quad (1)$$

$$m_2 \ddot{\vec{r}}_2 = m_2 \vec{g} - \vec{F} \rightarrow m_2 (-l \ddot{\theta} \sin \theta - l \dot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta) = -F \cos \theta + m_2 g. \quad (2)$$

Tenemos como incógnitas  $F, \ddot{\theta}, \dot{\theta}, \theta$ !

Pero sabemos que la ecuación de momento vale!

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \left[ -m_2 g l \sin \theta - l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (m_2 - m_1) \right] \frac{1}{l^2 (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

Reemplazando en (1) o en (2), obtenemos  $F(\theta, \dot{\theta})$ .

\* Para el caso  $m_1 = m_2 = m$ :

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{-m g l \sin \theta}{l^2 m} \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{siro}} = ml \left( + \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \ddot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow F = mg \cos \theta + ml \ddot{\theta}^2$$

d) Período de movimiento para  $\theta \ll 1$ .

\* Masas iguales  $\rightarrow \omega^2 = g/l$ . (péndulo simple).

\* Masas distintas:

$$l^2 \ddot{\theta} (m_1 \cos^2 \theta + m_2 \sin^2 \theta) + l^2 \ddot{\theta}^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (m_2 - m_1) + m_2 g l \sin \theta = 0.$$

$$\cos \theta \approx 1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta + \frac{\theta^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \approx l^2 \ddot{\theta} (m_1 + m_2 \theta) + l^2 \ddot{\theta}^2 \theta (m_2 - m_1) + m_2 g l \theta$$

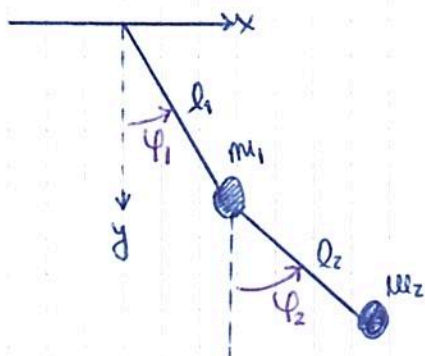
$O(3) \qquad O(3)$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 \ddot{\theta} m_1 + m_2 g l \theta = 0$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \left( \frac{g}{l} \frac{m_2}{m_1} \right) \theta = 0$$

$\rightarrow \omega^2$ .

PROBLEMA ②.



$$q_\mu = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\}.$$

$$a) \vec{r}_1 = l_1 \hat{p}_1(\varphi_1).$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = l_1 \hat{p}_1(\varphi_1) + l_2 \hat{p}_2(\varphi_2).$$

$$\hat{p}_1(\varphi_1) = \sin \varphi_1 \hat{x} + \cos \varphi_1 \hat{y} \quad ; \quad \hat{p}_2(\varphi_2) = \cos \varphi_2 \hat{x} + \sin \varphi_2 \hat{y}.$$

b) Lagrangiano y ecs de E-L

$$\vec{r}_1 = l_1 \hat{P}_1(\psi_1) = l_1 \dot{\psi}_1 \hat{\psi}_1$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = l_1 \dot{\psi}_1 \hat{\psi}_1 + l_2 \dot{\psi}_2 \hat{\psi}_2$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_1^2 = l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1^2$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}_2^2 = (l_1 \dot{\psi}_1 \hat{\psi}_1 + l_2 \dot{\psi}_2 \hat{\psi}_2)^2 = l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\psi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\psi}_1 \dot{\psi}_2 \hat{\psi}_1 \cdot \hat{\psi}_2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\psi}_1 &= \cos\psi_1 \hat{x} - \sin\psi_1 \hat{y} \\ \hat{\psi}_2 &= \cos\psi_2 \hat{x} - \sin\psi_2 \hat{y} \end{aligned} \right\} \hat{\psi}_1 \cdot \hat{\psi}_2 = \cos\psi_1 \cos\psi_2 + \sin\psi_1 \sin\psi_2 = \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\vec{r}}_2^2 = l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\psi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\psi}_1 \dot{\psi}_2 \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)$$

$$V = -m_1 g l_1 \cos\psi_1 - m_2 g (l_1 \cos\psi_1 + l_2 \cos\psi_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1^2 + l_2^2 \dot{\psi}_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\psi}_1 \dot{\psi}_2 \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)) + m_1 g l_1 \cos\psi_1 + m_2 g (l_1 \cos\psi_1 + l_2 \cos\psi_2)$$

Ecuaciones de E-L:

$$\left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_1} = 0 \quad (1) \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}_2} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_2} = 0 \quad (2) \right.$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}_1} = m_1 l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1 + m_2 l_1^2 \dot{\psi}_1 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\psi}_2 \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}_1} = l_1^2 \ddot{\psi}_1 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 (\ddot{\psi}_2 \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2) + \dot{\psi}_2 \sin(\psi_1 - \psi_2) (\dot{\psi}_1 - \dot{\psi}_2))$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_1} = -m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\psi}_1 \dot{\psi}_2 \sin(\psi_1 - \psi_2) - m_1 g l_1 \sin\psi_1 - m_2 g l_1 \sin\psi_1$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 [\ddot{\varphi}_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \dot{\varphi}_2 (\dot{\varphi}_1 - \dot{\varphi}_2) \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)] + m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + g l_1 \sin \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2) = 0.$$

la ec. para  $\varphi_2$  es análoga.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_1^2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + g l_1 \sin \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2) = 0. & (1) \\ l_2^2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 m_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \ddot{\varphi}_1 - m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + m_2 g l_2 \sin \varphi_2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

ECUACIONES DE MOMENTO.

Pequeñas oscilaciones:  $\varphi_1 \ll 1$ ;  $\varphi_2 \ll 1$ .

$$\sin \varphi_1 \approx \varphi_1 + \frac{\varphi_1^3}{3} + \dots$$

$$\cos \varphi_1 \approx 1 + \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2} + \dots$$

$\mathcal{O}(\varphi)$ .

$$(1): l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 - \cancel{m_2 l_1 l_2 \dot{\varphi}_2^2 (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} + g l_1 \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2) = 0.$$

$$(2): l_2^2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 m_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 + m_2 g l_2 \varphi_2 = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow$  El sistema queda:

$$\begin{cases} l_1^2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 = -g l_1 \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2). \\ l_2^2 \ddot{\varphi}_2 m_2 + m_2 l_1 l_2 \ddot{\varphi}_1 = -m_2 g l_2 \varphi_2. \rightarrow \ddot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{-g \varphi_2 - l_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1}{l_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1 (m_1 + m_2) + m_2 l_2 \left( -\frac{g \varphi_2}{l_2} - \frac{l_1 \ddot{\varphi}_1}{l_2} \right) = -g \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2).$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi}_1 (l_1 m_1 + l_1 m_2 - l_1 m_2) = m_2 g \varphi_2 - g \varphi_1 (m_1 + m_2).$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}_2 = -\frac{g}{l_2} \varphi_2 - \frac{l_1}{l_2} \left[ \frac{m_2 g (\varphi_2 + \varphi_1) - m_1 g \varphi_1}{l_1 m_2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{g \varphi_2}{l_2} - \frac{g}{l_2} (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \frac{m_1 g}{l_2 m_2} \varphi_1.$$

$$= -\frac{2g}{l_2} \varphi_2 + \frac{\varphi_1 g}{l_2} \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right).$$

El sistema queda:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{m_2 g}{l_1 m_1} \varphi_2 - \frac{g(m_1 + m_2)}{l_1 m_1} \varphi_1 \\ \ddot{\varphi}_2 = -\frac{2g}{l_2} \varphi_2 + \frac{g}{l_2} \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right) \varphi_1 \end{cases}$$

A partir de acá se puede resolver tipo F2:

$$\det(M - \omega^2 A) = 0.$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{g(m_1 + m_2)}{l_1 m_1} & \frac{m_2 g}{l_1 m_1} \\ \frac{g}{l_2} \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right) & -\frac{2g}{l_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Proponemos soluciones tipo modos normales,

$$\varphi_1(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + B \sin(\omega t + \phi_2)$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \dots$$

y resolvemos

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{g(m_1 + m_2)}{l_1 m_1} - \omega^2 & \frac{m_2 g}{l_1 m_1} \\ \frac{g}{l_2} \left( \frac{m_1}{m_2} + 1 \right) & -\frac{2g}{l_2} - \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

