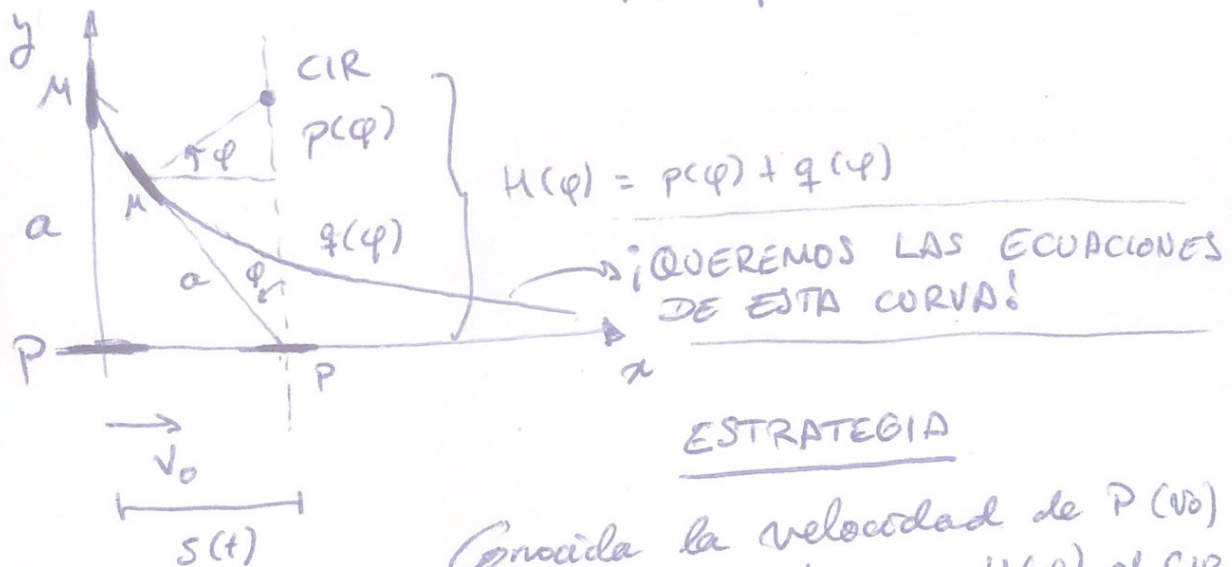


UNA INTEGRAL ELEGANTE ESCONDIDO EN UNA BICICLETA

No slip!



Conocida la velocidad de P (v_0)
calcularemos distancia $H(\varphi)$ al CIR
para encontrar ecuación diferencial
que nos de $\varphi(t)$.

COORDENADAS DE M

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_M &= s(t) - a \sin \varphi(t) \\ y_M &= a \cos \varphi(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ ECUACIONES} \\ 4 \text{ VARIABLES} \end{array}$$

USANDO EL CENTRO INSTANTÁNEO DE ROTACIÓN (CIR)

$$\text{VELOCIDAD ANGULAR} \times \text{DISTANCIA CIR} = \text{VELOCIDAD LINEAL}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{\varphi} H(\varphi) = v_0} \rightarrow \dot{\varphi}(a \dots) = v_0$$

EXPRESIÓN DE $H(\varphi)$

$$H(\varphi) = P(\varphi) + Q(\varphi)$$

$$Q(\varphi) = a \cos \varphi$$

$$P(\varphi) = a \sin \varphi \tan \varphi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q(\varphi) = a \cos \varphi \\ P(\varphi) = a \sin \varphi \tan \varphi \end{array} \right\} \underline{H(\varphi) = a(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \tan \varphi)}$$

SOLUCIÓN DE $\varphi(t)$

TIEMPO ADIMENSIONAL

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \rightarrow \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right) H(\varphi) = v_0$$

$$\hat{t} = \frac{v_0}{a} t$$

$$a(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \tan \varphi) d\varphi = v_0 dt$$

$$(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \tan \varphi) d\varphi = d\hat{t}$$

CONDICIÓN INICIAL

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

INTEGRAMOS...

$$\int (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \tan \varphi) d\varphi = \hat{t} + C$$

$$\int (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \tan \varphi) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} \right) \quad (\text{TAN SYMPY!})$$

DETERMINAMOS C

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1} \right) = 0 + C \rightarrow \underline{C = 0}$$

EXPRESIÓN FINAL $\varphi(t)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} \right) = \hat{t} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi} = e^{2\hat{t}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \varphi = \frac{e^{2\hat{t}} - 1}{e^{2\hat{t}} + 1} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-\hat{t}}}{e^{-\hat{t}}} \right) \rightarrow \sin \varphi = \frac{e^{\hat{t}} - e^{-\hat{t}}}{e^{\hat{t}} + e^{-\hat{t}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \varphi = \tanh(\hat{t}) \rightarrow \boxed{\varphi(t) = \sin^{-1}(\tanh(\hat{t}))}$$

VOLVEMOS A LAS COORDENADAS
DE M...

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_M &= S(t) - a \sin \varphi(t) \\ y_M &= a \cos \varphi(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x_M &= v_0 t - a \sin \varphi \\ y_M &= a \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

(TIEMPO
ADIMENSIONAL)

$$\left(\hat{t} = \frac{v_0}{a} t \right) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x_M}{a} &= \hat{t} - \sin \varphi \\ \frac{y_M}{a} &= \cos \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \hat{x}_M &= \hat{t} - \sin \varphi \\ \hat{y}_M &= \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

(EXPRESIÓN $\varphi(t)$)

$$\varphi(t) = \sin^{-1}(\tanh(\hat{t}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_M &= \hat{t} - \tanh(\hat{t}) \\ \hat{y}_M &= \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2(\hat{t})} \end{aligned}$$

ECUACIONES PARAMÉTRICAS
DE LA CURVA !!

PODEMOS ELIMINAR \hat{t} PARA
TENER UNA CURVA CERRADA.

$$\hat{y}_M^2 = 1 - \tanh^2 \hat{t} \rightarrow \hat{t} = \tanh^{-1}(\sqrt{1 - \hat{y}_M^2})$$

$$\hat{x}_M = \tanh^{-1}(\sqrt{1 - \hat{y}_M^2}) - \sqrt{1 - \hat{y}_M^2}$$

NO PENSABAS QUE ESTA CURVA
SE ESCONDIESE EN TU BICI, EH? :)