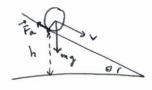
o blanco de everpio. Vijaner o coso do ciliadeo:



Esto energio e conservada. Lojo

$$\frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} = 0 = M \sqrt{cn} \frac{d\sqrt{cn}}{dt} + T w \frac{dw}{dt} + Mg \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$= M \sqrt{cn} \frac{d\sqrt{cn}}{dt} + \frac{T}{R^2} \sqrt{cn} \frac{d\sqrt{cn}}{dt} + Mg \left(-V_{cn} \sin \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -V_{cn} \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(M + \frac{\Gamma}{R^2}\right) \sqrt{cn} \alpha_{cn} = Mg \sqrt{cn} \sin \theta.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Mg \sin \theta}{M + \frac{\Gamma}{R^2}} - \left(\cos \omega \theta \cos \omega \right).$$

· Or acudo, de outro maneiro

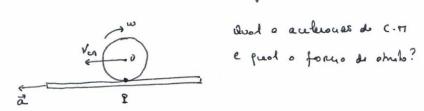
$$Ma_{cn} = \sum_{i} F_{i}$$

$$I \frac{dw}{dt} = \sum_{i} M_{i}$$

1 lojo:
$$M \frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} = Hq sinA - \frac{\Gamma}{R^2} \frac{dV_{cn}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} = a_{co} = \frac{H q siuc}{\left(H + \frac{\Gamma}{R^2}\right)} \qquad (eou. and a)$$

Exemplo: Um ciliades non plano regoso ocelerado

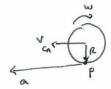


A ima force pu oches no alendo e' o force de ahuba tib force o due en l' (o pouto de contocto entre o alindro e o plano). Imo princues pur usone est pouto pour est ular os momentos. Neste easo, o momento de fa e' mulo; londred este pouto move se tom o alenogas más mula los Mp = 0 = 0 dL = 0?.

Consideren o pouto 0 (o co do alindro):

$$H \frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} = f_a$$

$$f_a \cdot R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} HR^2 \frac{dW}{dt}$$



$$\frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} + R\frac{dw}{dt} = \alpha \quad (*)$$

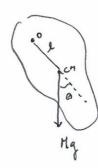
$$M \frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dw}{R} \frac{1}{dt} \frac{dw}{R} \frac{1}{dt} \frac{dw}{R} \frac{1}{dt}$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{1}{2}R + R\right) \frac{dW}{dt} = a = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{dW}{dt} = D \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{29}{3R}$$

$$\frac{dv_{cs}}{dt} = a + \frac{2}{8}a = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$f_a = H \frac{dV_{cn}}{dt} = H \frac{a}{3}$$

Exemplo: 1 pendulo fisico:



$$I_0 = I_{cm} + M\ell^2 \qquad (T. Steiner)$$

$$L = I_{cm} = (I_{cm} + M\ell^2) \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

Exemplo



Un and circular (de rais r) surjours unu pouts, orals sub occas de grovidade. Qual a frequência para pequenas osciloqua?

$$I_0 = I_{cn} + Hr^2$$

$$I_0 = \frac{dw}{dt} = -H \operatorname{gr} \operatorname{Siu0}$$

$$\operatorname{Siu0} \sim 0$$

$$I_0 = 2Hr^2$$

$$2 \operatorname{gr}^2 \frac{d\omega}{dt} + \operatorname{gr} G = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} dt = -H \operatorname{gr} \operatorname{Siu0}$$

(ignel a frequenci. de un pendulo simples com compriment 2r)