

Reposo:

ej 12) Guia (2)

to MINIMO
es 0

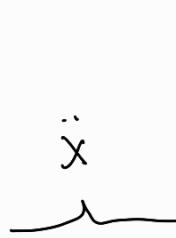
que interviene
con el rozamiento

$$F^{MAX} = M_b \cdot g + \left[F_{AOZ}^{(E)} \right]^{MAX}$$

$$F_A^{(E)} \leq \mu_e N_A$$

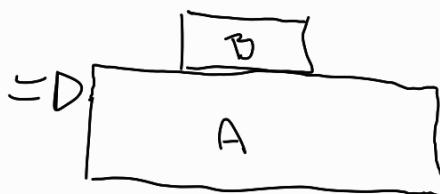
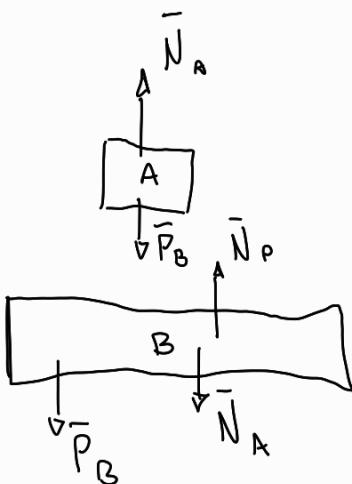
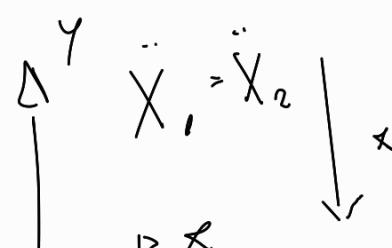
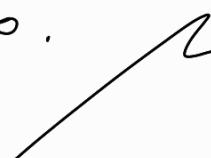
$$= M_b \cdot g + \mu_e M_A g$$

$$\boxed{F_{MAX} = g(M_b + \mu_e M_A)}$$

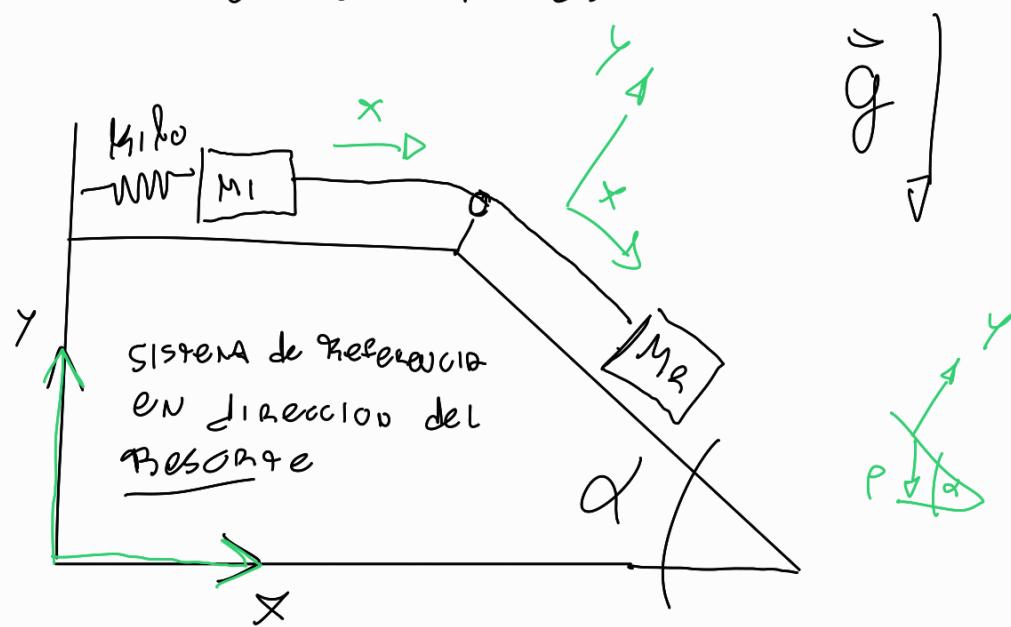


b) si, $F = 2F_{MAX} \Rightarrow$ mover \ddot{x}_1, \ddot{x}_2

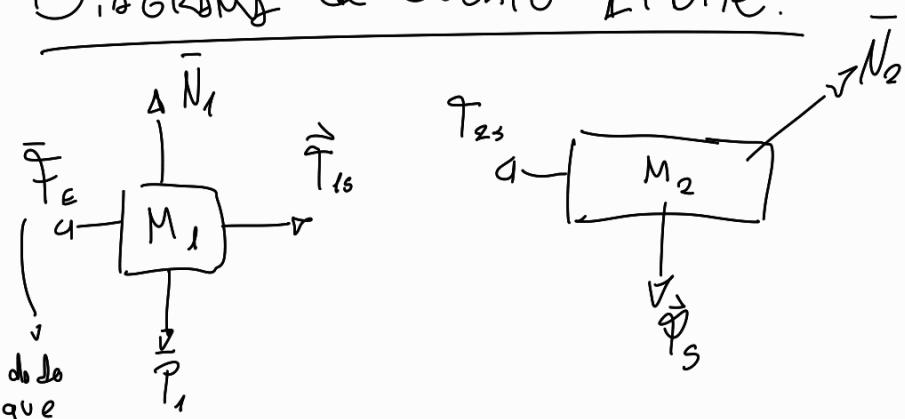
=> Se mueve el sistema, pasa de usar estatico a dinamico.



EJERCICIO de PARCIAL:



Diagramas de Cuerpo Libre:



$$1) \vec{F}_e = -k(x_1 - l_0) \hat{x} \quad | \quad 2) \vec{P}_2 = M_2 g (\sin(\alpha) \hat{x} - \cos(\alpha) \hat{y})$$

$$\vec{T}_{1s} = T_{1s} \hat{x}, \quad | \quad \vec{N}_2 = N_2 \hat{y} = M_2 g \cos(\alpha) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{P}_1 = -M_1 g \hat{y} \quad | \quad \vec{T}_{2s} = -T_{2s} \hat{x}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \vec{N}_1 &= N_1 \hat{y} \\ &= M_1 g \hat{y} \end{aligned} \quad |$$

$$(2) \quad M_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k(x_1 - l_0) + T_{1s} \quad | \quad \text{No Hay Movimiento}$$

$$(3) \quad M_1 \ddot{y}_1 = N_1 - M_1 g = 0 \Rightarrow N_1 = M_1 g$$

$$(2) \quad (\hat{x}) \quad m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = mg \sin(\alpha) - T_{2s}$$

$$(\hat{y}) \quad m_2 \ddot{y}_2 = N_2 - m_2 g \cos(\alpha) = N_2 = m_2 g \cos(\alpha) \quad \downarrow$$

Porque
no se
moverá

• Sistemas de masa desplazable ($m_2 \approx 0$)

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{T}_{S_1}| = |T_{S_2}| = T$$

• Sistemas inextensibles:

$$x_2 = x_1 + l_s \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 \Rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 = \ddot{x}_1$$

(1)

$$(\hat{x}) \quad m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k(x_1 - l_0) + T$$

$$(\hat{y}) \quad N_1 = m_1 g$$

Los sistemas
o desplazamientos

(2)

$$(\hat{x}) \quad m_2 \ddot{x}_1 = m_2 g \sin(\alpha) - T$$

$$(\hat{y}) \quad N_2 = m_2 g \cos(\alpha)$$

queremos sacar \ddot{x}_1

Suma (1) x y (2) x

$$(M_1 + M_2) \ddot{x}_1 = -K(x_1 - l_0) + M_2 g \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 + \frac{K}{M_1 + M_2} \cdot x_1 - \frac{K}{M_1 + M_2} \left(l_0 + \frac{M_2 g \sin(\alpha)}{K} \right) = 0$$

Ecuación
de Movimiento

Posición de eq, $\dot{x}_1 = 0$

$$\frac{K}{M_1 + M_2} \cdot x_1 - \frac{K}{M_1 + M_2} \left(l_0 + \frac{M_2 g \sin(\alpha)}{K} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{K}{M_1 + M_2} \underbrace{x_1}_{x_1^{eq}} - \left(l_0 + \frac{M_2 g \sin(\alpha)}{K} \right) = 0$$

*esto es lo que importa **

$$x_1^{eq} = l_0 + \frac{M_2 g \sin(\alpha)}{2}$$

$$x_1(t) = A \sin(wt + \varphi) + x_{eq}$$

\downarrow
 K
 $M_1 + M_2$

$$N_f(t) = wA \cos(wt + \varphi)$$

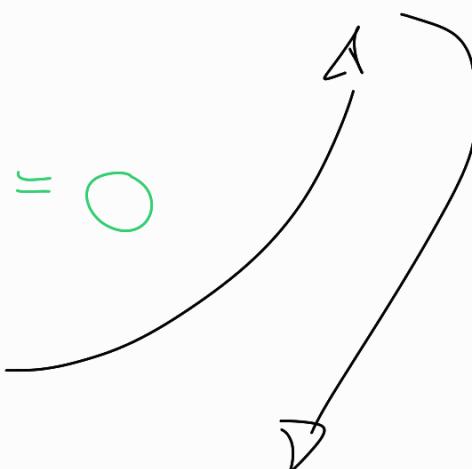
$$\text{en } T = 0$$

$$X_1(0) = \cancel{X_{\text{eq}}} = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi) + \cancel{X_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$\dot{X}_1(0) = V = \omega A \cos(\varphi)$$

$$= D A \sin(\varphi) = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0$$



$$\omega A = V$$

$$\left[A = \frac{V}{\omega} \right]$$

$$X(t) = \frac{V}{\omega} \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1+m_2}} t \right) + l_0 + \frac{M_2 g \sin(\varphi)}{k}$$

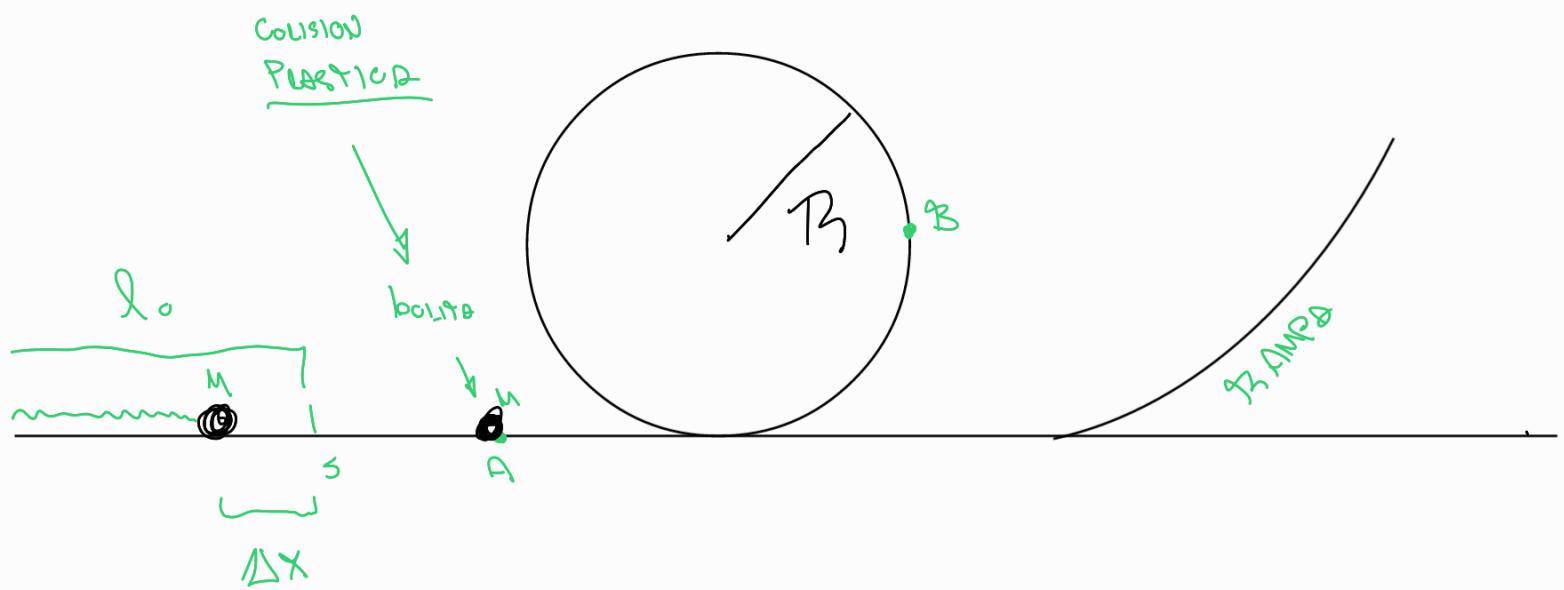
ESTO SALE DE

$$\ddot{X} + \omega^2 X + Cte = 0$$

EN LA DIFERENCIAL

= DISEÑO DEL DESARROLLO DE LA ECUACION DE MOVIMIENTO.

Otro ejercicio: (NO se despega nunca)



- a) Mostrar conservación \vec{P} y E (en cada punto intermedio)
- b) ΔX para superar el punto B .
- c) h_{max} sobre la rampa.
- d) Repetir item b con la segunda masa en B

a). Condición de conservación E ?

$$E \rightarrow \Delta E = 0$$

pasó cuando
no hay conservación

$$\Delta E = W_{NC} = 0$$

no conservativo

Si $W_{NC} = 0$
 \nexists
 ΔE

y para \vec{P} ?

$$\vec{P} \rightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \sum F_{ext}$$

$$\text{Si } \sum f_{ext} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = 0$$

E) 

$$E_{1(\text{masa 1})} = Cte \quad (\text{Hasta Colisión})$$

$$E_2(\text{masa 2}) = Cte \quad (\text{Hasta Colisión})$$

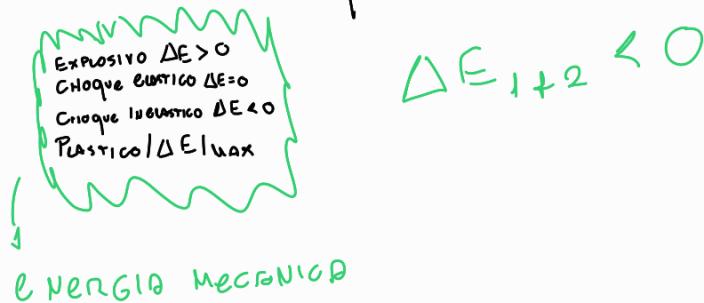
$$E_{\text{TOTAL}} = E_1 + E_2 = Cte$$

3 etapas: Antes Colisión, Colisión, después de colisión

 Colisión \rightarrow Sistemas $M_1 + M_2$

EN UN CHOQUE PLASTICO \rightarrow NO CONSERVATIVA



$$\Delta E_{1+2} < 0$$

 (Las masas quedaron Pegadas)

E se conserva

$$\vec{P} \rightarrow \textcircled{I} \quad \text{A.C.)} \vec{P}_1$$

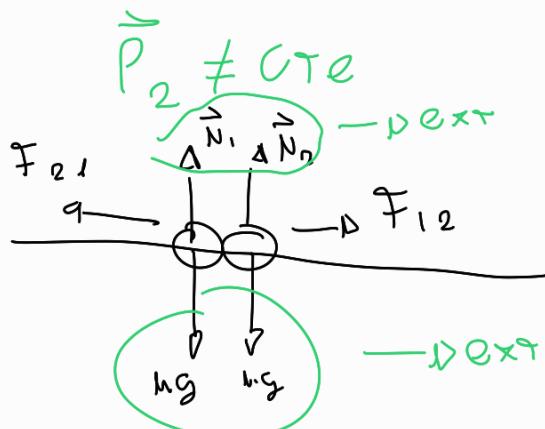
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum F_{\text{ext}} &= F_{\text{ext}} \quad (\text{Hasta } S) \\ \vec{P}_1 &\neq Cte \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{No} \\ \text{se} \\ \text{conserva} \end{array}$$

CUANDO LLEGA AL PUNTO S, \vec{P}_1 SE CONSERVA.

(II)

$$\vec{P}_1 \neq \text{cte}$$

$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = ?$$



$$\sum F_{ext}^{(1+2)} = \vec{N}_1 + \vec{N}_2 - (m_1 g - m_2 g)$$

$$\sum F_{ext}^{(1+2)} = 0$$

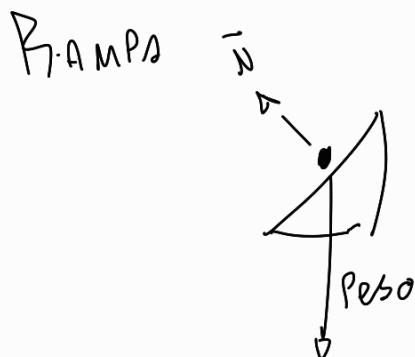
$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \text{cte} \quad \text{Ü}$$

(III) D.C)

$\hookrightarrow A \rightarrow$ base del RVLQ
RVLQ \rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{P}_{ext} \\ & \sum F_{ext}^{(1+2)} = \vec{P}_{peso} + \vec{N} \neq 0 \quad \vec{P}_{1+2} = \text{cte} \\ & \vec{P}^{(1+2)} = \text{cte} \end{aligned}$$

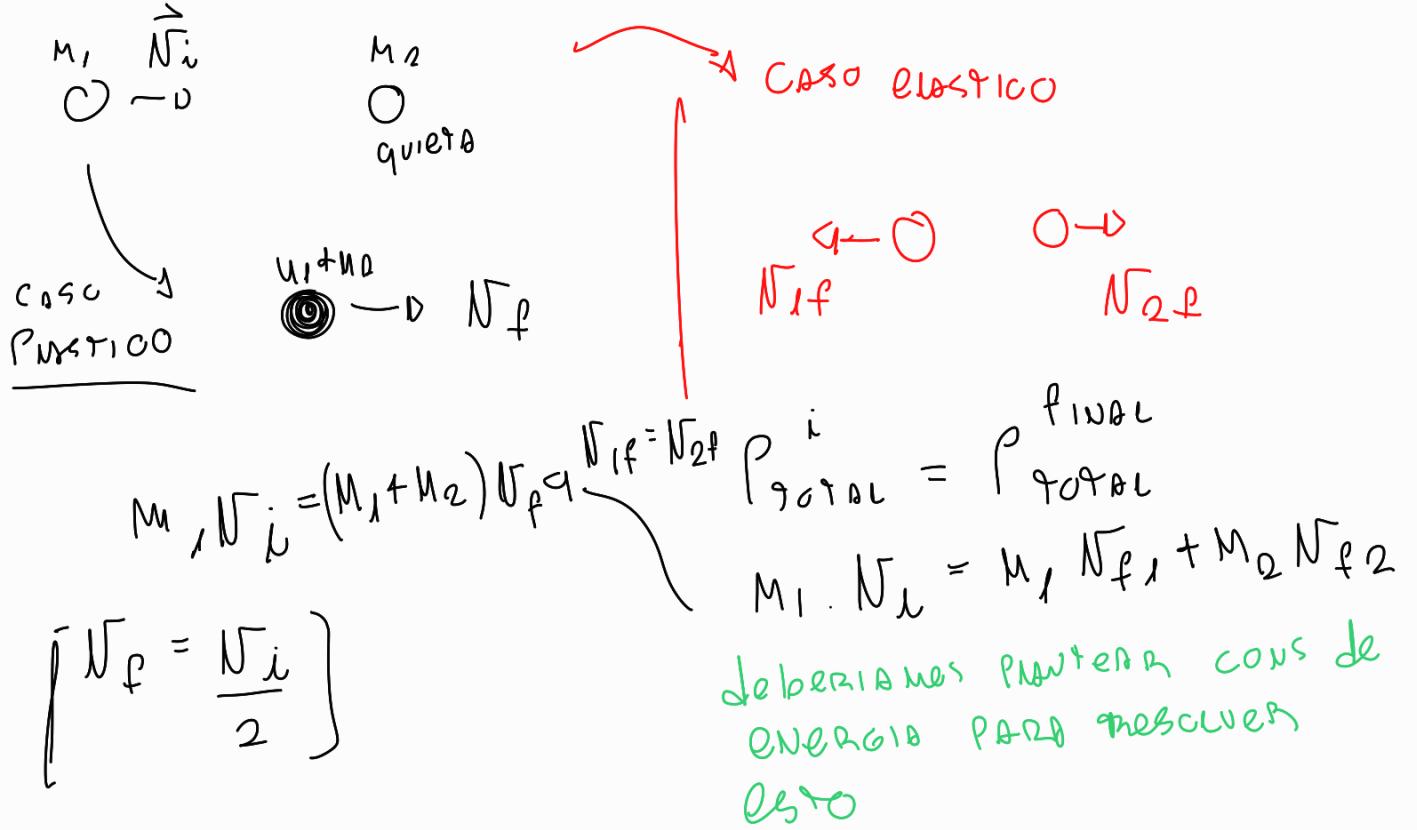
RVLQ \rightarrow RAMPAS \sim Idem



$$\begin{aligned} & \sum F_{ext}^{(1+2)} = \vec{P}_{peso} + \vec{N} \neq 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{P}^{(1+2)} \neq \text{cte} \end{aligned}$$

Punto (b)

EMPEZAMOS DESDE LA COLISION



$E_i?$
 $E_i = \frac{1}{2} M_i v_i^2$
 $E_f = \frac{1}{2} 2M_i v_f^2 = \frac{1}{2} 2M_i \left(\frac{v_i}{2}\right)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} M_i v_i^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
 $\sim E_i$
 $= E_i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Perdió la mitad de la energía}$

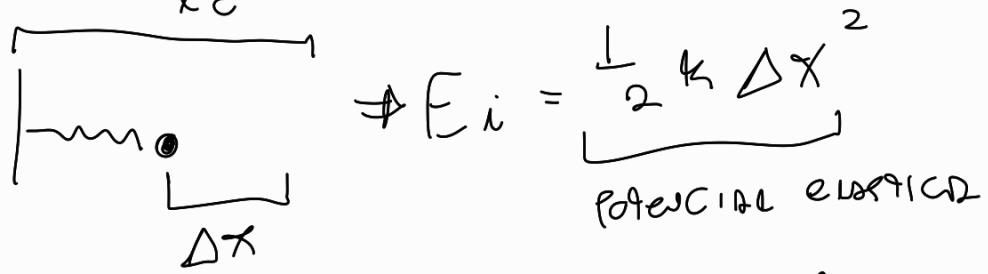
$$\Delta E = E_f - E_i = -\frac{1}{2} E_i < 0$$

Resorte $\Delta x \rightarrow \Delta v_i$ ✓

Colisión $v_i \rightarrow v_f$ ✓

Punto $v_f - v_i = 2R$

Resorte e y Rule



$$\text{Luzo de } N_1, \quad E_f = \frac{1}{2} M N_1^2$$

$$E_i = E_f \quad (\text{Resorte es conservativo})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 = \frac{1}{2} M N_1^2$$

$$\left[N_1^2 = \frac{k \Delta x^2}{M} \right] \Rightarrow N_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k \Delta x^2}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{M} \cdot \Delta x}$$

$\approx N_i$ Jx vs colisión!

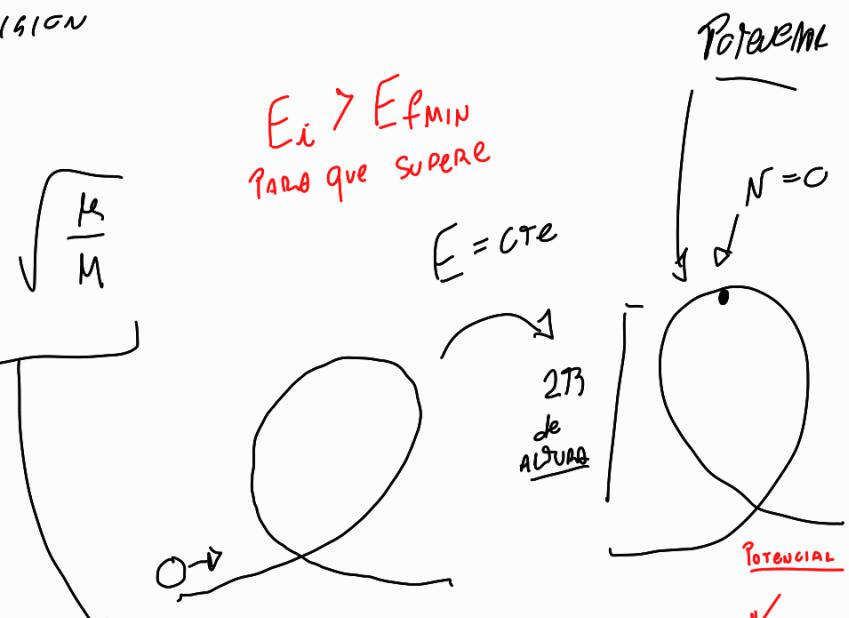
$$\Delta x \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}} = N_i \text{ Jx vs colisión}$$

$$N_f = \frac{1}{2} N_i = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k}{M}}$$

COLISIÓN

$E_i > E_{f\min}$
para que supeze

$$E = cte$$



$$\rightarrow E_i = \frac{1}{2} (2M) \left(\frac{\Delta x^2}{2} \frac{k}{M} \right) > E_f$$

$$= 2m2Rg$$



$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} \cancel{2M}} \left(\frac{\Delta x^2}{4} \frac{k}{m} \right) = 2 \mu \beta g$$

$$\Delta x^2 = \frac{4 M \mu}{k} g \beta = 16 \frac{M g \beta}{k}$$

$$\Delta x_{\text{LIM}} = \pm 4 \sqrt{\frac{M g \beta}{k}}$$

$$\Delta x < 4 \sqrt{\frac{M g \beta}{k}}$$