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Pregunta 1

$$q_1 = x \cos \mu + p_y \sin \mu$$

$$p_1 = p_x \cos \mu - y \sin \mu$$

$$q_2 = y \cos \mu + p_x \sin \mu$$

$$p_2 = p_y \cos \mu - x \sin \mu$$

a) Como el hamiltoniano original depende de q_1, q_2, p_1 y p_2 , entonces las transformaciones que se tienen escritas arriba son las inversas; sin embargo, si una transformación es canónica, la inversa lo es también. Como dependen de 4 variables, se utilizará el jacobiano:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_x} & \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial p_y} \\ \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_x} & \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial p_y} \\ \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial p_x} & \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial p_y} \\ \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial p_x} & \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial p_y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu & 0 & 0 & \sin \mu \\ 0 & \cos \mu & \sin \mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ -\sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

Para que la transformación sea canónica, $J J J^T = J$, con $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$J J = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu & 0 & 0 & \sin \mu \\ 0 & \cos \mu & \sin \mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ -\sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \\ 0 & -\sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos \mu & -\sin \mu & 0 \\ -\cos \mu & 0 & 0 & -\sin \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu & 0 & 0 & -\sin \mu \\ 0 & \cos \mu & -\sin \mu & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ \sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J J J^T = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \\ 0 & -\sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos \mu & -\sin \mu & 0 \\ -\cos \mu & 0 & 0 & -\sin \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu & 0 & 0 & -\sin \mu \\ 0 & \cos \mu & -\sin \mu & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \mu & \cos \mu & 0 \\ \sin \mu & 0 & 0 & \cos \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = J$$

Por tanto, las transformaciones son canónicas.

b) Se tiene $H = (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2)/2$. Sustituyendo

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \{ (x \cos \mu + p_y \sin \mu)^2 + (y \cos \mu + p_x \sin \mu)^2 + (p_x \cos \mu - y \sin \mu)^2 + \\
 &\quad (p_y \cos \mu - x \sin \mu)^2 \} / 2 \\
 &= \{ x^2 \cos^2 \mu + 2x p_y \sin \mu \cos \mu + p_y^2 \sin^2 \mu + p_x^2 \cos^2 \mu - 2p_x y \sin \mu \cos \mu \\
 &\quad + y^2 \sin^2 \mu + y^2 \cos^2 \mu + 2y p_x \cos \mu \sin \mu + p_x^2 \sin^2 \mu + p_y^2 \cos^2 \mu - 2x p_y \sin \mu \cos \mu \\
 &\quad + x^2 \sin^2 \mu \} / 2 = \{ x^2 (\cos^2 \mu + \sin^2 \mu) + y^2 (\cos^2 \mu + \sin^2 \mu) \\
 &\quad + p_y^2 (\sin^2 \mu + \cos^2 \mu) + p_x^2 (\sin^2 \mu + \cos^2 \mu) \} / 2 = \\
 &= (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + p_1^2 + p_2^2) / 2
 \end{aligned}$$

c) $\dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}$ $\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i}$, con $y = p_y = 0$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} = p_x$$

$$\dot{p}_x = -q = -x$$

$$\dot{x} - p_x = 0$$

$$\dot{p}_x + x = 0$$

$(\dot{x} = p_x)^0 = \ddot{x} = \dot{p}_x = -x$
 Solución:
 $x(t) = A \sin(t + \delta)$

Pregunta 2

a) Como es un disco, $\rho = \frac{M}{\pi r^2} = \frac{M}{A}$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = \int \rho y^2 dA = I_2 = \int \rho x^2 dA$$

$$I_3 = \int \rho (x^2 + y^2) dA = I_1 + I_2$$

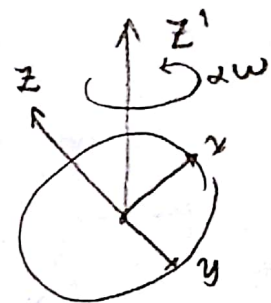
$$I_3 = \frac{M}{\pi r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^A \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta = \frac{2M}{r^2} \int \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{2M}{r^2} \frac{\rho^4}{4} \Big|_0^A = \frac{M}{2} A^2$$

$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$, pero $I_1 = I_2$, por tanto

$$2I_1 = I_3$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M}{2} A^2 \right) = \frac{MA^2}{4}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{MA^2}{4}$$



Además, para los otros elementos de la matriz de inercia se obtienen valores de cero, ya que $z=0$ y $x=y$. Entonces:

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{MA^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} //$$

Los ejes de rotación (ejes principales) son, por la geometría, x , y y z .
(se explica mejor al final de la tarea).

b) $L = I_{ab} \omega_b$

donde $\omega_b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\omega \sin \alpha \\ \omega \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{MA^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\omega \sin \alpha \\ \omega \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\omega MA^2 \sin \alpha}{4} \\ \frac{\omega MA^2 \cos \alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix} //$$

Magnitud

$$\begin{aligned} |L| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega MA^2 \sin \alpha}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\omega MA^2 \cos \alpha}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{M^2 A^4 \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{16} + \frac{M^2 A^4 \omega^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} M^2 A^4 \omega^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{16} M^2 A^4 \omega^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{3}{16} M^2 A^4 \omega^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} M^2 A^4 \omega^2 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \alpha)} = \frac{MA^2 \omega}{4} (1 + 3 \cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2} // \end{aligned}$$

Dirección

$$\vec{L} = \frac{-\frac{\omega MA^2 \sin \alpha}{4} \hat{j} + \frac{\omega MA^2 \cos \alpha}{4} \hat{k}}{\frac{MA^2 \omega}{4} (1 + 3 \cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin \alpha}{(1 + 3 \cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2}} \hat{j} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{(1 + 3 \cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2}} \hat{k}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{L_1}{L_3} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{MA^2/4 \sin \alpha}{MA^2/2 \cos \alpha} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tan \alpha \right) //$$

$$c) \tau = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(0, \frac{\omega M A^2}{4} \sin \phi, \frac{\omega M A^2}{2} \cos \phi \right)$$

Como se observa, no depende del tiempo

$$\tau = (0, 0, 0) //$$

Complemento inciso a) del ejercicio 2

Para obtener los ejes principales se debe calcular el determinante.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{MA^2}{4} - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{MA^2}{4} - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{MA^2}{2} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{MA^2}{4} - \lambda \right)^2 \left(\frac{MA^2}{2} - \lambda \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{MA^2}{4} - \lambda \right)^2 \left(\frac{MA^2}{2} - \lambda \right) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{MA^2}{4} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{MA^2}{2}$$

Con λ_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{MA^2}{4} - \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{MA^2}{4} - \frac{MA^2}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{MA^2}{2} - \frac{MA^2}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{MA^2}{2} z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{MA^2}{2} z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0, x \text{ y } y \text{ arbitrarios}$$

Con λ_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{MA^2}{4} - \frac{MA^2}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{MA^2}{4} - \frac{MA^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{MA^2}{2} - \frac{MA^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{MA^2}{4} x \\ -\frac{MA^2}{4} y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{MA^2}{4} x = 0 = -\frac{MA^2}{4} y \Rightarrow x, y = 0, z \text{ arbitrario}$$

En los bases $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, 0)$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, 0)$$

$$\vec{c} = (0, 0, c_3)$$

$$\text{Con } a_1 = b_2 = c_3 = 1 \text{ y } a_2 = b_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{b} = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\vec{c} = (0, 0, 1) //$$