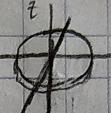


3) a- Se puede ver que el disco rota pero su precesión está dada por una rotación en un eje paralelo al disco. \rightarrow  Primero calcularemos I_z

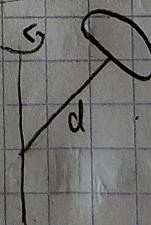
$$\Rightarrow I_z = \int r^2 dm \rightarrow \text{donde } dm = \rho dA = \rho 2\pi r dr' \Rightarrow I_z = \int_0^r 2\pi \rho r^3 dr'$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pero } \rho = \frac{M}{A} = \frac{M}{\pi r^2} \Rightarrow I_z = \frac{2M}{r^2} \int_0^r r^3 dr' = \frac{mr^2}{2} \rightarrow I_z = I_x + I_y; I_y = I_x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_o = I_{xy} = \frac{I_z}{2} = \frac{mr^2}{4} // \rightarrow \text{sabiendo el momento de inercia del disco sabemos que}$$

el eje de giro está desplazado ω eje $x \circ y$

Por donde usamos Teorema de ejes paralelos:



$$I_o = I_{tot} + Md^2$$

$$I_o = \frac{mr^2}{4} + Md^2 //$$

b- ya hemos calculado el momento de inercia del disco con el eje z;

$$I_z = \frac{1}{2} m r^2 //$$

$$(-\dot{L}) = \frac{1}{2} I_0 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 - mgd \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = I_0 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + mgd \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I_0 \dot{\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} \right] = I_0 \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 \ddot{\theta} - I_0 \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + I_z \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + I_z \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \sin \theta - mgd \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 \ddot{\theta} = \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (I_0 - I_z) - I_z \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \sin \theta + mgd \sin \theta //$$

$$\rightarrow \text{note que } \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0, \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \dot{\psi}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \text{cte}, \frac{\partial \dot{\psi}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \text{cte}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) = \text{cte} //$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{\psi}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = I_0 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) \cos \theta = \dot{\phi} (I_0 \sin^2 \theta + I_z \cos^2 \theta) + I_z \dot{\psi} \cos \theta //$$