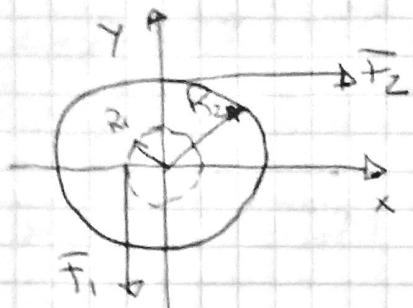


Dinámica del cuerpo rígido

HOJA N°

FECHA

5.6.



$$\bar{M} = \sum \bar{R} \times \bar{F}$$

$$M_2 = R_2 \hat{y} \times F_2 \hat{x} = -R_2 F_2 \hat{z}$$

$$M_1 = -R_1 \hat{x} \times (-F_1) \hat{y} = R_1 F_1 \hat{z}$$

$$\bar{M} = (R_1 F_1 - R_2 F_2) \hat{z}$$

5.9



$$\bar{M}_F = \bar{R} \times \bar{F} = M_{mg} + M_F + M_{fr}$$

$$M_{mg} = \overset{\circ}{F} \times (-mg) \overset{\circ}{y} = 0$$

$$M_F = R \overset{\circ}{x} \times (-F) \overset{\circ}{x} = 0 \quad (\overset{\circ}{x} \times \overset{\circ}{x} = 0)$$

$$M_{fr} = R \overset{\circ}{x} \times (-f_r) = -R f_r \overset{\circ}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{M} = -R f_r \overset{\circ}{z} = I_o \alpha \overset{\circ}{z}$$

La reacción de rozamiento entre el cilindro y la zapata es F (es equivalente a una normal). Por lo tanto las fuerzas de rozamiento es proporcional a F .

$$f_r = \mu N = \mu F$$

$$I_o \text{ (desde el CM)} = \frac{1}{2} m R^2 \approx 0,45 \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow M = -R \mu F = I_o \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-R \mu F}{I_o} \approx -1,3 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

Para obtener el número de vueltas $\rightarrow \Delta \theta(t_f)$

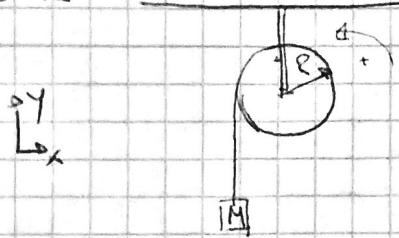
$$\Delta \theta = \omega_0 t_f - \frac{\alpha t_f^2}{2}$$

$$\omega_f = \omega_0 + \alpha t_f \Rightarrow t_f = \frac{\omega_0}{\alpha} = 24,16 \text{ s}$$

se para

$$\# \text{vueltas} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{2\pi} (t_f) \approx 60 \text{ vueltas.}$$

5.12



Para los poleas

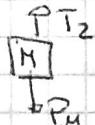


$$T_1 - P - T_2 = 0 \quad (\text{estos pulleys})$$

$$2\bar{M}_{C1} = M_{T2} \quad \text{yo que } T_1 \text{ y } P \text{ pasan por el CM}$$

$$M_{T1} - R T_2 = I_0 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} m p^2 \cdot \alpha \quad (1)$$

Para la masa M



$$T_2 - P_M = -M \cdot a$$

aceleración tangencial en donde
cuelga la masa M (en los poleas)
 $a = \alpha R$.

$$T_2 = -M \cdot a + Mg$$

reemplazo en (1)

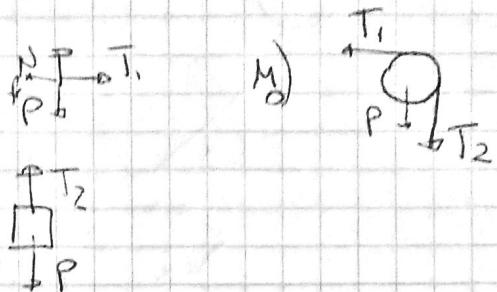
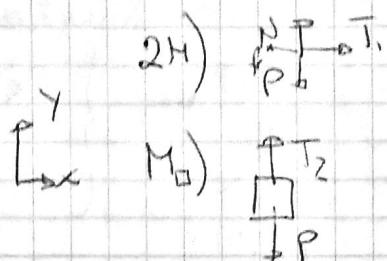
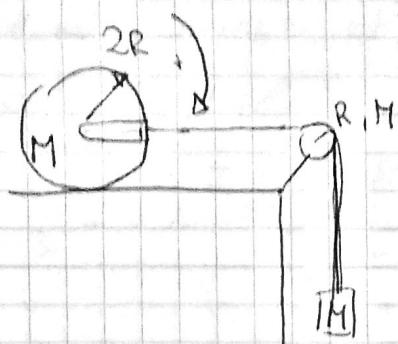
$$M_{T1} = R \cdot [Ma + Mg] = I_0 \left(\frac{-a}{R} \right) \Rightarrow I_0 = MR^2 \cdot \frac{[-a + g]}{-a}$$

$$\text{si } R = 2R \Rightarrow I_0 = 2MR^2 \cdot \frac{[-a + g]}{-a} = 4I_0$$

$$\text{si } M' = 2M \Rightarrow I_0 = 2MR^2 \cdot \frac{[-a + g]}{-a} = 2I_0$$

$$M = 2 \text{ kg}, \quad a = 6 \text{ m/s}^2 \downarrow, \quad R = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

5. 23



$$2M) \text{ Desde el eje } 2R \cdot T_1 = (I_H + M(4R^2))\alpha \rightarrow T_1 = \frac{(I_{2H} + 4MR^2)\alpha}{2R} \quad (1)$$

$$M_b) RT_2 - RT_1 = I_H \alpha = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \alpha \rightarrow T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \alpha \quad (2)$$

$$M_a) T_2 - Mg = Ma \quad (3)$$

Consider
 $a_g = gR$

$$(2) - (3)$$

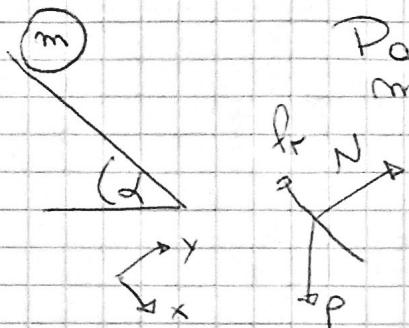
$$Mg - T_1 = \frac{1}{2} M(2R) - Ma = \frac{1}{2} Ma - Ma = -\frac{1}{2} Ma$$

$$T_1 = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} M(4R^2) + 4MR^2}{2R} \right) \alpha = \left(\frac{2MR^2 + 4MR^2}{2R} \right) \alpha = 3MR\alpha = 3Ma$$

$$Mg - 3Ma = -\frac{1}{2} Ma \Rightarrow Mg = \left(3 - \frac{1}{2} \right) Ma = \frac{5}{2} Ma$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{5} g$$

S.28



Para un objeto rodante de momento de enercia I_0 , masa m , radio R

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{x: } mg \sin \alpha - f_r = ma \\ (\text{eix}): R \cdot P_x = I \alpha \\ R mg \sin \alpha = I \frac{a}{R} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(1)} \\ \text{(2)} \end{array}$$

de (2) $a = \frac{mg R^2 \sin \alpha}{I}$

para cualquier rodante

Para un cilindro hueco $I = mR^2 + mR^2 = 2mR^2$

Para un cilindro masivo $I = 1/2mR^2 + mR^2 = 3/2mR^2$

Para una esfera $I = 2/5mR^2 + mR^2 = 7/5mR^2$

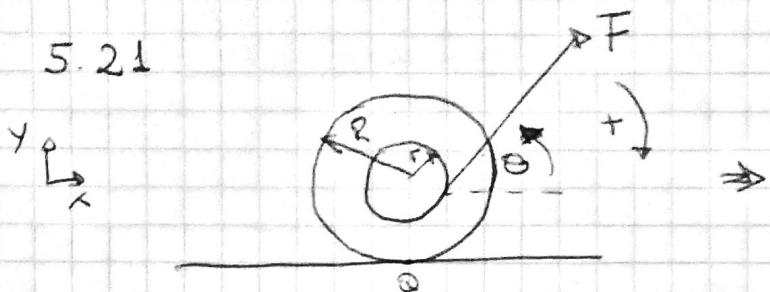
$$a_{ch} = \frac{g \sin \alpha}{2}$$

$$a_{ch} = \frac{2}{3} g \sin \alpha$$

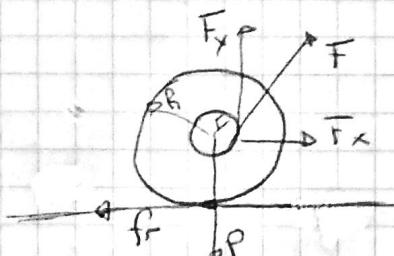
$$a_e = \frac{5}{7} g \sin \alpha$$

$$a = \underline{\underline{E g \sin \alpha}}$$

5.21



Rueda sin deslizar.



$$X: F \cos \theta - f_r = ma \quad (1)$$

$$Y: F \sin \theta - mg + N = 0 \quad (2)$$

Para que el cohetel no se despegue del suelo, $N > 0$.

(f_r se opone a F_x)

$$N > 0 \Rightarrow N > mg - F \sin \theta > 0 \Rightarrow F < \frac{mg}{\sin \theta} \quad (3)$$

La suma de momentos desde el CM queda

$$f_r \cdot R - F \cdot r = I_{CM} \alpha = I_{CM} \frac{\alpha}{R} \quad (4)$$

Considerando que $\alpha = \omega/R$ ya que la condición de rodadura no está en R y no en r .

$$f_r - F \frac{r}{R} = I_{CM} \frac{\omega}{R^2} \quad (4')$$

Suma (1) + (4')

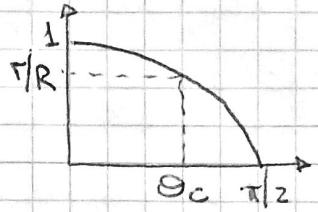
$$F \cos \theta - F \frac{r}{R} = I_{CM} \frac{\omega}{R^2} + m \omega = \left(I_{CM} \frac{\omega}{R^2} + m \right) \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{F (\cos \theta - r/R)}{I_{CM} / R^2 + m}$$

¿Qué signo tiene ω ? ¿Hacia dónde se mueve el cohete?

$$a = \frac{F(\cos\theta - r/R)}{\frac{I_{cu}}{R^2} + m}$$

$$\exists \theta_c / \cos\theta_c = r/R \text{ y } a=0$$



- Si $\theta > \theta_c \Rightarrow \cos\theta < r/R \Rightarrow a < 0$
 (→)
- Si $\theta < \theta_c \Rightarrow \cos\theta > r/R \Rightarrow a > 0$
 (←)