

### Problema 3

a) Debido a que el momento de inercia de un disco está dado por  $I_z = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$ . Debido al teorema de ejes perpendiculares será la suma del momento en los otros ejes, es decir,  $I_z = I_x + I_y$ . Por simetría,  $I_x = I_y = I_\phi$  por lo cual  $I_z = 2I_\phi \Rightarrow I_\phi = \frac{1}{2}I_z = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}mr^2) \Rightarrow I_\phi = \frac{1}{4}mr^2$ . Ahora por teorema de ejes paralelos se debe sumar  $md^2$  debido a la distancia del centro al eje x

$$I_\phi = \frac{1}{4}mr^2 + md^2$$

b) El momento de inercia  $I_z = \int r^2 dm$  donde  $dm = \sigma dA = \sigma r dr d\theta$ . Por la simetría del problema  $A = \pi r^2$  y  $\sigma = \frac{m}{\pi r^2}$

$$I_z = \int r^2 \sigma r dr d\theta$$

$$\sigma \pi r^2 = m$$

$$I_z = \int_0^{2\pi} \sigma d\theta \int_0^r r^3 dr$$

$$I_z = 2\pi \sigma \frac{r^4}{4} = \frac{\pi \sigma r^4}{2} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 \Rightarrow I_z = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \right) &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} I_\phi (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 - mgd \cos \theta \right] \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( I_\phi \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + I_z \dot{\phi} \cos \theta + I_z \dot{\psi} \cos \theta \right) = P_\phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} I_\phi (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 - mgd \cos \theta \right] = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} \\ &= I_z (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta) = P_\psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} I_0 (\dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_2 (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 - mgd \cos \theta \right] \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (I_0 \dot{\theta}) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{1}{2} I_0 (\dot{\theta} + \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{2} I_2 (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})^2 + mgd \sin \theta \right)$$

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} = I_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\phi}^2 - I_2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\phi}^2 - \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \sin \theta I_2 + mgd \sin \theta$$