

$$c) \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 (\dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta + \dot{\theta}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_2 (\dot{\psi} + \dot{\phi} \cos \theta)^2 - mgd \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = I_0 \dot{\phi} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\phi}} (\dot{\psi}^2 + 2 \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \theta)$$

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

$$p_{\phi} = \phi (I_0 \sin^2 \theta + I_2 \cos^2 \theta) + I_2 \dot{\psi} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = \frac{1}{2} I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\psi}} (\dot{\psi}^2 + 2 \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \cos \theta + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$p_{\psi} = I_2 \dot{\psi} + I_2 \dot{\phi} \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \dot{\phi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} I_2 (-2 \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \sin \theta) + \dot{\phi}^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - mgd \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta} = \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta (I_0 - I_2) - \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} \sin \theta + mgd \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = I_0 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = I_0 \ddot{\theta}$$

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

b)

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$m \propto A \quad m = \rho \pi r^2$$

$$dm \propto dA \quad dA = 2\pi r dr$$

$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

$$m = \rho A$$

$$I = \int_0^r r^2 \rho 2\pi r dr = 2\pi \rho \int_0^r r^3 dr$$

$$I = \rho \frac{\pi r^4}{2} = \rho \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} m r^2$$

a) Usando ejes paralelos tenemos que:

$$I_0 = I_{cm} + m d^2$$

Donde I_{cm} es el momento de inercia del disco bajo el otro eje de Rotación.

Que en el caso del disco es $I_{cm} = \frac{1}{4} m r^2$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{4} m r^2 + m d^2$$