

a)  $\dot{q} = f(q, p)$     Puntos fijos:  $f(q_0, p_0) = 0$

$\dot{p} = g(q, p)$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(q_0, p_0)}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial f(q_0, p_0)}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial g(q_0, p_0)}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial g(q_0, p_0)}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix}$$

Se considera un sistema dinámico  
descrito por Hamilton:

$H(q, p)$ , por Taylor alrededor del punto  
 $(q_0, p_0)$ :

S:  $f(q_0, p_0) = 0, g(q_0, p_0) = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad H(q, p) \approx H(q_0, p_0) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \bigg|_{(q_0, p_0)} (q - q_0) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \bigg|_{(q_0, p_0)} (p - p_0)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \bigg|_{(q_0, p_0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \bigg|_{(q_0, p_0)} = 0$ , Así:  $H(q, p) \approx H(q_0, p_0)$

$E(q, p) = H(q, p) - H(q_0, p_0) \approx H(q_0, p_0) - H(q_0, p_0) = 0 \Rightarrow E(q, p)$  (teoría de perturbaciones)

$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (H(q, p) - H(q_0, p_0)) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} f(q, p) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} g(q, p)$

S:  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} = -\frac{dp}{dt}$  y  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{dq}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dE}{dt} = -\frac{dp}{dt} f(q, p) + \frac{dq}{dt} g(q, p) = g(q, p) f(q, p) + f(q, p) g(q, p)$

$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$  cerca del punto fijo, es decir constante

$\frac{dE}{dt} = M^T E = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(q_0, p_0)}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial f(q_0, p_0)}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial g(q_0, p_0)}{\partial q} & \frac{\partial g(q_0, p_0)}{\partial p} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_q \\ E_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

DD

MM

AA

b)  $x' = 2x - y$

$y' = x + 2y$

Puntos fijos

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0) = 0$

$g(x_0, y_0) = 0$

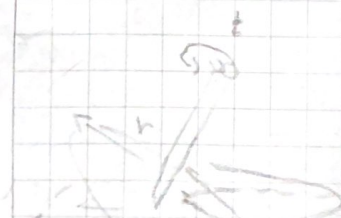
$\Rightarrow x' = 0, y = 2x$

$y' = 0, x + 2y = x + 4x = 0, x = 0, y = 0$

Así el punto fijo es  $(0, 0)$  y M estable es:

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2 \Rightarrow M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

3)



dm a una distancia  $r$  desde el eje de rotación  
tiene un momento de inercia de  $dm \cdot r^2$

$\rho \cdot dm = \rho dA$  y  $dA = r dr d\alpha$

$\Rightarrow I_{disco} = \int \int r^2 dm = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \rho \cdot r^3 dr d\alpha$

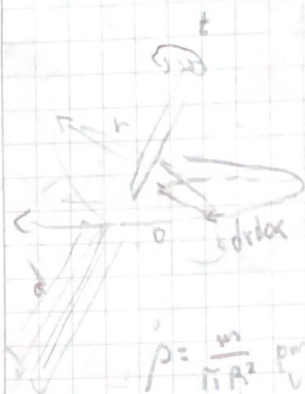


$y' = \lambda + 2y$   
 Puntos críticos  $\Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0) = 0$  y  $g(x_0, y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x' = 0, y = 2x$   
 $y' = 0, \lambda + 2y = 0, \lambda = 0, y = 0$

Así el punto fijo es  $(0,0)$  y  $M$  es  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2 \Rightarrow M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

3)



$dm$  a una distancia  $r$  desde el eje de rotación  
 tiene un momento de inercia de  $dm \cdot r^2$

$\rho; dm = \rho dA$  y  $dA = r dr d\alpha$

$\Rightarrow I_{disco} = \int r^2 dm = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \rho \cdot r^3 dr d\alpha$

Así  $I = \rho \cdot \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^R \cdot \alpha = \rho \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \rho \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$

$\rho = \frac{m}{\pi R^2}$  por densidad superficial

$I_0 = \frac{m}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{m R^2}{4}$

Así por ejes paralelos:

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

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

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} I_z \cdot 2 (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi}) = I_z (\dot{\phi} \cos \theta + \dot{\psi})$

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

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

E