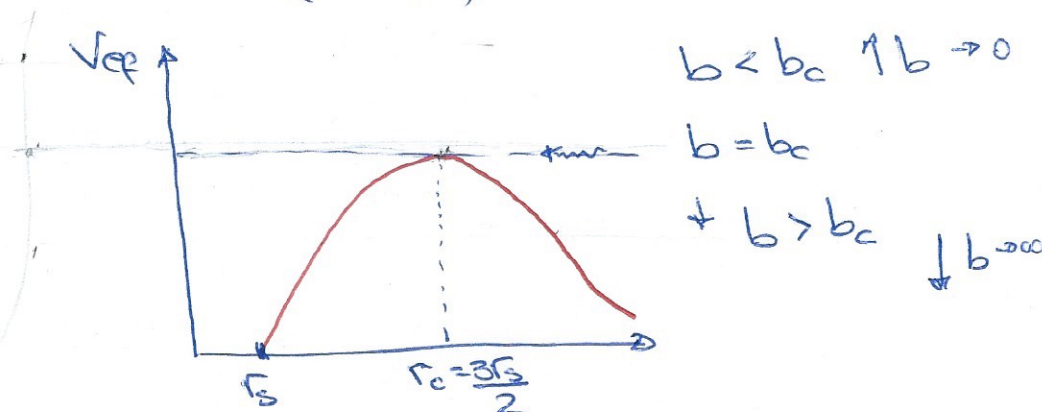


I.b.: Movimiento angular ($L \neq 0$)

$$V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right) \frac{L^2}{r^2}$$



I.b.1: Trayectorias críticas: Estas órbitas inestables se encuentran a la distancia r_c de la singularidad donde $r_c = \frac{3r_s}{2} = 3M$

$$\frac{dr}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{L}{r^2} \sqrt{E^2 - V_{\text{eff}}(r)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 * E^2 - V_{\text{eff}}(r) &= E^2 - \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right) \frac{L^2}{r^2} = \\
 &= E^2 - \frac{L^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_s L^2}{r^3} = \frac{E^2 r^3 - L^2 r + r_s L^2}{r^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E^2 - V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{P_3(r)}{r^3}, \text{ donde}$$

$$P_3(r) = E^2 r^3 - L^2 r + r_s L^2$$

Apéndice: Método de Cardano.

Consideremos la ecuación cúbica general:

$$a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 = 0.$$

siempre, haciendo el cambio de variable $z = x - \frac{a_2}{3a_3}$ es posible reescribir lo anterior en su forma canónica:

$$b_3 z^3 + b_1 z + b_0 = 0$$

$$* \quad z = x + b$$

$$z^2 = x^2 + 2bx + b^2$$

$$z^3 = x^3 + 3bx^2 + 3b^2x + b^3$$

$$a_3 \cancel{z}^3 + a_2 \cancel{z}^2 + a_1 \cancel{z} + a_0 =$$

$$a_3 x^3 + \underline{3a_3 b} x^2 + 3a_3 b^2 x + a_3 b^3 + \underline{a_2} x^2 +$$

$$+ 2a_2 b x + a_2 b + a_1 x + a_1 b + a_0 =$$

C/A

(3)

 ~~$a_3 z^3$~~

$$\rightarrow a_3 z^3 + \left(a_1 - \frac{a_2^2}{3a_3} \right) z + \left(a_0 + \frac{2a_2^3}{27a_3^2} - \frac{a_1 a_2}{3a_3} \right)$$

Wego $b_3 = a_3$

$$b_1 = a_1 - \frac{a_2^2}{3a_3}$$

$$b_0 = a_0 + \frac{2a_2^3}{27a_3^2} - \frac{a_1 a_2}{3a_3}$$

Escribamos

$$4z^3 - g_2 z - g_3 = p_3^*(z)$$

$$g_2 = \cancel{\frac{a_2^2}{3a_3}} - \cancel{\frac{4a_1}{a_3}} \quad \frac{4a_2^2}{3a_3^2} - \frac{4a_1}{a_3}$$

$$g_3 = \frac{4a_1 a_2}{3a_3^2} - \frac{8a_2^3}{27a_3^3} - \frac{4a_0}{a_3}$$

C19

④

El polinomio p_3^* puede tener

- 3 raíces reales distintas
- 3 raíces reales (dos iguales y una distinta)
- 1 real más un par conjugado.

Todo esto depende del discriminante cúbico:

$$\Delta = 4g_2^3 - 27g_3^2$$

$$i) \{g_3, g_2\} > 0$$

$$p_3^* = 4z^3 - g_2z - g_3$$

$$ii) g_3 > 0 \wedge g_2 < 0$$

$$p_3^* = 4z^3 + |g_2|z - g_3$$

$$iii) g_3 < 0 \wedge g_2 > 0$$

$$p_3^* = 4z^3 - g_2z + |g_3|$$

$$iv) \{g_2, g_3\} < 0$$

$$P_3^*(z) = 4z^3 + |g_2|z + |g_3|$$

Consideremos (1)

$$p_3^*(z) = 4z^3 - g_2z - g_3$$

y la identidad trigonométrica

$$4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$z = Y \cos \theta$$

reemplazamos y multiplicamos
por un multiplicador de Lagrange λ

$$p_3^* = 4\lambda Y^3 \cos^3\theta - g_2\lambda Y \cos\theta - g_3\lambda$$

Comparando con (*)

$$(1) \quad 4 = 4\lambda Y^3$$

$$(2) \quad 3 = g_2\lambda Y$$

$$(3) \quad \cos 3\theta = g_3 \quad \text{X}$$

da 6

$$(1): \lambda = \frac{1}{Y^3}$$

reempl. en (2): $3 = g_2 \cdot \frac{1}{Y^3} Y \Rightarrow \boxed{Y = \sqrt{\frac{g_2}{3}}}$

$$(3): \cos 3\theta = \frac{g_3}{Y^3} = \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}}$$

~~$$3\theta = \text{Arccos} \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}} + 2m\pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$~~

~~$$3\theta = \text{Arccos} \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}} + 2m\pi$$~~

$$\theta_m = \frac{1}{3} \text{Arccos} \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}} + \frac{2m\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Así: } z_m = \sqrt{\frac{g_2}{3}} \cos \left[\frac{1}{3} \text{Arccos} \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}} + \frac{2m\pi}{3} \right]$$

Haciendo $\xi = \sqrt{\frac{g_2}{3}}$ \wedge $\theta_0 = \frac{1}{3} \text{Arccos} \sqrt{\frac{27g_3^2}{g_2^3}}$

$$z_0 = \xi \cos \theta_0$$

$$z_1 = \xi \cos \left(\theta_0 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$z_2 = \xi \cos \left(\theta_0 + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$$