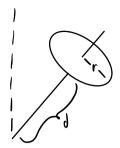
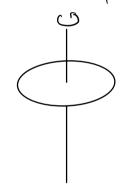
a)



Para calcular el manuto de inurcia del trampo debunos calcular el manuto de inurcia del disco y desplazarlo por la ligadora hasta el ex de rotación. Aquí la ligadora es la barra, con lo cual desplazamos la inurcia de disco D; entonces:

sabanos que el monanto de nuncia de un daco es:



Anora novemos este no meto de inercia hacia il epe con il teorema de exes paralelos. Partimos de que la distancia que movemos al disco es la longitud de la ligadora d. Cutonces:

$$I = \frac{1}{4}Mr^2 + Md^2$$

6)

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} M r^2$$
; $M = 0.1 kg$; $r = 0.1 M$

Iz = 0.0005 kg m2

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{1}{2} I_0 \left(2 \dot{\phi} S_1 N^2 \dot{\phi} \right) + \frac{1}{2} I_2 Z \left(\dot{\phi} C_{03} \dot{\phi} + \dot{\psi} \right) C_{01} \dot{\phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = I_0 \dot{\phi} S_1 N^2 \dot{\phi} + I_2 \dot{\phi} C_{03}^2 \dot{\phi} + I_2 \dot{\psi} C_{03} \dot{\phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \dot{\phi} \left(I_0 S_1 N^2 \dot{\phi} + I_2 C_{03}^2 \dot{\phi} \right) + I_2 \dot{\psi} C_{03} \dot{\phi} = \rho_0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{y}}} = \frac{1}{2} I_2 2 \left(\dot{\mathbf{p}} \left(\cos \mathbf{p} + \dot{\mathbf{y}} \right) \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = I_0 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{9f}{q} \left(\frac{9e}{3r} \right) = \frac{9e}{3r}$$