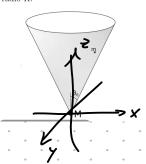
1. Una partícula de masa m puede deslizar sin rozamiento por la superficie de un cono con semi-ángulo de apertura θ₀. En el vértice del cono hay una partícula de masa M fija que ejerce una fuerza de atracción gravitatoria sobe la otra partícula. Ji ¿Cuántos grados de libertad tiene el sistema? ii) Usa las coordenadas generalizadas más apropiadas y obtén la lagrangiana. iii) ¿Hay momentos conservados? iv) A partir de las ecuaciones de Lagrange reduce el problema a un sistema unidimensional conservativo, obteniendo el potecial efectivo. v) Obtén, a partir de las ecuaciones de Lagrange, unas condiciones iniciales para que la partícula describa un movimiento circular uniforme de radio R.



Tiene dos grados de libertad. En coordenadas estéricas, p y 4, con 0 fijo en 0o.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
x = \rho \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \theta \\
y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \theta + i\rho \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
z = \rho \cos \theta \\
z = \rho \cos \theta
\end{array}$$

x2=p2sin20,cos (4+ y2p2sin20sin24-zpp ysin20sin4cos(y2=p2sin20sin24+y2p2sin20;cos24+zpp3in26;sin4cos(22=p2co30.

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}^{2} + \dot{y}^{2} + \dot{z}^{2} = \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} \cos^{2}\theta_{0} + \dot{\varphi}^{2} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} + \dot{\varphi}^{2} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} \cos^{2}\theta_{0} + \dot{\varphi}^{2} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} \cos^{2}\theta_{0} + \dot{\varphi}^{2} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} \Rightarrow T = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow T = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow T = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow U = G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}) \Rightarrow G = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\dot{p}^{2} + \dot{\varphi} \dot{$$

Por el T^m de Noëher tenemos que la independenció de la lagrangiana con respecto a φ implica que su momento asociado se conserva, es decir que $p_{\psi} = mp^2 \sin \theta$, $\psi = \ell$ siendo ℓ una constante $\Rightarrow \psi = \frac{\ell}{mp^2 \sin \theta}$. Alhova, sustituimes este valor en la lagrangiana tal que:

$$\int_{a}^{b} = \int_{a}^{b} m \left(\dot{p}^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{2mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}} \right)^{2} + G \frac{Mm}{p} = \int_{a}^{b} m \dot{p}^{2} + \int_{a}^{b} \frac{l^{2}mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}}{(mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0})^{2}} + G \frac{Mm}{p} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} m \left(\dot{p}^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{2mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}} \right)^{2} + G \frac{Mm}{p} = \int_{a}^{b} m \dot{p}^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0} + G \frac{Mm}{p} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} m \left(\dot{p}^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{2mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}} \right)^{2} + G \frac{Mm}{p} \Rightarrow$$

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$$= \int_{a}^{b} m \left(\dot{p}^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{2mp^{2} \sin^{2}\theta_{0}} \right)^{$$

Obe el maximiento sea a velocidad y radio constantes $\Rightarrow p(0)=R$, p(0)=0 $\Rightarrow p=0$ Usavernas la lagrangiana sin reducir ya que la veducitin que hemas hecho es a velocidad cungular constante y no radio constante $p(0) \neq 0$ para que hoya algún movimiento (homos fijado ya que p(0) va a ser $p(0) \neq 0$ para que hoya algún movimiento (homos fijado ya que p(0) va a ser $p(0) \neq 0$ $p(0) \neq 0$ p(0)

