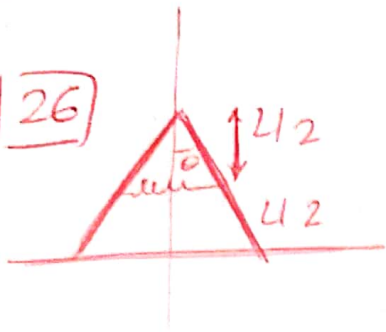


26



Dos escaleras
 → muelle → $l = 0$

$V_g = 2(mg \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta)$
 las dos varillas

$V_g = mg L \cos \theta$

$V_e = \frac{1}{2} k (\Delta x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} k \left(\frac{L \operatorname{sen} \theta}{2} \right)^2 =$

$\Delta x = \Delta L = L - 0 = l \Rightarrow$ solo el cambio en la longitud del muelle

$= \frac{1}{2} k L^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$

$V_T = mg L \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} k L^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$

↳ calcular la posición de equilibrio

$V_T' = -mg L \operatorname{sen} \theta + \frac{k L^2 \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta}{2}$

⇒ $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow$ equilibrio inestable

$V_T'' = -mg L \cos \theta + k L^2 \cos^2 \theta - k L^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$

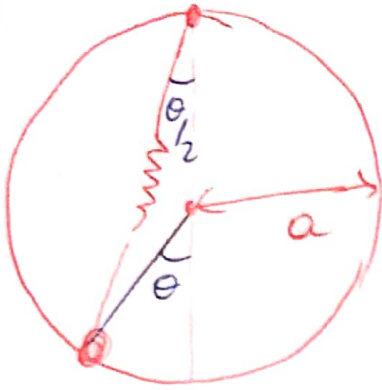
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$L k L mg = \dots$

19



5

$$D = 2a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} a \Rightarrow \text{lo que} \\ 2 \\ \text{se estira el muelle} \\ \text{del equilibrio} \end{array} \right.$$

⇒ Queremos saber la estabilidad de la posición de equilibrio.

a) $k = \frac{2mg}{a}$

b) $k = \frac{5mg}{a}$

$$V_e = \frac{1}{2} k (\Delta x)^2 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad l - l_n = l - \frac{3}{2} a$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} \Rightarrow \text{por definición.}$$

$$l = 2a \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \Rightarrow l = 2a \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}} \right) = 2a \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$V_e = \frac{1}{2} k \left[a \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} a \right]^2$$

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sen(theta/2) = 0 => theta = 0 => equilibrio

V_T'' = k a^2 [1/2 cos^2(theta/2) - 1/2 sen^2(theta/2) + 3/4 cos(theta/2)] - m g a cos theta

L theta = 0

L V_T'' = k a^2 [5/4] - m g a = a [k a 5/4 - m g]

8 -> al final

10 F = 3x^2 i + (2xz - y) j + z k

o Recta (0,0,0) - (2,1,3)

o Curva: x = 2t, y = t, z = 4t^2 - t => de t=0 a t=1.

o Calcular el potencial

dV/dx = Fx => V = - integral Fx dx = - 3x^3/3 + V(y,z)

dV/dy = Fy => V = - integral Fy dy = - 2xz y + y^2/2 + V(x,z)



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V(x,y,z) = -x^3 + 2xyz + y^2/2 + z^2/2

◦ Parametrización de la recta

7

$$\overline{AB} = B - A = (2, 1, 3) \Rightarrow \text{vector de la recta}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 + 2\lambda \\ y = 0 + \lambda \\ z = 0 + 3\lambda \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \vec{r} = (2\lambda, \lambda, 3\lambda) \\ d\vec{r} = (2d\lambda, d\lambda, 3d\lambda) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}} \quad \vec{F} = 3(2\lambda)^2 \vec{i} + (2 \cdot 2\lambda \cdot 3\lambda - \lambda)^2 \vec{j} + 3\lambda \vec{k}$$
$$\vec{F} = 12\lambda^2 \vec{i} + (12\lambda^2 - \lambda)^2 \vec{j} + 3\lambda \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 12\lambda^2 \cdot 2\lambda d\lambda + (12\lambda^2 - \lambda) \cdot d\lambda + (3\lambda \cdot 3d\lambda)$$
$$= 24\lambda^3 d\lambda + 12\lambda^2 - \lambda + 9\lambda =$$
$$= \underline{24\lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 8\lambda}$$

$$\int_0^1 (24\lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 8\lambda) d\lambda =$$
$$= \left[\frac{24\lambda^4}{4} + \frac{12\lambda^3}{3} + \frac{8\lambda^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 16$$

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⇒ Para la curva:

8

$$\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = t \\ z = 4t^2 - t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \vec{r} = (2t, t, 4t^2 - t) \\ d\vec{r} = (2dt, dt, (8t - 1)dt) \end{cases}$$

$$F = 3(2t)^2 \vec{i} + (2 \cdot 2t(4t^2 - t) - t) \vec{j} + (4t^2 - t) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = 12t^2 \vec{i} + (4t(4t^2 - t) - t) \vec{j} + (4t^2 - t) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = 12t^2 \vec{i} + (16t^3 - 4t^2 - t) \vec{j} + (4t^2 - t) \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = (12t^2 \cdot 2) + (16t^3 - 4t^2 - t) \cdot 1 + (4t^2 - t)(8t - 1) =$$

$$= 24t^2 + 16t^3 - 4t^2 - t - 8t^2 + 1 + 32t^3 - 4t^2 - 8t^2 + t =$$

$$= 4t^3 + 12t^2$$

$$\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (4t^3 + 12t^2) dt = \frac{4t^4}{4} + \frac{12t^3}{3} = t^4 + 4t^3$$

$$= 24t^2 + 16t^3 - 4t^2 + 32t^3 - 4t^2 - 8t^2 =$$

error en el profesor

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$$= 12 \cdot \frac{10}{3} = 19.66$$

$$17) F = \frac{36}{x^3} - \frac{9}{x^2}$$

9

$$V(x) = - \int F dx = - \int \frac{36}{x^3} - \frac{9}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= - \left[\frac{36}{2x^2} + \frac{9}{x} \right] = \frac{18}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x} + C$$

$$-\frac{36 + 9x}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow 9x = 36 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

equilibrio

$$V'' = \left(\frac{-36}{x^3} + \frac{9}{x^2} \right)' = \left(-\frac{36 \cdot 3}{x^4} + \frac{9}{x^3} \right)$$

$$x=4 \rightarrow \left(-\frac{108}{256} + \frac{9}{64} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{equilibrio estable}$$

$V(x) \Rightarrow$ ver cuándo se anula

$$\frac{18}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x} = 0$$
$$18 - 9x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x = 2$

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$$E_m = E_e + E_p = 0,125 + \frac{18}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x} = \frac{18}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x}$$

(10)

$$0,125 + \frac{18}{16} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{18}{x^2} - \frac{9}{x}$$

$$-x^2 = 18 - 9x$$

$$x = \frac{+9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 4 \cdot 18}}{2} = \frac{9 \pm 3}{2}$$

3 puntos entre los que oscile

$$T = 2 \int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2(E - V(x))}{m}}} =$$

$$= 2 \int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 \left(1 - \frac{18}{x^2} + \frac{9}{x} \right)}} = 2 \int_3^6 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-2 - \frac{36}{x^2} + \frac{18}{x}}}$$

$$= 2 \int_3^6 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-2 - \frac{36}{x^2} + \frac{18}{x}}} = 2 \int_3^6 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{-2x^2 - 36 + 18x}}$$

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$$= 2 \int_3^6 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{(x-6)(x-3)}} = \frac{\pi(3+6)}{2} = \frac{9\pi}{2} = \underline{\quad}$$

11

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7] Una partícula se mueve en el campo

9

anterior entre los puntos $A(2, -1, 2)$ y $B(-1, 3, -2)$

Calcular el trabajo realizado:

$$V_A = -(+1)^2 \cdot 2 + 2^2(-1)(2)^3 + 3(+1) - \frac{3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 3}{2} =$$

$$= -2 - 32 + 3 - 24 = \underline{-55}$$

$$V_B = +(3)^2(+1) + (+1)^2 \cdot 3(-2)^3 - 3 \cdot 3 - \frac{3 \cdot (+2)^4 \cdot 3}{2} =$$

$$= 9 - 24 - 9 - 24 = \underline{-48}$$

$$W_{AB} = V_B - V_A = \underline{7}$$

8] Hallar el valor de las constantes a, b, c para que el campo de fuerzas definido por:

$$\vec{F} = (x + 2y + az)\vec{i} + (bx - 3y - z)\vec{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\vec{k}$$

... conservativo. ¿Cuál es el potencial asociado

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$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ (x+2y+az) & (bx-3y-z) & (4x+cy+2z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (bx-3y-z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x+cy+2z) \right] \vec{i}$$

$$- \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x+2y+az) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4x+cy+2z) \right] \vec{j}$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x+2y+az) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (bx-3y-z) \right] \vec{k} =$$

$$= (-1-c)\vec{i} - (a-4)\vec{j} + (2-b)\vec{k} = 0$$

$$-1-c=0 \Rightarrow \underline{c=-1}$$

$$-a+4=0 \Rightarrow \underline{a=4}$$



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o Calcular el potencial asociado:

$$V = - \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dx} = F_x$$

$$V = - \int F_x dx = - \int (x + 2y + 4z) dx =$$

$$= - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2yx - 4zx + C(y, z)$$

$$V = - \int F_y dy = - \int (x + 2y - 3z) dy =$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} 2xy + \frac{3y^2}{2} + zy + C(x, z)$$

$$V = - \int F_z dz = - \int (4x + y + 2z) dz =$$

$$= -4xz + yz - \frac{2z^2}{2} + V(x, y)$$

$$V(x, y, z) = - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2yx - 4zx + \frac{3y^2}{2} + zy - z^2$$

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