

ENUNCIADO EJEMPLO 13

Disco homogéneo de masa M y radio R que rueda sin deslizar sobre el plano horizontal y gira alrededor del eje vertical a una distancia d . Sobre su borde se mueve una partícula de masa m .

Paso 0. Reiniciación de las variables del sistema y llamada a los paquetes linalg, plots y plottools.

```
> restart;
```

```
> with(linalg):with(plots):with(plottools):
```

```
Warning, the protected names norm and trace have been redefined and unprotected
```

```
Warning, the name changecoords has been redefined
```

```
Warning, the name arrow has been redefined
```

```
> libname:="C:/",libname:
```

```
> with(mecapac3d):
```

Paso 1. Definimos las coordenadas generalizadas del sistema en una lista que se denominará cg .

```
> cg:=[alpha,theta]:
```

Paso 2. Definición mediante variables de los elementos que forman el sistema mecánico. Es decir, el aro, el disco y el muelle.

```
> rotdisc:=evalm(rota(d/R*alpha,1) &*rota(Pi/2,2)):
```

```
> d1:=[disco,[0,0,0],rotdisc,M,R]:
```

```
> m1:=[punto,0,R*cos(theta),R*sin(theta),m]:
```

Paso 3. Definición de los elementos gráficos que definiran nuestro sistema de ejes.

```
> ejeX:=[vector,[0,0,0],[10,0,0],red]:
```

```
> ejeY:=[vector,[0,0,0],[0,10,0],green]:
```

```
> ejeZ:=[vector,[0,0,0],[0,0,10],blue]:
```

```
> TO := [texto,[0,0,-1],"O"]:
```

```
> TX := [texto,[10,0,1],"X"]:
```

```
> TY := [texto,[0,10,1],"Y"]:
```

```
> TZ := [texto,[0,0,11],"Z"]:
```

Paso 4. Definición de la variable sistema que agrupa en una lista todos los elementos anteriores.

```
> cgsub:=[d*cos(alpha),d*sin(alpha),R]:
```

```
> rotsub:=rota(alpha,3):
```

```
> s1:=[subsistema2,cgsub,rotsub,[d1,m1]]:
```

```
> sistema:=[s1,ejeX,ejeY,ejeZ,TO,TX,TY,TZ]:
```

Paso 5. Obtención de la energía cinética del sistema mediante fT asignándola a la variable T .

```
> T:=fT(sistema);
```

$$T := \frac{135}{2} \sin(\alpha)^2 \alpha_1^2 + \frac{135}{2} \cos(\alpha)^2 \alpha_1^2 + 11.71875000 \cos(1.200000000 \alpha)^2 \alpha_1^2$$

$$+ 11.71875000 \sin(1.200000000 \alpha)^2 \alpha_1^2$$

$$+ \frac{5}{2} (-3 \sin(\alpha) \alpha_1 - 2.5 \cos(\alpha) \alpha_1 \cos(\theta) + 2.5 \sin(\alpha) \sin(\theta) \theta_1)^2$$

$$+ \frac{5}{2} (3 \cos(\alpha) \alpha_1 - 2.5 \sin(\alpha) \alpha_1 \cos(\theta) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha) \sin(\theta) \theta_1)^2 + 15.62500000 \cos(\theta)^2 \theta_1^2$$

Paso 6. Obtención de la energía potencial del sistema mediante fV asignándola a la variable V.

> **V:=fV(sistema);**

$$V := 490.00 + 122.50 \sin(\theta)$$

Paso 7. Obtención de la lagrangiana como diferencia de energías entre la energía cinética y la potencial.

> **L:=T-V;**

Paso 8. Obtención de las ecuaciones de lagrange para las dos coordenadas generalizadas mediante el operador Ec_lag

> **ecua:=ec_lag();**

$$ecua := \left[\begin{aligned} & 135 \sin(\alpha(t))^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 + 135 \cos(\alpha(t))^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \\ & + 23.43750000 \cos(1.200000000 \alpha(t))^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 + 23.43750000 \sin(1.200000000 \alpha(t))^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \\ & + 5 \left(-3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 - 3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\ & \left. - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) + 5.0 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right. \\ & \left. + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 \right] (-3 \sin(\alpha(t))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \\
& + 5 \left(-3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 + 3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& - 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) + 5.0 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& \left. - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \theta(t) \right) \right) (3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \\
& - 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t))), \\
& 12.50000000 \left(-3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 - 3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \alpha(t) \right) + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) + 5.0 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& \left. + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \theta(t) \right) \right) \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \\
& + 12.50000000 \left(-3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& \left. + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \\
& + 12.50000000 \left(-3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& \left. + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& - 12.50000000 \left(-3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 + 3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right)^2 \cos(\theta(t)) + 5.0 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \\
& + 12.50000000 \left(3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& \left. - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) \\
& - 12.50000000 \left(3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) \right. \\
& \left. - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& - 31.25000000 \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 \sin(\theta(t)) + 31.25000000 \cos(\theta(t))^2 \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right)^2 \\
& - 5 \left(-3 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \\
& \left(2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) + 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \\
& - 5 \left(3 \cos(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) - 2.5 \sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \cos(\theta(t)) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \sin(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \\
& \left. \left(\sin(\alpha(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \alpha(t) \right) \sin(\theta(t)) - 2.5 \cos(\alpha(t)) \cos(\theta(t)) \left(\frac{d}{dt} \theta(t) \right) \right) + 122.50 \cos(\theta(t)) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Paso 9. Asignación de valores numéricos a los parámetros que quedan sin asignar para poder proceder a la integración numérica.

> **g:=9.8:M:=15:m:=5: R:=2.5:d:=3:**

Paso 10. Integración numérica del problema mediante la función fint asignando el resultado a la variable res.

> **res:=fint([0,1,0,0]):**

Paso 11. Procedemos a realizar una animación del movimiento del conjunto por medio de la función `dibu3`.

> `dibu3(2,50);`

