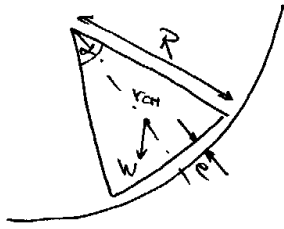


P2)
a)



Hacemos sumatoria de torque:

$$\sum T = I \dot{\omega}$$

$$\text{como } \omega = cte \Rightarrow \dot{\omega} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum T = 0$$

Para el peso tenemos: $T_g = M \cdot g \cdot r_{cn} \cdot \cos \theta$

Para la base: $dT_b = r dF = r \tau dA = r \mu r \frac{dw}{dr} r d\theta \cdot b$

$$\Rightarrow dT_b = \mu \frac{dw}{dr} \propto r^3 b \Rightarrow \frac{T_b}{\mu \propto b} \int_R^{R+e} \frac{dr}{r^3} = \int_w^0 dw$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{T_b}{\mu \propto b} \frac{r^{-2}}{2} \Big|_R^{R+e} = -w \Rightarrow T_b = \frac{2 \mu \propto b w}{\left(\frac{1}{(R+e)^2} - \frac{1}{R^2}\right)}$$

Para las tapas: (distribución lineal).

$$dT_e = 2 \cdot r dF = 2r \tau dA = 2r \mu \frac{dw}{dy} r d\theta dr = -2r \mu \frac{wr}{e} r d\theta dr$$

$$\Rightarrow dT_e = -2 \frac{\mu w}{e} \int_0^R \int_0^\alpha r^3 d\theta dr = -2 \frac{\mu w}{e} \propto \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^R$$

$$T_e = -2 \frac{\mu w}{e} \propto \frac{R^4}{4}$$

El torque resistido está dado por:

$$T_r = T_b + T_e$$

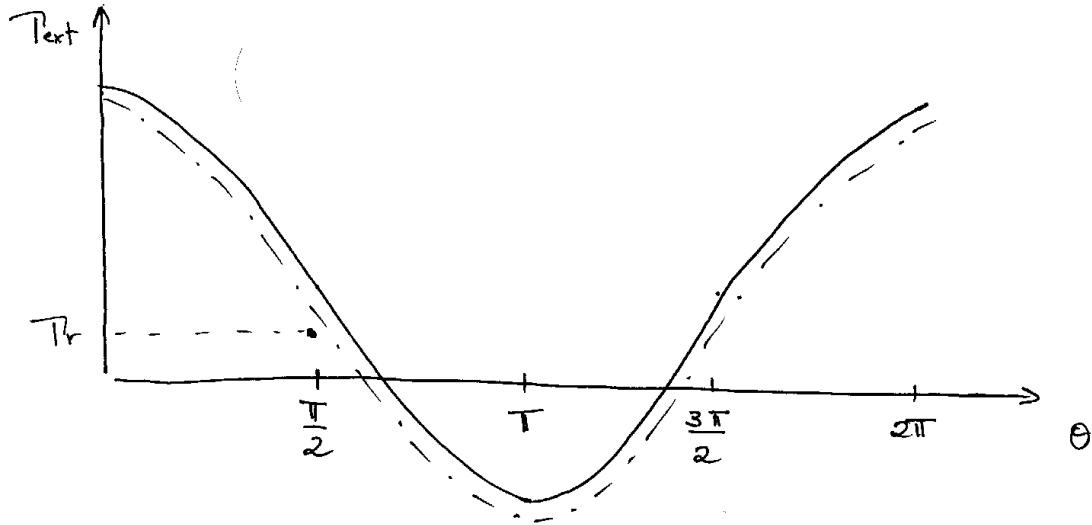
Finalmente, el torque externo lo podemos calcular como:

$$T_{ext} + T_g + T_r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{ext} = -Mg r_{cn} \cos \theta - \frac{2 \mu \propto b w}{\left(\frac{1}{(R+e)^2} - \frac{1}{R^2}\right)} + 2 \frac{\mu w}{e} \propto \frac{R^4}{4}$$

$$\text{donde } r_{cn} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{R}{\alpha} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

P2)
 b)
$$T_{ext} = -Mg r \cos \theta - \frac{2 \mu \alpha b \omega}{\left(\frac{1}{(R+e)^2} - \frac{1}{R^2}\right)} + 2 \frac{\mu \omega}{e} \propto \frac{R^4}{4}$$



Distintas soluciones dependiendo del valor de ω y siempre que el T_{ext} sea mayor que el T_r (resistido), para que exista movimiento.