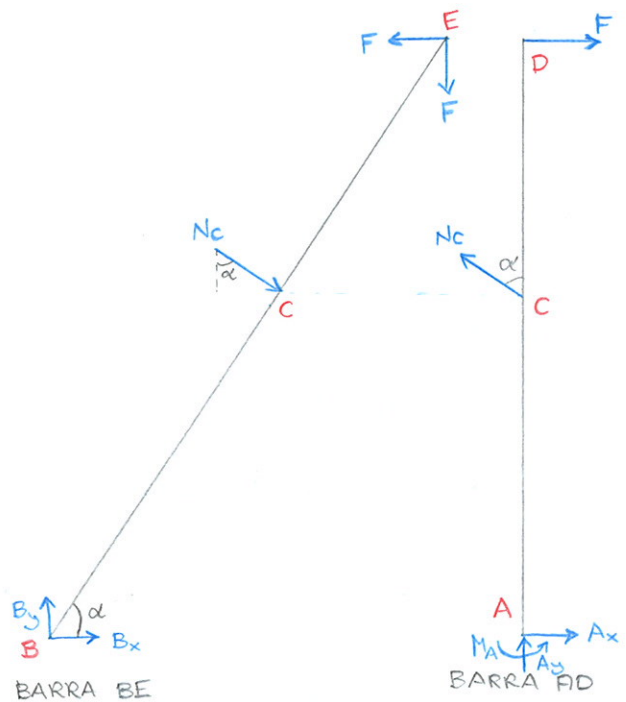
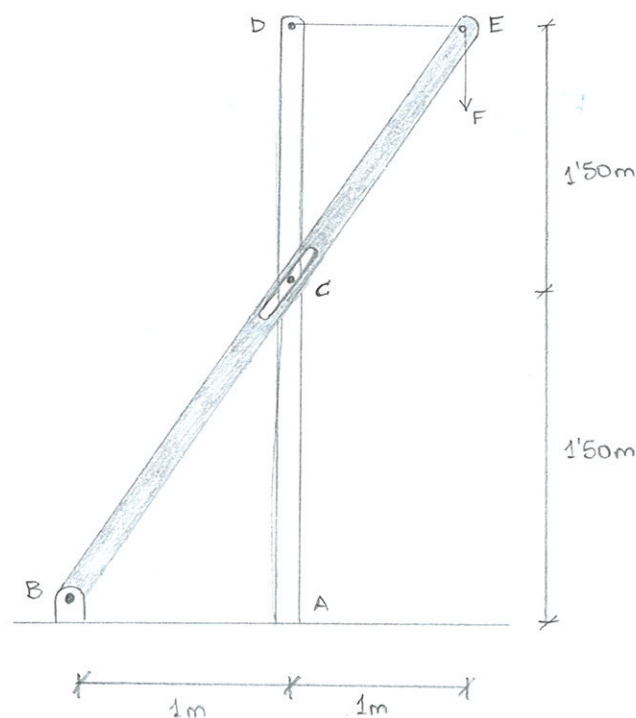


PROBLEMA 2.1.



EQUILIBRIO DE LA BARRA "BE":

$$[x] \quad B_x + N_c \sin \alpha - F = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$[y] \quad B_y - N_c \cos \alpha - F = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$[M^B] \quad -N_c \cdot d - 2F + 3F = 0 ; \quad N_c = \frac{F}{d} \quad (3)$$

EQUILIBRIO DE LA BARRA "AD":

$$[x] \quad A_x - N_c \sin \alpha + F = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$[y] \quad A_y + N_c \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$[M^A] \quad M^A + N_c \sin \alpha \cdot 1.5 - F \cdot 3 = 0 \quad (6)$$

Sabemos $M^A = 450 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$, por lo que a partir de las ecuaciones (3) y (6) podemos obtener el valor de la fuerza F y la reacción N_c .

$$d = \sqrt{1^2 + 1.5^2} = 1.80278 \text{ m}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1.50}{d} = 0.83205$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{d} = 0.5547$$

$$\text{De (3): } N_c = \frac{F}{d}$$

Sustituimos (3) en (6):

$$450 + N_c \cdot \frac{1'5}{d} \cdot 1'5 - 3F = 0 ; \quad 450 + \cancel{N_c} \frac{1'5^2}{d^2} - 3F = 0 ; \quad \boxed{F = 195 \text{ N}}$$

$$N_c = \frac{F}{d} ; \quad \boxed{N_c = 108'167 \text{ N}}$$

Las reacciones en A y B los calculamos a partir de las ecuaciones (1), (2), (4) y (5)

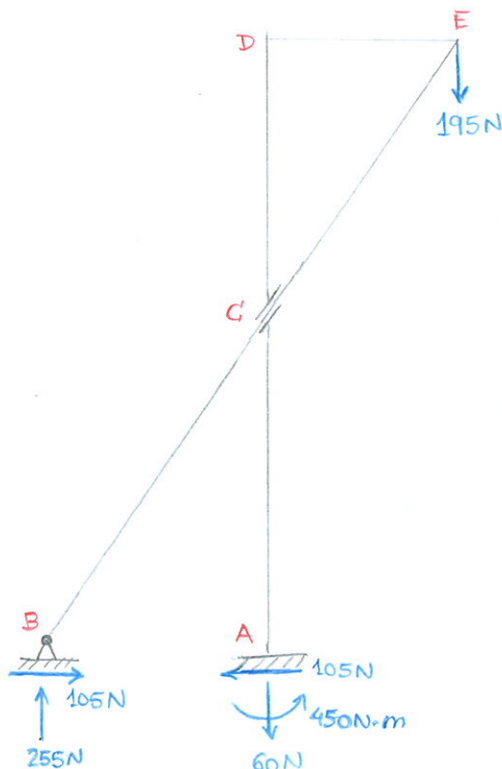
$$\text{De (1): } B_x = F - N_c \operatorname{sen} \alpha \neq \quad \boxed{B_x = 105 \text{ N}}$$

$$\text{De (2): } B_y = F + N_c \cos \alpha \quad \boxed{B_y = 255 \text{ N}}$$

$$\text{De (4): } A_x = -F + N_c \operatorname{sen} \alpha \quad \boxed{A_x = -105 \text{ N}}$$

$$\text{De (5): } A_y = -N_c \cos \alpha \quad \boxed{A_y = -60 \text{ N}}$$

Podemos comprobar los resultados estableciendo las ecuaciones de equilibrio del conjunto:



$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$

$$105 - 105 = 0$$

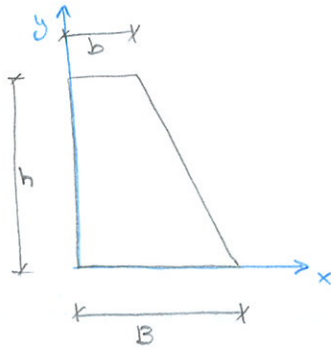
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$255 - 60 - 195 = 0$$

$$\Sigma M^B = 0$$

$$-60 \cdot 1 - 195 \cdot 2 + 450 = 0$$

PROBLEMA 2.2.

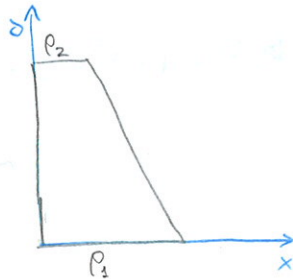


CENTRO DE MASAS: $\vec{r}_G = \frac{\int_m \vec{r} dm}{\int_m dm}$

$$x_G = \frac{\int_m x dm}{\int_m dm}$$

$$y_G = \frac{\int_m y dm}{\int_m dm}$$

DENSIDAD (Es constante en dirección x y variable en dirección y)



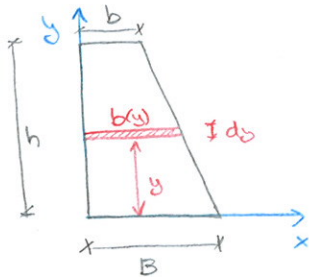
$$\rho(y) = a_1 y + a_2$$

$$\rho(0) = \rho_1 \quad a_2 = \rho_1$$

$$\rho(h) = \rho_2 \quad a_1 h + \rho_1 = \rho_2 ; \quad a_1 = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{h}$$

$$\rho(y) = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{h} y + \rho_1$$

MASA: $M = \int_m dm$



$$dm = \rho(y) dS = \rho(y) b(y) dy$$

$$b(y) = a_1 y + a_2$$

$$b(0) = B \quad a_2 = B$$

$$b(h) = b \quad a_1 h + B = b ; \quad a_1 = \frac{b - B}{h}$$

$$b(y) = \frac{b - B}{h} y + B$$

$$M = \int_m dm = \int_{y=0}^h \rho(y) b(y) dy = \int_0^h \left(\frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{h} y + \rho_1 \right) \left(\frac{b - B}{h} y + B \right) dy$$

$$M = \frac{h}{6} [B(2\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2)]$$

Empleando el mismo elemento diferencial podemos calcular y_G :

$$y_G = \frac{\int_m y dm}{\int_m dm}$$

$$\int_m y dm = \int_{y=0}^h y \rho(y) b(y) dy = \int_0^h y \left(\frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{h} y + \rho_1 \right) \left(\frac{b - B}{h} y + B \right) dy$$

$$\int_m y dm = \frac{h^2}{2} [B(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)]$$

$$y_G = \frac{(h^2/2) [B(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)]}{(h/6) [B(2\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2)]}$$

$$y_G = \frac{h}{2} \frac{B(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)}{B(2\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2)}$$

Podemos escribir las coordenadas x del centro de masas del elemento diferencial en función de la variable y : $x(y) = \frac{b(y)}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_m x \, dm &= \int_{y=0}^h x(y) \rho(y) b(y) \, dy = \int_0^h \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{h} y + \rho_1 \right) \left(\frac{b-B}{h} y + B \right)^2 \, dy = \\ &= \frac{h}{24} [2bB(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + B^2(3\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b^2(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$x_G = \frac{(h/24) [2bB(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + B^2(3\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b^2(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)]}{(h/6) [B(2\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2)]}$$

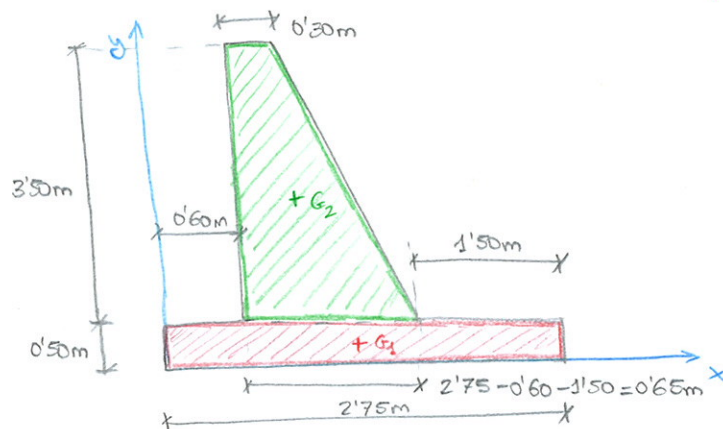
$$x_G = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2bB(\rho_1 + \rho_2) + B^2(3\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b^2(\rho_1 + 3\rho_2)}{B(2\rho_1 + \rho_2) + b(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2)}$$

Si el valor de la densidad es constante e igual a $\rho = \rho_1 = \rho_2$ tenemos:

$$x_G = \frac{1}{3} \left(B + \frac{b^2}{b+B} \right) \quad y_G = \frac{h}{3} \left(\frac{2b+B}{b+B} \right)$$

$$M = \rho \frac{(b+B)h}{2}$$

Calculamos el centro de masas del muro; respecto a los ejes representados:



Centro de masas del trapecio G_2 :

$$x_{G_2} = 0.60 + \frac{1}{3} \left(0.65 + \frac{0.30^2}{0.30 + 0.65} \right) = 0.848246 \text{ m}$$

$$y_{G_2} = 0.50 + \frac{3.50}{3} \left(\frac{2 \cdot 0.3 + 0.65}{0.3 + 0.65} \right) = 2.03509 \text{ m}$$

$$m_2 = \rho \frac{(0.3 + 0.65) \cdot 3.50}{2} = 1.6625 \rho$$

Centro de masas del rectángulo G_1 :

$$x_{G_1} = \frac{2.75}{2} = 1.375 \text{ m}$$

$$y_{G_1} = \frac{0.50}{2} = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$m_1 = \rho \cdot 2.75 \cdot 0.50 = 1.375 \rho$$

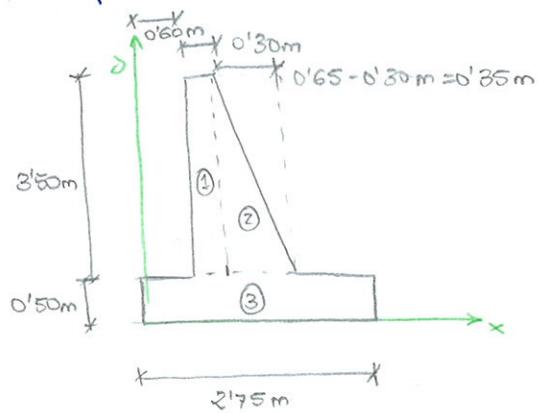
Centro de masas del muro:

$$M = m_1 + m_2 = 3.0375 \rho$$

$$x_G = \frac{0.848246 \cdot 1.6625 \rho + 1.375 \cdot 1.375 \rho}{3.0375 \rho} = 1.08669 \text{ m}$$

$$y_G = \frac{2.03509 \cdot 1.6625 \rho + 0.25 \cdot 1.375 \rho}{3.0375 \rho} = 1.22702 \text{ m}$$

Compruebo que los resultados son válidos:



	$S_i (m^2)$	$x_{G_i} (m)$	$x_{G_i} \cdot S_i$	$y_{G_i} (m)$	$y_{G_i} \cdot S_i$
1	0.30×3.50 1.05	$0.6 + 0.3/2$ 0.75	0.7875	$0.5 + 3.50/2$ 2.25	2.3625
2	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.35 \cdot 3.50$ 0.6125	$0.6 + 0.3 + 0.35/3$ 1.01667	0.6227	$0.5 + 3.50/3$ 1.66667	1.02083
3	0.5×2.75 1.375	$2.75/2$ 1.375	1.8906	$0.5/2$ 0.25	0.34375
	3.0375		3.30083		3.72708

$$x_G = \frac{3.30083}{3.0375} = 1.08669 \text{ m}$$

$$y_G = \frac{3.72708}{3.0375} = 1.22702 \text{ m}$$