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- Praetica 2:

1.
$$Q = 64 \, \text{k}^{1/2} \, \text{L}^{1/2}$$
;

 $\begin{cases} k = 400 \, \text{u.m.} \\ Q = 512.000 \, \text{u.} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} L = 160.000 \, \text{u.} \text{trabes} \end{cases}$

2.
$$Q = 4L^{2}(k-5L);$$
 $K = 300;$
 $Q = 4L^{2}(k-5L);$

Sustitutions en la goncien

 $Q = 4L^{2}(k-5L);$
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 $Q = 640.000 u.$
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b) Este se alcenta can el PMel alcanta max;

$$PMel = Q = \frac{4L^2(K-5L)}{L} = \frac{4L(K-5L)}{L}$$
 $\frac{4K-40L=0}{30L} = 30L=30L$

(Máximo)

$$\begin{cases} -D \ CVT = q^3 - 2q^2 + 10q^2 \\ -D \ CFT = 200; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -D \ CTMe = q^2 - 2q + 10 + 200 = D = \frac{CT}{q} \\ -D \ CVMe = \frac{CVT}{q} = q^2 - 2q + 10; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -15 & \text{CFMe} = \frac{200}{9} \\ +15 & \text{CMg} = \text{derivations respected de q = 15 } 3q^2 - 4q + 10; \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{q^3 - 3q^2 + 32q + x [CFT]}{q} = 0 \Rightarrow 2q - 3 - \frac{k}{q^2} = 0;$$

a) RMST =
$$\frac{PML}{PMK} = \frac{4L^{-1/2}k^{3/2}}{4L^{1/2}k^{-1/2}} = \frac{K}{L}$$
 $\frac{3L=27K}{L} = 9K$

RMST = $\frac{W}{R} = \frac{3}{27}$