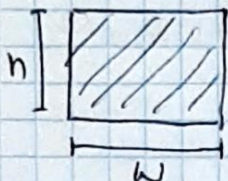


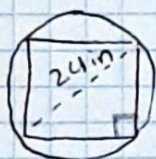
1. Sección transversal de una viga



Sea S la resistencia de la viga:

$$S = K w h^2 \quad K \text{ es constante de proporcionalidad}$$

¿Dimensiones de viga más resistente, a partir de leño con $D = 24 \text{ in}$?



Maximizar S , considerando que $\sqrt{w^2 + h^2} \leq 24 \text{ in}$

Es conveniente expresar h como función de D y w :

$$24^2 = w^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow h^2 = 24^2 - w^2 \Rightarrow S = K w (24^2 - w^2)$$

$$S = 24^2 K w - K w^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dS}{dw} = 24^2 K - 3 K w^2$$

$$24^2 K - 3 K w^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 K w^2 = 24^2 K \Rightarrow w^2 = 192$$

$$w = \pm \sqrt{192} \approx \pm 13.86 \text{ in}$$

$w > 0$ para sentido físico, entonces $w = 8\sqrt{3} \approx 13.86 \text{ in}$ Punto crítico

Segunda derivada:

$$\frac{d^2 S}{dw^2} = -6 K w, \text{ evaluando en punto crítico:}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 S}{dw^2} \right|_{w=8\sqrt{3}} = -6 K (8\sqrt{3}) = -48\sqrt{3} K$$

Si $K > 0$, signo de seg. derivada es negativo, entonces $w = 8\sqrt{3}$ es un máximo relativo.

$$h_{\max} = \sqrt{24^2 - (8\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{384} = 8\sqrt{6} \approx 19.60 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Si } K = \frac{1000 \text{ N}}{\text{mm}^2} \cdot \frac{845.16 \text{ mm}^2}{\text{in}^2} = 845160 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$S = K (8\sqrt{3}) (8\sqrt{6})^2 = K (384\sqrt{3} \text{ in}^3) = 429.7 \text{ MN} \cdot \text{in}$$

2. Mesa circular con $D = 4$ ft

$$I = K \sin(\alpha) \left(\frac{1}{s^2} \right)$$

Fuente luminosa sobre mesa a h ft.

donde s es altura oblicua, α ángulo de incidencia,

Si $s^2 = h^2 + 4$ y $\sin(\alpha) = \frac{h}{s}$

$$(h^2 + 4)^{3/2}$$

$$I = K \frac{h}{s(h^2 + 4)} = K \frac{h}{(h^2 + 4)^{3/2}} = I(h)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dh} = K \left[\frac{(h^2 + 4)^{5/2} - h \cdot \frac{3}{2} (2h) (h^2 + 4)^{3/2}}{(h^2 + 4)^{3/2} \cdot (h^2 + 4)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{dI}{dh} = K \left[\frac{(h^2 + 4)^{1/2} ((h^2 + 4) - 3h^2)}{(h^2 + 4)^{6/2}} \right] = K \left[\frac{h^2 - 2h^2 + 4}{(h^2 + 4)^{5/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dI}{dh} = 2K \left(\frac{2 - h^2}{(h^2 + 4)^{5/2}} \right)$$

Puntos críticos: $\frac{dI}{dh} = 0 = \frac{2K(2 - h^2)}{(h^2 + 4)^{5/2}} \Rightarrow 4K - 2Kh^2 = 0$

$2 - h^2 = 0 \Rightarrow h^2 = 2 \Rightarrow h = \pm \sqrt{2}$ Por sentido físico, Punto crítico $h = +\sqrt{2}$

Segunda derivada

$$\frac{d^2I}{dh^2} = \frac{d}{dh} \left(\frac{2K(2 - h^2)}{(h^2 + 4)^{5/2}} \right) = 2K \left[\frac{-2h(h^2 + 4)^{5/2} - (2 - h^2) \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) (h^2 + 4)^{3/2} (2h)}{(h^2 + 4)^{10/2}} \right]$$

$$= 2K \left[\frac{-2h(h^2 + 4) - \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) (2 - h^2) (2h)}{(h^2 + 4)^{7/2}} \right] = \frac{2K[-2h^3 - 8h - 10h + 5h^3]}{(h^2 + 4)^{7/2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2I}{dh^2} = 2K \left[\frac{3h^3 - 18h}{(h^2 + 4)^{7/2}} \right] = 6Kh \left[\frac{h^2 - 6}{(h^2 + 4)^{7/2}} \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2I}{dh^2} \right|_{h=\sqrt{2}} = 6\sqrt{2}K \left[\frac{2 - 6}{(2 + 4)^{7/2}} \right] = 6\sqrt{2}K \left[-\frac{4}{6^{7/2}} \right] < 0$$

$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{2}$ es un máximo relativo

$$I(\sqrt{2}) = K \frac{\sqrt{2}}{((\sqrt{2})^2 + 4)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}K}{(6)^{3/2}}$$

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3. Fuerza mínima

Determinar f , la fuerza mínima para deslizar el bloque.

$$W_{\text{bloque}} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$f_r \propto W_{\text{bloque}}$$

$$f_r = K f \sin \theta \text{ con } K = 0.1$$

$$N \neq f$$

$$W = 10$$

$$\sum F_x = f \cos \theta - K (W - f \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$f \cos \theta + K f \sin \theta = K W$$

$$f (\cos \theta + K \sin \theta) = K W$$

$$f = \frac{K W}{\cos \theta + K \sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{df}{d\theta} = \frac{-K W (K \cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^2} = K W \left(\frac{\sin \theta - K \cos \theta}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{df}{d\theta} = 0 = \sin \theta - K \cos \theta \Rightarrow K \cos \theta = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = K$$

$$\tan \theta = K \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan(K) \approx 0.10 \text{ Punto crítico}$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\theta^2} = K W \left[\frac{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^2 - 2(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)(K \cos \theta - \sin \theta)}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^4} \right]$$

$$= K W \left[\frac{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^2 + 2(K \cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^3} \right]$$

$$= K W \left[\frac{\cos^2 \theta + 2K \sin \theta \cos \theta + K^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2(K^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2K \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^3} \right]$$

$$= K W \left[\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 2K \sin \theta \cos \theta + K^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + K^2 \cos^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^3} \right]$$

$$= K W \left[\frac{1 + K^2 + \sin^2 \theta - 2K \sin \theta \cos \theta + K^2 \cos^2 \theta}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^3} \right]$$

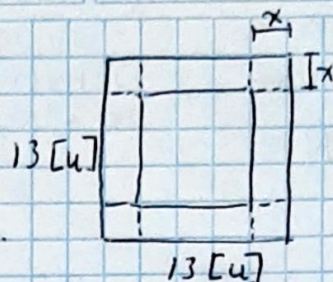
$$= K W \left[\frac{1 + K^2 + (\sin \theta - K \cos \theta)^2}{(\cos \theta + K \sin \theta)^3} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{d\theta^2} \Big|_0 > 0 \Rightarrow \theta \approx 0.10 \text{ es mínimo relativo}$$

4. Máximo volumen de caja.

Láminas de 13 [u] por lado.

Recorte de cuadrados en los esquinas.



$$V(x) = x(13-2x)^2 \text{ [u]}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = (13-2x)^2 + 2x(13-2x)(-2) = (13-2x)^2 - 4x(13-2x)$$

$$= 169 - 52x + 4x^2 - 52x + 8x^2 = 12x^2 - 104x + 169$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{104 \pm \sqrt{10816 - 4(12)(169)}}{24} = \frac{104 \pm \sqrt{2704}}{24}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{104 \pm 52}{24} = \frac{104}{24} \pm \frac{52}{24} = \frac{13}{3} \pm \frac{13}{6} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{13}{6}, x_2 = \frac{39}{6} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = 24x - 104 \quad \left. \frac{d^2V}{dx^2} \right|_{x=\frac{13}{6}} = 24\left(\frac{13}{6}\right) - 104 = -52$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2V}{dx^2} \right|_{\frac{13}{2}} = 24\left(\frac{13}{2}\right) - 104 = 52$$

En $x = \frac{13}{6}$, $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} < 0 \Rightarrow$ es un máximo relativo.

En $x = \frac{13}{2}$, $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} > 0 \Rightarrow$ es un mínimo relativo.

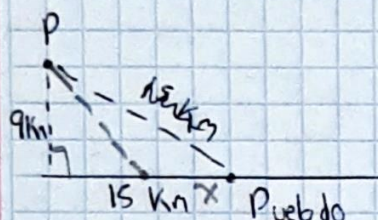
Para maximizar V , usar $x = \frac{13}{6}$

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5. Tiempo a la orilla

Sea x la dist. entre el punto de desembarque y el pueblo.



$$t = \frac{x \text{ [Km]}}{\frac{5 \text{ [Km]}}{h}} + \frac{\sqrt{9^2 + (15-x)^2}}{4}$$

$$y^2 = 9^2 + (15-x)^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{9^2 + (15-x)^2}$$

$\min t(x)$

$$v = 5 \frac{\text{Km}}{h} \text{ (apie)}$$

$$v = 4 \frac{\text{Km}}{h} \text{ (barca)}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{9^2 + (15-x)^2}} \right) (2(15-x)) (-1)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{15-x}{\sqrt{81 + (15-x)^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x-15}{\sqrt{81 + (15-x)^2}} \right)$$

$$y = \sqrt{81 + 225 - 30x + x^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - 30x + 306}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{15-x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 30x + 306}} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow 5(15-x) = 4\sqrt{x^2 - 30x + 306}$$

$$\Rightarrow 75 - 5x = 4\sqrt{81 + (15-x)^2} \Rightarrow (75 - 5x)^2 = 16(81 + (15-x)^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 750x + 5625 = 1296 + 16(225 - 30x + x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 - 270x + 729 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 27, x_2 = 3$$

Como $0 \leq x \leq 15 \text{ [Km]}$, el punto crítico es $x = 3 \text{ Km}$

$$\frac{d^2t}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{(81 + (15-x)^2)^{-1/2}}{81 + (15-x)^2} - (x-15) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (81 + (15-x)^2)^{-3/2} (2(15-x)) (-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{81 + (15-x)^2}} + \frac{(x-15)(15-x)}{(81 + (15-x)^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2t}{dx^2} \right|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{81 + 144}} + \frac{(-12)(12)}{(81 + 144)^{3/2}} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{15} - \frac{144}{3375} \right]$$

$\approx 6 \times 10^{-3} > 0 \Rightarrow$ el punto crítico $x=3$ es un mínimo relativo