

$$T = P$$

$$P = 2N$$

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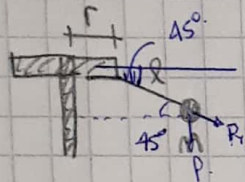
TOSCA, JUAN SEBASTIÁN

$$m = 0,2 \text{ kg}$$

$$r = 0,1 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

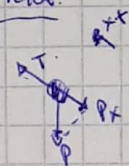
6) Rev. por segundo = Frecuencia.



$$0,1 \quad 0,14 \Rightarrow 0,24 \text{ m} = R_{\text{rot}}$$

$$r \cos 45^\circ = 0,12$$

$$x_t$$



$$P_x = P \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$P_x = 2N \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 1,41 = \text{Tensi\u00f3n en la cuerda.}$$

$$V = 2\pi \cdot R \cdot F$$

$$a_c = \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot F$$

$$\sum F_c = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$\sum F_c = m \cdot (2\pi \cdot F)^2 \cdot R$$

$$\frac{1,41N}{0,2 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,24 \text{ m} \cdot 39,5 \frac{1}{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1,41N = 0,2 \text{ kg} \cdot (4\pi)^2 \cdot F^2 \cdot 0,24 \text{ m}$$

$$\sum F_c = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{R}$$

$$R \cdot T = m \cdot v^2$$

$$\approx 39,5$$

$$= F_{\text{rec}} \Rightarrow 0,8623 \text{ Hz}$$

Rev x s  
Para cumplir consigna.





4) 1) Radio = 1,6m "Espejo"  $f = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,6 = 0,8 \text{ m}$

Imagen ← MAYOR derecha VIRTUAL

Concavo.

$\oplus A = \frac{-x'}{x}$   
Por ser derecha

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x'}$

$\frac{1}{0,8} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x}$

$\frac{1}{0,8} = \frac{2}{3x}$

$3x = 1,6$

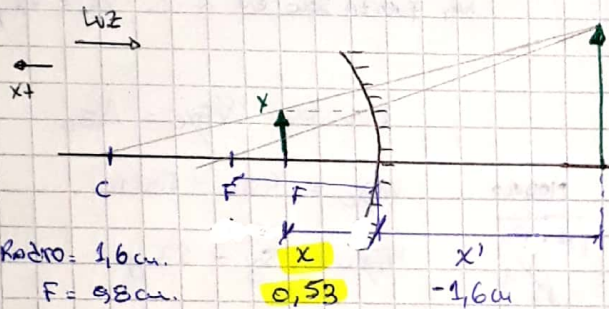
$x = 0,53 \text{ m}$

$x' = -1,6 \text{ m}$

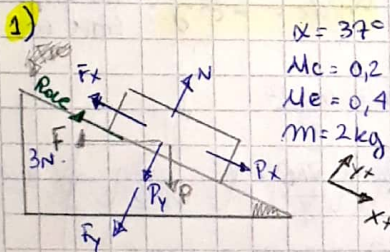
$3 = \frac{-x'}{x}$

$3x = -x'$

$-3x = x'$



gráfica Aproximada. Enfocar en Rayos



$\alpha = 37^\circ$

$\mu_c = 0,2$

$\mu_e = 0,4$

$m = 2 \text{ kg}$

$\sum F_y = 0$

$N - F_y - P_y = 0$

$N = F_y + P_y$

$N = 17,8$

$\sum F_x = m \cdot a$

$P_x - F_x - F_r = 0$  (cond)

$12 \text{ N} - 2,4 = F_r$

$F_{r\text{máx}} = 9,6 > F_{r\text{máx}}$

SE ESTA DESLIZANDO  $\rightarrow \mu_c \cdot N = 3,56 \text{ N}$

$F_{r\text{máx}} = N \cdot \mu_e$

$17,8 \cdot 0,4 = 7,12 \text{ N}$

$\mu_e$

$F_{r\text{c}} =$

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$F_y = F \cdot \sin 37 = -1,8 \text{ N}$

$F_x = F \cdot \cos 37 = 2,4 \text{ N}$

$P_y = P \cdot \cos \alpha = -16 \text{ N}$

$P_x = P \cdot \sin \alpha = 12 \text{ N}$

20N

Actúa fricción, ya que hay movimiento

ANOTA...

$\sum F_x = m \cdot a$

$P_x - F_x - F_{r\text{cinético}} = m \cdot a$

$12 \text{ N} - 2,4 - 3,56 \text{ N} =$

$= \frac{a}{2 \text{ kg}}$

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$F_{r\text{c}} = 3,56 \text{ N}$

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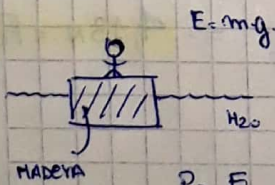
$F_{r\text{c}} = 3,56 \text{ N}$

2) Peso Persona = 60 kg  $F = 60 \text{ kg} = 600 \text{ N}$

TRONCO = 850 kg  $F = 850 \text{ N}$

$\rho_{\text{madera}} = 850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$

$\rho_{\text{agua}} = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$



$E = m \cdot g$

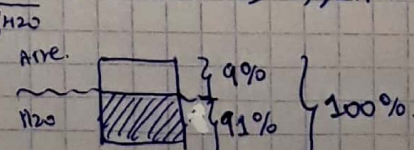
$E = \rho_{\text{agua}} \cdot V_{\text{sum}} \cdot g$

$P = \rho_{\text{madera}} \cdot V_{\text{total}} \cdot g$

$P = \frac{F}{\text{Area}}$

$E = \rho_{\text{agua}} \cdot V_{\text{sum}} \cdot g$

$\frac{9100}{10 \cdot 10} = V_{\text{sum}} \Rightarrow 0,91 \text{ m}^3$



$E = 9100 \text{ N}$

$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

$\rho_{\text{madera}} \cdot V_{\text{madera}} = \rho_{\text{agua}} \cdot V_{\text{sum}} \Rightarrow 850 \cdot V_{\text{madera}} = 1000 \cdot V_{\text{sum}}$

$V = \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{850 \text{ kg}}{850 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}$

$V_{\text{tronco}} = 1 \text{ m}^3 = 100\%$

Vol Emergente  $\approx 9\%$  TRONCO.

NOTA



3)  $m = 2 \text{ kg}$  no hay roce  $V_i (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \text{ m/s}$   
 $\text{Dato} = -2\text{N}\hat{i}$

TRABAJO =  $F \cdot d$  ~~no es escalar~~

$T_1 = \text{MRU} = x = (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \text{ m/s} \cdot t$

$W_{Fxc} = \Delta E_c$  entre los 3 y 5 seg.

$W_{Fxc} = \text{trabajo de la fuerza (F) "no hay roce"}$

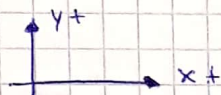
$$E_c(3s) \text{ Inicial} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v^2 = \left[ (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \right]^2$$

~~Es vector~~ Es ESCALAR: (MODULO)<sup>2</sup>  $\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}$

$$E_c \text{ Inicial} = 13 \text{ J}$$

$$E_c(5s) \text{ Final} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v^2 \Rightarrow \left[ (1\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \text{ m/s} \right]^2$$

$$E_c \text{ Final} = 5 \text{ J}$$



$T_2 = 3s \text{ a } 5s$   
 Actúa fuerza de  $-2\text{N} \cdot \hat{i}$   
 $\rightarrow$  Por 2s.

$$\text{Impulso} = F \cdot \text{tiempo} = m \cdot (V_f - V_i)$$

Eje x  $-2\text{N} \cdot 2s = 2 \text{ kg} \cdot (V_{fx} - 3\hat{i}) \text{ m/s}$   
 $-4\hat{i} = 2V_{fx} - 6\hat{i}$

$$\frac{2}{2} = V_{fx} \Rightarrow 1 \text{ m/s} \quad 1\hat{i} \text{ m/s}$$

Eje y  $0$   
 hay fuerza solo en  $\hat{i} \therefore V_{fy} = V_{iy} = -2\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$

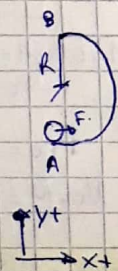
Entonces  $W_{Fxc} = \Delta E_c$

$$W_{Fxc} = E_{\text{final}} - E_{\text{inicial}}$$

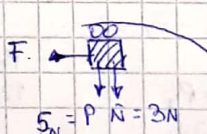
$$W_{Fxc} = 5 \text{ J} - 13 \text{ J}$$

$W_{Fxc} = -8 \text{ J}$  : "TRABAJO DE F ENTRE LOS 3, 5s"

5)

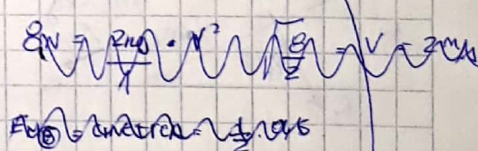


$m = 0,5 \text{ kg}$   
 $R = 1 \text{ m}$   
 $V_A = 2 \text{ m/s}$



F es cte. "Reserva trabajo" =  $F \cdot d$

$$\Sigma E_c = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{R}$$



$$\text{Perimetro} = \frac{2\pi R}{2} = \text{Recorrido tramo A-B}$$

$$\pi \cdot R \cdot F_{\text{cte}} \cdot \cos 0^\circ = \Delta E_{\text{MB}} - A$$

$$\text{Final } E_{\text{MB}} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_B^2 + m \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 \cdot 4^2 + 0,5 \cdot 10 \cdot 2 = 14 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Inicial } E_{\text{MA}} = \frac{1}{2} m \cdot v_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 \cdot 2^2 = 1 \text{ J}$$

$$\Delta h_{\text{om}} \quad W_{Fxc} = \Delta E_{\text{MB-A}}$$

$$F \cdot d = 14 \text{ J} - 1 \text{ J}$$

$$F = \frac{14 \text{ J} - 1 \text{ J}}{\pi} \Rightarrow 4,13 \text{ N} = F_{\text{cte}}$$

$$\Delta x = d = \pi \cdot R = \pi$$

"media circunferencia"

$$R = 1 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \pi$$

ESTA  $V_B$  LA UTILIZO EN  $E_{\text{CB}}$