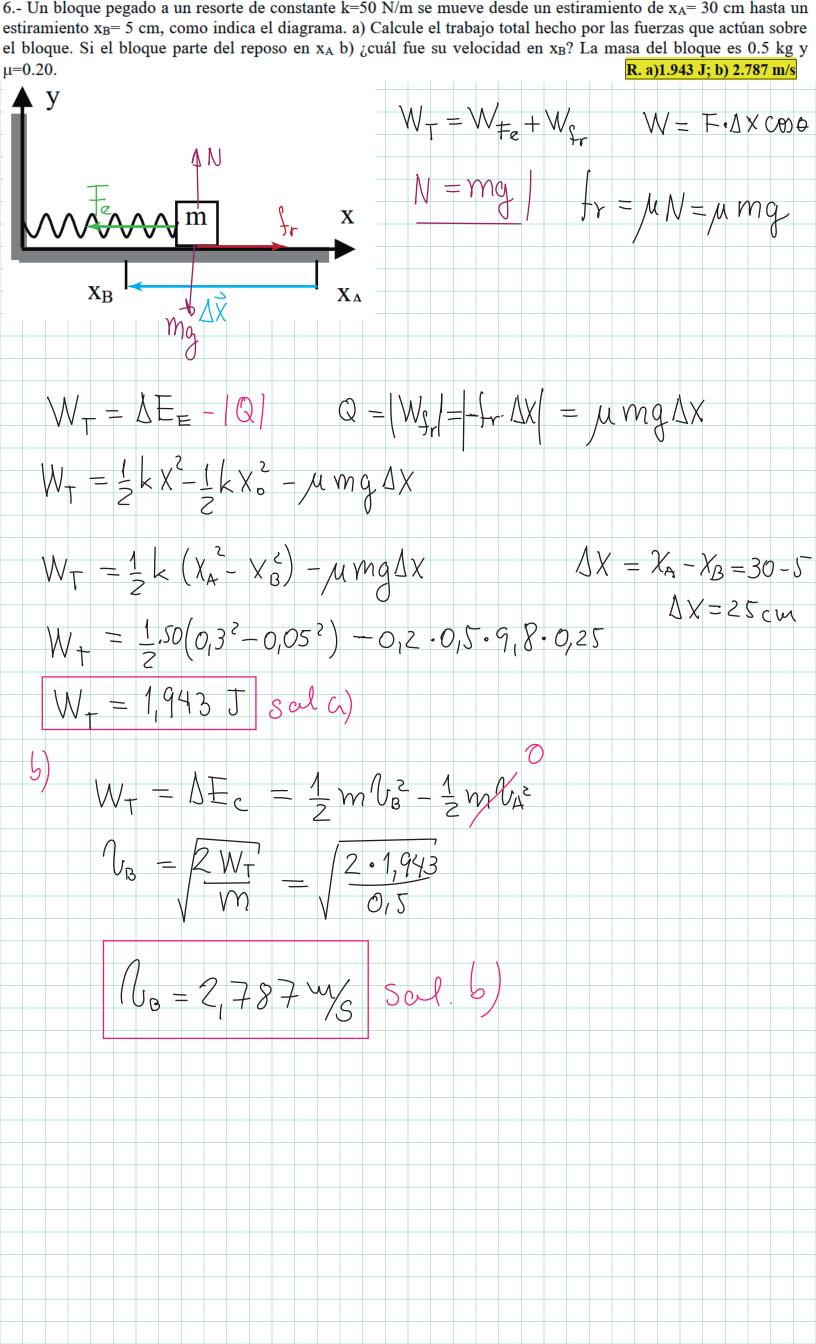
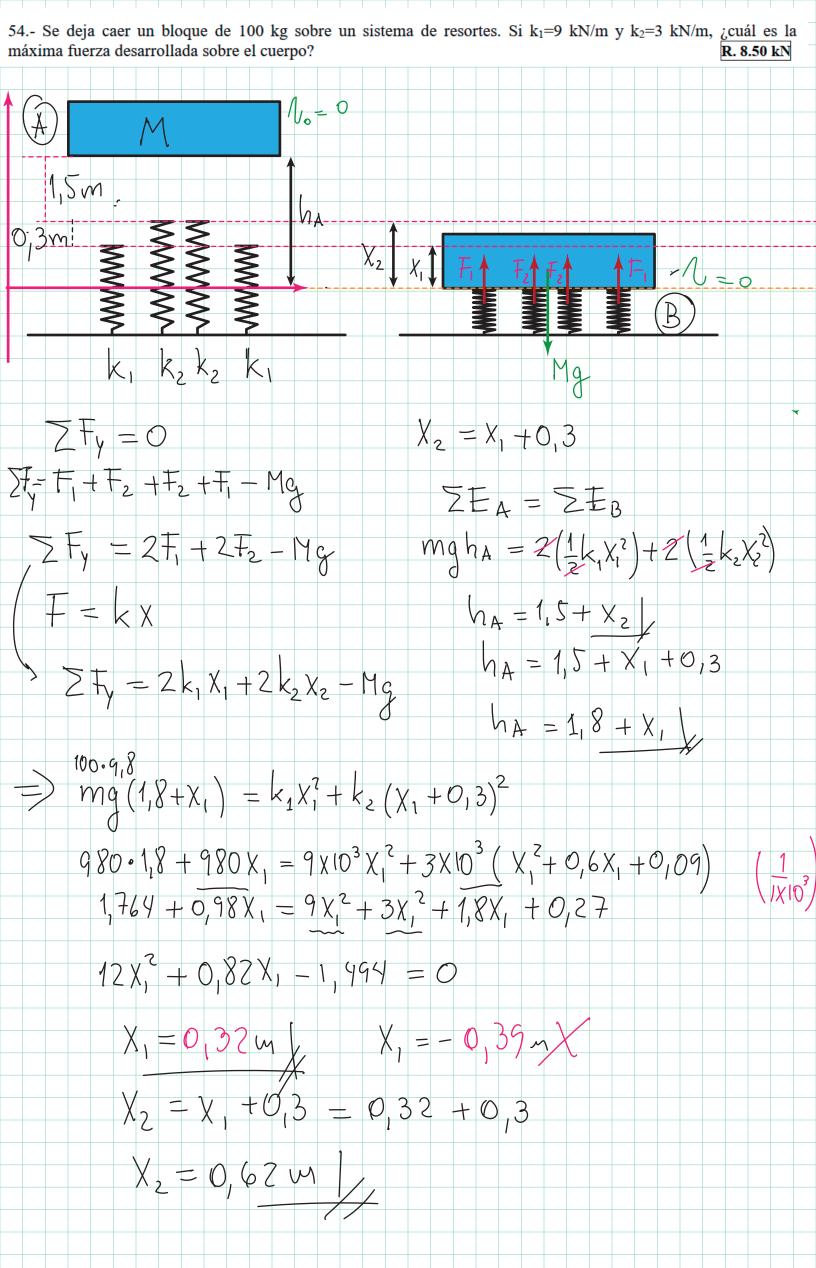
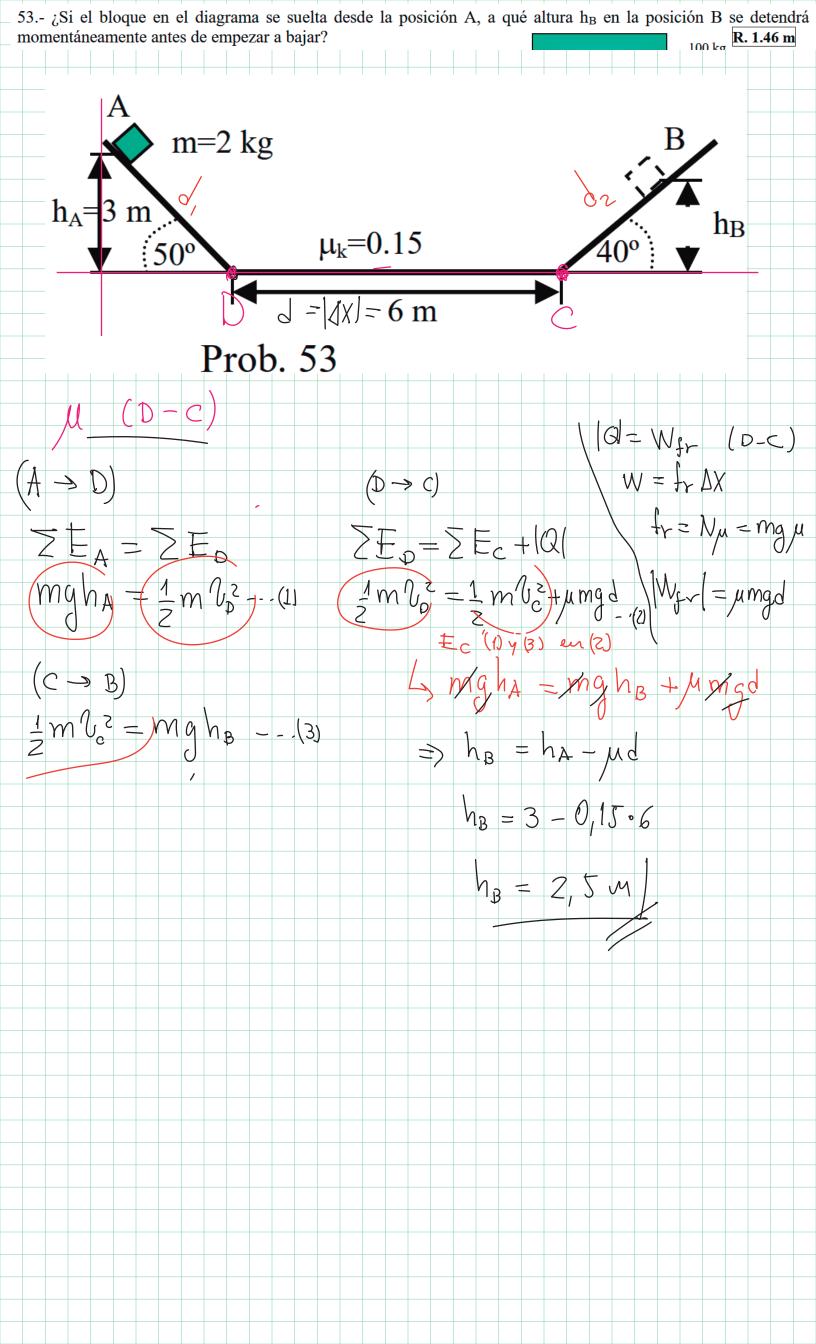
50.- Las canicas, que tienen una masa de 5 g, caen desde el reposo en A a través del tubo de vidrio y se acumulan en el bote en C. Determine la ubicación R del bote, con respecto del extremo del tubo, y la rapidez con que las canicas caen dentro de aquél. Desprecie el tamaño del bote. R. 2.83 m y 7.67 m/s \mathbf{B} $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathcal{O}_{\times \mathcal{B}}$ $3m = h_A$ $m = h_B = 4$ $\mathbf{R} = 2$ Z = Z = Z = B $mgh_A = \frac{1}{2}mV_B^2 + mgh_B$ $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{X}}}$ $29(h_A - h_B) = V_B^2$ $G_{B} = \int 2g(h_{A} - h_{B}) = \int 2.9.8(3-2)$ No = 4,427 W/S $V_{BX} = V_o = V_X$ en 1/y MC. en "X" M,R.U $3 = 40 + \sqrt{3}t + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ $X = X_0 + \mathcal{O}_X + \mathcal{O}_X$ 0 = 2 - 4,9 + 2R = 9,927 +t = 2 = 0,645R = 4,427.0,64 R = 2,83 m sol. c(C = ? Dor cinamatica $\mathcal{N}_{c} = \mathcal{N}_{xc} + \mathcal{N}_{yc}$ OxB = Oxc = Ox = 4,427 m/s $\int_{C} = \sqrt{427^2 + (-6.27)^2}$ $\int_{\mathcal{A}} = \int_{\mathcal{A}_B} - g t$ Nc = 7, 67 m/s Soly Vyc = -9,8.0,64 => Vyc = -6,27 4/5

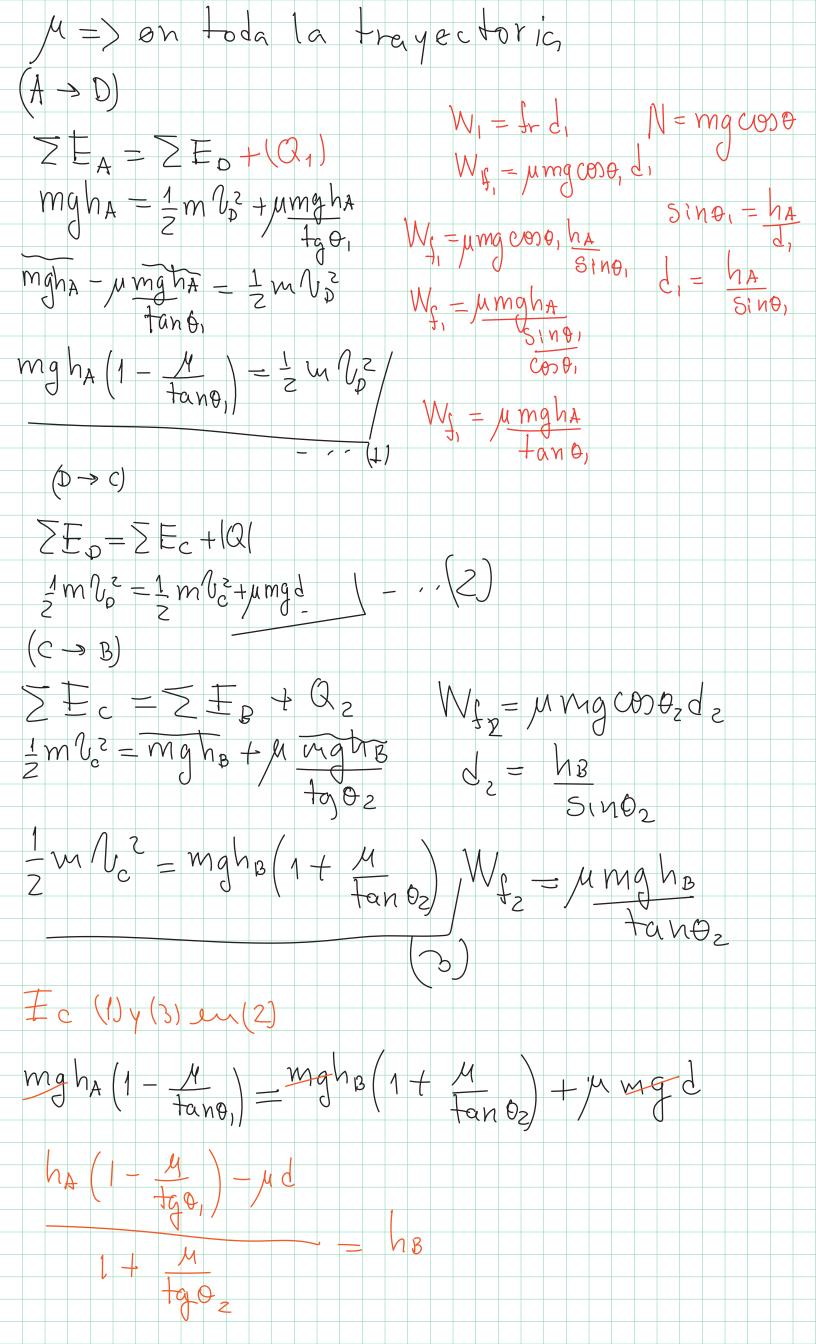
por Energias $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =$

 $\sum E_{A} = \sum E_{C}$ $mgh_{A} = \frac{1}{2}m v_{C}^{2}$ $v_{C} = 2gh_{A}$ $v_{C} = \sqrt{2gh_{A}}$ $v_{C} = \sqrt{2.98.3}$ $v_{C} = 7,67 \text{ m/s}$

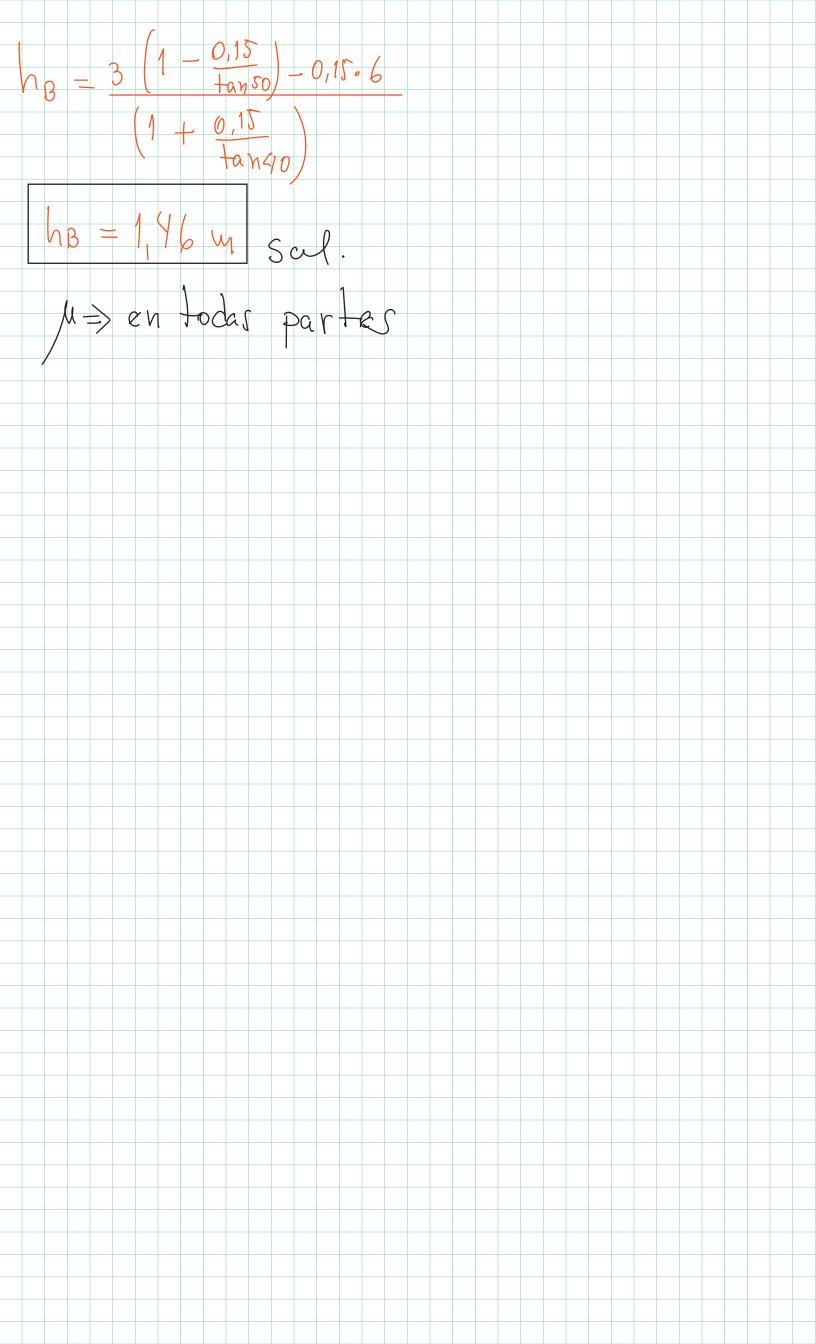








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$$\begin{aligned}
& = 2k_1 x_1 + 2k_2 x_2 \\
& = 2(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2) = 2(9 x 10^3 (0,32) + 3 x 10^3 (0,62)) \\
& = F_e = 9480 N \\
& = 7480 N - 100.98
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = 7480 N - 100.98
\end{aligned}$$

$$2 + y = 8,5 \times 10^{3} \text{ N}$$
 $1 \times 10^{3} = 1 \text{ k}$ $2 + y = 8,5 \times 10^{3} \text{ N}$ 5 cl .