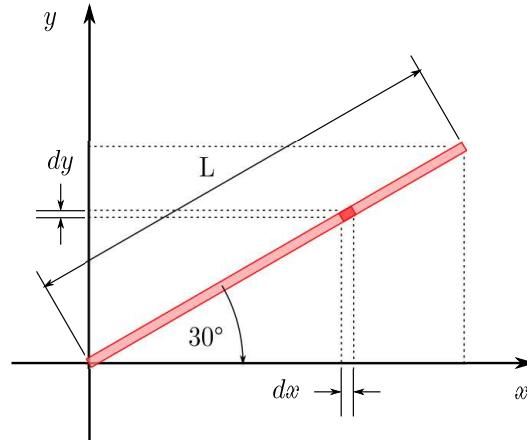


## Tarea #5

Determinar el centro de masa de una barra delgada inclinada  $30^\circ$  con respecto a la horizontal. La masa de la barra es  $M$  y su longitud es  $L$ .



### Solución:

Dada la ecuación del centro de masa:

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_M \vec{r} \cdot dm \quad (1)$$

Asumiendo la distribución homogénea de la masa sobre el material:

$$\lambda = \frac{dm}{dl} = \text{cte}$$

Por tanto:

$$dm = \lambda \cdot dl \quad (2)$$

Reemplazando (2) en (1):

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L \vec{r} \cdot \lambda \cdot dl$$

Reemplazando  $\vec{r}$  por sus componentes:

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}) \cdot \lambda \cdot dl$$

Realizando los siguientes cambios de variable:

$$dx = dl \cdot \cos(30^\circ) \quad (3)$$

$$dy = dl \cdot \sin(30^\circ) \quad (4)$$

Para  $\hat{i}$  obtenemos:

$$x_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L x \cdot \lambda \cdot dl = \frac{1}{M} \int \frac{x \cdot \lambda \cdot dx}{\cos(30^\circ)} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \cos(30^\circ)} \int_0^{L \cdot \cos(30^\circ)} x \cdot dx$$

$$x_{cm} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \cos(30^\circ)} \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{L \cdot \cos(30^\circ)} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \cos(30^\circ)} \frac{L^2 \cos^2(30^\circ)}{2}$$

$$x_{cm} = \frac{\lambda L^2 \cos(30^\circ)}{2M} = \frac{\lambda L^2 \cdot \cos(30^\circ)}{2\lambda L} = \frac{L \cdot \cos(30^\circ)}{2} = \frac{L}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} L$$

Para  $\hat{j}$  obtenemos:

$$y_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^L y \cdot \lambda \cdot dl = \frac{1}{M} \int \frac{y \cdot \lambda \cdot dy}{\sin(30^\circ)} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \sin(30^\circ)} \int_0^{L \cdot \sin(30^\circ)} y \cdot dy$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \sin(30^\circ)} \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^{L \cdot \sin(30^\circ)} = \frac{\lambda}{M \cdot \sin(30^\circ)} \frac{L^2 \sin^2(30^\circ)}{2}$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{\lambda L^2 \sin(30^\circ)}{2M} = \frac{\lambda L^2 \cdot \sin(30^\circ)}{2\lambda L} = \frac{L \cdot \sin(30^\circ)}{2} = \frac{L}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} L$$

Uniendo ambas componentes, obtenemos:

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} L \cdot \hat{i} + \frac{1}{4} L \cdot \hat{j} \quad (5)$$