

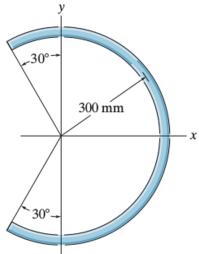
# Problemas sobre centroides

Fernanda Maldonado <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Tecnológico Superior Zacatecas Occidente

2 de abril de 2019

Localice el centro de masa de la barra homogénea doblada en la forma de un arco circular.



$$y = \frac{R[-\cos \theta]_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}{[\theta]_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}}} = \frac{R[0.5 + (-0.5)]}{\frac{4\pi}{3}} = 0$$

Localice el centro de gravedad de la barra homogénea doblada en forma de un arco semicircular. La varilla tiene un peso por unidad de longitud de 0.5 lb/ft. También determine la reacción horizontal en el soporte liso B y las componentes X e Y de reacción en el pasador A .

**solución:**

$$x = \frac{\int_a^b x dL}{\int_a^b dL}$$

$$R \cos \theta$$

$$y = \frac{\int_a^b y dL}{\int_a^b dL}$$

$$R \sin \theta$$

$$dL = Rd\theta$$

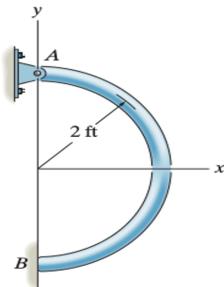
$$x = \frac{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} R^2 \cos \theta d\theta}{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} Rd\theta} = \frac{R \int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \cos \theta d\theta}{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\theta}$$

$$y = \frac{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta}{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} Rd\theta} = \frac{R \int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sin \theta d\theta}{\int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\theta}$$

$$x = \frac{R[\sin \theta]_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}{[\theta]_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}}} = \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{\left[\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{4\pi} = 0.124m$$

$$x =$$

$$y =$$



**solución:**

$$x = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$y = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$dL = 2d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{\int_a^b x dL}{\int_a^b dL} = \frac{\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos \theta 2d\theta}{\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2d\theta} \\&= \frac{4[\sin \theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{[2\theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \\&= \frac{4}{\pi} \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$Arc\ length=\pi r=2\pi$$

$$W=2\pi\left(0.5\right)lb$$

$$\Sigma M_A=0;\qquad\qquad -2\pi\left(0.5\right)\left(\tfrac{4}{\pi}\right)+B_A\left(4\right)=0$$

$$B_1=1lb$$

$$\Sigma F_x=0;\qquad\qquad A_x=1lb$$

$$\Sigma F_y=0;\qquad\qquad A_y=3.14lb$$

$$2\\$$