

INFORME DE SOLUCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS SOBRE EQUILIBRIO

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1. Una caja de 250 kg. Determine la fuerza en cada uno de los cables.

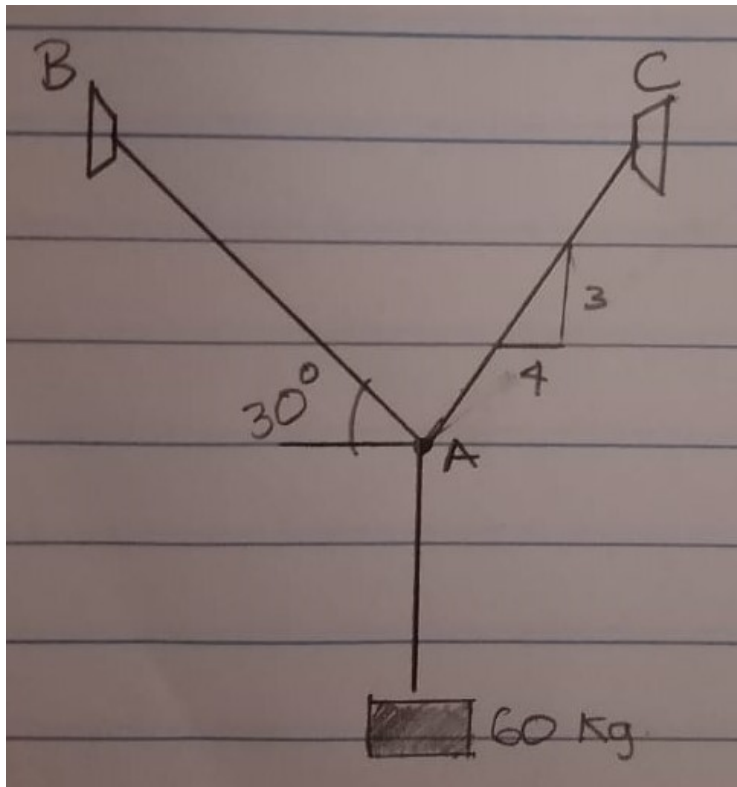


Figura 1: Problema 1

Para T_{AC}

$$T_{ACX} = T_{AC} \frac{4}{5}$$

$$T_{ACY} = T_{AC} \frac{3}{5}$$

Para T_{AB}

$$T_{ABX} = T_{AB} \cos 30^\circ$$

$$T_{ABY} = T_{AB} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\bar{w} = \bar{m}g$$

$$\bar{w} = (250)(9.810) = 2452.5 N$$

$$\sum F_x \rightarrow T_{AC} \frac{4}{5} - T_{AB} \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\sum F_y \rightarrow T_{AC} \frac{3}{5} + T_{AB} \sin 30^\circ - 2452.5 = 0$$

$$-5/4(4/5 T_{AC} - 0.866 T_{AB} = 0)$$

$$5/3(3/5 T_{AC} - 0.5 T_{AB} = 2452.5)$$

$$-T_{AC} + 1.0825 T_{AB} = 0$$

$$T_{AC} - 0.8333 T_{AB} = 4087.5$$

$$1.9158 T_{AB} = 4087.5$$

$$T_{AB} = 4087.5 / 1.9158$$

$$T_{AB} = 2133.57 N$$

$$4/5 T_{AC} - (0.866)(2133.57) = 0$$

$$4/5 T_{AC} - 1847.67 = 0$$

$$T_{AC} = 1847.67 / 4/5$$

$$T_{AC} = 2309.59 N$$

2. Una viga tiene una masa de 350kg. Determine el cable más corto ABC que puede ser utilizado para levantarla si la fuerza máxima que puede soportar el cable es de 6600N.

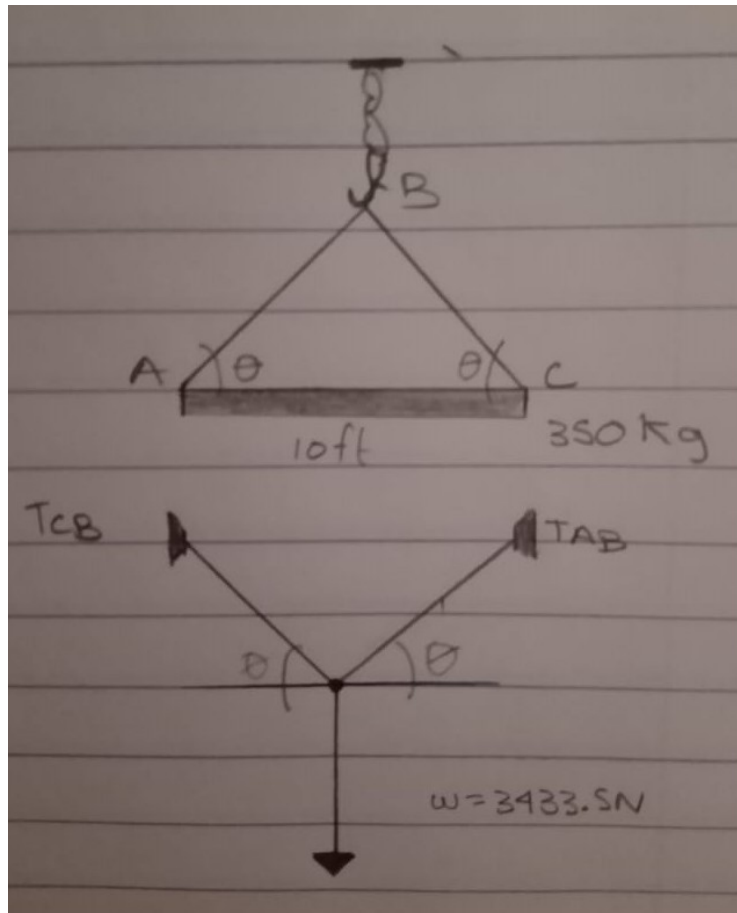


Figura 2: Problema 2

$$w = (350\text{kg})(9.81) = 3433.5\text{N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

Para x:

$$T_{ABx} - T_{BCx} = 0$$

$$T_{ABx} \cos \theta - T_{BCx} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$T_{ABx} = T_{BCx}$$

$$T_{ABX} = T_{BCX} = 6600N$$

Para y:

$$T_{AB_y} - T_{BC_y} - w = 0$$

$$T_{AB_y} \text{sen}\theta - T_{BC_y} \text{sen}\theta = w$$

$$2 T_{AB} \text{sen}\theta = w$$

$$\text{sen}\theta = w / 2 T_{AB}$$

$$\text{sen}\theta = 3433.5 / 2(6600N)$$

$$\theta = \text{sen}^{-1}(3433.5 / 13200)$$

$$\theta = 15^\circ$$

$$\cos 15 = ca/h = 5\text{ft}/h$$

$$h \cos 15 = 5\text{ft}$$

$$h = 5\text{ft} / \cos 15$$

$$L_{ABC} = 2h = 10\text{ft} / \cos 15$$

$$L_{ABC} = 10.3\text{ft}$$

3. Un bloque de 5 kg. está suspendido de la polea B y la elongación es de 0.15m determine la fuerza de la cuerda ABC y desprecie de la polea.

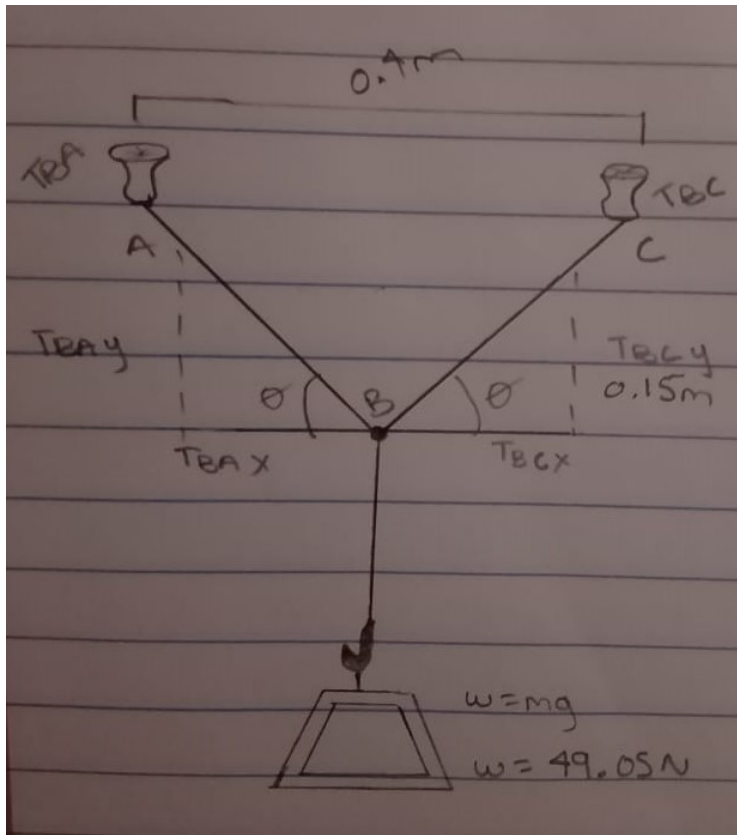


Figura 3: Problema 3

$$w = (5\text{kg})(9.81) = 49.05\text{N}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{0.15}{0.2} = \tan^{-1} 0.75$$

$$\theta = 36.87^\circ$$

$$\sum F_x$$

$$T_{BCx} - T_{ABx} = 0$$

$$T_{BCx} \cos 36.87^\circ - T_{ABx} \cos 36.87^\circ = 0$$

$$T_{BCx} \cos 36.87^\circ = T_{ABx} \cos 36.87^\circ$$

$$T_{BCx} = T_{ABx}$$

$$\sum F_y$$

$$T_{BCx_y} + T_{AB_y} - w = 0$$

$$T_{BCx} \sin 36.87^\circ - T_{ABx} \sin 36.87^\circ = 49.05 \text{ N}$$

$$2 T_{BCy} \sin 36.87^\circ = 49.05$$

$$T_{BCy} = 49.05 / (2 \sin 36.87^\circ)$$

$$T_{BCy} = 40.87 \text{ N}$$

4. Si la masa del cilindro C es de 40 kg, determine la masa del cilindro A para lograr mantener el sistema en la posición mostrada.

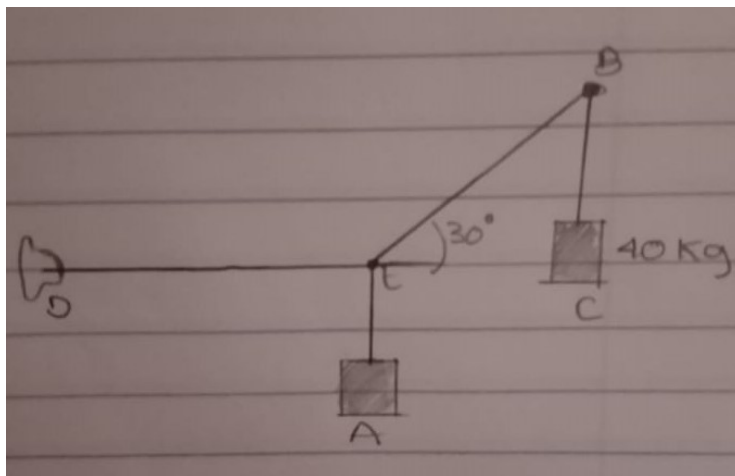


Figura 4: Problema 4

$$w = (40)(9.81)$$

$$w = 392.4 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{EB} \cos 30^\circ = T_{ED}$$

$$T_{EB} \sin 30^\circ = T_{AE}$$

$$T_{ED} = (392.4)(\cos 30^\circ) = 339.82 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{AE} = (392.4)(\text{sen}30^\circ) = 196.2N$$

$$w = mg$$

$$mg = w$$

$$m = \frac{g}{w}$$

$$m = \frac{196.2}{9.81} = 20kg$$