

igualando fuerzas

$$F_S = G \frac{M_S m}{d_S^2} = G \frac{M_J m}{d_J^2} = F_J; \quad M_S d_S^2 = M_J d_J^2$$

como

$$d_S + d_J = 5.2, \quad d_S = 5.2 - d_J$$

$$\sqrt{M_S} d_J = \sqrt{M_J} (5.2 - d_J); \quad d_J = \frac{5.2 \sqrt{M_J}}{\sqrt{M_S} + \sqrt{M_J}}$$

distancia de "m" a Jupiter

$$d_J = 2.33 \times 10^7 \text{ [km]}$$

$$b) \quad G \frac{M_J m}{R_J^2} = m g_J \quad g_J = G \frac{M_J}{R_J^2} = 15.13 \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

2)

Vectores representativos

$$a) \quad \vec{F}_1 = -6\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} \text{ [N]} \quad \vec{F}_2 = -6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j} \text{ [N]}$$

Momento con respecto a Q

$$b) \quad \vec{r}_{A/Q} = (2, -1, -2) \quad \vec{M}_1 = \vec{r}_{A/Q} \times \vec{F}_1 \quad \vec{M}_1 = 15\hat{i} + 18\hat{j} + 6\hat{k} \text{ [N} \cdot \text{m]}$$

$$\vec{r}_{D/Q} = (-1, -5, -2) \quad \vec{M}_2 = \vec{r}_{D/Q} \times \vec{F}_2 \quad \vec{M}_2 = -16\hat{i} + 12\hat{j} - 22\hat{k} \text{ [N} \cdot \text{m]}$$

$$\vec{M}_Q = \vec{M}_1 + \vec{M}_2; \quad \vec{M}_Q = -\hat{i} + 30\hat{j} - 16\hat{k} \text{ [N} \cdot \text{m]}$$

$$c) \quad M_{eje} = \vec{M}_2 \cdot \hat{u} \quad \hat{u} = \frac{1}{3}(2, 2, 1)$$

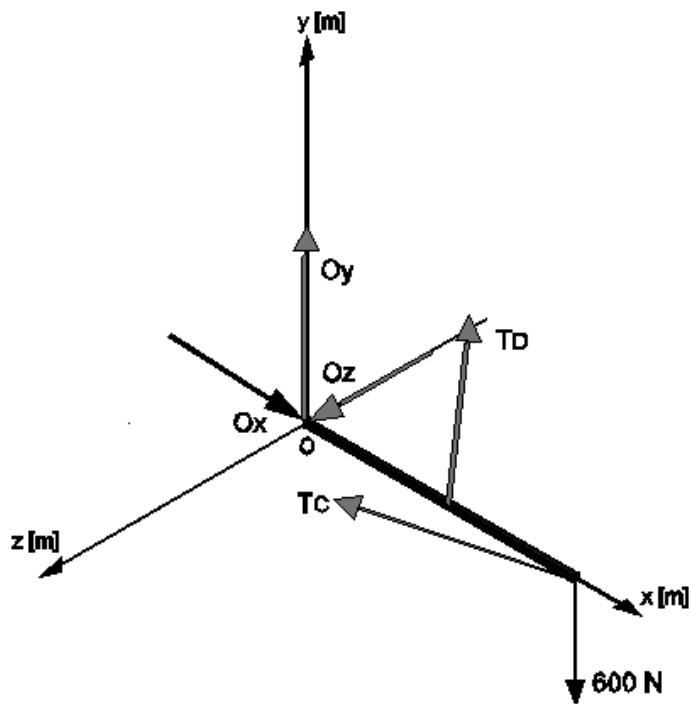
$$\vec{M}_{eje} = -\frac{20}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{20}{3}\hat{j} - \frac{10}{3}\hat{k} \text{ [N} \cdot \text{m]}$$

3)

Superficie	$x_i$ [cm]	$y_i$ [cm]	$A_i$ [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	$A_i x_i$ [cm <sup>3</sup> ]	$A_i y_i$ [cm <sup>3</sup> ]
Semicírculo (grande)	$\frac{4(2.25)}{3\pi} = 0.955$	2.25	$\frac{\pi(2.25)^2}{2} = 7.95$	7.59	17.89
Triángulo	-2	3	13.5	-27	40.5
Rectángulo	-1	3.5	-3	3	-10.5
Semicírculo (pequeño)	$-\left(2.5 + \frac{4(0.5)}{3\pi}\right) = -2.71$	3.5	$\frac{\pi(0.5)^2}{2} = -0.39$	1.06	-1.36
Suma			18.06	-15.35	46.53

$$\bar{x} = -0.85 \text{ [cm]}, \bar{y} = 2.57 \text{ [cm]}$$

4)



$$\vec{T}_C = T_C \left( -\frac{2}{3} \hat{i} + \frac{1}{3} \hat{j} + \frac{2}{3} \hat{k} \right)$$

$$\vec{T}_D = T_D \left( -\frac{1}{3} \hat{i} + \frac{2}{3} \hat{j} - \frac{2}{3} \hat{k} \right)$$

$$\vec{F} = -600 \hat{k}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

$$\sum F_x = -\frac{2}{3}T_c - \frac{1}{3}T_D + O_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = \frac{1}{3}T_c + \frac{2}{3}T_D + O_y - 600 = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = \frac{2}{3}T_c - \frac{2}{3}T_D + O_z = 0$$

$$\vec{M}_1 = (2,0,0) \times \vec{T}_C = -\frac{4}{3}T_c \hat{j} + \frac{2}{3}T_c \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M}_2 = (1,0,0) \times \vec{T}_D = \frac{2}{3}T_D \hat{j} + \frac{2}{3}T_D \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{M}_3 = (2,0,0) \times \vec{F} = -1200 \hat{k}$$

$$\sum \vec{M}_O = \vec{0}$$

$$\sum M_{xx} = 0$$

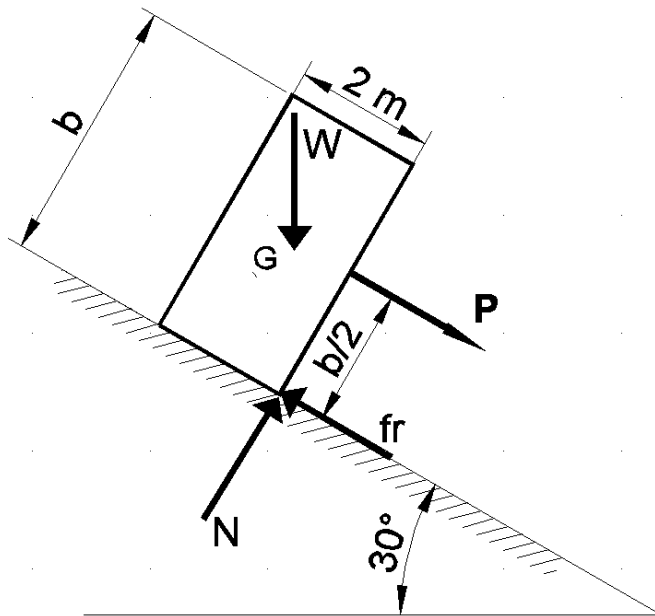
$$\sum M_{yy} = -\frac{4}{3}T_c + \frac{2}{3}T_D = 0$$

$$\sum M_{zz} = \frac{2}{3}T_c + \frac{2}{3}T_D - 1200 = 0$$

*Resolviendo el sistema;*

$$T_c = 600 [N] \quad T_D = 1200 [N] \quad O = 979.80 [N]$$

5)



$$\sum F_x = P - f_r + \frac{1}{2}W = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = N - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}W = 0$$

$$f_{rmax} = \mu_s N = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mu_s W$$

de  $\sum F_x$ ,  $f_r = P + \frac{W}{2}$  en el limite  $f_r = f_{rmax}$

$$P + \frac{W}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mu_s W \rightarrow \mu_s = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.86$$

para volcarse  $\sum M_G = -\frac{b}{2} f_r + N = 0$

$$b = \frac{2N}{f_r} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = 2.31[m]$$