



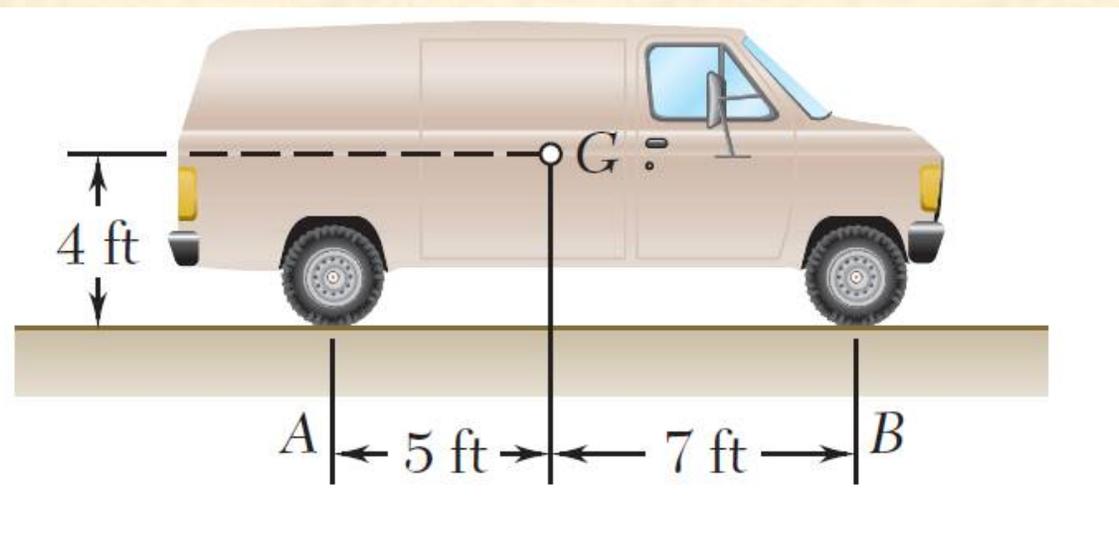
FACULTAD
DE INGENIERÍA

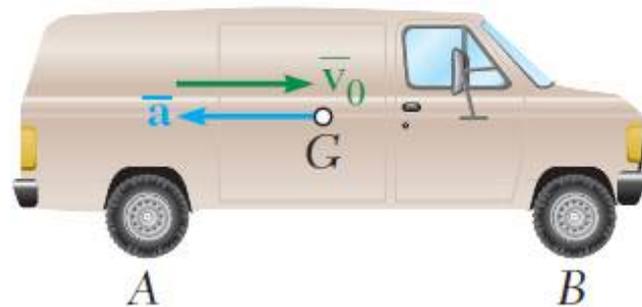
MECÁNICA APLICADA
MECÁNICA Y
MECANISMOS

CUERPO RÍGIDO

Ing. Carlos Barrera-2023

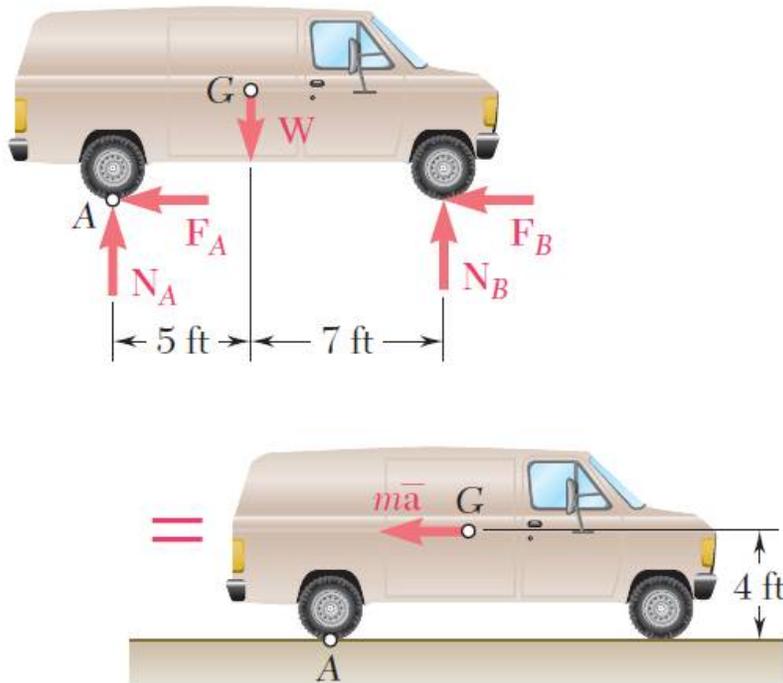
Ejerc. N° 1) La camioneta se mueve a 30 pie/s y se aplican repentinamente los frenos, lo que provoca que las ruedas dejen de girar. La camioneta patina 20 pies antes de detenerse. Calcular la magnitud de la reacción normal y la fuerza de rozamiento en cada rueda cuando la camioneta patinó.





$$\bar{v}_0 = +30 \text{ ft/s} \quad \bar{v}^2 = \bar{v}_0^2 + 2\bar{a}\bar{x} \quad 0 = (30)^2 + 2\bar{a}(20)$$

$$\bar{a} = -22.5 \text{ ft/s}^2 \quad \bar{a} = 22.5 \text{ ft/s}^2 \leftarrow$$



$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = \Sigma (F_y)_{ef}: \quad N_A + N_B - W = 0$$

$$F_A + F_B = \mu_k(N_A + N_B) = \mu_k W$$

$$\rightarrow \sum F_x = \sum (F_x)_{ef}: \quad -(F_A + F_B) = -m\bar{a}$$

$$-\mu_k W = -\frac{W}{32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2} (22.5 \text{ ft/s}^2)$$

$$\mu_k = 0.699$$

$$+\uparrow \sum M_A = \sum (M_A)_{ef}: \quad -W(5 \text{ ft}) + N_B(12 \text{ ft}) = m\bar{a}(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$-W(5 \text{ ft}) + N_B(12 \text{ ft}) = \frac{W}{32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2} (22.5 \text{ ft/s}^2)(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$N_B = 0.650W$$

$$F_B = \mu_k N_B = (0.699)(0.650W) \quad F_B = 0.454W$$

$$+\uparrow \sum F_y = \sum (F_y)_{ef}: \quad N_A + N_B - W = 0$$

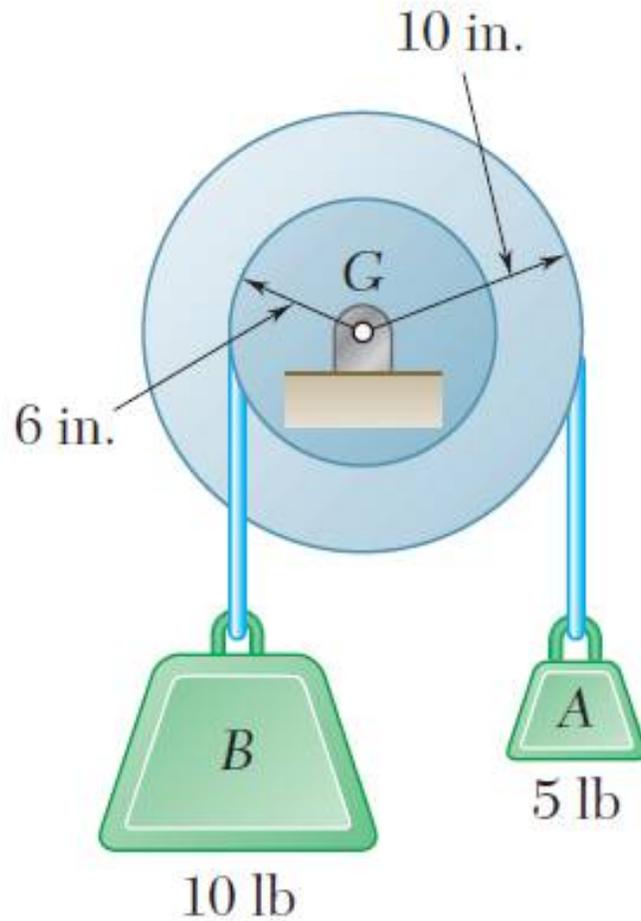
$$N_A + 0.650W - W = 0$$

$$N_A = 0.350W$$

$$F_A = \mu_k N_A = (0.699)(0.350W) \quad F_A = 0.245W$$

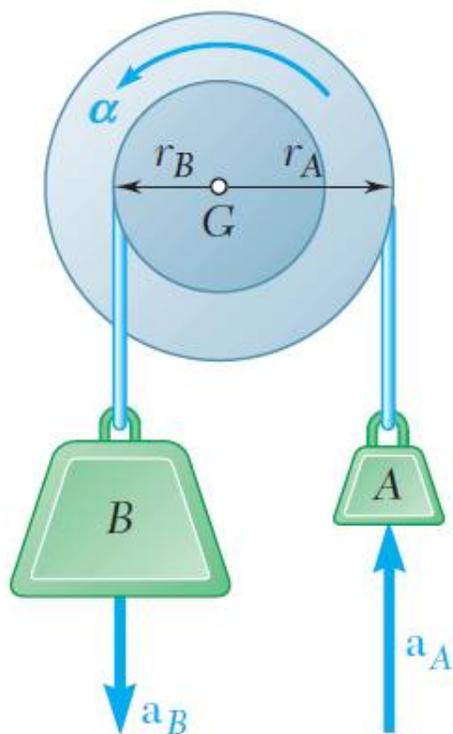
$$N_{\text{frontal}} = \frac{1}{2}N_B = 0.325W \quad N_{\text{trasera}} = \frac{1}{2}N_A = 0.175W$$

$$F_{\text{frontal}} = \frac{1}{2}F_B = 0.227W \quad F_{\text{trasera}} = \frac{1}{2}F_A = 0.122W$$

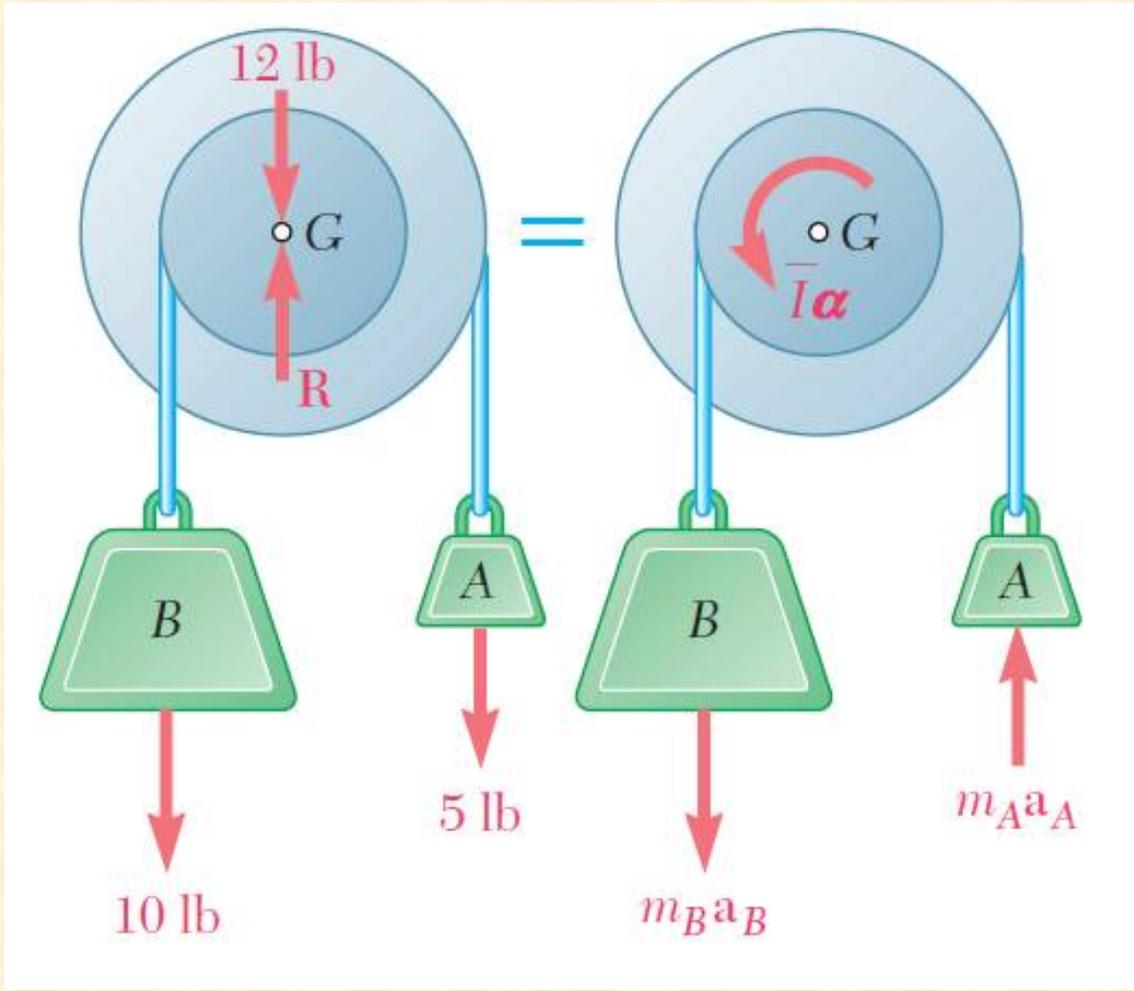


Ejerc. N° 2) Una polea de 12 lb y de 8 pulg de radio de giro se conecta a dos bloques. Suponiendo que no hay fricción en el eje, calcular la aceleración angular de la polea y la aceleración de cada bloque.

$$+\uparrow \Sigma M_G = 0: \quad W_B(6 \text{ in.}) - (5 \text{ lb})(10 \text{ in.}) = 0 \quad W_B = 8.33 \text{ lb}$$



$$\mathbf{a}_A = \left(\frac{10}{12} \text{ ft}\right)\alpha \uparrow \quad \mathbf{a}_B = \left(\frac{6}{12} \text{ ft}\right)\alpha \downarrow$$



$$\bar{I} = m\bar{k}^2 = \frac{W}{g}\bar{k}^2 = \frac{12 \text{ lb}}{32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2} \left(\frac{8}{12} \text{ ft}\right)^2 = 0.1656 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{s}^2$$

$$+\uparrow \Sigma M_G = \Sigma (M_G)_{ef}:$$

$$(10 \text{ lb})\left(\frac{6}{12} \text{ ft}\right) - (5 \text{ lb})\left(\frac{10}{12} \text{ ft}\right) = +\bar{I}\alpha + m_B a_B \left(\frac{6}{12} \text{ ft}\right) + m_A a_A \left(\frac{10}{12} \text{ ft}\right)$$

$$(10)\left(\frac{6}{12}\right) - (5)\left(\frac{10}{12}\right) = 0.1656\alpha + \frac{10}{32.2}\left(\frac{6}{12}\alpha\right)\left(\frac{6}{12}\right) + \frac{5}{32.2}\left(\frac{10}{12}\alpha\right)\left(\frac{10}{12}\right)$$

$$\alpha = +2.374 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$\alpha = 2.37 \text{ rad/s}^2 \uparrow$$

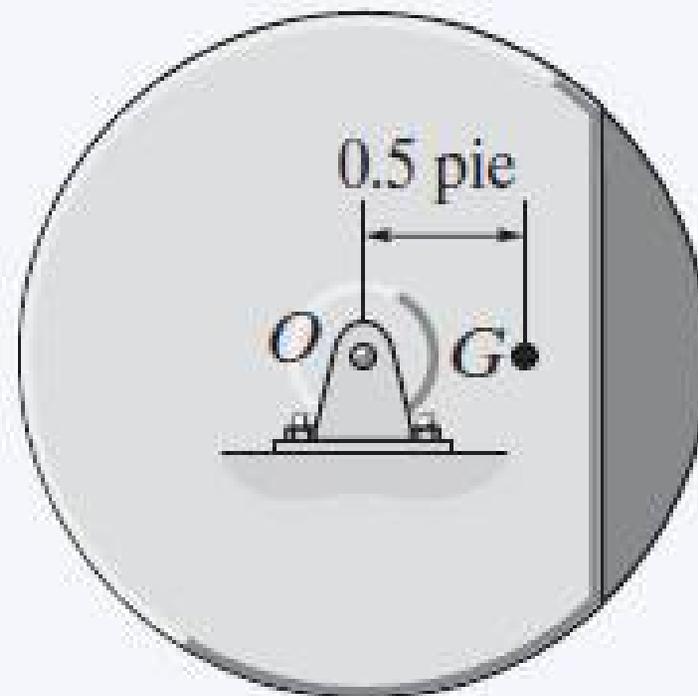
$$a_A = r_A \alpha = \left(\frac{10}{12} \text{ ft}\right)(2.374 \text{ rad/s}^2)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_A = 1.978 \text{ ft/s}^2 \uparrow$$

$$a_B = r_B \alpha = \left(\frac{6}{12} \text{ ft}\right)(2.374 \text{ rad/s}^2)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = 1.187 \text{ ft/s}^2 \downarrow$$

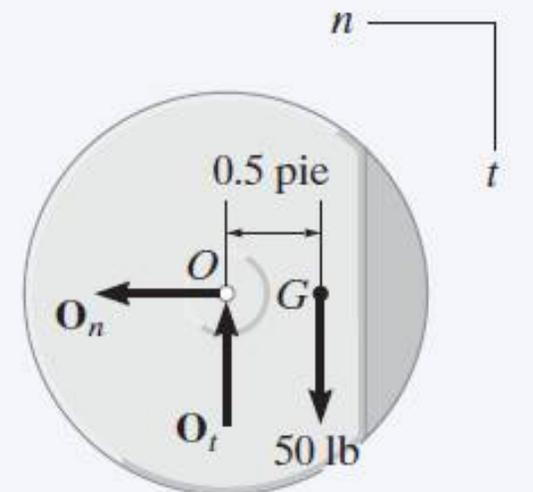
Ejerc. N° 3) La rueda desbalanceada de 50 lb tiene un radio de giro de 0,6 pie con respecto a un eje que pasa por su centro de masa G. Si se pone en movimiento desde el reposo, calcular las componentes horizontal y vertical de la reacción en el pasador O.



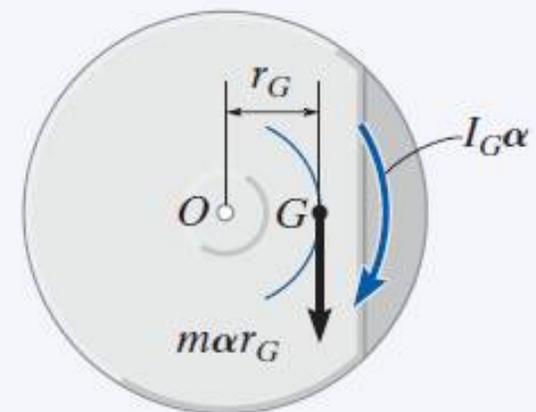
$$I_G = mk_G^2 = (50 \text{ lb}/32.2 \text{ pies}/\text{s}^2)(0.6 \text{ pie})^2 = 0.559 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{pie}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leftarrow \Sigma F_n &= m\omega^2 r_G; & O_n &= 0 \\ +\downarrow \Sigma F_t &= mar_G; & -O_t + 50 \text{ lb} &= \left(\frac{50 \text{ lb}}{32.2 \text{ pies/s}^2}\right)(\alpha)(0.5 \text{ pie}) \\ \curvearrowright \Sigma M_G &= I_G \alpha; & O_t(0.5 \text{ pie}) &= (0.5590 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{pie}^2)\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 26.4 \text{ rad/s}^2 \quad O_t = 29.5 \text{ lb}$$



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Los momentos también pueden sumarse con respecto al punto O para eliminar O_n y O_t y obtener una solución para α

$$\zeta + \sum M_O = \sum (\mathcal{M}_k)_O;$$

$$(50 \text{ lb})(0.5 \text{ pie}) = (0.5590 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{pie}^2)\alpha + \left[\left(\frac{50 \text{ lb}}{32.2 \text{ pies/s}^2} \right) \alpha (0.5 \text{ pie}) \right] (0.5 \text{ pie})$$

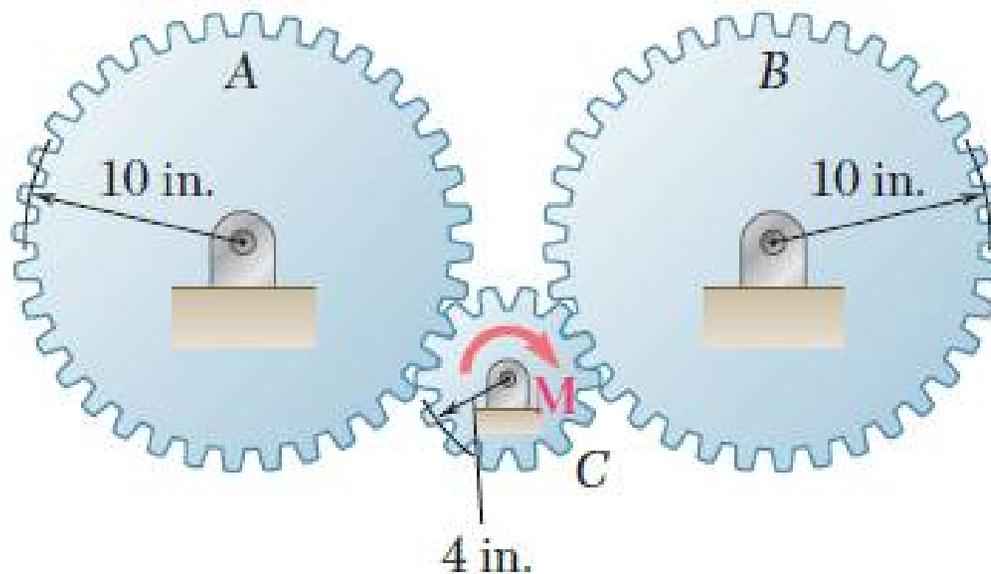
$$50 \text{ lb}(0.5 \text{ pie}) = 0.9472\alpha$$

$$I_O = I_G + mr_G^2 = 0.559 + \left(\frac{50}{32.2} \right) (0.5)^2 = 0.9472 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{pie}^2$$

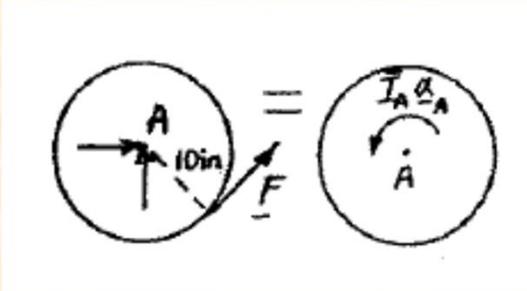
$$\zeta + \sum M_O = I_O \alpha; \quad (50 \text{ lb})(0.5 \text{ pie}) = (0.9472 \text{ slug} \cdot \text{pie}^2)\alpha$$

Al resolver α y sustituir en la ecuación, se obtiene la respuesta.

Ejercicio N° 4: Cada engranaje A y B pesan 20 lb y tiene un radio de giro de 7,5 in; el engranaje C pesa 5 lb y tiene un radio de giro de 3 in. Si aplicamos al engranaje C un par de 50 lb.in calcular : a) aceleración angular del engranaje A, b) fuerza tangencial que ejerce el engranaje C sobre el engranaje A.



$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= 10\alpha_A \\
 &= 10\alpha_B \\
 &= 4\alpha_C \\
 \alpha_B &= \alpha_A \\
 \alpha_C &= 2.5\alpha_A
 \end{aligned}$$



Engranaje A

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{I}_A &= m_A \bar{k}_A^2 = \frac{20}{32.2} \left(\frac{7.5}{12} \right)^2 \\
 &= 0.24262 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot \text{ft} \\
 + \curvearrowright \Sigma M_A &= \Sigma (M_A)_{\text{eff}}: \quad F \left(\frac{10}{12} \right) = 0.24262 \alpha_A \\
 F &= 0.29115 \alpha_A
 \end{aligned}$$

Engranaje C

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{I}_C &= m_C \bar{k}_C^2 \\
 &= \frac{5}{32.2} \left(\frac{3}{12} \right)^2 \\
 &= 0.009705 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot \text{ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 +) \Sigma M_C &= \Sigma (M_C)_{\text{eff}}: \quad M - 2Fr_C = \bar{I}_C \alpha_C \\
 \frac{50}{12} \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft} - 2F \left(\frac{4}{12} \text{ ft} \right) &= 0.009705 \alpha_C
 \end{aligned}$$



Aceleración angular engranaje A

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.1667 - 2(0.29115 \alpha_A) \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) &= 0.009705 (2.5 \alpha_A) \\
 4.1667 - 0.19410 \alpha_A &= 0.02426 \alpha_A \\
 4.1667 &= 0.21836 \alpha_A \\
 \alpha_A &= 19.081 \text{ rad/s}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Fuerza tangencial

$$F = 0.29115(19.081)$$

$$F_A = 5.56 \text{ lb}$$