

UDS

Licenciatura en Arquitectura

Nombre del alumno:

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Materia:

Estática para la arquitectura

Nombre del profesor:

Arq. Pedro Alberto García López

Cuatrimestre:

Tercero

Nombre de la actividad:

Unidad II: Centros de Gravedad (Ejercicios)

Fecha: 11 de junio de 2023

EJERCICIO 1:

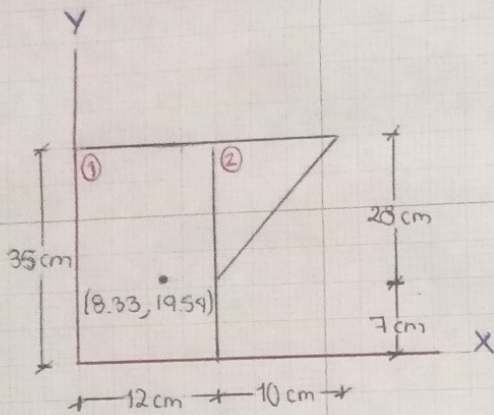


Figura 1:

$$Cx_1 = \underline{6 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = \frac{12 \text{ cm}}{2} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cy_1 = \underline{17.5 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \frac{35 \text{ cm}}{2} = 17.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_1 = \underline{420 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$b \times h = (12 \text{ cm})(35 \text{ cm}) = 420 \text{ cm}^2$$

Figura 2:

$$Cx_2 = \underline{15.33 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{b}{3} = \frac{10 \text{ cm}}{3} = 3.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$3.33 \text{ cm} + 12 \text{ cm} = 15.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cy_2 = \underline{25.66 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{h}{3} = \frac{28 \text{ cm}}{3} = 9.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$9.33 \text{ cm} \times 2 = 18.66 \text{ cm} + 7 = 25.66 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_2 = \underline{140 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{(10 \text{ cm})(28 \text{ cm})}{2} = 140 \text{ cm}^2$$

Fórmula:

$$Cx = \frac{(420 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 6 \text{ cm}) + (140 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 15.33 \text{ cm})}{420 \text{ cm}^2 + 140 \text{ cm}^2} = \frac{4,666.2 \text{ cm}}{560 \text{ cm}^2} = \underline{8.33 \text{ cm}}$$

$$Cy = \frac{(420 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 17.5 \text{ cm}) + (140 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 25.66 \text{ cm})}{420 \text{ cm}^2 + 140 \text{ cm}^2} = \frac{10,942.4 \text{ cm}}{560 \text{ cm}^2} = \underline{19.54 \text{ cm}}$$

EJERCICIO 2:

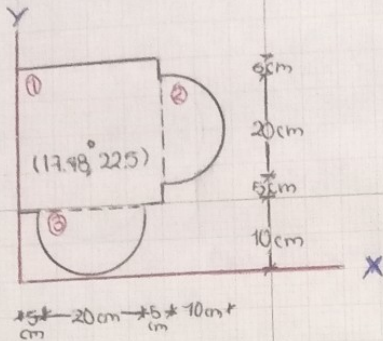


Figura 1:

$$Cx_1 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = \frac{30 \text{ cm}}{2} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cy_1 = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \frac{30 \text{ cm}}{2} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$15 \text{ cm} + 10 \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_1 = 900 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$b \times h = 30 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} = 900 \text{ cm}^2$$

Figura 2:

$$Cx_2 = 34.244 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{4R}{3\pi} = \frac{4(10)}{3\pi} = 4.244 \text{ cm}$$

$$4.244 \text{ cm} + 30 \text{ cm} = 34.244 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cy_2 = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \frac{20 \text{ cm}}{2} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} + 15 \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_2 = 157.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot (10)^2 \text{ cm}^2}{2} = 157.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

Figura 3:

$$Cx_3 = 5.76 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{4R}{3\pi} = \frac{4(10)}{3\pi} = 4.244 \text{ cm}$$

$$10 - 4.244 \text{ cm} = 5.76 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cx_3 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{h}{2} = \frac{20 \text{ cm}}{2} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_3 = 157.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot (10)^2 \text{ cm}^2}{2} = 157.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

Fórmula:

$$Cx = \frac{(900 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 15 \text{ cm}) + (157.08 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 34.244 \text{ cm}) + (157.08 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 15 \text{ cm})}{900 \text{ cm}^2 + 157.08 \text{ cm}^2 + 157.08 \text{ cm}^2} = \frac{21235.24752 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}}{1214.16 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$Cx = \boxed{17.48 \text{ cm}}$$

$$Cy = \frac{(900 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 25 \text{ cm}) + (157.08 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 25 \text{ cm}) + (157.08 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 5.76 \text{ cm})}{900 \text{ cm}^2 + 157.08 \text{ cm}^2 + 157.08 \text{ cm}^2} = \frac{27331.7808 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}}{1214.16 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$Cy = \boxed{22.5 \text{ cm}}$$