



JOSE MIGUEL ALFARO PEREZ

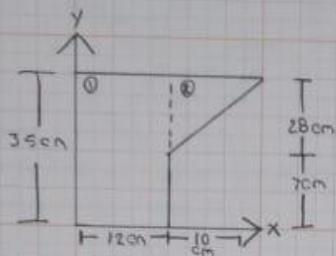
**CENTROS DE GRAVEDAD
PARCIAL 2**

ESTÁTICA PARA LA ARQUITECTURA

PEDRO ALBERTO GARCIA LOPEZ

ARQUITECTURA

CUATRIMESTRE



$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x = b/2 = 12 \text{ cm} / 2 = 6 \text{ cm})$$

$$(y = 35/2 = 17.5 \text{ cm})$$

$$A = 12 \cdot 35 = \underline{420 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{10 \cdot 28}{2} = \underline{140 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x = b/3 = 10/3 = 3.33)$$

$$(x = 3.33 + 12 = 15.33)$$

$$(y = h/3 = 28/3 = 9.33 \text{ cm})$$

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

$$(x) = \frac{(420 \cdot 6) + (140 \cdot 15.33 \text{ cm})}{(420 + 140)}$$

$$(x) = \underline{8.33 \text{ cm}}$$

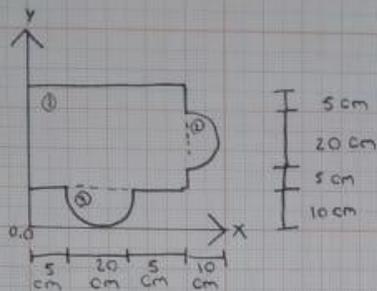
$$(y) = \frac{(420 \cdot 17.5) + (140 \cdot 25.66)}$$

$$(420 + 140)$$

$$(y) = \underline{19.54 \text{ cm}}$$

Baylar





$$\textcircled{1} \quad x = b/2 = 30/2 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$y = h/2 = 30/2 = 15 \text{ cm} + 10 = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 30 \cdot 30 = 900 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad Cx_2 = \frac{4R}{3\pi} = \frac{4 \cdot 10}{3 \cdot 3.1416} = 4.24 \text{ cm} + 3$$

$$Cx_2 = 34.24 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot 10^2}{2}$$

$$A = 157.08$$

$$y_2 = h/2 = 20/2 = 10 + 10 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cx_1 = \frac{(900 \cdot 15) + (157.08 \cdot 34.24) + (157.08 \cdot 15 \text{ cm})}{(900 + 157.08 + 157.08)}$$

$$Cx = 17.18 \text{ cm}$$

$$Cy = \frac{(900 \cdot 25) + (157.08 \cdot 25) + (157.08 \cdot 5.70)}{(900 + 157.08 + 157.08)}$$

$$Cy = 22.51 \text{ cm}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad r = \frac{4 \cdot R}{3 \cdot \pi}$$

$$r = \frac{4 \cdot 10}{3 \cdot 3.1416} = 4.24$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2}$$

$$Cx_3 = 10 - 4.24 = 5.76 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{3.1416 \cdot 100}{2} = 157.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$Cx_2 = \frac{20}{2} = 10 + 5 = 15 \text{ cm}$$