

①: calculant el vector resultant i el Angulo del vector resultant de un sistema de vectores en los que  $V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 85^\circ$ ,  
 $V_2 = 5 \text{ cm } 110^\circ$  i  $V_3 = 8 \text{ cm } 200^\circ$

$V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 85^\circ$        $V_2 = 8 \text{ cm } 200^\circ$

$$V_{1x} = V_1 \times \cos \alpha \quad \Sigma X = 0.87 - 7.51 - 7.51$$
$$V_{1x} = 10 \text{ cm } \cos 85 \quad \Sigma V_x = -14.15$$
$$V_{1x} = 0.87$$

$$V_{1y} = V_1 \times \sin \alpha$$
$$V_{1y} = 10 \text{ cm } \sin 85$$
$$V_{1y} = 9.96$$

$$V_{2x} = V_2 \times \cos \alpha$$
$$V_{2x} = 8 \text{ cm } \cos 200$$
$$V_{2x} = -7.51$$

$$V_{2y} = V_2 \times \sin \alpha$$
$$V_{2y} = 8 \text{ cm } \sin 200$$
$$V_{2y} = -2.73$$

$$V_{3x} = 8 \text{ cm } \cos 200$$
$$V_{3x} = -7.51$$

$$V_{3y} = 8 \text{ cm } \sin 200$$
$$V_{3y} = -2.73$$

Q: Calcular el vector resultante y el Angulo del Vector resultante de un sistema de vectores en los que  $V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 45^\circ$ ,  $V_2 = 15 \text{ cm } 100^\circ$ ,  $V_3 = 8 \text{ cm } 210^\circ$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 45^\circ \quad V_2 = 15 \text{ cm } 100^\circ \quad V_3 = 8 \text{ cm } 210^\circ$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 45^\circ \quad V_R = 17.60 \text{ cm } 7.25$$

$$V_2 = 15 \text{ cm } 100^\circ$$

$$V_3 = 8 \text{ cm } 210^\circ \quad \Sigma V_x = 7.07 - 2.60 - 6.92$$

$$V_{1x} = 10 \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\Sigma V_x = -2.45$$

$$V_{2x} = 15 \cos 100^\circ$$

$$\Sigma V_x = 7.07 + 14.7 - 4$$

$$V_{3x} = 8 \cos 210^\circ$$

$$\Sigma V_x = 17.77$$

$$V_{1y} = 10 \sin 45^\circ$$

$$V_{1y} = 10 \text{ cm } \cos 45^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{(-2.45)^2 + (17.77)^2}$$

$$V_{1y} = 7.07$$

$$V_{2y} = 15 \text{ cm } \sin 100^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{-6.00 + 315.77}$$

$$V_{2y} = 14.77$$

$$\sqrt{309.77}$$

$$V_{3y} = 8 \sin 210^\circ$$

$$V_{2x} = -2.60$$

$$V_R = 17.60$$

$$V_{2y} = 14.77$$

$$\alpha \tan 1 = \frac{V_y}{V_x}$$

$$V_{3x} = 8 \text{ cm } \cos 210^\circ$$

$$V_{3x} = -6.92$$

$$\alpha \tan \frac{17.77}{-2.45}$$

$$V_{3y} = -4$$

$$-7.25$$

⊗ calcular el vector resultante y el ángulo del vector resultante cuando  $V_R = V_1 - V_2$  de un sistema de vectores en los que  $V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 45^\circ$   $V_2 = 5 \text{ cm } 110^\circ$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ cm } 45^\circ \quad V_2 = 5 \text{ cm } 110^\circ$$

$$V_{1x} = V_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{1x} = 10 \text{ cm } \cos 45$$

$$V_{1x} = 7.07$$

$$V_{1y} = V_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$V_{1y} = 10 \text{ cm } \sin 45$$

$$V_{1y} = 7.07$$

$$V_{2x} = V_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{2x} = 5 \text{ cm } \cos 110$$

$$V_{2x} = -1.71$$

$$V_{2y} = V_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$V_{2y} = 5 \text{ cm } \sin 110$$

$$V_{2y} = 4.69$$

$$\sum V_x = 7.07 + (-1.71)$$

$$\sum V_x = 5.36$$

$$\sum V_y = 7.07 + 4.69$$

$$\sum V_y = 11.76$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{(7.07)^2 + (-1.71)^2}$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{4.14}$$

$$V_R = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{7.07}{1.71}$$

$$\alpha = 4.13$$

4. calcular el vector resultante y el Angulo del vector resultante cuando  $V_R = V_2 - V_1$  de un sistema de vectores en los 90°  $V_1 = 5 \text{ cm } 30^\circ$   
 $V_2 = 5 \text{ cm } 150^\circ$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ cm } 30^\circ \quad V_2 = 5 \text{ cm } 150^\circ$$

$$V_{1x} = V_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{1x} = 5 \text{ cm } \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_{1x} = 4.33$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{(\cos^2 + (5)^2)}$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{25}$$

$$V_{1y} = V_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$V_{1y} = 5 \text{ cm } \sin 30^\circ$$

$$V_{1y} = 2.5$$

$$V_R = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha = \text{TAN}^{-1} \frac{5}{0}$$

$$V_{2x} = V_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{2x} = 5 \text{ cm } \cos 150^\circ$$

$$V_{2x} = -4.33$$

$$V_{2y} = V_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$V_{2y} = 5 \text{ cm } \sin 150^\circ$$

$$V_{2y} = 2.5$$

$\alpha = \text{INDETERMINADA}$

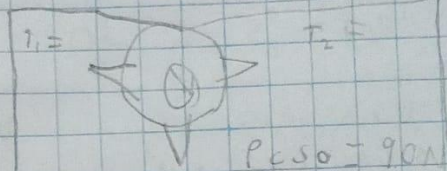
$$\Sigma V_x = 4.33 + (-4.33)$$

$$\Sigma V_x = 0$$

$$\Sigma V_y = 2.5 + 2.5$$

$$\Sigma V_y = 5$$

5) Una piñata que pesa 90N se suspende de dos potes con cuerdas, como se muestra en la figura. Calcular la tensión en las cuerdas.



$$F_{1x} = F_1 \cos 17^\circ$$

$$F_{1y}$$

$$F_{1y} = F_1 \sin 17^\circ$$

$$F_{1y}$$

$$F_{2x} = F_2 \cos 5^\circ$$

$$F_{2y} = F_2 \sin 5^\circ$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$0.58F_2 = 99F_2 = 99F_2 = 0$$

$$F_{1y} + F_2 = 90N$$

$$0.15F_1 + 0.08F_2 = 60N$$

$$(0.88F_1 + 0.99F_2 = 0) (0.17)$$

$$0.17F_1 + 0.08F_2 = 90 (0.99)$$

$$0.16F_1 + 0.16F_2 = 0$$

$$0.16F_1 + 0.8F_2 = 887$$

$$F_1 = 10cm \times 8.5$$

$$F_2 = 5cm \times 11$$

$$F_2 = 7cm \times 200$$

6. un objeto de peso de  $679.14\text{N}$  de peso esta suspendido como se indica en la figura cuales seran las tensiones  $T_1$  y  $T_2$  que sostienen el cuerpo

$$F_{1x} = F_1 \cos 130$$

$$F_{1x} = -0.64$$

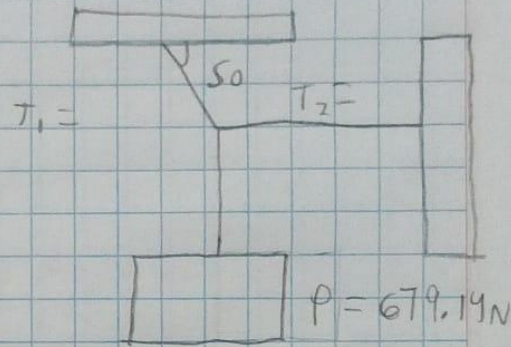
$$F_{1y} = F_1 \sin 130$$

$$F_{2x} = \cos 0$$

$$F_{2x} = 1$$

$$F_{2y} = \sin 0$$

$$F_{2y} = 0$$



$$-0.64 + 1(893.6)$$

$$(-0.64 F_1 + T_2 = 0)$$

$$(0.76 T_2 = 679.14) \quad P = 679.14\text{N}$$

$$0.76 T_2 = 679.14$$

$$0.76 T_2 = 679.14$$

$$= 679.14 / 0.76 \quad F = 893.60$$