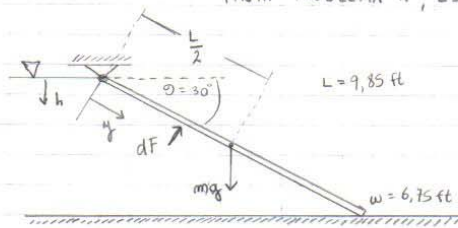


PAUTA PROBLEMA 1, EJERCICIO 2



$$F = \int p \, dA \quad ; \quad \frac{dF}{dh} = \rho \cdot g$$

$$\sum M_o = 0 \quad ; \quad M = \int y \cdot dF$$

SUPONEMOS QUE EL FLUIDO ES ESTÁTICO, QUE  $\rho$  ES CONSTANTE Y  $P_{atm}$  ACTÚA SOBRE LA SUPERFICIE DEL AGUA Y SOBRE LA PUERTA.

$$P = \rho g h = \rho g \sin(\theta)$$

$$\sum M_o = 0 \Rightarrow \int y \, dF - mg \frac{L}{2} \cos(\theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = \frac{2}{L \cos(\theta)} \int y \, dF = \frac{2}{L \cos(\theta)} \int y \, p \, dA = \frac{2}{L \cos(\theta)} \int y \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot h \, dA$$

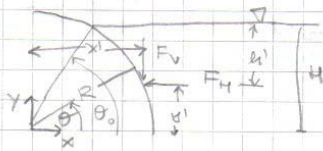
$$\Rightarrow mg = \frac{2}{L \cos(\theta)} \int_0^w \int_0^L y \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot y \cdot \sin(\theta) \, dy \, dz = \frac{2w}{L \cos(\theta)} \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot \sin(\theta) \int_0^L y^2 \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = \frac{2w \rho g}{L} \sin(\theta) \cdot \frac{L^3}{3} = \frac{2w \rho g L^2}{3} \sin(\theta) = \frac{2 \cdot 6.75 \text{ ft} \cdot 1.94 \frac{\text{slug}}{\text{ft}^3} \cdot 33.2 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}^2} \cdot 9.85^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot \sin(30^\circ)}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow mg = 15746.42 \frac{\text{slug} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{s}^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{mg = 15746.42 \text{ [lbf]}} \quad \rightarrow \text{EL PESO MÍNIMO DE LA COMPUERTA ES } P_{min} \sim 15800 \text{ lbf}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{m = 489.02 \text{ slug}}$$

PAUTA PROBLEMA 2, EJERCICIO 2



Encontrar

$$F_v, F_H, x', y'$$

Solución.

Ecuaciones básicas: (a)  $\frac{dP}{dh} = \rho g$ , (b)  $F_v = \int P dA_y$ , (c)  $x' F_v = \int x dF_v$

Suponemos:

(1) fluido estático

(2)  $p = \text{constante}$

(3) P actu sobre la superficie libre del fluido

(d)  $F_H = P_c A$  (e)  $h' = h_c + \frac{I_{xx}}{h_c A}$

Integrando (a) tenemos  $P = \rho g h$

De la geometría del problema se tiene:

$$h = H - R \sin(\theta) \quad y = R \sin(\theta) \quad , \quad x = R \cos(\theta)$$

$$\theta_0 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{H}{R}\right) \quad dA = WR d\theta$$

• Cálculo de  $F_v$ :

$$\begin{aligned} F_v &= \int P dA_y = \int \rho g h dA \sin \theta = \int_0^{\theta_0} \rho g (H - R \sin(\theta)) \sin(\theta) WR d\theta \\ &= \rho g WR \int_0^{\theta_0} (H \sin(\theta) - R \sin^2(\theta)) d\theta \\ &= \rho g WR \left[ -H \cos(\theta) - R \left( \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{4} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\theta_0} \\ &= \rho g WR \left[ H(1 - \cos(\theta_0)) - R \left( \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\theta_0)}{4} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Evaluando para  $\theta_0 = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0,65}{0,75}\right) = 60^\circ \text{ ó } \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$F_v = 2,47 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' F_v &= \rho g W R \int_0^{\theta_0} R \cos(\theta) (H \sin(\theta) - R \sin^2(\theta)) d\theta \\ &= \rho g W R^2 \int_0^{\theta_0} (H \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) - R \sin^2(\theta) \cos(\theta)) d\theta \\ &= \rho g W R^2 \left[ \frac{H \sin^2(\theta)}{2} - \frac{R \sin^3(\theta)}{3} \right]_0^{\theta_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = \frac{\rho g W R^2}{F_v} \left[ \frac{H \sin^2(\theta_0)}{2} - \frac{R \sin^3(\theta_0)}{3} \right]$$

$$x' = 0,645 \text{ [m]}$$

• Calculo de  $F_H$

$$F_H = P_c \cdot A = \rho g h_c H W = \rho g \frac{H}{2} H W = \frac{\rho g H^2 W}{2}$$

$$F_H = 7,35 \text{ [kN]}$$

o tambien:

$$\begin{aligned} F_H &= \rho g R W \int_0^{\theta_0} (H - R \sin \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = \rho g R W \left[ H \sin(\theta_0) - \frac{R \sin^2(\theta_0)}{2} \right] \\ &= 7,35 \text{ [kN]} \end{aligned}$$

$$h' = h_c + \frac{I_{xx}}{h_c A} = h_c + \frac{1}{12} \frac{WH^3}{h_c A} = \frac{H}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{WH^3}{\frac{H}{2} HW} = \frac{2}{3} H$$

$$y' = H - h' = H - \frac{2}{3} H = \frac{1}{3} H$$

$$y' = 0,21 \text{ [m]}$$

También se podía hacer de la siguiente forma

$$\tan(\theta^*) = \frac{F_v}{F_H} \Rightarrow \theta^* = 18,6^\circ$$

$$x' = R \cos(\theta^*)$$

$$y' = R \sin(\theta^*)$$

• las ecuaciones para dibujar son:

$$\theta_0 = \arcsin\left(\frac{H}{R}\right)$$

$$F_v = \rho g W R^2 \left[ \frac{H}{2} (1 - \cos(\theta_0)) - \frac{\theta_0}{2} + \frac{\sin(2\theta_0)}{4} \right]$$

$$x' = \frac{\rho g W R^3 \sin^2(\theta_0)}{F_v} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{H}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \sin(\theta_0) \right]$$

$$F_H = \frac{\rho g H^2 W}{2}$$

$$y' = \frac{H}{3}$$

