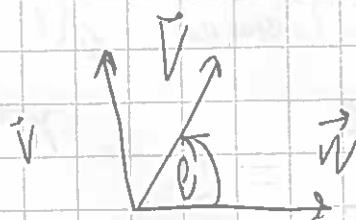


Torque

• dados dos vectores $\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, el producto cruz de ambos

$$\vec{w} \times \vec{v}$$



→ es perpendicular a ambos

$$\|\vec{w} \times \vec{v}\| = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\| \sin \theta$$

→ sentido se define según orientación elegida



→ mano derecha

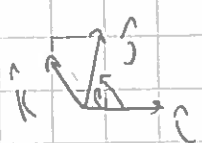


→ Manizquierda

→ X distribuye C/R a +

→ θ se define en periodo de $\vec{w}$, equivale a la orientación positiva hasta $\vec{v}$

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}, \quad \hat{j} \times \hat{i} = -\hat{k}$$



$$\theta = \pi/2 < \pi$$



$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} > \pi$$

→ Notación: tomar $\vec{x} = x_1 \hat{i} + x_2 \hat{j} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \equiv (x_1, x_2)$

→ $\hat{i} \equiv \hat{x}, \hat{j} \equiv \hat{y}, \hat{k} \equiv \hat{z}$ son vectores unitarios, $\|\hat{i}\| = 1$

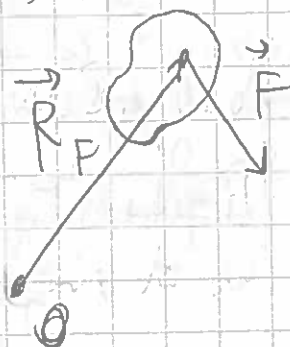
hor hablan de dirección.

→ Todo vector en $\mathbb{R}^n$ puede ser descompuesto en n componentes en n direcciones distintas

→ dados $\vec{v}$ y $\vec{w}$, se tiene que

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} \times \vec{w} &= (v_1 \hat{i} + v_2 \hat{j}) \times (w_1 \hat{i} + w_2 \hat{j}) = v_1 w_1 \underbrace{\hat{i} \times \hat{i}}_0 + v_1 w_2 \underbrace{\hat{i} \times \hat{j}}_{\hat{k}} \\ &+ v_2 w_1 \underbrace{\hat{j} \times \hat{i}}_{-\hat{k}} + v_2 w_2 \underbrace{\hat{j} \times \hat{j}}_0 = (v_1 w_2 - v_2 w_1) \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

→ Si $\vec{v} \perp \vec{w}$, $\|\vec{v} \times \vec{w}\| = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{w}\|$



→ Torque: $\vec{\tau} = \vec{R}_F \times \vec{F}$

estática

• Condiciones de estática

$$\sum_{\text{exterior}} \vec{F} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \sum_{\text{exterior}} \vec{G}_0 = 0$$

$$\wedge \quad \vec{V} = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \vec{W} = 0$$

Con 0 en origen "arbitrario",

• Herramientas:

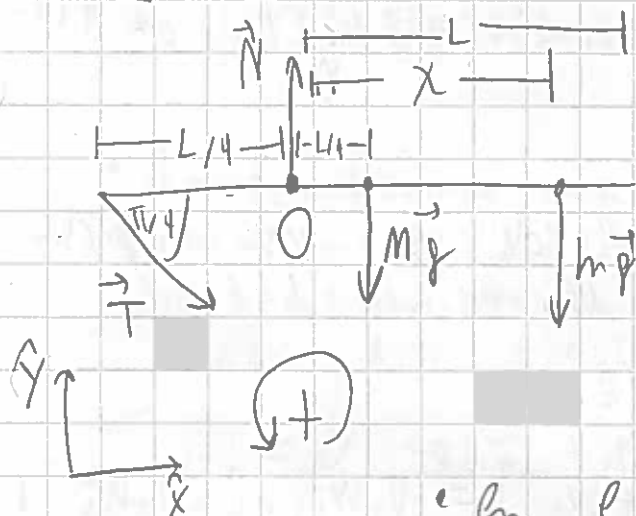
→ Leyes de la estática, $\vec{F}_{\text{exte}} = \vec{G}_0 = 0$

→ DCL I I

→ Geometría

→ ORDEN!

P1] DCL de barra



1-... definir origen, s.st. de coordenadas y orientación.

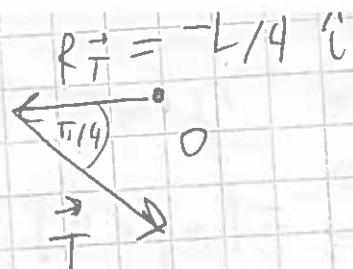
2-... hay absoluta libertad, elegir lo que facilite los cálculos

• En este caso, $\vec{N}$ no es importante, como vemos que se puede hacer el problema con torques, poner $\vec{O}$ en el pivote, así, $\vec{T}_{\vec{N}}^O = 0$.

$$\bullet \text{ estática} \rightarrow \sum_{\text{ext}} \vec{G}_0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{T}_F^O + \vec{T}_{\vec{N}}^O + \vec{T}_{m\vec{g}}^O + \vec{T}_{m\vec{g}}^O = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{\tau}^0 = \vec{R} \times \vec{T} \text{ (vector form)}$$



$$I. \vec{R}_T \times \vec{T} = -L/4 \hat{z} \times (\hat{T}_1 + \hat{T}_2)$$

$$= -L/4 \hat{z} \times (T \cos \pi/4 \hat{x} - T \sin \pi/4 \hat{y})$$

$$= -TL/4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \hat{z} \times (\hat{x} - \hat{y}) \stackrel{\hat{z} \times \hat{x} = \hat{y}}{=} + \frac{\sqrt{2}TL}{8} \hat{y} = + \frac{\sqrt{2}TL}{8} \hat{R}$$

• Check the sign: Si $\vec{T}$ he ce "vector"

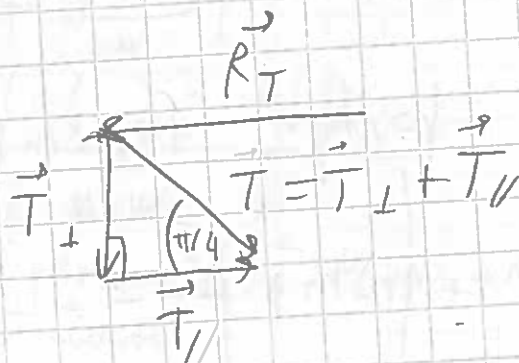
positive relative a $\vec{R}_T$, $\vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}$ note de la hôte

III → des composantes $\vec{T}$ en $\vec{T}_{//}$ y $\vec{T}_{\perp}$, comparation

// y $\perp$ de $\vec{T}$ en $\vec{R}_T$.

$$\vec{R}_T \times \vec{T} = \vec{R}_T \times (\vec{T}_{//} + \vec{T}_{\perp})$$

$$= \underbrace{\vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}_{//}}_0 + \vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}_{\perp}$$



$$= \vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}_{\perp} \quad \text{Résultat général}$$

• $\vec{\tau}^0$ note de la hôte par règle de la main droite

$$\vec{R}_T \perp \vec{T}_{\perp} \rightarrow \|\vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}_{\perp}\| = \|\vec{R}_T\| \|\vec{T}_{\perp}\| = \frac{L}{4} \cdot T$$

$$\therefore \vec{\tau}^0 = + \frac{\sqrt{2}LT}{8} \hat{R} \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet \text{ alternative } \vec{R}_T \times \vec{T}_{\perp} = \left(-\frac{L}{4} \hat{z}\right) \times \left(-T \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \hat{y}\right)$$

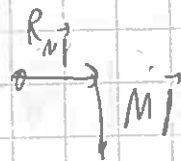
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}LT}{8} \hat{z} \times \hat{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}LT}{8} \hat{R} \quad \vec{R}_T$$

III. usar de determinante

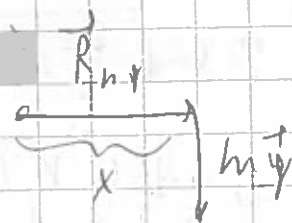
$$\vec{T} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ -L/4 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}T}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}T}{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{R}_T$$

* Otoro esteo non e p.v. velata [long meo]

$$\text{en, } \vec{\tau}_{m\vec{y}}^0 = \vec{R}_{m\vec{y}} \times M\vec{g} = -\frac{LMg}{4}\vec{k} \quad (3)$$



$$\vec{\tau}_{m\vec{y}}^0 = \vec{R}_{m\vec{y}} \times m\vec{g}$$

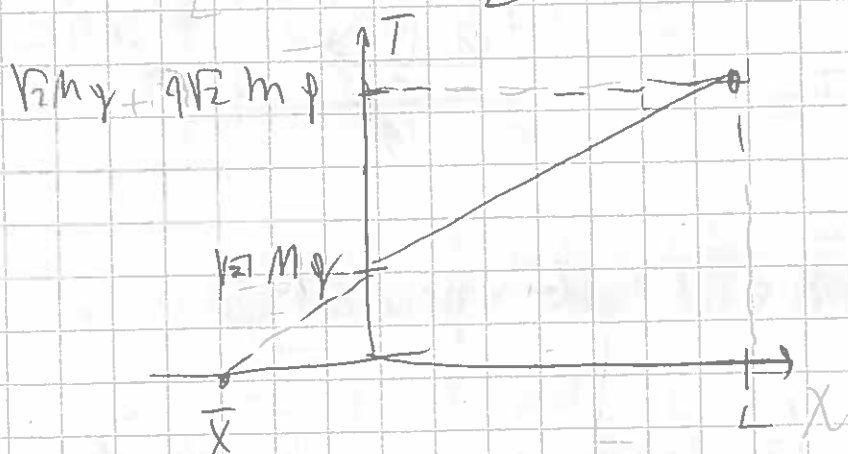


$$= -xmg\vec{k} \quad (4)$$

$$(1), (2), (3), (4) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}LT}{4} - \frac{LMg}{4} - xmg \rightarrow 0$$

$$\rightarrow T = \left(\frac{LM}{4} + xmg \right) \cdot \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}L} = \frac{mg \cdot 2}{\sqrt{2}L} + \frac{8xmg}{\sqrt{2}L}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}Mg + \frac{4\sqrt{2}xmg}{L}$$



$$T(\bar{x}) = 0$$

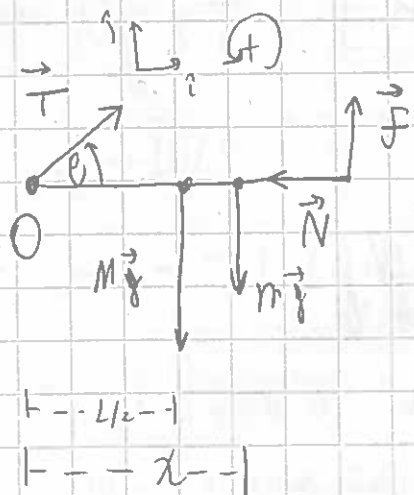
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2}Mg + \frac{4\sqrt{2}xmg}{L} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}Mg \cdot L}{4\sqrt{2}mg}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{x} = -\frac{ML}{4m}$$

• Si $M > m$, ho esiste ese punto en la barra.

P21 DCL puente



- Primero ponemos el origen en el extremo izq. donde, sist. de coord. usual y orientación positiva.

estática $\rightarrow \vec{\tau}_O = 0$

$$\rightarrow \tau_{Mg}^O + \tau_{mg}^O + \tau_{N}^O + \tau_{F}^O + \tau_{T}^O = 0$$

$$= \underbrace{\vec{R}_{Mg}^O}_{\frac{L}{2} \hat{x}} \times \underbrace{M \vec{g}}_{-mg \hat{z}} + \underbrace{\vec{R}_{mg}^O}_{x \hat{x}} \times \underbrace{m \vec{g}}_{-mg \hat{z}} + \underbrace{\vec{R}_F^O}_{L \hat{x}} \times \underbrace{\vec{F}}_{F \hat{z}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{LMg}{2} \hat{x} \wedge \hat{z} - xmg \hat{x} \wedge \hat{z} + LF \hat{x} \wedge \hat{z}$$

$$\left(-\frac{LMg}{2} - xmg + LF \right) \hat{k} = 0$$

- Mg y mg hacen, en torno a O, la barra girar negativamente $\rightarrow$ su torque es negativo
 - F hace que gire positivamente en torno a O
- $\therefore$ Si los están bien, $y \quad F = Mg/2 + mgx/L$

- Ahora queremos extraer información sobre N. Si pongo un origen O' en cualquier punto de la barra, el torque de $\vec{N}$ será 0. Esto evidencia que conviene usar nuestra otra herramienta:

$$\sum_{\text{ext}} \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{T} + M \vec{g} + m \vec{g} + \vec{F} + \vec{N} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} T_x \\ T_y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -Mg \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -mg \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ F \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -N \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$T_x = T \cos \theta$$

$$T_y = T \sin \theta$$

$$N = T \cos \theta \leftarrow \text{pero queremos } N(x)!$$

$$T \sin \theta - Mg - mg + F = 0 \quad (2)$$

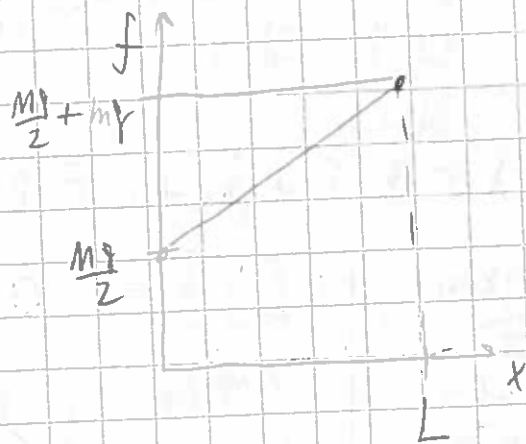
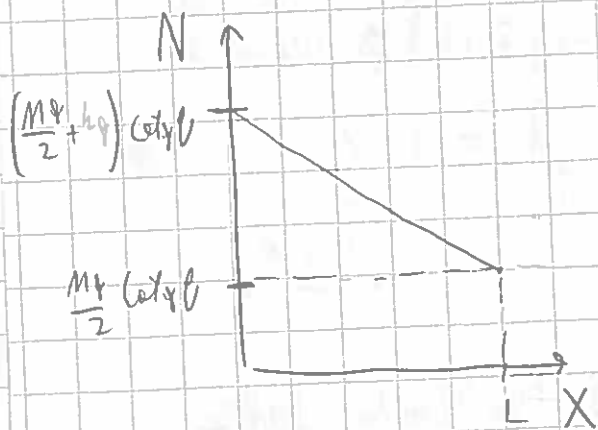
$\rightarrow$ buscar $T(x)$ e $F(x)$

$$(2) \rightarrow T = \frac{Mg + mg - F^{(1)}}{\sin \theta} = \frac{Mg + mg - \frac{Mg}{2} - mg \frac{x}{L}}{\sin \theta}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{Mg/2 + mg(1 - x/L)}{\sin \theta} \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \text{ y } (2) \rightarrow N(x) = \left(\frac{Mg/2 + mg(1 - x/L)}{\sin \theta} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$= \left(\frac{Mg}{2} + mg(1 - x/L) \right) \cot \theta \quad (4)$$



• Pregunta: No era $|\vec{F}| = |\vec{N}| \mu$?

→ esto es verdad para el roce dinámico

→ el roce estático cumple las leyes de la estática (en se obtiene), pero no ocurre que

$|\vec{F}| > |\vec{N}| \mu_e$, se resbala y empieza a valer el dinámico

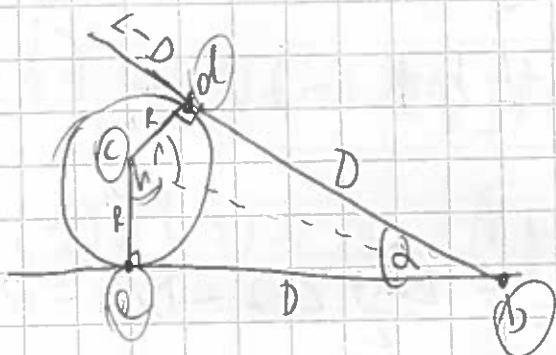
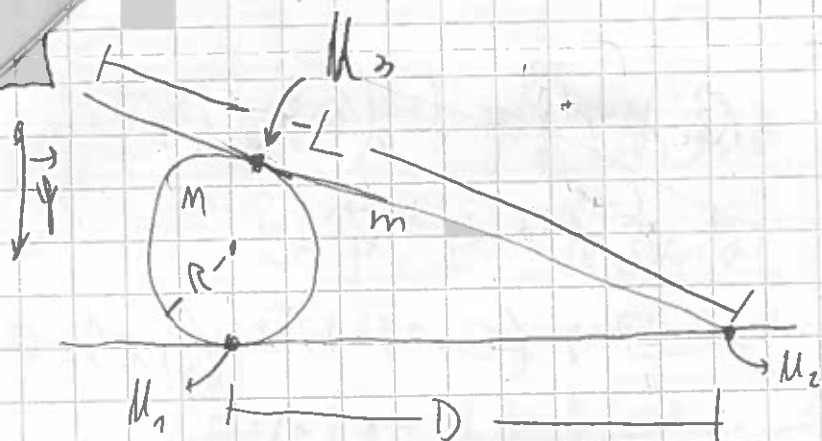
generalmente, $\mu_{\text{estático}} > \mu_{\text{dinámico}}$



• En este caso, $f(L) = N(L) \mu_e$

$$\rightarrow Mg/2 + mg \frac{L}{L} = \mu_e \cot \theta \left(\frac{Mg}{2} + mg \left(1 - \frac{L}{L} \right) \right)$$

$$Mg/2 + mg = \mu_e \cot \theta \cdot \frac{Mg}{2} \rightarrow \left(1 + 2 \frac{m}{M} \right) \cot \theta = \mu_e$$



Primero, sacamos lo que podemos de la geometría del problema!

• $\angle cbd = \alpha/2$

pero

$\tan(\angle cbd) = R/D$

$\rightarrow \tan(\alpha/2) = R/D$

$\rightarrow \alpha$ es una variable auxiliar que determinamos lo más pronto posible.

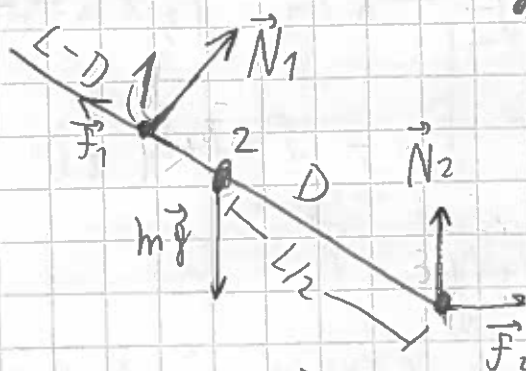
UTILIZAREMOS álgebra / geometría y con ver cosas

$\rightarrow$ Ahora haremos los DCL de cada sub-sistema

$\rightarrow$ Combinaciones posibles: Tabla, cilindro, tabla y cilindro

DCL tabla

• Sistema de coords
• fuerzas:



$\rightarrow$ Pero: $m\vec{g} = -mg\hat{j}$

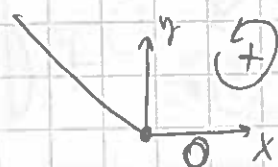
$\rightarrow$ Normal: $\vec{N}_1 = ?$, $\vec{N}_2 = ?$

$\rightarrow$ roce: $\vec{F}_1 = ?$, $\vec{F}_2 = ?$

• estática: $\vec{\tau}_O = 0$

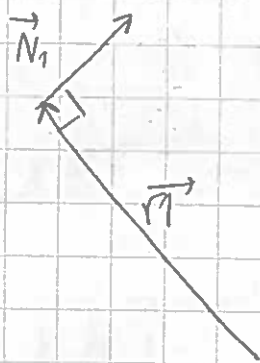
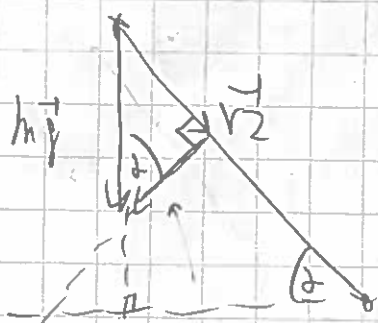
•
$$\vec{\tau}_O = (\vec{O} \times \vec{N}_2) + (\vec{O} \times \vec{F}_2) + (\vec{r}_2 \times m\vec{g}) + (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{N}_1) + (\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{F}_1)$$

 $\vec{r}_1 \parallel \vec{F}_1$



• elegir O tal que sea fácil calcular torques





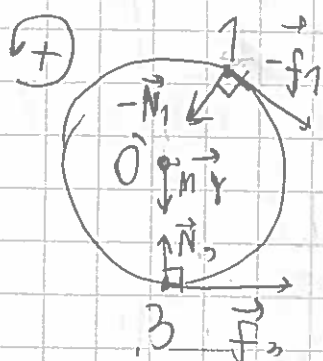
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_2 \times h\vec{r} &= \left(-\frac{L}{2} \cos \alpha \hat{i} + \frac{L}{2} \sin \alpha \hat{j} \right) \times (-h\vec{r}) \\ &= \frac{L}{2} h\vec{r} (-\cos \alpha \hat{i} + \sin \alpha \hat{j}) \times \hat{j} \\ &= -\frac{L}{2} h\vec{r} (\cos \alpha \hat{i} \times \hat{j}) \\ &= +\frac{L}{2} h\vec{r} \cos \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{N}_1 &= -\|\vec{r}_1\| \|\vec{N}_1\| \sin \alpha \\ &= -D N_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_0 = \frac{L}{2} h\vec{r} \cos \alpha - D N_1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow N_1 = \frac{L h\vec{r} \cos \alpha}{2 D} \quad (1)$$

✓ DLC cilindro fuerzas: $-\vec{N}_1, -\vec{f}_1, M\vec{g}, \vec{N}_3, \vec{f}_3$



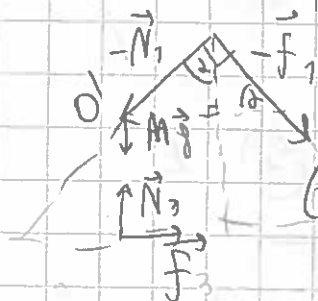
• Ponemos origen en el centro, orientaciones positivas, y ejes cartesianos

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\tau}_0 = 0 &\rightarrow (\vec{r}_1 \times (-\vec{N}_1)) + (\vec{r}_1 \times (-\vec{f}_1)) \\ &+ (\vec{r}_3 \times \vec{N}_3) + (\vec{r}_3 \times \vec{f}_3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_1 \perp (-\vec{f}_1) \quad \vec{r}_3 \perp \vec{f}_3 \rightarrow \vec{r}_1 \times (-\vec{f}_1) = -R f_1 \quad \vec{r}_3 \times \vec{f}_3 = +R f_3$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\tau}_0 = R f_3 - R f_1 = 0 \rightarrow f_3 = f_1 \quad (2)$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \rightarrow M\vec{g} + \vec{N}_3 + \vec{f}_3 - \vec{N}_1 - \vec{f}_1 = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= -Mg \hat{j} + N_3 \hat{j} + f_3 \hat{i} + (-N_1 \cos \alpha \hat{i} - N_1 \sin \alpha \hat{j}) \\ &+ (f_1 \cos \alpha \hat{i} - f_1 \sin \alpha \hat{j}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{j}: -Mg + N_3 - N_1 \cos \alpha - f_1 \sin \alpha = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{i}: f_3 - N_1 \sin \alpha + f_1 \cos \alpha = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) y(4) \rightarrow f_1 - N_1 \sin \alpha + f_1 \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f_1 = \frac{N_1 \sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)} f_1 = \frac{L \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2D} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = f_3 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \rightarrow N_3 = M g + N_1 \cos \alpha + f_1 \sin \alpha$$

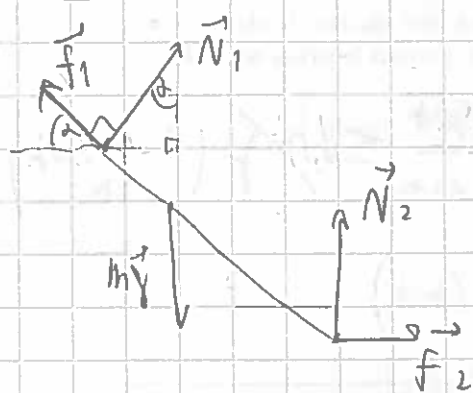
$$(5) y(1) \rightarrow N_3 = M g + \frac{L \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{2D} + \frac{L \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{2D(1 + \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= M g + \frac{L \sin \alpha}{2D} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^3 \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$= M g + \frac{L \sin \alpha}{2D} \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$N_3 = M g + \frac{L \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{2D} \quad (6)$$

• $\sum \vec{F} = 0$ en barra (Volviendo a la barra)



$$\rightarrow \vec{f}_1 + \vec{N}_1 + m\vec{g} + \vec{N}_2 + \vec{f}_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -f_1 \cos \alpha \\ f_1 \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \sin \alpha \\ N_1 \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -mg \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ N_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -f_1 \cos \alpha + N_1 \sin \alpha + f_2 \\ f_1 \sin \alpha + N_1 \cos \alpha - mg + N_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\rightarrow f_2 = f_1 \cos \alpha - N_1 \sin \alpha \stackrel{(5)}{=} \frac{N_1 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} - N_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$= N_1 \sin \alpha \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} - (1 + \cos \alpha) \right) = - \frac{N_1 \sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{L \ln \gamma}{2D} \frac{\cos \alpha \cdot S_{\text{ext}}}{1 + \cos \alpha} \quad (8)$$

$$(7) \rightarrow N_2 = \ln \gamma - f_1 S_{\text{ext}} - N_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$(5) \text{ y } (1) \rightarrow N_2 = \ln \gamma - \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{2D(1 + \cos \alpha)} - \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha}{2D}$$

$$= \ln \gamma - \frac{L \ln \gamma}{2D} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}} + \cos^2 \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha)}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \ln \gamma - \frac{L \ln \gamma}{2D} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}} + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^3 \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \ln \gamma - \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha}{2D(1 + \cos \alpha)} (S_{\text{ext}} + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha)$$

$$N_2 = \ln \gamma - \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha}{2D} = \ln \gamma \left(1 - \frac{L}{2D} \cos \alpha \right) \quad (9)$$

• f_2 y f_3 son debe este tipo

→ Se debe cumplir que $f_2 \leq N_2 \cdot M_2$ y se

$$|f_3| \leq |N_3| M_1$$

$$(9) \text{ y } (1), (8) \text{ y } (1) \rightarrow \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{2D(1 + \cos \alpha)} \leq \ln \gamma \left(1 - \frac{L}{2D} \cos \alpha \right)$$

$$\frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{2D(1 + \cos \alpha)} \leq M_1 \left(\ln \gamma + \frac{L \ln \gamma \cos \alpha}{2D} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow M_2 \geq \frac{L \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(2D - L \cos \alpha)} \quad M_1 \geq \frac{L \ln \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(2DM + L \ln \cos \alpha)}$$

$$M_2 \geq \frac{L \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(2D - L \cos \alpha)} \quad M_1 \geq \frac{L \ln \cos \alpha S_{\text{ext}}}{(1 + \cos \alpha)(2DM + L \ln \cos \alpha)}$$