

① El cilindro de masa M debe permanecer estático:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \vec{T} \\ \downarrow \vec{P}_c \end{array} \Rightarrow |\vec{T}| = Mg \quad (1 \text{pto})$$

Vista superior para el disco:



en el eje radial:

$$|\vec{T}| = m|\vec{a}_c| \Rightarrow Mg = m \frac{|\vec{v}_c|^2}{R} \Rightarrow |\vec{v}_c| = \sqrt{\frac{RMg}{m}} \quad (3 \text{pts})$$

(1pto)



② $I_{\text{objeto}} = I_{\text{varilla}} + I_1 + I_2$

$$I_{\text{varilla}} = \int r^2 dm = \int_{-\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{2L}{3}} x^2 \lambda dx = \lambda \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-\frac{L}{3}}^{\frac{2L}{3}} = \lambda \left[\frac{(\frac{2L}{3})^3}{3} - \frac{(-\frac{L}{3})^3}{3} \right] = \lambda \left[\frac{8}{81} + \frac{1}{81} \right] L^3 = \lambda \frac{9}{81} L^3$$

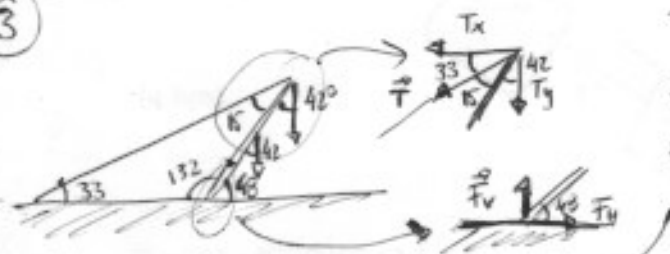
$$I_{\text{varilla}} = \lambda \frac{L^3}{9} \rightarrow \text{con } \lambda = \frac{M}{L} \rightarrow I_{\text{varilla}} = \frac{1}{9} ML^2 = \frac{3}{27} ML^2$$

$$I_1 = \left(-\frac{L}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{M}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{L^2}{9}\right) \left(\frac{M}{3}\right) = \frac{L^2 M}{27} \quad (1 \text{pto})$$

$$I_2 = \left(\frac{2L}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{M}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{4L^2}{9}\right) \left(\frac{M}{3}\right) = \frac{4L^2 M}{27} \quad (1 \text{pto})$$

$$I_{\text{objeto}} = \frac{1}{27} L^2 M + \frac{4}{27} L^2 M + \frac{3}{27} ML^2 = \frac{8}{27} ML^2 \quad (1 \text{pto})$$

③



Eje x: $|\vec{F}_h| = |\vec{T}| \cos 33 \quad (1 \text{pto})$

Eje y: $|\vec{F}_v| = |\vec{T}| \sin 33 + |\vec{P}_s| + |\vec{P}_o| \quad (1 \text{pto})$

Eje z: $|\vec{P}_o|(L) \sin 42 + |\vec{P}_s|\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) \sin 42 = |\vec{T}|(L) \sin 15$

$$|\vec{T}| = \frac{|\vec{P}_o| \sin 42 + \frac{|\vec{P}_s}{2} \sin 42}{\sin 15}$$

$$|\vec{T}| = \frac{(513 \text{N}) \sin 42 + (53,5 \text{N}) \sin 42}{\sin 15} = 1464,5 \text{N} \quad (2 \text{pts})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |\vec{F}_h| = 1228,2 \text{N} \\ |\vec{F}_v| = 1417,6 \text{N} \end{array} \quad (1 \text{pto})$$

④ $\omega_0 = 0 \xrightarrow[\alpha_I]{8 \text{s}} \omega_1 = 5 \text{ rev/s} \xrightarrow[\alpha_{II}]{12 \text{s}} \omega_2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \omega_0 + \alpha_I t_1 \\ \alpha_I &= \frac{\omega_1}{t_1} = \frac{5 \text{ rev/s}}{8 \text{s}} = 0,625 \text{ rev/s}^2 \quad (1 \text{pto}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= \theta_0 + \omega_0 t_1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_I t_1^2 \\ \theta_1 &= \frac{1}{2} (0,625 \text{ rev/s}^2) (8 \text{s})^2 \\ \theta_1 &= 20 \text{ rev} \quad (1 \text{pto}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_2 &= \omega_1 + \alpha_{II} t_2 \\ \alpha_{II} &= -\frac{\omega_1}{t_2} = -\frac{5 \text{ rev/s}}{12 \text{s}} = -0,416 \text{ rev/s}^2 \quad (1 \text{pto}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_2 &= \theta_1 + \omega_1 t_2 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{II} t_2^2 \\ \theta_2 &= 20 \text{ rev} + (5 \text{ rev/s})(12 \text{s}) - \frac{1}{2} (0,416 \text{ rev/s}^2) (12 \text{s})^2 \\ \theta_2 &= 50,048 \text{ rev} \quad (2 \text{pts}) \end{aligned}$$