

GUÍA 1: MOVIMIENTO CIRCULAR UNIFORME (MCU)

DESARROLLO EJERCICIOS GUÍA 1 MCU

Fecha

SOLUCIONARIO
EJERCICIOS DESARROLLO Y SELECCION MULTIPLE MCU

1) Arco: s [m]
Angulo: θ [rad]
radio: R [m]

$s = r \cdot \theta$, $\pi = 3,14$
 $180^\circ = \pi$ [rad]

a) $s = 2$
 $r = ?$
 $\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ [rad]

$2 = r \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 3,14}{4} \Rightarrow r = 0,85 \text{ m}$
 $\frac{2 \cdot 4}{3,14 \cdot 3} = r$

$\frac{180^\circ = \pi \text{ rad}}{x \cdot \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ rad} \cdot 180}{\cancel{\pi \text{ rad}}} \Rightarrow x = 135^\circ$

b) $s = 3$
 $r = 10$
 $\theta = ?$ [rad]

$3 = 10 \cdot \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 0,3$ [rad]
 $0,3 = \theta \Rightarrow \theta \approx \frac{18}{200}\pi$ [rad]

$\frac{x}{180^\circ} = \frac{0,3 \text{ rad}}{\pi \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow x = 17,20^\circ$

c) $s = 4$ [m]
 $\theta = \frac{7}{2}\pi$ [rad]
 $r = ?$

$4 = r \cdot \frac{7 \cdot 3,14}{2} \Rightarrow r = 0,36$ [m]
 $r = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{7 \cdot 3,14}$

$\frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{7}{2}\pi \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow x = 51,43^\circ$

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d) $r = 12 \text{ [m]}$
 $\theta = \frac{1}{4} \pi \text{ [rad]}$
 $s = ?$
 $\pi = 3,14$

$\checkmark s = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \Rightarrow s = 9,42 \text{ [m]}$

$\checkmark \frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{\pi \text{ [rad]}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \text{ [rad]}} \Rightarrow x = 45^\circ$

e) $s = 7$
 $r = 0,5$
 $\theta = ?$
 $\pi = 3,14$

$\checkmark s = \theta \cdot r$
 $7 = \theta \cdot 0,5 \Rightarrow \theta = 14 \text{ [rad]}$
 $\theta = \frac{300}{157} \pi \text{ [rad]}$

$\checkmark \frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{14 \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow x = 80,2^\circ$

f) $s = 100 \text{ [cm]}$
 $r = ?$
 $\theta = \frac{5}{2} \pi \text{ [rad]}$

$\checkmark 100 = r \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3,14$
 $r = \frac{100 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 3,14} \Rightarrow r = 12,74 \text{ [cm]}$

$\checkmark \frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{\frac{5}{2} \pi \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow x = 450^\circ$

g) $s = 1$
 $r = ?$
 $\theta = 2\pi \text{ rad} = 360^\circ$

$\checkmark 1 = r \cdot 2\pi$
 $r = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3,14} \Rightarrow r = 0,16 \text{ [m]}$

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2) Datos
 $v = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $d = 100 \text{ m} \Rightarrow r = 50 \text{ m}$

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 50}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 157 \text{ [s]}$$

Tiempo en dar una sola vuelta *

3) Datos
 • n° de vueltas = 3
 • $d = 30 \text{ m} \Rightarrow r = 15 \text{ m}$
 • tiempo en 3 vueltas = 2 min = 120 [s]
 $\hookrightarrow 1 \text{ vuelta} = \frac{120}{3} \Rightarrow T = 40 \text{ s}$

• $T = 40 \text{ s}$ / $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{40} \Rightarrow f = 0,025 \text{ [Hz]}$

• $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \Rightarrow v = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 15}{40} \Rightarrow v = 2,36 \text{ [m/s]}$

• $v = \omega \cdot r \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2,36}{15} \Rightarrow \omega = 0,16 \text{ [rad/s]}$

• $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow a_c = \frac{2,36^2}{15} \Rightarrow a_c = 0,37 \text{ [m/s}^2\text{]}$

• Si $m = 15 \text{ kg} \Rightarrow F_c = m \cdot a_c$
 $F_c = 15 \cdot 0,37 \Rightarrow F_c = 5,55 \text{ [N]}$

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- 4) Datos
- $v = 2,25 \text{ m/s}$
 - $d = 50 \text{ m} \Rightarrow r = 25 \text{ m}$
 - $t = 10 \text{ s}$
 - $s = ?$
 - $\theta = ?$

Calculo demas'

$$* v = \frac{2\pi \cdot r}{T} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 25}{2,25} \Rightarrow T = 69,8 \text{ [s]}$$

$$v = \frac{\text{arco}(s)}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow 2,25 = \frac{s}{10} \Rightarrow s = 22,5 \text{ [m]}$$

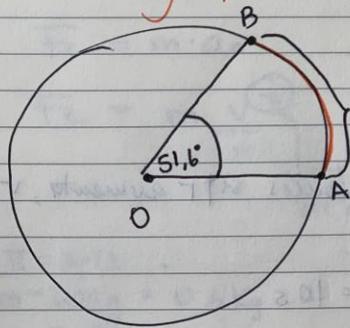
$$s = \theta \cdot r \Rightarrow 22,5 = \theta \cdot 25$$

$$0,9 \text{ rad} = \theta$$

$$\frac{180^\circ}{x} = \frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{0,9 \text{ rad}} \Rightarrow \theta = 51,6^\circ$$

$$\theta = 0,9 \text{ rad}$$

Explicación gráfica



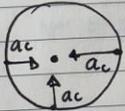
$22,5 \text{ m} = \text{arco}$

y en ir desde A hasta B se demora 10 s.

5) I. Verd. $v = \omega \cdot r$ si $\omega \uparrow v \uparrow$ con r constante
 II. Verd. $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ si r cambia v tambien.
 III. Falso $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ no depende de r

6) a) $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ depende del radio
 b) Es inversamente proporcional $T = \frac{1}{f}$
 d) a mayor radio mayor es v
 e) Si es MCU todos tienen el mismo T (periodo)

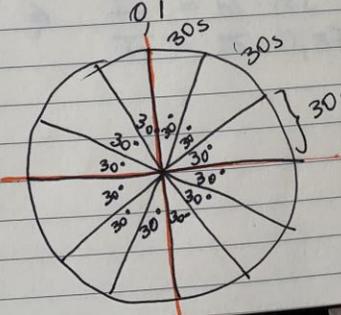
7) ~~7)~~ $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$ o $a_c = \omega^2 \cdot r$
 I. Falsa si ω es igual pero r distinto a_c cambia
 II. Verd.
 III. Ver



8) Si $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$, con T constante entonces si r aumenta, $v \uparrow$

14) $T = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow T = 10 \text{ s}$

15) $T = 30 \text{ seg} \cdot 12$
 $T = 360 \text{ seg}$



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16) $r = 20\text{m}$
 $T = 10\text{s}$

$$v = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}{T} \Rightarrow v = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 20}{10}$$

$$v = 4\pi \text{ [m/s]}$$

17) $r = 100\text{m}$
 $v = 72 \text{ km/h} \rightarrow ? \text{ [m/s]}$

Transformar unidad de medida

$$72 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}}$$

$$v = 20 \text{ [m/s]}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{20^2}{100} \Rightarrow a_c = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

18) $F_c = m \cdot a_c$

$$F_c = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{r} \quad \text{o} \quad F_c = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot r$$

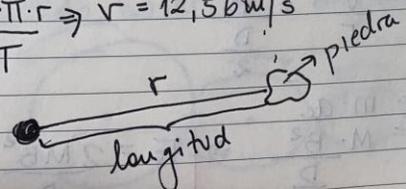
al cuadrado

19) $\pi = 3,14$
 $m = 600\text{g} = 0,6 \text{ Kg}$
 $r = 3\text{m}$
 $T = 1,5 \text{ s}$

$$v = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}{T} \Rightarrow v = 12,56 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{12,56^2}{3}$$

$$a_c = 52,58 \text{ m/s}^2$$



$F_c = m \cdot a_c$
 $F_c = 0,6 \cdot 52,58$

20) Datos

$$m = 450 \text{ g} = 0,45 \text{ Kg}$$

$$r = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 6 \text{ s}$$

Tension de la cuerda es una fuerza

$$F_c = \text{Tension de la cuerda}$$

$$v = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}{T} = 8,37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = 8,76 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_c = m \cdot a_c = 0,45 \cdot 8,76 \Rightarrow F_c = 3,94 \text{ N}$$

22) Datos

$$m = 400 \text{ Kg}$$

$$r = 600 \text{ m}$$

$$v = 54 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow a_c = 0,375 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$F_c = 400 \cdot 0,375 \Rightarrow F_c = 150 \text{ [N]}$$

23) Datos

$$m = M$$

$$r = B$$

$$d = D \Rightarrow r = \frac{D}{2}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{B^2}{\frac{D}{2}}$$

$$F_c = m \cdot a_c$$

$$F_c = M \cdot \frac{B^2}{\frac{D}{2}} \Rightarrow F_c = 2 \frac{MB^2}{D}$$

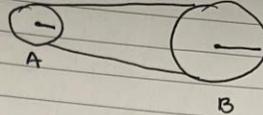
24)

$$v_A = v_B$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_A}{T_A} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_B}{T_B}$$

$$2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_A \cdot f_A = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_B \cdot f_B$$

$$r_A \cdot f_A = r_B \cdot f_B$$



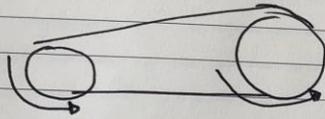
$$r_B > r_A$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

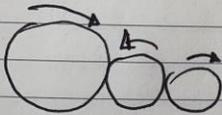
$$* f = \frac{1}{T}$$

Para que se cumpla la igualdad
si $r_B > r_A$ entonces $f_B < f_A$.

25)



Cuando están conectadas por una correa ambas ruedas giran hacia el mismo lado

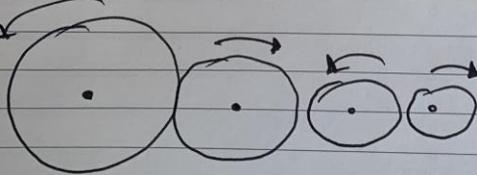


Cuando están en contacto el sentido de giro va cambiando intercaladamente

sentido horario

sentido antihorario

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_A &= v_B \\ \omega_A \cdot r_A &= \omega_B \cdot r_B \end{aligned} \right\} + r - \omega$$



- I. Verd
- II. Falsa
- III. Falsa