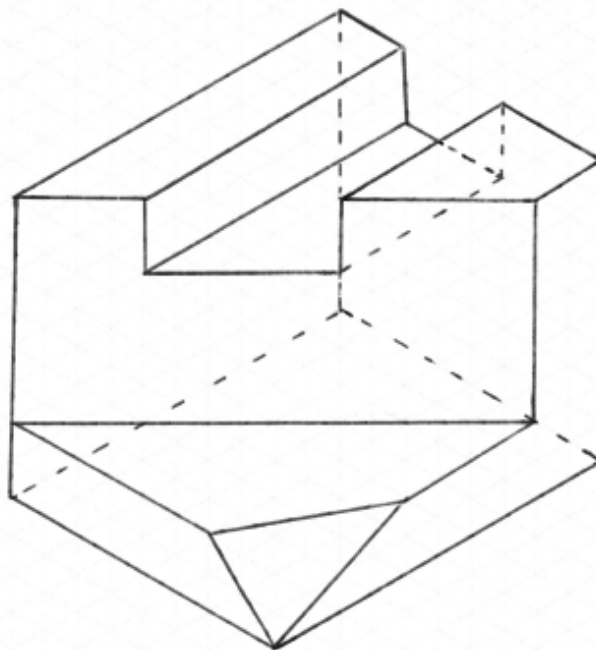
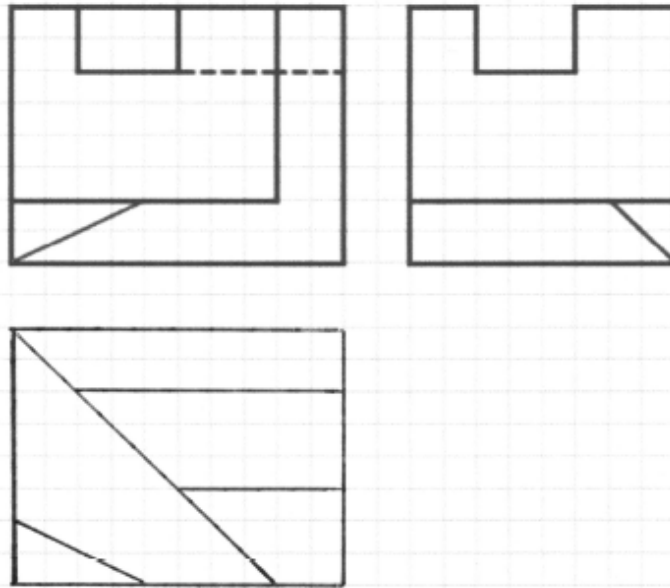
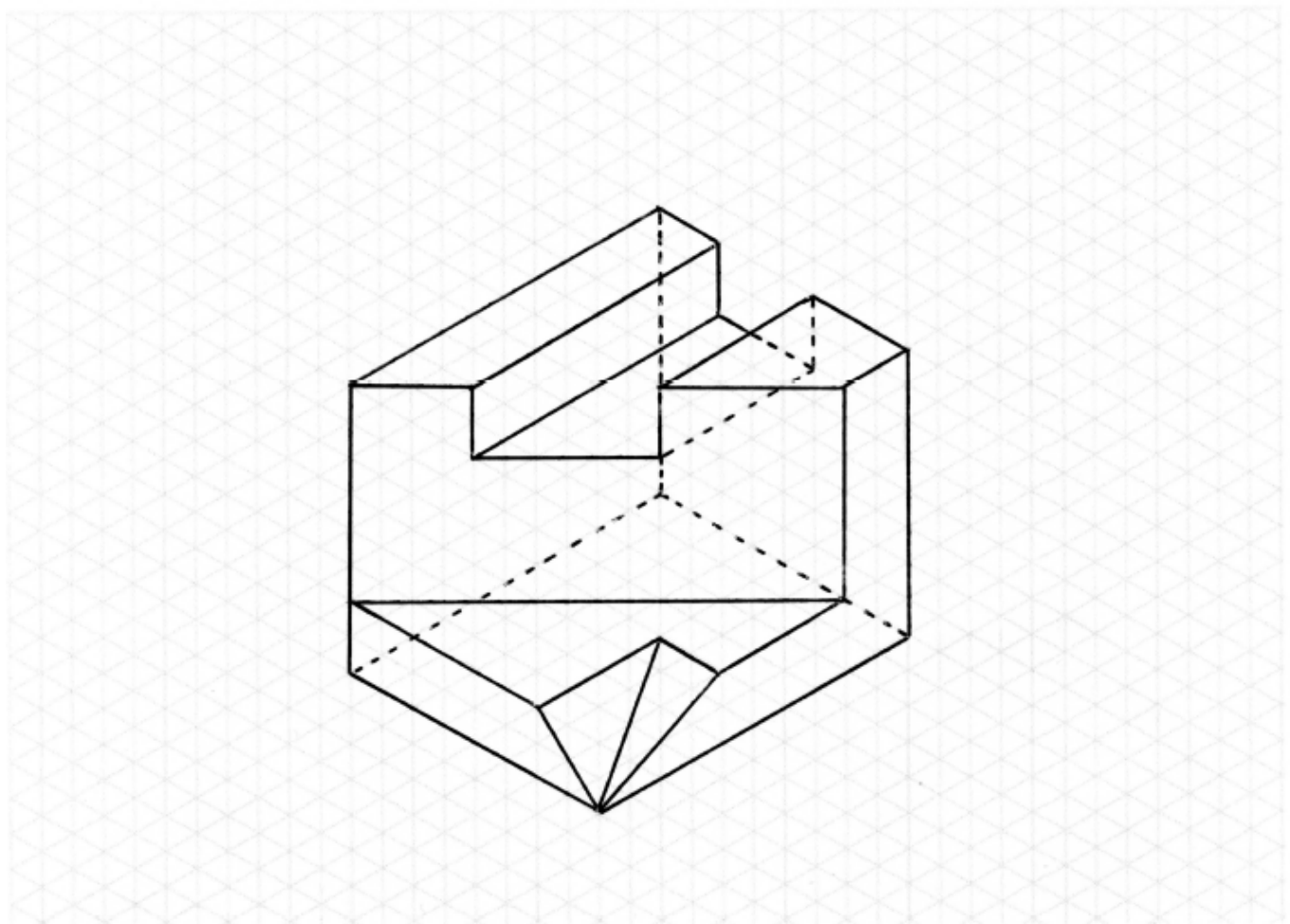
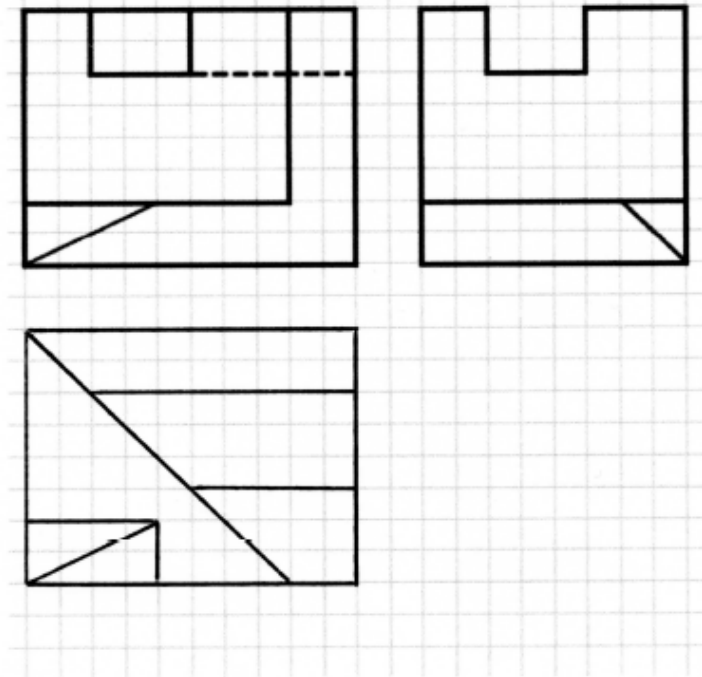


EXERCICIO 1 – Solución posible N°1



SOLUCIÓN

EXERCICIO 1 – Solución posible N°2



SOLUCIÓN

EXERCICIO 2

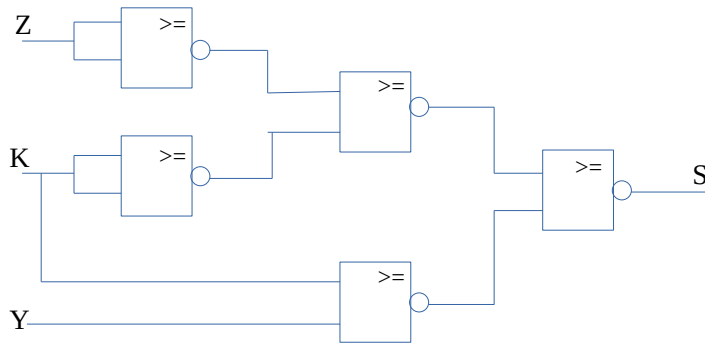
a) Con D indícase que é un valor indiferente.

ZK \ XY	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	0
01	1	1	0	1
11	D	D	D	D
10	0	1	D	D

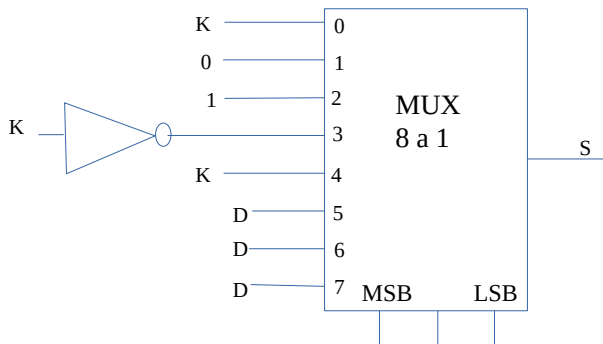
$$S = (Y + K) \cdot (\bar{Z} + \bar{K})$$

Para implementar con NOR de dúas entradas negamos dúas veces:

$$S = \overline{\overline{(Y + K)} * \overline{(\bar{Z} + \bar{K})}} = \overline{\overline{(Y + K)} + \overline{(\bar{Z} + \bar{K})}}$$

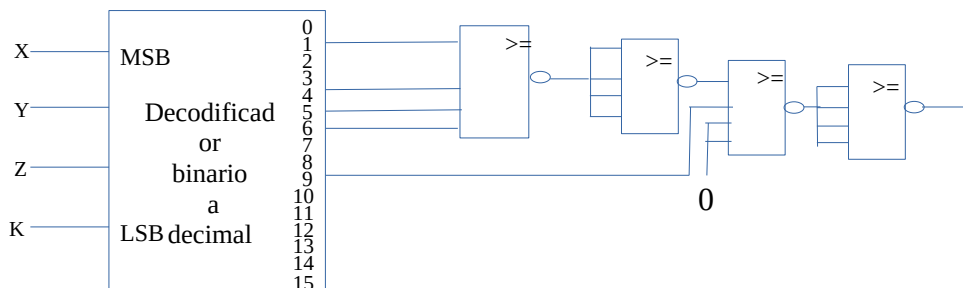


b) Realizamos un mapa de karnaugh de 3 variables para obter os valores que deben tomar as entradas do MUX para cada combinación de XYZ. (D:indiferencia)



YZ \ X	00	01	11	10
0	K	0	\bar{K}	1
1	K	D	D	D

c)



SOLUCIÓN**EXERCICIO 3**

a) Os motores trifásicos xa son receptores equilibrados.

Os calefactores, ao ser de 400V, conéctanse entre fases: 10 entre L1-L2, 10 entre L2-L3 e 10 entre L1-L3.

Os tubos fluorescentes, ao ser de 230V, conéctanse entre fase e neutro: 30 entre L1-N, 30 entre L2-N e 30 entre L3-N.

b) Potencia activa:

$$P_a = P_u / \eta$$

$$P_{a1} = 3 \cdot 90 \cdot 736 / 0,9 = 220.800 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{a2} = 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 736 / 0,8 = 73.600 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{a3} = 30 \cdot 1200 = 36.000 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{a4} = 90 \cdot 60 = 5.400 \text{ W}$$

$$\mathbf{P_{aT} = 335,8 \text{ kW}}$$

Potencia reactiva:

$$P_r = P_a \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

$$\varphi_1 = \arccos 0,8 = 36,87^\circ \rightarrow P_{r1} = 220,8 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 36,87^\circ = 165,6 \text{ kVAr}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arccos 0,75 = 41,40^\circ \rightarrow P_{r2} = 73,6 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 41,40^\circ = 64,89 \text{ kVAr}$$

$$\varphi_3 = 0 \rightarrow P_{r3} = 0 \text{ kVAr}$$

$$\varphi_4 = \arccos 0,8 = 36,87^\circ \rightarrow P_{r4} = 5,4 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 36,87^\circ = 4,05 \text{ kVAr}$$

$$\mathbf{P_{rT} = 234,54 \text{ kVAr}}$$

Potencia aparente:

$$\mathbf{S = \sqrt{P_{aT}^2 + P_{rT}^2} = 409,60 \text{ kVA}}$$

c) Potencia condensadores:

$$\cos \varphi_5 = 0,95 \rightarrow \varphi_5 = \arccos 0,95 = 18,195^\circ$$

$$P_{r5} = P_{aT} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi_5 \rightarrow P_{r5} = 335,8 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 18,195^\circ = 110,373 \text{ kVAr}$$

$$P_{rc} = P_{rT} - P_{r5} = 234,54 - 110,373 = 124,167 \text{ kVAr}$$

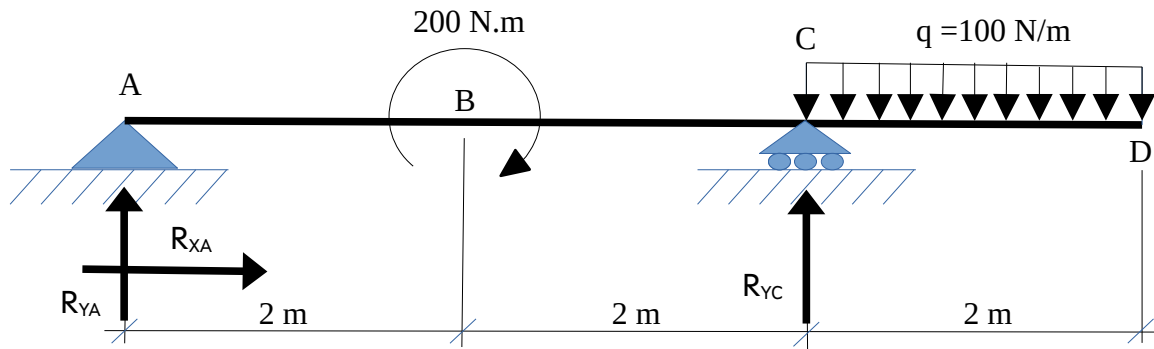
En conexión triángulo:

$$P_{rc} = 3 \cdot w \cdot C \cdot V^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C = P_{rc} / (3 \cdot w \cdot V^2) = 124,167 \cdot 10^3 / (3 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 50 \cdot 400^2) = 8,234 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ F}}$$

SOLUCIÓN

EXERCICIO 4

Cálculo das reaccións nos apoios



Aplicando as tres ecuacións da estática

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_H = 0 \\ \Sigma F_V = 0 \\ \Sigma M_A = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} R_{XA} &= 0 \text{ N} \\ R_{YA} + R_{YC} - q \times 2 &= 0 \\ q \times 2 \times 5 + M_B - R_{YC} \times 4 &= 0 ; \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{YC} = (q \times 2 \times 5 + M_B) / 4 ;$$

$$R_{YC} = (100 \times 2 \times 5 + 200) / 4 ;$$

$$R_{YA} = - 300 + 100 \times 2 ;$$

$$\boxed{R_{YC} = 300 \text{ N}}$$

$$\boxed{R_{YA} = - 100 \text{ N}}$$

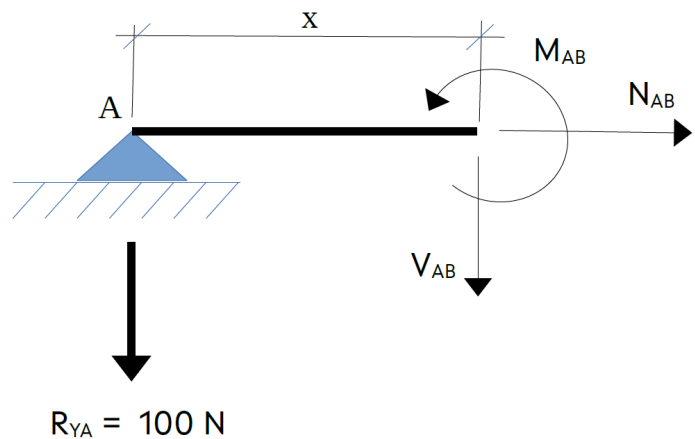
Análise do tramo AB

Aplicando as tres ecuacións da estática

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_H = 0 \\ \Sigma F_V = 0 \\ \Sigma M = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} N_{AB} &= 0 \text{ N} \\ V_{AB} &= - R_{YA} \\ - M_{AB} - R_{YA} \cdot x &= 0 ; \end{aligned}$$

$$- M_{AB} - 100 \cdot x = 0 ;$$

$$M_{AB} = - 100 \cdot x ;$$

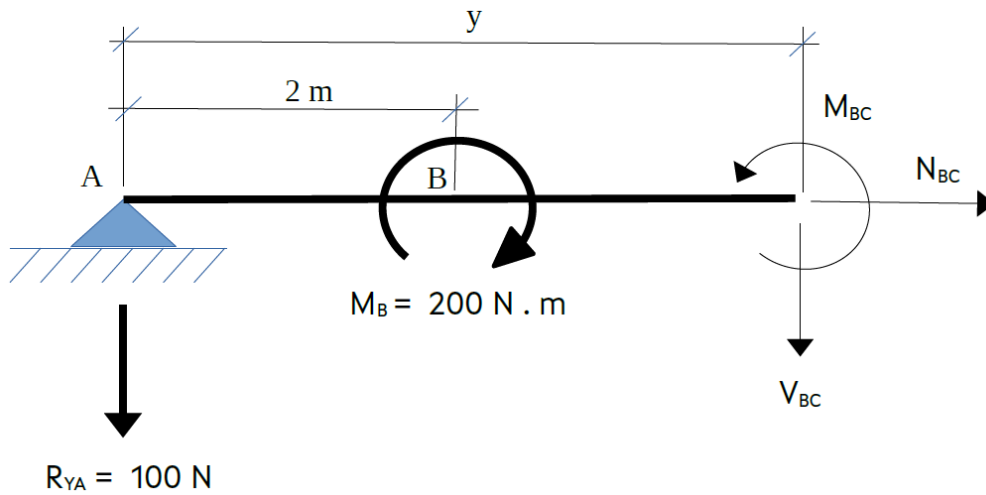


No punto A para $x = 0$ \longrightarrow $\boxed{N_A = 0 \text{ N}}$ $\boxed{V_A = - 100 \text{ N}}$ $\boxed{M_A = 0 \text{ N.m}}$

No punto B para $x = 2$ \longrightarrow $\boxed{N_B = 0 \text{ N}}$ $\boxed{V_B = - 100 \text{ N}}$ $\boxed{M_B = - 200 \text{ N.m}}$

SOLUCIÓN

Análise do tramo BC



Aplicando as tres ecuacións da estática

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_H = 0 \\ \Sigma F_V = 0 \\ \Sigma M = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} N_{BC} &= 0 \text{ N} \\ V_{BC} &= -R_{YA} \\ M_B - M_{BC} - R_{YA} \cdot y &= 0 ; \quad 200 - M_{BC} - 100 \cdot y = 0 ; \quad M_{BC} = 200 - 100 \cdot y ; \end{aligned}$$

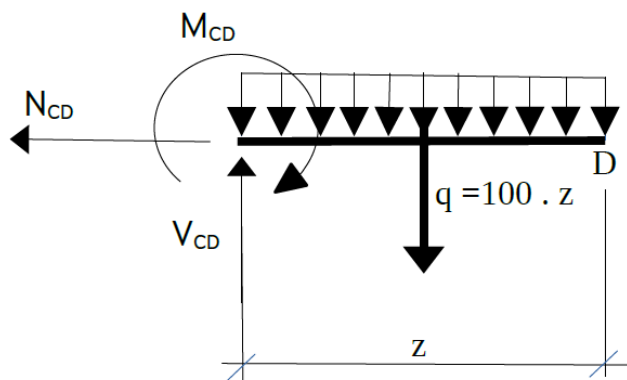
No punto B para $y = 2$ \longrightarrow $N_B = 0 \text{ N}$ $V_B = -100 \text{ N}$ $M_B = 0 \text{ N.m}$

No punto C para $y = 4$ \longrightarrow $N_C = 0 \text{ N}$ $V_C = -100 \text{ N}$ $M_C = -200 \text{ N.m}$

Análise do tramo CD

Aplicando as tres ecuacións da estática

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Sigma F_H = 0 \\ \Sigma F_V = 0 \\ \Sigma M = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} N_{CD} &= 0 \text{ N} \\ V_{CD} &= q \cdot z \\ M_{CD} + q \cdot z \cdot z / 2 &= 0 ; \quad M_{CD} + 100 \cdot z \cdot z / 2 = 0 ; \quad M_{CD} = -50 \cdot z^2 \end{aligned}$$



No punto C para $z = 2$ \longrightarrow $N_C = 0 \text{ N}$ $V_C = 200 \text{ N}$ $M_C = -200 \text{ N.m}$

No punto D para $z = 0$ \longrightarrow $N_D = 0 \text{ N}$ $V_D = 0 \text{ N}$ $M_D = 0 \text{ N.m}$

SOLUCIÓN

Cos datos calculados e tendo en conta as normas de signos débúxanse os diagramas de esforzos normais, esforzos cortantes e momentos flectores.

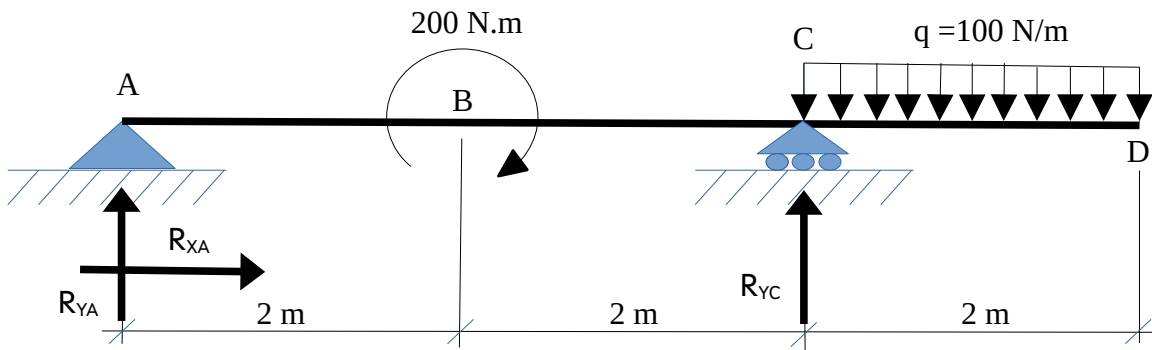


Diagrama de esforzos normais



Diagrama de esforzos cortantes

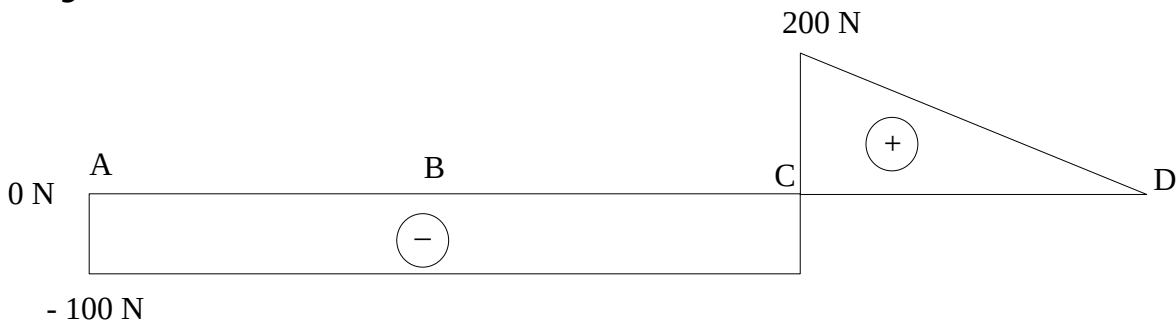
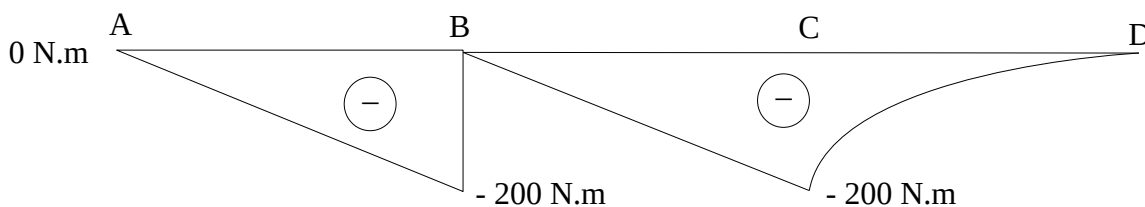


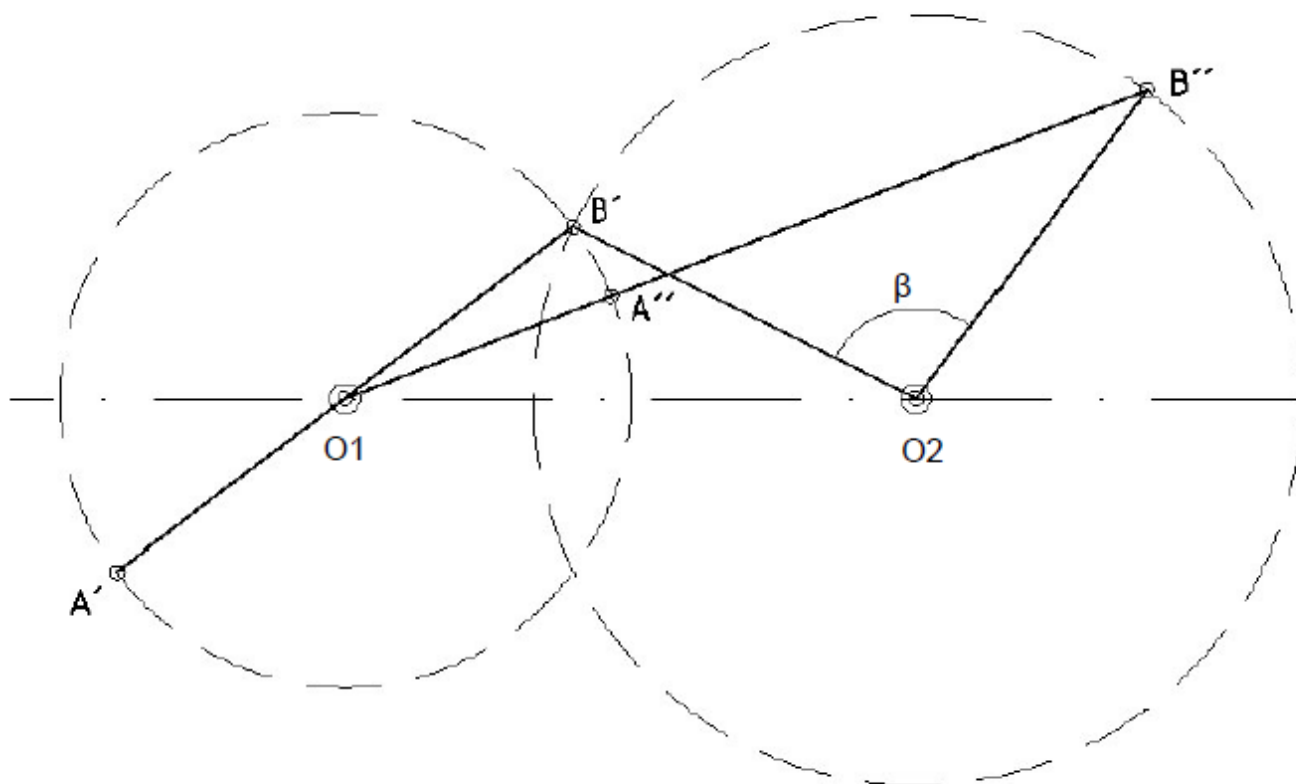
Diagrama de momentos flectores



SOLUCIÓN

EXERCICIO 5

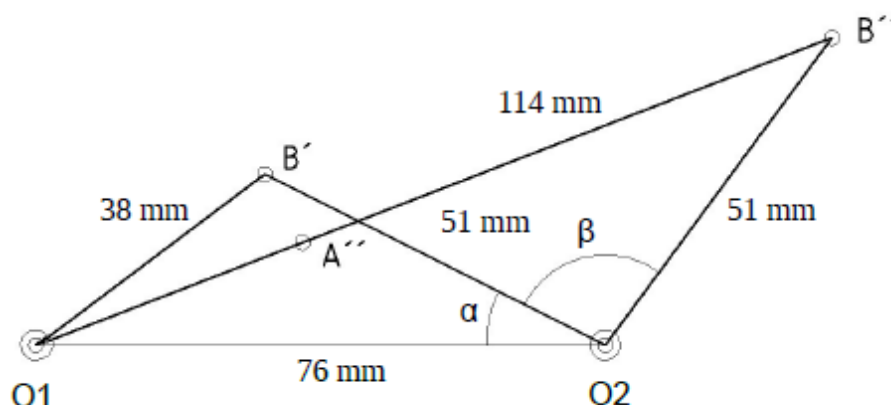
Apartado A



Apartado B

Valor do ángulo que abarca a barra 2 entre as dúas posicións extremas

Pódese resolver empregando o teorema do coseno ou medindo alturas dende as posicións extremas do punto B ata a liña que une os eixos para obter triángulos rectángulos (é máis preciso o primeiro método).



Para obter o valor do ángulo β hai que obter os valores dos ángulos α e $\alpha + \beta$ e restalos

Valor do ángulo α :

$$(\overline{O1-B'})^2 = (\overline{O2-B'})^2 + (\overline{O1-O2})^2 - 2 \times \overline{O2-B'} \times \overline{O1-O2} \times \cos \alpha$$

$$38^2 = 51^2 + 76^2 - 2 \times 51 \times 76 \times \cos \alpha \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha = 26,57^\circ$$

Valor do ángulo $\alpha + \beta$:

$$(\overline{O1-B''})^2 = (\overline{O2-B''})^2 + (\overline{O1-O2})^2 - 2 \times \overline{O2-B''} \times \overline{O1-O2} \times \cos \alpha + \beta$$

$$114^2 = 51^2 + 76^2 - 2 \times 51 \times 76 \times \cos \alpha + \beta \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha + \beta = 126,57^\circ$$

Valor do ángulo β :

$$\beta = (\alpha + \beta) - \alpha; \quad \beta = 126,57^\circ - 26,57^\circ \quad \boxed{\beta = 100^\circ}$$

Lonxitude do arco que describe o punto B entre as dúas posicións extremas

$$l = (2 \times \pi \times r \times \beta) / 360; \quad l = (2 \times 3,14 \times 51 \times 100) / 360 \quad \boxed{l = 88,97 \text{ mm} \approx 89 \text{ mm}}$$

EXERCICIO 6

a) $Q = \frac{\pi D^2 L}{4t} = \frac{15\pi 8^2}{4 \cdot 4} = 188,50 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$

$\text{Pot} = P \cdot Q = 6 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 188,50 \cdot 10^{-6} = 113,1 \text{ w}$

b)

