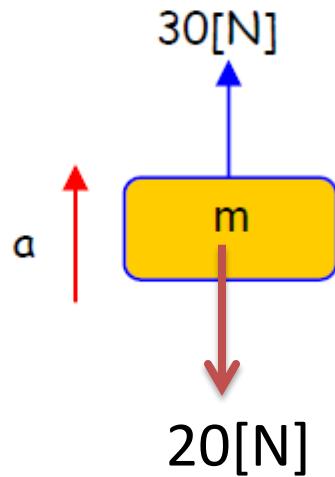


36. Hallar la aceleración del cuerpo. Si  $m = 2 \text{ kg}$ .



- A)  $3 \text{ [m/s}^2]$
- B)  $4 \text{ [m/s}^2]$
- C)  $5 \text{ [m/s}^2]$
- D)  $6 \text{ [m/s}^2]$
- E) NA.

$$\sum F_y = m a$$

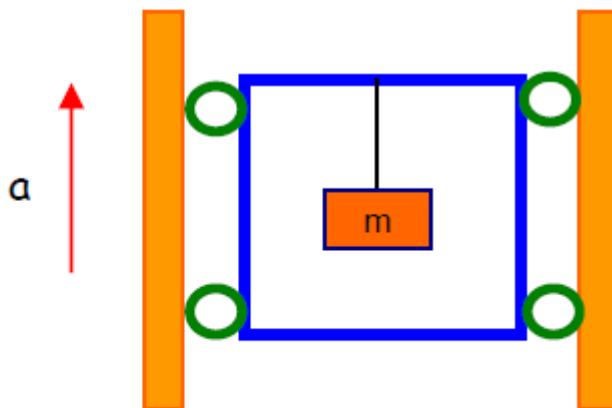
$$30 - 20 = 2 a$$

$$10 = 2 a$$

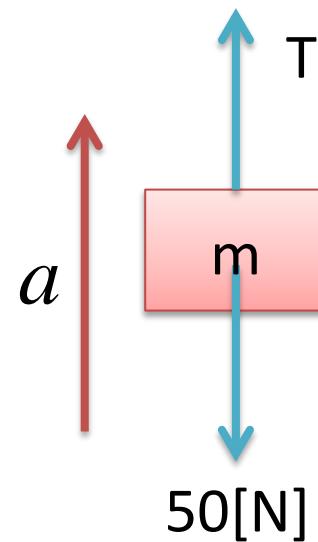
$$a = 5 \text{ [m/s}^2]$$

37. Del techo de un ascensor cuelga un cuerpo de 5 kg.

Calcular la tensión en la cuerda si el ascensor  
asciende con una aceleración constante de 2 [m/s<sup>2</sup>].



- A) 40 [N]
- B) 50[N]
- C) 60[N]
- D) 70[N]
- E) NA.



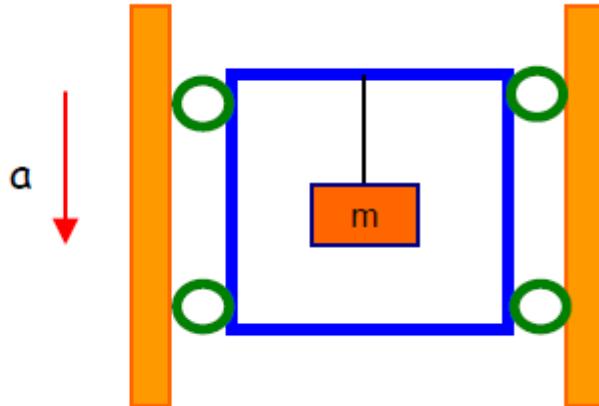
$$\sum F_y = m a$$

$$T - 50 = 5(2)$$

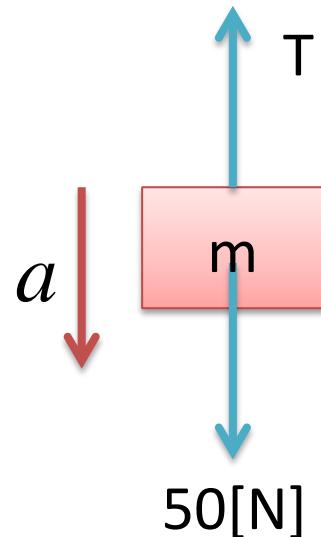
$$T = 10 + 50$$

$$T = 60 \text{ [N]}$$

38. Del techo de un ascensor cuelga un cuerpo de 5 kg.  
Calcular la tensión en la cuerda si el ascensor  
desciende con una aceleración constante de 2 [m/s<sup>2</sup>].



- A) 40 [N]
- B) 50[N]
- C) 60[N]
- D) 70[N]
- E) NA.



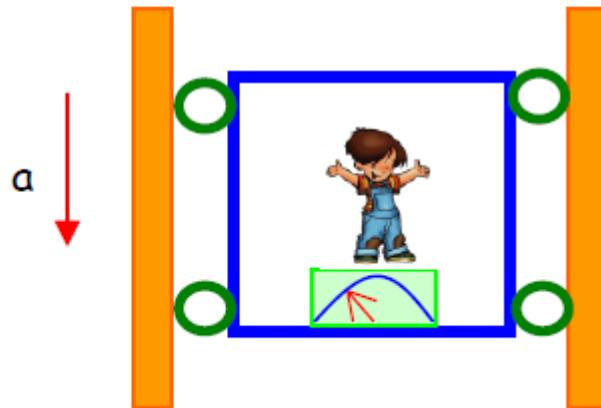
$$\sum F_y = m a$$

$$50 - T = 5(2)$$

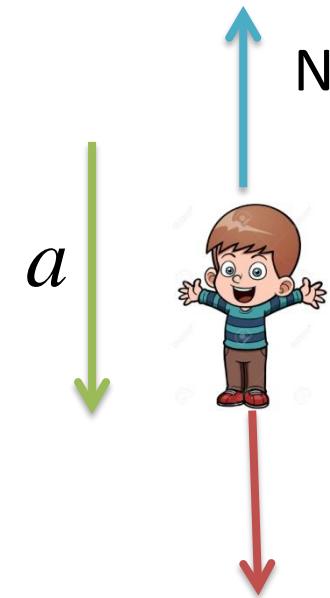
$$T = 50 - 10$$

$$T = 40 [\text{N}]$$

39. Determinar la lectura de la báscula (balanza), si la persona tiene una masa de 70 [kg] y el ascensor baja con aceleración constante de 1,5 [m/s<sup>2</sup>].



- A) 395 [N]
- B) 590[N]
- C) 450[N]
- D) 595[N]
- E) NA.



$$\sum F_y = m a$$

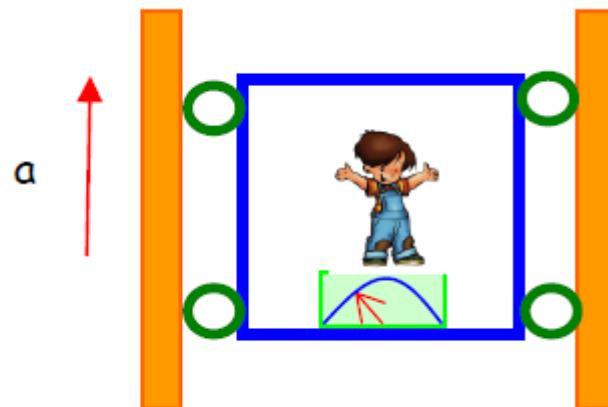
$$700 - N = 70(1,5)$$

$$700[N]$$

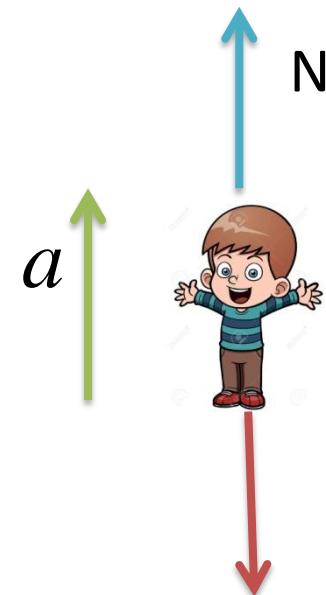
$$N = 700 - 105$$

$$T = 595 [N]$$

40. Determinar la lectura de la báscula (balanza), si la persona tiene una masa de 70 [kg] y el ascensor sube con aceleración constante de 1,5 [m/s<sup>2</sup>].



- A) 803 [N]
- B) 804 [N]
- C) 805 [N]
- D) 806 [N]
- E) NA.

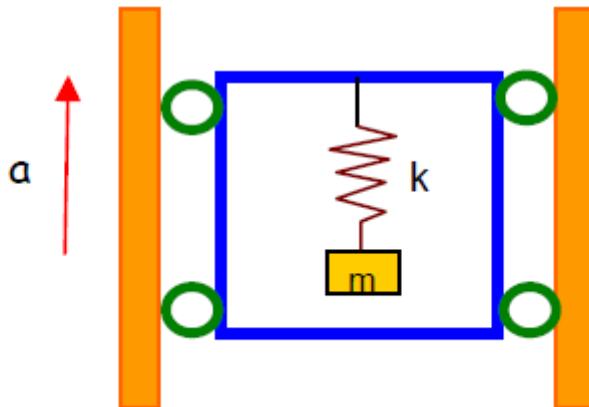


$$\sum F_y = m a \quad N - 700 = 70(1,5)$$

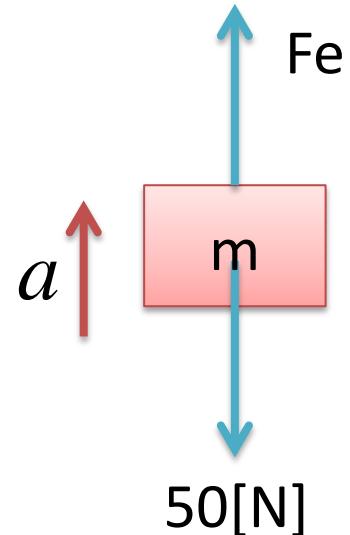
$$N = 700 + 105$$

$$T = 805 [\text{N}]$$

41. El ascensor sube con aceleración constante de  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$  si la masa del bloque es  $5 \text{ [kg]}$ , la deformación del resorte es  $0,5 \text{ [m]}$ . Hallar el valor de  $K$ .



- A)  $50 \text{ [N/m]}$
- B)  $100 \text{ [N/m]}$
- C)  $150 \text{ [N/m]}$
- D)  $200 \text{ [N/m]}$
- E) NA.



$$\sum F_y = m a$$

$$F_e - 50 = 5(5)$$

$$F_e = 75 \text{ [N]}$$

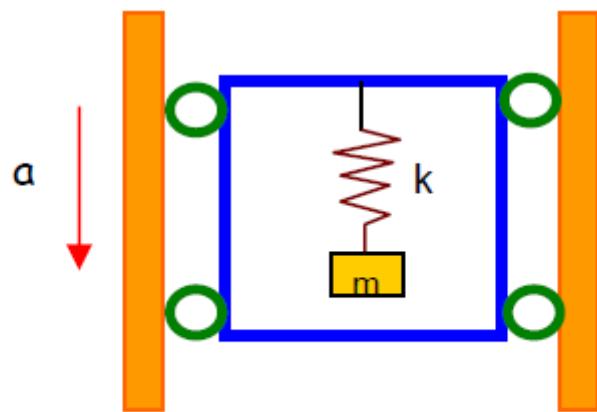
$$k 0,5 = 75$$

$$k x = 75 \text{ [N]}$$

$$k = \frac{75}{0,5}$$

$$k = 150 \text{ [N/m]}$$

42. El ascensor baja con aceleración constante de  $5 \text{ m/s}^2$  si la masa del bloque es  $5 \text{ [kg]}$ , la deformación del resorte es  $0,5 \text{ [m]}$ . Hallar el valor de  $K$ .



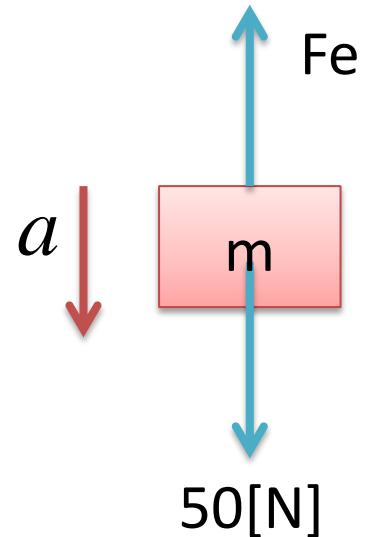
$$\sum F_y = m a$$

$$50[N] - F_e = 25[N]$$

$$k x = 50[\text{N}]$$

$$k 0,5[m] = 25[N]$$

- A)  $50 \text{ [N/m]}$
- B)  $100 \text{ [N/m]}$
- C)  $150 \text{ [N/m]}$
- D)  $200 \text{ [N/m]}$
- E) NA.



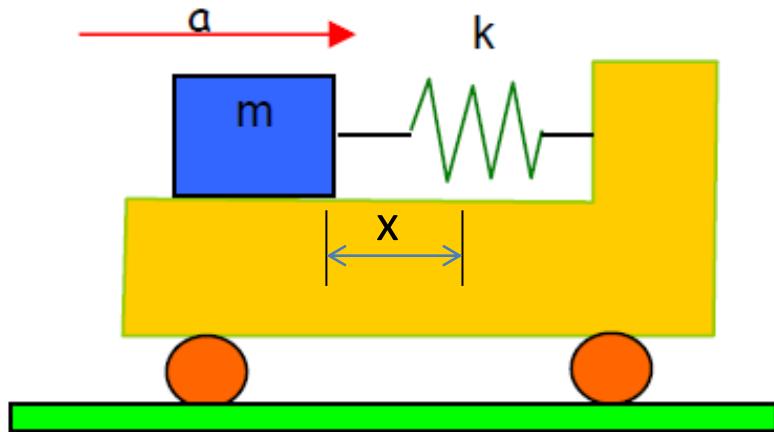
$$50[N] - F_e = 5[kg] (5[m/s^2])$$

$$F_e = 25[N]$$

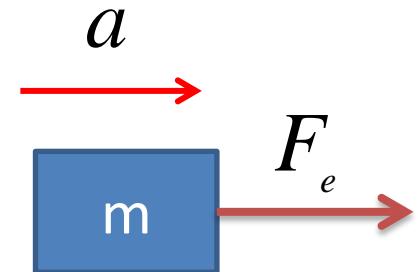
$$k = 100 \text{ [N/m]}$$

$$k = \frac{50[N]}{0,5[m]}$$

43. Calcular la deformación del resorte. Si  $m=8\text{kg}$   
 $a = 2[\text{m/s}^2]$  y  $K= 4[\text{N/cm}]$ .



- A) 2 [cm]
- B) 4 [cm]
- C) 6 [cm]
- D) 8 [cm]
- E) NA.



$$\sum F_x = m a$$

$$x = \frac{m a}{k}$$

$$x = \frac{16[N]}{4[N/cm]}$$

$$F_e = m a$$

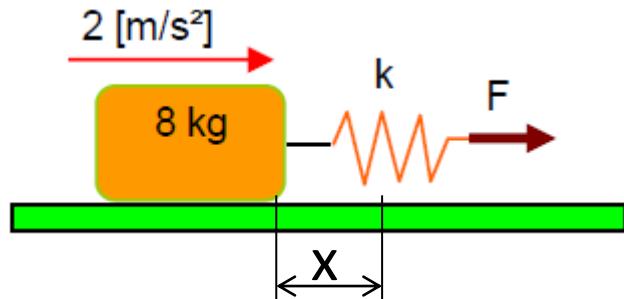
$$x = \frac{8[kg] 2[\text{m/s}^2]}{4[N/cm]}$$

$$k x = m a$$

$$x = 4 [\text{cm}]$$

44. Calcular la deformación del resorte.

$$k = 32 \text{ [N/cm]}.$$



- A) 0,4 [cm]
- B) 0,5 [cm]
- C) 0,6 [cm]
- D) 0,7 [cm]
- E) NA.

$$\sum F_x = m a$$

$$x = \frac{m a}{k}$$

$$x = \frac{16[N]}{32[N/cm]}$$

$$F_e = m a$$

$$x = \frac{8[kg] 2[m/s^2]}{32[N/cm]}$$

$$x = 0,5 [cm]$$

$$k x = m a$$

**FIN**

JORGE CABRERA