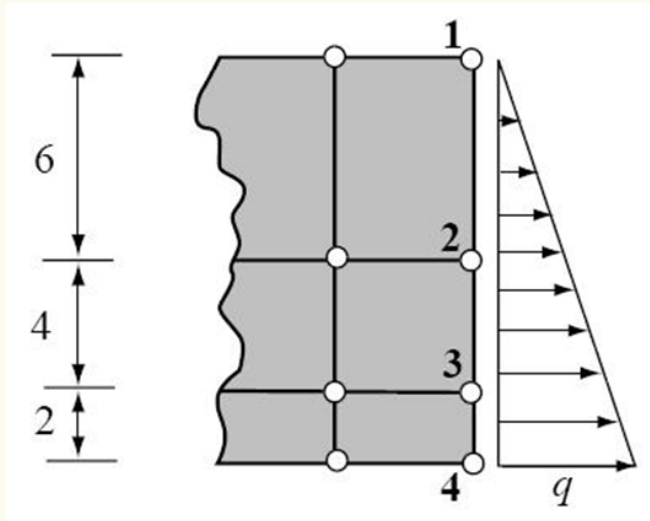


LECCION 2 = EJERCICIO 3 (8.3) v.2005



■ METODO NbN

```
ClearAll[q]
```

```
q1 = 0;
q2 = (6 / 12) * q;
q3 = (10 / 12) * q;
q4 = q;
```

```
q12 = (q1 + q2) / 2;
q23 = (q2 + q3) / 2;
q34 = (q3 + q4) / 2;
```

```
f1 = 1 / 2 * q12 * 3
f1s = 1 / 2 * (q1 + q12) * 3
```

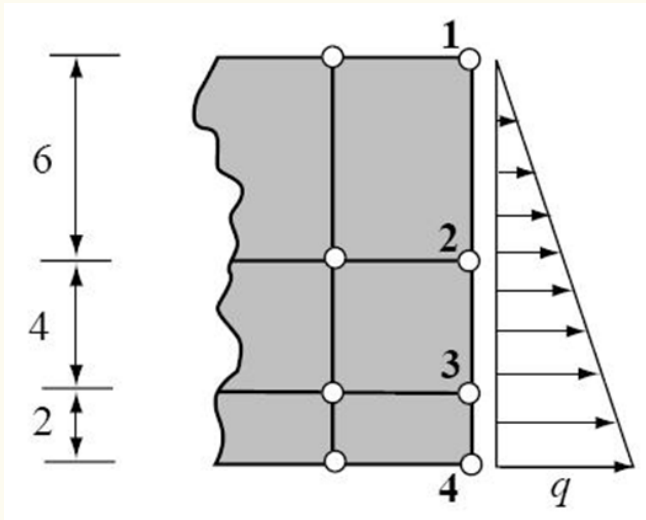
```
f2 = 1 / 2 * q23 * 8 - f1
f2s = (q12 + q23) * (3 + 2) / 2
```

```
f3 = 1 / 2 * q34 * 11 - 1 / 2 * q23 * 8
f3s = (q23 + q34) * (2 + 1) / 2
```

```
f4 = 1 / 2 * q4 * 12 - 1 / 2 * q34 * 11
f4s = (q34 + q4) * 1 / 2
```

$$f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 == 6 * q$$

True



#### ■ METODO EBE

```
Clear[f1, f2, f3, f4]
```

$$fe1 = 1/2 * (q1 + q2) * 6$$

$$fe2 = (q2 + q3) * 4/2$$

$$fe3 = (q3 + q4) * 2/2$$

$$f1 = fe1 * \left( \frac{1/3 * 6}{6} \right)$$

$$\frac{q}{2}$$

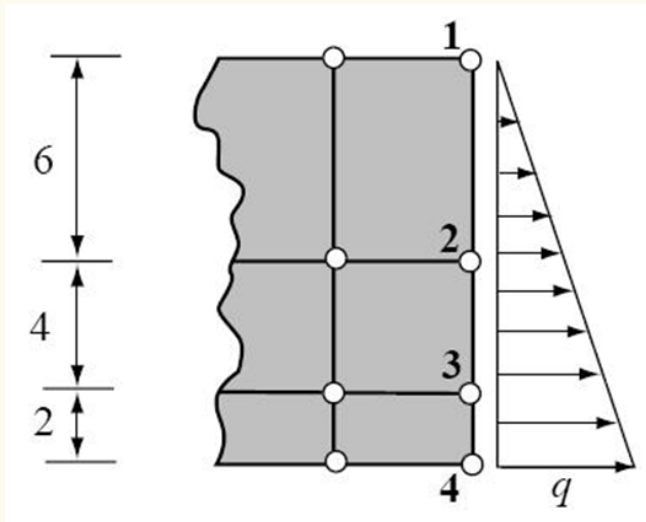
#### ■ Altura de un trapecio. En este caso un paralelogramo y un triangulo.

$$h23 = (4 * q2 * 1/2 * 4 + 1/2 * (q3 - q2) * 4 * 1/3 * 4) / (4 * q2 + 1/2 * (q3 - q2) * 4)$$

$$\frac{11}{6}$$

$$f_2 = fe_1 * \left( \frac{2/3 * 6}{6} \right) + fe_2 * \left( \frac{11/6}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{20q}{9}$$



$$h_{34} = (2 * q_3 * 1/2 * 2 + 1/2 * (q_4 - q_3) * 2 * 1/3 * 2) / (2 * q_3 + 1/2 * (q_4 - q_3) * 2)$$

$$\frac{32}{33}$$

$$4 - 11/6$$

$$\frac{13}{6}$$

$$f_3 = fe_2 * \left( \frac{13/6}{4} \right) + fe_3 * \left( \frac{32/33}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{7q}{3}$$

$$2 - 32/33$$

$$\frac{34}{33}$$

$$f_4 = fe_3 * \left( \frac{34/33}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{17q}{18}$$

$$f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 == 6 * q$$

True