

4) $\nabla = 3000 \text{ T}$

$KM = 4,5 \text{ m}$

$MTC \text{ 1 cm} = 80 \left(\frac{\text{T} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{cm}} \right)$

ancho = 50 cm $\nabla(x)$

(grupo de bloques a 40 m a popa de CT)

$l = 40 \text{ m}$

$P = MTC \text{ 1 cm} \cdot x = P \frac{80 \left(\frac{\text{T} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{cm}} \right) \cdot 50 \text{ cm}}{40 \text{ m}} \Rightarrow \boxed{100 \text{ T}} P$

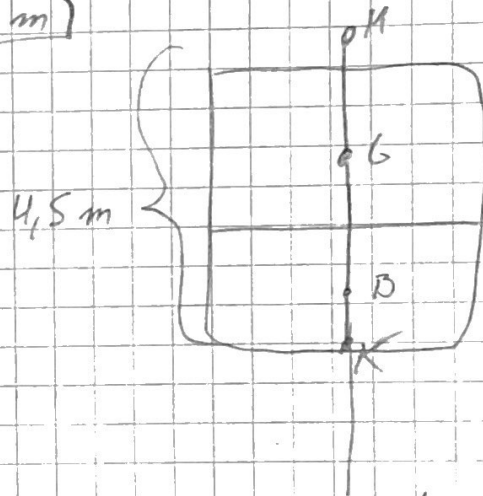
$P = 100 \text{ (T)}$

• Metodo 1: Perdida Virtual de $GM(MH_1) = \frac{P \cdot KM}{\nabla} = \frac{100 \text{ T} \cdot 4,5 \text{ m}}{3000 \text{ T}}$

Perdida Virtual de $GM = \boxed{0,15 \text{ m}}$

$GM \text{ inicial} = KM - KG$

R: La perdida virtual de estabilidad es de 0,15 m



$MTC(1 \text{ cm}) = \frac{\nabla \cdot GM_L}{100 \cdot L}$ (longitudinal)