

$V_x = V_0 \cos \theta$
 $V_y = V_0 \sin \theta$

	1 DIMENSION		2 DIMENSIONES	
	media	instantánea	media	instantánea
Vel.	$v_m = \Delta x / \Delta t$	$v = dx/dt$	$\vec{v}_m = \Delta \vec{r} / \Delta t$	$\vec{v} = d\vec{r} / dt$
ac.	$a_m = \Delta v / \Delta t$	$a = dv/dt$	$\vec{a}_m = \Delta \vec{v} / \Delta t$	$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_n + \vec{a}_t$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \left[v = \omega R \right] \quad \underline{E_{\text{sp}}} \quad \left\{ L = 2\pi r, \quad A = \pi r^2, \quad v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \right\}$$

★ Se suman todas las aceleraciones (suminst. + grav....)

- MRU $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [v = cte] [x = x_0 + vt] [a = 0] \end{array} \right.$
- MRUA $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [v = v_0 + at] [x = x_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2] [a = \frac{dv}{dt}] \end{array} \right.$
- MU $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\omega = cte] [\theta = \theta_0 + \omega t] [a = 0] \end{array} \right.$
- MUA $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\omega = \omega_0 + at] [\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2] [a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}] \end{array} \right.$

si sabemos que un cuerpo comienza a deslizar con un α :

$\left[\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \right]$
 $\left[F_r = N\mu \right]$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_c: v \neq 0 \\ \mu_e: v = 0 \end{array} \right.$
 $\left[\mu_e = \tan \alpha \right]$
 $\left[F_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -F_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right]$
momento lineal:
 $\left[p = m\vec{v} \right]$
 $\left[\vec{\Gamma} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \right]$

coef. viscosidad

$$[F_{r(\text{Fluido})} = K h v] \quad [K = E \pi R]$$

↖ coef. arrastre

Vel. limite:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_{lim} &= \frac{2g (P_{esf} - P_{fuido}) R^2}{9\eta} \\ V_{lim} &= \frac{g (m_{esf} - m_{fuido})}{K\eta} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

↳ EMPUSE: $F = mg - E \rightarrow F_T = F - F_r \Rightarrow ma = mg - E - F_r \rightarrow [E = m_A g = (\rho_A \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3) g]$
 ↳ PARACAIDISTA: $[F_r = kv^2] \rightarrow F = ma = -mg + kv^2$

TRABAJO DE UNA F.

$$[\Delta W = F \Delta s \cos \theta]$$

TRABAJOS DE F. NO CONS

$$W = \Delta(\epsilon_c + \epsilon_p)$$

para F. cons: $[W = \Delta E_c = -\Delta E_p]$ $[P_{\text{méd}} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}]$ $[P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}]$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ grav.: $E_p = mgh$ muelle: $E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ para F. cons.: $E_{m1} = E_{m2}$

$$\left[F = \frac{d\epsilon_P}{dr} \vec{u}_r \right] \left[\epsilon_P = -De + De (1 - e^{-x(r-r_0)})^2 \right] \left[\epsilon_P = -De \left(2 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^6 - \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^{12} \right) \right]$$

(cuerda)

tensión

$$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

(civ)

$$N = \frac{m}{L}$$

$$V_D = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$$

$$[F = -kx = -bv]$$

Ec. ondas


$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & [y = y(x \pm vt)] \\ & \left[\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\mu}{F_T} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$

ONDAS ARMÓNICAS

$$\left[y = A \sin(\omega t \pm kx + \phi_0) \right] \left[\frac{dy}{dt} = v_0 = -A\omega \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi) \right] \left[k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right] \left[\omega = 2\pi\nu \right] \left[\nu = \frac{1}{T} \right] \left[v_p = \lambda\nu \right]$$

$$(T = \frac{\text{dist}}{v})$$

CINEMÁTICA MAS



 $(x \text{ mAx})$

 OBSERVACIÓN: $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = (x(t))'' = -\omega^2 x$

 $\Rightarrow (x(t))'' + \omega^2 x = 0$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t \pm \varphi_0 + \pi/2)$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t \pm \varphi_0)$$

$$a(t) = -\omega^2 x$$

$$v(t) = -A\omega \sin(\omega t \pm \varphi_0) \rightarrow \left(\frac{dv}{dt} = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t \pm \varphi_0)\right)$$

DINÁMICA MAS

MUELLE



$$F = m\alpha = m(-\omega^2 x)$$

cte elástico

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$(k = m\omega^2)$$

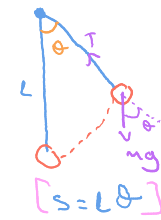
$$(E_m = E_c + E_p)$$

$$F = -kx$$

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

$$= -bv$$

PÉNDULO



ARCO / ÁNGULO MÁX.

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = L \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \left[\alpha = \frac{dv}{dt} = L \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} \right]$$

Si no tiene roz. (oscilaciones muy pequeñas) $\rightarrow \left[\sin\theta \approx \theta \right]$

$$\left[v = \sqrt{g/L} \right]$$

OSC. AMORTIGUADO

$$\left(\lambda > b \right) \quad \left[\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \right] \quad \left[x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi) \right]$$

amortiguación

$$\gamma = \frac{\lambda}{2m}$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 - \gamma^2$$

$$A = A_0 e^{-\gamma t}$$

$$\tau = \frac{m}{\lambda}$$

tiempo de extinción

OSC. FORZADO

$$\left[\Sigma F = m\alpha = -kx - \lambda v + F(t) \right]$$

En resonancia: $[A = cte]$

TRANSFERENCIA E.

Variación E con el tiempo \rightarrow POTENCIA: $\left[P = \frac{1}{2} N v \omega^2 A^2 \right] \quad \left[\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} N \omega^2 A^2 \Delta x \right]$

F transversal: Tensión

SISTEMAS DE PARTÍCULAS

CENTRO DE MASAS

$$r_{cm} = \frac{\Sigma m_i r_i}{M_{TOTAL}} \rightarrow [M r_{cm} = \Sigma m_i r_i]$$

SIST. \rightarrow No AISLADO: acel. del centro de masas $\neq 0$

$$\left[\vec{F}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}_{1 \rightarrow 2}}{dt} \right]$$

$$\left[r_{1 \rightarrow 2} = r_1 - r_2 \right]$$

$$(d(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2))$$

CONS. MOMENTO LINEAL (siempre)

$$\left[\vec{v}_{cm} = \frac{\Sigma m_i \vec{v}_i}{M_T} \right] = \frac{\vec{P}}{M_T}$$

vel. sistema

MOMENTO LIN.

$$\left[\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \vec{F} \right]$$

[COLISIÓN] \leftarrow Elastica \rightarrow se conserva E_c
Inelastica \rightarrow no se conserva E_c

SIST.

$$\left[m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = m_1 \vec{v}_1' + m_2 \vec{v}_2' \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2 + Q \right]$$

antes de colisión tras colisión