

CINEMÁTICA

$V_x = V_0 \cos \theta$
 $V_y = V_0 \sin \theta$ (depende del sist. ref.)

	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.	$a_m = \Delta v / \Delta t$	$a = dv/dt$	$\vec{a}_m = \Delta \vec{v} / \Delta t$	$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_n + \vec{a}_t$

(deriv. de \vec{r} en función de t)
 $\vec{r} = (x, y)$

* Se suman todas las aceleraciones (sumíst. + grav....)

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

$[w = 2\pi f] [v = \omega R] [E_{st.}] L = 2\pi r, A = \pi r^2, v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

(4) Eq. TEMPERATURA: fórmula de la función. (hacer tantos si es necesario)
 $y = y(x)$ DEPENDE DE LA FORMA

DINÁMICA

$\left\{ \begin{aligned} [\Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a}] [F_r = NP] \end{aligned} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu_e: v=0 \\ \mu_c: v \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right.$ si sabemos que un cuerpo comienza a deslizar en un α :
 $[F_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -F_{2 \rightarrow 1}]$ momento lineal: $[p = m\vec{v}] [\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}]$ $[N_e = \tan \alpha]$

ARRASTRE

$[F_r(\text{fluido}) = k\eta v]$ $[k = 6\pi\eta R]$
 coef. viscosidad \leftarrow coef. arrastre \leftarrow

Vel. límite: $\left\{ \begin{aligned} [V_{lim} = \frac{2g(P_{esf} - P_{fluid})R^2}{9\eta}] \\ [V_{lim} = \frac{g(m_{esf} - m_{fluid})}{k\eta}] \end{aligned} \right.$

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

ENERGÍA

TRABAJO DE UNA F.

TRABAJO DE F. NO CONS

$[dW = F ds \cos \theta]$ $[W = \Delta(E_c + E_p)]$ para F. cons: $[W = \Delta E_c = -\Delta E_p]$ $[P_{med} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}] [P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}]$
 $[E_c = \frac{1}{2}mv^2]$ grav.: $[E_p = mgh]$ muelle: $[E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2]$ para F. cons: $[E_{m1} = E_{m2}]$

POTENCIAL MOLECULAR $[F = \frac{dE_p}{dr} \vec{u}_r] [E_p = -De + De(1 - e^{-\alpha(r-r_0)})^2] [E_p = -De(2(\frac{r}{r_0})^6 - (\frac{r}{r_0})^{12})]$

OSCILACIONES

(cuerda)

(aire)

$[v_p = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}]$ $[N = \frac{m}{L}]$ $[v_p = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}]$ $[F = -kx = -bv]$ Ec. ondas $\left\{ \begin{aligned} [y = y(x \pm vt)] \\ [\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\mu}{F_T} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}] \end{aligned} \right.$
 tensión \leftarrow densidad lineal \leftarrow


ONDAS ARMÓNICAS



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

$(T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega})$

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

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

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

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

$$(E_m = E_c + E_p)$$

$$F = -kx$$

$= -bv$

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

PÉNDULO



ARCO / ÁNGULO MÁX.

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

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

$$\left[\Sigma F = m\ddot{x} = -kx - \lambda v + F(t) \right]$$

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

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

$$\left[\vec{r}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 \right]$$

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

CENTRO DE MASAS

$$\left[\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{\Sigma m_i \vec{r}_i}{M_{TOTAL}} \right] \rightarrow \left[M \cdot \vec{r}_{cm} = \Sigma m_i \vec{r}_i \right]$$

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

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