

CINEMÁTICA

1. DIMENSIONES		2. DIMENSIONES	
med. a.	instantánea	med. a.	instantánea
Vel.	$v_m = \Delta x / \Delta t$	$v_m = \Delta x / \Delta t$	
a.c.	$a_m = \Delta v / \Delta t$	$a_m = \Delta v / \Delta t$	

(depende del sist. ref.)

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta$$

(dado desde un sist. de T)

MRU	$v = cte$	$a = 0$
MIRUA	$v = v_0 + at$	$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$
MICU	$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t$	$a = 0$
MICUA	$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$	$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}$

$\rightarrow (a_t = 0)$

$y = ax + b$
 $y = at^2 + bt + c$
 $y = at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d$

DEPENDE DE LA FORMA

(4) Es la relación: fórmula de la función. (necesitamos si es necesario)

DINÁMICA

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

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \Sigma \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \\ \left[\begin{aligned} F_r = N \mu \\ F_c = v \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right] \left[\begin{aligned} \vec{p} = m\vec{v} \\ F_t = \frac{dp}{dt} \end{aligned} \right] \left[\begin{aligned} \vec{L} = I \cdot \vec{\alpha} \\ \vec{L} = r \times \vec{p} \end{aligned} \right]$$

ARRASTRE

$$F_r (F_{ruido}) = K h v$$

coef. viscosidad

$$K = E \eta R$$

coef. arrastre

$$F_r = K v^2 \rightarrow F = m a = -m g + K v^2$$

ARRASTRE: $F = m g - E \rightarrow F_t = F - F_r \rightarrow m a = m g - E - F_r$

ARRASTRE: $F_r = K v^2 \rightarrow F = m a = -m g + K v^2$

ENERGIA

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

ARRASTRE: $F = m g - E \rightarrow F_t = F - F_r \rightarrow m a = m g - E - F_r$

ARRASTRE: $F_r = K v^2 \rightarrow F = m a = -m g + K v^2$

POTENCIAL MOLECULAR

$$F = - \frac{d\epsilon_p}{dr}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \epsilon_p = -D_e + D_e (1 - e^{-x(r-r_0)})^2 \\ \epsilon_p = -D_e (2 (\frac{r_0}{r})^{12} - (\frac{r_0}{r})^6) \end{aligned} \right]$$

OSCILACIONES

$$\left[\begin{aligned} v_p = \sqrt{\frac{F_t}{\mu}} \\ N = \frac{3}{L} \\ v_p = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}} \\ F = -k x = -b v \end{aligned} \right]$$

Ec. ondas

$$\left[\begin{aligned} y = y(x \pm vt) \\ \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

ONDAS ARMÓNICAS

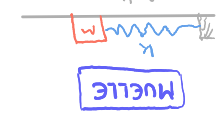
$$\left[\begin{aligned} y = A \sin(\omega t \pm kx + \phi_0) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = v_0 = -A \omega \cos(kx - \omega t \pm \phi) \\ k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \\ \omega = 2\pi \nu \\ v = \frac{1}{T} \\ v_p = \lambda \nu \end{aligned} \right]$$

$(T = \frac{1}{\nu})$

Cinematica MAS

Observación: $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = (x(t))'' = -\omega^2 x$
 $\Rightarrow (x(t))'' + \omega^2 x = 0$

Dinamica MAS



Muelle

$$F = -kx$$

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

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

$$E = E_p + E_m$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} (k + m \omega^2) x^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k_{eff} x^2$$

$$k_{eff} = k + m \omega^2$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

OSC. AMORTIGUADO

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$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_d t + \phi)$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

tiempo de extracción

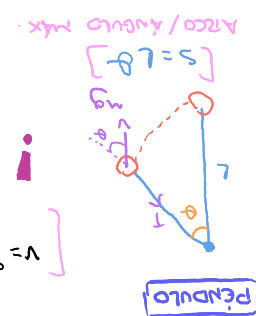
OSC. FORZADO

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$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$A = \frac{F_0}{m \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4m^2}}}$$



Péndulo

$$L \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -g \sin \theta$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = L \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = L \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

Sistemas de Partículas

Centro de masas

Centro de masas

$$r_{cm} = \frac{\sum m_i r_i}{M_{total}}$$

$$M_{rcm} = \sum m_i$$

$$r_{1,2} = r_1 - r_2$$

$$F_{1,2} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{dv_{1,2}}{dt}$$

Cons. Momento Lineal

Cons. Momento Lineal (siempre)

$$v_{cm} = \frac{\sum m_i v_i}{M_{total}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = F$$

COLISIONES

- Elasticas**: $E_c = cte$
- Inelasticas**: $E_c \neq cte$

Los cuerpos se juntan: $(m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2) = (m_1 + m_2) v_f$