

# CINEMÁTICA

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

$$[\omega = 2\pi f] [v = \omega R] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L = 2\pi r \\ A = \pi r^2, v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \end{array} \right.$$

MRU	$[v = cte] [x = x_0 + vt] [a = 0]$
MRUA	$[v = v_0 + at] [x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2] [a = \frac{dv}{dt}]$
MCU	$[\omega = cte] [\theta = \theta_0 + \omega t] [\alpha = 0]$
MCUA	$[\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t] [\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2] [a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}]$

# DINÁMICA

$[\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}] [F_r = NP]$    
 si sabemos que un cuerpo comienza a deslizar en un  $\alpha$ :  $[N_e = \tan \alpha]$    
 $[F_{1 \rightarrow 2} = -F_{2 \rightarrow 1}]$    
 momento lineal:  $[p = m\vec{v}] [\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}]$

**ARRASTRE**   
 coef. viscosidad  $[F_r(\text{fluido}) = khv]$    
 coef. arrastre  $[k = E\pi R]$    
 Vel. límite:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{lim} = \frac{2g(P_{esf} - P_{fluido})R^2}{9\eta} \\ v_{lim} = \frac{g(m_{esf} - m_{fluido})}{kh} \end{array} \right.$    
 EMPUJE:  $F = mg - E \rightarrow F_T = F - F_r \Rightarrow ma = mg - E - F_r \rightarrow [E = m_A g = (\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)g]$    
 PARACAIDISTA:  $[F_r = kv^2] \rightarrow F = ma = -mg + kv^2$

# ENERGÍA

Trabajo de una F.  $[dW = F ds \cos \theta]$    
 Trabajo de F. no cons  $[W = \Delta(E_c + E_p)]$    
 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)   
 tensión  $[v_p = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}]$    
 densidad lineal  $[N = \frac{m}{L}]$    
 (aire)  $[v_p = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}]$    
 $[F = -kx = -bv]$    
 Ec. ondas  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [y = y(x \pm vt)] \\ [\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\mu}{F_T} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}] \end{array} \right.$

**ONDAS ARMÓNICAS** 

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

## CINEMÁTICA MAS


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

$$y = A \sin(\omega t \pm \varphi_0 + \pi/2)$$

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

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

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

## DINÁMICA MAS

### MUELLE



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

cte elástico

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

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

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

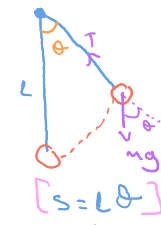
$$(E_m = E_c + E_p)$$

$$F = -kx$$

$= -bv$

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

### PÉNDULO



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

Si no tiene roz. (oscilaciones muy pequeñas)  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin\theta \approx \theta \\ v = \sqrt{g/L} \end{cases}$

ARCO / ÁNGULO MÁX.

## OSC. AMORTIGUADO

$$(1=b) \quad \left[ \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\gamma \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x = 0 \right] \quad [x(t) = A e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi)]$$

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

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

En resonancia:  $[ A = cte ]$

## TRANSFERENCIA E.

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

F transversal: Tensión

## SISTEMAS DE PARTÍCULAS

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

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

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

### CENTRO DE MASAS

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

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

## 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.

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

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

SIST.

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

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

antes de colisión      tras colisión