

Taller 4

Espacio: \mathbb{R}^3

→ Rectángulos (x, y, z)

→ Cilindros (ρ, φ, z)

→ Esféricas (r, θ, φ)
Polar ↗ Azimutal ↖

→ Masa:

↳ Inercia

→ 1ra Ley de Newton:

↳ $\vec{F}_{\text{neto}} = 0$

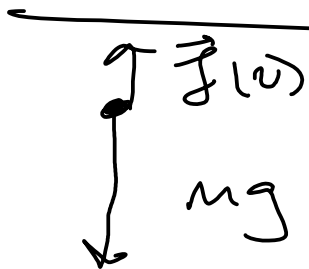
→ 2da Ley de Newton:

$$\vec{F} = \vec{p} = m \vec{v} = m \vec{r}$$

Resistencia del Aire

$$\vec{f} = f(v) (-\hat{v})$$

$$f(v) = \underbrace{bv}_{\text{Linear}}, \underbrace{bv^2}_{\text{Quadratic.}}$$



$$m\ddot{r} = mg - f(v)$$

Linear

$$m\dot{r} = mg - bv$$

$$m\dot{v} = mg - bv$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{-b}{m} \left(v - \frac{mg}{b} \right)$$

$$\frac{dv}{v - \frac{mg}{b}} = \frac{-b}{m} dt. \quad \text{Integrar.}$$

$$v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} + e^{\frac{-bt}{m}} \cdot C_0.$$

$$C.I. \cdot v(0) = 0$$

$$v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{bt}{m}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \sim 0.$$

$$v = \frac{mg}{b}$$

velocidad terminal.



Ejemplo 2:

→ Tipo Parabólico:

$$F(v) = bv^2.$$

↳ magnitud de la velocidad total.

E.C. Mov. $m\ddot{\vec{r}} = m\vec{g} + \vec{f}(v)$

$$\rightarrow \vec{f}(v) = -bv^2 \underbrace{\hat{v}}_{\uparrow} = -bv \vec{v}.$$

$$\vec{A} = |\vec{A}| \hat{A}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow m \ddot{v}_x &= -b \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} v_x \\
 \rightarrow m \ddot{v}_y &= mg - b \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} v_y.
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \rightarrow m \ddot{v}_x &= -b \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} v_x \\ \rightarrow m \ddot{v}_y &= mg - b \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} v_y. \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{ Sistema de ecuaciones.}$$