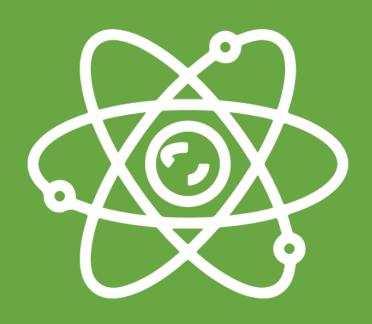


PHYSICS

Chapter 11



VECTORES II

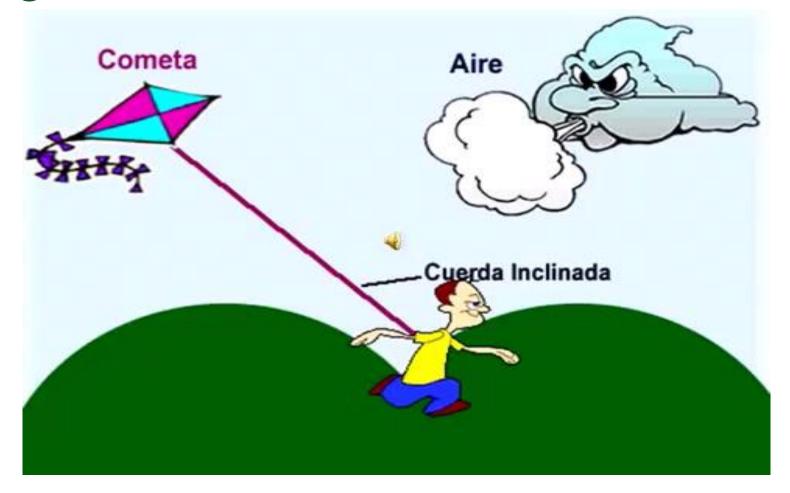








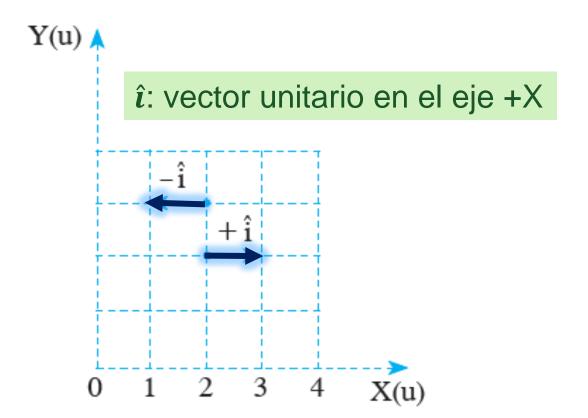
¿Dónde se suma los vectores?

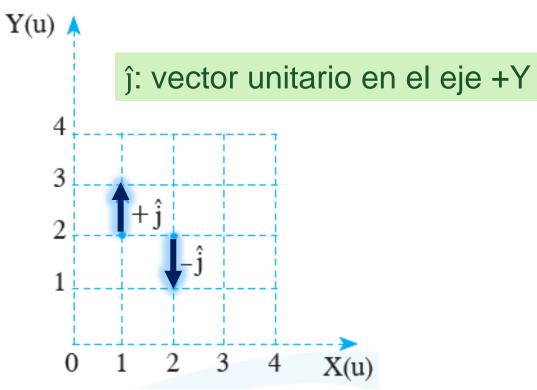


VECTORES UNITARIOS CARTESIANOS



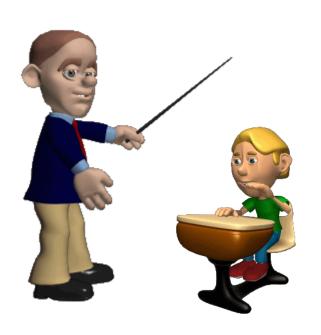
Son aquellos vectores cuyo <u>módulo es la unidad</u>. En los ejes coordenados X e Y son:

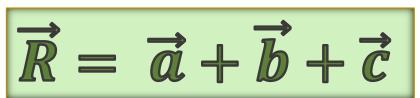






- Representa a un conjunto de vectores.
- El vector resultante es la ADICIÓN del conjunto de vectores.

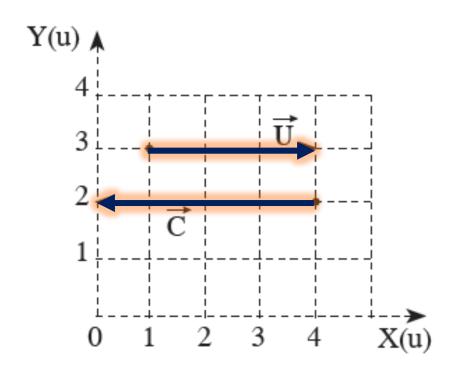


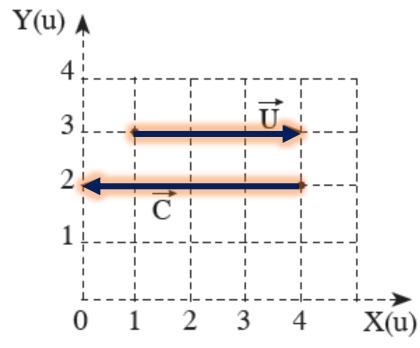






Exprese los vectores \vec{U} y \vec{C} en términos de los vectores \hat{i} y \hat{j} .



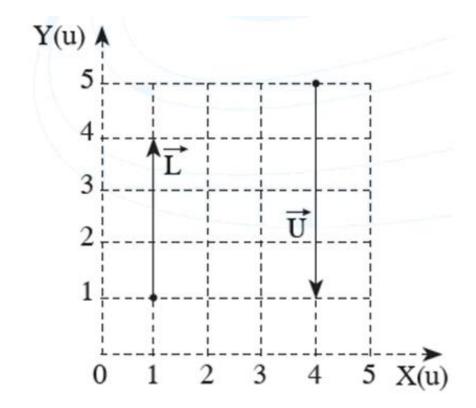


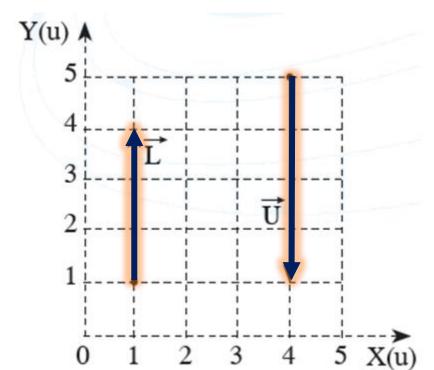
$$\vec{U} = 3(\hat{\imath})u = 3\hat{\imath} u$$

$$\vec{c} = 4(-\hat{i})u = -4\hat{i} u$$



2 Exprese los vectores \vec{L} y \overrightarrow{U} en términos de los vectores \hat{i} y \hat{j} .





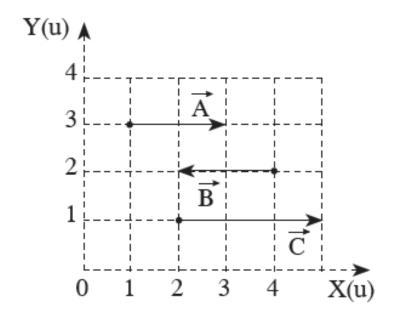
$$\vec{L} = 3(\hat{j})u = 3\hat{j}u$$

$$\overrightarrow{U} = 4(-\hat{\jmath})u = -4\hat{\jmath}u$$

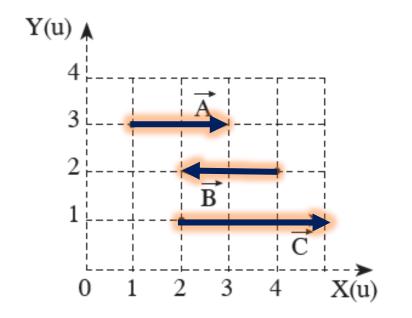


3

Determine el vector resultante ($\vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$) del conjunto de vectores mostrados.



RESOLUCIÓN



$$\mathbf{A} = 2\hat{\imath} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = -2\hat{\imath}$$
 u

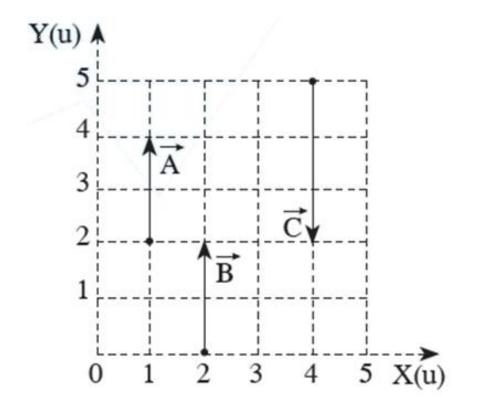
$$\vec{c} = 3\hat{i}$$
 u

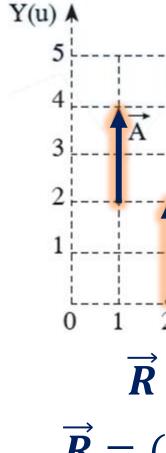
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}$$
 $\overrightarrow{R} = 2\hat{\imath} u + (-2\hat{\imath} u) + 3\hat{\imath} u$

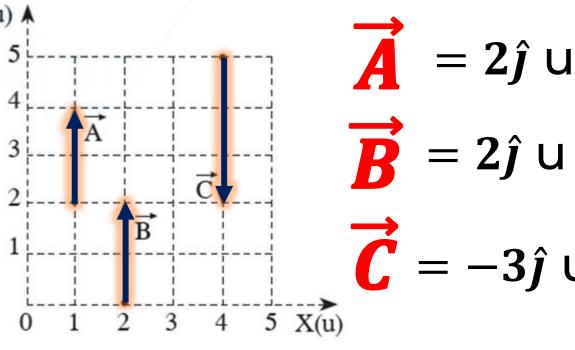
$$\overrightarrow{R} = 3\hat{\imath} u$$



Determine el vector resultante $(\vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C})$ del conjunto de vectores mostrados.







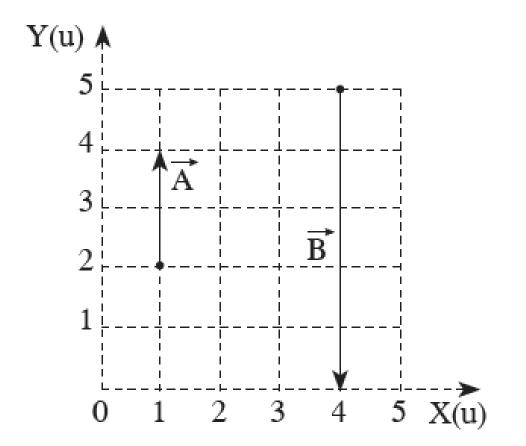
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

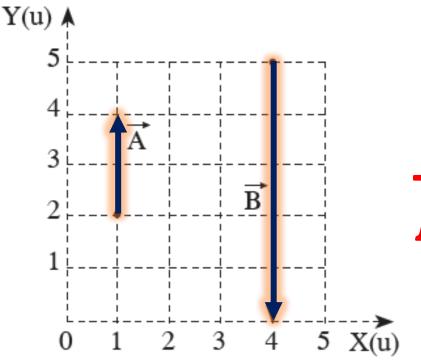
$$\overrightarrow{R} = (2\hat{j} \text{ u}) + (2\hat{j} \text{ u}) + (-3\hat{j} \text{ u})$$

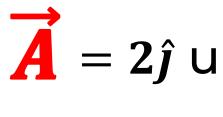
$$\vec{R} = 1\hat{j}u$$



Determine el módulo del vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.







$$\overrightarrow{B} = -5\hat{j}$$
 U

$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B}$$

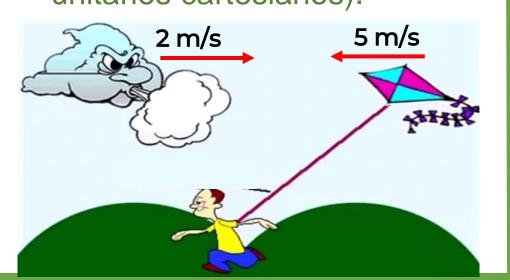
$$\vec{R} = (2\hat{j} \text{ u}) + (-5\hat{j} \text{ u})$$
 móduo

$$\overrightarrow{R} = -3\hat{j}$$
 u



$$R = 3 u$$

Se muestra un muchacho jugando con su cometa, la cual se mueve con una rapidez 5 m/s, mientras que el viento sopla con una rapidez de 2 m/s. Determine la velocidad resultante de la cometa. (Use vectores unitarios cartesianos).



$$\overrightarrow{V}_{aire} = 2\hat{\imath} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\overrightarrow{V}_{cometa} = -5\hat{\imath} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{V}_{aire} + \overrightarrow{V}_{cometa}$$

$$\vec{R} = (2 \hat{\imath} \text{ m/s}) + (-5 \hat{\imath} \text{ m/s})$$

$$\vec{R} = -3 \hat{\imath} \text{ m/s}$$



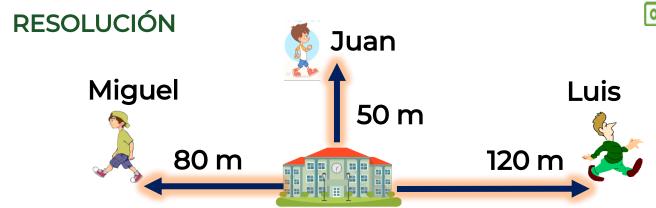


Tres estudiantes del colegio "Saco Oliveros" al término de las clases se dirigen a sus casas que se encuentran en los alrededores.

Luis se desplaza 120 m al Este, Miguel 80 m al Oeste y Juan 50 m al Norte.

Determine la suma de los desplazamientos de los tres amigos. Dar la respuesta en función de los vectores unitarios. (Use la brújula para las mediciones).





$$\vec{L} = 120 \,\hat{\imath} \, \text{m}$$
 $\vec{J} = 50 \,\hat{\jmath} \, \text{m}$
 $\vec{M} = -80 \,\hat{\imath} \, \text{m}$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{L} + \overrightarrow{M} + \overrightarrow{J}$$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = (120 \,\hat{\imath} \,\text{m}) + (-80 \,\hat{\imath} \,\text{m}) + (-50 \,\hat{\jmath} \,\text{m})$$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = (40 \,\hat{\imath} \,\text{m}) + (-50 \,\hat{\jmath} \,\text{m})$$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = (40 \ \hat{\imath} - 50 \ \hat{\jmath}) \ \mathsf{m}$$

Se agradece su colaboración y participación durante el tiempo de la clase.

