

Universidad Nacional San Agustín de Arequipa

FACULTAD DE INGENIERIAS DE PRODUCCION Y SERVICIOS

ESCUELA PROFESIONAL DE INGENIERIA
DE SISTEMAS

Física Computacional

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```
[ ]:
```

```
[1]: #matplotlib notebook  
%matplotlib inline
```

1 Importando Librerias

```
[2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import math  
import numpy as np  
import sys  
import random
```

2 Importando Modelos

```
[3]: from models.Graphic import Graphic, Graphic3D  
from models.Vector import Vector, Coordinate
```

3 Constantes

```
[4]: MAX_INT = 100  
MIN_INT = -MAX_INT
```

4 Metodos

4.1 Obtener Signo

```
[5]: def getSigno(x):  
    if x == 0:  
        return 0  
    return x/abs(x)
```

4.2 Graficar Vector 2D

```
[6]: def vector2D(axis, vector):  
    axis.quiver(vector.origin.x, vector.origin.y, vector.x,vector.y ,  
↪angles='xy', scale_units='xy', scale=1)
```

4.3 Graficar Punto 2D

```
[7]: def point2D(axis, coordinate):
      axis.plot(coordinate.x, coordinate.y, marker="o", )
```

5 a = cte

5.1 Movimiento en una dimensión. Caída libre $g = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$

5.1.1 Sea una partícula, que tiene una posición inicial y_0 y velocidad inicial v_{y0} en un tiempo inicial $t = 0$. Determine la posición final de la partícula para $t = 10$ s con $g = -10$ m/s². Haga los diagramas $a - t$, $v - t$, $x - t$ y $v - x$ y por cada caso de un ejemplo real. Considere $h = 0.1$

$$y \circ < 0, \vee y \circ < 0$$

```
[8]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
      a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

      t0 = 0
      y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
      v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))


      tf = 10
      h = 0.1
      yf = y0

      print("Tiempo inicial\tt:\t{t}\nPunto Inicial\tt:\t{t}\nVelocidad Inicial\tt:↵\t{t}\nTiempo Final\tt:\t{t}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))


      t = [ 0 ]
      vy = [ v0.y ]
      dy = [ y0.y ]
      as_ = [ a.y ]

      for i in np.arange(0,tf,h):
          v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
          yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
          t.append(i+h)
          vy.append(v0.y)
          dy.append(yf.y)
          as_.append(a.y)


      axis[0][0].plot(t, as_)
      axis[0][0].grid()
```

```
Tiempo inicial      :      0
Punto Inicial       :     -52
Velocidad Inicial   :     -62
Tiempo Final        :      10
Posicion FInal      : -1177.00000000000002
```



$y_0 < 0, v_{y0} = 0$

```
[9]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2, 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=0))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]

for i in np.arange(0,tf,h):
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t.append(i+h)
    vy.append(v0.y)
    dy.append(yf.y)
    as_.append(a.y)

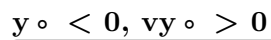
axis[0][0].plot(t, as_)
axis[0][0].grid()
axis[0][0].set(ylabel = 'Aceleración', xlabel='Tiempo')

axis[1][1].plot(t,vy)
axis[1][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Tiempo')
axis[1][1].grid()

axis[1][0].plot(t, dy)
axis[1][0].set(ylabel = 'Desplazamiento', xlabel='Tiempo')
axis[1][0].grid()

axis[0][1].plot(dy, vy)
axis[0][1].grid()
axis[0][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Desplazamiento')
```

```
Tiempo inicial      :      0
Punto Inicial       :     -95
Velocidad Inicial   :      0
Tiempo Final        :     10
Posicion FInal      :    -600.0
```



5

```

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t:\t\t{}\nPunto Inicial\t\t:\t\t{}\nVelocidad Inicial\t:
→\t\t{}\nTiempo Final\t\t:\t\t{}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]

for i in np.arange(0,tf,h):
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t.append(i+h)
    vy.append(v0.y)
    dy.append(yf.y)
    as_.append(a.y)

axis[0][0].plot(t, as_)
axis[0][0].grid()
axis[0][0].set(ylabel = 'Aceleración', xlabel='Tiempo')

axis[1][1].plot(t,vy)
axis[1][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Tiempo')
axis[1][1].grid()

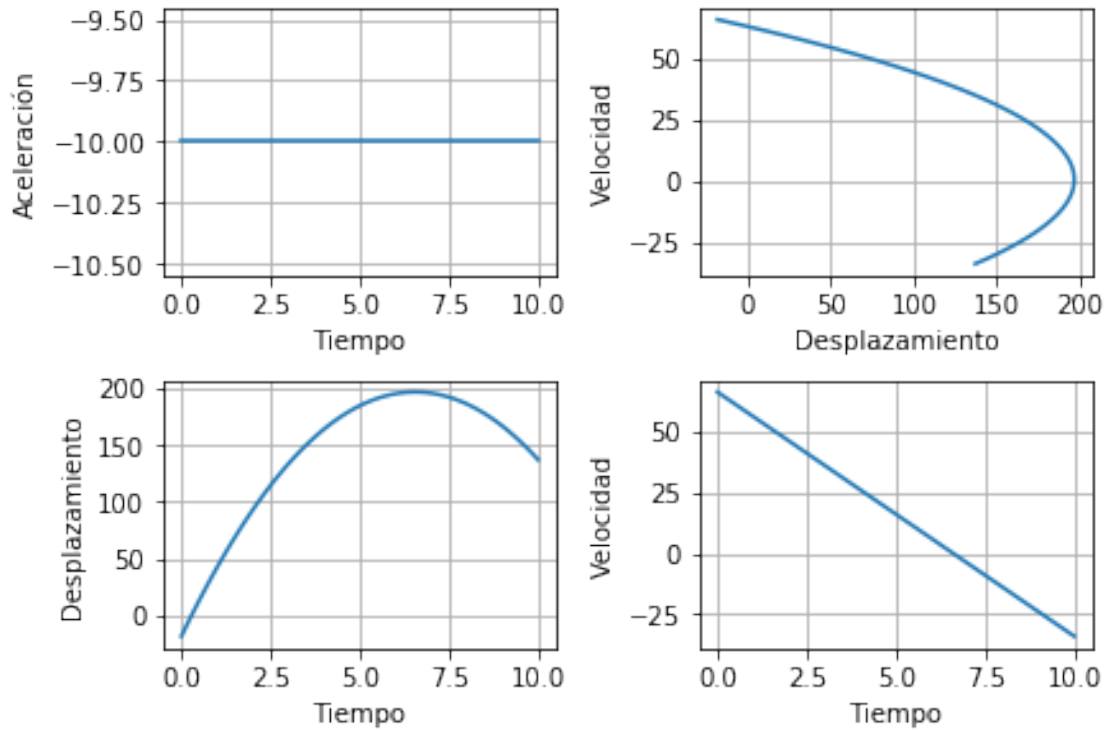
axis[1][0].plot(t, dy)
axis[1][0].set(ylabel = 'Desplazamiento', xlabel='Tiempo')
axis[1][0].grid()

axis[0][1].plot(dy, vy)
axis[0][1].grid()
axis[0][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Desplazamiento')

print("Posicion FInal\t\t:\t\t{}".format(yf.y))

```

Tiempo inicial	:	0
Punto Inicial	:	-18
Velocidad Inicial	:	66
Tiempo Final	:	10
Posicion FInal	:	137.0



$y_0 = 0, v_{y0} < 0$

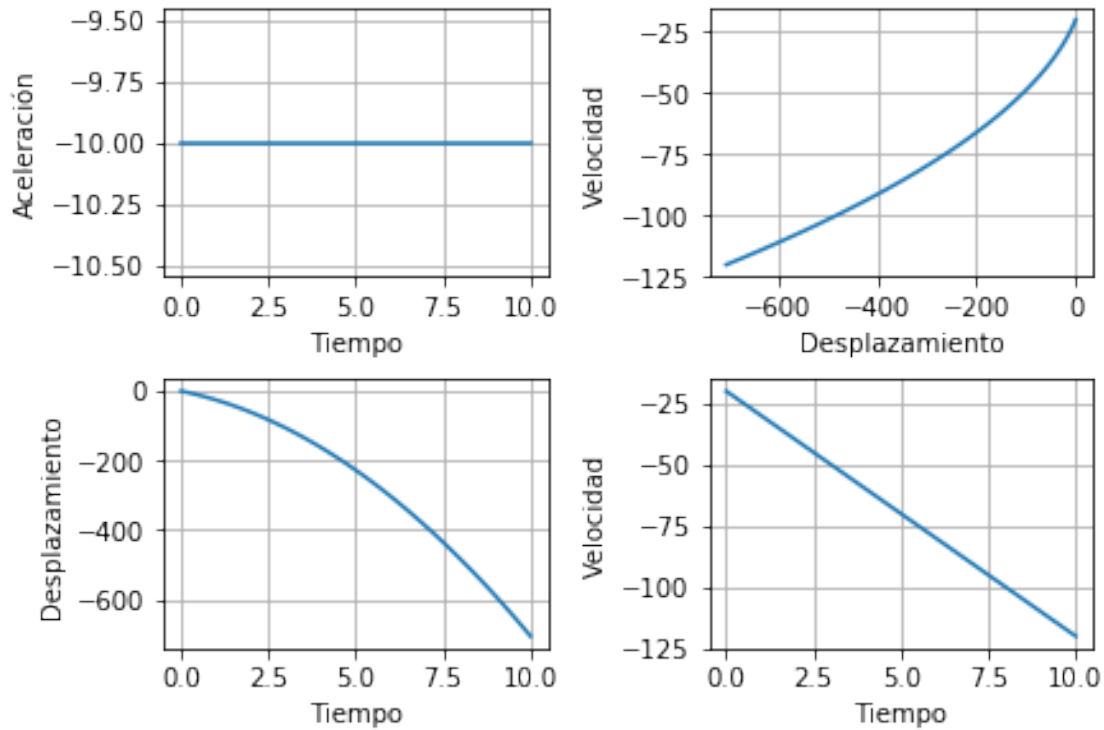
```
[11]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

5.1.2 $y \circ = 0, vy \circ = 0$

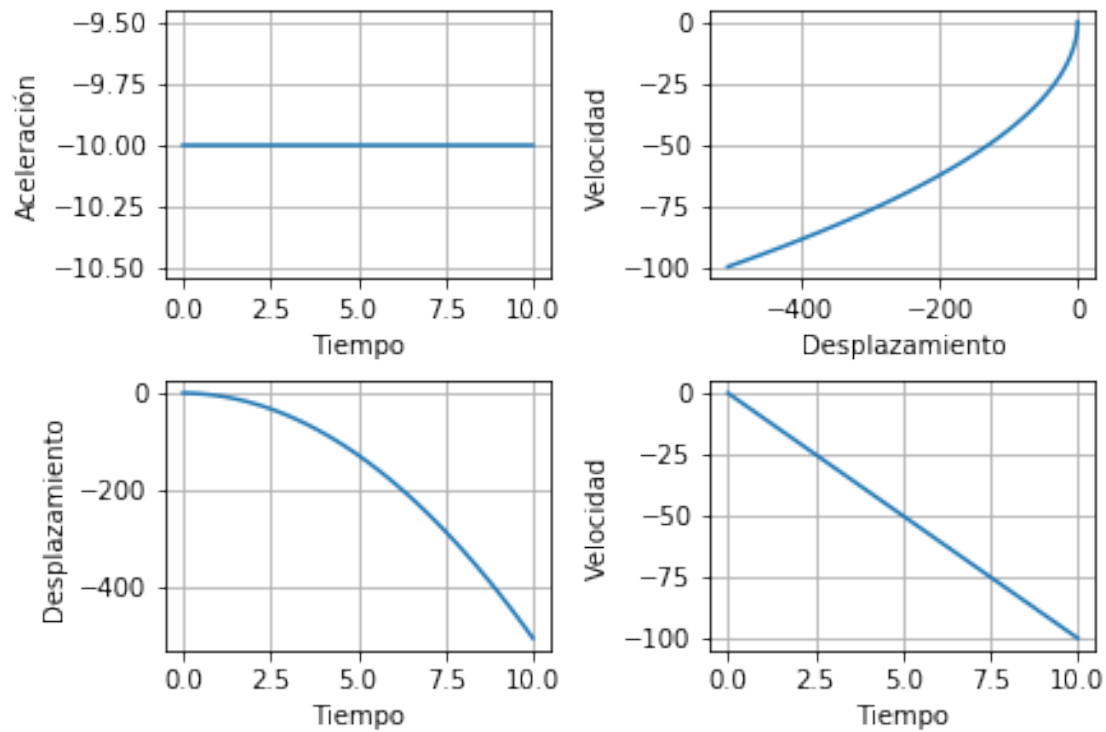
```
[12]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t:t:\t{t}\nPunto Inicial\t\t:t:\t{t}\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t:
↪\t{t}\nTiempo Final\t\t:t:\t{t}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

$y_0 = 0, v_{y0} > 0$

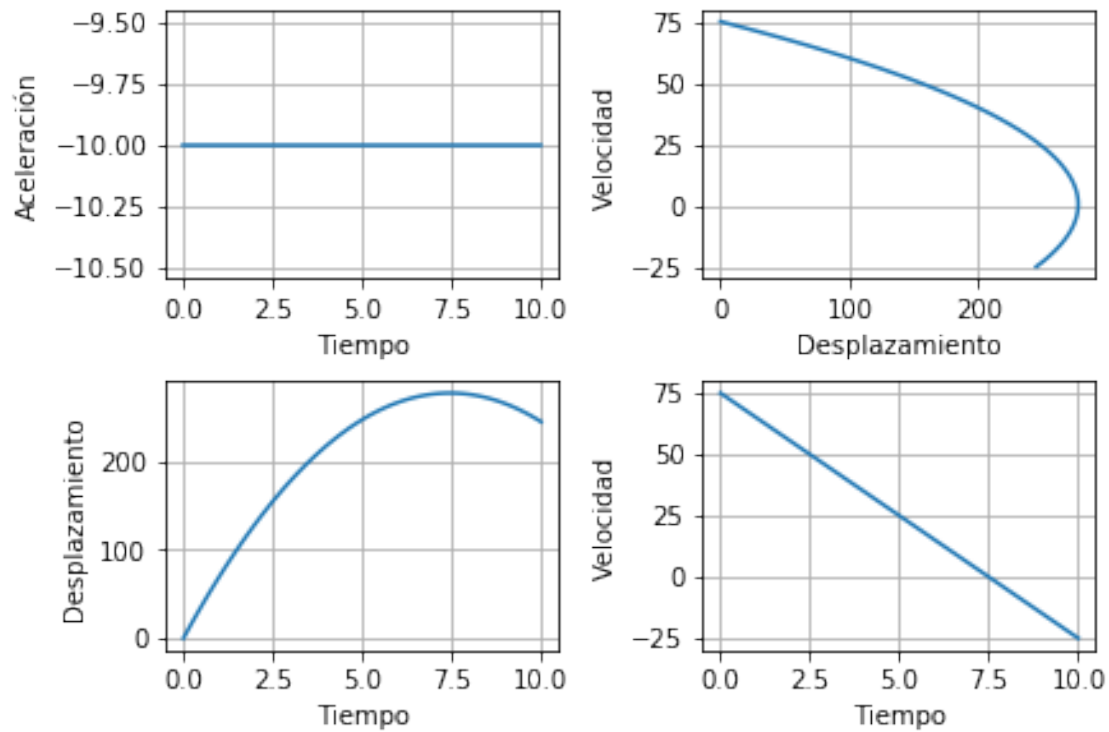
```
[13]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

$y_0 > 0, v_{y0} < 0$

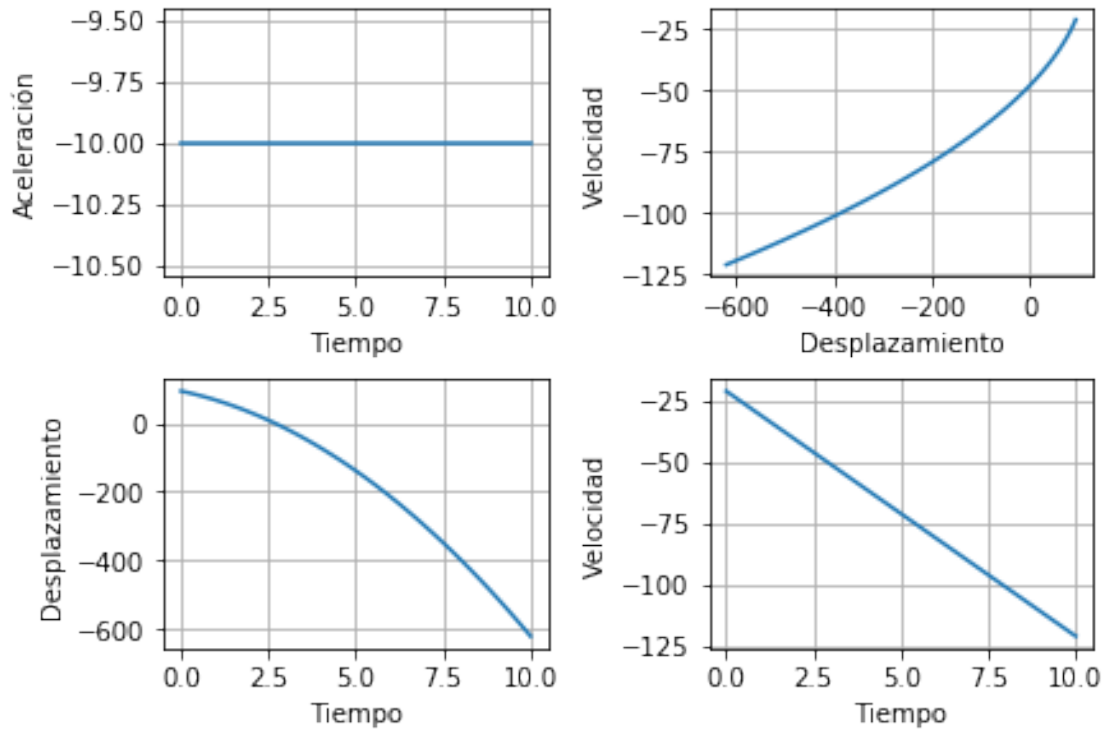
```
[14]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

$y_0 > 0, v_{y0} = 0$

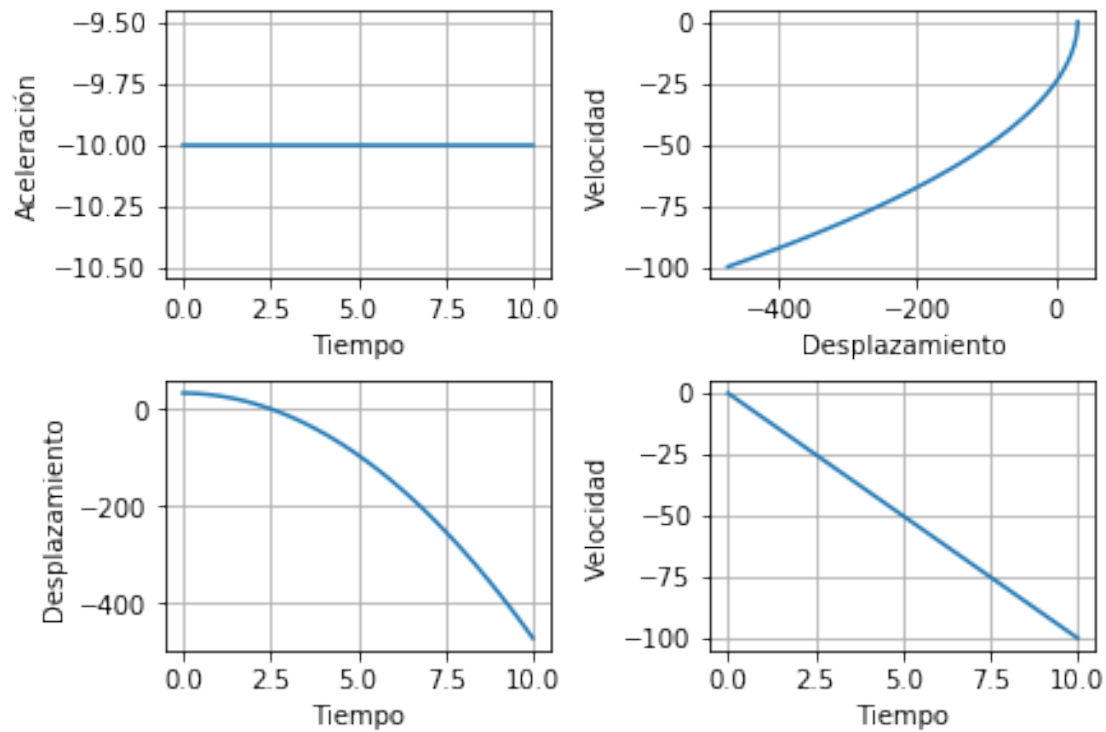
```
[15]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

$y_0 > 0, v_{y0} > 0$

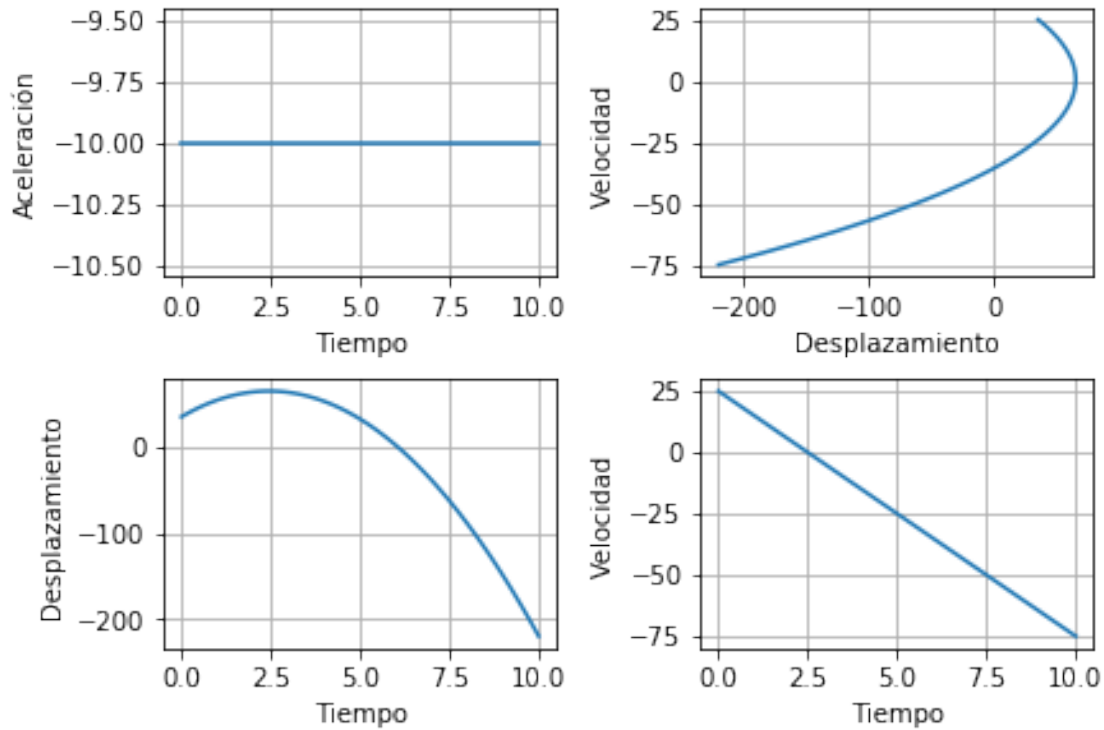
```
[16]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))

tf = 10
h = 0.1
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

5.1.3 Una partícula se mueve, en el eje x con aceleración $a_x = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, hasta una posición final x_f y velocidad final v_{xf} que lo hace en un tiempo $t_f = 20 \text{ s}$. Encuentre la posición inicial x_0 y la v_{y0} . Haga los diagramas $a - t$, $v - t$, $x - t$ y $v - x$ y por cada caso de un ejemplo real. Considere $h = 0.05$

$x_f < 0$, $v_{xf} < 0$

```
[34]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))

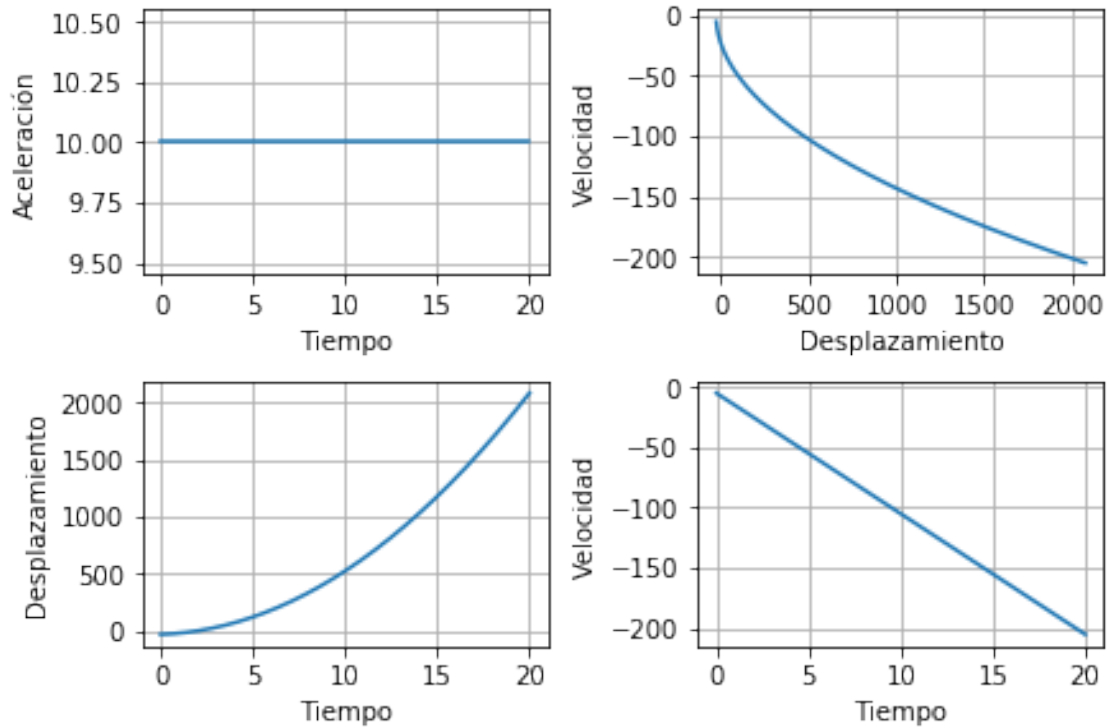
tf = 20
h = 0.05
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
```

```
vy = [ v0.y ]  
dy = [ y0.y ]  
as_ = [ a.y ]  
  
for i in np.arange(0,t_f,h):  
    v0 = v0 - a.mulEscalar(h)  
    yf = yf - v0.mulEscalar(h)  
    t.append(i+h)  
    vy.append(v0.y)  
    dy.append(yf.y)  
    as_.append(a.y)  
  
axis[0][0].plot(t, as_)  
axis[0][0].grid()  
axis[0][0].set(ylabel = 'Aceleración', xlabel='Tiempo')  
  
axis[1][1].plot(t,vy)  
axis[1][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Tiempo')  
axis[1][1].grid()  
  
axis[1][0].plot(t, dy)  
axis[1][0].set(ylabel = 'Desplazamiento', xlabel='Tiempo')  
axis[1][0].grid()  
  
axis[0][1].plot(dy, vy)  
axis[0][1].grid()  
axis[0][1].set(ylabel = 'Velocidad', xlabel='Desplazamiento')  
  
print("Posicion FInal\t\t:\t{}".format(yf.y))
```

Tiempo inicial	:	0
Punto Inicial	:	-26
Velocidad Inicial	:	-5
Tiempo Final	:	20
Posicion FInal	:	2079.0



$x_f < 0$, $v_{xf} = 0$

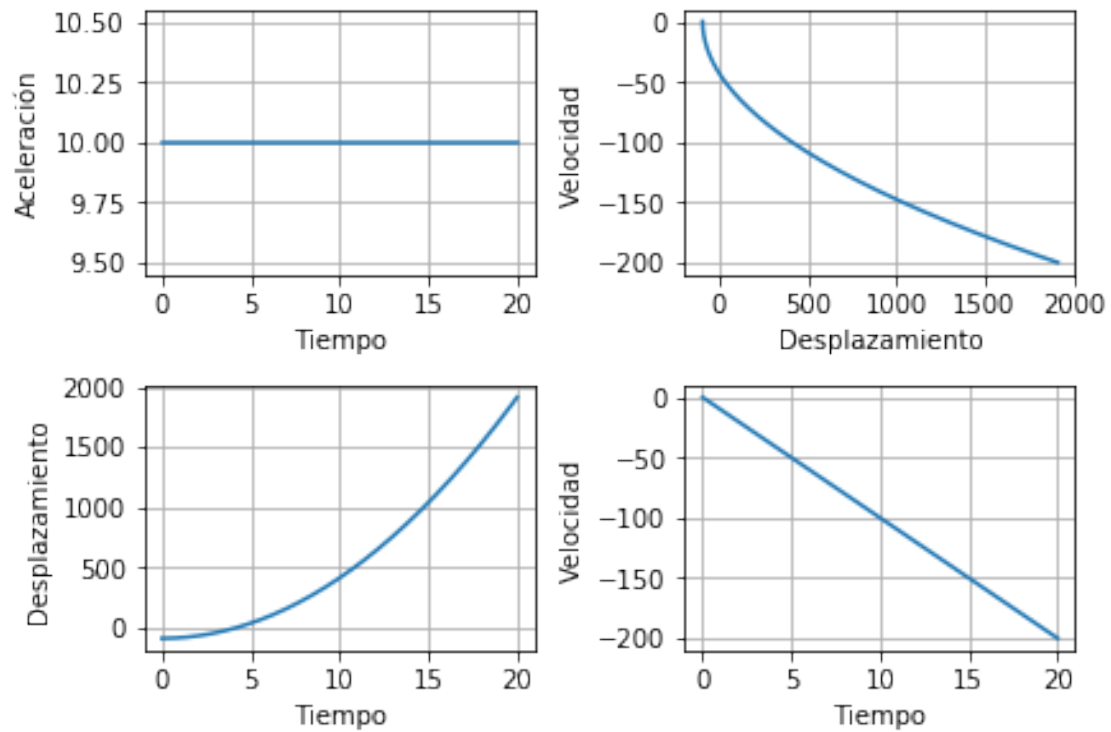
```
[35]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))

tf = 20
h = 0.05
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```

$x_f < 0, v_{xf} > 0$

```
[36]: fig, axis = plt.subplots(2 , 2, constrained_layout=True) # Esquema
a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))

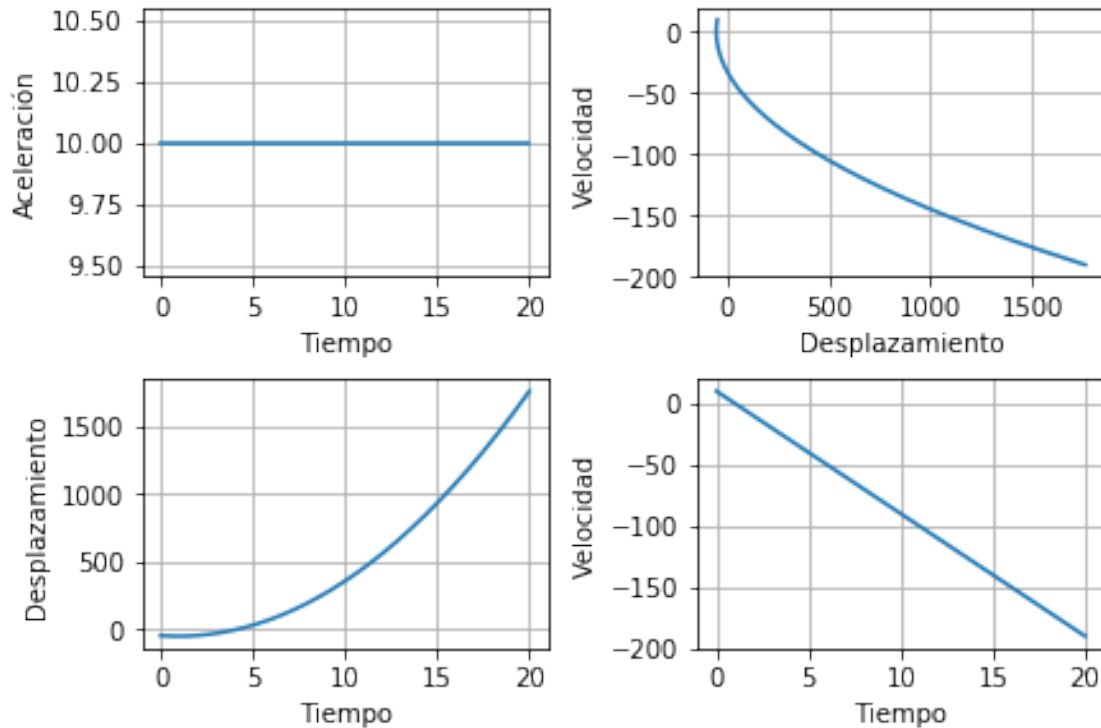
tf = 20
h = 0.05
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t:t:\t\t{}\nPunto Inicial\t\t:t:\t\t{}\nVelocidad Inicial\t:
↪\t\t{}\nTiempo Final\t\t:t:\t\t{}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]
```



```
Tiempo inicial      :      0
Punto Inicial       :     -46
Velocidad Inicial   :      10
Tiempo Final        :      20
Posicion FInal      : 1758.9999999999998
```



5.1.4 Una partícula se mueve, en el eje x con aceleración $a_x = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, desde una posición inicial x_i y velocidad inicial v_{xi} que lo hace en un tiempo $t_i = 14 \text{ s}$. Encuentre la posición final x_f y la v_f . Haga el diagrama $v - x - t$. Considere $h = 0.01$

$$\mathbf{x}_i > 0, \mathbf{v}\mathbf{x}_i < 0$$

```
[20]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=random.randint(MIN_INT, 0)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))

tf = 14
h = 0.01
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nPunto Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t\t\t\t\n↪\t\t\t\t\t\nTiempo Final\t\t\t\t\t".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
```

```
Tiempo inicial      :      0
Punto Inicial      :     -75
Velocidad Inicial   :      98
Tiempo Final        :      14
Posicion FInal      :    2277.6999999999945
Velocidad Final :    237.99999999999204
```

A 3D plot showing the relationship between Time (Tiempo), Velocity (Velocidad), and Displacement (Desplazamiento). The plot shows a linear relationship between Time and Displacement, with Velocity increasing linearly over Time.

$x_i < 0$, $v_{xi} = 0$

```
[21]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))

tf = 14
h = 0.01
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t:\t{}\nPunto Inicial\t\t:\t{}\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t:\t{}\nTiempo Final\t\t:\t{}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]

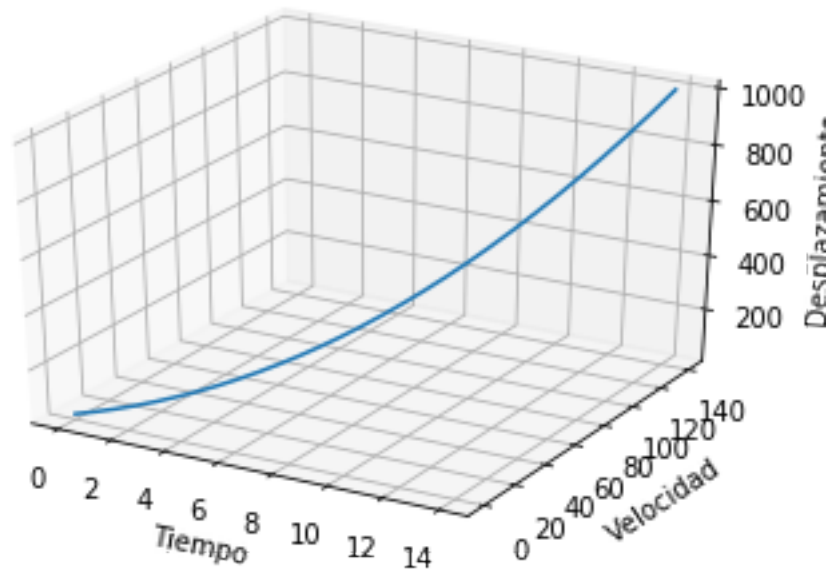
for i in np.arange(0,tf,h):
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t.append(i+h)
    vy.append(v0.y)
    dy.append(yf.y)
    as_.append(a.y)

print("Posicion FInal\t\t:\t{}\nVelocidad Final\t\t:\t{}".format(yf.y, v0.y))
fig = plt.figure()
ax3d = plt.axes(projection='3d')
ax3d.plot(t, vy, dy)
ax3d.set(xlabel='Tiempo', ylabel='Velocidad', zlabel='Desplazamiento')
```

```
Tiempo inicial      :      0
Punto Inicial       :      25
Velocidad Inicial   :      0
Tiempo Final        :      14
Posicion FInal      :    1005.69999999999897
Velocidad Final :    139.999999999999633
```

```
[21]: [Text(0.5, 0, 'Desplazamiento'),
      Text(0.5, 0, 'Velocidad'),
```

```
Text(0.5, 0, 'Tiempo')]
```


$$x_i = 0, v_i > 0$$

```
[22]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=random.randint(0, MAX_INT)))

tf = 14
h = 0.01
yf = y0

print("Tiempo inicial\t\t:t{}\nPunto Inicial\t\t:t{}\nVelocidad Inicial\t\t:↩\t{}\nTiempo Final\t\t:t{}".format(t0, y0.y, v0.y, tf))

t = [ 0 ]
vy = [ v0.y ]
dy = [ y0.y ]
as_ = [ a.y ]

for i in np.arange(0,tf,h):
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
```


5.2 Movimiento en 2D y 3D con aceleración constante en la dirección y

5.2.1 Una partícula parte del reposo $r = 0$ m con una velocidad inicial $v_i = (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j})$ m/s. grafique su trayectoria hasta que la partícula cruce el eje x. De un ejemplo real.

```
[23]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2,y=3))

tf = 0.5
h = 0.001

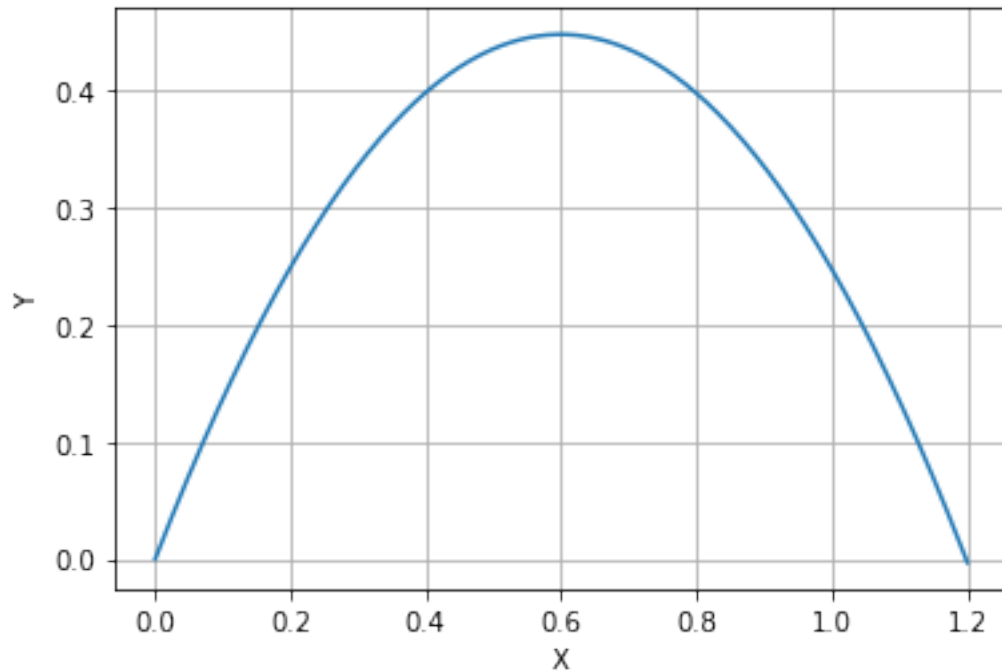
yf = y0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]

while yf.y >= 0:
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)

print("Posicion Final\t\t:t:\t({}, {})\nVelocidad Final\t\t:t:\t({}, {})".format(yf.x, yf.y, v0.x, v0.y))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()
ax.plot(xs, ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Y')
ax.grid()
```

```
Posicion Final      :      (1.2000000000000008, -0.0029999999999982157)
Velocidad Final     :      (2.0, -2.99999999999999605)
```



5.2.2 Una partícula parte del reposo $\mathbf{r} = (3\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k})$ m con una velocidad inicial $\mathbf{v} = (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k})$ m/s. Dibuje la trayectoria hasta que la partícula cruce el plano xz .

```
[24]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=3,y=4))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2,y=3, z = -4))

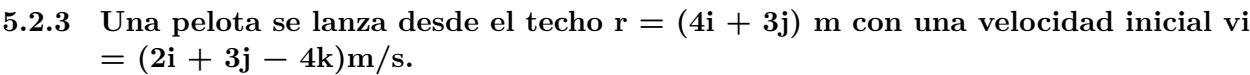
tf = 0.5
h = 0.001

yf = y0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    ys.append(yf.y)
```



```
Posicion Final      :      -0.002459999999920963
Velocidad Final    :      -9.4299999999999824
```



- Dibuje la trayectoria hasta que la partícula llegue al suelo.
- Determine el tiempo en que la pelota llega a una altura máxima.
- En ese tiempo ubique las coordenadas de la pelota.
- Determine el alcance vectorialmente.

32

```

tf = 0.5
h = 0.0009

yf = y0
lv = v0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h

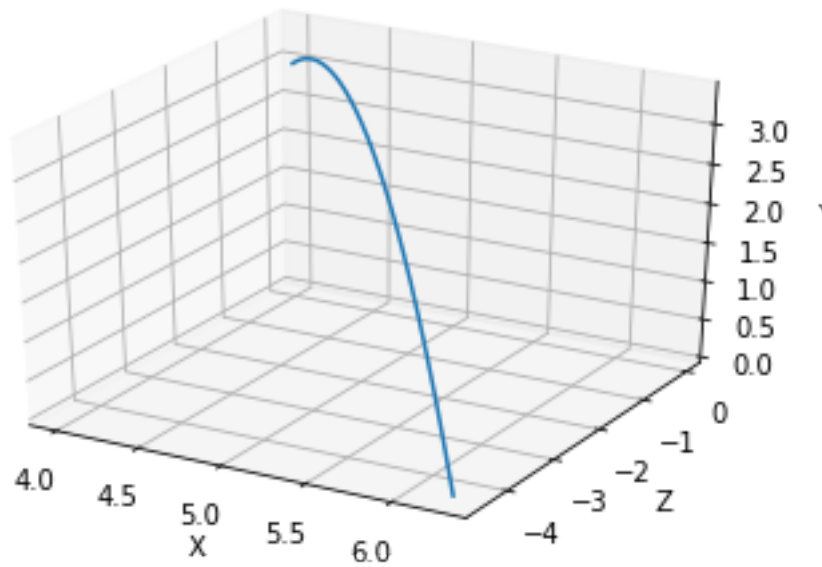
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)
    zs.append(yf.z)

    if v0.y == 0 or getSigno(v0.y)!=getSigno(lv.y):
        print ("Tiempo de la cima\t\t{:.2f}\nCima en\t\t\t{:.2f}, {:.2f},\u
        \t\t\t{:.2f})".format(t0,yf.x,yf.y,yf.z))
        lv = v0

print("Alcance\t\t\t{:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y,yf.z))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
ax.plot(xs, zs, ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Z', zlabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Tiempo de la cima	:	0.30
Cima en	:	(4.60, 3.45, -1.20)
Alcance	:	(6.26, -0.00, -4.52)



5.3 Movimiento en 2D y 3D con aceleración constante en dos direcciones

5.3.1 Una partícula parte del reposo desde $\mathbf{r} = (3\mathbf{i})$ m con una velocidad $\mathbf{v} = -2\mathbf{i}$ m/s. Hay una ráfaga de viento cuya velocidad es $\mathbf{v}_v = (4\mathbf{k})$ m/s. Determine la trayectoria de la partícula cuando llegue al suelo

```
[26]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=3))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=-2)) + Vector(value=Coordinate(z = 4))

tf = 0.5
h = 0.0009

yf = y0
lv = v0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
```

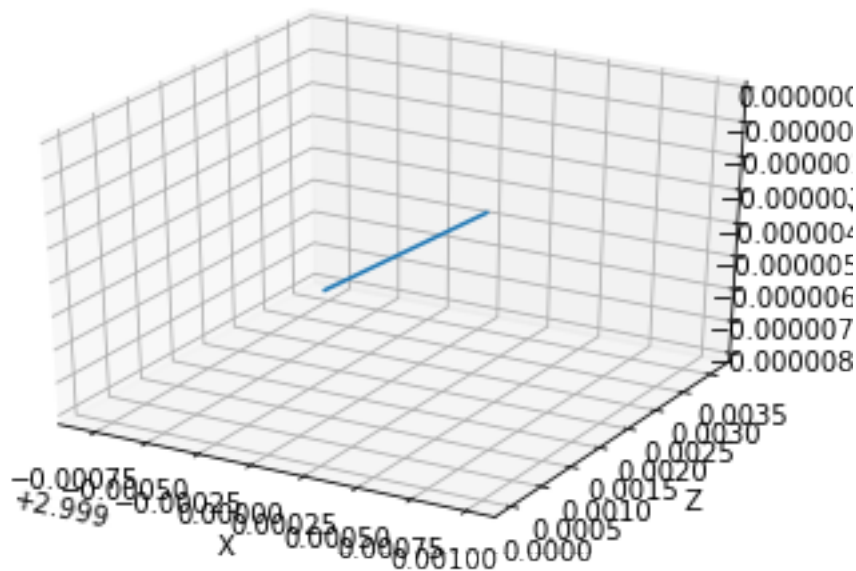
```

ys.append(yf.y)
xs.append(yf.x)
zs.append(yf.z)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y, yf.z))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
ax.plot(xs, zs, ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Z', zlabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Alcance : (3.00, -0.00, 0.00)



5.3.2 Una pelota se ubica en el techo de un edificio cuya ubicación es $\mathbf{r} = (10\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} + 10\mathbf{k})\text{m}$. Luego un niño pateó dicha pelota con la velocidad $\mathbf{v}_p = 2\mathbf{i} \text{ m/s}$. Pero se encuentra con la sorpresa que hay un viento cuya velocidad es $\mathbf{v}_w = (-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{k}) \text{ m/s}$. Determine la trayectoria de la pelota hasta que llegue al suelo.

```

[27]: a = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=10, y=10, z = 10))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2)) + Vector(value=Coordinate(x = -2, z = 4))

```

```

tf = 0.5
h = 0.001

yf = y0
lv = v0

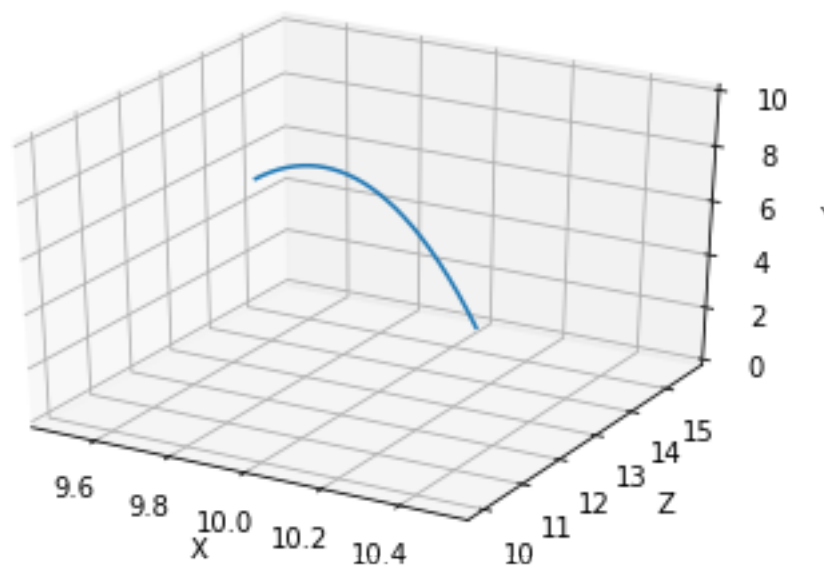
xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v0 = v0 + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v0.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h

    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)
    zs.append(yf.z)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y, yf.z))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
ax.plot(xs, zs, ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Z', zlabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Alcance : (10.00, -0.00, 15.66)



5.3.3 Las ecuaciones de la cinemática de un movimiento parabólico cuando una partícula parte de $(0, 0)$ son $x = v_{xi}t$, $y = v_{yi}t + \frac{gt^2}{2}$ ($v_{xi} = 1 \text{ m/s}$, $v_{yi} = 1 \text{ m/s}$ y $g = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$). Se presenta una ráfaga de viento cuyas ecuación es $x_w = v_{wi}t + \frac{a_w t^2}{2}$ ($v_{wi} = 2 \text{ m/s}$ y $a_w = -1 \text{ m/s}^2$). Utilice lápiz y papel para encontrar la ecuación de la trayectoria

```
[28]: a0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=1, y=1))

vw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2))
aw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=-1))

v = v0 + vw
a = a0 + aw

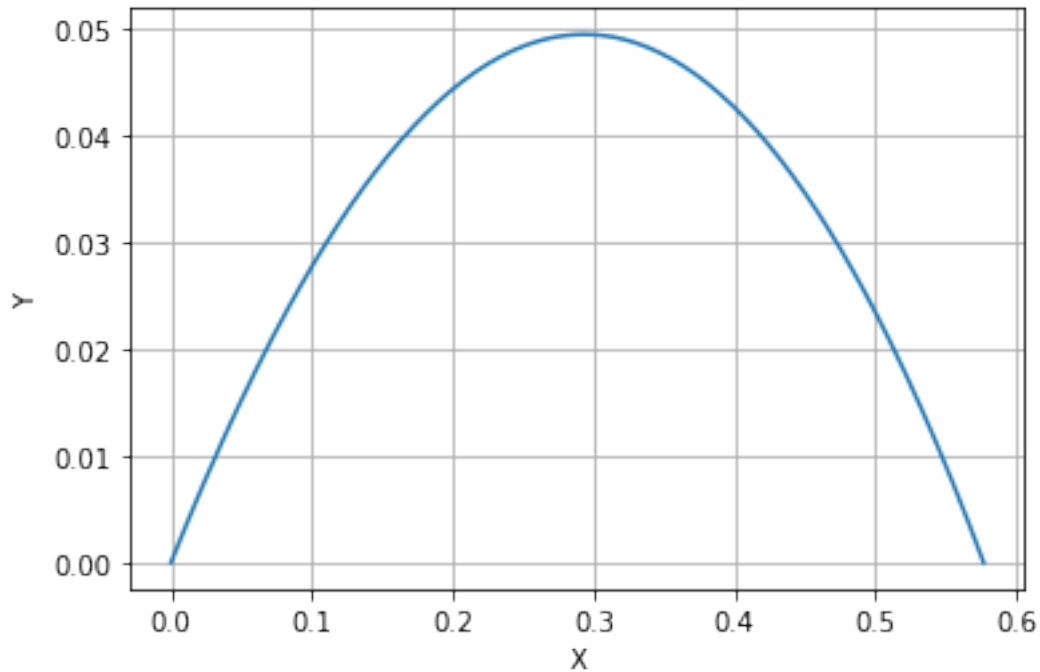
tf = 0.5
h = 0.001

yf = y0
lv = v0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v = v + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)

print("Alcance\tt\tt\tt({:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()
ax.plot(xs,ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Y')
ax.grid()
```

Alcance : (0.58, -0.00)



5.3.4 Un jugador de Golf golpea una bola con el driver ubicado en $r = 0$. La bola sale con velocidad inicial $\mathbf{v} = (5\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$ m/s. Pero resulta que esta presente una ráfaga de viento con una aceleración \mathbf{a}_w . Dibuje la trayectoria de la bola hasta que llegue al suelo y dibuje la posición final, cuando

[29]: `a0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))`

`t0 = 0`
`y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=0))`
`v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=5, y=2))`

(a) $\mathbf{a}_w = +2\mathbf{i}$ m/s², con $\mathbf{v}_{wi} = 0$

[30]: `vw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0))`
`aw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2))`

`v = v0 + vw`
`a = a0 + aw`

`h = 0.001`

`yf = y0`

`xs = [y0.x]`

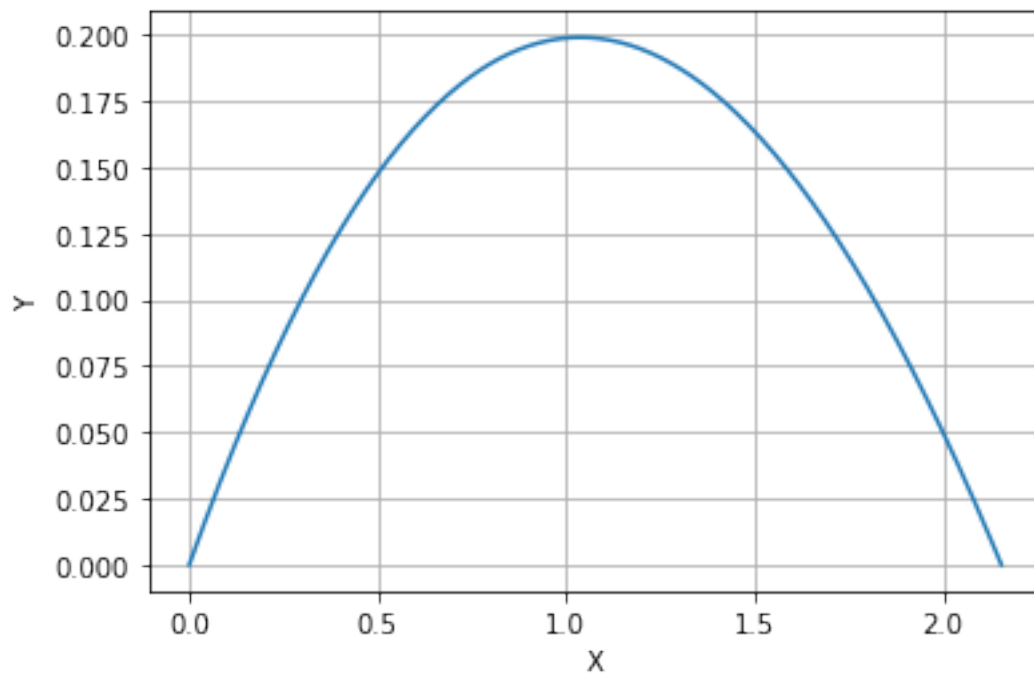
```

ys = [ y0.y ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v = v + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()
ax.plot(xs,ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Alcance : (2.15, -0.00)



(b) $a_w = -2i \text{ m/s}^2$, con $v_{wi} = 0$

```

[31]: vw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0))
      aw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=-2))

      v = v0 + vw

```



```

a = a0 + aw

h = 0.001

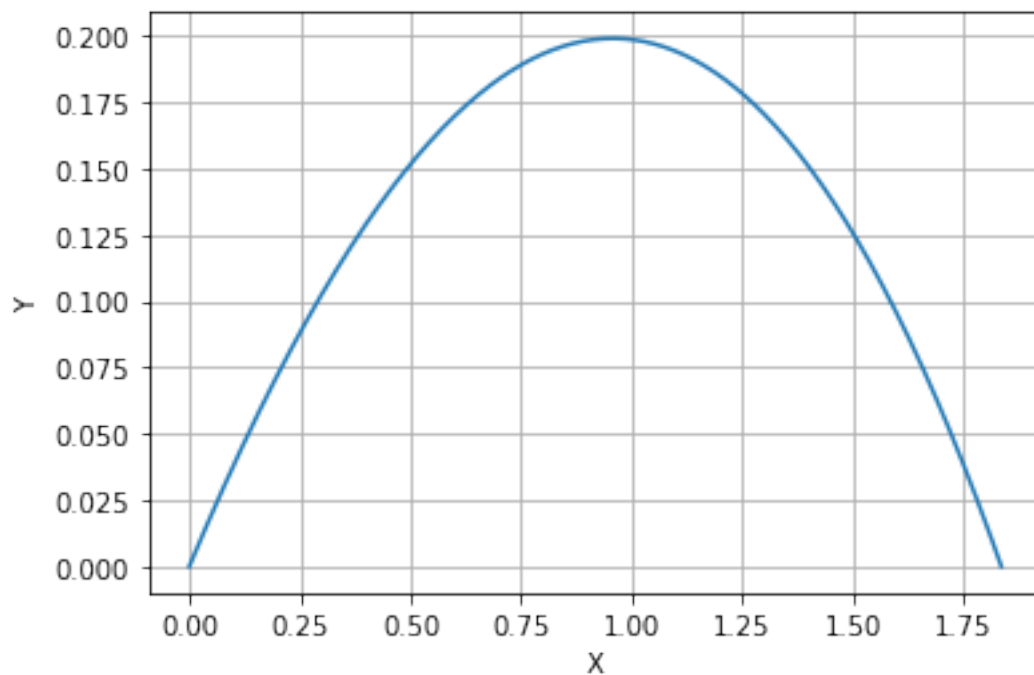
yf = y0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v = v + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()
ax.plot(xs,ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Alcance : (1.84, -0.00)



(c) $\mathbf{a_w} = (+2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) \text{ m/s}^2$, con $\mathbf{v_{wi}} = 0$

```
[32]: a0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=5, y=2))

vw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0))
aw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2, z=1))

v = v0 + vw
a = a0 + aw

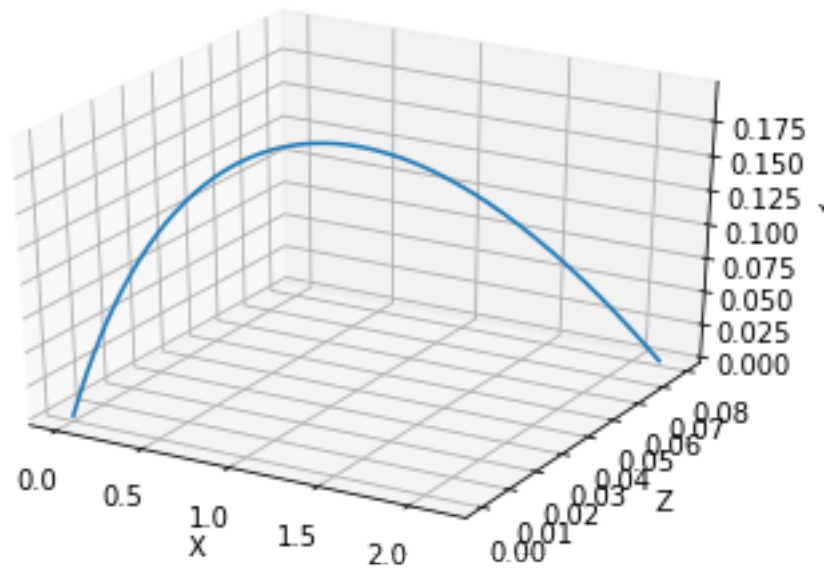
h = 0.001

yf = y0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v = v + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
    ys.append(yf.y)
    xs.append(yf.x)
    zs.append(yf.z)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y, yf.z))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection = '3d')
ax.plot(xs,zs,ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel = 'Z', zlabel='Y')
ax.grid()
```

Alcance : (2.15, -0.00, 0.08)



(d) $\mathbf{a_w} = (+2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k}) \text{ m/s}^2$, con $\mathbf{v_{wi}} = 0$

```
[33]: a0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0, y=-10))

t0 = 0
y0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0,y=0))
v0 = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=5, y=2))

vw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=0))
aw = Vector(value=Coordinate(x=2, z=-1))

v = v0 + vw
a = a0 + aw

h = 0.001

yf = y0

xs = [ y0.x ]
ys = [ y0.y ]
zs = [ y0.z ]
while yf.y >= 0:
    v = v + a.mulEscalar(h)
    yf = yf + v.mulEscalar(h)
    t0 = t0 + h
    ys.append(yf.y)
```

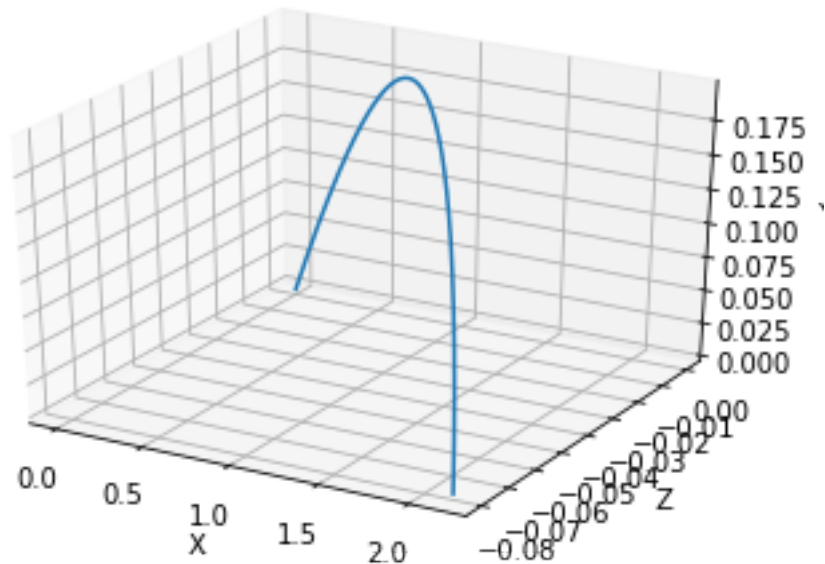
```

xs.append(yf.x)
zs.append(yf.z)

print("Alcance\t\t\t\t\t({:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f})".format(yf.x, yf.y, yf.z))
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection = '3d')
ax.plot(xs,zs,ys)
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel = 'Z', zlabel='Y')
ax.grid()

```

Alcance : (2.15, -0.00, -0.08)



[]:

5.4 Clase Grafico

```

[2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from Vector import Vector
import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d

class Graphic:

    DEFAULT_X_MIN = -10
    DEFAULT_X_MAX = 10

```

```

DEFAULT_Y_MIN = -10
DEFAULT_Y_MAX = 10
DEFAULT_Z_MIN = -10
DEFAULT_Z_MAX = 10

def __init__(self, xmin=DEFAULT_X_MIN, xmax=DEFAULT_X_MAX,
    ↪ymin=DEFAULT_Y_MIN, ymax = DEFAULT_Y_MAX, zmin = DEFAULT_Z_MIN, zmax =
    ↪DEFAULT_Z_MAX):
    self.__figure__ = plt.figure()
    self.__axis__ = self.__figure__.gca(projection='3d')
    self.__axis__.set(xlim=(xmin, xmax), ylim=(ymin, ymax),
    ↪zlim=(zmin,zmax), xlabel='Eje X', ylabel='Eje Y', zlabel='Eje Z')

    def vector(self, v: Vector):
        self.__axis__.text((v.destiny.x + v.origin.x) / 2, (v.destiny.y + v.
    ↪origin.y) / 2, (v.destiny.z + v.origin.z) / 2, v.label, color=v.color)
        return self.__axis__.quiver(v.origin.x, v.origin.y, v.origin.z, v.
    ↪value.x, v.value.y, v.value.z, color=v.color)

    def show(self):
        plt.show()

```

[]:

5.5 Clase Coordenada

```

[1]: class Coordenate:
    DEFAULT_X = 0
    DEFAULT_Y = 0
    DEFAULT_Z = 0

    def __init__(self, x=DEFAULT_X, y=DEFAULT_Y, z=DEFAULT_X):
        self.__x__ = x
        self.__y__ = y
        self.__z__ = z

    @property
    def x(self):
        return self.__x__

    @property
    def y(self):
        return self.__y__

    def __add__(self, other):

```

```

        return Coordinate(x=self.__x__ + other.__x__, y=self.__y__ + other.
↪ __y__, z=self.__z__ + other.__z__)

    def __sub__(self, other):
        return Coordinate(x=self.__x__ - other.__x__, y=self.__y__ - other.
↪ __y__, z=self.__z__ - other.__z__)

    @property
    def z(self):
        return self.__z__

    def mulEscalar(self, number):
        return Coordinate(x=self.x * number, z=self.z * number, y=self.y *
↪ number)

    def __str__(self):
        return '({}, {}, {})'.format(self.__x__, self.__y__, self.__z__)

```

5.6 Clase Vector

```

[2]: class Vector:
    DEFAULT_ORIGIN = Coordinate()
    DEFAULT_VALUE = Coordinate()
    DEFAULT_LABEL = "v"
    DEFAULT_COLOR = "b"

    def __init__(self, origin=DEFAULT_ORIGIN, value=DEFAULT_VALUE,
↪ label=DEFAULT_LABEL, color=DEFAULT_COLOR):
        self.__origin__ = origin
        self.__value__ = value
        self.__label__ = label
        self.__color__ = color

    def __add__(self, other):
        return Vector(origin=self.origin, value=self.value + other.value,
↪ color=numpy.random.rand(3, ),
            label='({}) + ({} )'.format(self.label, other.label))

    def __sub__(self, other):
        return Vector(origin=self.origin, value=self.value - other.value,
↪ color=numpy.random.rand(3, ),
            label='({}) - ({} )'.format(self.label, other.label))

    def setOrigin(self, origen=Coordinate()):
        self.__origin__ = origen

```

```

def setLabel(self, label):
    self.__label__ = label

@property
def color(self):
    return self.__color__

@property
def label(self):
    return self.__label__

@property
def origin(self):
    return self.__origin__

@property
def destiny(self):
    return self.origin + self.value

@property
def value(self):
    return self.__value__

@property
def length(self):
    return float(math.sqrt(self.value.x ** 2 + self.value.y ** 2 + self.
→value.z ** 2))

def mulEscalar(self, number):
    return Vector(origin=self.origin, value=self.value.mulEscalar(number),
                  label=str(number) + '*' + self.label + ')', color=numpy.
→random.rand(3, ))

def __str__(self):
    return "[{}; {}; {}]".format("{:.2f}".format(self.value.x), "{:.2f}".
→format(self.value.y),
                                "{:.2f}".format(self.value.z))

def __matrixRotationZ(self, radians):
    return [
        [math.cos(radians), -1 * math.sin(radians), 0],
        [math.sin(radians), math.cos(radians), 0],
        [0, 0, 1]
    ]

def __matrixRotationY(self, radians):
    return [

```

```

        [math.cos(radians), 0, math.sin(radians)],
        [0, 1, 0],
        [-1 * math.sin(radians), 0, math.cos(radians)]]

def __matrixRotationX(self, radians):
    return [
        [1, 0, 0],
        [0, math.cos(radians), -1 * math.sin(radians)],
        [0, math.sin(radians), math.cos(radians)]]

def list(self):
    return [[ self.value.x ],[ self.value.y],[self.value.z ]]

def rotateZ(self, grades):
    radians = grades*math.pi/180
    self.__rotate__(self.__matrixRotationZ(radians))

def rotateY(self, grades):
    radians = grades * math.pi / 180
    self.__rotate__(self.__matrixRotationY(radians))

def rotateX(self, grades):
    radians = grades * math.pi / 180
    self.__rotate__(self.__matrixRotationX(radians))

def __rotate__(self, matrix):
    array = numpy.dot(matrix, self.list())
    x, y, z = numpy.transpose(array).tolist()[0]
    length = self.length
    self.__value__ = Coordinate(x, y, z)

def __mul__(self, vector):
    return self.value.x * vector.value.x + self.value.y * vector.value.y +
↪self.value.z * vector.value.z

def angle(self, vector):
    return float(math.acos((self * vector)/(self.length * vector.length)))

def productCrux(self, vector, length = None):
    label = "({})  ({}).format(self.label, vector.label)
    crux = Vector(
        value=Coordinate(
            x=self.value.y * vector.value.z - self.value.z * vector.value.y,
            y=self.value.z * vector.value.x - self.value.x * vector.value.z,
            z=self.value.x * vector.value.y - self.value.y * vector.value.
↪x),
        label=label,

```



```

        color=numpy.random.rand(3, )
    )
    if length is not None:
        crux_resize = crux.resize(length)
        crux_resize.setLabel(label)
        return crux_resize
    else:
        return crux

def unitaryVector(self):
    length = self.length
    return Vector(
        value=Coordinate(
            x=self.value.x/length,
            y=self.value.y/length,
            z=self.value.z/length,
        ),
        label="unitary({})".format(self.label),
        color=numpy.random.rand(3, )
    )

def resize(self, length):
    new_vector = self.unitaryVector()
    new_vector.__value__ = Coordinate(
        x=new_vector.value.x*length,
        y=new_vector.value.y*length,
        z=new_vector.value.z*length
    )
    new_vector.setLabel("resize from ({} length: {}".format(self.label, length))
    return new_vector

def areParallels(self, vector):
    try:
        dx = self.value.x / vector.value.x
        dy = self.value.y / vector.value.y
        dz = self.value.z / vector.value.z
        return dx == dy and dx == dz
    except:
        return False

def arePerpendicular(self, vector):
    return self * vector == 0

```

[]: