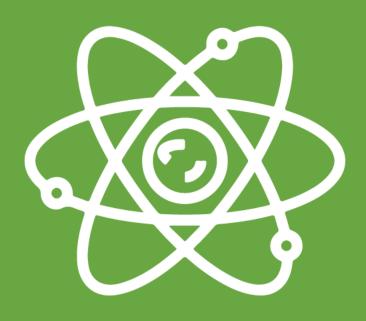


PHYSICS Chapter 12



VECTORES III





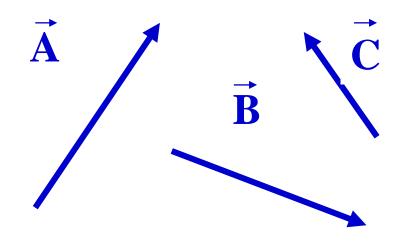




VECTOR RESULTANTE (\vec{R})



- Representa a un conjunto de vectores con el mismo efecto del conjunto de vectores.
- El vector resultante es la ADICIÓN del conjunto de vectores.

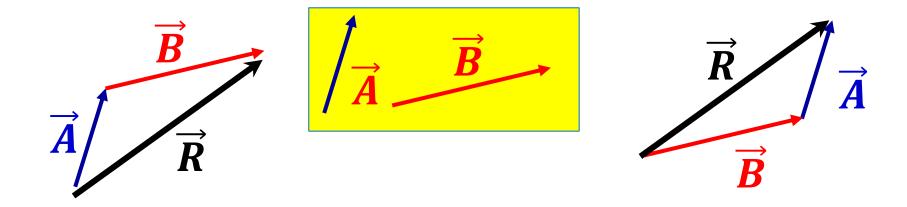




MÉTODO DEL POLÍGONO

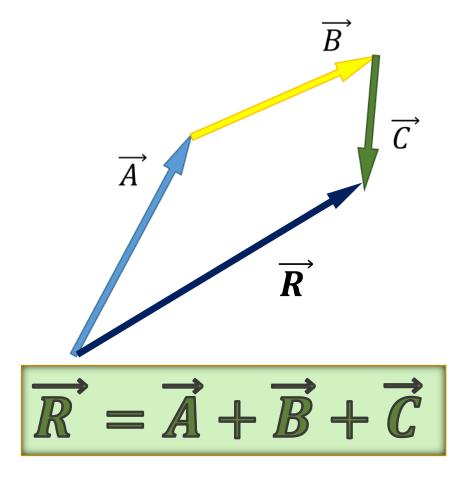


- Para sumar dos o mas vectores, se colocan los vectores de forma consecutiva.
- El vector que empieza en el origen del primer vector y termina en el final del otro vector es el resultante \vec{R} .

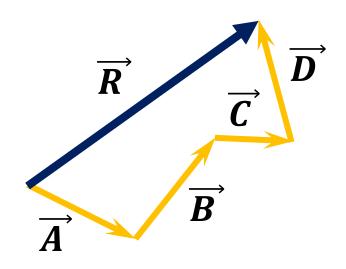




Sea los vectores \overrightarrow{A} , \overrightarrow{B} y \overrightarrow{C}



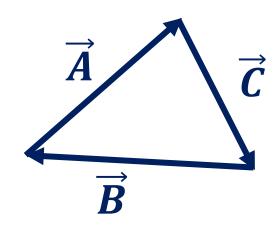
Sea los vectores \overrightarrow{A} , \overrightarrow{B} , \overrightarrow{C} y \overrightarrow{D}



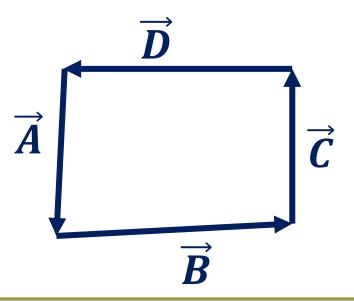
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C} + \overrightarrow{D}$$



Si todos los vectores son consecutivos formando un polígono, su resultante es nula.



$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C} = \overrightarrow{0}$$

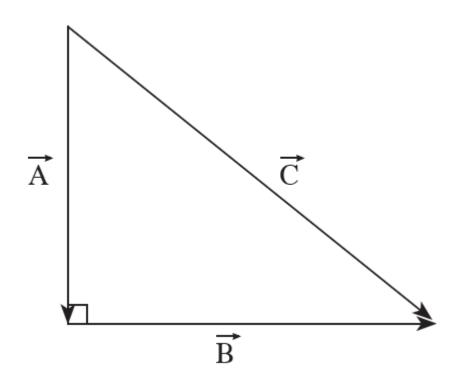


$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C} = \overrightarrow{0}$$
 $\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C} + \overrightarrow{D} = \overrightarrow{0}$

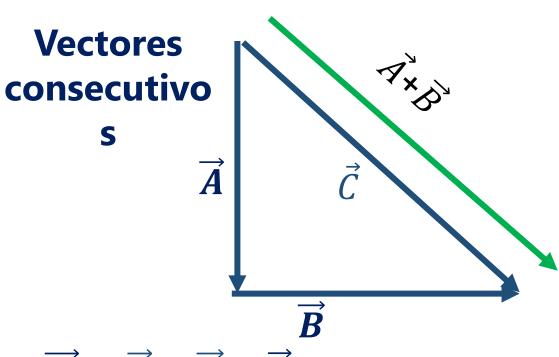




Determine el vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



RESOLUCIÓN



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

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

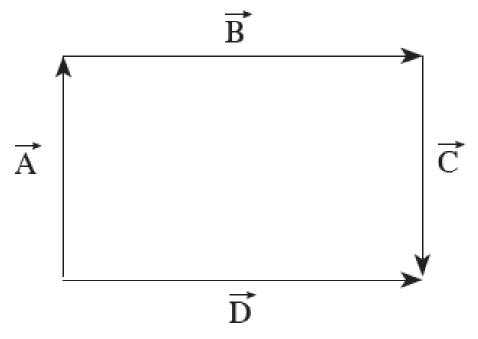
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{C} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

$$\vec{R} = 2\vec{C}$$

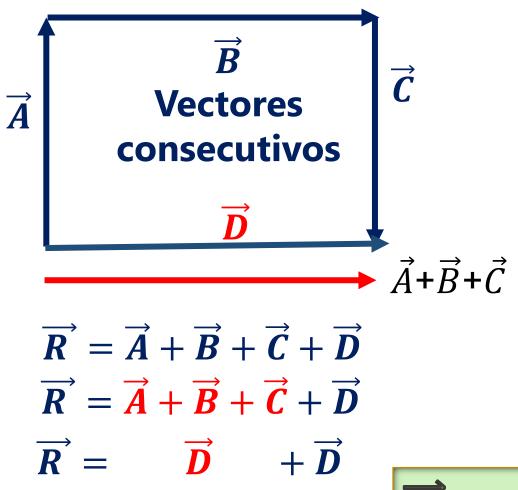


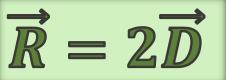
2

Determine el vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



RESOLUCIÓN



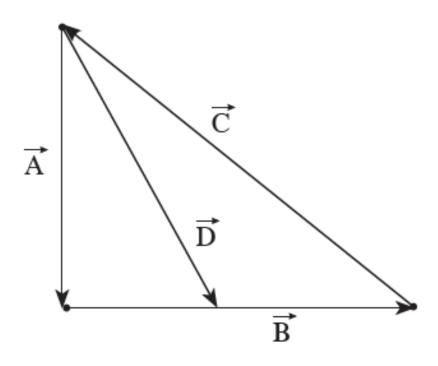


PHYSICS

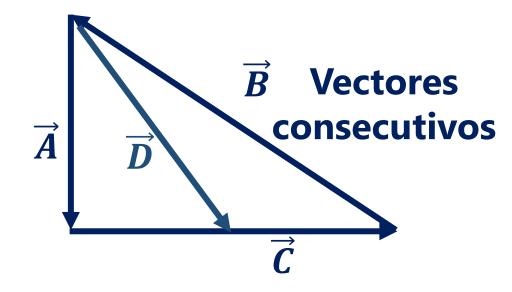




Determine el vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



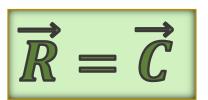
RESOLUCIÓN



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

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

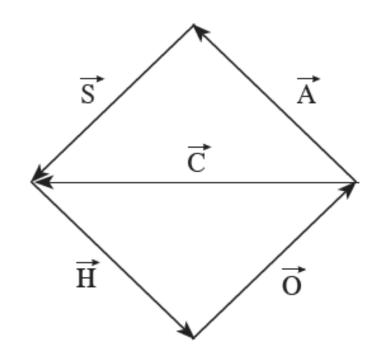
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{0} + \overrightarrow{D}$$



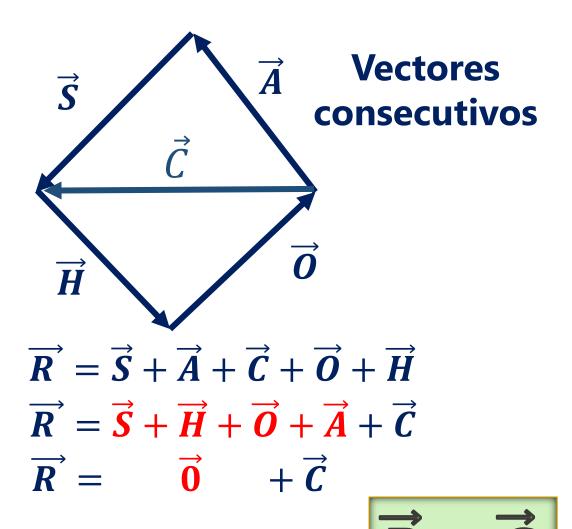




Determine el vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



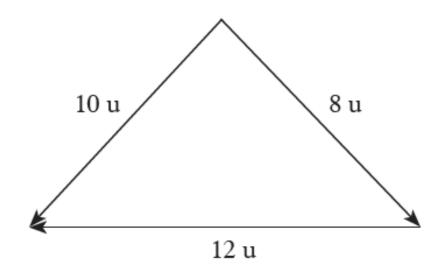
RESOLUCIÓN



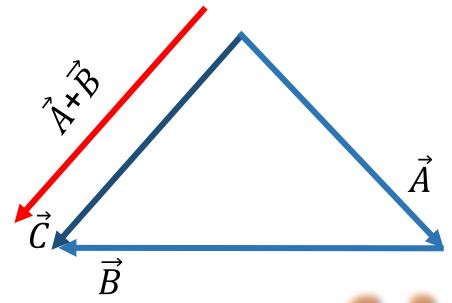




Determine el módulo del vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



RESOLUCIÓN

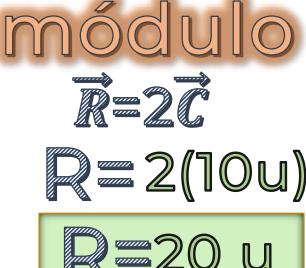


$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

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

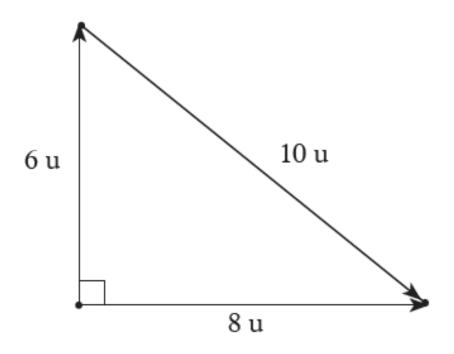
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{C} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

$$\overrightarrow{R} = 2\overrightarrow{C}$$

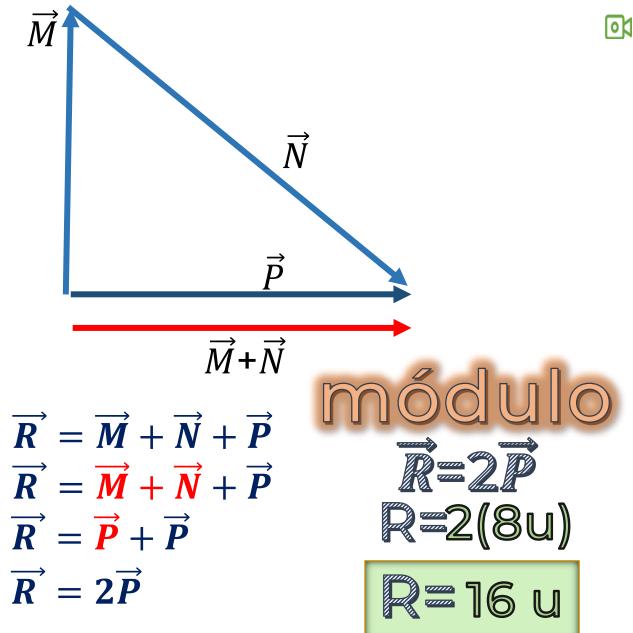




Determine el módulo del vector resultante de los vectores mostrados.



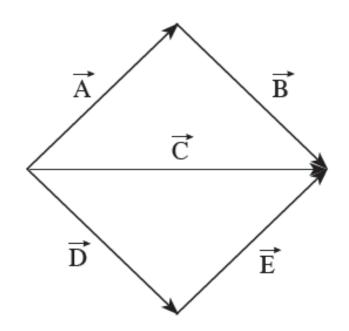
RESOLUCIÓN



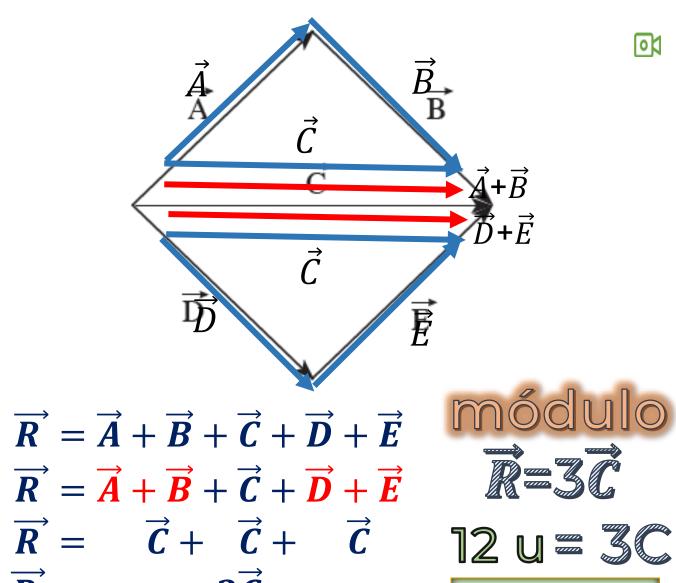


4 u= C

Si el módulo del vector resultante es de 12 u, determine el módulo del vector \vec{c} .



RESOLUCIÓN



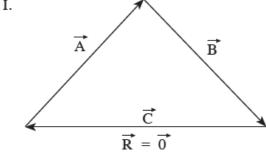
HELICO | PRACTICE





En la clase de física, un alumno anota los gráficos pero cometió un error al anotar la resultante de los vectores mostrados.

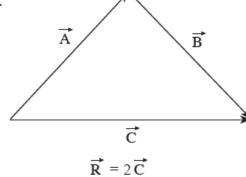
I.



III.

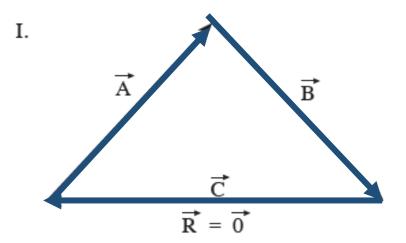
 $\vec{R} = 2\vec{A}$

II.



¿Cuál de los resultados es erróneo? ¿Por qué?

RESOLUCIÓN



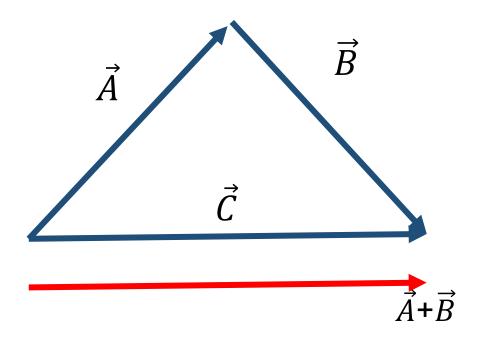
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{0}$$







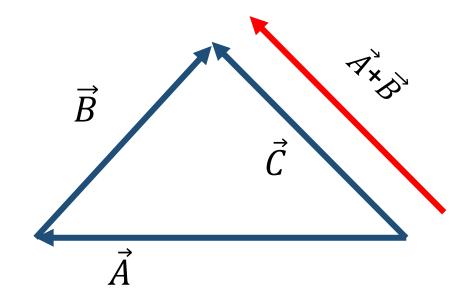
$$\overrightarrow{R} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}$$

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{R} = 2\overrightarrow{C}$$





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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{R} = 2\overrightarrow{C}$$



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

