

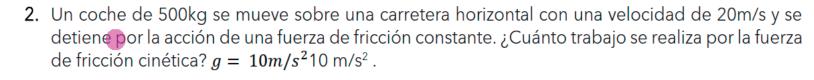
$$205) m_{s}$$

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$$3x \pm ...(1) \quad y = y_{0} + y_{0} + y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{1}$$

$$y = y_{0} + y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{2$$

e) ninguno



a)
$$-10^6 J$$

b)
$$-10^5 I$$

c)
$$-10^4 I$$

d)
$$-10^3 J$$

$$m = 500 \text{kg}$$

$$M^{t} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{S} = 20 \, \text{m/s}$$



$$\mathcal{L}^{\sharp} = \mathbb{O}$$

$$W = F_x \Delta X \cos \theta$$

$$F_x = f_r = MN$$

$$\pm c = \frac{1}{2}mG^2$$

$$C = -1$$

$$W_{t} = \Delta E_{c} = E_{c}^{t} - E_{c}^{i}$$

$$W_T = W_{fr} + W_N + W_{mg}$$

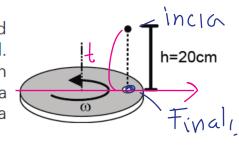
$$W_{fr} = \frac{1}{2} m M_f^2 - \frac{1}{2} m N_o^2$$

$$W_{f_r} = \frac{1}{2} m N_s^2 = \frac{1}{2} (500)(20)^2 = \frac{500}{2} (20.20)$$

$$W_{fr} = -1000.00, 0 = -1,0 \times 10^{5} J$$

$$W_{fr} = -1 \times 10^5 \text{ J} = -10^5 \text{ J}$$

3. Un disco que tienen un agujero ver figura, gira con una velocidad angular constante en un plano horizontal respecto el eje vertical. Desde una altura h = 20cm se deja caer, una bolita en el ínstate en que el agujero y la bolita están en la misma línea vertical, ¿Hallar la mínima velocidad angular del disco de modo que la bolita pueda pasar por el agujeró? Considere $g = 10m/s^2$



- d) $5\pi rad/s$
- e) ninguno

$$\frac{MRU}{X} = X_0 + Ut$$

a)
$$25\pi rad/s$$
 b) $17\pi rad/s$ c) $10\pi rad/s$
 $MRU. \ V = c+t$
 $X = X_0 + Ut$
 $Y = X_0 + Ut$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + wt$$

$$W = \frac{\theta - \theta_0}{t}$$

$$W = \frac{\nabla \theta}{\Delta t} / \Delta t = t$$

$$\Delta \theta = 9 - 90$$

$$\Delta \theta = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{oy} + -\frac{1}{2}g^{2}$$

$$0 = 0,2 + 0 \pm - 5 \pm 2$$

$$5t^2 = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5^2}} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{5}s$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5} s$$

$$W = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{5}} = 10\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$W = 10\pi \text{ rad}$$
 C) Sol,

$$C)$$
 Sol

4. Sean los vectores $\vec{A}=3\hat{\imath}+2\hat{\jmath}+2\hat{k}$. $\vec{B}=\hat{\imath}+\hat{\jmath}+\hat{k}$ y $\vec{C}=\hat{\imath}+2\hat{\jmath}+m\hat{k}$. Hallar el valor de m para que el vector $\vec{R} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$ sea perpendicular al vector \vec{C} .

$$\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = /$$
 $5: \overrightarrow{R} \perp \overrightarrow{C}$

$$M = ?$$
 $5: \overrightarrow{R} + \overrightarrow{C}$
 $\overrightarrow{R} = 90^{\circ}$
 $\overrightarrow{R} \cdot \overrightarrow{C} = RCCOO$

$$\vec{R} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

$$\tilde{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{Con 90 = 0}}{\text{Z + C}} \Rightarrow \text{R • C = 0}$$

$$\vec{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z} \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ z \\ m \end{pmatrix} = 2 + 2 + m = 0$$

$$m = -4$$
 c) Sol,

Si
$$X(t) = t^{2}$$
 $f(x) = X(t)$

$$C = \frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \frac{d(t^{2})}{dt} = \frac{dt^{2}}{dt}$$

$$C = 2t^{2-1}$$

$$C = 2t$$

Nelocidad

Tinstantanea

- 6.- La ecuación de movimiento de una partícula está dada por : $x = t^2 3t + 12$, donde x está en metros y t en s. Determine:
 - a) La posición y la velocidad iniciales, la aceleración.
 - b) Escribir la ecuación de la velocidad en función del tiempo
 - c) Determinar el instante y la posición de inversión del movimiento
 - d) Dibujar un esquema del movimiento de la partícula sobre el eje X.
 - e) ¿Qué distancia recorre la partícula en los primeros 4 s de su movimiento ?
 - f) Calcule la velocidad media y la rapidez media en el intervalo de los primeros 4 s

R. a)12m, -3m/s, 2m/s²; b) v=2t-3; c) 1,5 s, 9,75m; d); e) d=8,5m; f) v=1m/s, v=2,125 m/s

$$\chi(t) = t^{2} - 3t + 12$$

$$r = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d(t^{2} - 3t + 12)}{dt}$$

$$r = \frac{dt^{2}}{dt} - \frac{3t}{dt} + \frac{d12}{dt}$$

$$r = \frac{dt^{2}}{dt} - \frac{3t}{dt} - \frac{2t}{dt} - \frac{3}{dt}$$

$$r = \frac{dt^{2}}{dt} - \frac{3t}{dt} + \frac{d12}{dt}$$

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$$r = \frac{dt^{2}}{dt} - \frac{3t}{dt} - \frac{3t}{dt} + \frac{d12}{dt}$$

$$T = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$Q = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Omega = \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{d(2t-3)}{dt} = \frac{d2t}{dt} - \frac{d3}{dt} = 2\frac{dt}{dt} - 0$$

$$Q = 2 \text{ M/s} \Rightarrow Q = cH \Rightarrow M.U.R.A.$$

$$\chi_{0} = ? + = 0$$
 $\chi_{0} = ? + = 0$

Si
$$\chi = \frac{1}{4^2 - 3t} + 12$$
 $5i = 0$
 $\chi = 0^2 - 3(0) + 12 \Rightarrow \chi_0 = 12 \text{ m}$

$$0 = 2t - 3$$

 $5i = 2$
 $0 = 2(0) - 3$
 $0 = -3 \text{ m/s}$
 $0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $0 = 2 \text{ m/s}$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} - 3t + 12$$

$$\chi = (12) + (-3)t + 1t^2$$

$$X = X_0 + \tilde{V}_0 + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$\frac{X_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}}{C_0 = -3 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$\frac{X_0 = 12 \text{ m/s}}{C_0 = -3 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 2 \%$$

$$\chi = \{2 - 3 + 12\}$$

Que metodo usaron

Typemplo 1)
$$X(t) = t^{2} \qquad \Delta X = X(t+t) - X(t)$$

$$X(t+t) = (t+t)^{2}$$

$$X(t+t) = t^{2} + 2t + t + t^{2}$$

$$\Delta X = t^{2} + 2t + t + t^{2} - t^{2}$$

$$\Delta X = t^{2} + 2t + t + t^{2} - t^{2}$$

$$\Delta X = t^{2} + 2t + t + t + t^{2} - t^{2}$$

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$$\Delta X = t^{2} + 2t + t + t + t^{2} + t + t + t^{2} + t + t^{2} + t + t + t^{2} + t^{$$