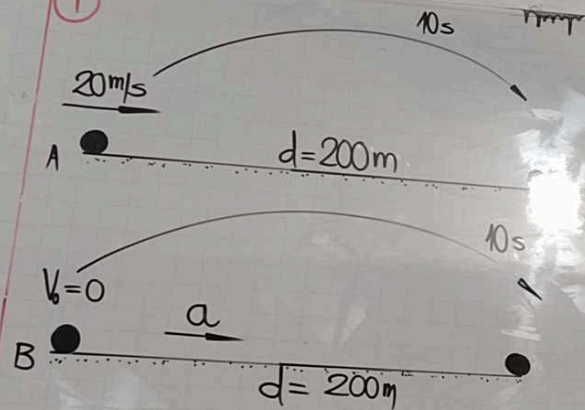


9

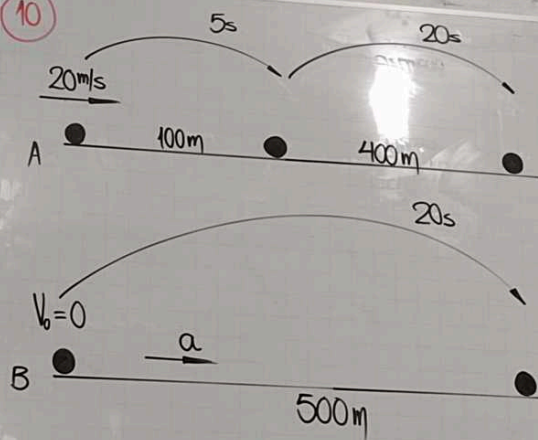


$$d = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$

$$200 = \frac{1}{2} a (10)^2$$

$$a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

10



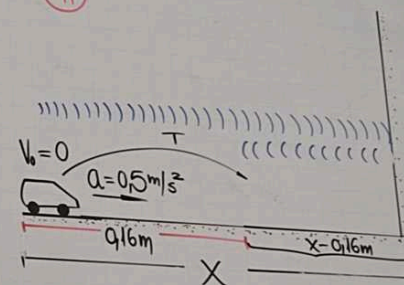
$$d = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$

$$500 = \frac{1}{2} a (20)^2$$

$$500 = 200 a$$

$$a = 2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

11



$$d = v_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$

$$\frac{16}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) T^2$$

$$\frac{8}{10} \text{ s} = T$$

$$e_{\text{son}} = v_{\text{son}} \cdot T$$

$$X + X - 0,16 = 340 \cdot \frac{8}{10}$$

$$2X - 0,16 = 272$$

$$X - 0,08 = 136$$

$$X = 136,08 \text{ m}$$

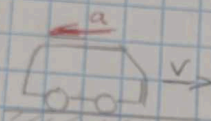
Movimiento Rectilíneo Uniformemente Variado

La aceleración, se mantiene constante (m/s^2)

La velocidad de los cuerpos cambia (de forma uniforme), con respecto al tiempo



Mov. Acelerado



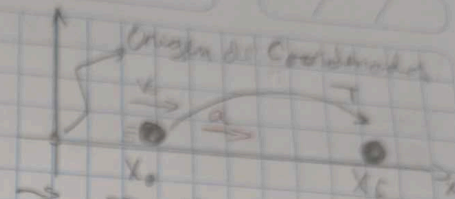
Mov. Retardado

$$1. V_f = V_0 + aT$$

$$2. V_f^2 = V_0^2 + 2ad$$

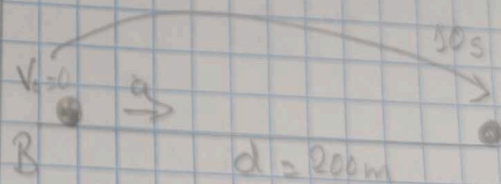
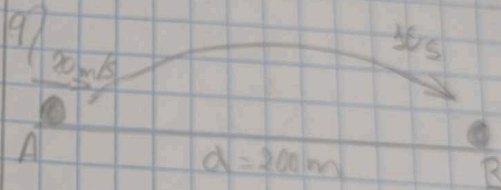
$$3. d = V_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$

$$4. d = \left(\frac{V_0 + V_f}{2} \right) T$$



$$\vec{x}_f = \vec{x}_0 + \vec{v}_0 T + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} T^2$$

$x_0 =$ Posición inicial



$$d = V_0 T + \frac{1}{2} a T^2$$

$$200 = \frac{1}{2} a (50)^2$$

$$200 = 50a$$

$$a = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$$