

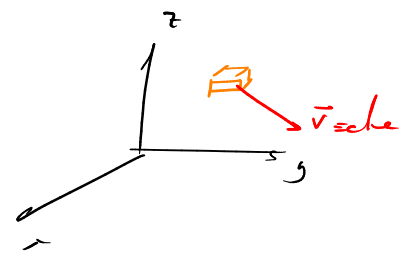
→ Fuerzas - Leyes de Newton ←

Concepts nuevos:

- Fuerza
- Inercia
- Momento
- Masa
- Marco de referencia
- Torque
- Trabajo-Energía

Hipótesis → 3 marcos de referencia inerciales → absoluto
 $t \rightarrow$ absoluto, $\mathbb{R}^{(3)}$

→ 1^{ra} Ley de Newton
 ↳ Sist. ref. inercial } MRU: $\underline{\underline{v=c}}$
 ↳ Ausencia de fuerzas



→ 2^{da} Ley de Newton
 Effects externos
 $\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p}$; $\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$... (1)
 Suma de fuerzas
 Partially
 $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{p} = \frac{dm}{dt} \vec{v} + m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = m \vec{a} = m \ddot{\vec{r}}$
 o si $m \neq m(t)$

→ 3^{ra} Ley de Newton
 $\vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$
 $F_{AB} \rightarrow$ quien aplica la fuerza
 $B \rightarrow$ sobre quien se aplica la fuerza

Fuerza → Falso
 Si (1) es tal que $\vec{v} = c \cdot t \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$ MRU
 $\rightarrow \vec{F} = \vec{0} = \vec{F}_{AB} + \vec{F}_{BA} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$

Ejemplos

Partícula libre

$$\vec{F} = \dot{\vec{p}} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(m \dot{\vec{r}}) = \vec{0}$$

sup $m \neq m(t)$
 $m = c \cdot t$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{d}{dt} \dot{\vec{r}} = m \ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{0} \quad \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\vec{r}} = \vec{0} = \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 0 \\ \ddot{y} = 0 \\ \ddot{z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{dt} dt = \int 0 dt = 0 = \int dv = v(t) - v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = v_0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{dt} dt = \int v_0 dt = v_0(t - t_0) = x(t) - x_0$$

$$\ddot{x}=0 \rightarrow \underbrace{\vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0(t-t_0)}_{\text{MRU}} \rightarrow x = mt + b$$

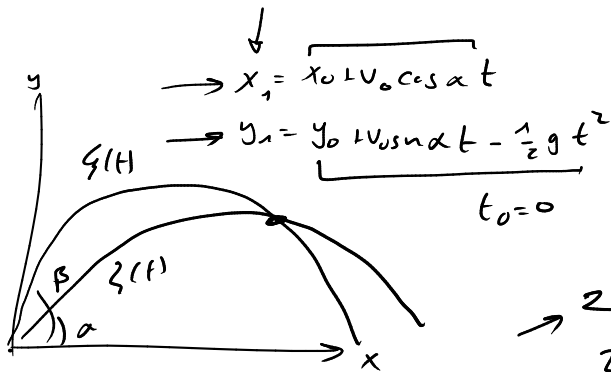
Campo gravitatorio constante

$$\vec{g} = -g \hat{e}_z$$

$$\cancel{m} \ddot{\vec{r}} = \cancel{\vec{F}} = -\cancel{mg} \hat{e}_z$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ddot{x}=0 \\ \ddot{y}=0 \\ \ddot{z}=-g \end{array} \right\} \text{MRU}$$

$$z(t) = z_0 + v_z(0)(t-t_0) - \frac{1}{2}g(t-t_0)^2$$



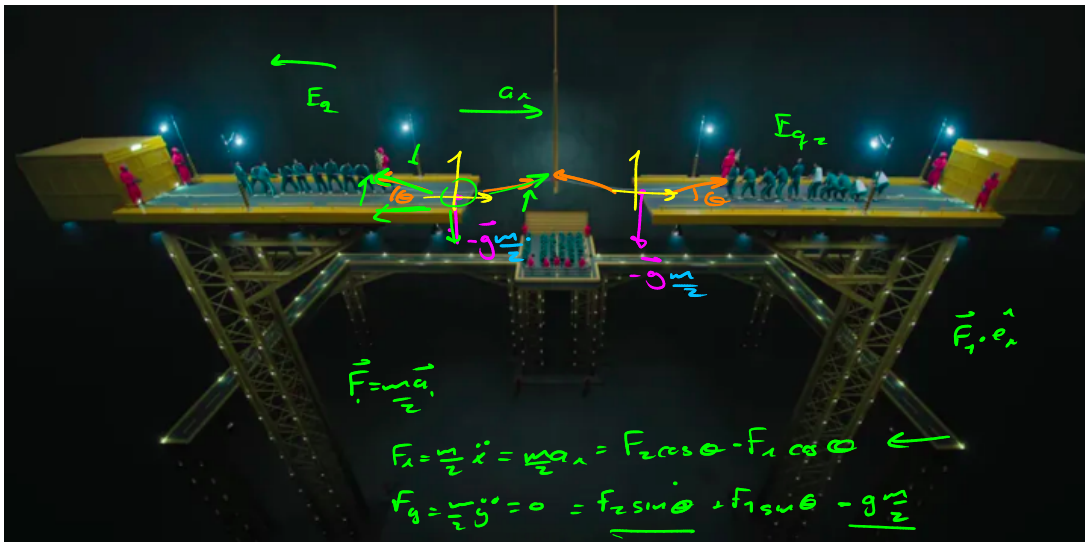
$$x_2 = x_0 + v_0 \cos \beta (t-\tau) \quad t_0 = \tau$$

$$y_2 = y_0 + v_0 \sin \beta (t-\tau) - \frac{1}{2}g(t-\tau)^2$$

2 ecs.
 2 integrales $(t, \vec{\epsilon})$

$$\vec{\epsilon} \rightarrow \vec{\epsilon}(\alpha, \beta)$$

Diagrama de cuerpo libre



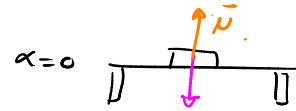
$$\sin \theta (F_2 + F_1) = +g \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} a_1 = \cos \theta (F_2 - F_1)$$

$$\tan \theta \frac{(F_2 + F_1)}{F_2 - F_1} = \frac{g}{a_1} \rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{g}{a_1} \frac{F_2 - F_1}{F_2 + F_1}$$

Plano inclinado (sin fricción)

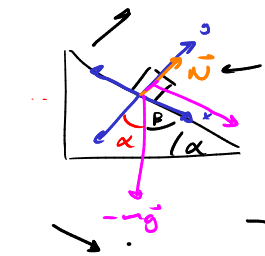
Caso particular



$$\vec{F} = m\vec{\ddot{r}} \rightarrow F_x = m\ddot{x} = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = F_y = -mg + N$$

$$\underline{N = mg}$$



Fuerzas: - peso
- normal

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{\ddot{r}}$$

$$F_x = m\ddot{x} = -mg \sin \alpha \leftarrow$$

$$\rightarrow F_y = m\ddot{y} = 0 = -mg \cos \alpha + N$$

$$\underline{N = mg \cos \alpha}$$

$$\cos \beta = \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

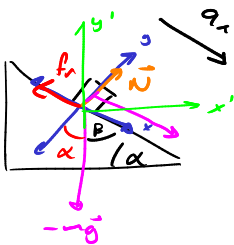
$$\rightarrow \ddot{x} = -g \sin \alpha \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$mg' < mg$$

$$\underline{\ddot{x} = g \sin \alpha = g' < g} \quad v_0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g \sin \alpha t^2}$$

si hay fricción



$$N = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$m\ddot{x} = +mg \sin \alpha - f_r$$

$$= mg \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha \mu$$

$$\underline{\ddot{x} = g (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha)}$$

↳ Movimiento acelerado de nuevo

Modelos

$$\underline{f_r = \mu N}$$

Suposición de cómo se comporta la fricción

μ = Depende de las dos superficies de contacto

En este caso

$$\text{sup. } \vec{v}_0 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = x_0 + \frac{1}{2} g (\sin \alpha - \mu \cos \alpha) \Delta t^2$$

$$y = y_0$$

} pero estos sistemas están redb.

si les aplicamos una rotación de α grados \rightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$x' = \cos \alpha x + \sin \alpha y$$

$$y' = -\sin \alpha x + \cos \alpha y$$

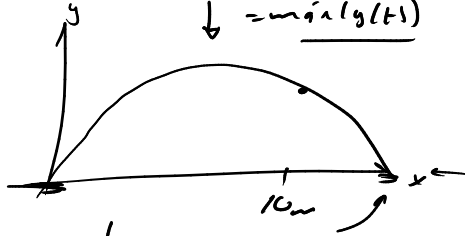
los de arriba

$$x = x_0 + v_0 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a (\Delta t)^2$$

$$v = v_0 + a \Delta t$$

Ponto nulo e t_0

$$\downarrow = \sin^{-1}(y(t))$$



$$\downarrow \Delta x = 10 \text{ m} = v_{0x} \Delta t$$

$$x = x_0 + v_{0x} \Delta t$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{0y} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta t^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0 = v_{0y} - g \Delta t \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{v_{0y}}{g} \rightarrow y(\Delta t = \frac{v_{0y}}{g}) = y_0 + \frac{v_{0y}^2}{g} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{v_{0y}^2}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} < 0$$

$$= y_0 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{0y}^2}{g}$$

$$y = 0 = y_0 + v_{0y} \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} g \Delta t^2 \leftarrow x(\Delta t)$$

chicken run