

$$f_k = N_c \cdot \mu_k$$

$$w = 80 \text{ kg} (9.81) = 784.8$$

$$f_k = 784.8 (0.55) = 431.64$$

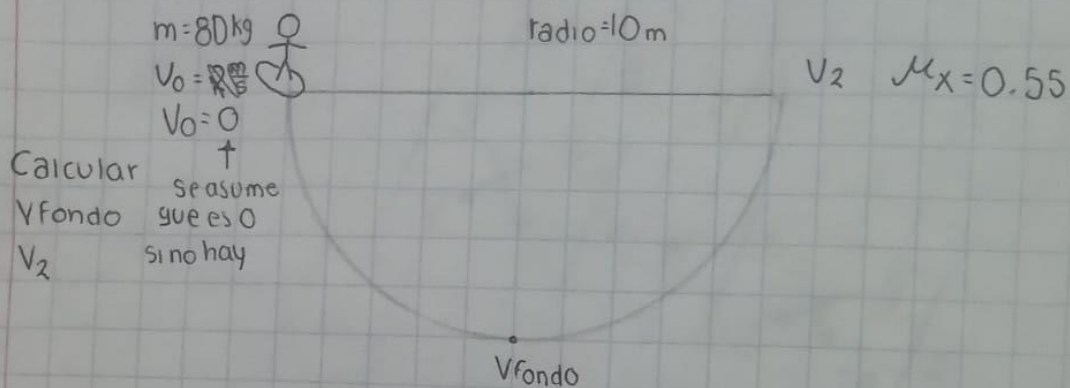
$$431.64 \cdot 2\pi = -2712.07$$

$$\frac{80 \text{ kg} (0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2} + 80 \text{ kg} (9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) (10) = 80 \text{ kg} (v_z)^2 + (80) (9.81) (0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (80 \text{ kg}) v^2 = 2712.07 + \frac{1}{2} 80 \text{ kg} \cdot 0 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + (80 \text{ kg}) (9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) (4 \text{ m})$$

$$v_z^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2712.07 + \frac{1}{2} 80 \text{ kg} \cdot 0 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + 80 \text{ kg} (9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) (4 \text{ m})}{40}}$$

Conservación de la Energía y Teorema del Trabajo Energía



$$\bullet E_{C1} + E_{P1} = E_{C2} + E_{P2} - W_f$$

$$\bullet E_C = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\bullet E_P = m \cdot g \cdot h$$

$$\bullet W = F \cdot d \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\bullet E_{C1} = \frac{80 \text{ kg} \left(0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2}{2}$$

$$\bullet E_{P1} = 80 \text{ kg} \left(9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\right) (10 \text{ m})$$

$$\bullet E_{C2} = \frac{80 \text{ kg} (V_2)^2}{2}$$

$$\bullet E_{P2} = 80 \text{ kg} \left(9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\right) (0 \text{ m})$$

$$\bullet W_f = -F_k \cdot d \rightarrow d = \frac{1}{4} \text{ círculo} \quad d = \frac{1}{4} (2) \pi R$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 2 \pi r$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \pi (10)$$

$$d = 5 \pi \text{ m}$$

Producto cruz

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} - 10\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = -12\hat{x} - 8\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}$$

$$A \times B \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x} & \vec{y} & \vec{z} \\ 3 & 4 & -10 \\ -12 & -8 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A \times B = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -10 \\ -8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{x} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -10 \\ -12 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \vec{y} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -12 & -8 \end{vmatrix} \vec{z}$$

$$A \times B = [(4)(2) - (-8)(-10)]\vec{x} - [(3)(2) - (-10)(-12)]\vec{y} + [(3)(-8) - (-12)(4)]\vec{z}$$

$$A \times B = [8 - 80]\vec{x} - [6 - 120]\vec{y} + [-24 + 48]\vec{z}$$

$$A \times B = -72\vec{x} + 114\vec{y} - 72\vec{z}$$

$$A \times B = -72, 114, -72$$

$$\bullet \vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = -(-72\vec{x} + 114\vec{y} - 72\vec{z}) = 72\vec{x} - 114\vec{y} + 72\vec{z}$$

$$\bullet 2(\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) = 2(72\vec{x} - 114\vec{y} + 72\vec{z}) \\ = 144\vec{x} - 228\vec{y} + 144\vec{z}$$

Producto punto

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} - 10\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = -12\hat{x} - 8\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}$$

$$= -36\hat{x} - 32\hat{y} - 20\hat{z}$$

Saca el ángulo que se forma entre los vectores \vec{A} y \vec{B}

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A| \cdot |B|}$$

$$A \cdot B = (3 \cdot (-12)) + (4 \cdot (-8)) + ((-10) \cdot 2)$$

$$A \cdot B = -36 + (-32) + (-20)$$

$$A \cdot B = -36 - 32 - 20$$

$$A \cdot B = -68 - 20$$

$$A \cdot B = -128$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2 + (-10)^2}$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 100}$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{125}$$

$$|A| = 11.18$$

$$|B| = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (-8)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$|B| = \sqrt{144 + 64 + 4}$$

$$|B| = \sqrt{212}$$

$$|B| = 14.56$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-128}{\sqrt{125} \cdot \sqrt{212}} = 0.7862$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.7862) = 38.1681^\circ$$

Magnitud de vectores en 3 Dimensiones

$$\vec{A} = 3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} - 10\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = -12\hat{x} - 8\hat{y} + 2\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} - 2\vec{B}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2 + (-10)^2}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 100}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{125}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = 11.18$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (-8)^2 + (2)^2}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{144 + 64 + 4}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{212}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = 14.56$$

$$|\vec{C}| = \vec{A} - 2(-12\hat{x} - 8\hat{y} + 2\hat{z})$$

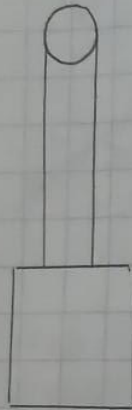
$$|\vec{C}| = \vec{A} + 24\hat{x} + 16\hat{y} - 4\hat{z}$$

$$|\vec{C}| = (3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} - 10\hat{z}) + (24\hat{x} + 16\hat{y} - 4\hat{z})$$

$$|\vec{C}| = 27\hat{x} + 20\hat{y} - 14\hat{z}$$

Trabajo, energía y potencia

Calcular E_c , work, Potencia



$$\begin{aligned}d &= 100\text{ m} \\m &= 1000\text{ kg} \\v &= 2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Peso} &= m \cdot g \\P &= 1000^{\text{kg}} (9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) \\P &= 9810\text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Trabajo

$$\begin{aligned}W &= F \cdot D \\W &= 9810\text{ N} (100\text{ m}) \\W &= 981,000\text{ J}\end{aligned}$$

Energía cinética

$$\begin{aligned}E_c &= \frac{mv^2}{2} \\E_c &= \frac{1000\text{ kg} (2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2} \\E_c &= \frac{1000\text{ kg} (4 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2})}{2} \\E_c &= \frac{4000}{2} = 2000\text{ J}\end{aligned}$$

Potencia

$$\begin{aligned}P &= F \cdot V \\P &= 9810\text{ N} (2 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}) \\P &= 19,620\text{ J}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum Fx = 150.2979 - 101.5285 - F_2' = 20$$

$$\sum Fx = 48.7694 - F_2' = 20$$

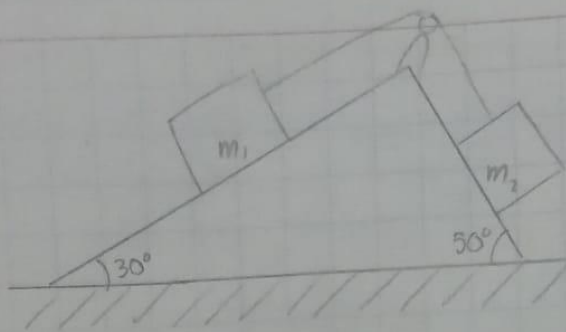
$$48.7694 - 20 = F_2'$$

$$F_2' = 48.7694 - 20$$

$$F_2' = 28.7694$$

$$F_2' = \mu_{k2} N_2 \quad \therefore \quad \mu_{k2} = \frac{F_2'}{N_2} = \frac{28.7694}{126.1149}$$

$$\mu_{k2} = 0.22812$$



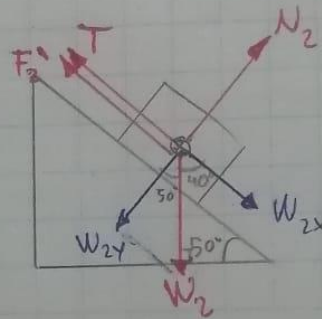
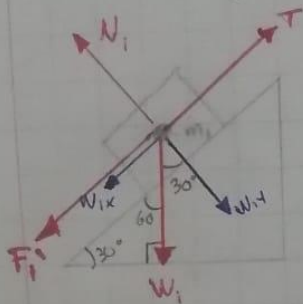
$$m_1 = 10 \text{ kg} \quad \mu_{k1} = 0.5$$

$$m_2 = 20 \text{ kg} \quad \mu_{k2} = ?$$

$$a = 1 \text{ m/s}^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad W_1 = m_1 g = 10 \text{ kg} (9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) = 98.1 \text{ N}$$

$$W_2 = m_2 g = 20 \text{ kg} (9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) = 196.2 \text{ N}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum F_y = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = N_1 - W_{1y}$$

$$N_1 = W_{1y}$$

$$N_1 = W_1 (\cos 30^\circ)$$

$$N_1 = 84.9570 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad F_1' = \mu_{k1} N_1 = 0.5 (84.9570)$$

$$F_1' = 42.4785 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sum F_x = m_1 a$$

$$\sum F_x = -F_1' - W_{1x} + T = m_1 a$$

$$-F_1' - W_{1x} + T = m_1 a$$

$$T = m_1 a + F_1' + W_{1x}$$

$$T = (10 \text{ kg}) (1 \text{ m/s}^2) + 42.4785 \text{ N} + 98.1 (\sin 30^\circ)$$

$$T = 101.5785 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sum F_y = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = N_2 - W_{2y}$$

$$N_2 = W_{2y}$$

$$N_2 = W_2 (\cos 50^\circ)$$

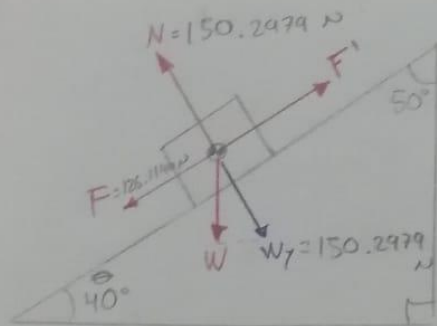
$$N_2 = 126.1149 \text{ N}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \sum F_x = W_{2x} - T - F_2' = m_2 a$$

$$\sum F_x = W_2 \sin 50^\circ - T - \mu_{k2} N_2 = m_2 a$$

$$\sum F_x = 196.2 (0.7660) - 101.5785 - \mu_{k2} (126.1149) = 20 \text{ kg} (1 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$\sum F_x = 150.2979 - 101.5785 - \mu_{k2} (126.1149)$$



$$m = 20 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} W &= mg \\ W &= 20 \text{ kg} (9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \\ W &= 196.2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} N &= W (\sin 40^\circ) \\ N &= 196.2 \text{ N} (\sin 40^\circ) \\ N &= 126.1149 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} F &= W (\cos 40^\circ) \\ F &= 196.2 \text{ N} (\cos 40^\circ) \\ F &= 150.2979 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} N &= W (\cos 40^\circ) \\ N &= 196.2 \text{ N} (\cos 40^\circ) \\ N &= 150.2979 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \sum F_x &= 0 \\ \sum F_x &= -F + F' \\ \sum F_x &= -F + \mu N \\ 0 &= -F + \mu N \\ F &= \mu N \\ \mu &= \frac{N}{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \sum F_y &= 0 \\ \sum F_y &= -W_y + N \\ -W_y + N &= 0 \\ W_y &= N \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = \frac{150.2979 \text{ N}}{126.1149 \text{ N}}$$

$$\mu = 1.1979$$

$$F' = \mu N$$

$$F' = 1.1979 (150.2979)$$

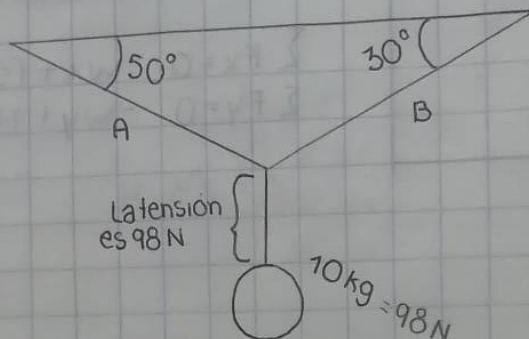
$$F' = 180.0418 \text{ N}$$

Dinámica
Equilibrio estático y cinético

Calcula

$T_A =$

$T_B =$



$$F = m \cdot g$$

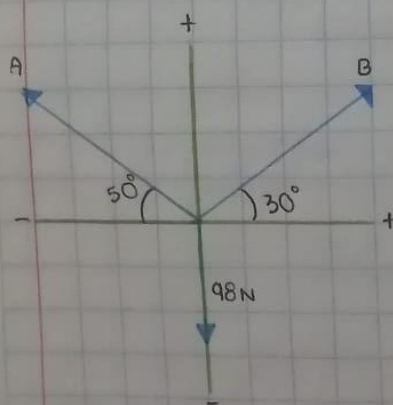
$$F = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$F = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$F_x = F \cos \theta \quad F_y = F \sin \theta$$



$$-A \cos(50^\circ) + B \cos(30^\circ) = 0$$

$$0.766 A + 0.866 B = 0$$

$$0.866 B = 0.766 A$$

$$B = \frac{0.766 A}{0.866}$$

$$B = 0.88 A$$

$$A \sin(50^\circ) + B \sin(30^\circ) - 98 \text{ N} = 0$$

$$0.766 A + 0.5 B - 98 \text{ N} = 0$$

$$0.766 A + 0.5 B = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$0.766 A + 0.5(0.8845 A) = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$0.766 A + 0.44 A = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$1.206 A = 98 \text{ N}$$

$$A = \frac{98 \text{ N}}{1.206} = 81.260 \text{ N}$$

$$B = 0.88 (81.260 \text{ N})$$

$$B = 71.50 \text{ N}$$

Tercera ley de Newton: Ley de acción y reacción

Esta ley nos dice que a toda fuerza de acción le corresponde una fuerza de reacción. Estas presentan la misma magnitud y dirección pero en sentido opuesto.

Ejemplo: Una persona empujando a otra una enfrente de la otra, ambos con la misma fuerza en sentidos opuestos.



$$\sum F = 0 + 0 = 0$$

Cinemática

3 leyes de Newton

- Describe y dame ejemplos de cada una de las leyes de Newton

Primera Ley de Newton: Principio de la inercia

En este primer postulado nos indica que un cuerpo permanecerá en reposo o velocidad constante a menos que una fuerza externa sea aplicada.

Fórmula de la primera ley de Newton

$$\sum F = 0 \leftrightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$



Ejemplo: Una pelota se ve en estado de reposo a menos que una fuerza externa actúe sobre este

Un taco de billar impactando una bola

Segunda Ley de Newton: Ley fundamental de la dinámica

Este postulado indica que la intensidad de la resultante de las fuerzas ejercidas en un cuerpo es directamente proporcional al producto de la aceleración que adquiere por la masa del cuerpo

$$F = m \cdot a$$

Ejemplo: Un carro de supermercado es más fácil de mover si está vacío, requiere menos fuerza para moverlo porque tiene menos masa

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (3, 4) \\ B &= (8.66, 5) \\ C &= (-3.21, -3.83) \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \vec{D} = \vec{A} + 2\vec{B} - \vec{C}$$

$$(3, 4) + 2(8.66, 5) - (-3.21, -3.83)$$

$$(17.32, 10)$$

$$\textcircled{1} (3 + 17.32, 2 + 10)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (19.32, 12)$$

$$\textcircled{3} (19.32 - (-3.21), 12 - (-3.83))$$

$$((19.32 + 3.21), 12 + 3.83)$$

$$= 22.53, 15.83$$

$$2) \vec{E} = 2\vec{A} - \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$

$$2(3, 4) - (8.66, 5) + (-3.21, -3.83)$$

$$\textcircled{1} (6, 8)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (6 - 8.66, 8 - 5)$$

$$\textcircled{3} (-2.66, 3)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (-2.66 - 3.21, 3 - 3.83)$$

$$\textcircled{5} (-5.87, -0.83)$$

$$3) \vec{F} = \vec{D} - 2\vec{E}$$

$$F = (22.53, 15.83) - 2(-5.87, -0.83)$$

$$\textcircled{1} (-11.74, -1.66)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (22.53 - (-11.74), 15.83 - (-1.66))$$

$$\textcircled{3} (22.53 + 11.74, 15.83 + 1.66)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (34.27, 17.49)$$

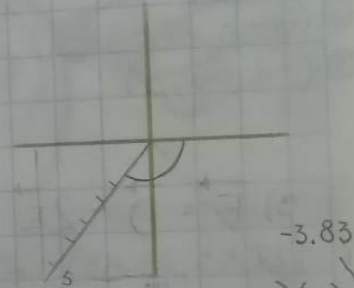
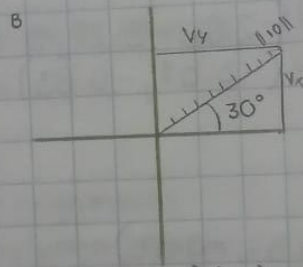
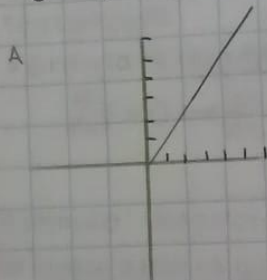
Operaciones con vectores en 2D

Dibuja los vectores, también el vector resultante. Además de calcular la magnitud y ángulo de cada vector

- $\vec{A} = 3\hat{x} + 4\hat{y} \rightarrow 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$
- $\vec{B} = 10 \angle 30^\circ$
- $\vec{C} = 5 \angle -130^\circ$

$$v_y = \sin(\theta) \|\vec{V}\|$$

$$v_x = \cos(\theta) \|\vec{V}\|$$



$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 53.13^\circ$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$v_y = \sin(30^\circ)(10) = 5$$

$$v_x = \cos(30^\circ)(10) = 8.66$$

$$\bullet 8.66\hat{x} + 5\hat{y}$$

$$v_y = \sin(-130^\circ)(5)$$

$$v_x = \cos(-130^\circ)(5)$$

$$\bullet -3.21\hat{x} + -3.83\hat{y}$$

$$A_x = 3\hat{x} \quad A_y = 4\hat{y}$$

$$B_x = 8.66\hat{x} \quad B_y = 5\hat{y}$$

$$C_x = -3.21\hat{x} \quad C_y = -3.83\hat{y}$$

$$8.45, \quad 5.17,$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C} = 8.45\hat{x} + 5.17\hat{y}$$

$$(\|\vec{V}\|)^2 = (v_x)^2 + (v_y)^2$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{(8.45)^2 + (5.17)^2}$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{(71.40) + 26.72}$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = \sqrt{98.82}$$

$$\|\vec{V}\| = 9.94$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v_y}{v_x}\right) = \left(\frac{5.17}{8.45}\right) = 31.45^\circ$$

Conversion de unidades

$$544 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\left(\frac{544 \text{ ft}}{\text{s}} \right) \left(\frac{0.0003048 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ ft}} \right) \left(\frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} \right) = 681.5232 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ h} = 3600 \text{ s}$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ km} =$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 0.0003048$$

$$\left(\frac{544 \text{ ft}}{\text{s}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ m}}{3.28 \text{ ft}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}} \right) \left(\frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} \right) = 597.07$$

$$140 \text{ MJ} \rightarrow \text{kWh}$$

$$1 \text{ MJ} = 0.278 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\left(140 \text{ MJ} \right) \left(\frac{0.278 \text{ kWh}}{1 \text{ MJ}} \right) = 38.92 \text{ kWh}$$

$$54.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ años luz} \rightarrow \text{cn}$$

$$\left(\frac{0.000542 \text{ km}}{\text{s}} \right) \left(\frac{39370.079 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \right)$$

Física

(Actividad 1)

Unidades fundamentales y derivadas

Cantidad fundamental	Unidad fundamental (SI)	Símbolo
• Masa	• Kilogramo	• kg
• Tiempo	• Segundo	• s
• Longitud	• Metro	• m
• Temperatura	• Kelvin	• K
• Cantidad de sustancia	• Mol	• mol
• Intensidad luminosa	• Candela	• cd
• Intensidad de corriente eléctrica	• Ampere	• A

⌋ Escribe en solo unidades fundamentales las siguientes unidades

Newton	Pascal	Joule	Watt
$N = \text{kg} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$	$\text{Pa} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}{\text{m}}$	$J = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$	$W = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3}$

Prefijos y notación científica

Normal	Prefijo	Notación Científica
2200 metros	2.2 km	2.2×10^3 metros
590,000,000 pascales		5.9×10^8 pascales
0.0000000893 metros	89.3 nm	89.3×10^{-9} metros
0.0000000000854 watts	250 μ J	85.4×10^{-12} watts
5200000000000000 N	?	5.2×10^{16} Newtons
00084	?	8.4×10^{-4} segundos