

Tales de Fábila: "¿Por qué la vaca lechera
"como pretendes entenderlo mejor, ¿por qué no lo entiendes si no estás
ante lo que está delante de tus ojos?"

COORDENADAS

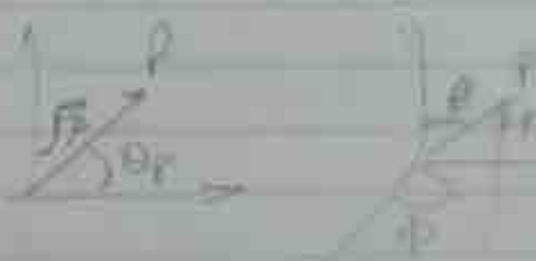
* SISTEMA DE REFERENCIA



* COORDENADAS CARTESIANAS

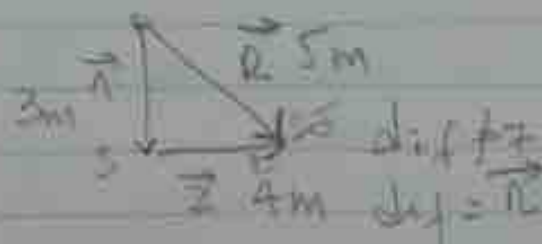
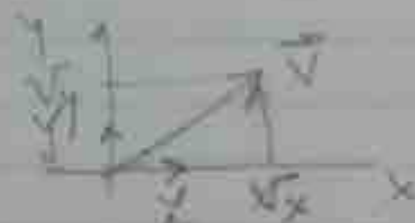
* COORDENADAS POLARES

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



* ESCALARES

* VECTORES (MODULO - DIRECCION - SENTIDO)



$$\vec{V} = V_x \vec{i} + V_y \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a} \quad (b = \lambda a)$$

$$\vec{b} = -\lambda \vec{a} \quad (\text{sentido opuesto})$$

* VECTOR UNITARIO

$$\vec{u}_a = \frac{\vec{a}}{a} \rightarrow \vec{a} = a \vec{u}_a$$



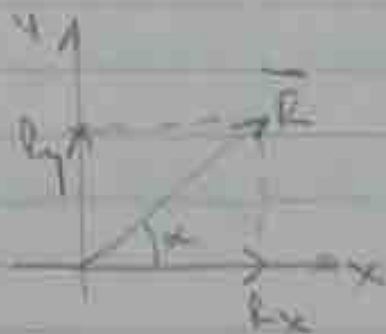
* SUMA DE VECTORES



* DESCOMPOSICIÓN

$$R_x = R \cos \alpha$$

$$R_y = R \sin \alpha$$



ORTOGONALES

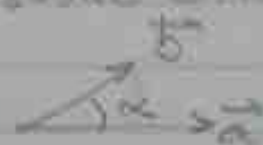


* PRODUCTO ESCALAR

* PROYECCIÓN DE UN VECTOR SOBRE OTRO

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \alpha$$

(minima)



$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\parallel \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab$$

$$\parallel \Rightarrow = -ab$$

$$\perp \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \quad (\cos \pi/2 = 0)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = a^2$$

* PRODUCTO VECTORIAL

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} &= 0 & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} &= 0 \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{k} &= 0 & \vec{j} \cdot \vec{i} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

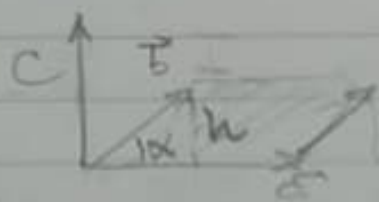
$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}$$

PROD. VECTORIAL

$$c = ab \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{c} \perp (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

(polar
axial)



$$h = b \sin \alpha$$

STRENGTH OF

$$\text{modulus} = \text{area}(\text{parallelogram})$$

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \wedge \vec{a}$$

$$\parallel \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = 0 \quad (\sin 0 = 0)$$

$$\vec{i} \wedge \vec{j} = \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{j} \wedge \vec{k} = \vec{i}$$

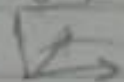
$$\vec{k} \wedge \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

(SARRUS)

$$\text{ALTERNATIVE TRICK: } \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = (\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$$

VOLUMEN DEL PARALELELEPIPEDO



MEDICIONES

medir magnitudes: $(t, d, m, f, \dots)$

X medir mil millones de las unidades!

$$C = 299792458 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$(21/10/83 \rightarrow \text{n. de la d.})$$

$$9,46 \times 10^{15} \text{ m/año}$$

N mediciones $\Rightarrow X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N$
(de X)

med. probable $\equiv$ promedio. $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$

$$\epsilon_i = X_i - \bar{X} : \text{error respecto al m. probable}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i = \sum X_i - \sum \bar{X} = N\bar{X} - N\bar{X} = 0 !$$

no útil $\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2$

Método ESTADÍSTICO: $\sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2}$

$$\Downarrow \text{medida} \Rightarrow X = \bar{X} \pm \sigma$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} : \text{error relativo}$$

$$\times 100 \quad \% \text{ porcentual}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Andromeda ϕ 220.000 años luz

$2,5 \times 10^6$ años luz de la tierra

vaga hacia la Vía Láctea a 420.000 km/año

colisión en $5,16 \times 10^6$ años

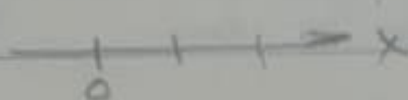
CINEMATICA

describir el movimiento.

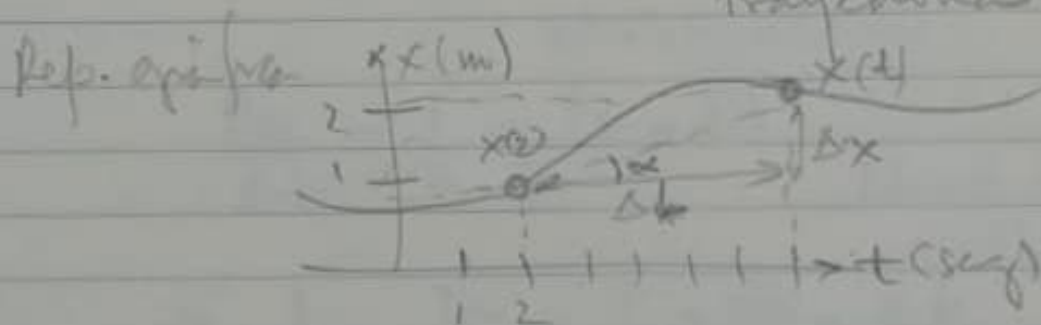
(Dinámica: relación entre movimiento y las causas que lo originan)

sentido de la descripción: Sistema de referencia

unidimensional



x cambia con $t \rightarrow x(t)$ función
trayectoria



$$v_m = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

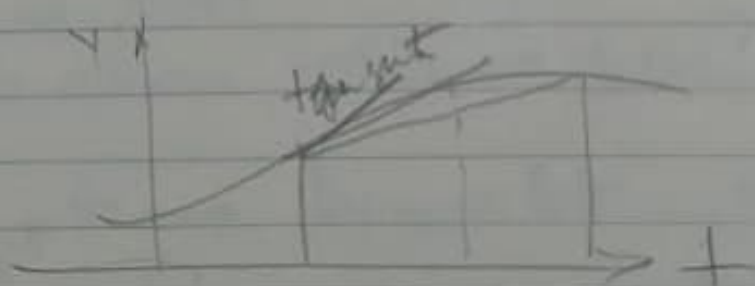
Ej. $\frac{0.75 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ s}} = 0.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

representado $v_m = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$

$$\begin{matrix} \Delta t \rightarrow 0 & (t_2 \rightarrow t_1) \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0 & (x_2 \rightarrow x_1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Newton

derivada



$$x(t) = kt \quad x'(t') = k \cdot t')$$

$$\Delta x = k(t' - t) = k \Delta t$$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = k \rightarrow \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = k \equiv v$$

$$\underline{x(t) = vt} \quad \underline{\text{uniform}}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow x' = \frac{1}{2} g t'^2$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} g (t'^2 - t^2) = \frac{1}{2} g (t' + t) \Delta t$$

$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} g (t + t')$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t' \rightarrow t$$

$$t + t' \rightarrow 2t$$

$$v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} g 2t = gt$$

$$\left(\frac{dx^\alpha}{dx} = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \right)$$

$$x = ct^\alpha \rightarrow v = \alpha ct^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \rightarrow v = c$$

$$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow v = \underbrace{2ct}_{g}$$

$$x(t) \rightarrow v(t)$$

also alone $v(t) \rightarrow x(t)$?

$$\underline{\text{Uniform}} \quad \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = v \rightarrow \Delta x = v \Delta t \quad x - x_0 = v(t - t_0)$$

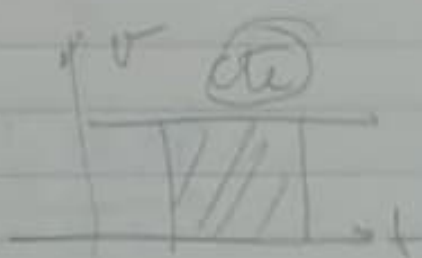
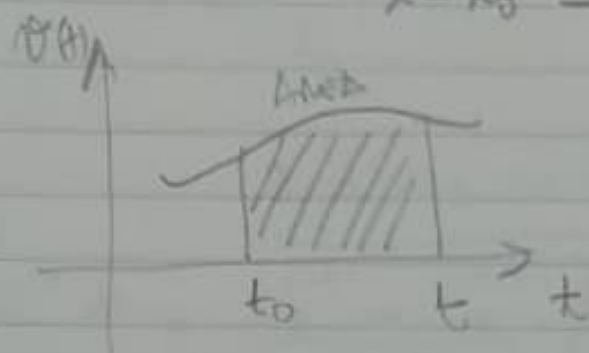
$$x = x_0 + v(t - t_0)$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow dx = v dt \quad \text{infinitesimal}$$

$\frac{dx}{dt} \text{ entre } t_0 \Rightarrow v dt$

$$\int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_{t_0}^t v dt$$

$$x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v dt$$



Acceleración

rapidez de la variación de $v(t)$

$$a_m = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v' - v}{t' - t}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

$x(t)$ función conocida $a(t)$

$$v - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt \quad x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$$

$t_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ uniformemente acelerado $a(t) = \text{constante } a$

$$v - v_0 = a \int_0^t dt = at$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

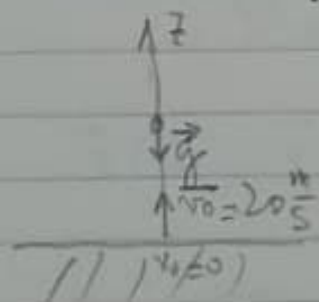
$$x - x_0 = \int_0^t (v_0 + at) dt = \int_0^t v_0 dt + \int_0^t at dt$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$\left(\int_{t_1}^{t_2} t^\alpha dt = \frac{t_2^{\alpha+1} - t_1^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right)$$

CADA LIBRE

Movimiento vertical bajo la acción de la gravedad
 Sup de la Tierra (no aire)
 aceleración $\downarrow g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$



$$a = -g \downarrow \quad z \uparrow$$

$$v(t) = v_0 + at = v_0 - gt$$

$$= 20 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - 9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} t \quad (\text{dimensiones!})$$

v disminuye hasta arriba y llega a 0 en t_m

$$0 = 20 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - 9,8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} t_m \Rightarrow t_m = \frac{v_0}{g} = \underline{2,04 \text{ s.}}$$

$$t > t_m \Rightarrow \vec{v} \rightarrow -\vec{v}$$

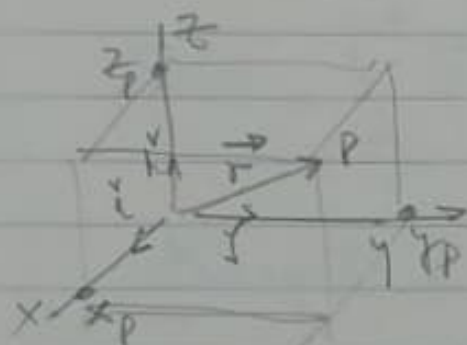
$t = 2 t_m$ llegar a $v = v_0$

$$x = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\text{a } t_m = \frac{v_0}{g} \rightarrow x_m = v_0 t_m - \frac{1}{2} g t_m^2$$

$$\underline{x_m = 20,3 \text{ m}}$$

MOVIMIENTO EN EL ESPACIO



$$\vec{r} = x_p \vec{i} + y_p \vec{j} + z_p \vec{k}$$

vector posición

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) \rightarrow x_p(t), y_p(t), z_p(t)$$

$$\vec{r}(t), \vec{r}(t') \rightarrow \Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}' - \vec{r} = \Delta x \vec{i} + \Delta y \vec{j} + \Delta z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{v}_m = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \vec{i} + \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} \vec{j} + \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} \vec{k}$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \quad \text{tangente tray}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \vec{k} = v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} + v_z \vec{k}$$

$$(\text{Distancia}) \text{ módulo: } v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2$$

Acceleration

$$\vec{a}_m = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = a_x(t)\hat{x} + a_y(t)\hat{y} + a_z(t)\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{a}(t) dt \Rightarrow \vec{v}_0 \text{ necessary!}$$

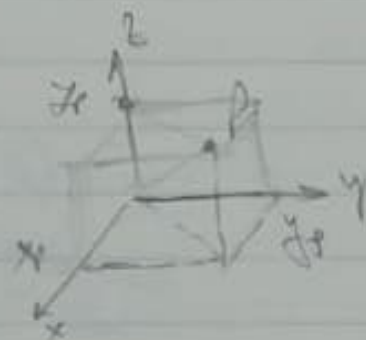
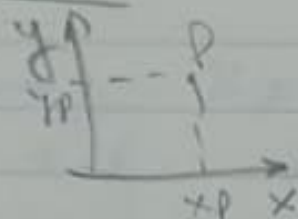
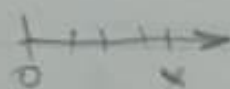
3 values

$$\vec{x}(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}(t) dt \Rightarrow \vec{x}_0 \text{ necessary!}$$

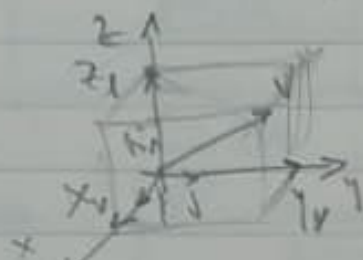
= 3 values

Trajectory $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_0$ y $\vec{x}_0$ (simultaneous)

RESUMEN CURSO I

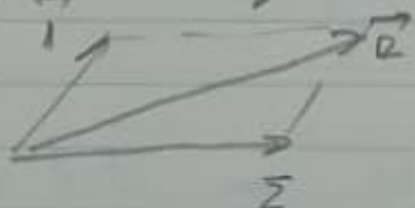


$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|}$$

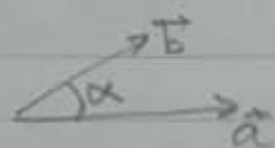


$$\vec{V} = V_x \vec{i} + V_y \vec{j} + V_z \vec{k}$$

($\vec{i} \perp \vec{j}$, $\vec{j} \perp \vec{k}$, $\vec{i} \perp \vec{k}$)



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \alpha$$

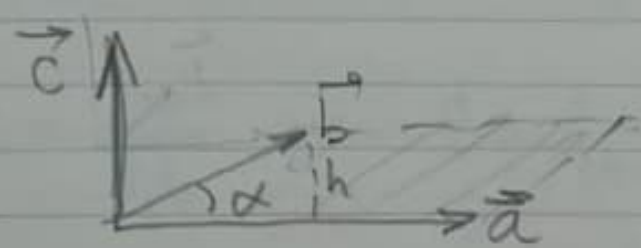


$$\begin{cases} \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = 1 \\ \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = 1 \\ \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1 \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = 0 \\ \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \\ \vec{i} \cdot \vec{k} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$|\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b}| = ab \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{c} \perp (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$



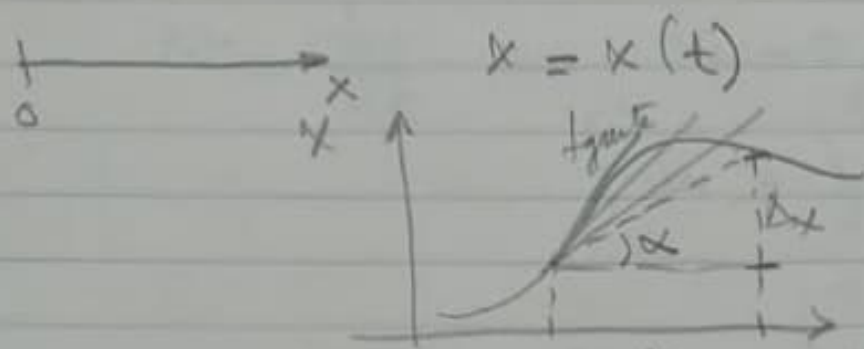
SACACORRECTOR

$$\vec{a} \wedge \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \wedge \vec{a}$$

$$h = b \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{c} : \vec{a} \wedge \vec{a}$$

CINEMATICA



$$v_m = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \left[v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt} \right]$$

$$x(t) = kt \rightarrow v(t) = v \text{ UNIFORME}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} g (t + t') \rightarrow dv$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} g (t'^2 - t^2) = \frac{1}{2} g \underbrace{(t' + t)}_{2t} \underbrace{(t' - t)}_{\Delta t}$$

$$\left[v = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = g t \right] = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$a_m = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \rightarrow a = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

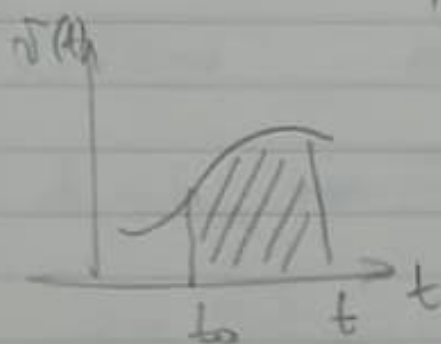
$$\left[a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right]$$

Dado $v(t) \rightarrow x(t) = ?$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow dx = v dt$$

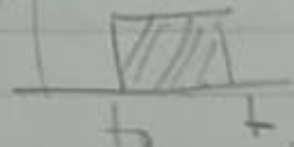
$$\int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$$

$$x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$$



$$x - x_0 = \Delta x$$

$v(t)$ constante



$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow dv = a dt$$

$$\int_{v_0}^v dv = v - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt$$

UNIF. Acc: $a(t) = \text{cte.}$

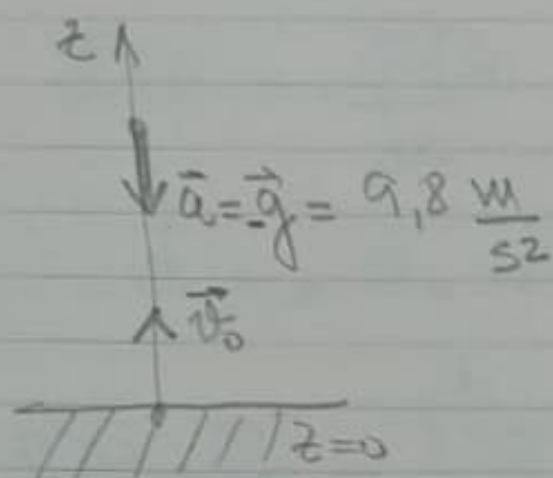
$$v - v_0 = a \int_{t_0}^t dt = a(t - t_0)$$

$$v = v_0 + at \quad (t_0 = 0)$$

$$x - x_0 = \int_0^t v(t) dt = \int_0^t (v_0 + at) dt = v_0 t + \frac{a t^2}{2} \Big|_0^t$$

$$\boxed{x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2}$$

CAÍDA LIBRE



$$v(t) = v_0 - gt$$

$$v(t) = 0 \text{ para } t_m = \frac{v_0}{g}$$

$$t > t_m \Rightarrow \vec{v} \rightarrow -\vec{v}$$

en $2t_m$ llega a $v = v_0$

$$x = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\text{en } t_m \quad x_m = v_0 t_m - \frac{1}{2} g t_m^2$$

$$x_m = \frac{v_0^2}{g} - \frac{1}{2} g \frac{v_0^2}{g^2}$$

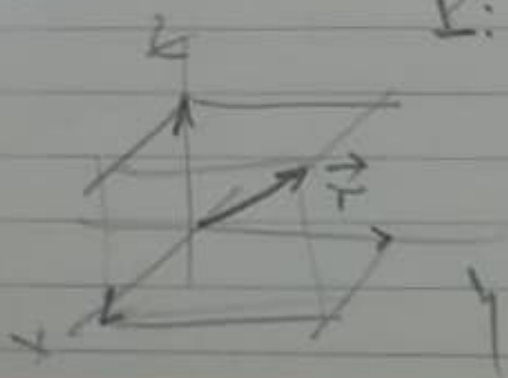
$$\underline{x_m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_0^2}{g}}$$

MOV. EN EL ESPACIO

P:

$$\vec{r} = x_P \vec{i} + y_P \vec{j} + z_P \vec{k}$$

vector posición



$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt} \vec{k}$$

modulo di $\vec{v}$: $v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2$

$$\vec{a}(t) = \frac{d\vec{v}(t)}{dt}$$

$$\vec{a}(t) = a_x(t) \hat{i} + a_y(t) \hat{j} + a_z(t) \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) - \vec{v}_0 = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{a}(t) dt$$

$$\vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}_0 = \int_{t_0}^t \vec{v}(t) dt$$

$\vec{v}_0$: 3 values
 $\vec{x}_0$: 3 values
Simultaneous
 trajectory

DIA SOLAR MEDIO : 86.400 segundos.

$$T_{\text{turn}} = 86.400 \text{ s.}$$

$$\text{freq. } \gamma = \frac{1}{86.400}$$

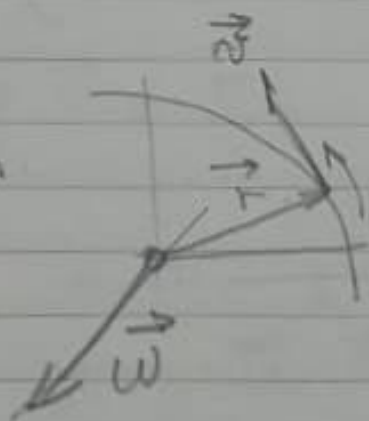
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} = 7.3 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}.$$

VELOCIDAD (VECTOR) tangente a la trayectoria

$$\vec{v} \perp \vec{r}$$

$$\text{L arco: } l = r\varphi \quad d\varphi = \frac{dl}{r}$$

$$\left[v = \frac{dl}{dt} = r \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r\omega \right]$$



$$\boxed{\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \wedge \vec{r}}$$

$$(v = \omega r)$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \omega r (-\sin \omega t \vec{i} + \cos \omega t \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{r} = r \cos \omega t \vec{i} + r \sin \omega t \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} \perp \vec{r}: \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{r} = 0$$

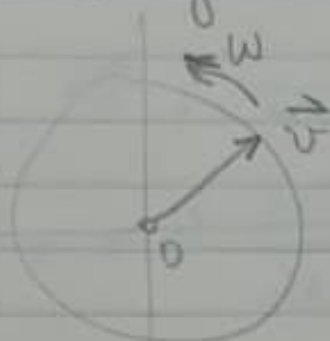
$$v_{\text{lim}} = 30 \text{ km/s}$$

DERIVACION:

hodógrafa

$$\text{M.C.U} \rightarrow \vec{r}^2 \Rightarrow v \text{ de.}$$

$$\vec{r} \perp \vec{v}$$

 $\vec{v}$ gira con ω arco en $d\phi$

$$du = v d\phi$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = v \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\boxed{a = v\omega = \omega^2 r = \frac{v^2}{r}}$$

$$\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $\vec{a} \perp$ y a lo largo tray. de $\vec{r}$

$$\hat{a} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\hat{a} \cdot \vec{r} = \pi \quad (\hat{a} \text{ opuesta a } \vec{r})$$

$$[\vec{r} = r \cos \omega t \hat{i} + r \sin \omega t \hat{j}]$$

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}}}$$

$$\vec{r} = \omega r (-\sin \omega t \hat{i} + \cos \omega t \hat{j})$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \vec{a} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

MC NO UNIFORME

$\vec{a}$ tangencial (derivada de $\vec{v}$)

$$a_{tg} = \frac{dv}{dt} \quad \left(\vec{a}_{tg} = \frac{\vec{v}}{v} \frac{dv}{dt} \right)$$

$\vec{a} \perp \vec{v}$: CENTRÍPETA

$$\left[a_r = v \frac{dv}{dt} = v \omega = \omega^2 r \right] \quad \vec{a}_r = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

UNIF. ACCELERADO

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \text{CONSTANTE}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi = \varphi_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[a_{tg} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} r = \alpha r \right]$$

$$a_r \text{ IDEM} \rightarrow \vec{a}_r = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$$

CENTRÍPETA : aceleração em ω constante

Smecton

DINAMICA

CAUSA - EFECTO DEL MOV?

PRIMER PRINCIPIO (DE INERCIA) (1ª Ley de Newton)

Descripción = f (sist de referencia)

Problema TIERRA (centro) $\Rightarrow$ mov. Sinusoidal
Copia SOL (centro) $\Rightarrow$ movimiento

GRUPO: MOV. UNIFORME ó REPOSO
NO NECESITA CAUSAS (FUERZAS)

$$F=0 \rightarrow \Delta v=0$$

SISTEMA INERCIAL:

EN ESTE SISTEMA UN CUERPO NO SOMETIDO A ACCIONES (fuerzas) PERMANECE EN REPOSO O EN MOVIMIENTO RECTILINEO Y UNIFORME.

si hay aceleración $\Rightarrow$ causas (fuerzas)

SEGUNDO PRINCIPIO

Relación entre fuerzas y cambios de movimiento

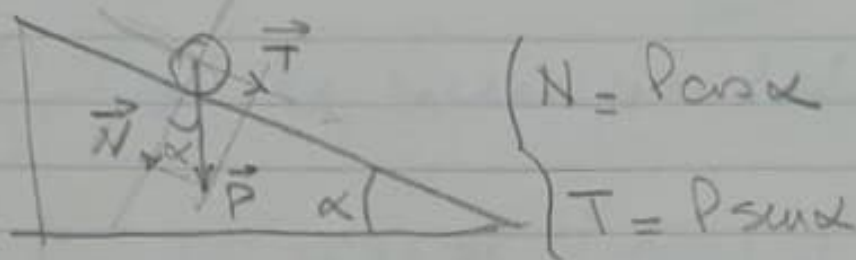
$$F = f(\Delta v)$$

Si cambia $v \Rightarrow$ acción (fuerza)



mayor $\alpha \Rightarrow$ mayor la tensión en el hilo

Galileo



N contra el plano, T fuerza mot. acelerado

cambio α (aumenta) $\Rightarrow$ T aumenta

$$\frac{T_1}{a_1} = \frac{T_2}{a_2} = \dots = \frac{T_n}{a_n} = \underline{\underline{cte}}$$

$$a_i \propto T_i$$

cuerpo más o menos pesado $\Rightarrow a_i$ diferentes

cambio cuerpo por otro de masa diferente
Si $\alpha = \underline{\underline{cte}}$ a_i iguales

Peso $\propto$ masa (cantidad de materia)

$$\begin{cases} F \propto a \\ F \propto m \end{cases}$$

Fuerza se mide en Newtons : $1N = \frac{1\text{Kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

$$\boxed{\vec{F} = m \vec{a}}$$

2º propio

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}(t)}{dt^2}$$

1º $K_{gf} =$ peso de la masa unidad

$$\boxed{\vec{P} = m \vec{g}}$$

$$\underline{K_{gf}} = K_g \frac{m}{s^2} = \underline{9,81 \text{ N}}$$

Dado $\vec{F} \rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} \rightarrow \vec{v}(t) \rightarrow \vec{r}(t)$
vale en sistema inercial

3º Principio: acción y reacción
actuando con $\vec{F}$ debiendo existir reacción
patente



$\vec{F}$ aceleración centrífuga

$\vec{F}_R$ sobre el hilo la fuerza
(centrífuga)

acción y reacción sobre distintos cuerpos

a toda acción le corresponde reacción igual y
Contraria



→ fuerza sobre el carro

← fuerza del carro

} No se mueve!



fuerza

fuerza de reacción (reacción del suelo)

medir masas dinámicamente

acción de m_1 $\vec{F} = m_2 \vec{a}_2$

Reacción de m_2 sobre m_1 : $-\vec{F} = m_1 \vec{a}_1$

módulos $=$: $m_1 a_1 = m_2 a_2$

$$\left| \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Incremento} \\ \text{proporcional} \\ \text{a igual } \vec{F} \end{array}$$

m_2 unidad

medir $a_1, a_2 \rightarrow m_1$

$$\vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \text{cte}$$

$$\vec{F}=0 \rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \text{cte} \left(\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}t$$

M.U.A:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = \text{cte}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}t = \vec{v}_0 + \frac{\vec{F}}{m}t$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\vec{F}}{m} t^2$$