

**VECTORES**

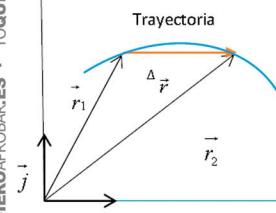
Para representar un vector gráficamente, en el plano, necesitamos sus dos coordenadas ( $x, y$ ). Para representarlo analíticamente es necesario definir los llamados vectores unitarios.

El vector de la izquierda se designa como:

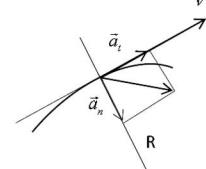
$$\vec{v} = 3 \cdot \vec{i} + 4 \cdot \vec{j}$$

Para calcular el módulo de un vector utilizaremos la expresión:

$$v = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

**CINEMÁTICA**

Componentes intrínsecas de la aceleración:



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= \vec{a}_t + \vec{a}_n \\ a_t &= \frac{dv}{dt} \\ a_n &= \frac{v^2}{R} \\ a^2 &= a_t^2 + a_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$v$  = módulo velocidad  
 $R$  = radio curvatura  
 $a$  = módulo aceleración  
 $a_t$  = módulo aceleración instantánea  
 $a_n$  = módulo aceleración normal o centrípeta

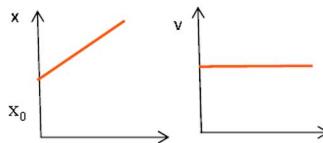
(Ver ejemplo al final de esta hoja)

**Movimiento rectilíneo uniforme (MRU):**

$v = \text{cte.}$

$$x = x_0 + v \cdot t$$

$x = \text{posición}$   
 $v = \text{velocidad (constante)}$   
 $x_0 = \text{posición inicial}$

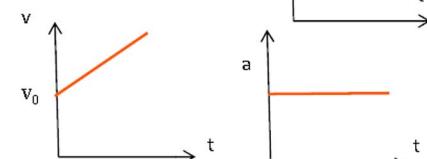
**Movimiento rectilíneo uniformemente acelerado (MRUA):**

$a = \text{cte}$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v = \text{velocidad (constante)} \\ v_0 = \text{velocidad inicial} \\ a = \text{aceleración} \end{cases}$$

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

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a \cdot (x - x_0)$$

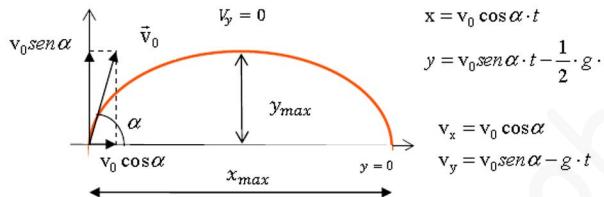
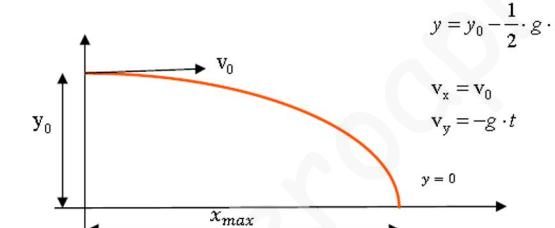
**CINEMÁTICA****Casos particulares:**

• Caída libre  $a = g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= y_0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot t^2 \\ v &= -g \cdot t \end{aligned}$$

• Tiro vertical

$$\begin{aligned} y &= v_0 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot t^2 \\ v &= v_0 - g \cdot t \end{aligned}$$

**Composición de movimientos:****Tiro oblicuo:****Tiro horizontal:****Movimiento circular uniforme (MCU):**

$$\omega = \text{cte}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \omega \cdot t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0 &= \text{espacio angular inicial (rad)} \\ \omega &= \text{velocidad angular (cte.)} \end{aligned}$$

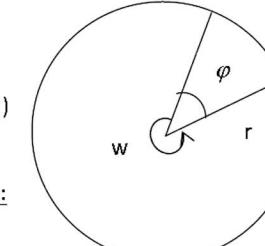
**Movimiento circular uniforme (MCUA):**

$$\alpha = \text{cte}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot t^2$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha \cdot t$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot (\varphi - \varphi_0)$$



$$\omega_0 = \text{velocidad angular inicial}$$

$$\alpha = \text{aceleración angular cte.}$$

**Relación entre magnitudes lineales y angulares:**

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \varphi \cdot R \\ v &= \omega \cdot R \\ a_t &= \alpha \cdot R \\ a_n &= \omega^2 \cdot R \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \text{espacio lineal}$$

$$v = \text{velocidad lineal}$$

$$a_t = \text{aceleración tangencial}$$

$$a_n = \text{aceleración normal o centrípeta}$$

**Movimiento armónico simple (MAS):****Elongación x(m):**

$$x = A \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$x_{\max} = A$$

$$x_{\min} = -A$$

$$x = 0$$

$$a_{\max} = -A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$a = 0$$

$$v = 0$$

$$a_{\min} = A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$a = 0$$

$$v = A \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$v = 0$$

$$a = A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$a = 0$$

$$v = A \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$v = 0$$

$$a = -A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$a = 0$$

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