

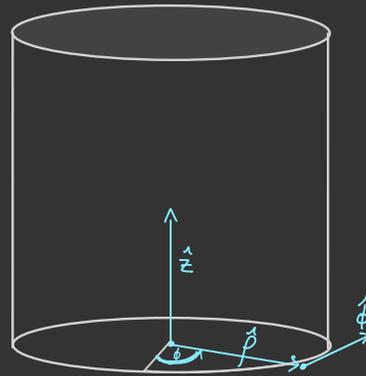
Cinemática

• Cilíndricas. $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k})$ (radio, azimutal, altura)

$$\vec{\rho} = \rho \hat{\rho} + z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{\rho} \hat{\rho} + \rho \dot{\phi} \hat{\phi} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{\phi}^2) \hat{\rho} + (2\dot{\rho} \dot{\phi} + \rho \ddot{\phi}) \hat{\phi} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$$



• Esféricas $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\phi})$. (radio, inclinación, azimutal)

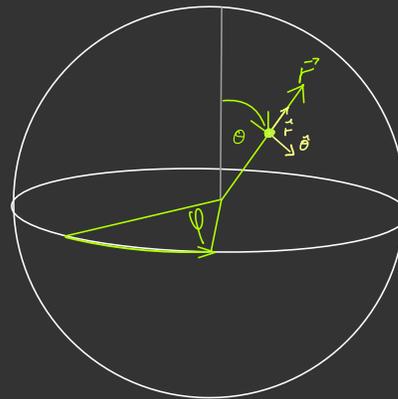
$$\vec{r} = r \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \hat{r} + r \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta} + r \dot{\phi} \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) \hat{r} + (r \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \hat{\theta} + (r \ddot{\phi} \sin \theta + 2\dot{r} \dot{\phi} \sin \theta + 2r \dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} \cos \theta) \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin^2 \theta) \hat{r} + (r \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} - r \dot{\phi}^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{d(r^2 \dot{\phi} \sin \theta)}{dt} \hat{\phi}$$

↪ A veces conviene más usar esa forma.



• Intrínsecas $(\hat{t}, \hat{n}, \hat{b})$.

$$\vec{v} = v \hat{t}$$

$$\vec{a} = \dot{v} \hat{t} + \frac{v^2}{\rho_c} \hat{n} \quad \text{con} \quad \rho_c = \frac{v^3}{\|\vec{v} \times \vec{a}\|} = \frac{v^2}{\|\hat{t} \times \vec{a}\|}$$



• Radio de curvatura:

$$\rho_c = \frac{v^3}{\|\vec{v} \times \vec{a}\|} = \frac{v^2}{\|\hat{t} \times \vec{a}\|} \quad \wedge \quad v = \|\vec{v}\|$$

Pasos

- 1.- Calcular \vec{v} y \vec{a} .
- 2.- Calcular $\|\vec{v}\|$
- 3.- Sacar $\vec{v} \times \vec{a}$

↳ El producto cruz.

Para efectos del curso, podemos escribir el producto cruz de dos vectores como el "determinante simbólico de tercer orden" (¡¡¡uhá señor DIM!!!)

En español: si estamos en el sistema coordenado $(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a} = a_1 \hat{e}_1 + a_2 \hat{e}_2 + a_3 \hat{e}_3 \\ \vec{b} = b_1 \hat{e}_1 + b_2 \hat{e}_2 + b_3 \hat{e}_3 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \end{cases}} \right\} \text{ 2 vectores cualquiera.}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_1 & \hat{e}_2 & \hat{e}_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{fila 1 : Aquí los vectores dirección (el orden importa)} \\ \rightarrow \text{fila 2 : Componentes de } \vec{a} \\ \rightarrow \text{fila 3 : Componentes de } \vec{b} \end{array}$$

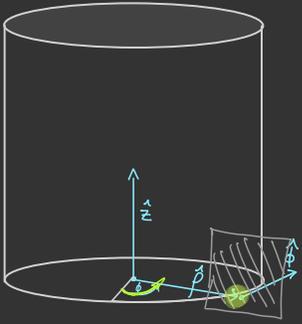
$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \hat{e}_1 - (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1) \hat{e}_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \hat{e}_3$$

$\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3$ podrían ser $(\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k})$ o $(\hat{p}, \hat{q}, \hat{r})$ o $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\psi})$, etc, etc.

↳ 4.- Sacar $\|\vec{v} \times \vec{a}\|$

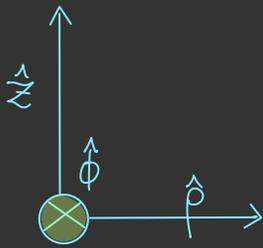
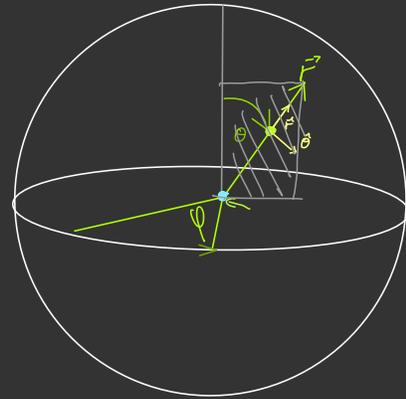
5.- Evaluar $\rho_c = \frac{v^3}{\|\vec{v} \times \vec{a}\|}$

Cilíndricas (ρ, ϕ, z)

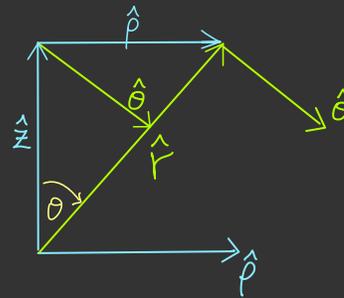
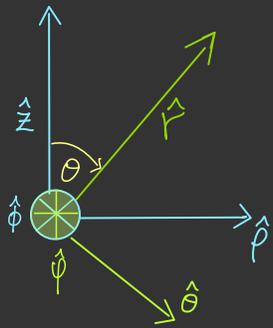
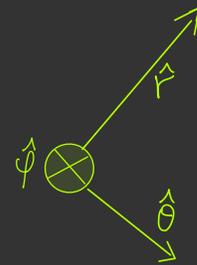


— Vista General —

Esféricas (r, θ, ψ)



— Vista en un plano —

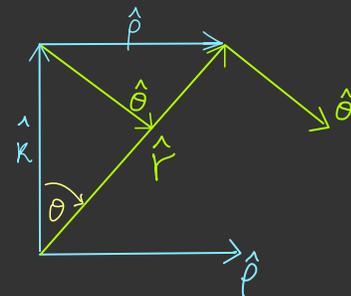


• Cilíndricas ($\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{z}$) \longrightarrow Esféricas ($\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\psi}$)

$$\hat{\rho} = \sin \theta \hat{r} + \cos \theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\hat{\phi} = \hat{\psi}$$

$$\hat{k} = \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta}$$

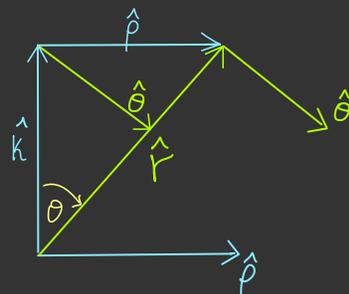


• Esféricas ($\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\psi}$) \longrightarrow Cilíndricas ($\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k}$)

$$\hat{r} = \sin \theta \hat{\rho} + \cos \theta \hat{k}$$

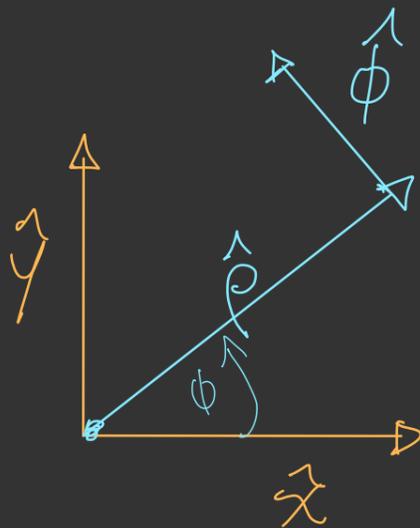
$$\hat{\theta} = \cos \theta \hat{\rho} - \sin \theta \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{\psi} = \hat{\phi}$$



• Cartesianas $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}) \longrightarrow$ Cilíndricas $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x} &= \cos \phi \hat{\rho} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{y} &= \sin \phi \hat{\rho} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{z} &= \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$



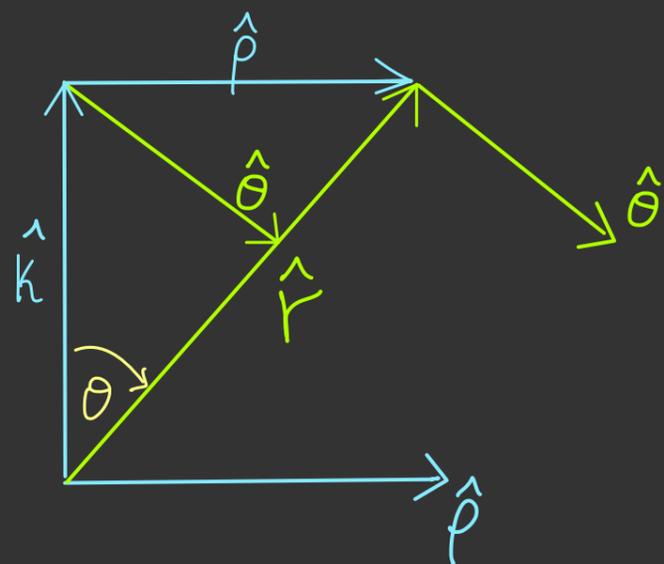
Torpedo Mágico

• Cilíndricas $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k}) \longrightarrow$ Cartesianas $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\rho} &= \cos \theta \hat{x} + \sin \theta \hat{y} \\ \hat{\phi} &= -\sin \theta \hat{x} + \cos \theta \hat{y} \\ \hat{k} &= \hat{z}\end{aligned}$$

• Cilíndricas $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k}) \longrightarrow$ Esféricas $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\varphi})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\rho} &= \sin \theta \hat{r} + \cos \theta \hat{\theta} \\ \hat{\phi} &= \hat{\varphi} \\ \hat{k} &= \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

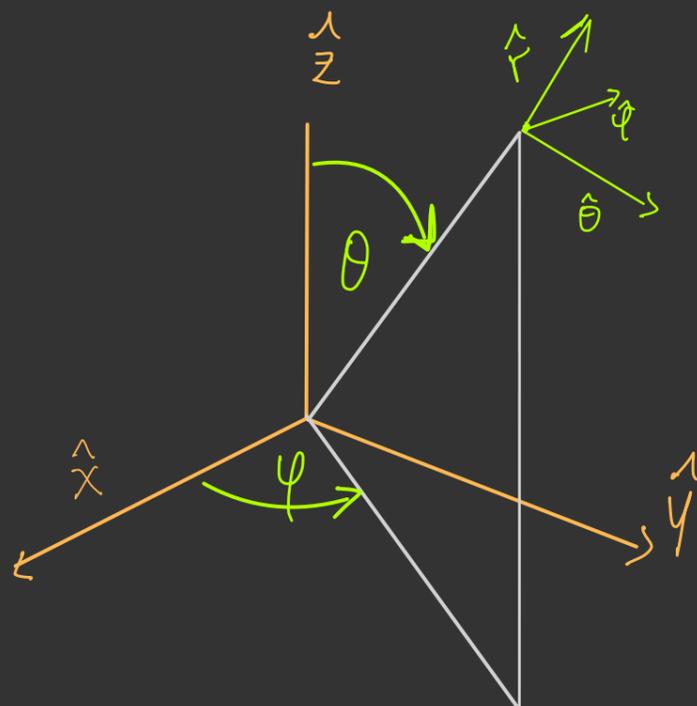


• Esféricas $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\varphi}) \longrightarrow$ Cilíndricas $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{\phi}, \hat{k})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{r} &= \sin \theta \hat{\rho} + \cos \theta \hat{k} \\ \hat{\theta} &= \cos \theta \hat{\rho} - \sin \theta \hat{k} \\ \hat{\varphi} &= \hat{\phi}\end{aligned}$$

• Esféricas $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\varphi}) \longrightarrow$ Cartesianas $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{r} &= \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \hat{x} + \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \hat{y} + \cos(\theta) \hat{z} \\ \hat{\theta} &= \cos(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \hat{x} + \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \hat{y} - \sin(\theta) \hat{z} \\ \hat{\varphi} &= -\sin(\varphi) \hat{x} + \cos(\varphi) \hat{y}\end{aligned}$$



• Cartesianas $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}) \longrightarrow$ Esféricas $(\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\varphi})$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x} &= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{r} + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{\theta} - \sin \varphi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{y} &= \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{r} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{\theta} + \cos \varphi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{z} &= \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

Dinámica



Cómo abordar ejercicios

1- Cinemática: Describir el movimiento de la partícula

- Elegir un sistema de coordenadas con su origen respectivo
- Calcular los vectores $\vec{r}(t)$, $\vec{v}(t)$, $\vec{a}(t)$.

2- Dinámica:

- Hacer un DCL
- Anotar las fuerzas externas $\sum \vec{F}_{ext}$.
- Aplicar la 2da ley de Newton diciendo $\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = m \cdot \vec{a}(t)$ con $\vec{a}(t)$ siendo la que sa comos en el paso 1.



3- Escribir las ecuaciones de movimiento escalares:

- Esto es separar la ecuación de $\vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}(t)$ en cada eje coordenado, quedando solo las componentes escalares.

4- Desarrollar el ejercicio:

- Aquí recién hacemos la EDO. ↗ antes de este paso no suelen usarse.
- Aquí usamos las condiciones iniciales para integrar la EDO.

Casos (para cada ecuación escalar)

1- $m\ddot{x} = F_0$

2- $m\ddot{x} = F(t)$

3- $m\ddot{x} = F(x)$

4- $m\ddot{x} = F(x)$

$\ddot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt}$

ejemplo:

↗ con A una constante cualquiera

$$\ddot{x} = A \rightarrow \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow d\dot{x} = A dt \rightarrow \dot{x} - \dot{x}_0 = A(t-t_0)$$

$$\ddot{x} = At \rightarrow \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = t \rightarrow d\dot{x} = At dt \rightarrow \dot{x} - \dot{x}_0 = \frac{At^2}{2}$$

$$\ddot{x} = A\dot{x} \rightarrow \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = A\dot{x} \rightarrow \frac{d\dot{x}}{\dot{x}} = A dt \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{x}_0}\right) = A(t-t_0)$$

$\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(\dot{x}^2)}{dx}$

Son equivalentes

$\ddot{x} = \frac{\dot{x} d\dot{x}}{dx}$

ejemplo: $\ddot{x} = Ax \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(\dot{x}^2)}{dx} = Ax \rightarrow d(\dot{x}^2) = 2Ax dx$

$$\left. \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} \right| = \left. A \frac{x^2}{2} \right|$$

ejemplo: $\ddot{x} = Ax \rightarrow \dot{x} \frac{d\dot{x}}{dx} = Ax \rightarrow \dot{x} d\dot{x} = A x dx$

Cuidado!

~~$\int_0^\theta \text{sen } \theta d\theta = -\text{cos } \theta$~~ $\rightarrow \int_0^\theta \text{sen } \theta d\theta = -\text{cos } \theta + 1$

~~$\int_0^t e^{At} = A e^t$~~ $\rightarrow \int_0^t e^{At} = A(e^t - 1)$

