

## CINEMÁTICA

### Movimiento Rectilíneo Uniforme (MRU)

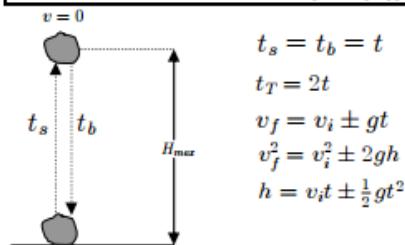
$$\bar{v} = \frac{d_T}{t_T}$$

$\bar{v}$  = Velocidad [m/s, Km/hr]  
 $d_T$  = Distancia Total o espacio [m, km]  
 $t_T$  = Tiempo Total [seg, min, hr]

### Movimiento Rectilíneo Uniformemente Variado (MRUV)

$v_f = v_i \pm at$	$a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{t}$	$v_f$ = Velocidad Final [m/s, km/hr]
$v_f^2 = v_i^2 \pm 2ad$	$a = \frac{v_f^2 - v_i^2}{2d}$	$v_i$ = Velocidad inicial [m/s, km/hr]
$d = v_i t \pm \frac{1}{2}at^2$	$a = \frac{2(d - v_i t)}{t^2}$	$a$ = Aceleración [m/s <sup>2</sup> , m/s/min]
$\bar{v} = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{v_i + v_f}{2}$		$d$ = Distancia o espacio [m, km]
		$t$ = Tiempo [seg, min, hr]
		$\bar{v}$ = Velocidad Media [m/s, km/hr]
		+ cuando aumenta la velocidad
		- cuando disminuye la velocidad

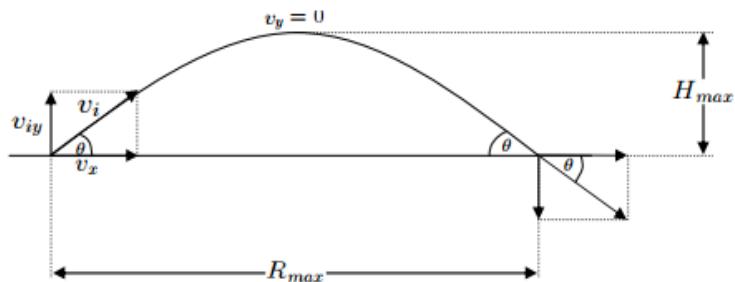
### Movimiento Vertical



$t_s$  = Tiempo de subida  
 $t_b$  = Tiempo de bajada  
 $t_T$  = Tiempo total  
 $v_f$  = Velocidad Final [m/s, km/hr]  
 $v_i$  = Velocidad inicial [m/s, km/hr]  
 $h$  = altura [m, km]  
 $t$  = tiempo [seg, min, hr]  
+ cuando el cuerpo cae  
- cuando el cuerpo sube  
 $g$  = gravedad [9,81m/s<sup>2</sup>, 981 cm/s<sup>2</sup>, 32 pies/s<sup>2</sup>]  
 $1\text{nudo} = 1 \frac{\text{milla marina}}{\text{hora}} = 1,852 \frac{\text{Km}}{\text{hora}}$

Km	Kgr
Hm	Hgr
Dm	Dgr
m	gr
dm	dgr
cm	cgr
mm	mgr

1 hr = 60 min  
 1 hr = 3600 seg  
 1 min = 60 seg  
 1 milla = 1,6093 Km  
 1 pie = 12 plg  
 1 pie = 30,48 cm  
 1 plg = 2,54 cm



$$v_i = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_{iy}^2}$$

$$v_x = v_i \cos \theta$$

$$v_{iy} = v_i \sin \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v_{iy}}{v_x}$$

$$v_x = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$v_y = v_{iy} - gt$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{iy}^2 - 2gh$$

$$h = v_{iy}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$H_{max} = \frac{v_{iy}^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

$$t_{H_{max}} = \frac{v_{iy} \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$t_{R_{max}} = 2t_{H_{max}} = \frac{2v_i \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$R_{max} = v_i t_{R_{max}} = \frac{v_i^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

$$v = v_i \sqrt{1 - \frac{2gt \sin \theta}{v_i} + \left(\frac{gt}{v_i}\right)^2}$$

Dinámica	
$\Sigma F = ma$	Newton = $\frac{Kg \cdot m}{s^2}$
Peso = $mg$	din = $\frac{g \cdot cm}{s^2}$
$F_r = \mu N$	$K_p = \frac{utm \cdot m}{s^2}$
$1Kp = 9,8 \times 10^5 \text{ din}$	
$1Kp = 9,8 \text{ Newton}$	
$1 \text{ Newton} = 10^5 \text{ din}$	$1Kp = 1 \vec{Kg}$
$1lb = 0,4536 \text{ Kgr}$	
$\Sigma F$ = Sumatoria de Fuerzas [Newton, din, Kp]	
$F_r$ = Fuerza de Rozamiento [Newton, din, Kp]	
$g$ = Gravedad [9,81m/s <sup>2</sup> , 981 cm/s <sup>2</sup> , 32 pies/s <sup>2</sup> ]	
$a$ = Aceleración [m/s <sup>2</sup> , cm/s <sup>2</sup> ]	
$\mu$ = Coeficiente de Rozamiento	
$N$ = Fuerza Normal [Newton, din, Kp]	