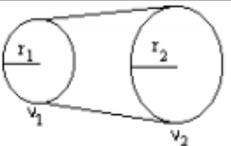
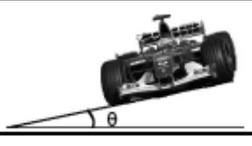
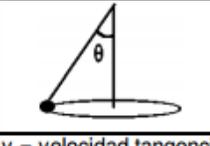
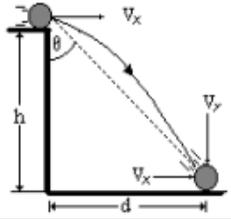
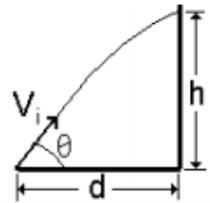
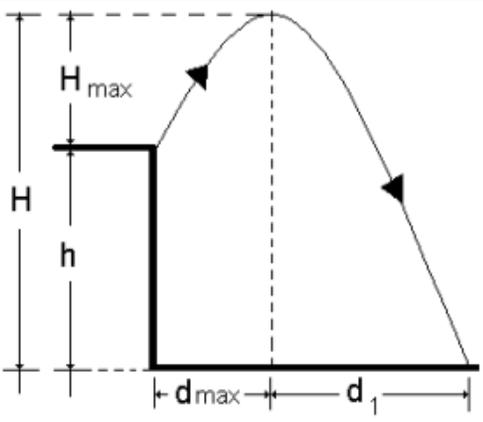


MOVIMIENTO CIRCULAR UNIFORME / MOVIMIENTO COMPUESTO

	Velocidad Lineal o tangencial		$1 \text{ vuelta} = 1 \text{ rev} = 2\pi \text{ rad} = 360^\circ = 400^\circ$
	$v = \frac{d}{t}$		$d = \text{distancia o arco (m, cm, pie, plg)}$
	Velocidad Angular	$d = \theta r$	$r = \text{radio (m, cm, pie, plg)}$
	$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$	$v = \omega r$	$\theta = \text{ángulo central (rad)}$
Período	Frecuencia		$v = \text{velocidad tangencial (m/s)}$
$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$	$f = \frac{1}{T}$	$\omega = \text{velocidad Angular (rad/s)}$
Aceleración Centrípetra		Fuerza Centrípetra	$t = \text{tiempo (seg)}$
$a_c = \omega^2 r$	$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$	$F = ma_c$	$T = \text{periodo (seg)}$
Sistema de Poleas		Curva Peralitada	$T = \text{Tiempo en dar una vuelta}$
			$f = \text{frecuencia (1/s} = \text{s}^{-1} = \text{Hz} = \text{rps)}$
$v_1 = v_2$ $\omega_1 r_1 = \omega_2 r_2$			$f = \text{Vueltas dadas en un segundo}$
		$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{gr}$	$F = \text{fuerza centrípetra (N, Din, Kp)}$
			$rps = \frac{rev}{seg} \quad rpm = \frac{rev}{min}$
Movimiento Circular Uniformemente Variado			
Tangencial		Angular	
$v_f = v_i \pm at$		$\omega_f = \omega_i \pm \alpha t$	
$v_f^2 = v_i^2 \pm 2ad$		$\omega_f^2 = \omega_i^2 \pm 2\alpha\theta$	
$d = v_i t \pm \frac{1}{2}at^2$		$\theta = \omega_i t \pm \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$	
Partiendo del Reposo		Partiendo del Reposo	
$v_f = at$		$\omega_f = \alpha t$	
$v_f^2 = 2ad$		$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$	
$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2$			
$v_i = \text{velocidad lineal Inicial (m/s)}$		$\omega_i = \text{velocidad angular Inicial (rad/s)}$	
$v_f = \text{velocidad lineal Final (m/s)}$		$\omega_f = \text{velocidad angular Final (rad/s)}$	
$a = \text{aceleración (m/s}^2)$		$\alpha = \text{aceleración angular (rad/s}^2)$	
$d = \text{distancia (m)}$		$\theta = \text{ángulo (rad)}$	
		$t = \text{tiempo (seg)}$	

	$V_y = gt$	$V_y = \text{Velocidad final vertical (m/s, cm/s)}$
	$V_y^2 = 2gh$	$V_x = \text{Velocidad horizontal (m/s, cm/s)}$
	$h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$	$V = \text{Velocidad resultante (m/s, cm/s)}$
	$\tan \theta = \frac{d}{h}$	$h = \text{altura (m, cm, pie)}$
$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$	$V_x = \frac{d}{t}$	$g = \text{gravedad}$
		$g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2, 981 \text{ cm/s}^2, 32 \text{ pie/s}^2$
		$t = \text{tiempo (seg)}$
		$d = \text{distancia (m, cm, pie)}$
		$\theta = \text{ángulo formado con la vertical}$
Movimiento Parabólico		
	$h = d \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$	$d = \frac{2h + gt^2}{2 \tan \theta}$
	$h = d \tan \theta - \frac{gd^2}{2V_i^2 \cos^2 \theta}$	
	$V_i = \frac{d}{\cos \theta} \sqrt{\frac{g}{2(d \tan \theta - h)}}$	$t = \sqrt{\frac{2(d \tan \theta - h)}{g}}$
Movimiento Parabólico y Compuesto		
	$D = d_{Hmax} + d_1$	
	$d_{Hmax} = \frac{v_i^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$	
	$d_1 = V_x t_1$	
	$H = H_{max} + h$	
	$H_{max} = \frac{v_i^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$	
$d_{Hmax} = \text{Distancia de altura máxima}$	$H_{max} = \text{Altura máxima}$	
$d_1 = \text{Distancia del Movimiento Compuesto}$	$R_{max} = \text{Recorrido máximo}$	
	$V_x = \text{Velocidad Horizontal}$	