

# Física I Hoja de Fórmulas

## Cinematica

### MRU

$$x_f = x_i + v \Delta t$$

### MRUV

$$v_f = v_i + a \Delta t \rightarrow \text{No hay } \Delta x$$

$$x_f = x_i + \left( \frac{v_f + v_i}{2} \right) \Delta t \rightarrow \text{No hay } a$$

$$x_f = x_i + v_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2 \rightarrow \text{No hay } v_f$$

$$x_f = x_i + v_f \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2 \rightarrow \text{No hay } v_i$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a \Delta x \rightarrow \text{No hay } \Delta t$$

### Caida Libre

$$v_{yf} = v_{yi} \pm g \Delta t$$

$$y_f = y_i + v_{iy} \Delta t \pm \frac{1}{2} g \Delta t^2$$

$$v_{yf}^2 = v_{yi}^2 \pm 2g \Delta y$$

### Tiro Oblicuo

$$x_f = v_i \cos \alpha \Delta t \quad v_x = v_i \cos \alpha \quad v_y = v_i \sin \alpha + g t$$

$$y_f = y_0 + v_0 \sin \alpha \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} g \Delta t^2 \quad \vec{v} = v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} \quad y_{\max} \rightarrow \vec{v} = v_x \vec{i}$$

### MUV

$$\vec{v} = v_t \vec{t} + v_n \vec{n}$$

$$v_t = 2\pi r f$$

$$v_n = 2\pi f r = \omega r$$

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v_t^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$$

$$a_t = \frac{\Delta v_t}{\Delta t} = r \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t}$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_c^2 + a_t^2}$$

$$\theta_f = \theta_i + \omega_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \Delta t^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{v_t^2}{a_c}$$

## Dinámica

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$F_{Rd} = \mu_d N$$

$$F_{R_{\max}} = \mu_e N$$

$$P = m \cdot g$$

$$F_{Rv} = -K \vec{v}$$

↳ Rozamiento Viscoso

$$F_G = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$$

$$f^* = -m a_0 \gamma$$

$$F_e = -K A x$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{K}{m} x = 0 \rightarrow \text{Ec dif MAS}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K}{m}$$

NOTA

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

Amplitud  $\swarrow$   $\nearrow$  Posición Angular  $\swarrow$   $\nearrow$  fase inicial

A y  $\varphi_0 \rightarrow$  dependen de las condiciones de borde

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

$\rightarrow a(t) = -A \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) = -\omega^2 x$

### Pendulo Simple

$\ddot{\theta}) T - mg \cos \alpha = m a_n$

$\ddot{\theta}) - mg \sin \alpha = m a_t$

$a_t = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

$\sin \theta \approx \theta = \frac{x}{L}$

$-g \frac{x}{L} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{g}{L} x = 0$

MAS

$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{L}$

### Trabajo y Energía

$W = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = F \cos \alpha d$

Potencia  $_{ms} = \frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$  [horse Power]

$W_{TF} = \Delta E_C$      $W_{Fc} = -\Delta E_P$

$W_{FNC} = \Delta E_M \rightarrow$  conservación

$\Delta E_C = \frac{1}{2} m (v_f^2 - v_i^2)$

$\Delta E_P = m g (h_f - h_i)$

$\Delta E_{PeI} = \frac{1}{2} k (x_f^2 - x_i^2)$

### Cantidad de Movimiento

Impulso  $\rightarrow \vec{I} = \int \vec{F} dt = [N \cdot s] = m \Delta v$

$I = \Delta p = \sum F_{EXT}$

Lineal  $\rightarrow \vec{P} = m \vec{v}$

$\rightarrow$  conservación

Torque  $\rightarrow \vec{\tau}_F^A = \vec{r}_A \times \vec{F}$

Angular  $\rightarrow \vec{L}^A = \vec{r}_A \times \vec{P} \rightarrow \vec{L}^A \neq \vec{L}^B$

$\sum \tau_{EXT}^O = \Delta L^O$

$\rightarrow$  conservación

$L^{CM} = \vec{I} \omega$

### Sistema de Partículas

$\vec{r}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\vec{r}_i m_i}{M}$

$\vec{v}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{v_i m_i}{M}$

$\vec{a}_{CM} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i m_i}{M}$

$M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$

$\vec{P} = M \vec{v}_{CM}$

$\vec{L}_{SP} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{r}_i^O \times \vec{P}_i^O$

$E_C \rightarrow E_{C\text{ sist}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$   
 $E_{C\text{ CM}} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{tot}} \frac{(\sum m_i v_i)^2}{\sum m_i^2} = \frac{1}{2} M_{\text{tot}} v_{\text{CM}}^2$   
 $E_{C\text{ sp}} = E_{C\text{ CM}} + \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{2} m_i (v_{i/\text{CM}\parallel})^2}_{\text{Spin}} + \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{2} (m_i v_{i/\text{CM}\perp})^2}_{\text{Orbital}}$

$E_{P\text{ CM}} \rightarrow M g h_{\text{CM}}$

**Choque**

- Elástico  $\rightarrow E_{C\text{ sist}} = \text{cte}$
- Plástico  $\rightarrow \vec{v}_{f\ i} = \vec{v}_{f\ j}$
- Inelástico  $\rightarrow \vec{v}_{f\ i} \neq \vec{v}_{f\ j}$
- Explosivo  $\rightarrow E_{Cf} > E_{Ci}$

**Cuerpo Rígido**

**Cinematica**

$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_{\text{CM}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{A/\text{CM}}$

$\vec{a}_A = \vec{a}_{\text{CM}} + \underbrace{\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{r}_{A/\text{CM}}}_{\frac{\partial \vec{\gamma}}{\partial t}} + \underbrace{\vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}_{A/\text{CM}})}_{\frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial t}}$

Condición de Rigidez  $\rightarrow \vec{v}_P (\vec{r}_P - \vec{r}_Q) = \vec{v}_Q (\vec{r}_P - \vec{r}_Q)$

RSD  $\Rightarrow v_{\text{CM}} = \omega \cdot R \quad \vec{a}_{\text{CM}} = \gamma \cdot R$

**Dinámica**

Traslación  $\rightarrow \sum \vec{F} = M \cdot \vec{a}_{\text{CM}}$

Rotación  $\rightarrow \sum \vec{\tau}_{\text{CM}} = I_{\text{CM}} \vec{\gamma}$

$\vec{L}_{\text{CM}} = I \omega$

**Teorema de Steiner**

$I_0 = I_{\text{CM}} + M d^2$

**Energía**

Traslación  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} M v_{\text{CM}}^2$

Rotación  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

Potencial  $\rightarrow M g h_{\text{CM}}$

# Hidrodinamica

Caudal:  $Q = \frac{Vol}{Tiempo} = Vel. Sup$       $Q_{mas} = \frac{Masa}{Tiempo} = \rho \cdot \frac{Vol}{Tiempo} = \rho Q_{vol}$

$P_{Abs} = P_{atm} + P_{rel}$

$P_{atm} = 101325 Pa = 1,013 bar = 1 atm$

$1 Pa = 1 N/m^2$       $1 bar = 10^5 Pa$       $1 atm = 101325 Pa$

Densidad:  $\frac{m}{V} \frac{[kg]}{[m^3]}$

$\Delta P_{resion} = \rho g h \rightarrow$  **Presión Manométrico**

$P_i = \rho g h + P_o \rightarrow$  **Presión Absoluta**

$$P = \frac{\bar{F}}{Area}$$

$P_A = P_B \Rightarrow \frac{F_A}{A_A} = \frac{F_B}{A_B}$

Arquimides:  $P_c = \rho_c g V_c$    
 $\hookrightarrow$  Volumen del fluido desplazado

**CONTINUIDAD**  $\rightarrow A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$    
(se conserva la masa)

**Bernoulli**  $\rightarrow P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 v_1^2 + \rho_1 g h_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_2 v_2^2 + \rho_2 g h_2$

**Venturi**  $\rightarrow S_1 V_1 = S_2 V_2$       $S$ : sección

$\hookrightarrow P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_1^2 - v_2^2) \rightarrow \rho g h = 0$

## ONDAS

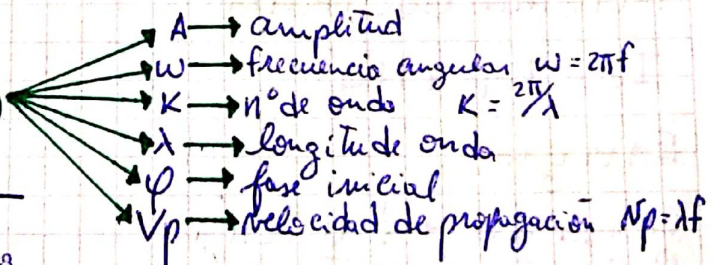
**Clasificación:**

- ① Transversal o Longitudinal
- ② Mecánica o Electromagnéticas
- ③ Viajera o Estacionario

**Ec dif de una onda:**

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \rho p^2 \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}$$

$y(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \varphi)$



On das longitudinales  $\rightarrow v_p = \sqrt{\frac{Fuerza}{Masa \times long}}$

**Energía**

$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{2} m (A\omega)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v_{max}^2$

NOTA

## Potencia

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{\langle E \rangle}{\text{tiempo}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m(A\omega)^2}{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} v_p \mu \omega^2 Y_0$$

## Intensidad

$$\langle I \rangle = \frac{\langle P \rangle}{\text{Superficie}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m(A\omega)^2}{\tau S} = \frac{1}{2} v_p \omega^2 Y_0 \rho \quad \rho = m/v$$

## Ecuación de una Onda sonora en Presiones:

$$P(x,t) = P_0 \sin(kx - \omega t + \varphi_0 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$\leftarrow$  Amplitud  $\leftarrow$  está desfasada

$$\text{Decibel} \rightarrow \text{dB} = 10 \log\left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right)$$

## Efecto Doppler

$$f_{\text{obs}} = f_{\text{emi}} \left( \frac{v_{\text{sonido}} - v_{\text{obs}}}{v_{\text{sonido}} - v_{\text{emis}}} \right)$$

## Superposición de Ondas

$$Y_1(x,t) = A_1 \sin(k_1 x - \omega_1 t + \varphi_1)$$

$$Y_2(x,t) = A_2 \sin(k_2 x - \omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

$$Y_R(t) = Y_1 + Y_2 = A_R \sin(\omega t + \varphi_R)$$

$$A_1 \neq A_2 \quad \omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

$$A_R = [A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)]^{1/2}$$

$$\bullet \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 \rightarrow A_R = A_1 + A_2 \quad \bullet \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \pi \rightarrow |A_R| = |A_1 - A_2|$$

## Superposición con $\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$ , $A_1 = A_2$ , $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$

$$Y_1 = A \cos(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) \quad Y_2 = A \cos(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)$$

$$Y_R = 2A \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \Delta k x - \frac{1}{2} \Delta \omega t\right) \cos\left(k_{\text{prom}} x - \omega_{\text{prom}} t\right)$$

Amplitud Modulada
Propagación de Ondas

$$\Delta k = k_2 - k_1 \quad \Delta \omega = \omega_2 - \omega_1 \quad k_{\text{prom}} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} \quad \omega_{\text{prom}} = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$

$$f_{\text{bato}} = f_2 - f_1$$

## Superposición de Ondas $k \times \Delta x$

$$S = (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$Y_1 = A \cos(kx - \omega t) \quad Y_2 = A \cos(kx - \omega t + S)$$

$$Y_R = 2A \cos\left(\frac{S}{2}\right) \cos A(kx - \omega t + S/2)$$

$\leftarrow$  misma  $v_p$   
 $\leftarrow$  misma  $f$   
 $\leftarrow$  misma  $\lambda$   
 $\leftarrow$   $S = \text{cte}$   
 $\leftarrow$   $k_1 = k_2 = k_R = k$

cuando  $S = \text{cte}$   
decimos que  
las fuentes son  
coherentes

Modulo con  $S/2$

• Si  $S=0 \Rightarrow AR = 2A$

Constructiva

• Si  $S=\pi \Rightarrow AR = 0$

Destructiva

Onda Estacionaria

$$Y_R = 2A \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$$

$\sin(kx) = 0 \rightarrow$  Nodo      $\sin(kx) = \pm 1 \rightarrow$  Antinodo

$$f_n = \frac{n V_p}{2L} \rightarrow \text{Ambos extremos fijos}$$

$$f_n = \frac{(2n-1) V_p}{4L} \rightarrow \text{un extremo fijo}$$

$$f_n = \frac{(2n+1) V_p}{4L} \rightarrow \text{Tubo cerrado}$$

$$f_n = \frac{(2n+1) V_p}{2L} \rightarrow \text{Tubo abierto}$$

## Optica Geométrica

Ley de Snell

$$n_1 \sin \alpha = n_2 \sin \beta$$

Refracción Total

$$n_2 \sin \alpha = n_2 \sin(90^\circ)$$

$$n_2 > n_1$$

Reflexión Total

$$\alpha_R > \alpha_{R \text{ critica}}$$

$$n_1 \sin \alpha_{R \text{ critica}} = n_2$$

$$\alpha_{R \text{ critica}} = \arcsen\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)$$

Reflexión en Espejos

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x'} = \frac{2}{R} = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\text{Aumento} = A = -\frac{x'}{x} = \frac{n_2 S'}{n_1 S}$$

$f = f'$

$$f = \frac{R n_2}{n_1 - n_2}$$

$$f' = -\frac{n_2 R}{n_1 - n_2}$$

Refracción en Dioptras

$$\frac{n_2}{x'} - \frac{n_1}{x} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

$$A = \frac{n_1 x'}{n_2 x}$$

$$f = \frac{n_2 R}{n_2 - n_1} \quad f' = \frac{-n_1 R}{n_2 - n_1}$$

Dioptra plana  $\rightarrow R = \infty$

$$\frac{n_2}{x'} - \frac{n_1}{x} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{n_2}{x'} = \frac{n_1}{x}$$

Lentes

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x'} = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{(n - n_0)}{n_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

*lente* (pointing to  $n - n_0$ )  
*medio* (pointing to  $n_0$ )

$$f = -f' \quad A = \frac{x'}{x}$$

Convergente  $\rightarrow f' > 0$   
Divergente  $\rightarrow f' < 0$

## Optica Fisica

Huygens  $\rightarrow$  Coherencia  $\rightarrow$  la luz es una onda. Si dos o más ondas son coherentes  $\Rightarrow \Delta\varphi = 0$ . Fuente única

Experiencia de Young

$$\text{Luz coherente } \begin{cases} \psi_1 = A \sin(\omega t - kx_1 + \varphi_1) \\ \psi_2 = A \sin(\omega t - kx_2 + \varphi_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = c\delta$$

$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right)$$

$$A_R = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos(\Delta\varphi)$$

$$180^\circ = \Delta\varphi + \pi$$

$$I = c\delta A^2$$

$$I = c\delta A_1^2 + c\delta A_2^2 + c\delta 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1}\sqrt{I_2} \cos \Delta\varphi \rightarrow \text{Ver demostración}$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{d \sin(\theta) 2\pi}{\lambda}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\Delta x}{d}$$

$$\lambda - 2\pi$$
$$\Delta x = \Delta\varphi$$

$$\Delta x = d \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Máx: } \cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d \sin \theta 2\pi}{\lambda} = 2n\pi \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{n\lambda}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(n) = \frac{n\lambda D}{d}$$

$$\text{Min: } \cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d \sin \theta 2\pi}{\lambda} = (2n-1)\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})\lambda}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(n) = \frac{(n-\frac{1}{2})\lambda D}{d}$$

NOTA

## Difracción de Fraunhofer

$$I = I_0 \frac{\sin^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2} \quad \beta = \frac{a \sin \theta}{\lambda} 2\pi$$

$$\text{Min: } \sin^2(\beta/2) = 0 \quad \beta = 2n\pi$$
$$\sin \theta = \frac{n\lambda}{a} \quad \gamma = \frac{n\lambda D}{a}$$

## Interferencia Pura

N: n° de rendijas

$$I = I_0 \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{N\Delta\phi}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)}$$

$$n^{\circ} \text{ max } m_c = N - 2$$

Max prin aumenta m I un  $N^2 I_0$

## Difracción + Interferencia

$$I = I_0 \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{N\Delta\phi}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)} \frac{\sin^2(\beta/2)}{(\beta/2)^2} \quad k = \frac{1}{a}$$

En los mínimos de difracción, la difracción modula a la interferencia