

## Formulario Dinámica I & Dinámica II

### Cinemática

Coordenadas cartesianas  $\vec{r}_i = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}$   $\vec{v}_i = \dot{x} \hat{i} + \dot{y} \hat{j} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$   
 $\vec{a}_i = \ddot{x} \hat{i} + \ddot{y} \hat{j} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$

Coordenadas cilíndricas  $\vec{r}_i = r \hat{e}_r + z \hat{k}$   $\vec{v}_i = \dot{r} \hat{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \dot{z} \hat{k}$   
 $\vec{a}_i = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) \hat{e}_r + (r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta}) \hat{e}_\theta + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$

Coordenadas intrínsecas  $\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(S_{(t)})$   $\vec{v}_i = \dot{S}_{(t)} \hat{e}_t$   
 $\vec{a}_i = \ddot{S}_{(t)} \hat{e}_t + \frac{\dot{S}_{(t)}^2}{\rho} \hat{e}_n$

Sistemas no inerciales  $\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_p + \vec{R}_i$  ;  $\frac{d\vec{R}_i}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}_i + \frac{\delta \vec{R}_i}{\delta t}$  ;  $\vec{\alpha} = \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt}$  ;  $\frac{d\hat{I}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{I}$   
 $\frac{d\hat{J}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{J}$  ;  $\frac{d\hat{K}}{dt} = \vec{\omega} \times \hat{K}$

$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_p + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}_i + \vec{V}_{Ri}$   
 $\vec{a}_i = \vec{a}_p + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{R}_i + \vec{\omega} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{R}_i) + 2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{V}_{Ri} + \vec{A}_{Ri}$   
 $\vec{a}_i = \vec{a}_p + \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{R}_i - \omega^2 \vec{R}_i + 2 \vec{\omega} \times \vec{V}_{Ri} + \vec{A}_{Ri} \Leftrightarrow$  (mov. uniplanar)

### Dinámica de sistemas de partículas

$M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$   $\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{R}_i}{M}$   $\vec{v}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i}{M}$   $\vec{a}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i}{M}$

$\vec{p} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i = M \vec{v}_{CM}$   $\vec{h}_p = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{h}_{pi} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{R}_i \times \vec{p}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{R}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$

$\vec{F}^E = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{a}_i = M \vec{a}_{CM} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$   $\vec{M}_p^E = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{R}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i$   $\vec{M}_p^E = \frac{d\vec{h}_p}{dt} + \vec{v}_p \times M \vec{v}_{CM}$

$\vec{M}_p^E = I_p \vec{\alpha} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{a}_p$  ;  $I_p = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i R_i^2 \Leftrightarrow$  (mov. uniplanar)

$W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^{E(nc)} + W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^I = (T_2 + U_2) - (T_1 + U_1)$  ;  $W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^{E(nc)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_1^2 \vec{F}_i^E \circ d\vec{r}_i$  ;  $U^{grav} = mgh_{ref}$   
 $W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^I = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_1^2 \vec{F}_i^I \circ d\vec{r}_i$  ;  $U^{elast} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$   
 $T = \sum_{i=1}^N T_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2$

$T = \frac{1}{2} M v_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_p \omega^2 + \vec{v}_p \circ (\vec{\omega} \times M \vec{R}_{CM}) \Leftrightarrow$  (mov. uniplanar)

### Dinámica del Cuerpo Rígido

$\vec{p} = M \vec{v}_{CM}$   $\vec{h}_p = \vec{H}_p + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{v}_p$   $\vec{H}_p = \mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} \vec{\omega}$   
 $\vec{h}_p = \vec{H}_{CM} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{v}_{CM}$

$\vec{F}^E = M \vec{a}_{CM} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$  ;  $\vec{M}_p^E = \frac{d\vec{h}_p}{dt} + \vec{v}_p \times M \vec{v}_{CM}$  ;  $\vec{M}_p^E = \mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\omega} \times \mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} \vec{\omega} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{a}_p$   
 $\vec{M}_p^E = \mathbf{I}_{CMXYZ} \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\omega} \times \mathbf{I}_{CMXYZ} \vec{\omega} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{a}_{CM}$

$\vec{M}_p^E = I_p \vec{\alpha} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{a}_p$   $\Leftrightarrow$  (mov. uniplanar)  
 $\vec{M}_p^E = \mathbf{I}_{CM} \vec{\alpha} + \vec{R}_{CM} \times M \vec{a}_{CM}$

$\mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} = \mathbf{I}_{CMXYZ} + \mathbf{I}_{CM/PXYZ}$  ;  $\mathbf{I}_{CM/PXYZ} = M \begin{bmatrix} Y_{CM}^2 + Z_{CM}^2 & -X_{CM} Y_{CM} & -X_{CM} Z_{CM} \\ X_{CM}^2 + Z_{CM}^2 & -Y_{CM} Z_{CM} & \\ Sym & & X_{CM}^2 + Y_{CM}^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} = \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} \mathbf{L}$  ;  $\langle \hat{I} \hat{J} \hat{K} \rangle^T = \mathbf{L} \langle \hat{I}' \hat{J}' \hat{K}' \rangle^T$

$W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^{E(nc)} = (T_2 + U_2) - (T_1 + U_1)$  ;  $W_{1 \rightarrow 2}^{E(nc)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \int_1^2 \vec{F}_i^E \circ d\vec{r}_i$  ;  $U^{grav} = mgh_{CMref}$   
 $U^{elast} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

$T = \frac{1}{2} M v_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} \circ \mathbf{I}_{PXYZ} \vec{\omega} + \vec{v}_p \circ (\vec{\omega} \times M \vec{R}_{CM})$

$T = \frac{1}{2} M v_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_p \omega^2 + \vec{v}_p \circ (\vec{\omega} \times M \vec{R}_{CM}) \Leftrightarrow$  (mov. uniplanar)

### Ecuaciones de Lagrange

$\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_i(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N)$

$Q_j^{(nc)} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_j} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_j}$  ;  $j = 1, \dots, N$  ;  $\delta W = \sum_{i=1}^N Q_j \delta q_j = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i^E \circ \delta \vec{r}_i$  ;  $D = \frac{1}{2} C \dot{x}^2$

### Teoría de choques

$\vec{F}^E = \Delta \vec{p}$  ;  $\vec{M}_p^E = \Delta \vec{h}_p$  ;  $e = \frac{|Vel. rel. alejamiento de los pto. en contacto \circ L.I. |}{|Vel. rel. aproximacion de los pto. en contacto \circ L.I. |}$