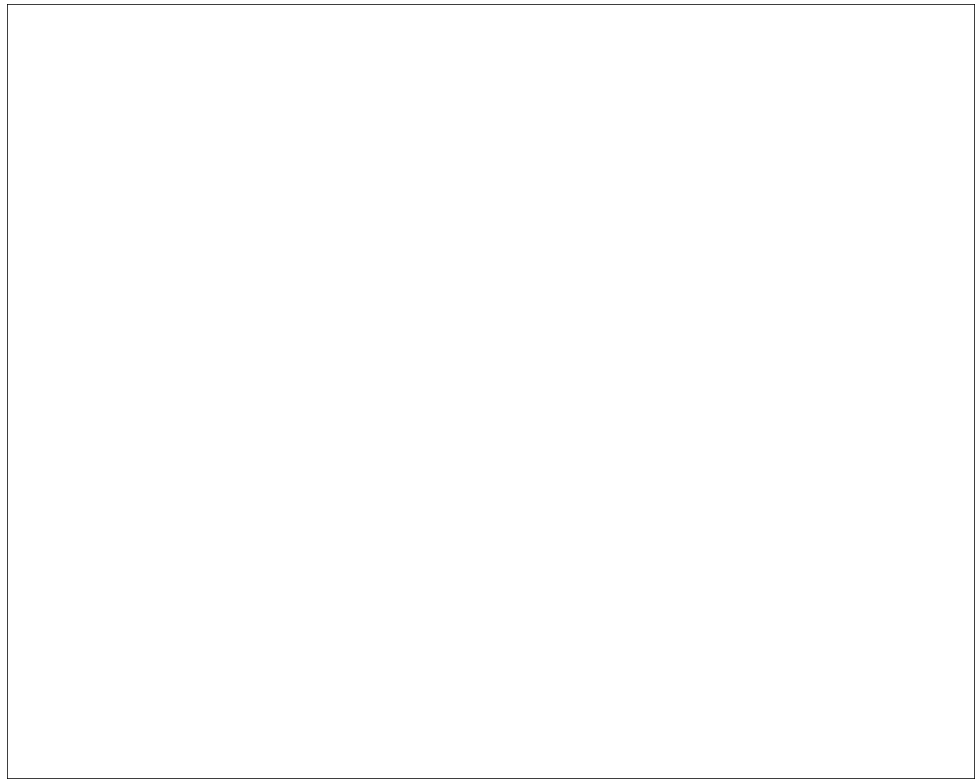
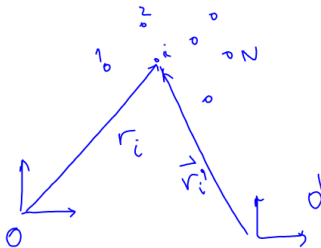




* CENTRO DE MASA $\rightarrow$ SÓLIDOS RÍGIDOS.

$$\vec{R}_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \quad ; \quad M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$$



EL VALOR DE $\vec{R}_{cm}$
 DEPENDE DEL
 SISTEMA DE REFERENCIA
 PERO EL CENTRO DE
 MASA SOLO DEPENDE
 DE LAS PARTÍCULAS.

$$\vec{R}_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i \vec{r}_i$$

$$x_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i x_i$$

$$y_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i y_i$$

$$z_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i z_i$$

CONSIDERARLOS SOLO EN X

$$X_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i x_i \quad / \quad \Delta = ()_{t+\Delta} - ()_t$$

$$\Delta X_{cn} = \Delta \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum m_i x_i \right)$$

$$\Delta X_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i \Delta x_i \quad / \quad \frac{1}{\Delta t}, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0}$$

$$V_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i \vec{v}_{xi}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{V}_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i \vec{v}_i}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a}_{cn} = \frac{1}{n} \sum m_i \vec{a}_i}$$

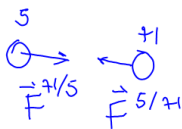
$$\vec{a}_G = \sum \frac{m_i \vec{a}_i}{n}$$

LAS LEYES DE NEWTON SE APLICAN A PARTICULAS

2º Ley. $m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum_{j=1}^H \vec{F}_j^i$

$$m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum \vec{F}^{\text{ext}} + \sum \vec{F}_{\text{int}}^{j/i}$$

3º Ley



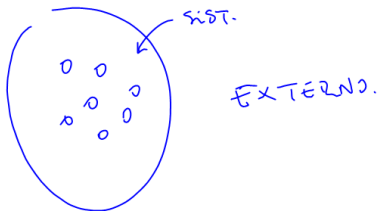
$$\underline{\underline{\vec{F}^{i/j} = - \vec{F}^{j/i}}}$$

Definit 4 3 LE₂

$$m_i \vec{a}_i = \sum \vec{F}_{ext} + \sum \vec{F}_{int}^{j/i}$$

$$M \cdot \vec{a}_{cn} = \sum m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\boxed{M \vec{a}_{cn} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext}}$$



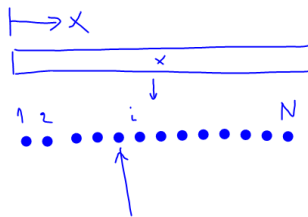
$$\boxed{M \vec{a}_{cm} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext}}$$

$$\vec{p}_i = m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\vec{P}_{cm} = \sum \vec{p}_i = M \cdot \vec{V}_{cm}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = M \cdot \frac{d\vec{V}_{cm}}{dt} = M \vec{a}_{cm}$$

EL CONCEPTO DE C.M. SE PUEDE
GENERALIZAR PARA UN SOLIDO RIGIDO
(TRASLADAR + ROTAR)



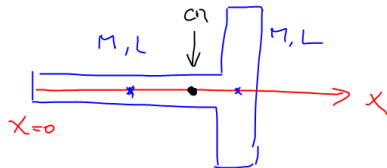
BARRA
UNIFORME (M)

SECUENCIA
DE PARTICULAS

$$\Delta m_i$$

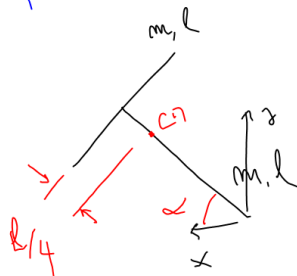
$$m_i = \frac{M}{N}$$

$$X_{cm} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \cdot X_i = \frac{L}{2} \quad \left(\text{Not Teórico} \right)$$

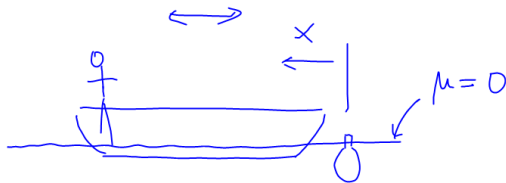


$$x_{cn} = \frac{1}{(2M)} \cdot \left(\cancel{M} \cdot \frac{L}{2} + \cancel{M} \cdot L \right)$$

$$x_{cn} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot L$$



Example

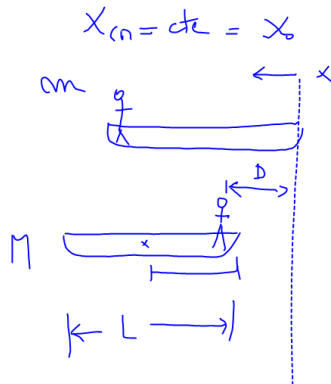


$$\sum F_x^{\text{ext}} = F_{R/\text{spring}} + F_{R/\text{AGIUT}} \approx 0$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a}_{\text{cn}} = 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\rightarrow v_{\text{cn}} = 0 \quad \forall t \quad (v_{\text{cn}}(t=0) = 0)$$

$$\rightarrow x_{\text{cn}} = \text{cte} = x_0 \quad \forall t$$



QUANTO VALE D ?

$$X_0 = \frac{1}{(m+M)} \cdot \left(+Lm + \frac{L}{2}M \right)$$

$$X_0 = +\frac{L}{m+M} \left(m + \frac{M}{2} \right)$$

$$X_f = \frac{1}{m+M} \cdot \left(D \cdot m + M \left(\frac{L}{2} + D \right) \right)$$

$$X_f = X_0 \rightarrow \boxed{D = \frac{mL}{m+M}}$$