

# Chogges

LABORATORIO 1D

CLASE 9

08/06/24



# Magnitudes:

$$* E_{\text{mec}} = \underbrace{E_{\text{cin}}}_{\frac{1}{2} m v^2} + \underbrace{E_{\text{pot}}}_{m g h}$$

$$* \text{Momento Linear } \vec{p} = m \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a} = m \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (m \cdot \vec{v}) = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

# Lejes de Conserv.

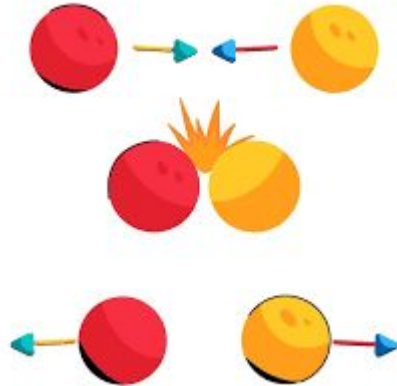
- $\bar{\Sigma} F_{\text{ext}} = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{P} = \text{cte}$

- si  $W_{\text{nc}} = 0 \Rightarrow E_{\text{mec}} = \text{cte}$

# Tipos de Choques

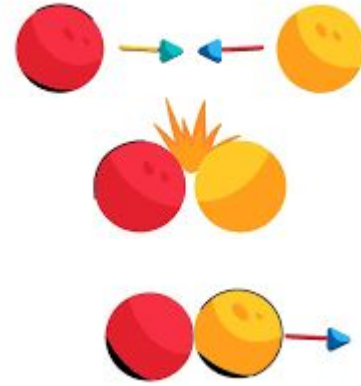
## ELÁSTICO

- $\bar{p} = \text{cte}$
- $E_{\text{mec}} = \text{cte}$



## PLÁSTICO

- $\bar{p} = \text{cte}$
- NO se conserva la energía



[ se mueven juntos ]

c) ¿Qué significa que se conserve el impulso  $\vec{P}$ ?

$$\text{Como } \sum F_{\text{ext}} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{P} = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = \vec{P}_1^0 + \vec{P}_2^0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 \vec{v}_1 + m_2 \vec{v}_2 = m_1 \vec{v}_{10} + m_2 \vec{v}_{20}$$

1D

$$m_1 (v_1 - v_{10}) = -m_2 (v_2 - v_{20})$$

# COLISIÓN ELÁSTICA:

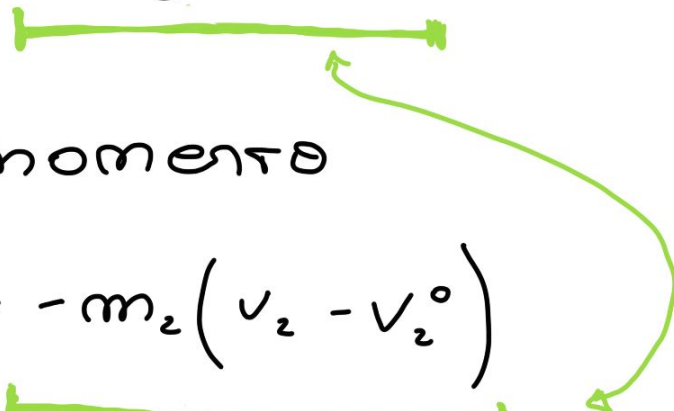
Si se conserva la  $E_{mec}$ :  $E_{mec}^{inicial} = E_{mec}^{final}$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{20}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{1F}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{2F}^2$$

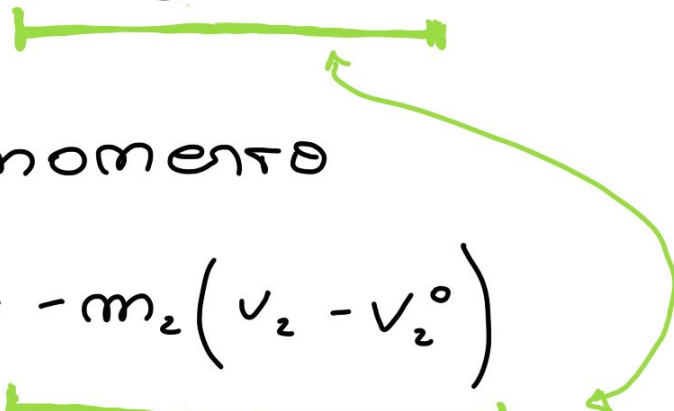
$$m_1 [v_{10}^2 - v_{1F}^2] = m_2 [v_{2F}^2 - v_{20}^2]$$

# COLISIÓN ELÁSTICA:

1) Por conservación de la Energía

$$m_1 [(v_1^0 - v_1)(v_1^0 + v_1)] = -m_2 [(v_2^0 - v_2)(v_2^0 + v_2)]$$


2) Por conservación del momento

$$m_1 (v_1 - v_1^0) = -m_2 (v_2 - v_2^0)$$


∇  
o

# COLISIÓN ELÁSTICA:

$$m_1 (v_1^o - v_1) (v_1^o + v_1) = -m_2 (v_2^o - v_2) (v_2^o + v_2)$$

$$m_1 (v_1^o - v_1) (v_1^o + v_1) = m_2 (-v_1 + v_1^o) (v_2^o + v_2)$$

Si  
 $\vec{p} = \text{cte}$  y  
 $E = \text{cte}$

$$v_1^o + v_1 = v_2^o + v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 - v_1 = -(v_2^o - v_1^o)$$

$$R = - \frac{v_2 - v_1}{v_2^o - v_1^o} \Rightarrow R = 1 \text{ si col. elástica}$$



# COLISIÓN PLÁSTICA:

$$m_1(v_1 - v_1^0) = -m_2(v_2 - v_2^0) \quad \text{de conservación de P}$$

$$\boxed{v_1 = v_2} \Rightarrow (m_1 + m_2)v_2 = m_1 v_1^0 + m_2 v_2^0$$

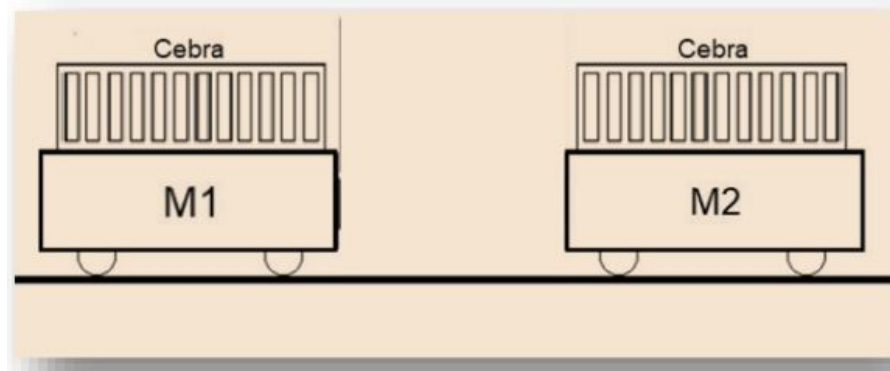
$$\boxed{v_2 = \frac{v_1^0 m_1 + m_2 v_2^0}{m_1 + m_2}}$$

¿qué PASA con la Energía?

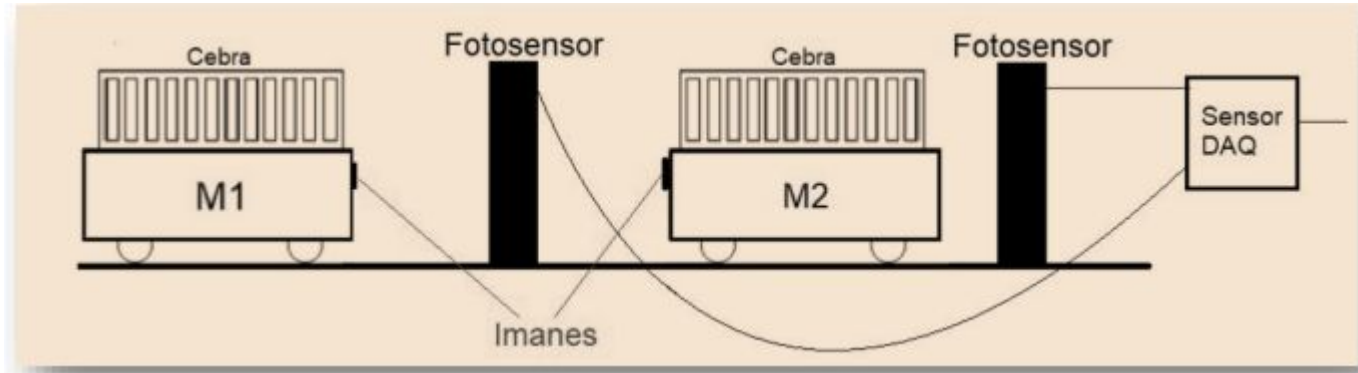
$$\Delta E = E_{\text{cin}}^F - E_{\text{cin}}^0 = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)v_2^2 - \left[ \frac{1}{2}m_1 v_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2 v_{20}^2 \right]$$

Si reemplazamos  $v_2$  podemos ver si la ENERGÍA AUMENTA o disminuye

Lo que vamos a hacer:



Lo que vamos a hacer:



Ambos quedan pegados  
después del choque



Abrojos e imanes

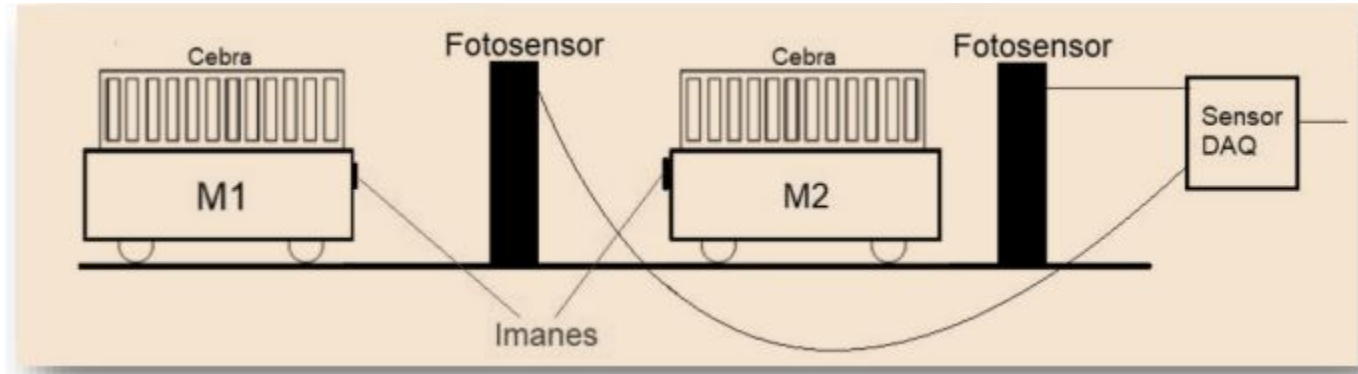


interacción  
elástica



Invertir los imanes

Lo que vamos a hacer:



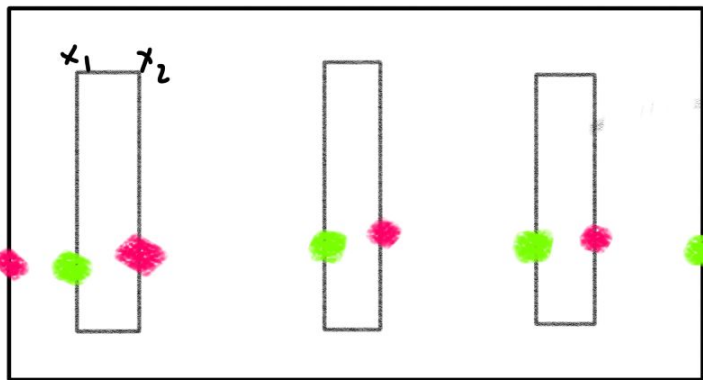
¿Cómo afecta LA MASA en cada caso?

$m_1 = m_2$  ,  $m_1 > m_2$  ,  $m_1 < m_2$

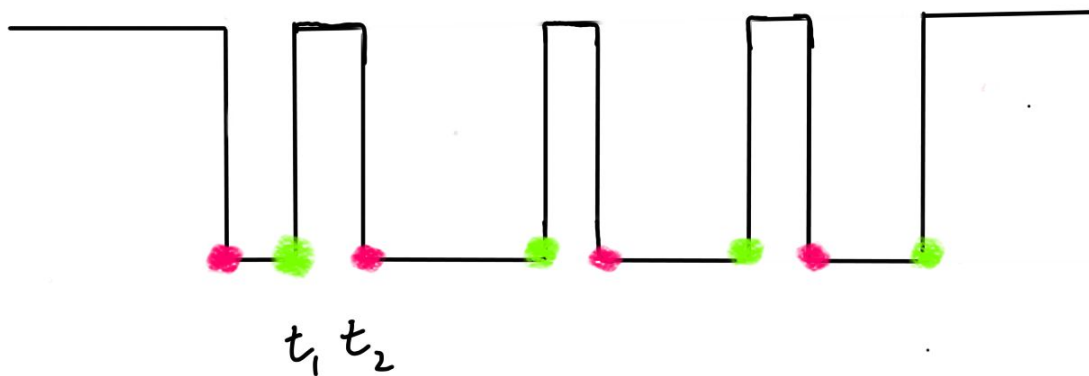
$m_1 > m_2$  pero cuánto?

¿Tiene sentido que un carrito se detenga justo cuando pasa por un photogate?

¿Cómo obtenemos la velocidad?



$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

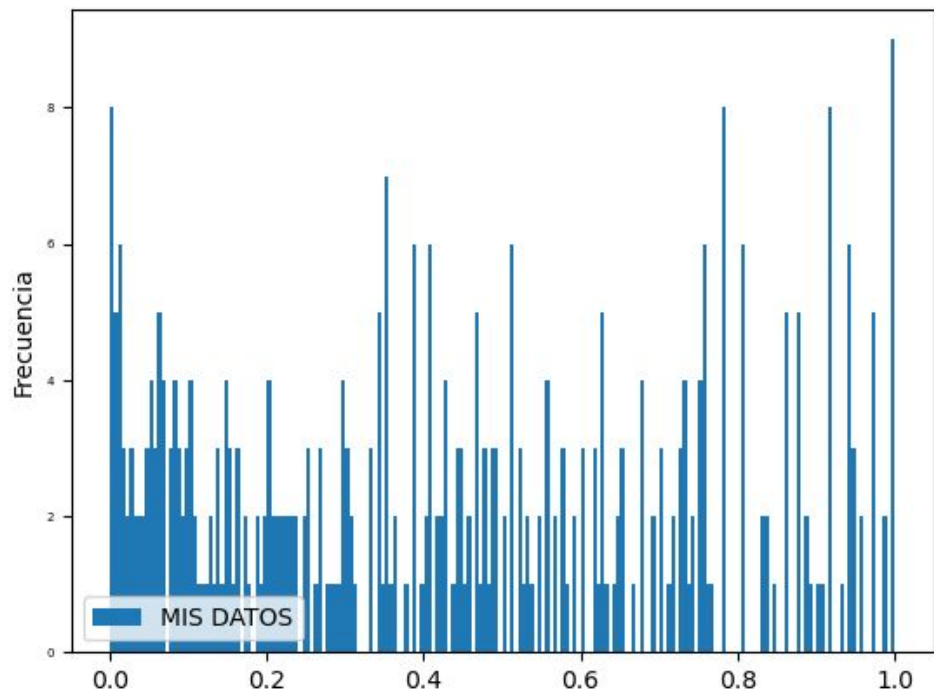
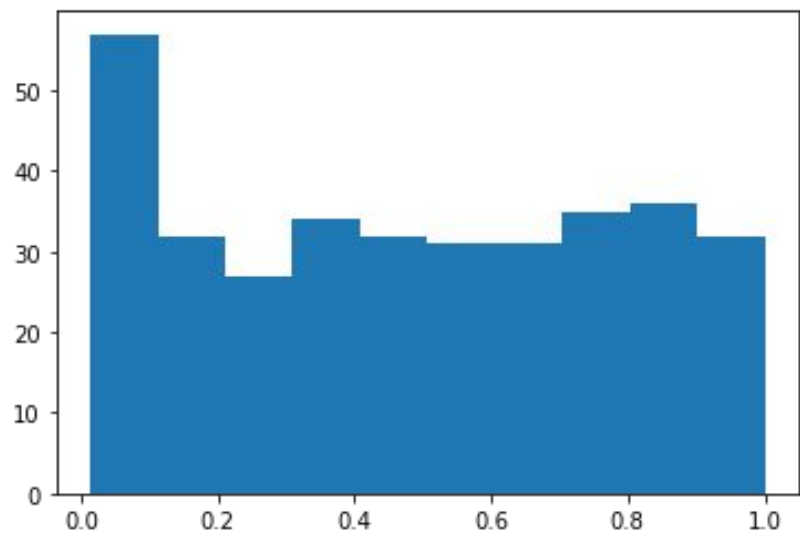


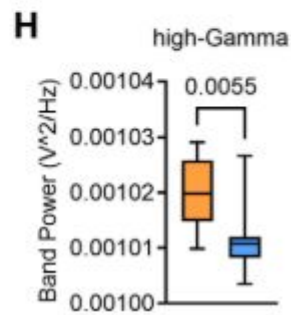
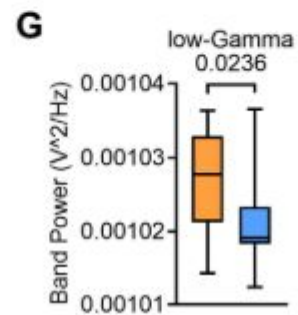
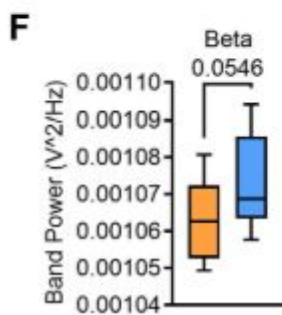
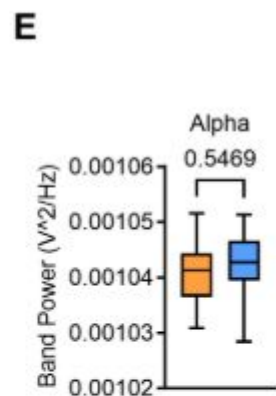
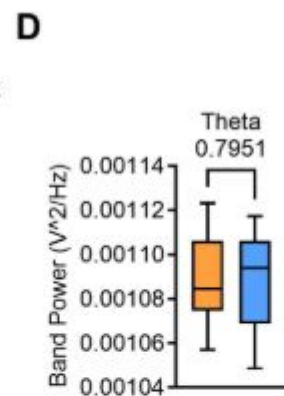
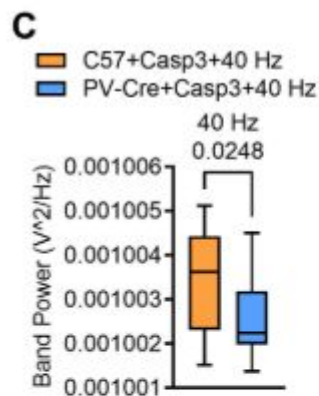
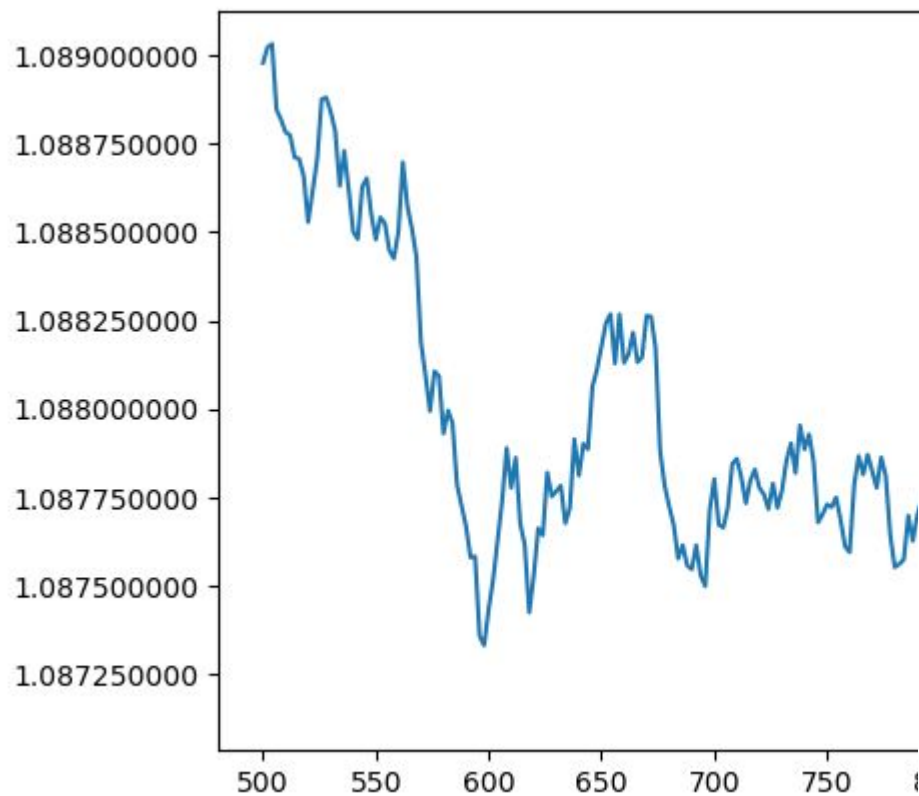
↓  
Frec. de  
muestras  
↓  
!

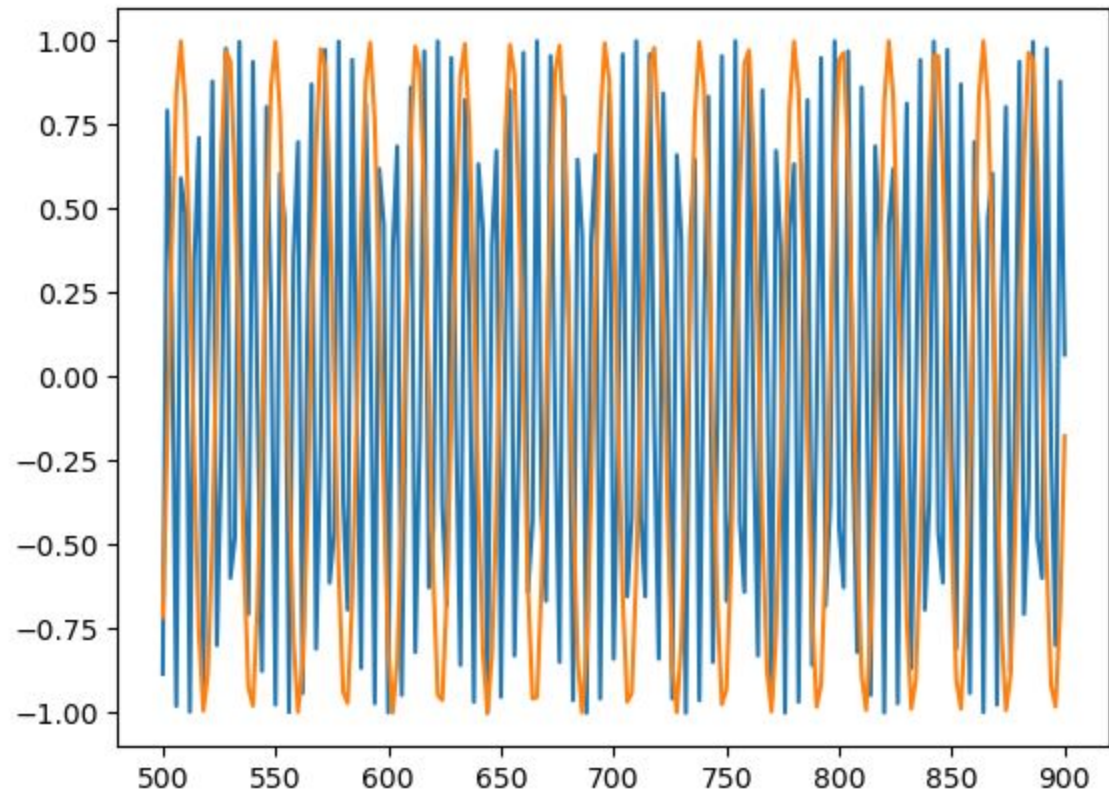


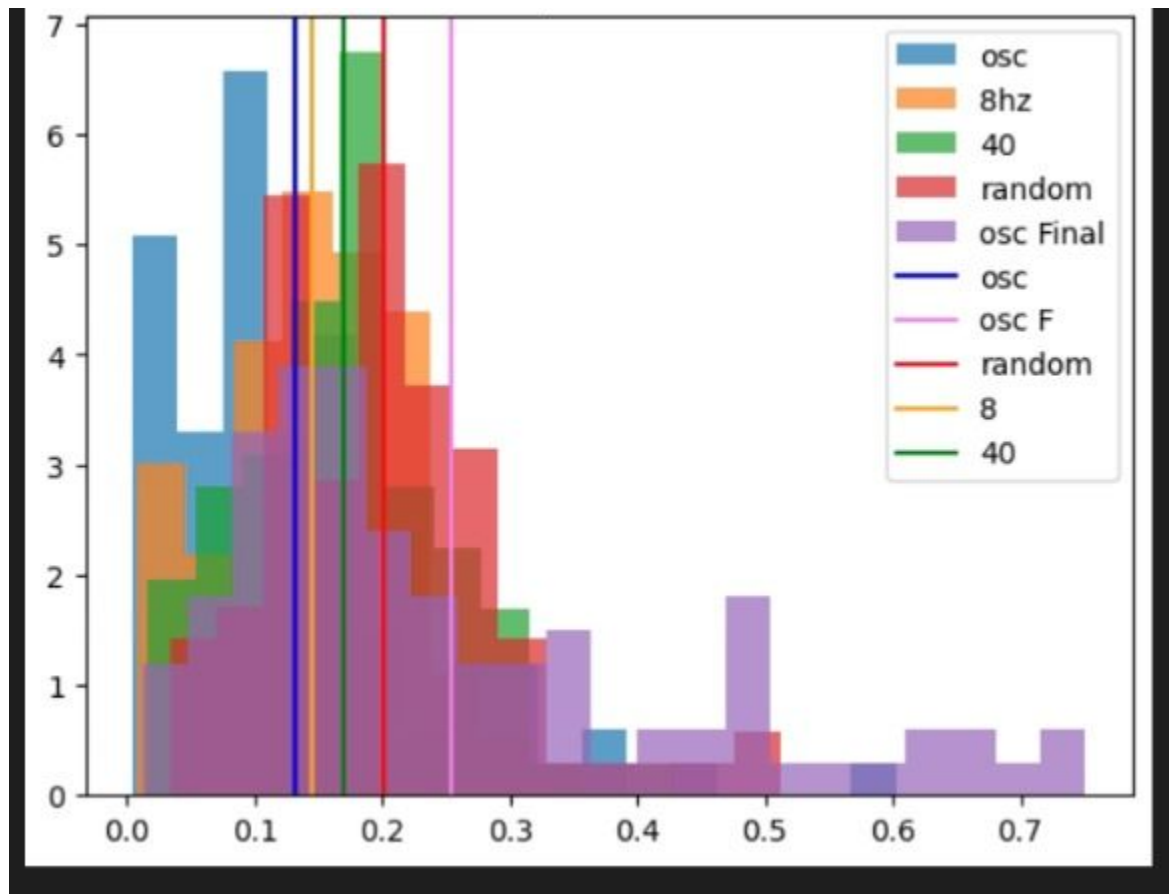
LET'S  
PLAY

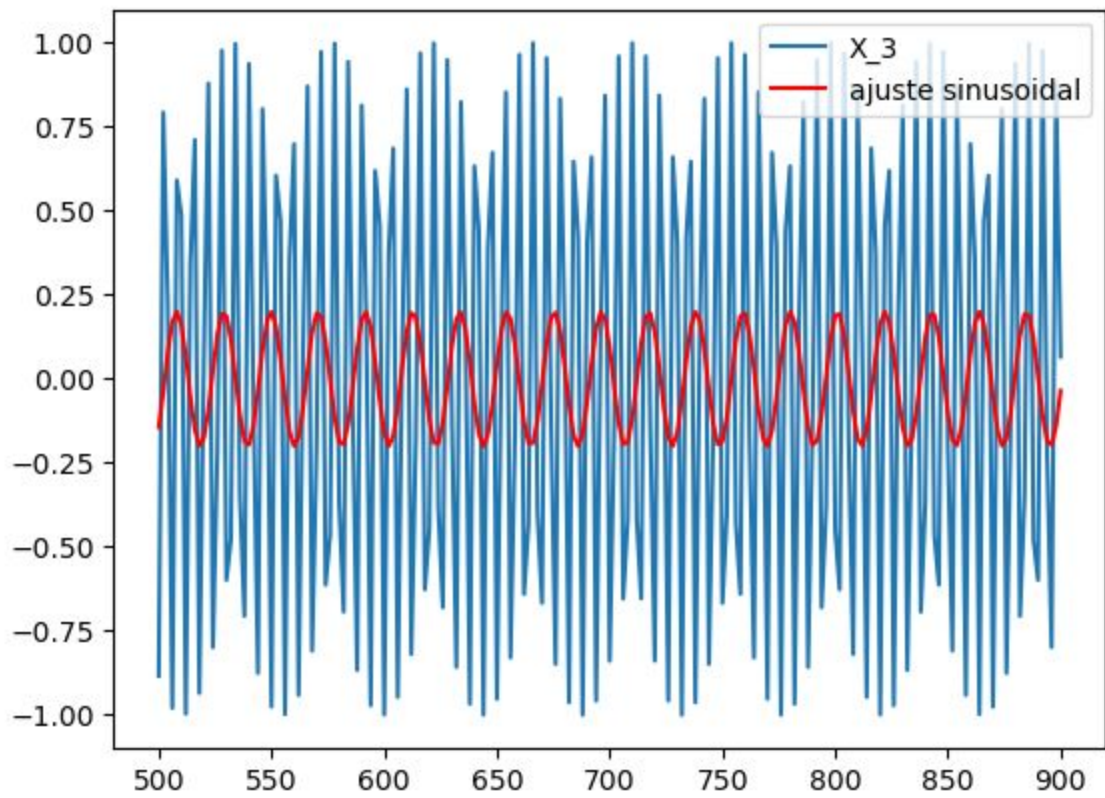


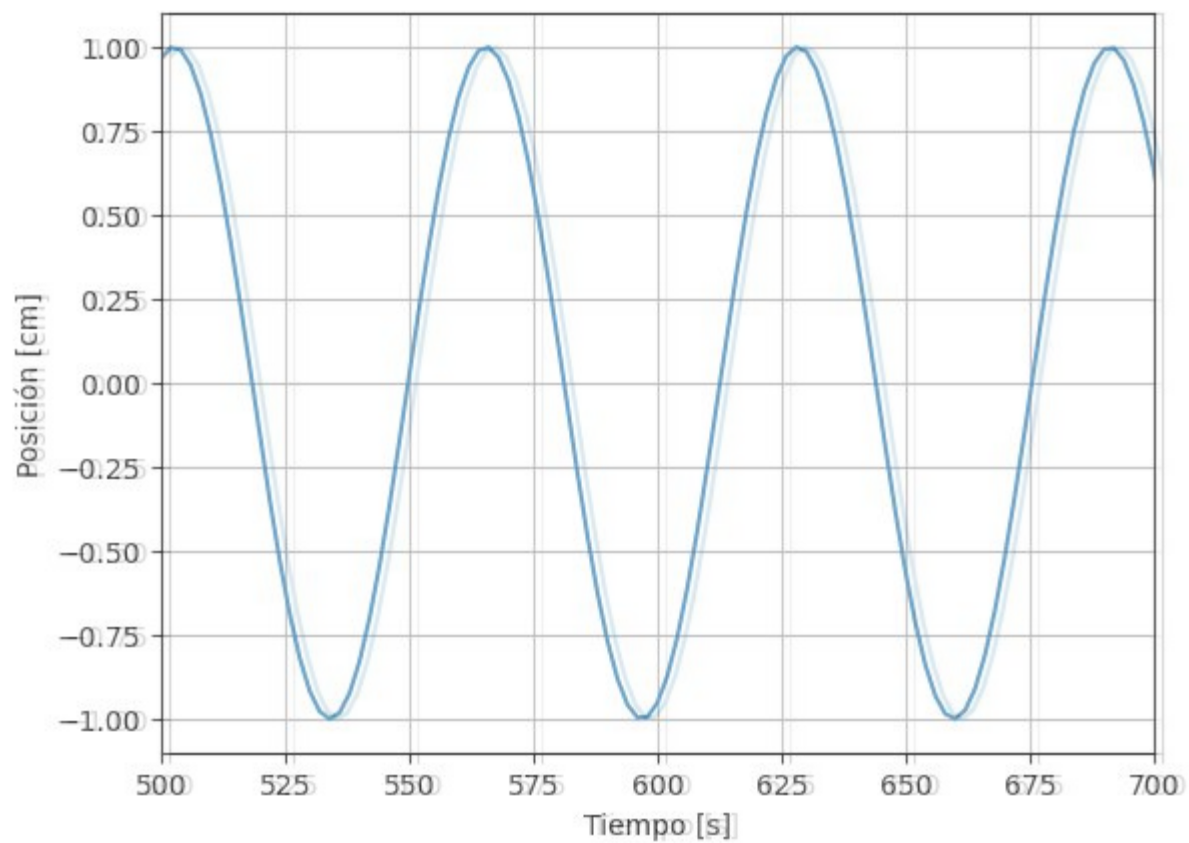


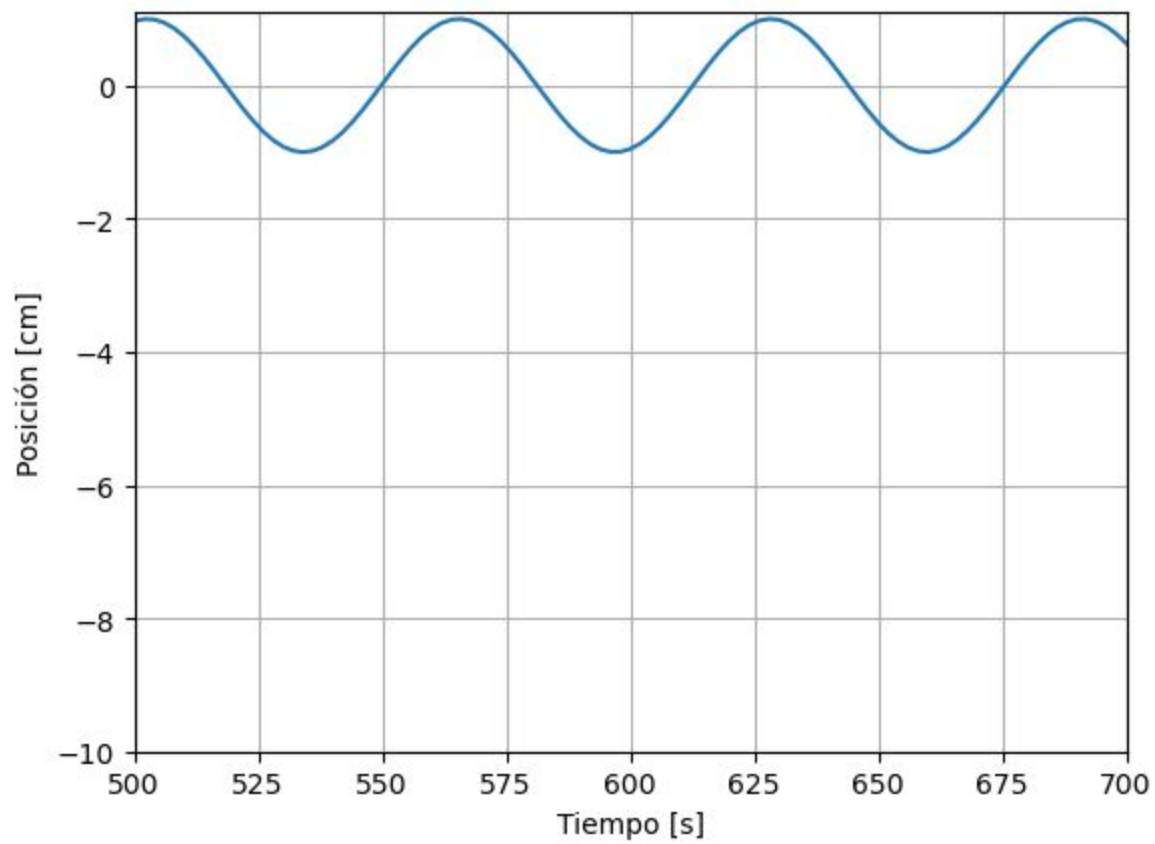


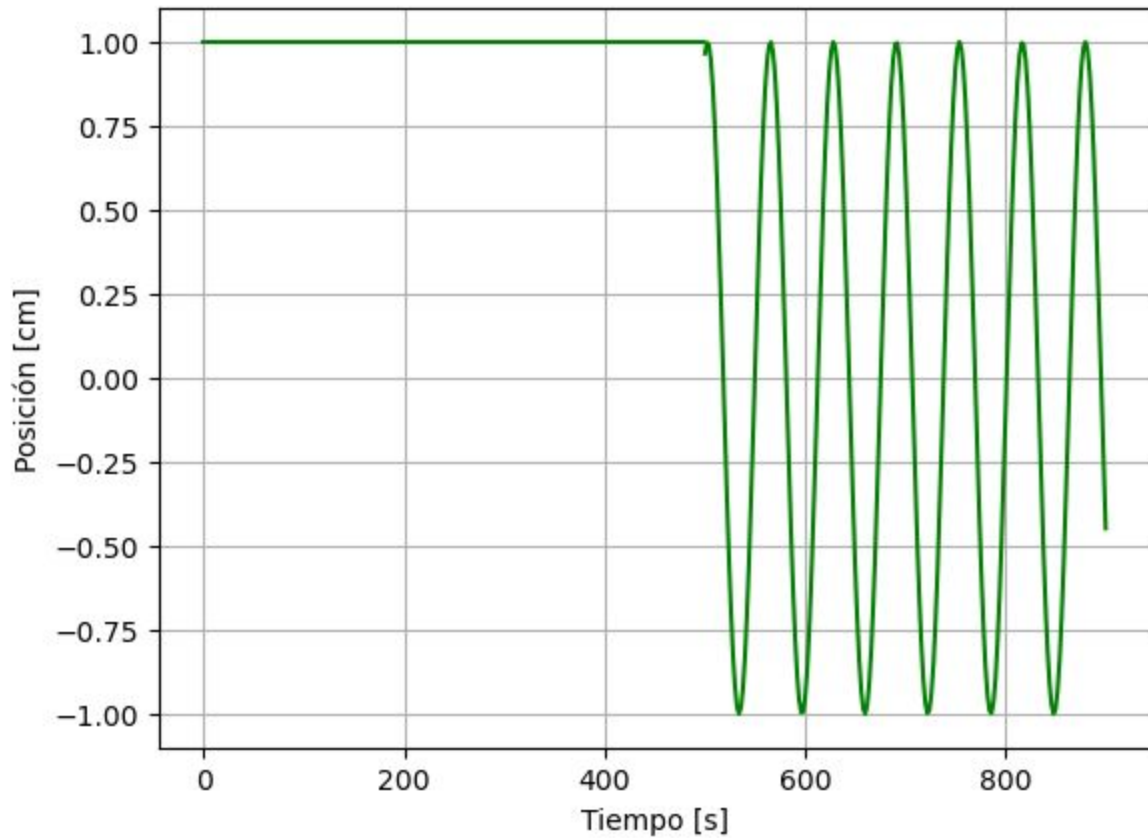












¿que quiero decir?  
!!!!