

A large flock of birds flying in a V-shape against a blue sky. The birds are densely packed, creating a dark, textured shape that resembles a large letter 'V' or a similar geometric form. The sky is a clear, light blue. A single bird is visible in the upper left quadrant of the flock.

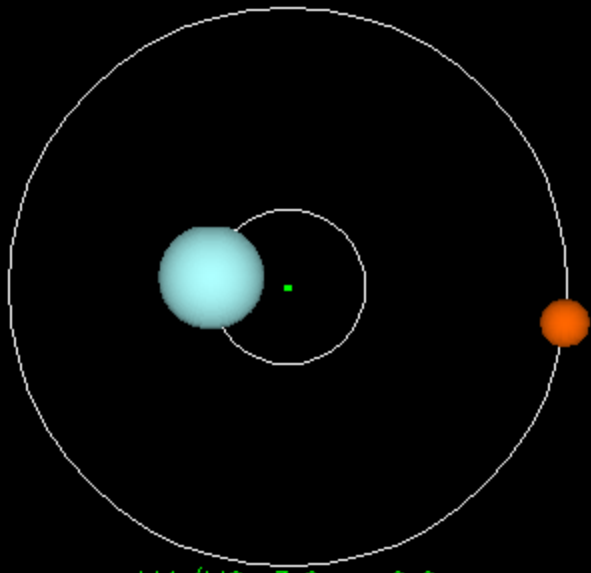
Sistemas de Partículas

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Centro de Masa

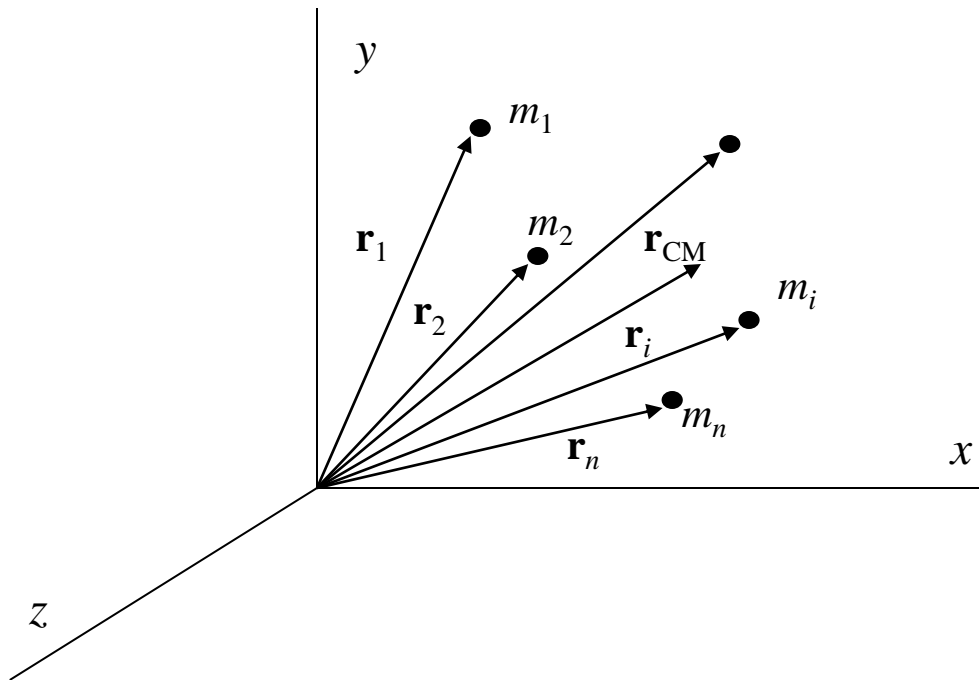


$M1/M2=3.6; e=0.0$

CENTRO DE MASA

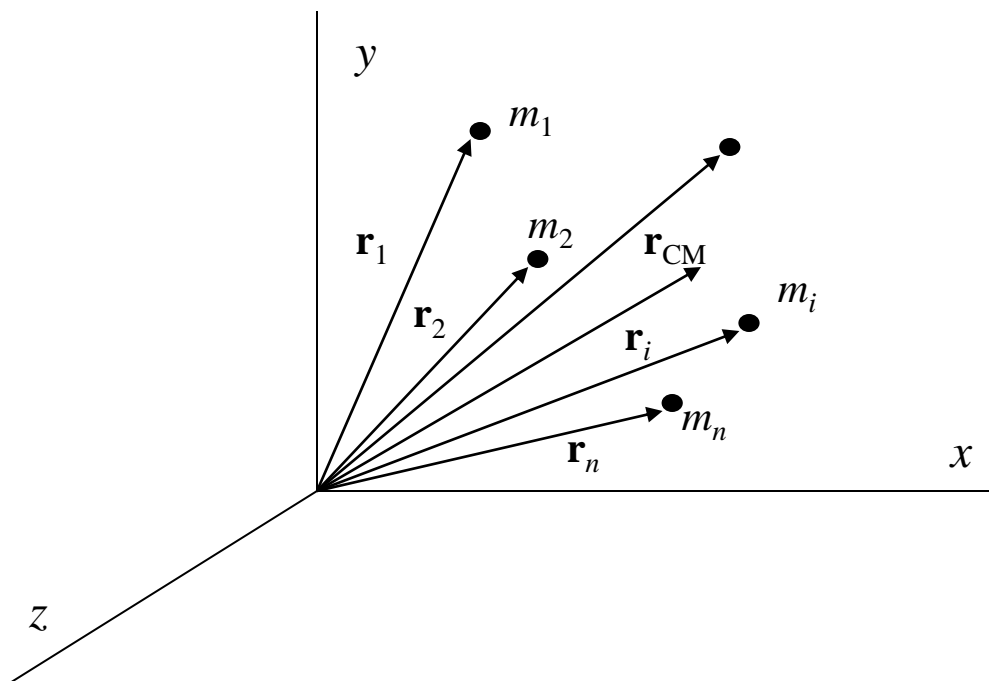
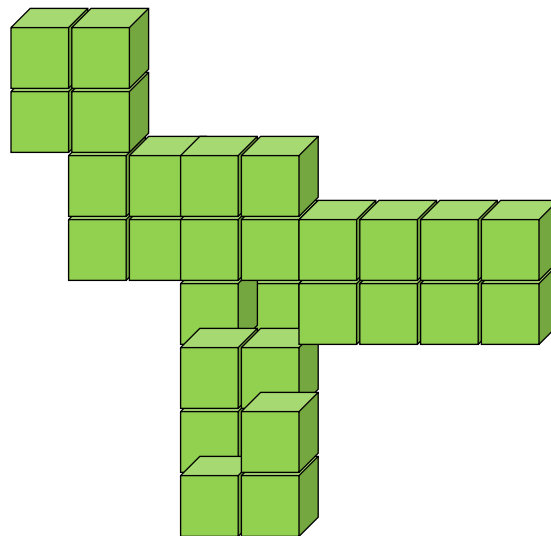
El centro de masa de un sistema de partículas es un punto en el cual parecería estar concentrada toda la masa del sistema.

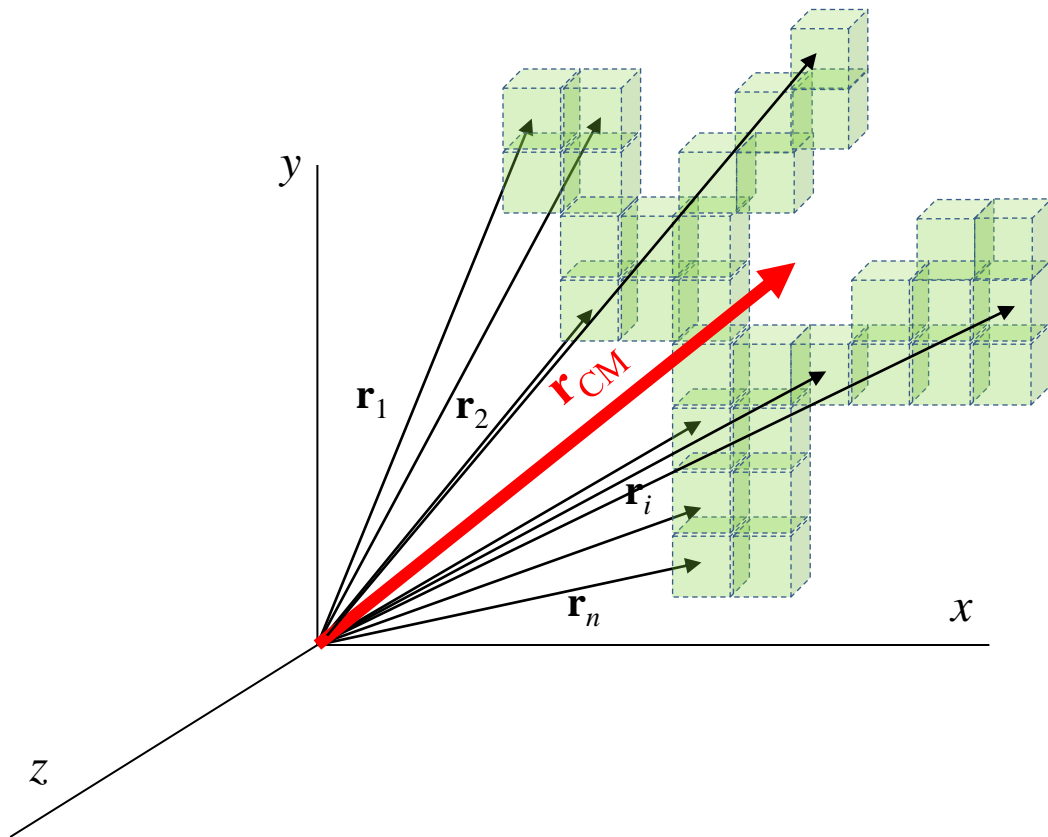
En un sistema formado por partículas discretas el centro de masa se calcula mediante la siguiente fórmula:



$$\mathbf{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{M}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{\sum m_i} = ?$$





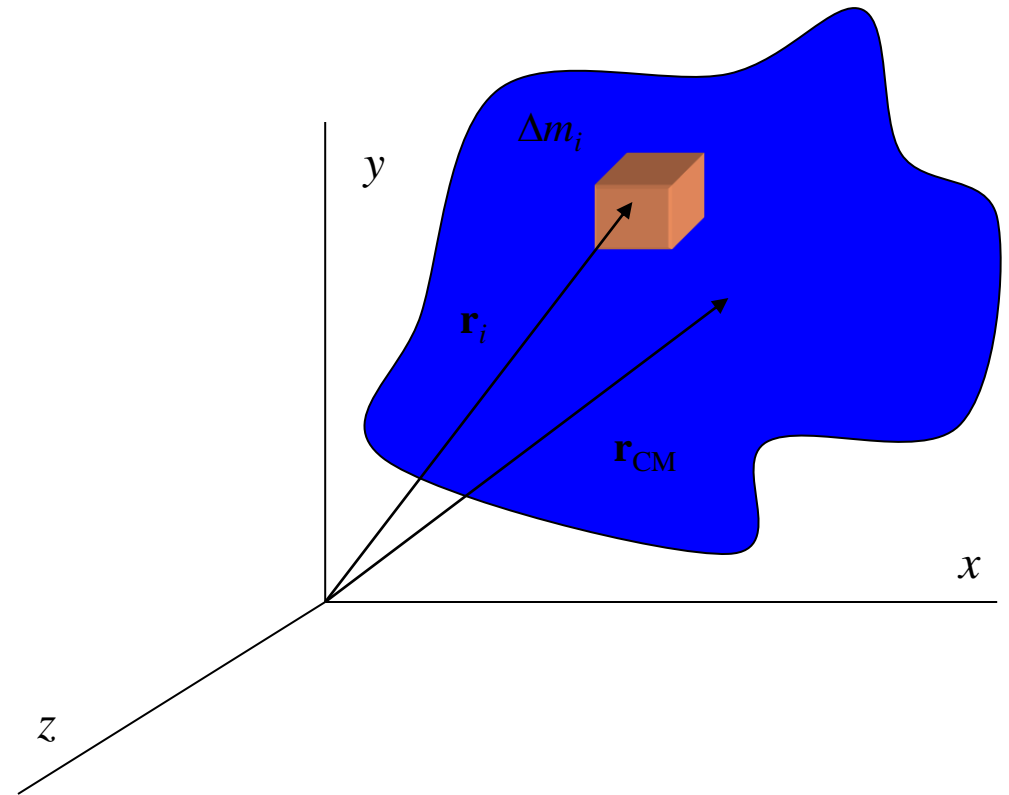
$$\mathbf{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i}{M}$$

Centro de masa de un objeto extendido

El centro de masa de un objeto extendido se calcula mediante la integral:

$$\mathbf{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \mathbf{r} dm$$

El centro de masa de cualquier objeto simétrico se ubica sobre el eje de simetría y sobre cualquier plano de simetría.



Movimiento de un sistema de partículas

Si se deriva respecto al tiempo el centro de masa de un sistema de partículas se obtiene la velocidad del centro de masa:

$$\mathbf{v}_{CM} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{CM}}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \frac{d\mathbf{r}_i}{dt}$$
$$\mathbf{v}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i}{M}$$

El momento total del sistema es:

$$M\mathbf{v}_{CM} = \sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i = \sum \mathbf{p}_i = \mathbf{p}_{tot}$$

La aceleración del centro de masa es:

$$\mathbf{a}_{CM} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}_{CM}}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_i$$

De la segunda ley de Newton:

$$M\mathbf{a}_{CM} = \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_i = \sum \mathbf{F}_i$$

Tomando en cuenta la 3era. Ley de Newton:

$$\sum \mathbf{F}_{ext} = M\mathbf{a}_{CM} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}_{tot}}{dt}$$

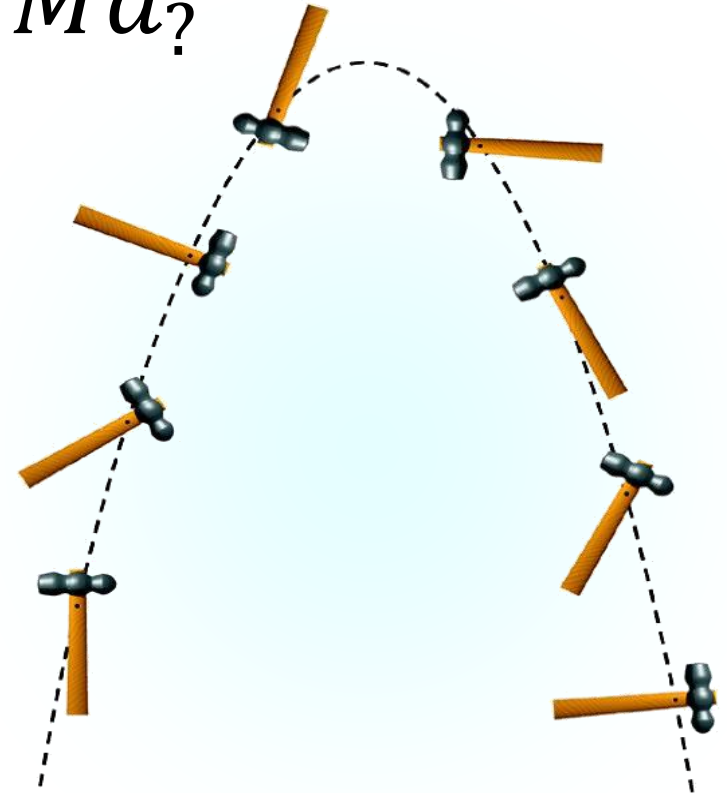
El centro de masa se mueve como una partícula imaginaria de masa M bajo la influencia de la fuerza externa resultante sobre el sistema.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N F_i = F_R = \sum m_1 a_1 + m_2 a_2 + m_3 a_3 + \dots =$$

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

$$\vec{x}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \vec{x}_i$$

$M \vec{a}_?$



$$\mathbf{x}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \mathbf{x}_i$$

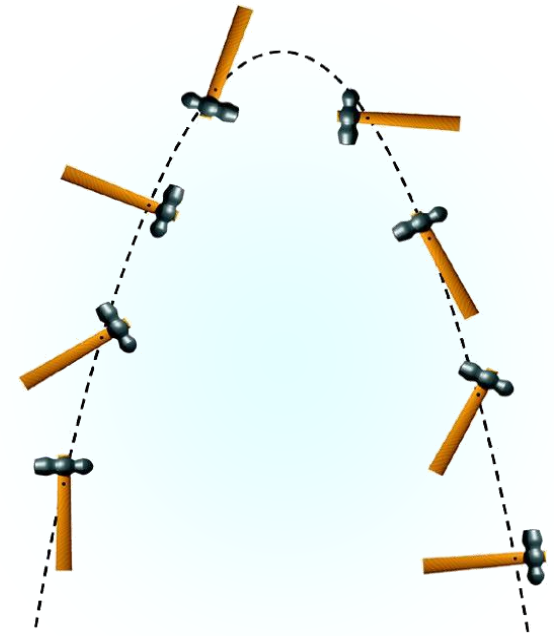
O bien

$$\sum m_i \mathbf{x}_i = M \mathbf{x}_{CM}$$

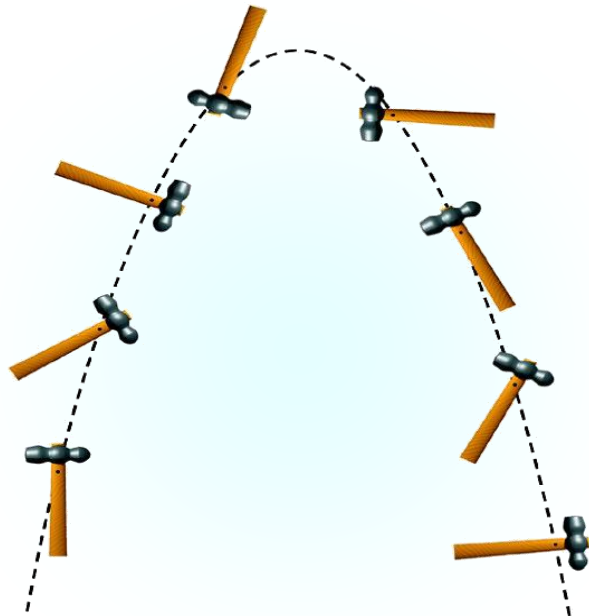
Entonces

$$\sum m_i \frac{d\mathbf{x}_i}{dt} = \sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i = M \frac{d\mathbf{x}_{CM}}{dt} = M \mathbf{v}_{CM}$$

$$\sum m_i \frac{d\mathbf{v}_i}{dt} = \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_i = M \frac{d\mathbf{v}_{CM}}{dt} = M \mathbf{a}_{CM}$$



- Cuando una fuerza actúa sobre un sistema de partículas, este se comporta de forma que el centro de masas se mueve como si toda la masa del sistema de partículas estuviese concentrada en él



$$\vec{r}_g = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}_g}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \frac{d\vec{r}_i}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_g = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{v}_i}{M}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}_g}{dt} = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i \frac{d\vec{v}_i}{dt} \Rightarrow \vec{a}_g = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{a}_i}{M}$$

- Para un sistema de partículas m_1, m_2, \dots, m_i , cada una de ellas estaría sometida a fuerzas ejercidas por las demás, por lo que se denominan fuerzas internas F_i^{int} y fuerzas del exterior del sistema F_i^{ext}

Por la 2ª ley de Newton $\vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_i^{\text{int}} + \vec{F}_i^{\text{ext}} = m_i \vec{a}_i$

Por el principio de acción y reacción $\sum \vec{F}_i^{\text{int}} = 0$

$$\sum \vec{F}_i = \sum \vec{F}_i^{\text{ext}} = \sum m_i \vec{a}_i \Rightarrow \sum \vec{F}_i^{\text{ext}} = M \vec{a}_g$$

- El **centro de masas** es un punto **G** que se comporta como una partícula material, en la que se concentra toda la masa del sistema, tal que su vector de posición \vec{r}_g cumple que:

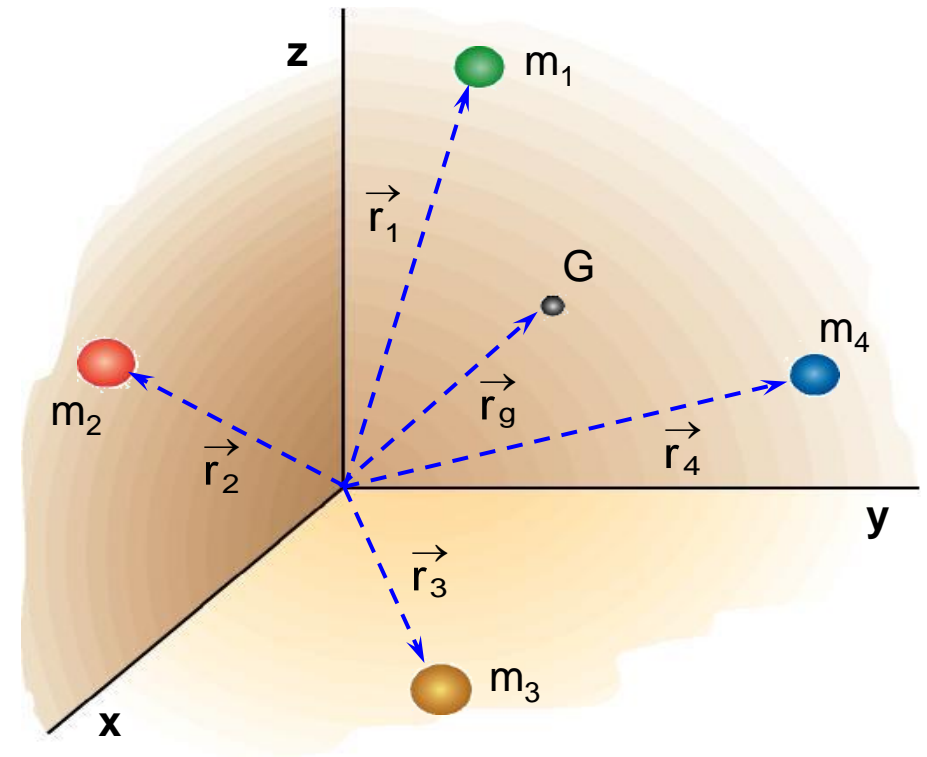
$$M \vec{r}_g = \sum m_i \vec{r}_i \Rightarrow \vec{r}_g = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{M} \quad (M = \sum m_i)$$

$$x_g = \frac{\sum m_i x_i}{M}$$

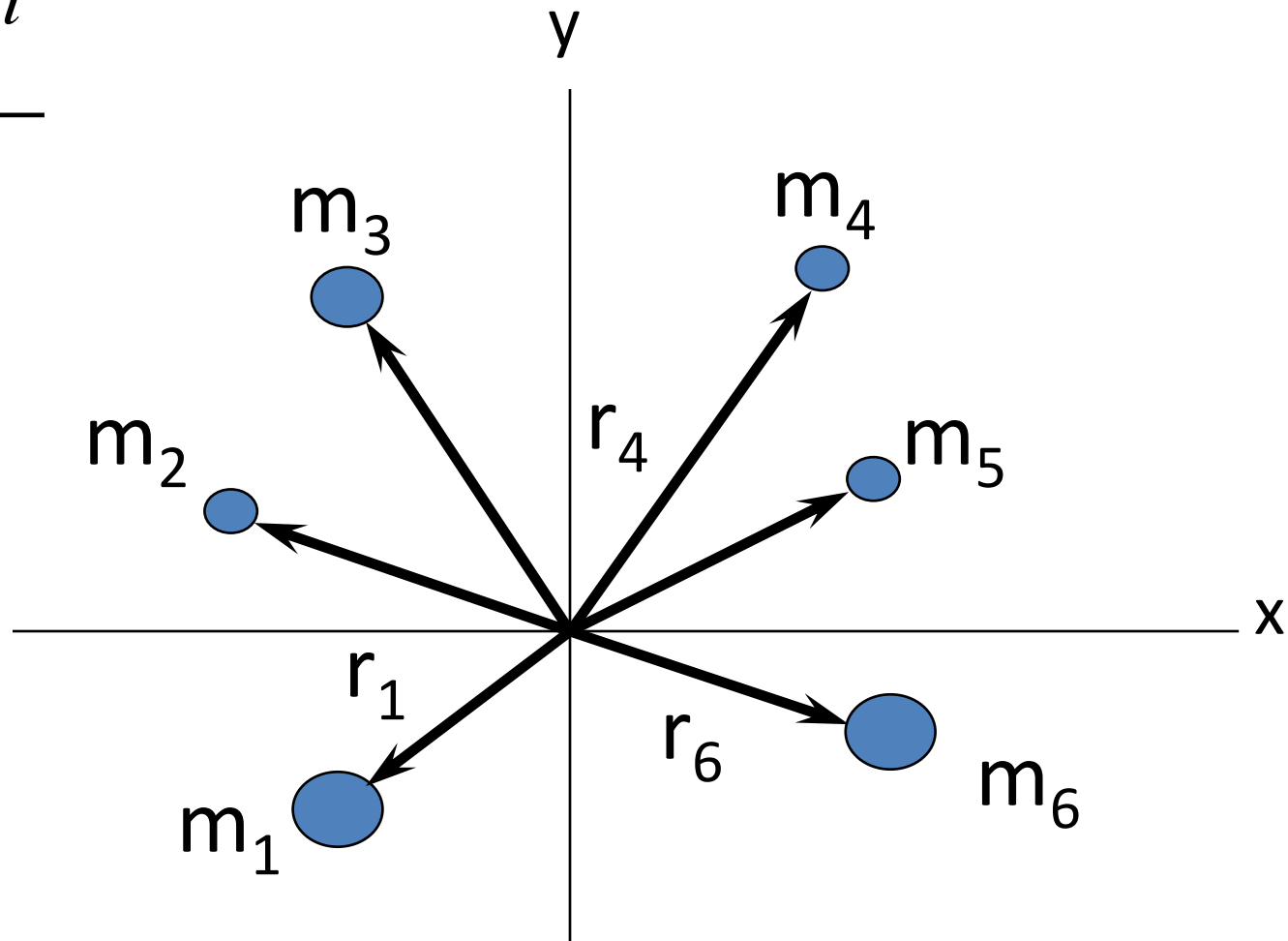
$$y_g = \frac{\sum m_i y_i}{M}$$

$$z_g = \frac{\sum m_i z_i}{M}$$

En los sistemas continuos y homogéneos, el centro de masas coincide con el centro de simetría del sistema



$$\bar{\mathbf{r}}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \bar{\mathbf{r}}_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$



$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N m_i}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M_T} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i x_i$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \mathbf{r} dm$$

1 Centro de masas

Definición:

$$\vec{r}_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

Coord. cartesianas:

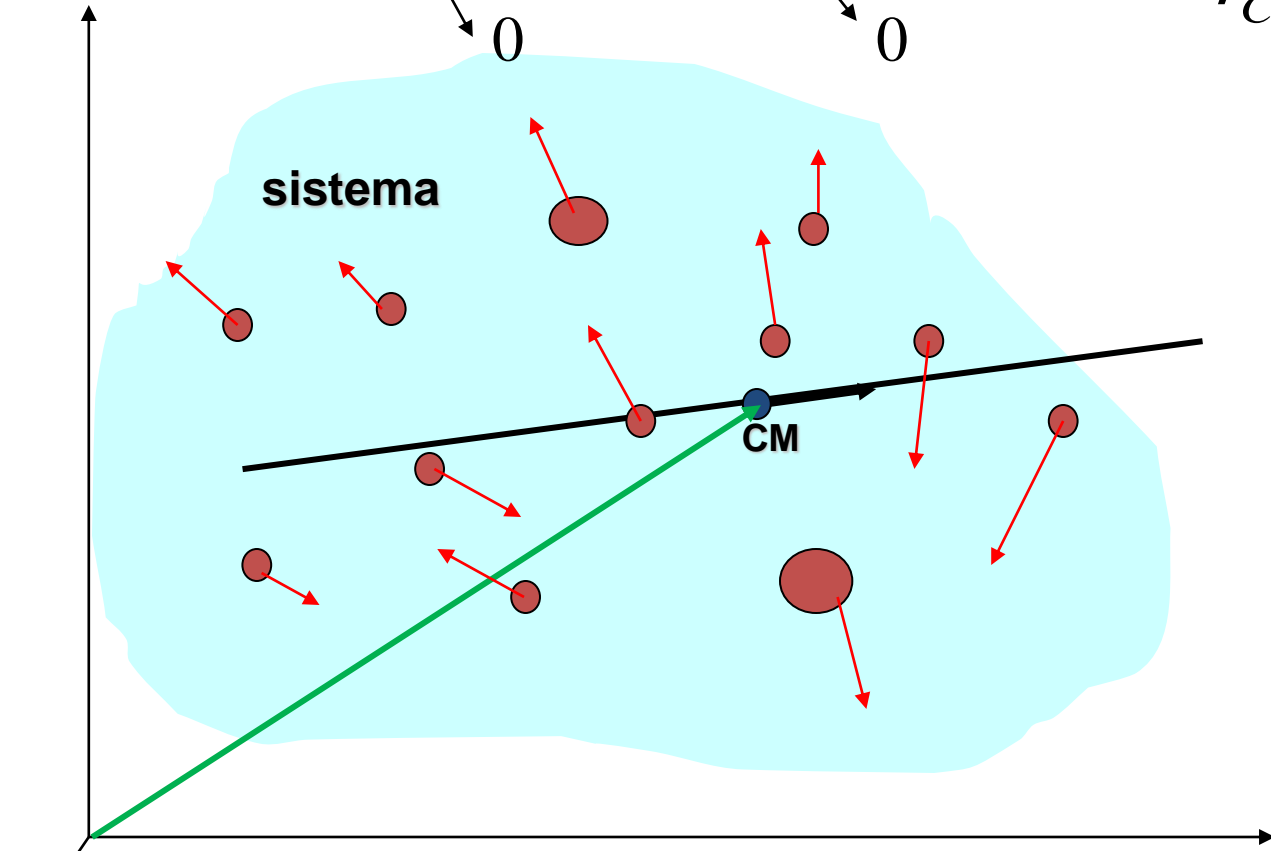
Objetos discretos:

$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i x_i}{\sum_i m_i} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i y_i}{\sum_i m_i} \quad z_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\sum_i m_i z_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

Objetos continuos:

$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm} \quad z_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm z}{\int dm}$$

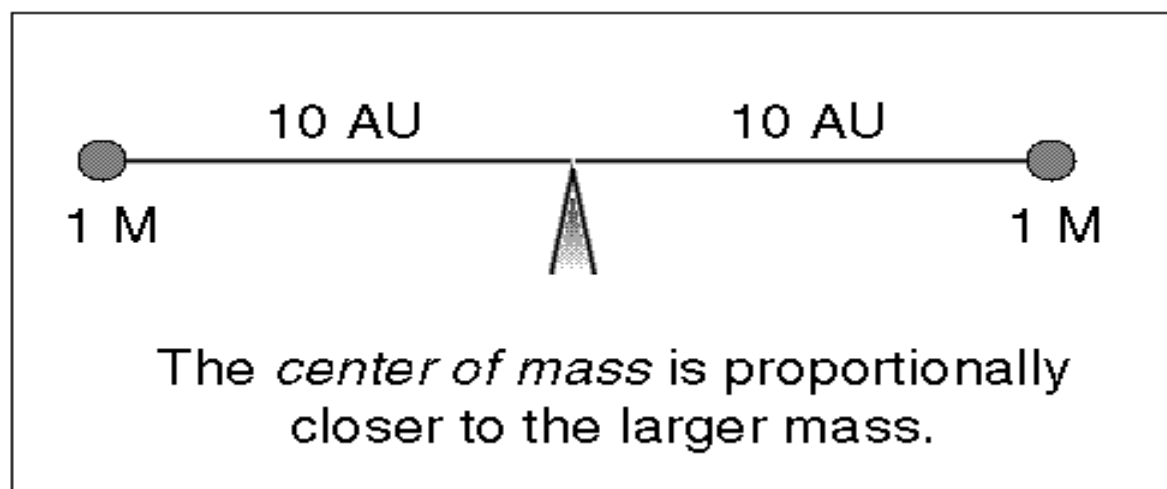
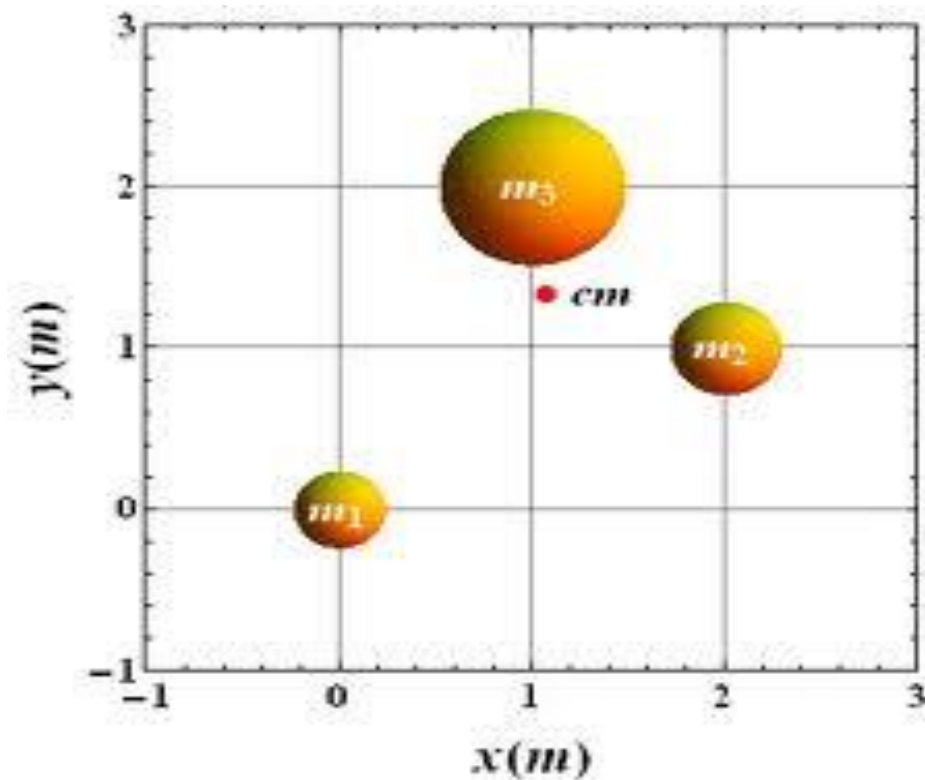
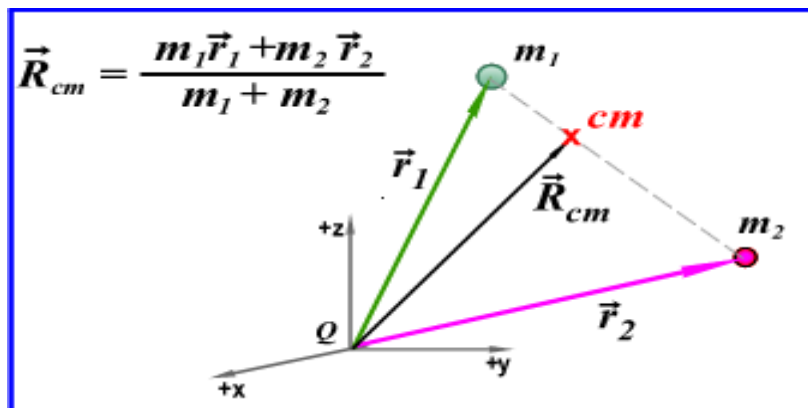
$$\vec{F}_R^{(ext)} = M\vec{a}_{CM}$$



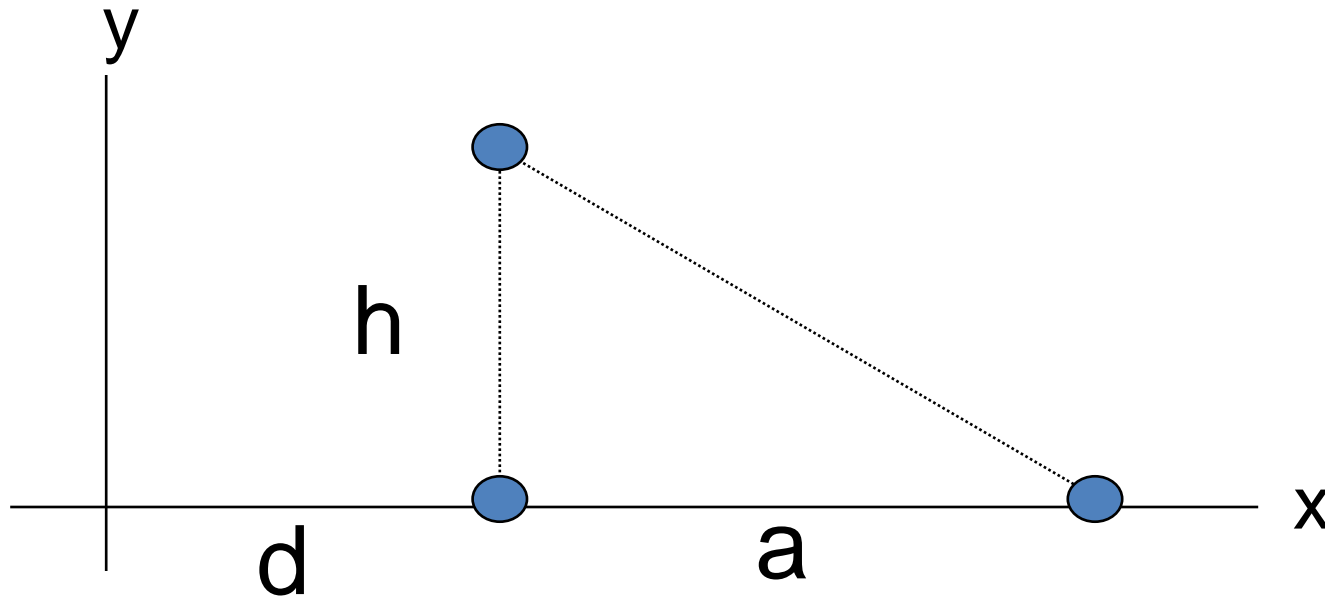
$$\vec{r}_{CM}(t) = \frac{\sum_i \vec{m}_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \frac{\sum_i \vec{m}_i \vec{r}_i}{M}$$

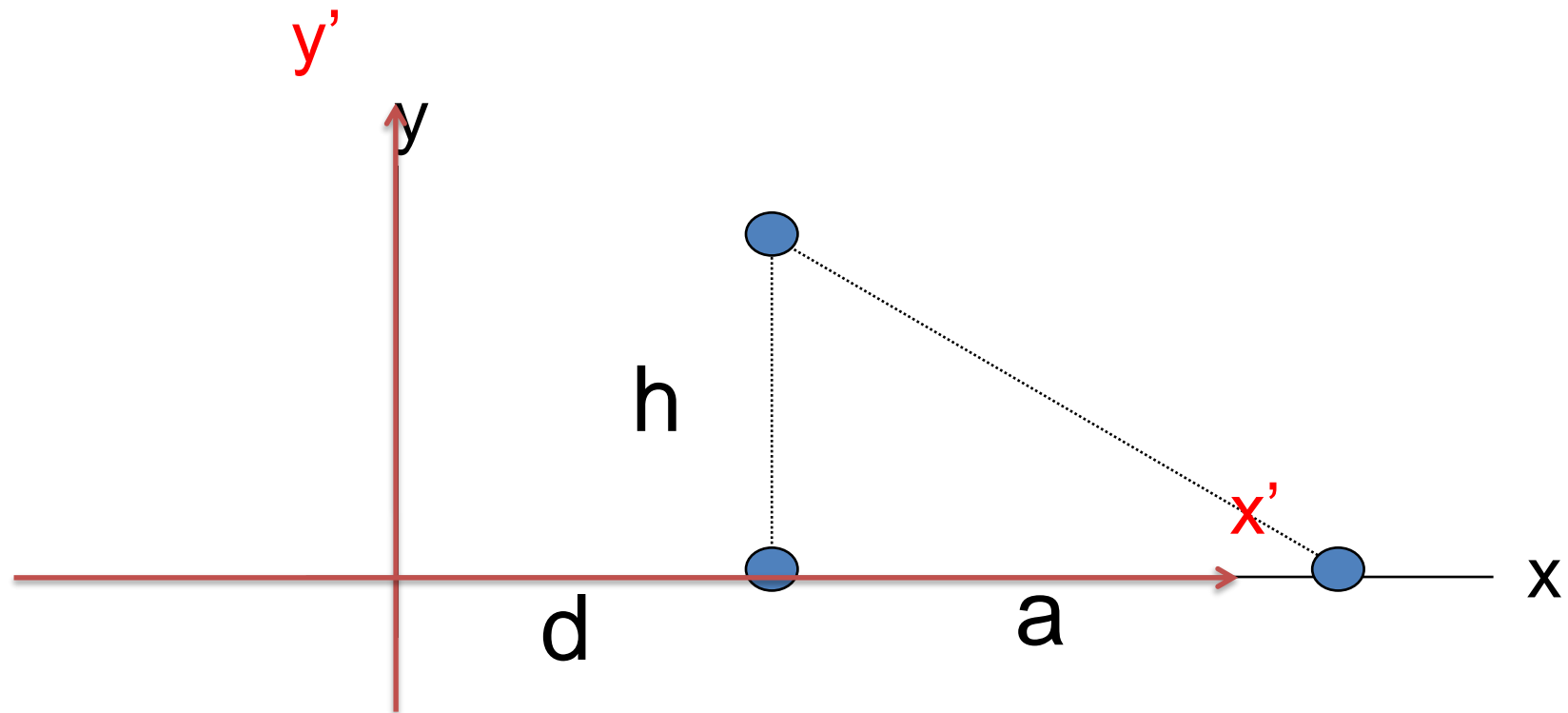
Si la \vec{F}_R que actúa sobre el sistema es igual 0, entonces el Centro de Masa del Sistema se mueve con **v = cte**, o está en reposo

$$\vec{F}_R^{ext} = \vec{0} \quad \vec{V}_{CM} = \vec{cte} \quad \vec{P}_{sist} = \vec{cte}$$

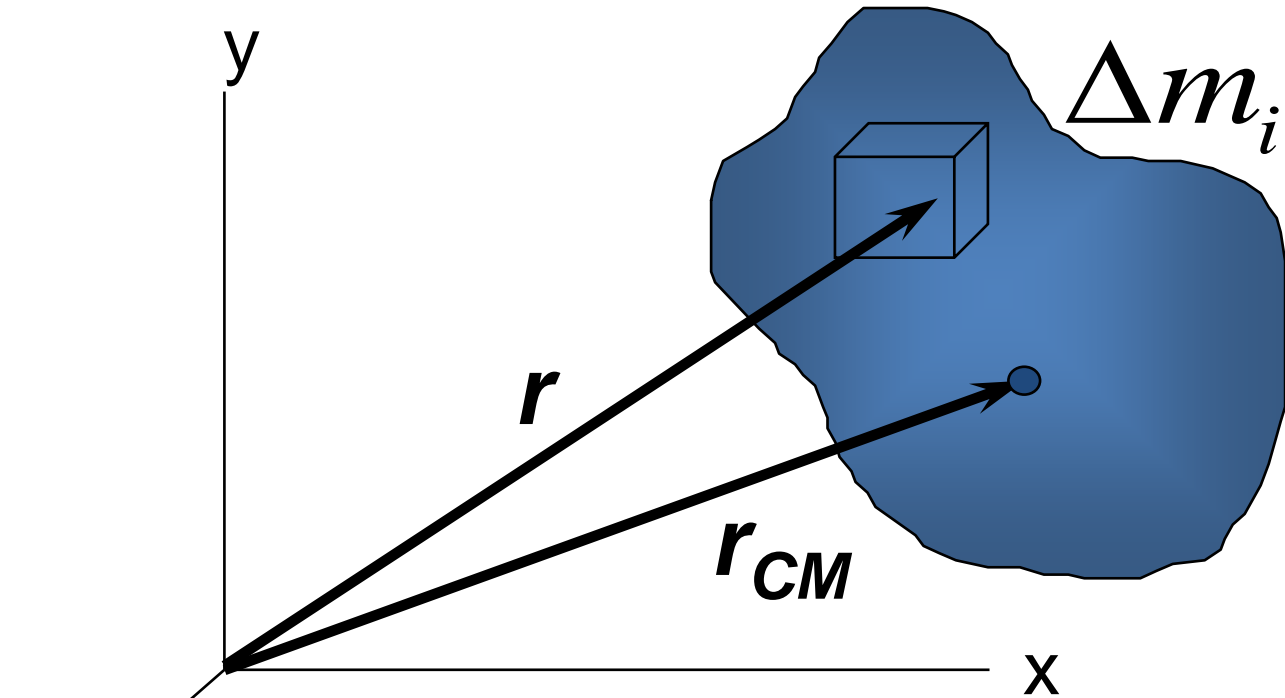


Ejemplo. Se tienen 3 masas iguales en los vértices de un triángulo rectángulo. Calcular el vector C.M.





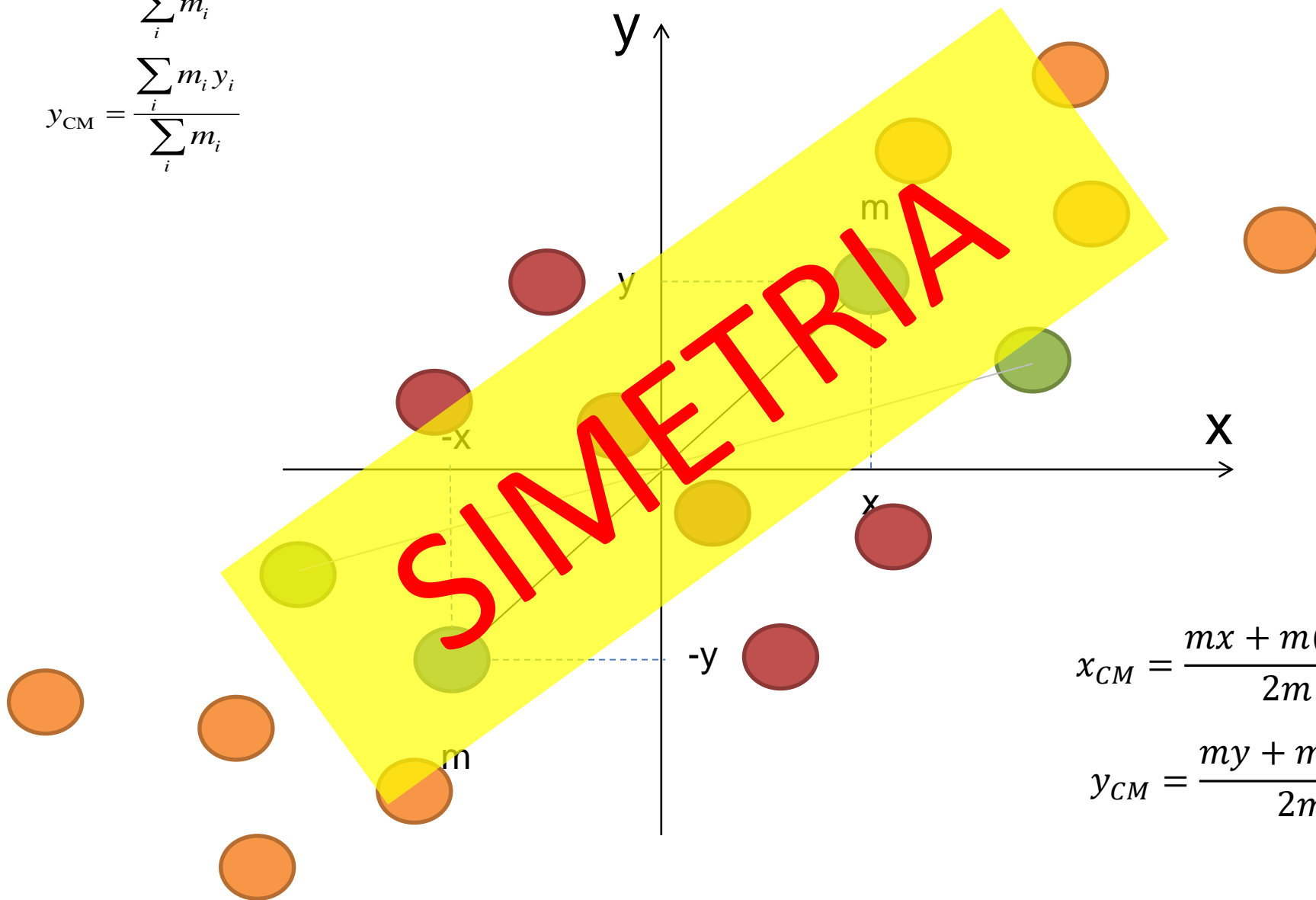
para una distribución continua de masa:



$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \int \vec{r} dm$$

$$x_{CM} = \frac{\sum_i m_i x_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$
$$y_{CM} = \frac{\sum_i m_i y_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

$$x_{CM} = 0$$
$$y_{CM} = 0$$



$$x_{CM} = \frac{mx + m(-x)}{2m} = 0$$
$$y_{CM} = \frac{my + m(-y)}{2m} = 0$$

- Se toman los tres cuadriláteros marcados, se calcula su **centro de simetría** mediante el corte de sus diagonales **y se concentra** en dichos puntos la masa de cada placa, que se expresa en función de la **densidad superficial de masa σ**

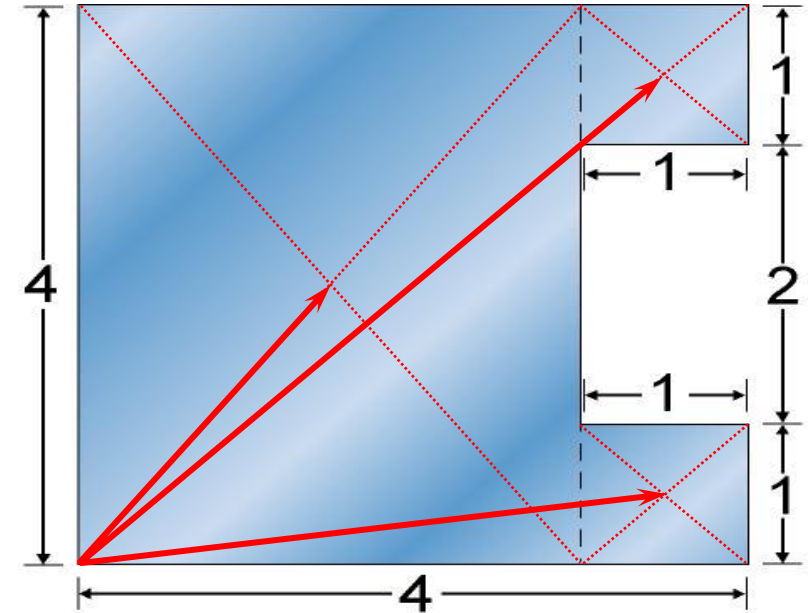
$$\vec{r}_1 = 1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M_T} \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i \vec{r}_i =$$

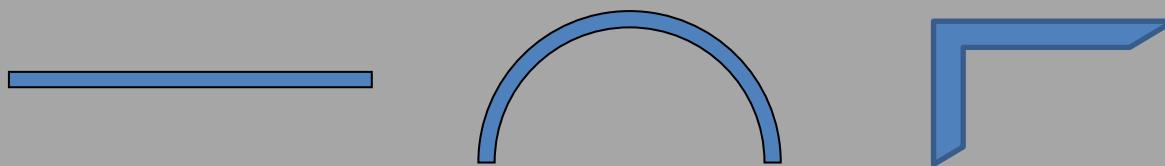
$$= \frac{m_1(1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}) + m_2(3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}) + m_3(3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j})}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$



No tengo m1, m2 ni m3.....

La densidad es lo que me permite transformar las masas en 'posiciones'

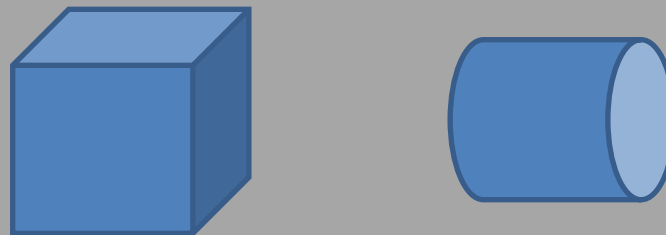
$$\lambda = \frac{M}{L} = \frac{dm}{dx}$$



$$\sigma = \frac{M}{A} = \frac{dm}{dA}$$



$$\delta = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{dm}{dV}$$



$$\vec{r}_1 = 1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j}$$

$$m_1 = \sigma S_1 = 12 \sigma$$

$$m_2 = \sigma S_2 = \sigma$$

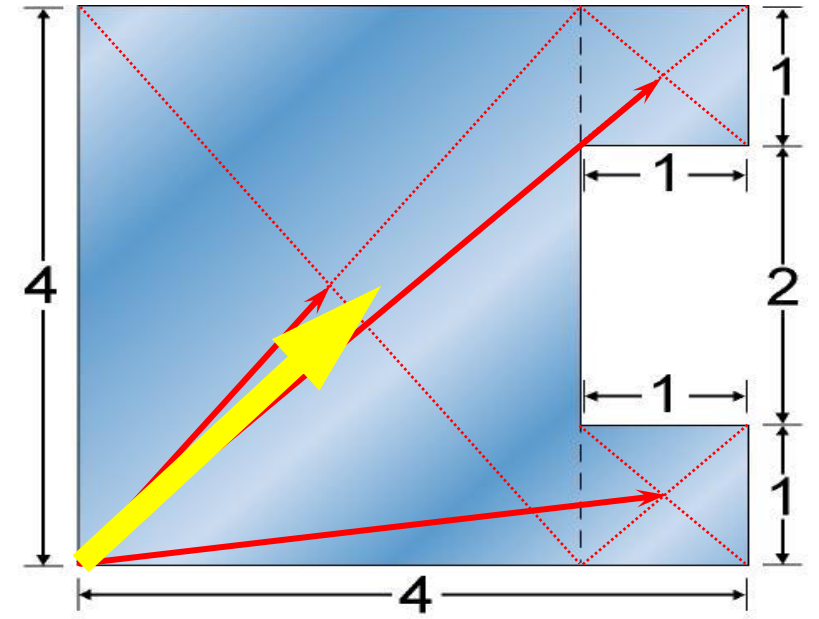
$$m_3 = \sigma S_3 = \sigma$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{m_1(1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}) + m_2(3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}) + m_3(3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j})}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{12\sigma(1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}) + \sigma(3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}) + \sigma(3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j})}{14\sigma}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{25\sigma \vec{i} + 28 \sigma \vec{j}}{14\sigma} = \frac{25 \vec{i} + 28 \vec{j}}{14}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = 1,8 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$



$$\vec{r}_1 = 1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_3 = 3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j}$$

$$m_1 = \sigma S_1 = 12 \sigma$$

$$m_2 = \sigma S_2 = \sigma$$

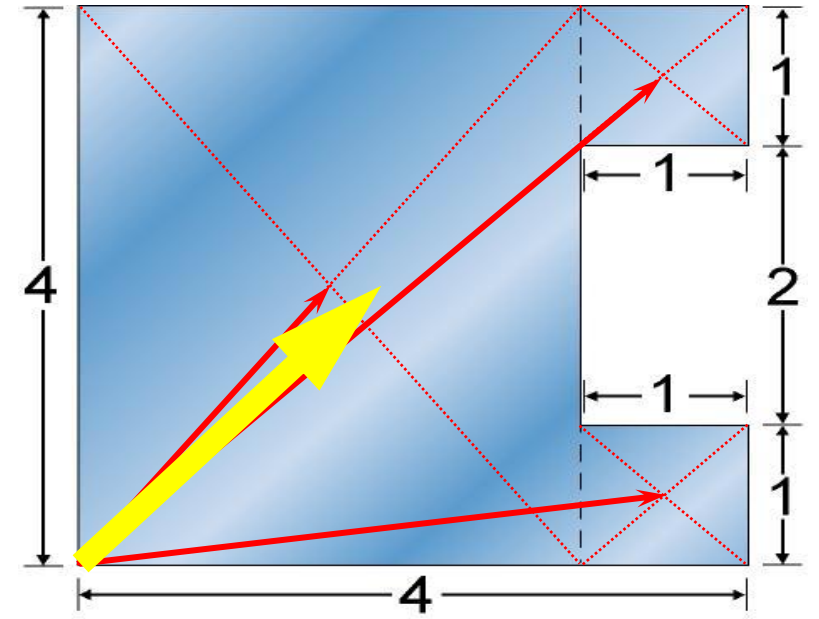
$$m_3 = \sigma S_3 = \sigma$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{m_1(1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}) + m_2(3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}) + m_3(3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j})}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{12\sigma(1,5 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}) + \sigma(3,5 \vec{i} + 0,5 \vec{j}) + \sigma(3,5 \vec{i} + 3,5 \vec{j})}{14\sigma}$$

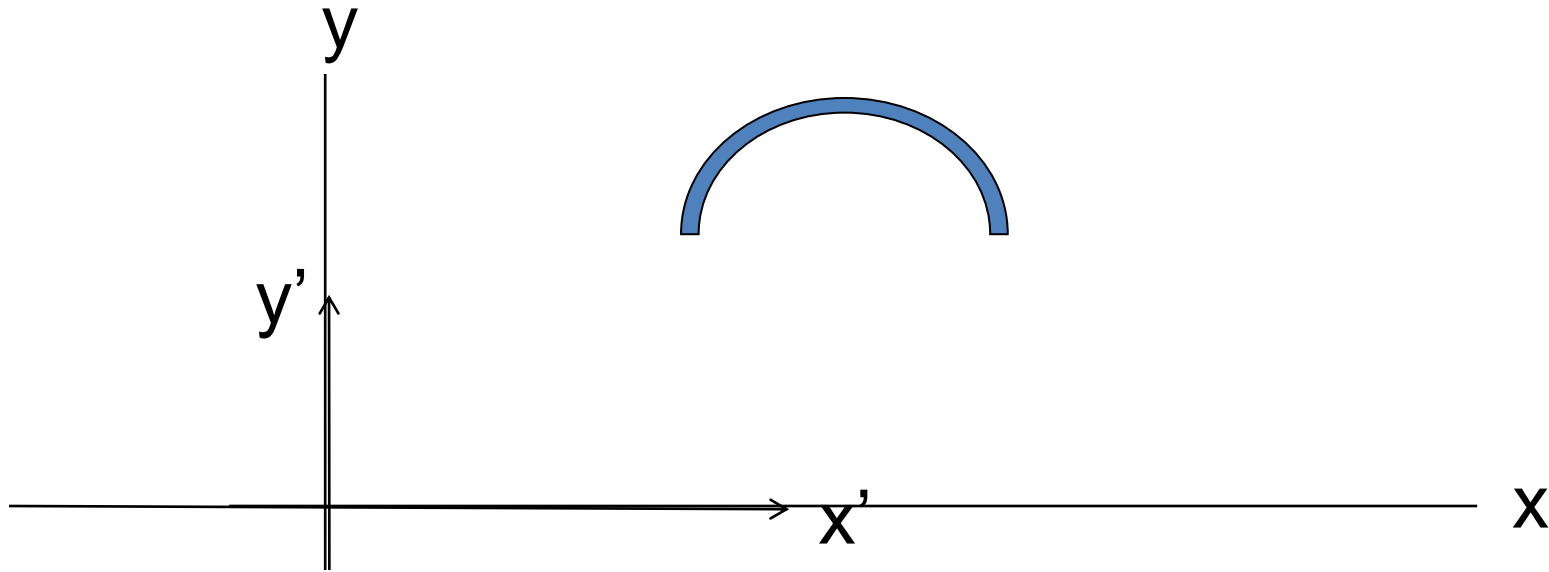
$$\vec{R}_{CM} = \frac{25\sigma \vec{i} + 28 \sigma \vec{j}}{14\sigma} = \frac{25 \vec{i} + 28 \vec{j}}{14}$$

$$\vec{R}_{CM} = 1,8 \vec{i} + 2 \vec{j}$$

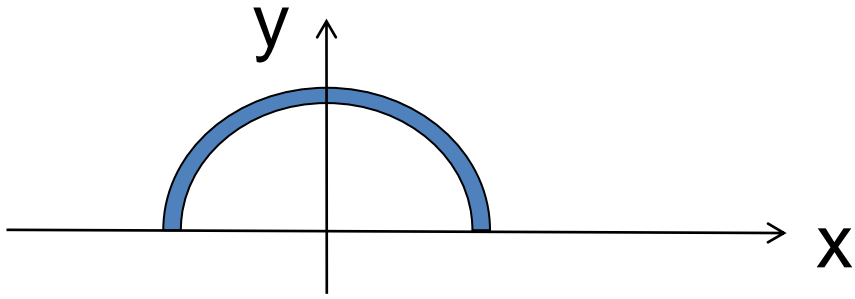


Objetos continuos:

$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm}$$



Objetos continuos:



$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{M}{L} = \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$M = \lambda L$$

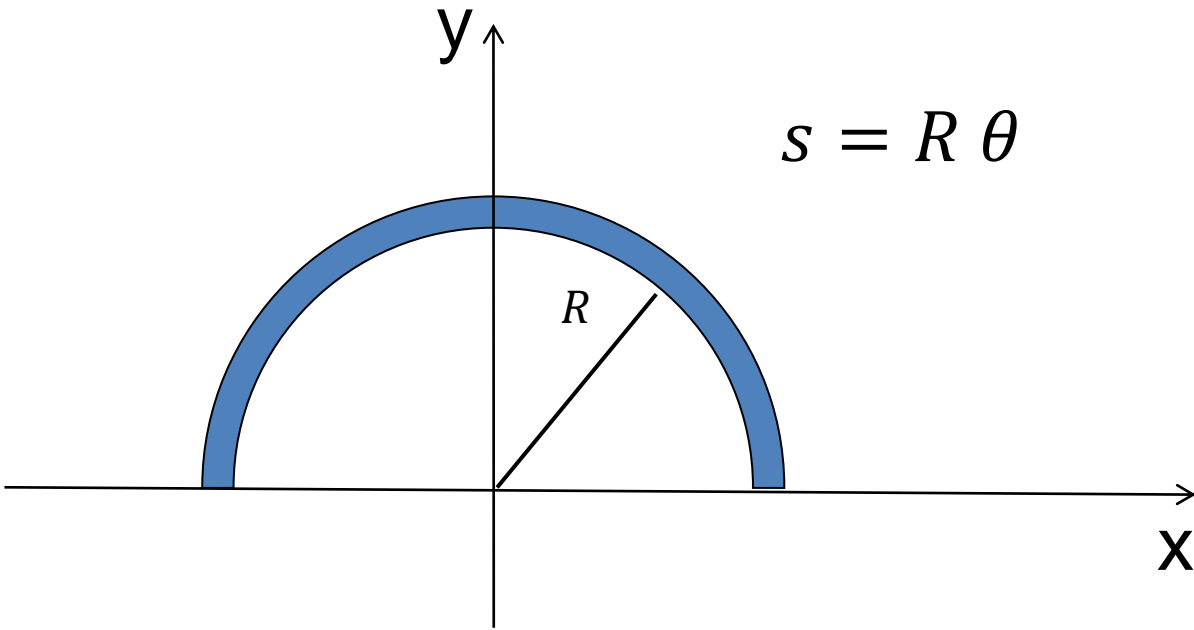
$$dm = \lambda dl$$

$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm}$$

$$dm = \lambda dl$$

$$dl = ds = R d\theta$$

$$s = R \theta$$

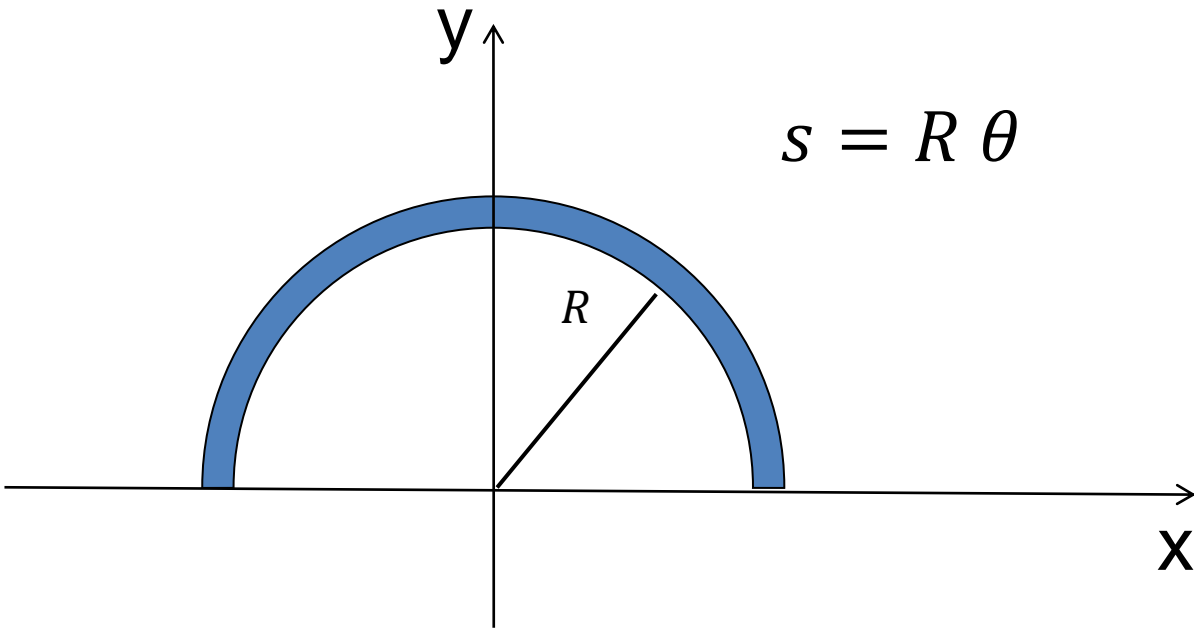


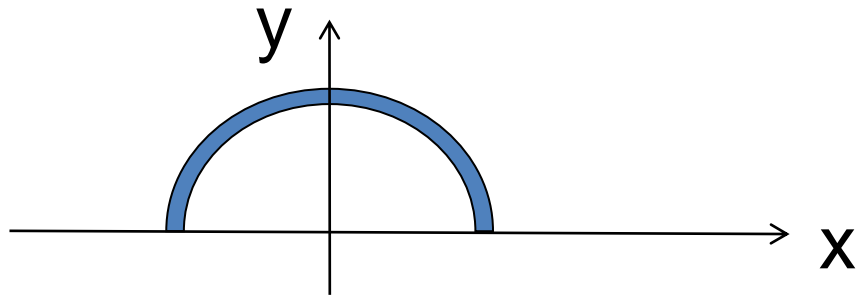
$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm}$$

$$dm = \lambda dl$$

$$dl = ds = R d\theta$$

$$s = R \theta$$

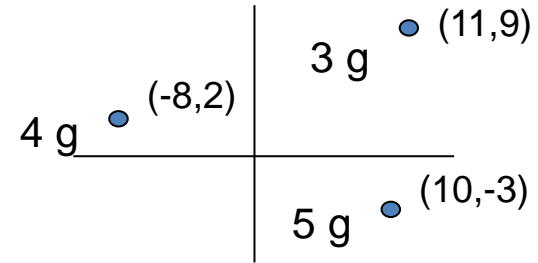




$$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm x}{\int dm} \quad y_{\text{CM}} = \frac{\int dm y}{\int dm}$$

Centro de masas

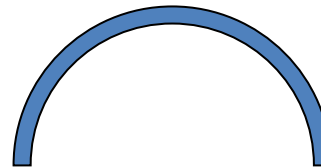
Ej. Objetos discretos:



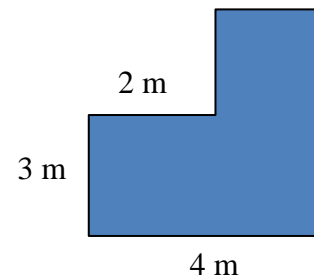
Ej. Objetos continuos:



Ej. Objetos continuos:

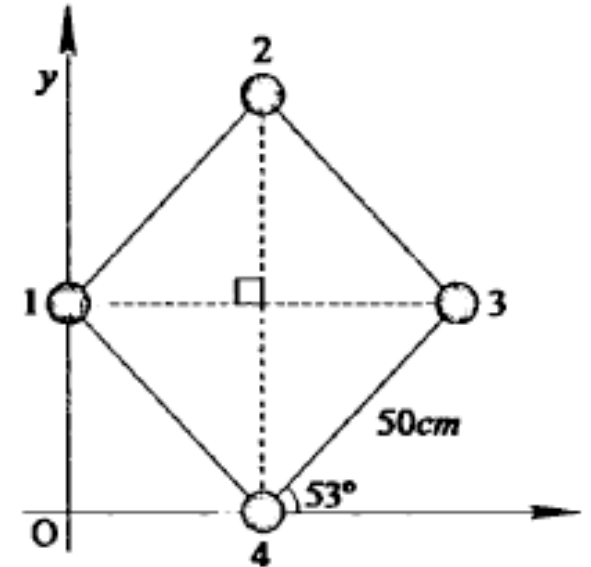
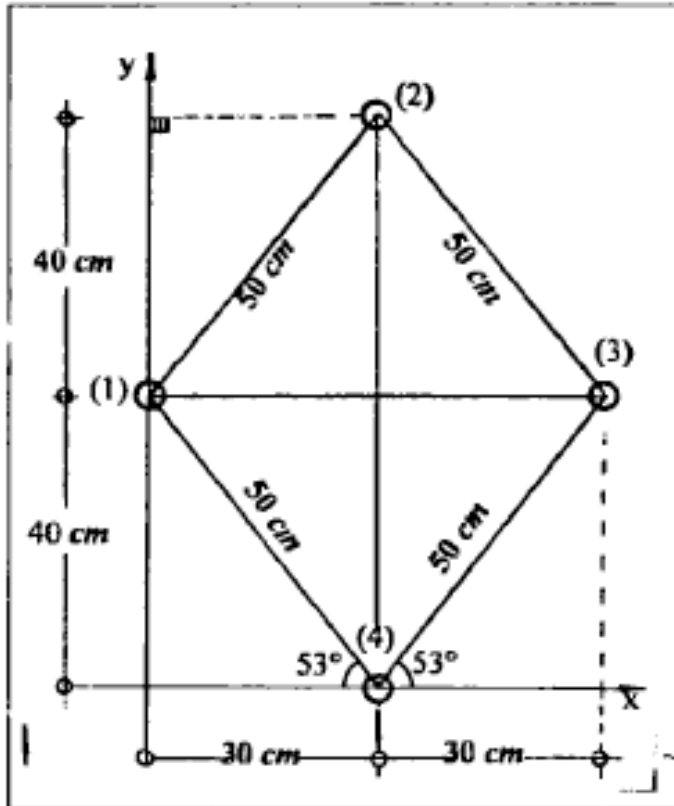


Ej. Objetos continuos:



Simetria

Determinar el centro de masa del sistema mostrado, si se sabe que las masas para cada elemento son $m_1 = 4$ kg, $m_2 = 8$ kg, $m_3 = 3$ kg, y $m_4 = 5$ kg.

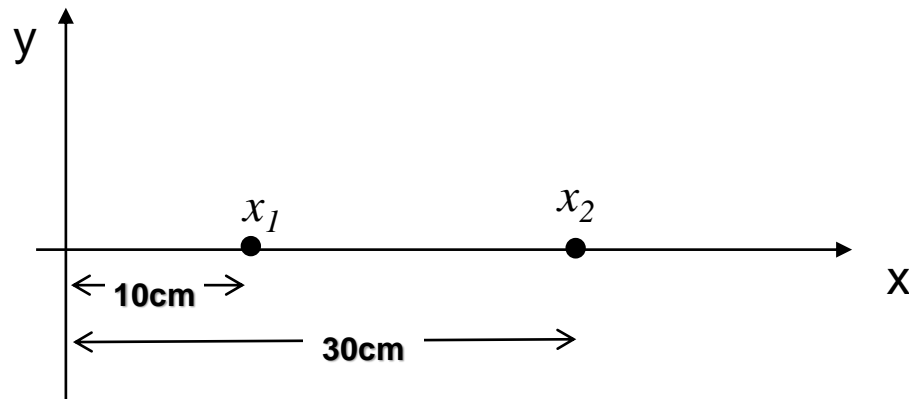
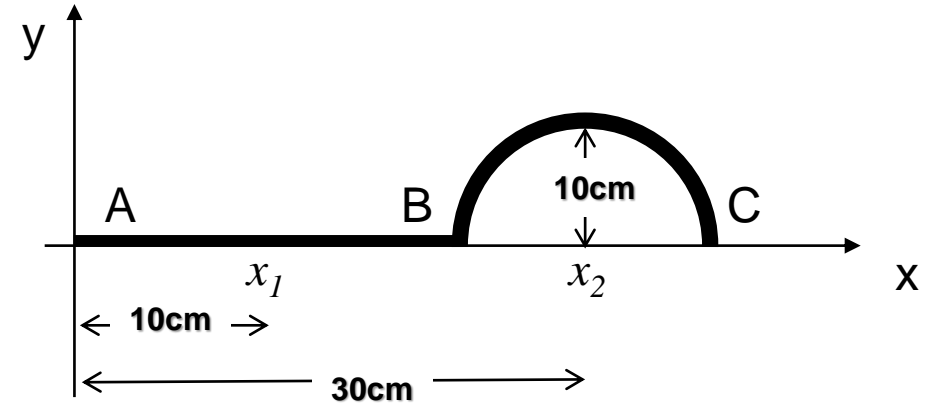
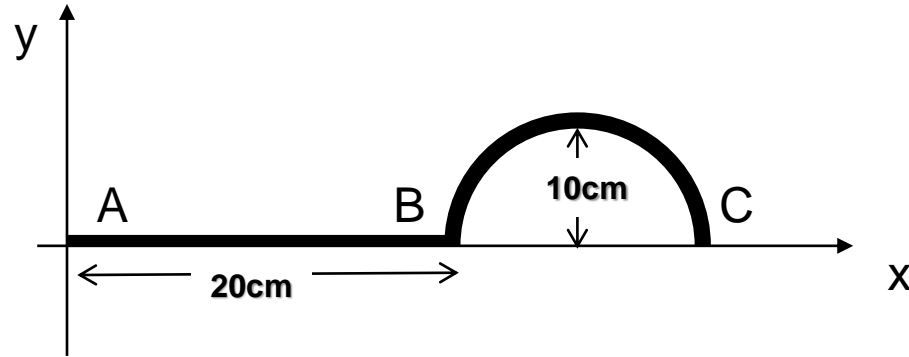


$$x_{cm} = \frac{m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3 + m_4x_4}{m_T} = 28,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + m_3y_3 + m_4y_4}{m_T} = 46 \text{ cm}$$

Simetria

Se unen dos varillas uniformes y homogéneas AB de 40 kg de masa y otra varilla BC semicircular de 60 kg de masa. Determinar **la abscisa** del centro de masa del conjunto.

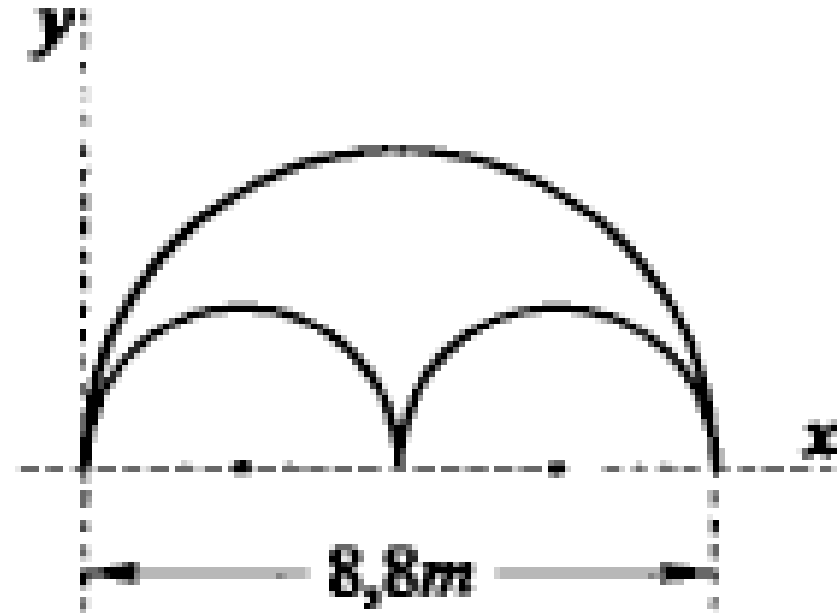


$$x_{cm} = \frac{40kg x_1 + 60kg x_2}{100 kg} = 22 cm$$

Homework

En la figura se muestra un sistema formado por tres alambres del mismo material y de igual sección. Determinar la ordenada del CG

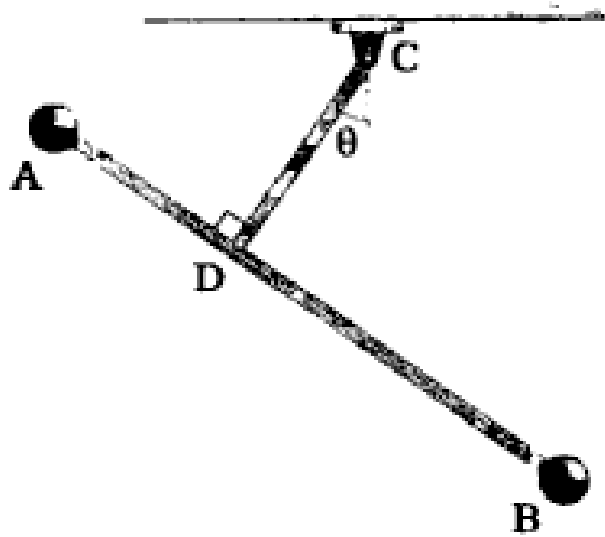
$R_{CM} ?$



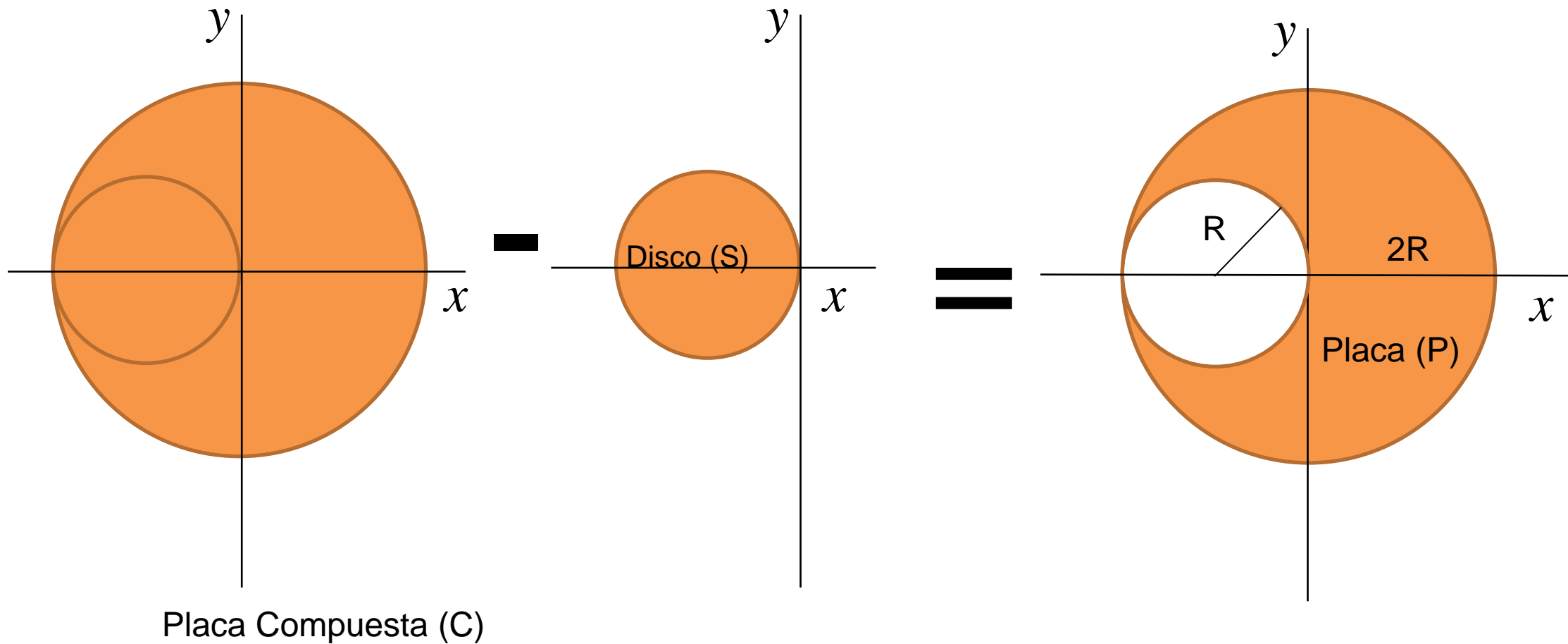
Tip: Haciendo $4a = 8,8 \text{ m}$, encontramos que $a = 2,2 \text{ m}$.

Homework

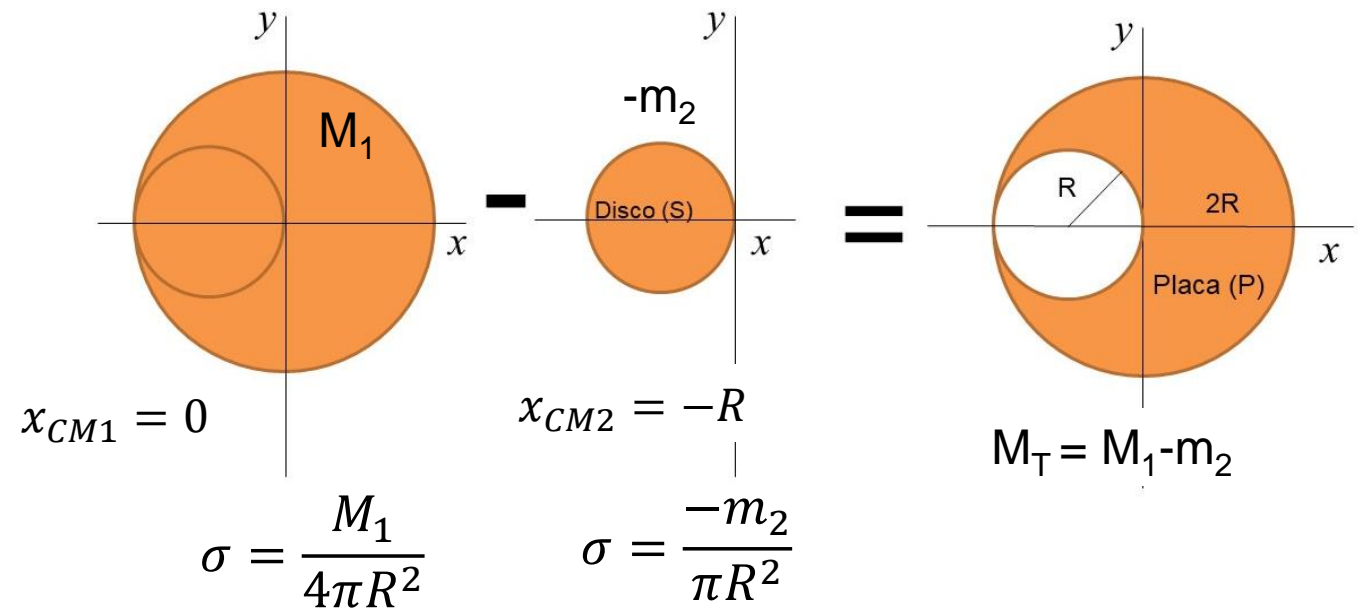
La estructura mostrada se encuentra en equilibrio. Calcular el valor de la masa m_A , si $m_A = 15 \text{ kg}$. Además $AD = 10 \text{ cm}$, $DB = 35 \text{ cm}$, $CD = 20 \text{ cm}$, y $\theta = 37^\circ$



Simetrias



$$\sigma = \frac{M}{A}$$



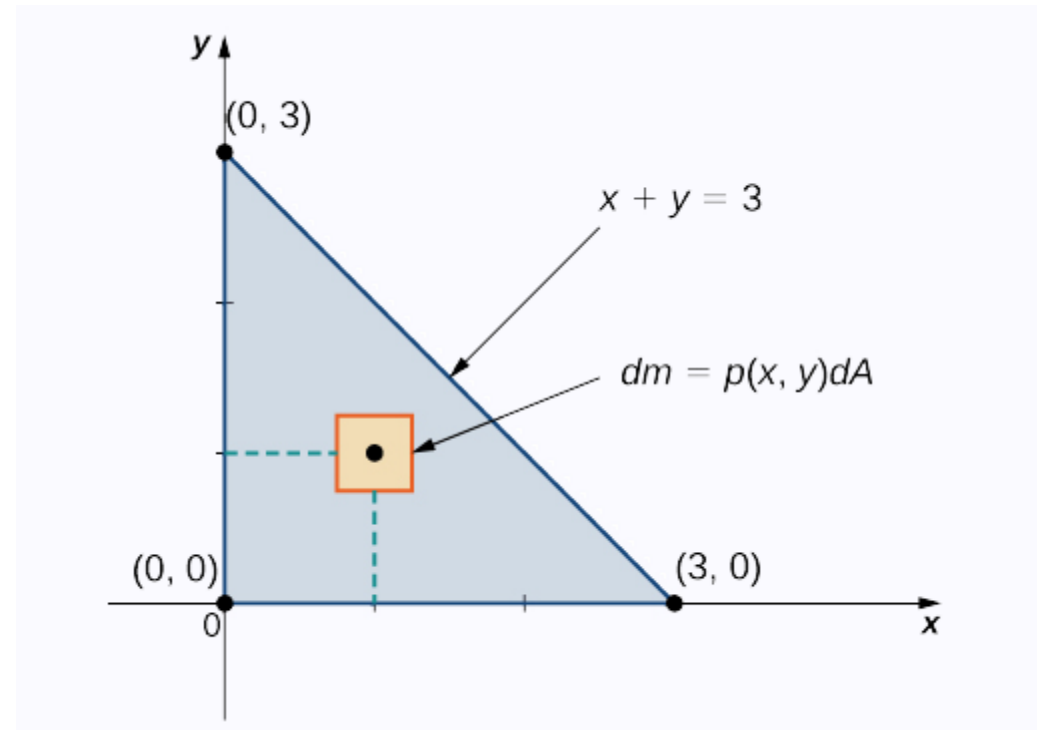
$$x_{cm} = \frac{M_1 x_1 - m_2 x_2}{m_T} = \frac{4\pi R^2 \sigma x_1 - \pi R^2 \sigma x_2}{4\pi R^2 \sigma - \pi R^2 \sigma} = \frac{-x_2}{3} = \frac{+R}{3} =$$

$$y_{cm} = \frac{M_1 0 + m_2 0}{m_T} = 0$$

Consider the triangular region R with vertices $(0,0)$, $(0,3)$, $(3,0)$ and with density function

$$\rho(x, y) = xy.$$

Find the center of mass.



Consider the triangular region R with vertices $(0,0)$, $(0,3)$, $(3,0)$ and with density function

$$\rho(x, y) = xy.$$

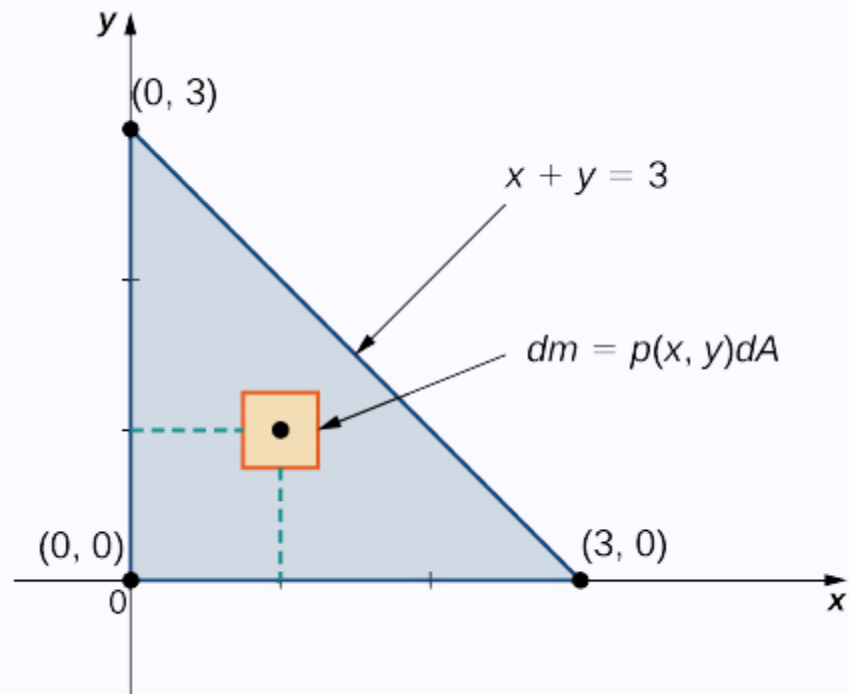
Find the center of mass.

$$M_x = \iint_R y\rho(x, y)dA = \int_{x=0}^{x=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=3-x} xy^2 dy dx = \frac{81}{20},$$

$$M_y = \iint_R x\rho(x, y)dA = \int_{x=0}^{x=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=3-x} x^2y dy dx = \frac{81}{20},$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m} = \frac{\iint_R x\rho(x, y)dA}{\iint_R \rho(x, y)dA} = \frac{81/20}{27/8} = \frac{6}{5},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m} = \frac{\iint_R y\rho(x, y)dA}{\iint_R \rho(x, y)dA} = \frac{81/20}{27/8} = \frac{6}{5}.$$

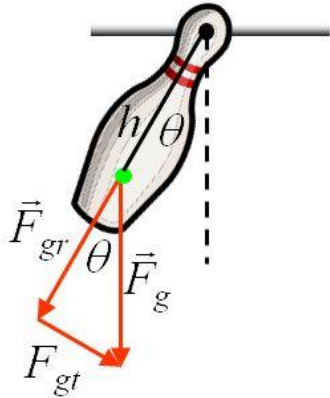


Coming next:

Solido Rígido: Rotación

Period of a Physical Pendulum

Theoretical Derivation of the Period of a Physical Pendulum



h = distance from the axis of rotation to the center of mass

$$\tau = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\tau = -hF_g \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = -(mgh) \sin \theta$$

Small Angle Approximation

For small θ in *rad*,

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\tau = -(mgh)\theta \quad \text{For small } \theta$$

For small angles a physical pendulum acts like an angular simple harmonic oscillator since the torque is proportional to the opposite of the angular position.

FIN