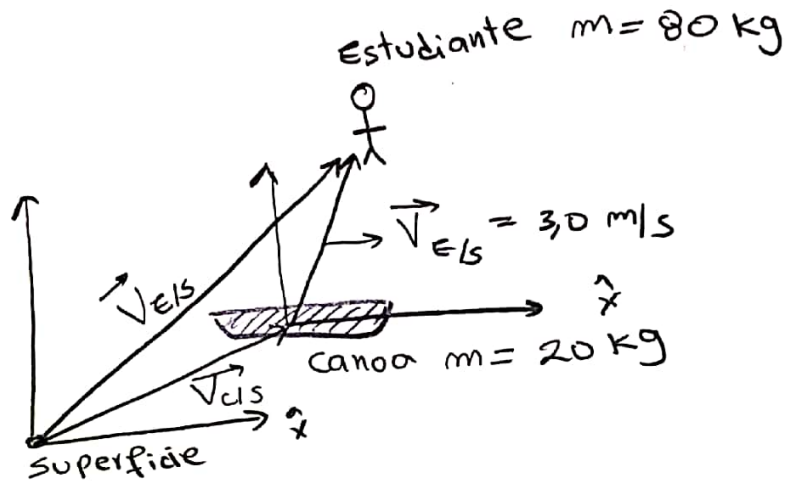


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a)

$$\vec{V}_{C/S} + \vec{V}_{E/C} = \vec{V}_{E/S}$$

$$\vec{P}_{\text{inicial}} = 0 = \vec{P}_{\text{final}}$$

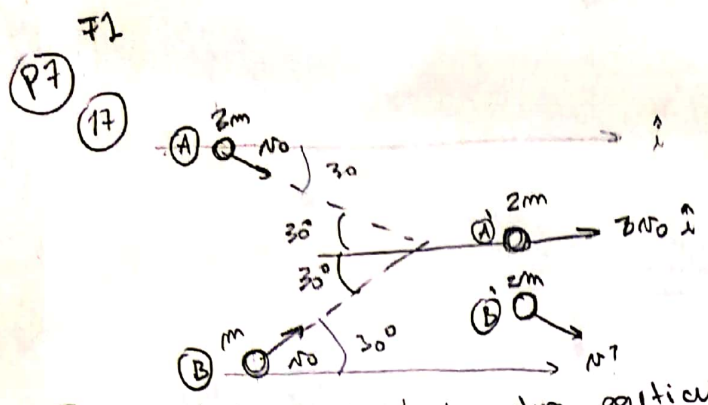
$$0 = \vec{V}_{E/S} \cdot (80 \text{ kg}) + (\vec{V}_{E/S} - \vec{V}_{E/C})(20 \text{ kg})$$

||
3,0 m/s

$$\vec{V}_{E/S} (80 + 20) - 3,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} (20 \text{ kg}) = 0 \rightarrow \vec{V}_{E/S} = \frac{3,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} (20 \text{ kg})}{100 \text{ kg}} = 0,6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \hat{x}$$

b)

$$\vec{V}_{C/S} = \vec{V}_{E/S} - \vec{V}_{E/C} = 0,6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} - 3,0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = -2,4 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \hat{x}$$



a) velocidad final de la otra partícula

Inicial

- Partícula A $\vec{v}_{0A} = v_0 \cos(30^\circ) \hat{i} - v_0 \sin(30^\circ) \hat{j}$
- Partícula B $\vec{v}_{0B} = v_0 \cos(30^\circ) \hat{i} + v_0 \sin(30^\circ) \hat{j}$

A' $\vec{v}_{fA'} = 3v_0 \hat{i}$

B' $\vec{v}_{fB'} = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} \rightarrow$ a resolver

Conservación del momento lineal

$\rightarrow P_{ix} = P_{fx} \rightarrow$

$3m(v_0 \cos(30^\circ)) + m v_0 \cos(30^\circ) = 2m(3v_0) + 2m(v_x)$

$4m v_0 \cos(30^\circ) - 6m v_0 = 2m(v_x) \Rightarrow \boxed{v_x = 2v_0 \cos(30^\circ) - 3v_0}$

$P_{iy} = P_{fy}$

$3m(-v_0 \sin(30^\circ)) + m(v_0 \sin(30^\circ)) = 2m \cdot v_y$

$-2m v_0 \sin(30^\circ) = 2m v_y \Rightarrow \boxed{v_y = -\frac{v_0}{2}}$

$\vec{v}_{fB'} = v_0(2 \cos(30^\circ) - 3) \hat{i} - \frac{v_0}{2} \hat{j}$

$v_{fB'}^2 = v_0^2 (2 \cos(30^\circ) - 3)^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{4}$

b)

Antes del choque $K_i: \frac{3m}{2} v_0^2 + \frac{m}{2} v_0^2 = 2m v_0^2 = v_0^2 (1.6 + \frac{1}{4})$

Después del choque:

$K_f: \frac{2m}{2} v_0^2 + \frac{2m}{2} (v_0^2 (2.16 + 0.25)) = (2.85) m v_0^2$

\rightarrow hacemos la diferencia $\Delta K = 0.85$

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→ Conservación del momento → choque M y m1

$$MV = MV_f + m_1 v_{f1}$$

Velocidad relativa

$$v = v_{f1} - v_f \rightarrow v_f = v_{f1} - v$$

$$MV = M(v_{f1} - v) + m_1 v_{f1}$$

$$v_{f1}(M + m_1) = 2MV \rightarrow$$

$$v_{f1} = \frac{2MV}{(M + m_1)}$$

→ choque entre m1 y m2

Ahora v_{f1} es la inicial en el siguiente choque → $v_{f1} = v_{i1}$

choque completamente inelastico $v_{f2} = v_{f1}$

$$\rightarrow m_1 v_{i1} = v_{f2} (m_2 + m_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$v_{f2} = \frac{m_1 v_{i1}}{(m_2 + m_1)} = \frac{2MV m_1}{(M + m_1)(m_2 + m_1)}$$