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Vázquez.**

Nombre del profesor: Juan José Ojeda

**Nombre del trabajo: Reporte de
actividades aulicas**

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Materia: Fisca 1

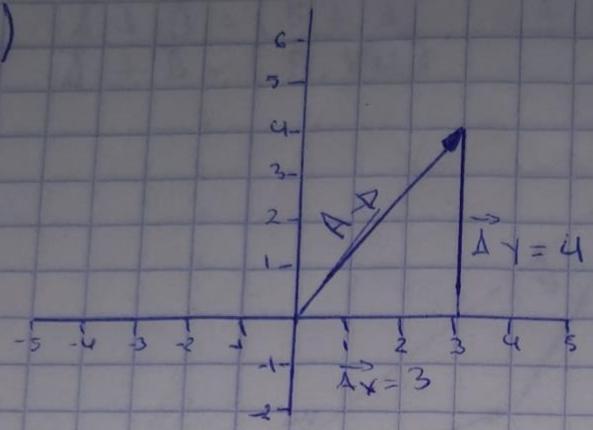
Grado: Bachillerato

Grupo: BEN01SDM0120-A

Sistema de Vectores 11/03/2022

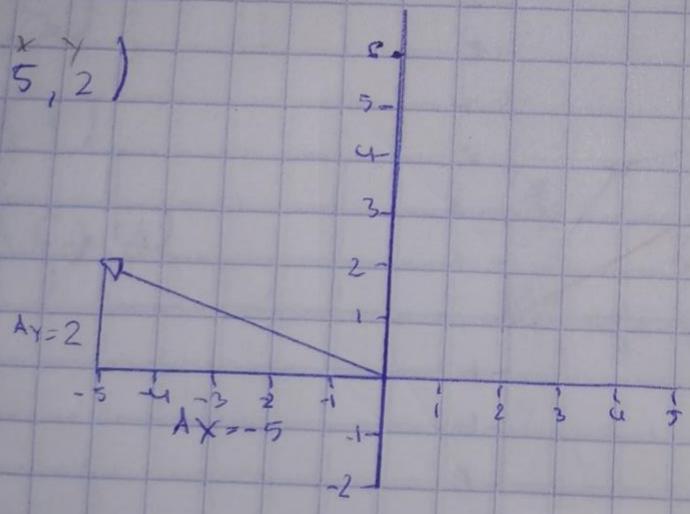
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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (3, 4)$$



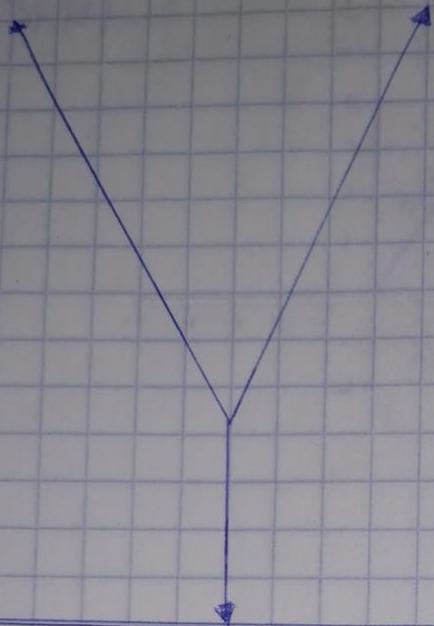
$$|\vec{A}| = 5$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (-5, 2)$$

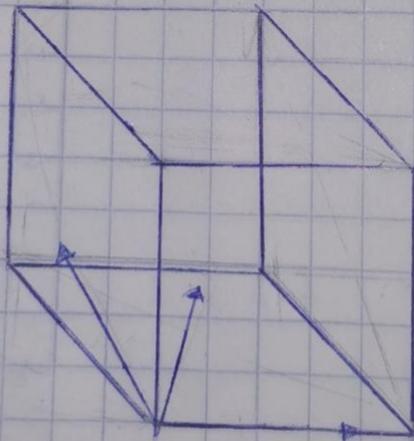


$$|\vec{B}| = 5,38$$

Vectores coplanares y no coplanares (11/03)2020
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Vector coplanar



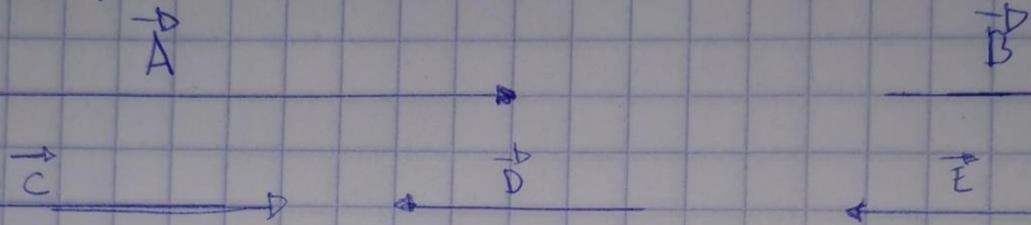
Vector no coplanar

Vectores Colineales

14/03/2022

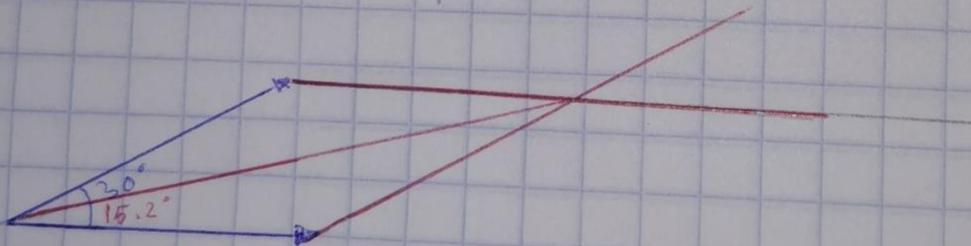
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Los vectores colineales son aquellas que comparten una misma dirección o se encuentran en líneas paralelas. Todos estos vectores son colineales, excepto el vector \vec{H} .



Vectores Concurrentes

$$3.3 \text{ cm} = 33 \text{ N}$$



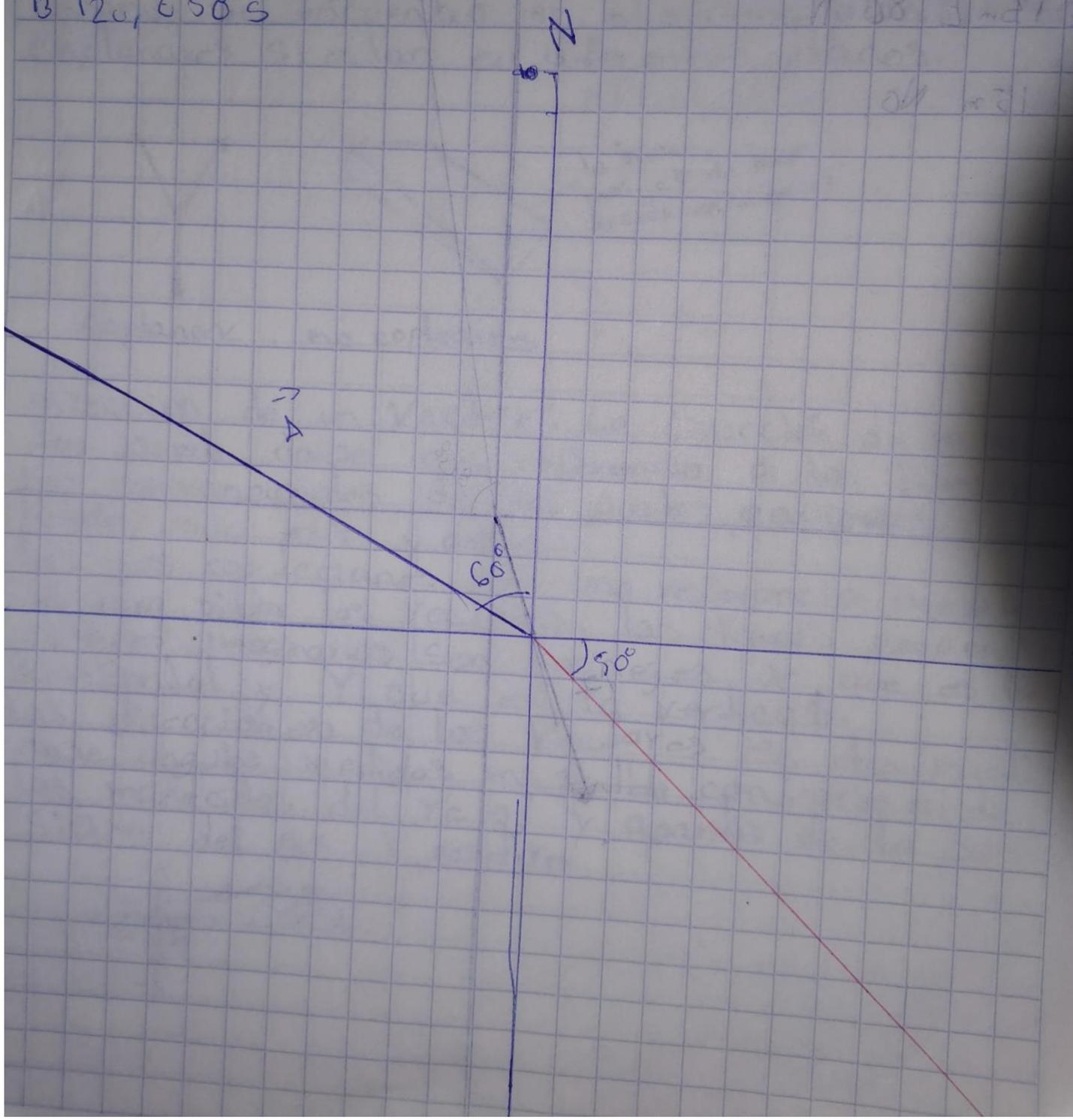
11/03/202

Dirección de un Vector

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\vec{A} 20m, N 60° O

\vec{B} 120, E 50° S

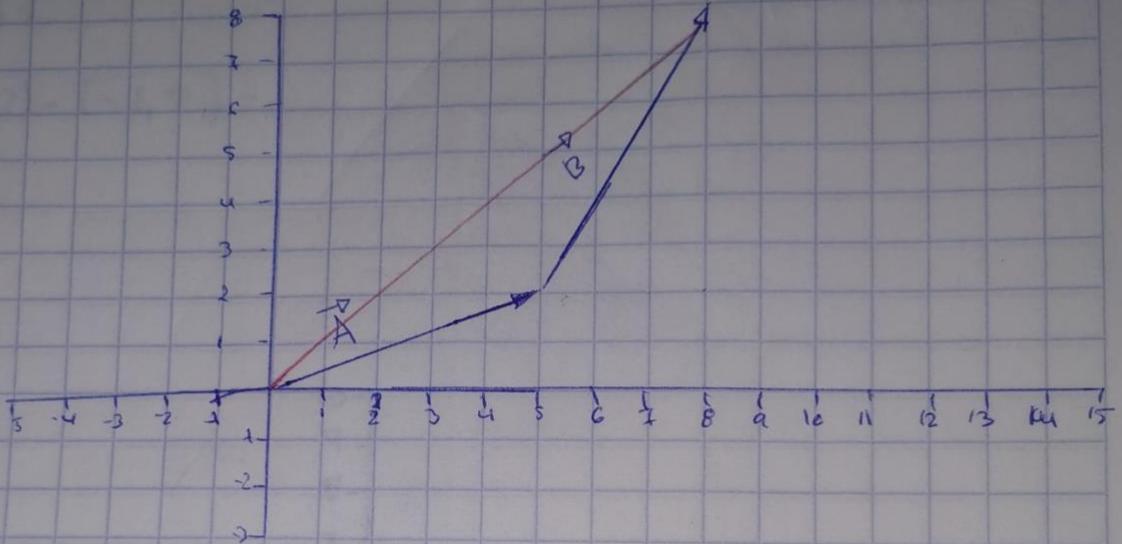


Suma de Vectores metodo del Poligono

11/03/2022

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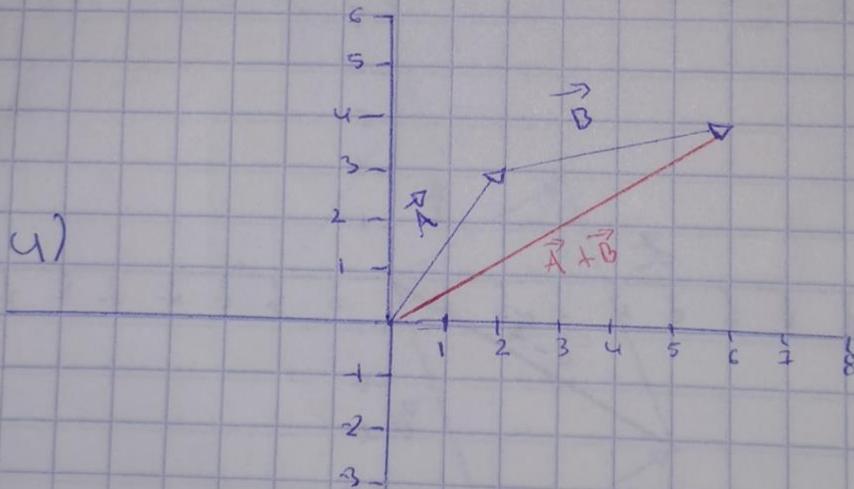
$$\vec{A} = (5, 2)$$
$$\vec{B} = (3, 8)$$
$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (5 + 3, 2 + 8)$$
$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (8, 10)$$



$$\vec{A} = (2, 3)$$

$$\vec{B} = (4, 1)$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (6, 4)$$



Suma de vectores metodo del poligono

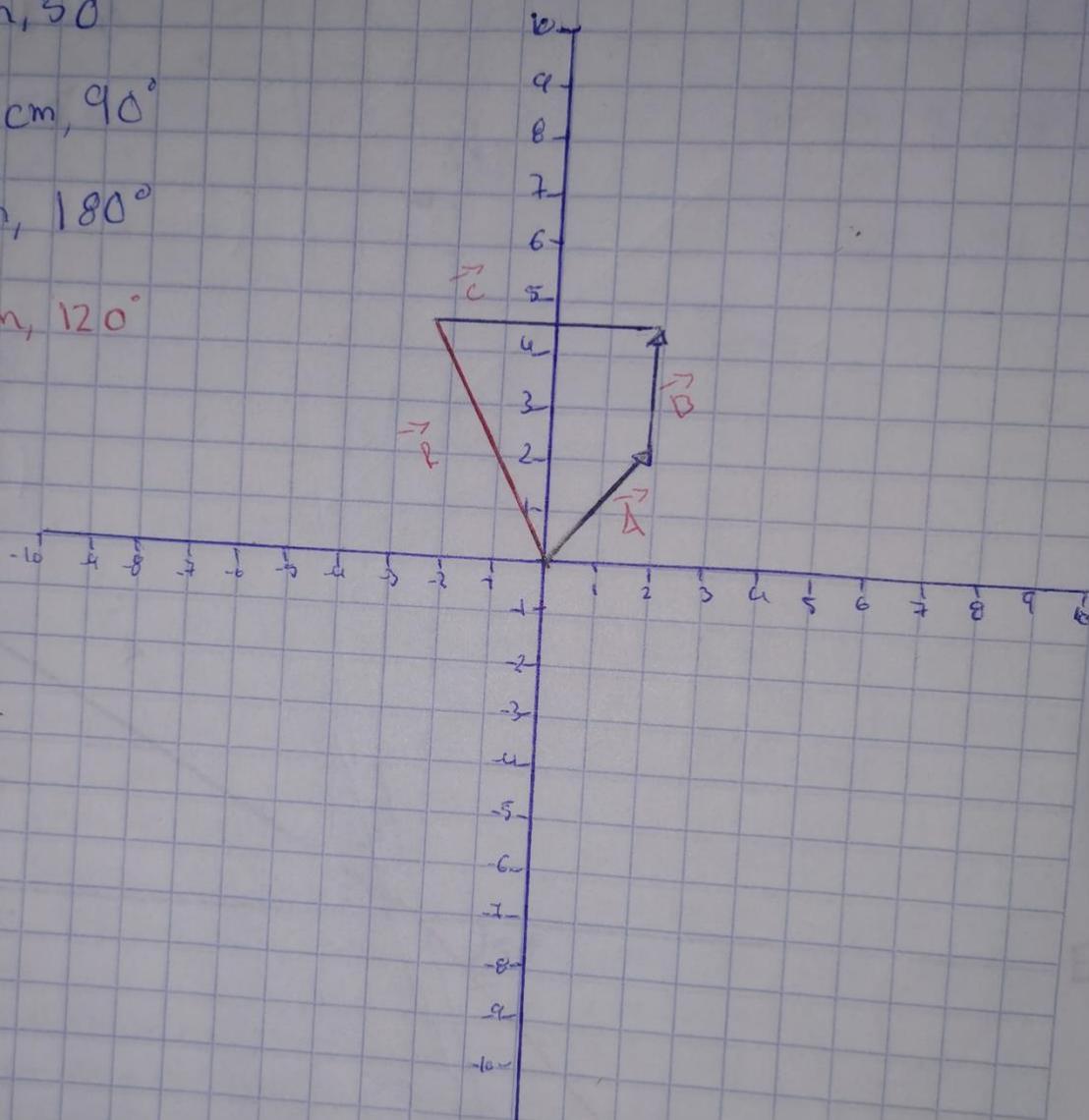
Fabian Aguilar Vazquez 11/03/2022

$$\vec{A} = 2\text{cm}, 50^\circ$$

$$\vec{B} = 1.5\text{cm}, 90^\circ$$

$$\vec{C} = 3\text{cm}, 180^\circ$$

$$\vec{R} = 3.5\text{cm}, 120^\circ$$



Resta de vectores

11/03/2022

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$$\vec{A} = (3, 2)$$

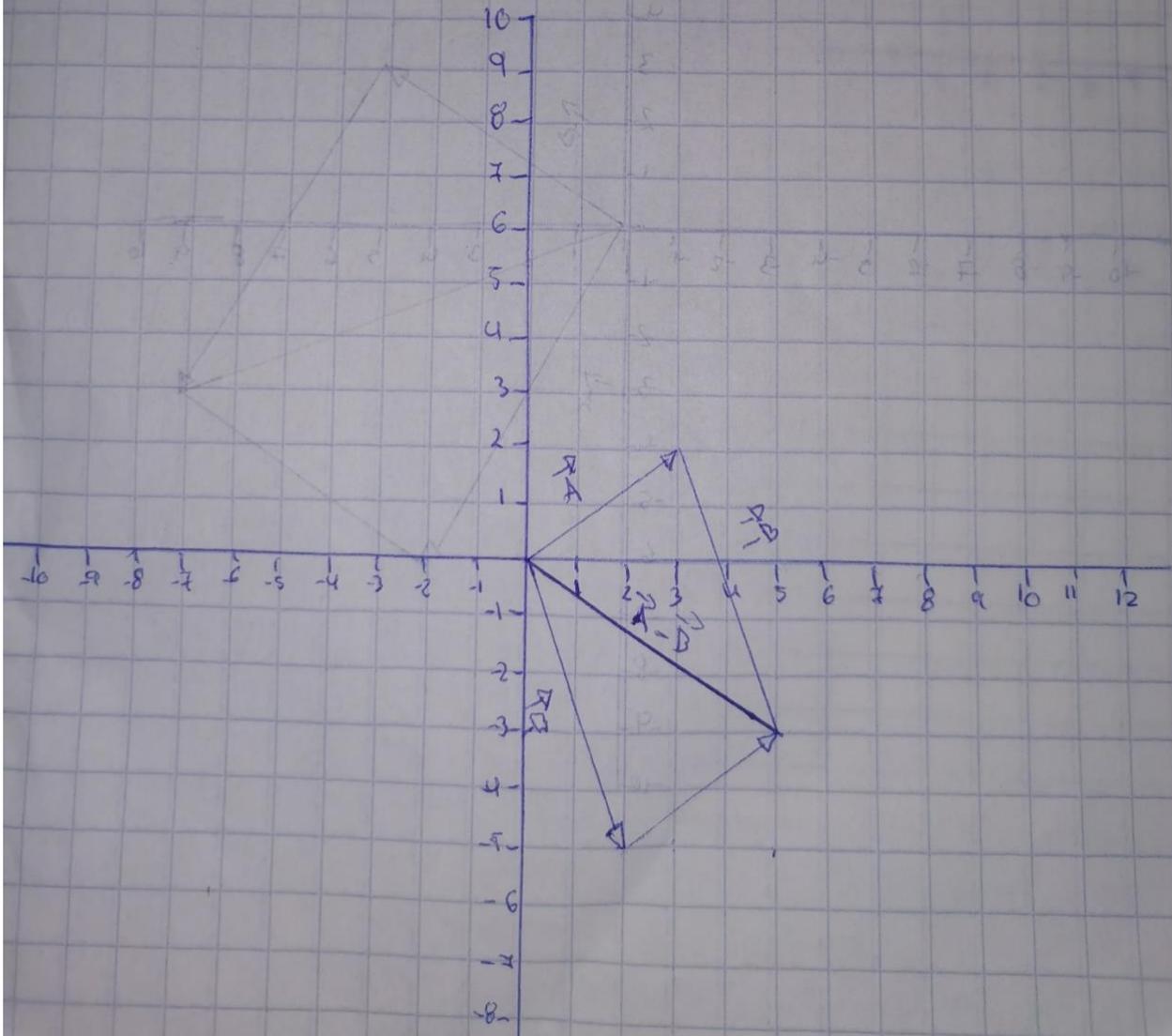
$$\vec{B} = (-2, 5)$$

metodo del paralelogramo

$$\vec{r} - \vec{s} = (3, 2) - (-2, 5) = (5, -3)$$

$$\vec{r} = (3, 2)$$

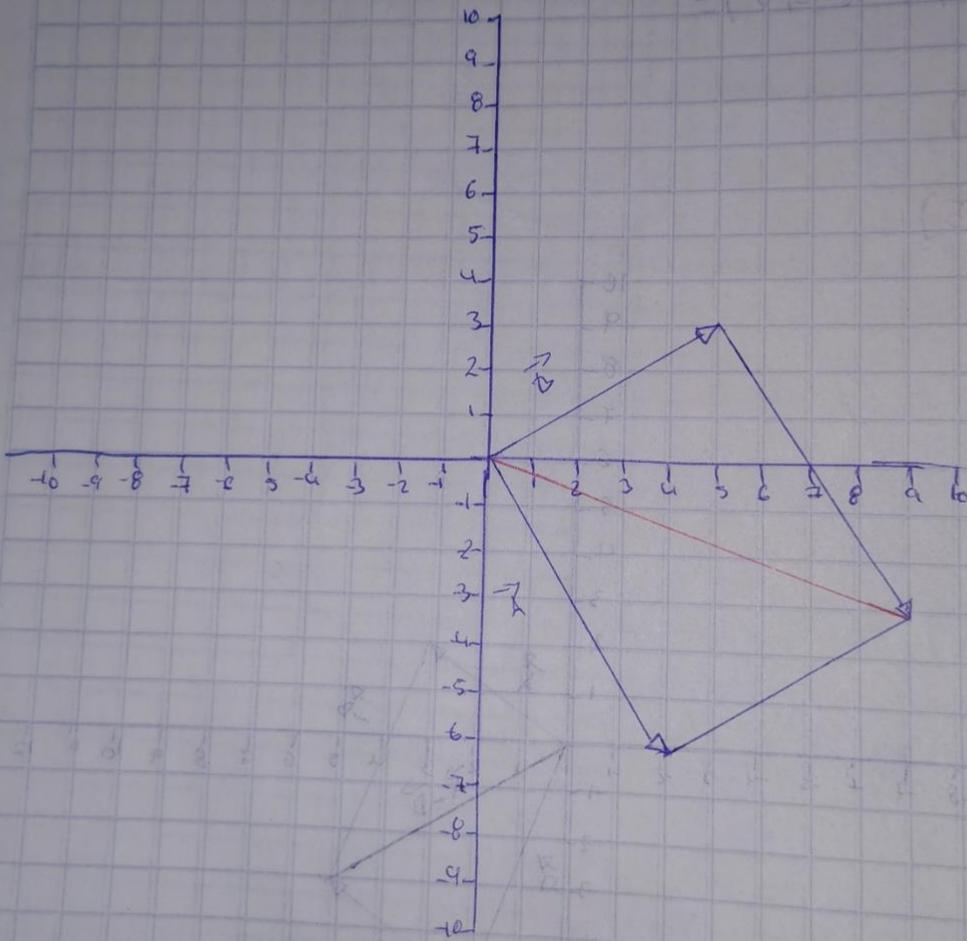
$$\vec{s} = (-2, 5)$$



$$\vec{A} = (4, -6) \quad \vec{B} = (-5, -3)$$

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{a} = (4, -6) - (-5, -3) = (9, -3)$$

$$R = (9, -3)$$



10k → mt

$$10 \text{ km} \times \frac{1000}{1} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{km}} = 10,000 \text{ m}$$

$$20,000 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{1000} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{m}} = 20 \text{ km}$$

120 $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{seg}}$ → $\frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}}$

$$120 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{seg}} \times \frac{1000}{1000} \frac{\text{km}}{\text{m}} \times \frac{3600}{100} \frac{\text{hr}}{\text{seg}} = 4$$

120 m² → cm²

$$120 \text{ m}^2 \times \frac{100^2}{1^2} \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{m}^2} = 12,000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m} \quad 1000$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 =$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1000 \text{ gr} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$12 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1000 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ sec}}{3600 \text{ hr}} = 43.2 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}}$$

$$45.000 \text{ sec} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3600 \text{ sec}} = 1.25 \text{ hr}$$

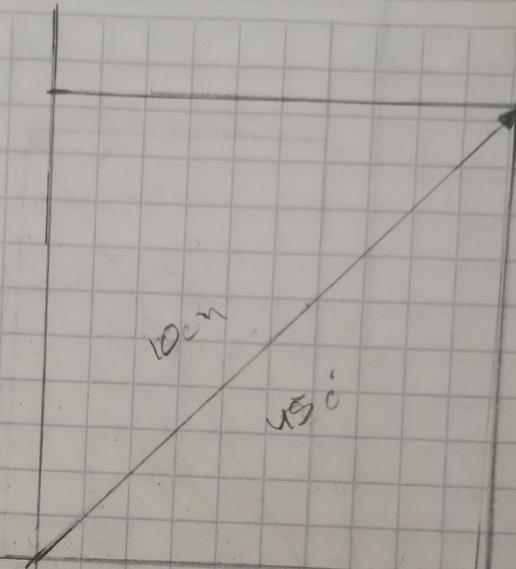
$$576,500 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{hr}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ km}^2}{1000 \text{ m}^2} = 0.5765 \frac{\text{km}^2}{\text{hr}}$$

$$4.2 \text{ GL} = \frac{10,000 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ L}}{1} = 42,600 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$22500 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{100 \text{ cm}^3} = 22.59 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$7500 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{100 \text{ cm}^2} = 750 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

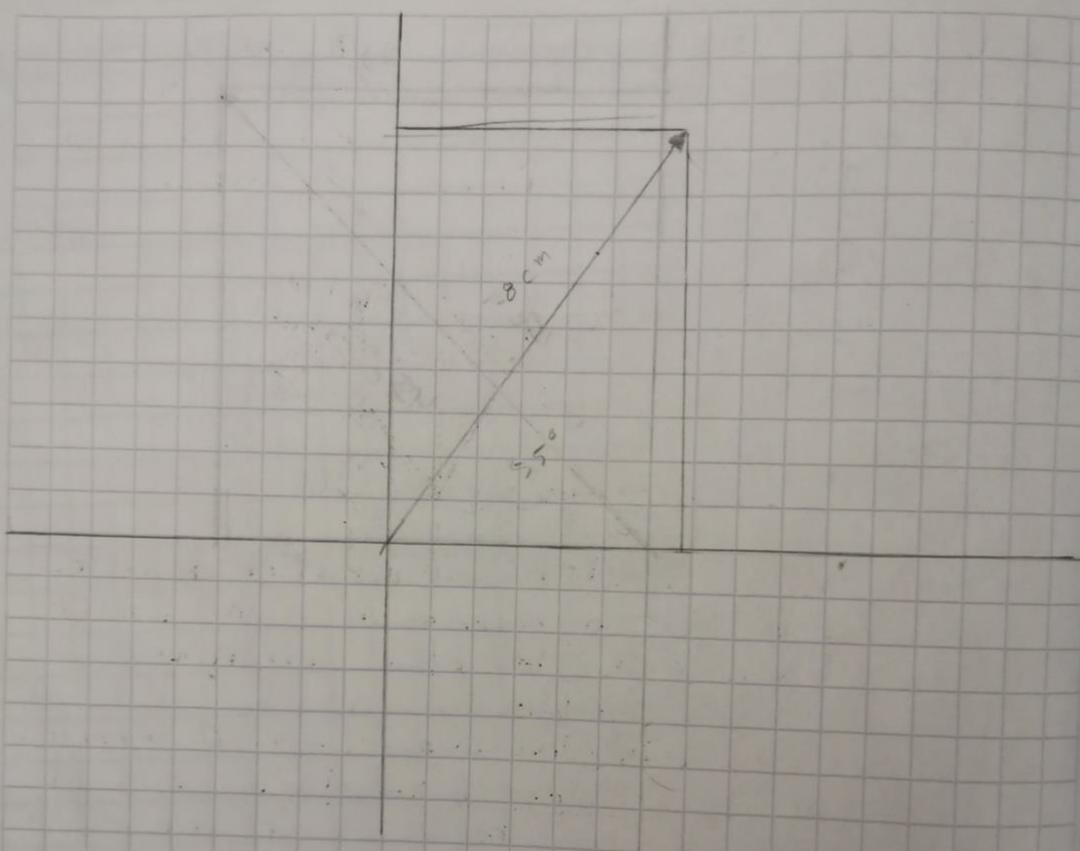
$$V_2 = 10\text{cm} \times 45^\circ$$



$$V_x = 7.07$$

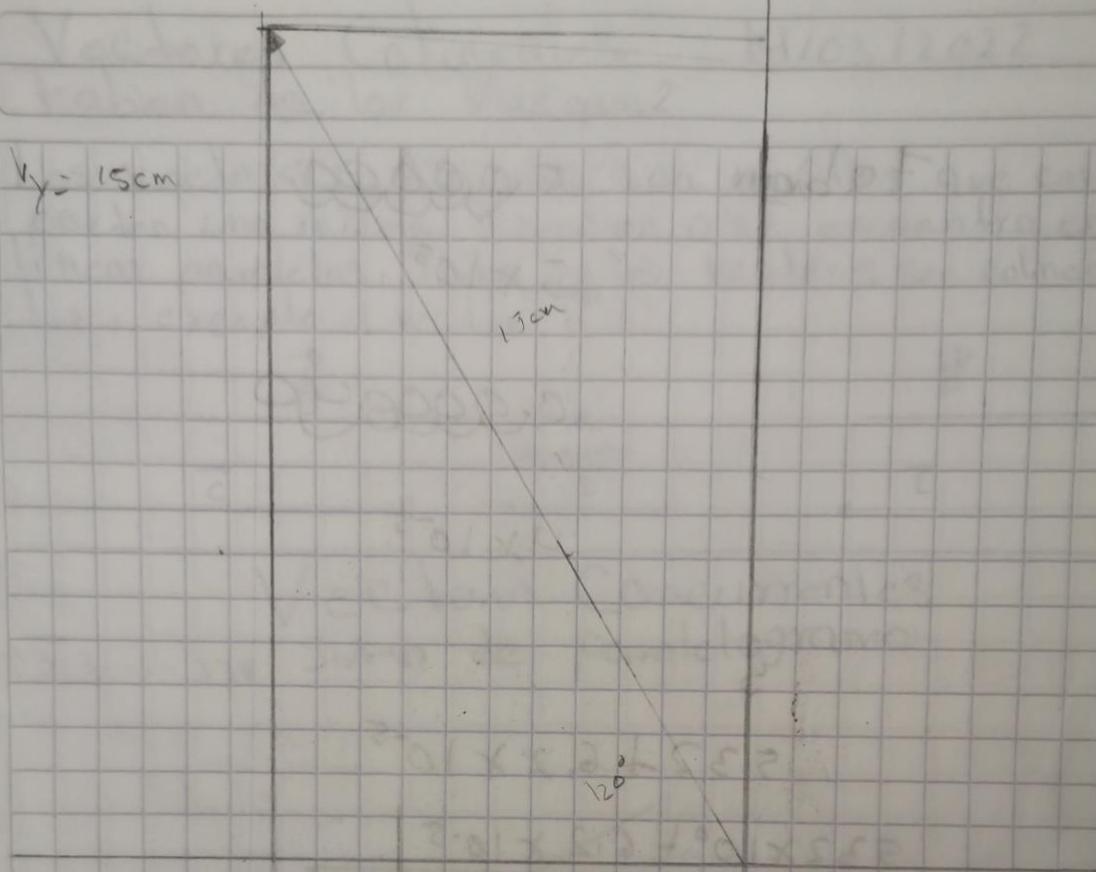
$$V_y = 7.07$$

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$$v_x = 4.5$$

$$v_y = 6.5$$



$$v_x = -7.5$$

$$v_y = 12.9$$

Notación Científica

Es una forma para abreviar números grandes o muy pequeños

0.00000052

0.00000001

530,000,000

7,000,000,000

1: Base de 10

2: Ceros en los decimales

3: Números Enteros.

4: Cuando un número está escrito en notación científica.

base 10: ejemplo de el uso de base 10

$$10^{-5} = 0.00001 \quad 5 \times 10^2 = 500$$

$$10^{-4} = 0.0001 \quad \text{números pequeños}$$

$$10^{-3} = 0.001$$

$$10^{-2} = 0.02$$

$$10^{-1} = 0.1$$

$$10^0 = 1$$

$$10^1 = 10$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

$$10^4 = 10000 \quad \text{números grandes}$$

$$500 = 5 \times 10^2$$

$$0.05 = 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$1200 = 1.2 \times 10^3$$

$$1900000 = 1.9 \times 10^6$$

$$0.0037 = 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$0.0000003 = 3 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$0.0000000002203 = 2.203 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$0.000000000123 = 1.23 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$520300000 = 5.203 \times 10^{10}$$

$$3740000000 = 3.74 \times 10^9$$

$$0.0000000080110 = 8.0110 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$0.005 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$5000 = 5 \times 10^3$$

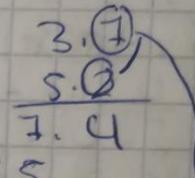
Notación científica multiplicación

$$2 \times 10^5 \cdot 3 \times 10^9 = 6 \times 10^4$$

12 izquierda - suma
derecha resta

$$3.7 \times 10^4 \cdot 5.2 \times 10^5 = 19.24 \times 10^9 = 1.924 \times 10^{10}$$

$$6.03 \times 10^5 \cdot 9.43 \times 10^{-3} =$$



$$3.7 \times 10^4 \cdot 5.2 \times 10^5 = 19.24 \times 10^9 =$$

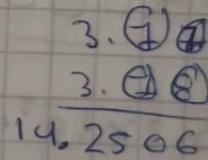
$$1.924 \times 10^{10}$$

$$1.924 \times 10^{10}$$

$$19.24$$

como son dos
el punto se re-
corre 2

aquí como es un número mayor a 10 diez se recorre el punto pero como es menor la potencia se suma los espacios que recorre por ejemplo si recorrió 5 cinco espacios se suma cinco



aquí son 4 se recorre esos 4

$$6.03 \times 10^5 \cdot 9.43 \times 10^{-3} = 56.8629 \times 10^2$$

$$5.68629 \times 10^3$$

$$v_1 = 7 \text{ cm} \times 20^\circ$$

$$v_2 = 6 \text{ cm} \times 100^\circ$$

$$v_R = v_2 - v_1$$

$$v_D = 8.5$$

$$v_R = -25^\circ$$

$$v_{1x} = -6.57$$

$$v_{1y} = -2.39$$

$$v_{2x} = -1.04$$

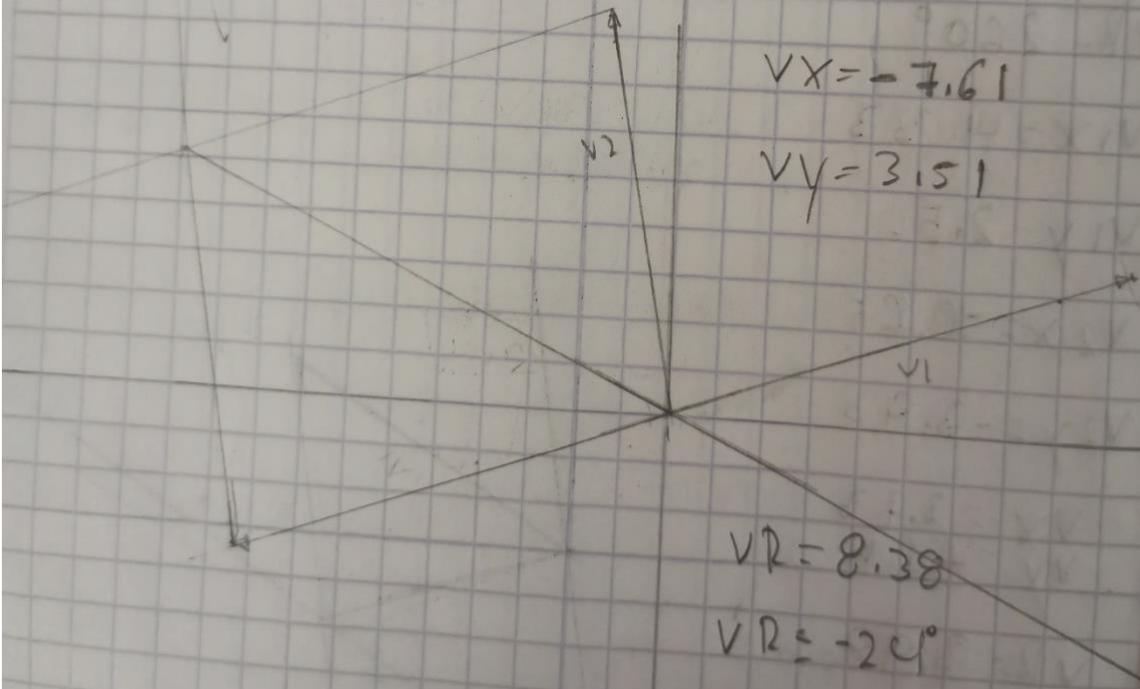
$$v_{2y} = 5.90$$

$$v_x = -7.61$$

$$v_y = 3.51$$

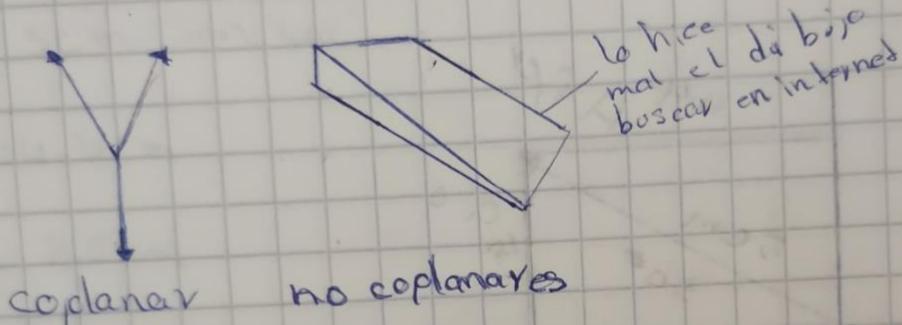
$$v_R = 8.38$$

$$v_R = -24^\circ$$



System of Vectors
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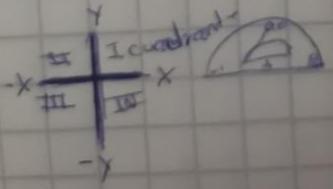
Vectors coplanar and non coplanar. Vectors can be classified as coplanar when they are in the same plane, and non coplanar if they are in different planes.



Direction of a vector: The direction of a vector can be given with reference to the conventional directions of the cardinal points.

North, South, East and West. The Cartesian axes are an important reference for placing the vectors. The perpendicular imaginary lines are the axes, X which is horizontal and Y which is vertical.

The directions of the vectors are given by the angles measured in the counter-clockwise direction from the positive X axis.



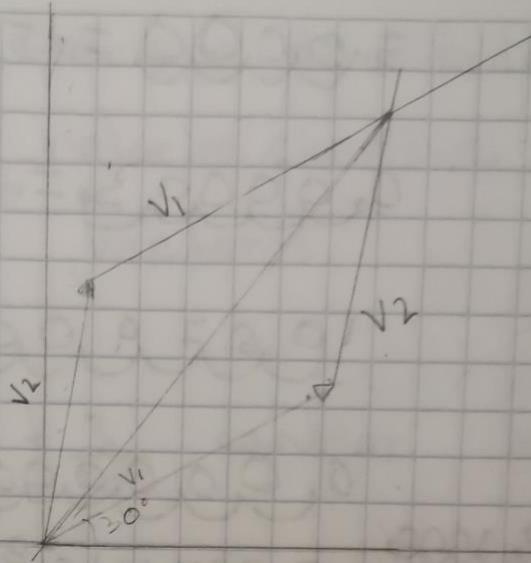
Suma de Vectores (Metodo del paralelogramo)

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ cm} \times 30^\circ$$

$$V_2 = 4 \text{ cm} \times 80^\circ$$

$$V_R = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_R = 52^\circ$$



$$V_{1x} = V_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$V_{1x} = 5 \text{ cm} \cos 30$$

$$V_{1x} = 4.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_{1y} = 5 \text{ cm} \sin 30$$

$$V_{1y} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_{2x} = 4 \text{ cm} \cos 80$$

$$V_{2x} = 0.69$$

$$V_{2y} = 4 \text{ cm} \sin 80$$

$$V_{2y} = 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sum V_x = 0$$

$$V_{1x} + V_{2x} = 0$$

$$4.3 \text{ cm} + 0.69$$

$$\sum V_x = 4.99 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sum V_y = 0$$

$$V_{1y} + V_{2y} = 0$$

$$2.5 \text{ cm} + 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sum V_y = 6.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{(4.99)^2 + (6.4)^2}$$

$$V_R = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha_{VR} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sum V_y}{\sum V_x}$$

$$\alpha_{VR} = \tan^{-1} \frac{6.4}{4.99}$$

Notación Científica

$$V_1 = 6 \text{ cm} \times 50^\circ$$

$$V_2 = 7 \text{ cm} \times 100^\circ$$

$$V_R = 11.7$$

$$V_R = 79^\circ$$

$$V_{1x} = 3.8$$

$$V_{1y} = 4.5$$

$$V_{2x} = -1.21$$

$$V_{2y} = 6.89$$

$$V_{1x} + V_{2x} = 2.59$$

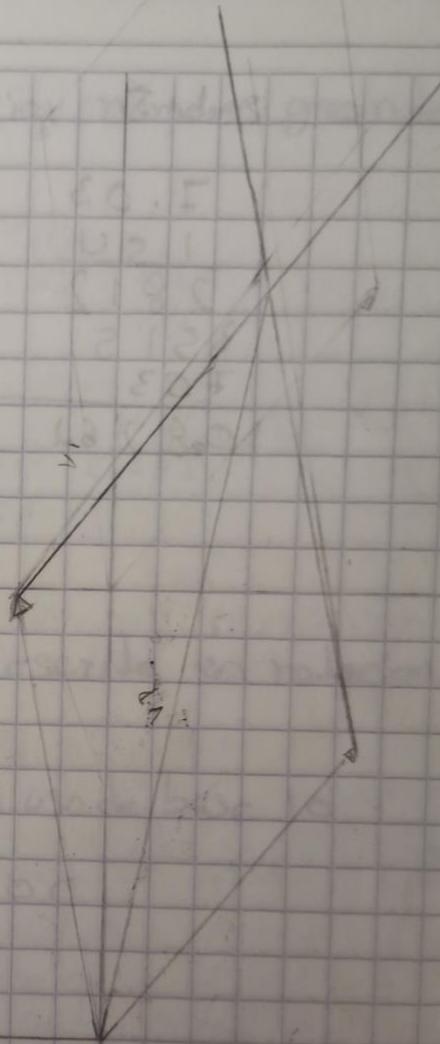
$$V_{1y} + V_{2y} = 11.3$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{\sum V_x^2 + \sum V_y^2}$$

$$V_R = 11.59 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha_{V_R} = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sum V_y}{\sum V_x}$$

$$V_R = 77^\circ$$



segunda unidad
Método del paralelogramo.

$$= 5 \text{ cm} \times 30^\circ$$

$$2 = 4 \text{ cm} \times 80^\circ$$

$$R = V_1 - V_2$$

$$|R| = 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\angle R = 260^\circ$$

$$V_{1x} = 4.33$$

$$V_{1y} = 2.5$$

$$V_{2x} = -0.65$$

$$V_{2y} = -3.95$$

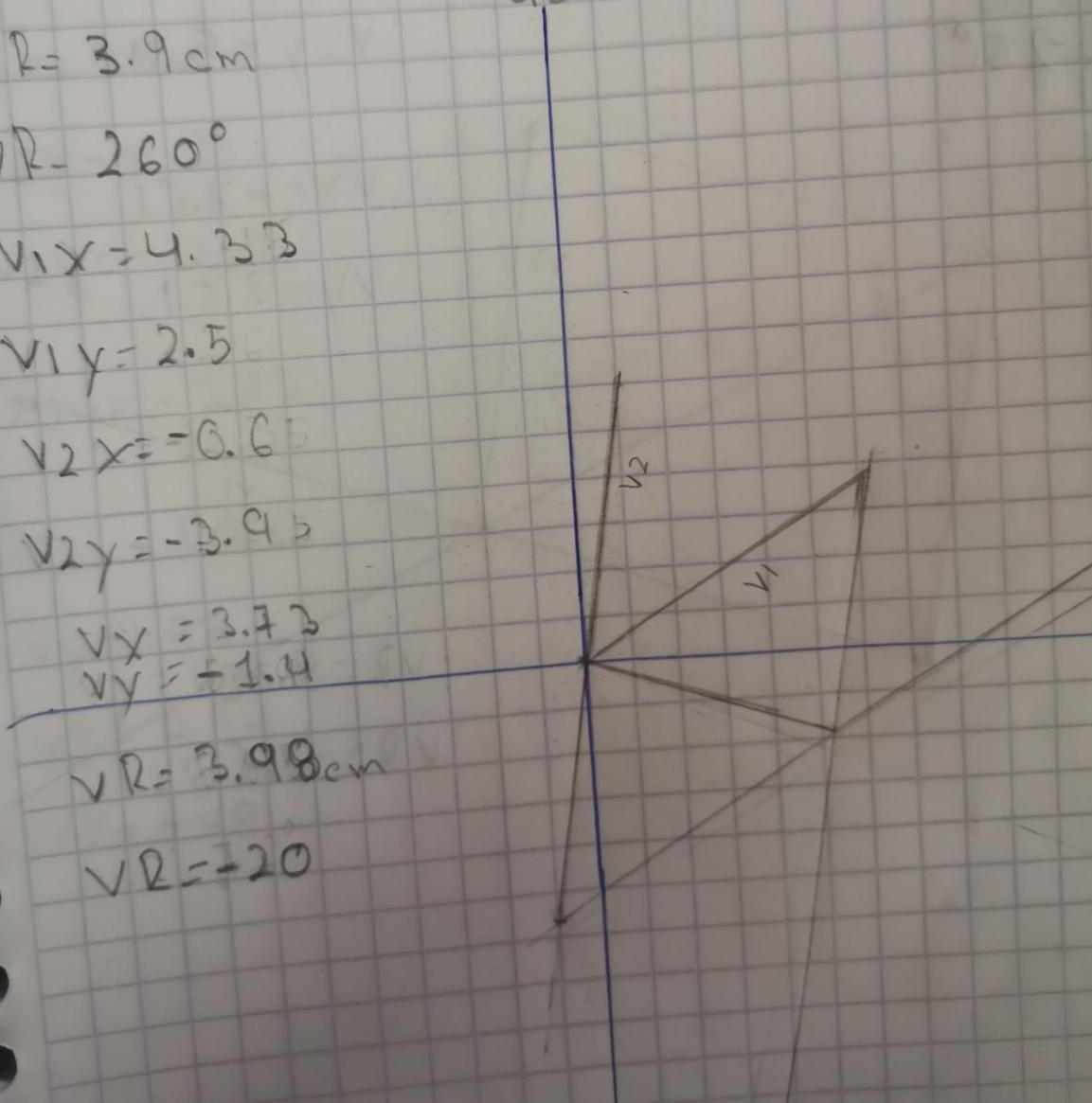
$$V_x = 3.73$$

$$V_y = -1.4$$

$$|R| = 3.98 \text{ cm}$$

$$\angle R = 220^\circ$$

aquí cambia
 $5 \text{ cm} \times 30^\circ$
 $4 \text{ cm} \times 260^\circ$



Bibliografía

UDS. (s.f.). *Plataforma educativa UDS*. Recuperado el 9 de Marzo de 2022, de <https://plataformaeducativauds.com.mx/assets/biblioteca/4e471d01ebb979d596b066aee9fa1e68.pdf>