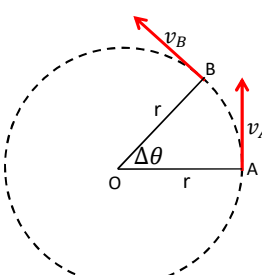


Movimiento circular y aceleración

Raúl Casanella Leyva,
Docente de Física, UE Stella Maris

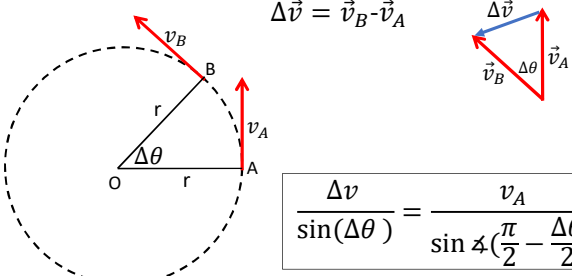


Si la aceleración (\vec{a}) es una magnitud **vectorial** igual a la tasa de cambio de la velocidad ($\Delta\vec{v}$):

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta\vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

Y en el movimiento circular uniforme, el **módulo de la velocidad permanece constante**, entonces

¿Existirá aceleración?



$$\Delta\vec{v} = \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\sin(\Delta\theta)} = \frac{v_A}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right)}$$

Si $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, entonces

$$\Delta\theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ y}$$

$$\sin(\Delta\theta) \approx \Delta\theta$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right) \approx 1$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\sin(\Delta\theta)} = \frac{v_A}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Delta\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta\theta} = \frac{v}{1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta\theta} = \frac{v}{1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta\theta} = v$$

$$\Delta v = v \cdot \Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta L = \Delta\theta \cdot r \rightarrow \Delta\theta = \frac{\Delta L}{r}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \Delta L = v \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta v = v \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{r} = v \cdot \frac{v \cdot \Delta t}{r}$$

$$\Delta v = v \cdot \frac{\Delta s}{r} = v \cdot \frac{v \cdot \Delta t}{r}$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{v^2 \cdot \Delta t}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

