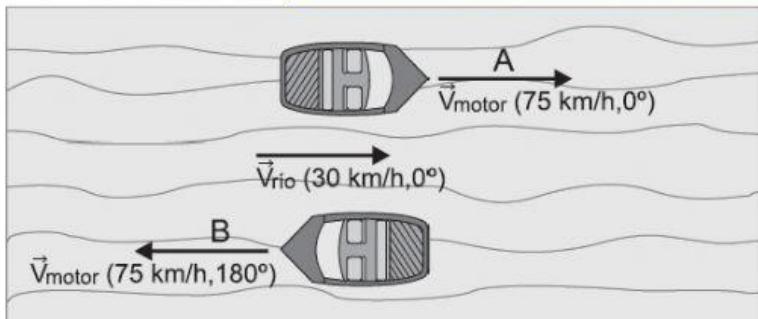




# Resumen de Suma vectorial

## A) COLINEALES

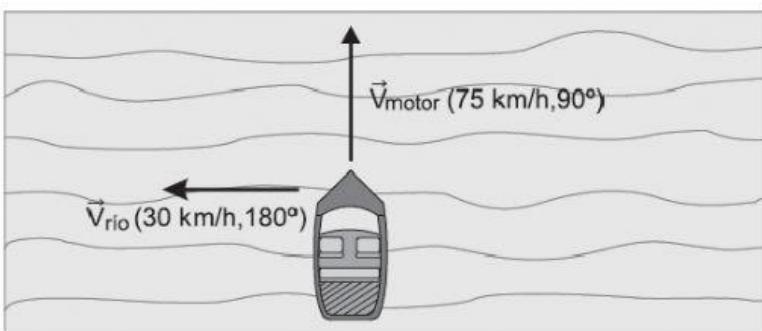
Todos los resultados se redondean con dos cifras decimales, si no son enteros.



Es un caso tan sencillo que podemos realizar simplemente la suma algebraica considerando sus signos.

$$\vec{R}_A = (\text{_____ km/h, } \text{_____ } ^\circ)$$

$$\vec{R}_B = (\text{_____ km/h, } \text{_____ } ^\circ)$$



Este caso puede simplificarse a simplemente obtener los resultados con las fórmulas.

$$R = \sqrt{(V_x)^2 + (V_y)^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(\text{_____})^2 + (\text{_____})^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\text{_____}} \quad R = \text{_____}$$

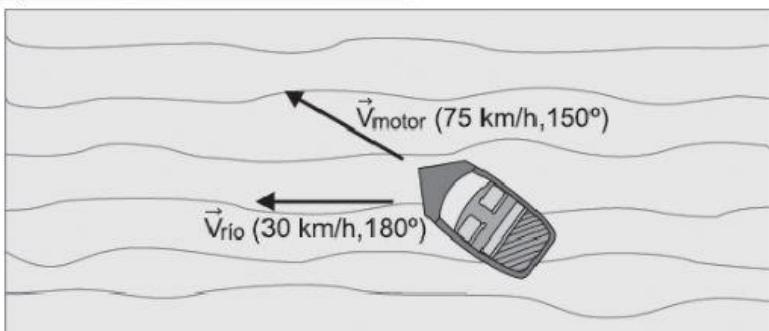
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{V_y}{V_x} \right) \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}} ^\circ$$

$$\theta_c = \text{_____} ^\circ \quad \square \quad \text{_____} ^\circ = \text{_____} ^\circ$$

$$\vec{R} (\text{_____ km/h, } \text{_____ } ^\circ)$$

## C) COPLANARES SIMPLEMENTE



$$\vec{v}_{motor} (\text{_____ km/h, } \text{_____ } ^\circ) \quad \begin{cases} V_x = \cos \\ V_y = \sin \end{cases} \quad \theta = \boxed{\text{_____}}$$

$$\vec{v}_{rio} (\text{_____ km/h, } \text{_____ } ^\circ) \quad \begin{cases} V_x = \cos \\ V_y = \sin \end{cases} \quad \theta = \boxed{\text{_____}}$$

V	V <sub>x</sub>	V <sub>y</sub>
m	_____	_____
r	_____	_____
$\Sigma$	_____	_____



$$R = \sqrt{(\text{_____})^2 + (\text{_____})^2}$$

$$R = \text{_____}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}} \right)$$

$$\theta = \text{_____} ^\circ$$

$$\theta_{corregido} = \text{_____} ^\circ \quad \square \quad \text{_____} ^\circ = \text{_____} ^\circ$$

$$\vec{R} (\text{_____ m/s, } \text{_____ } ^\circ)$$