



## IDENTIFYING DATA

### Physics: Physics 1

Subject	Physics: Physics 1			
Code	V12G330V01102			
Study programme	Grado en Ingeniería en Electrónica Industrial y Automática			
Descriptors	ECTS Credits	Choose	Year	Quadmester
	6	Basic education	1st	1st
Teaching language	Spanish Galician			
Department				
Coordinator	Lusquiños Rodríguez, Fernando			
Lecturers	Blanco García, Jesús Boutinguiza Larosi, Mohamed Lusquiños Rodríguez, Fernando Paredes Galán, Ángel Pérez Rodríguez, Martín Ribas Pérez, Fernando Agustín Roson Porto, Gabriel Serra Rodríguez, Julia Asunción Soto Costas, Ramón Francisco Souto Torres, Carlos Alberto Trillo Yáñez, María Cristina Varela Benvenuto, Ramiro Alberto			
E-mail	flusqui@uvigo.es			
Web	<a href="http://moovi.uvigo.gal/">http://moovi.uvigo.gal/</a>			
General description	Physics course for 1st year bachelor degrees			

## Skills

Code	
B3	CG3 Knowledge in basic and technological subjects that will enable students to learn new methods and theories, and provide them the versatility to adapt to new situations.
C2	CE2 Understanding and mastering the basics of the general laws of mechanics, thermodynamics, waves and electromagnetic fields, as well as their application for solving engineering problems.
D2	CT2 Problems resolution.
D9	CT9 Apply knowledge.
D10	CT10 Self learning and work.

## Learning outcomes

Expected results from this subject	Training and Learning Results		
(*)FB2a. Comprensión y dominio de los conceptos básicos sobre las leyes generales de la mecánica y campos y ondas y su aplicación para la resolución de problemas propios de la ingeniería.	B3	C2	D9 D10
(*)CG3. Conocimiento en materias básicas y tecnológicas, que les capacite para el aprendizaje de nuevos métodos y teorías, y les dote de versatilidad para adaptarse a nuevas situaciones.		C2	
(*)CS2. Aprendizaje y trabajo autónomos.	B3	C2	D9 D10
New	B3	C2	D2 D9 D10

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**Contents**

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Topic

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1.- UNITS, PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND VECTORS	1.1.- The nature of Physics. 1.2.- Consistency and conversions of units. 1.3.- Uncertainty and significant figures. 1.4.- Estimates and orders of magnitude. 1.5.- Vectors and sum of vectors. 1.6.- Vector components. 1.7.- Unitary vectors. 1.8.- Vector products. 1.9.- Sliding Vectors
2.- KINEMATICS	2.1.- Position, speed and acceleration vectors. Average and instantaneous values. 2.2.- Angular speed and angular acceleration. Average and instantaneous values. 2.3.- Relation between linear kinematic magnitudes and angular magnitudes. 2.4.- Intrinsic components. 2.5.- Study of simple movements: linear motion in 1D, circular motion, projectile motion. 2.6.- Expression of kinematic magnitudes in cartesian and polar coordinates
3.- NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION	3.1.- Force and interactions. 3.2.- Newton's first law. Inertial and non-inertial reference systems. 3.3.- Newton's second law. 3.4.- Mass and weight. 3.5.- Newton's third law. 3.6.- Momentum. Mechanical impulse. Angular momentum. 3.7.- Contact forces.
4.- WORK AND KINETIC ENERGY	4.1.- Work done by a force. Power. 4.2.- Kinetic energy. 4.3.- Conservative Forces 4.4.- Elastic potential energy. 4.5.- Potential energy in the gravitatory field. 4.6.- Mechanical energy. 4.7.- Force and potential energy. 4.8.- Principle of conservation of mechanical energy.
5.- KINEMATICS OF SYSTEM OF PARTICLES	5.1.- System of particles. 5.2.- Rigid body. 5.3.- Translation movement. 5.4.- Movement of rotation around a fixed axis. 5.5.- General movement. 5.6.- Instantaneous center of rotation. 5.7.- Rolling motion. 5.8.- Relative movement.
6.- DYNAMICS OF SYSTEMS OF PARTICLES	6.1.- Systems of particles. Internal and external forces. 6.2.- Centre of mass. Movement of the centre of mass. 6.3.- Equations of the movement of a system of particles. 6.4.- Linear momentum. Conservation of linear momentum. 6.5.- Angular moment of a system of particles. Conservation of angular momentum. 6.6.- Work and power. 6.7.- Potential energy and kinetics of a system of particles. 6.8.- Conservation of energy of a system of particles. 6.9.- Collisions.
7.- RIGID BODY DYNAMICS	7.1.- Rotation of a rigid body around a fixed axis. 7.2.- Moments and products of inertia. 7.3.- Calculation of moments of inertia. 7.4.- Steiner's theorem. 7.5.- Moment of a force and pair of forces. 7.6.- Equations of the general movement of a rigid body. 7.7.- Kinetic energy in the general movement of a rigid body. 7.8.- Work in the general movement of a rigid body. 7.9.- Angular momentum of a rigid body. Conservation theorem.
8.- STATICS	8.1.- Equilibrium of rigid bodies. 8.2.- Center of gravity. 8.3.- Stability. 8.4.- Degrees of freedom and links

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9.- PERIODIC MOTION	<p>9.1.- Description of the oscillation.            9.2.- Simple harmonic motion.            9.3.- Energy in the simple harmonic motion.            9.4.- Applications of simple harmonic motion.            9.5.- The simple pendulum.            9.6.- The physical pendulum.            9.7.- Damped oscillations.            9.8.- Forced oscillations and resonance.</p>
10.- FLUID MECHANICS	<p>10.1.- Density.            10.2.- Pressure in a fluid.            10.3.- Fundamental principles of fluidostatics.            10.4.- Continuity equation.            10.5.- Bernoulli equation.</p>
11.- MECHANICAL WAVES	<p>11.1.- Types of mechanical waves.            11.2.- Periodic waves.            11.3.- Mathematical description of a wave.            11.4.- Speed of a transverse wave.            11.5.- Energy of the wave movement.            11.6.- Wave interference, boundary conditions and superposition.            11.7.- Stationary waves on a string.            11.8.- Normal modes of a rope.</p>
LABORATORY	<p>1.- Theory of Measurements, Errors, Graphs and Fittings. Examples.            2.- Reaction Time.            3.- Determination of the density of a body.            4.- Relative Movement.            5.- Instantaneous speed.            6.- Study of the Simple Pendulum.            7.- Experiences with a helical spring.            8.- Damped and forced oscillations.            9.- Moments of inertia. Determination of the radius of rotation of a body.            10.- Stationary waves.</p>
LABORATORY NO STRUCTURED	<p>1. Sessions with no structured activities (open practice) from the theoretical contents of the practices enumerated above. The groups of students shall resolve a practical problem proposed by the professor, selecting the theoretical frame and experimental tools to obtain the solution; for this, they will have basic information and the guide of the professor.</p>

### Planning

	Class hours	Hours outside the classroom	Total hours
Lecturing	24.5	45	69.5
Problem solving	8	20	28
Laboratory practical	18	18	36
Objective questions exam	1	0	1
Problem and/or exercise solving	3.5	0	3.5
Essay questions exam	3	0	3
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	0	9	9

\*The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students.

### Methodologies

	Description
Lecturing	Explanation by the professor of the contents of the subject, theoretical bases and/or guidelines of a work, exercise or project to be developed by the student.
Problem solving	Problems and/or exercises related to the subject are formulated. The student has to arrive to the correct solution by application of routines, formulas or algorithms, procedures of transformation of the available information and the interpretation of the results. It is usually employed to complement the lectures.
Laboratory practical	Activities to apply the knowledge to specific situations and to acquire basic skills and procedures related with the subject. They are developed in special spaces with specialized equipment (laboratories, computer rooms, etc).

### Personalized assistance

Methodologies	Description
Lecturing	In office hours

Laboratory practical	in office hours
Problem solving	In office hours
<b>Tests</b>	<b>Description</b>
Objective questions exam	In office hours
Problem and/or exercise solving	In office hours
Essay questions exam	In office hours
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	In office hours

<b>Assessment</b>		Qualification	Training and Learning Results
Description			
Objective questions exam	Tests for evaluating the acquired competences that include closed questions with different answer alternatives (true / false, multiple choice, pairing of elements ...). Students select an answer from a limited number of possibilities.	10	B3 C2
Problem and/or exercise solving	Test in which the student must solve a series of problems and / or exercises in a time / condition established by the teacher. In this way, the student must apply the knowledge they have acquired.	40	B3 C2 D2
Essay questions exam	Competency assessment tests that include open-ended questions on a topic. Students must develop, relate, organize and present the knowledge they have on the subject in an extensive answer.	40	B3 C2
Report of practices, practicum and external practices	Preparation of a document by the student that reflects the characteristics of the work carried out. Students must describe the tasks and procedures developed, show the results obtained or observations made, as well as the analysis and treatment of data.	10	B3 C2 D9 D10

### **Other comments on the Evaluation**

The qualification of the continuous evaluation (which we will call EC) will have a weight of 40% of the final grade and will include both the contents of the laboratory practices (weight of 20%, which we will call ECL qualification) and of the classroom (weight of 20% , which we will call ECA qualification).

The ECA qualification will be obtained through theoretical-practical tests (they will be able to understand objective questions and / or development questions) on classroom content.

The ECL qualification will be obtained as the sum of the qualification of the Reports / memories of practices on laboratory contents.

Those students who cannot follow the continuous assessment and who have asked and obtained the EC waiving will have the possibility of taking a final written test to obtain a REC grade that will weigh 40% of the final grade and will include both the contents of the laboratory practices (weight of 20%, which we will call RECL rating) as classroom (weight of 20%, which we will call RECA rating).

The remaining 60% of the final grade will be obtained by completing a final exam that will consist of two parts: a theoretical part (which we will call T) that will weigh 20% of the final grade and another part of problem solving ( which we will call P) that will have a weight of 40% of the final grade. The theoretical part will consist of a theoretical-practical test ( objective questions and / or development questions). Those students who do not appear for the final exam will obtain a grade of not presented.

Both the final exams and those that are held on dates and / or times different from those officially set by the center, may have an exam format different from the one previously described, although the parts of the exam retain the same value in the final grade.

Final grade G of the subject for the continuous assessment modality:

$$G = ECL + ECA + T + P$$

Final grade G of the subject for the evaluation modality at the end of the semester and July (the RECL and RECA options only for students with waiver granted):

$$G = ECL \text{ (or RECL)} + ECA \text{ (or RECA)} + T + P.$$

To pass the subject, it is a necessary and sufficient condition to have obtained a final grade G greater than or equal to 5.

Ethical commitment: The student is expected to exhibit adequate ethical behavior. In the case of detecting unethical behavior (copying, plagiarism, unauthorized use of electronic devices, etc.), the student will be considered not to meet the necessary requirements to pass the subject. In this case, the overall grade in the current academic year will be suspended (0.0).

The use of any electronic device during the evaluation tests will not be allowed unless expressly authorized. The fact of introducing an electronic device not authorized in the exam room will be considered a reason for not passing the subject in this academic year and the overall rating will be suspended (0,0).

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### Sources of information

#### Basic Bibliography

1. Young H.D., Freedman R.A., **Física Universitaria, V1**, 13ª Ed., Pearson,

#### Complementary Bibliography

2. Tipler P., Mosca G., **Física para la ciencia y la tecnología, V1**, 5ª Ed., Reverté,

3. Serway R. A., **Física para ciencias e ingeniería, V1**, 7ª Ed., Thomson,

4. Juana Sardón, José María de, **Física general, V1**, 2ª Ed., Pearson Prentice-Hall,

5. Bronshtein, I. Semendiaev, K., **Handbook of Mathematics**, 5ª Ed., Springer Berlín,

6. Jou Mirabent, D., Pérez García, C., Llebot Rabagliati, J.E., **Física para ciencias de la vida**, 2ª Ed., McGraw Hill Interamericana de España S.L.,

7. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos**, 1ª Ed, ECU,

8. Cussó Pérez, F., López Martínez, C., Villar Lázaro, R., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen II**, 1ª Ed, ECU,

9. Villar Lázaro R., López Martínez, C., Cussó Pérez, F., **Fundamentos Físicos de los Procesos Biológicos, Volumen III**, 1ª Ed, ECU,

10en. Villars, F., Benedek, G.b., **Physics with Illustrative Examples from Medicine and Biology**, 2ª Ed., AIP Press/Springer-Verlag,

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### Recommendations

#### Other comments

Recommendations:

1. Basic knowledge acquired in the subjects of Physics and Mathematics in previous courses.
2. Capacity for written and oral comprehension.
3. Abstraction capacity, basic calculation and synthesis of information.
4. Skills for group work and group communication.

In case of discrepancy between versions, the Spanish version of this guide will prevail.