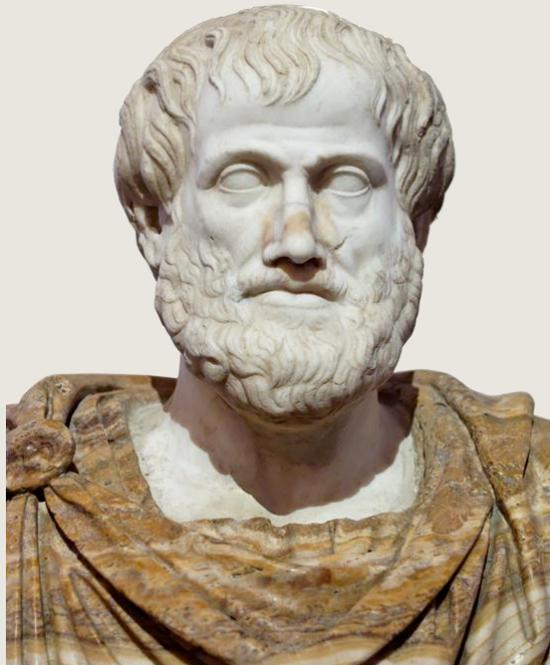




MECÁNICA Y DINÁMICA DEL CUERPO HUMANO

PENSADORES GRIEGOS

Aristoteles, siglo IV A.C.



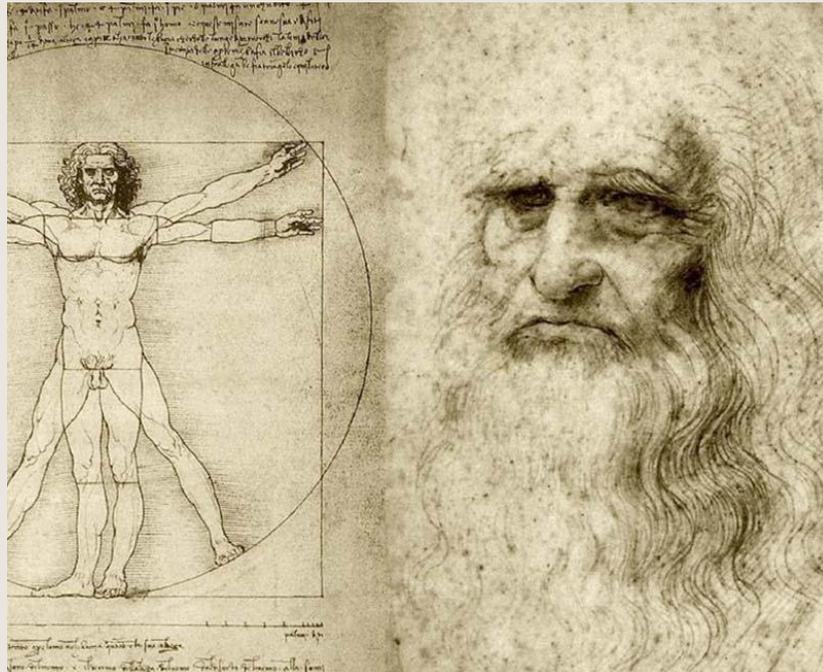
Corpus Aristotelicum

El animal que se mueve cambia de posición presionando contra lo que está debajo.

Los corredores corren más rápido si balancean los brazos, pues en la extensión de los brazos hay una especie de apoyo sobre las manos y las muñecas.

RENACIMIENTO

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)



Los músculos siempre empiezan y terminan en los huesos que se tocan, y nunca empiezan y terminan en el mismo hueso...

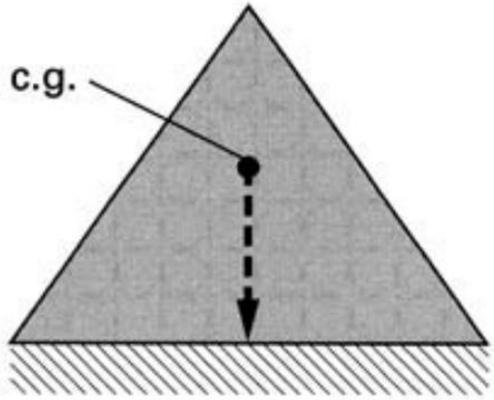
La función de los músculos es tirar, no empujar, excepto en los genitales y la lengua...

EQUILIBRIO Y ESTABILIDAD



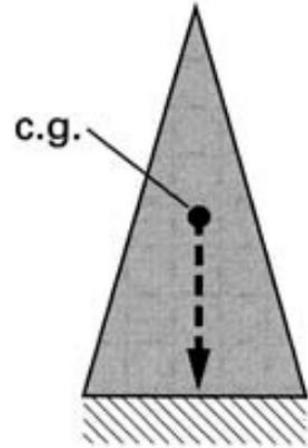
EL PESO Y EL CENTRO DE GRAVEDAD

Stable



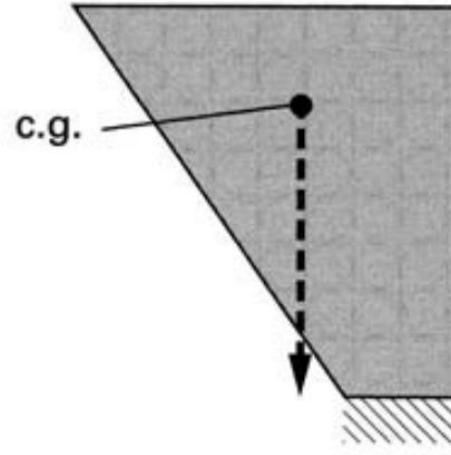
a

Stable

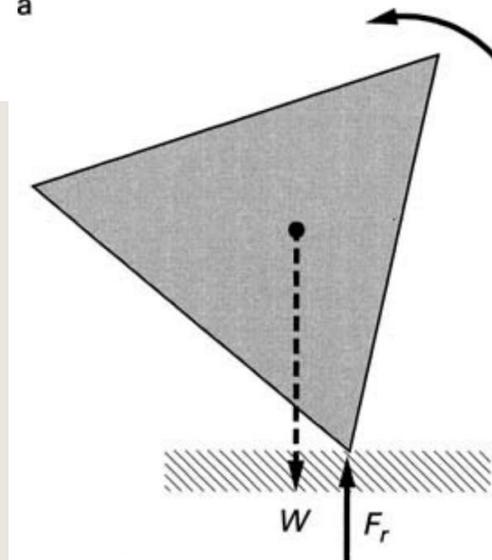


b

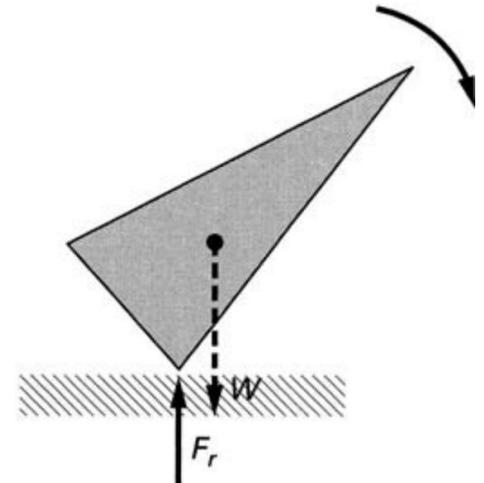
Unstable



a



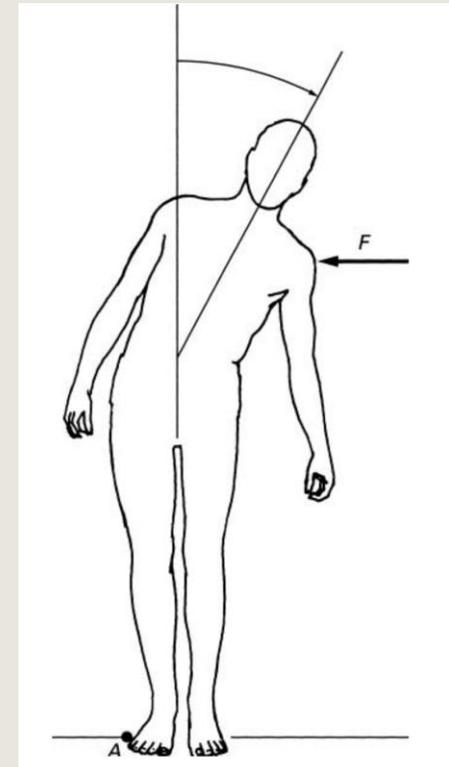
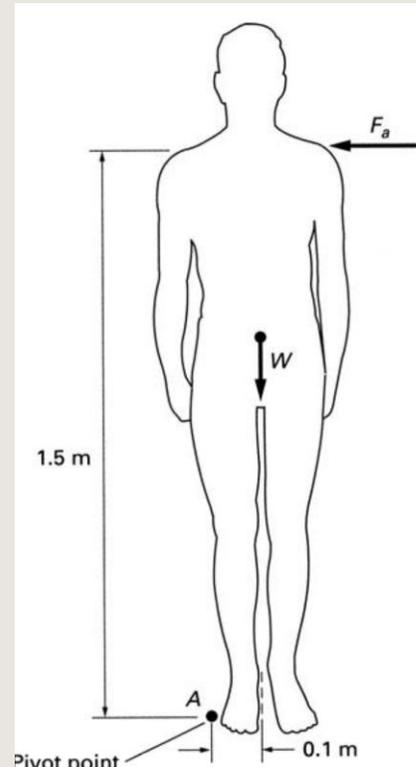
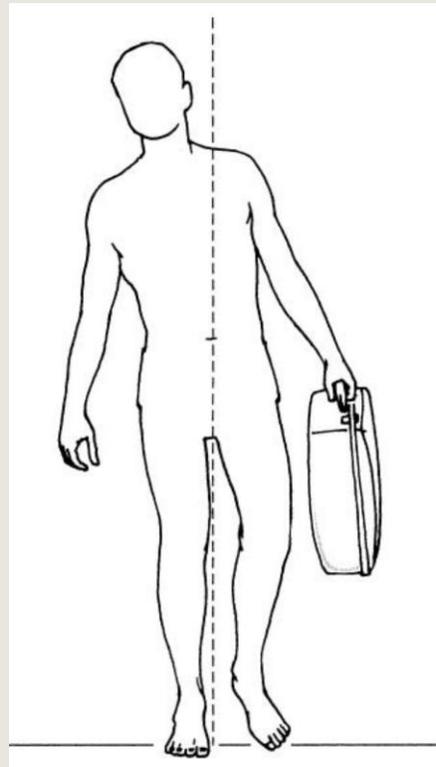
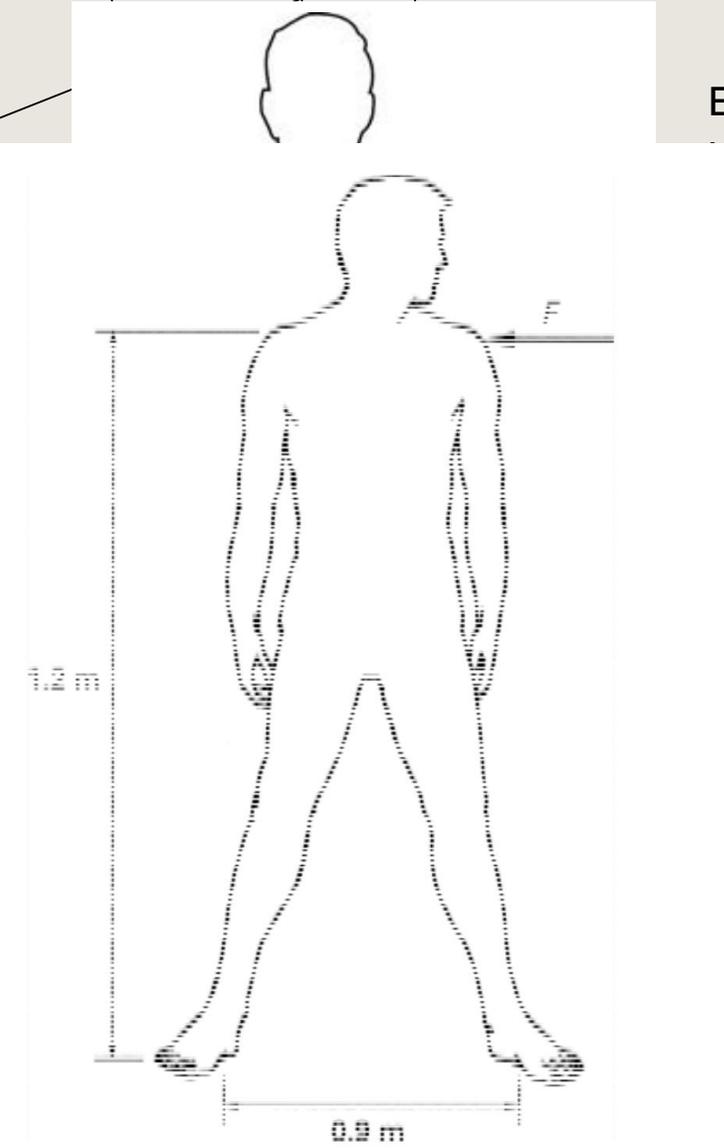
b

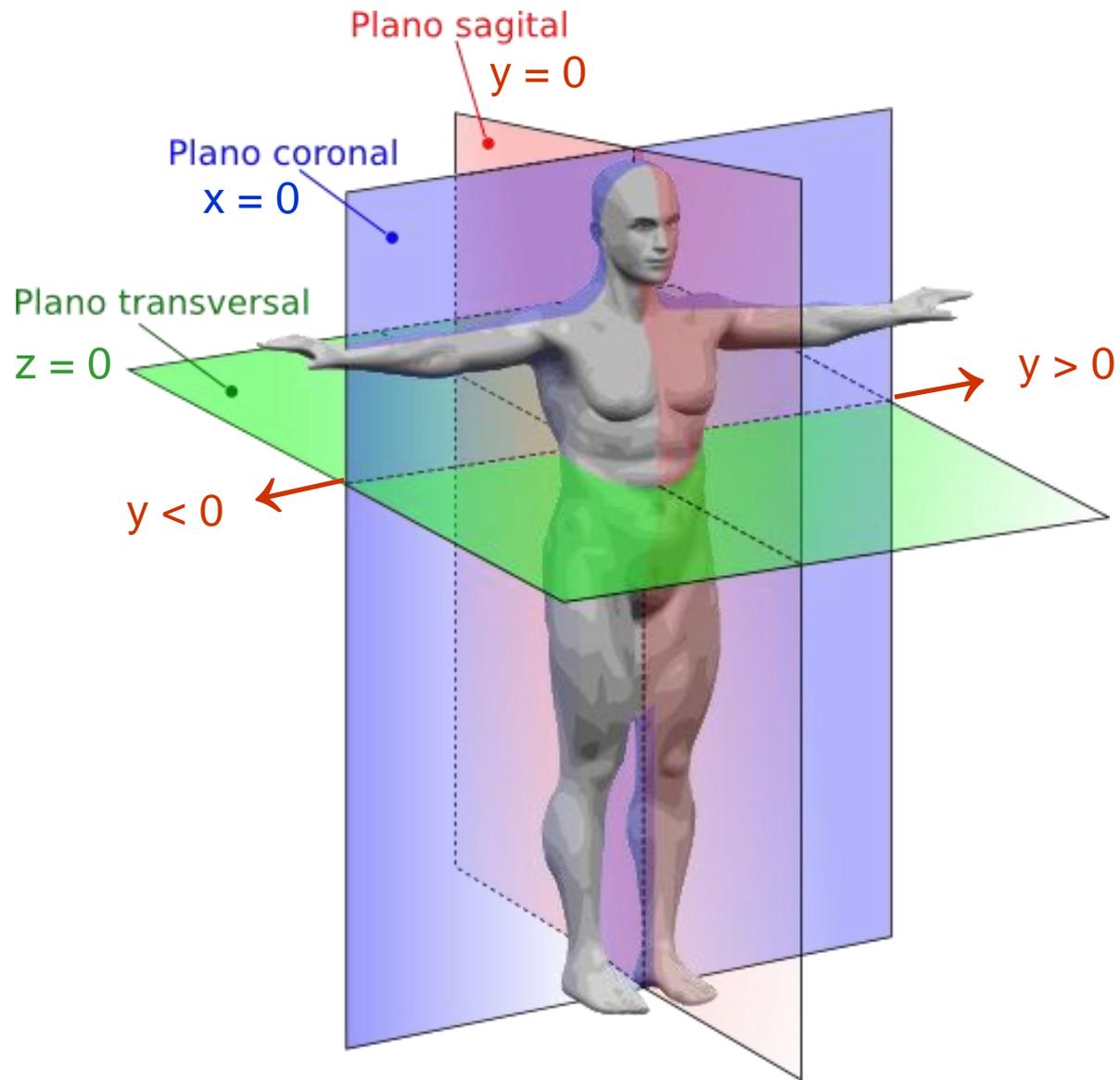


EL CENTRO DE GRAVEDAD DEL CUERPO HUMANO

El C.G. de una persona erguida con los brazos a los lados se encuentra en el 56% de su altura medido desde los pies.

El centro de gravedad cambia a medida que la persona se mueve o se inclina



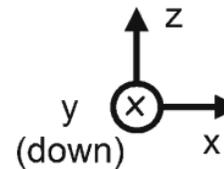
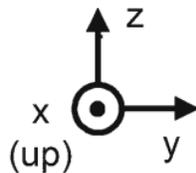


DIRECCIONES, ORIENTACIONES Y PLANOS ANATOMICOS I

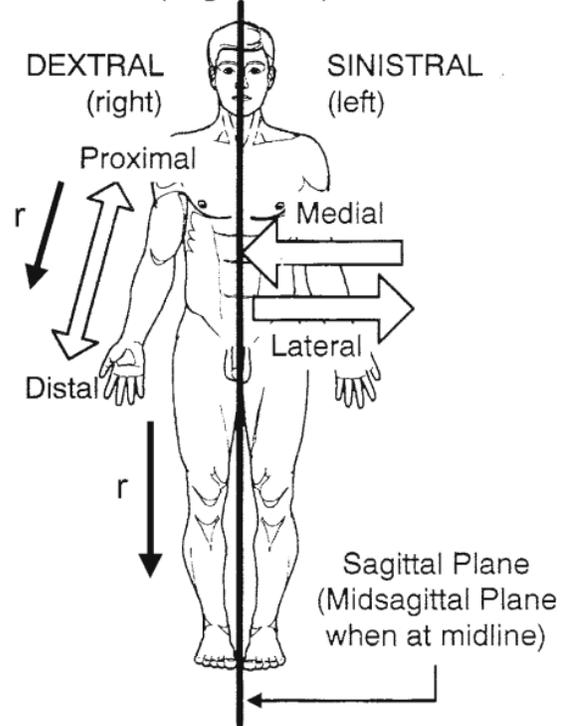
DIRECCIONES, ORIENTACIONES Y PLANOS ANATOMICOS I



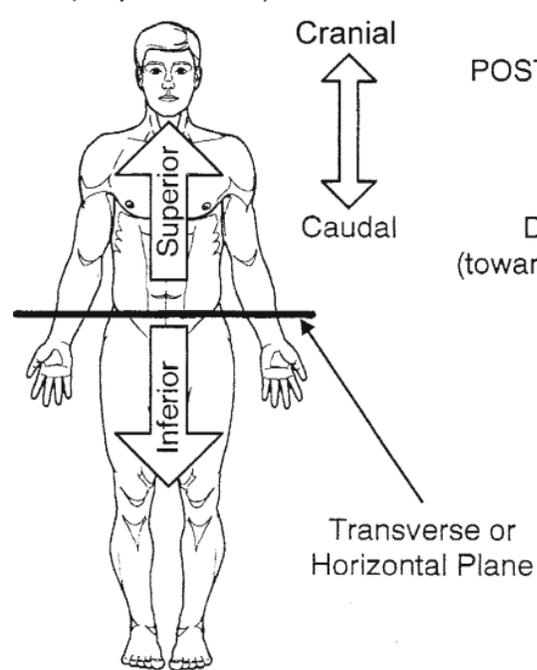
(from above)



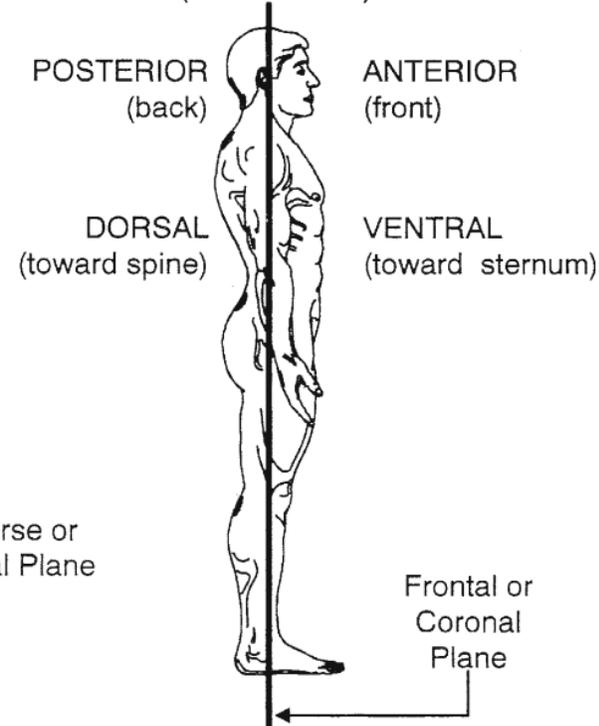
SAGITTAL
(Right-Left)

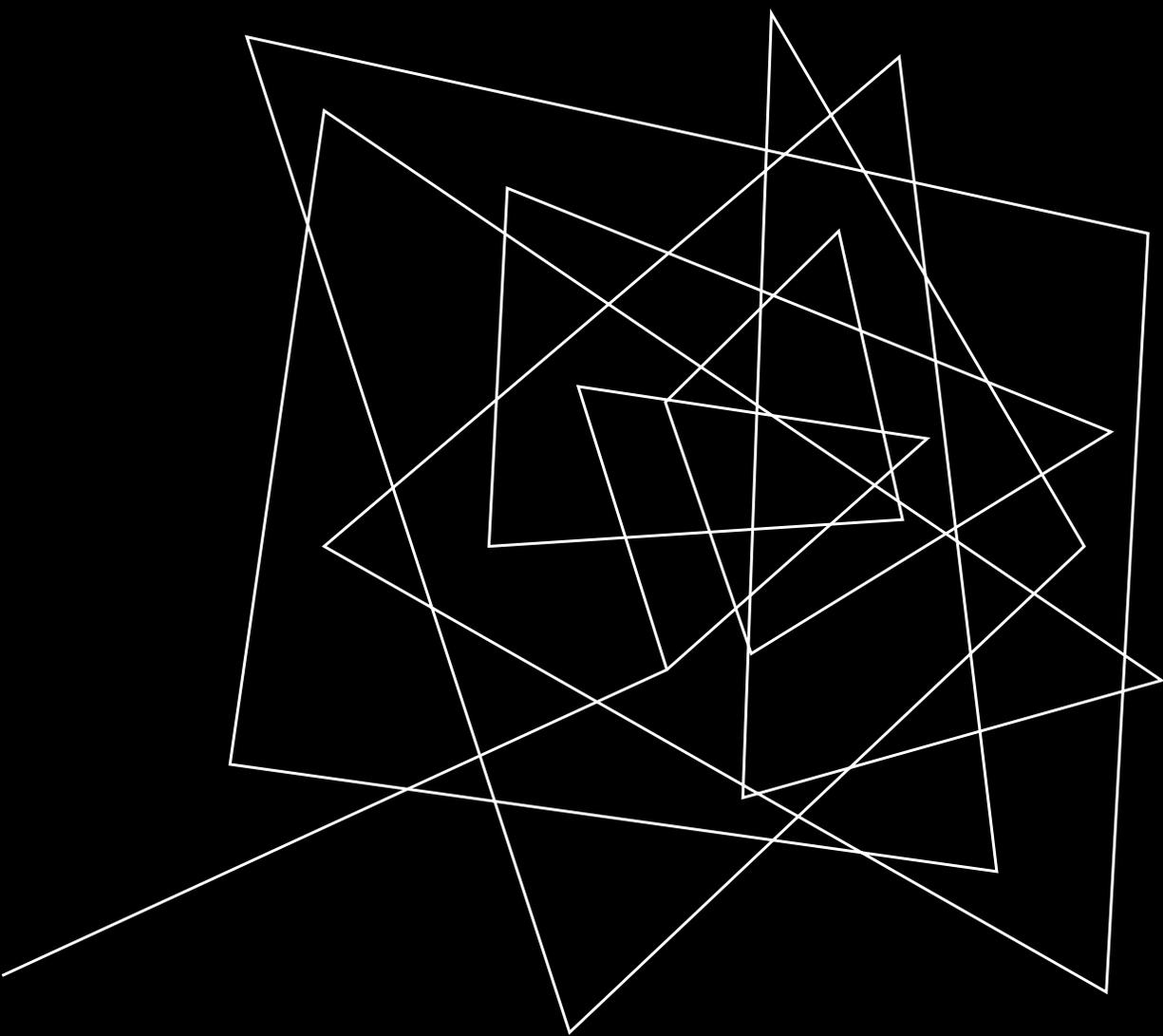


TRANSVERSE
(Top-Bottom)



CORONAL
(Front-Back)





MOVIMIENTO

GRADOS DE LIBERTAD (DOF)

Movimiento traslacional

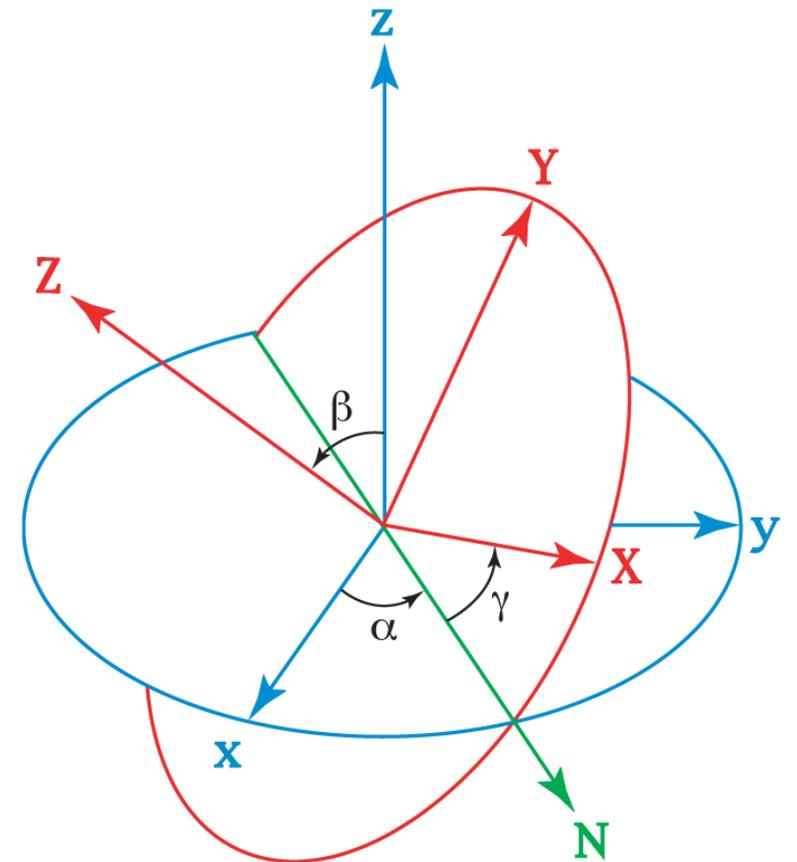
Tres coordenadas cartesianas:

(x,y,z)

Movimiento rotacional

Tres ángulos de Euler:

α, β, γ





¿COMO LOGRA EL CUERPO LOS DOF?

Articulaciones

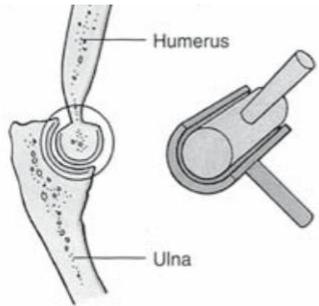
Fibrosas: huesos unidos por tejido conectivo.

Cartilagosas, las que unen los huesos con cartílago. Poca flexion

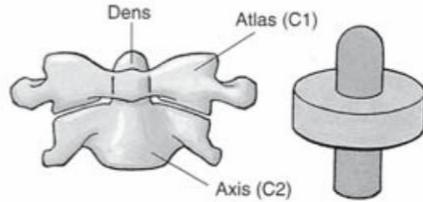
Articulaciones sinoviales

- poseen amplio grado de movimiento angular.
- El cartílago de los extremos de los huesos opuestos está contenido en una bolsa que contiene líquido sinovial.
- El coeficiente de fricción en estas articulaciones es menor que en cualquier articulación creada por el ser humano

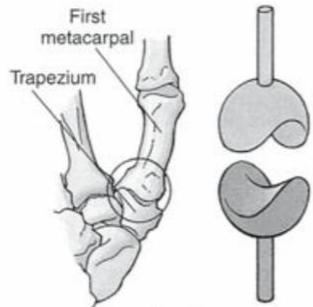
TIPO DE ARTICULACIONES SINOVIALES



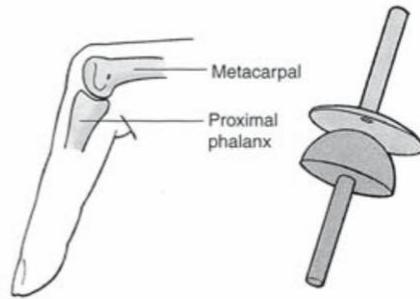
(a) Hinge joint (1D)



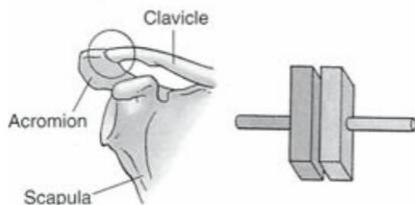
(b) Pivot joint (1D)



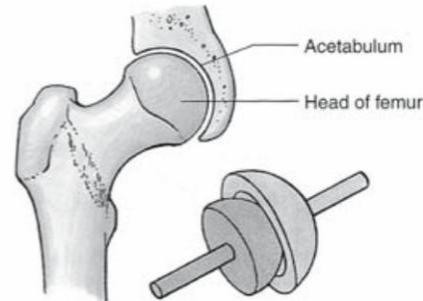
(c) Saddle joint (2D)



(d) Condyloid (ellipsoidal) joint (2D)



(e) Plane joint (2D)



(f) Ball-and-socket joint (3D)

- Articulación bisagra (1D): codo para flexión y extensión
- Articulación pivotante (1D): articulación atlantoaxial de la médula espinal, para rotación;
- Articulación en silla de montar (2D): cóncava y convexa donde se articulan los huesos, como la articulación entre el primer metacarpiano y el trapecio de la mano;
- Articulación condiloidea o elipsoidal (2D), como la articulación metacarpofalángica (de los nudillos) entre el metacarpiano y la falange proximal, para flexión y extensión, abducción y aducción, y circunducción;
- Articulación plana (2D), como la articulación acromioclavicular del hombro, para deslizamiento;
- Articulación esférica (3D), como la de la cadera (y la del hombro), para flexión y extensión, abducción y aducción. Rotación medial y lateral.

GRADOS DE LIBERTAD (DOF)

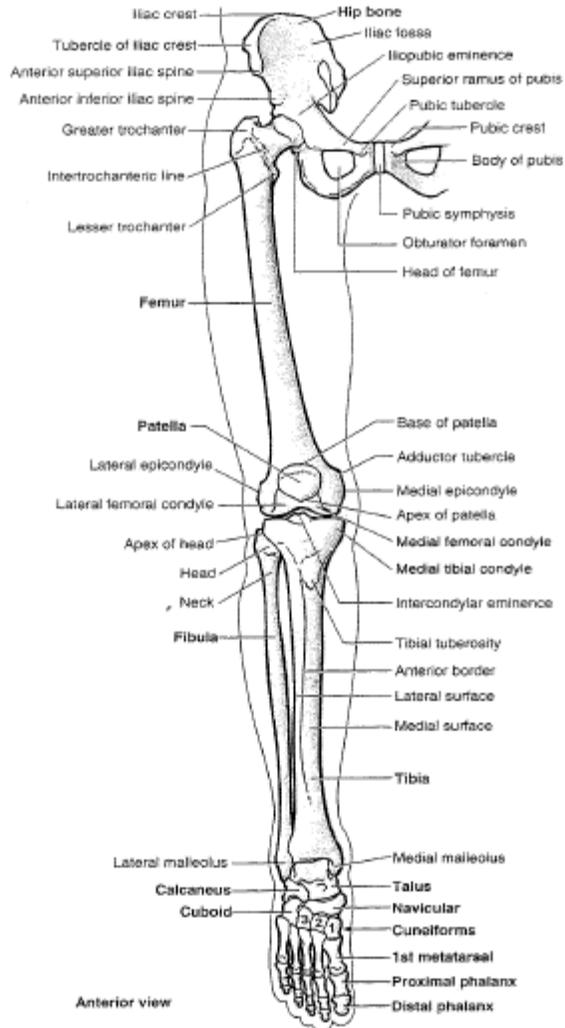
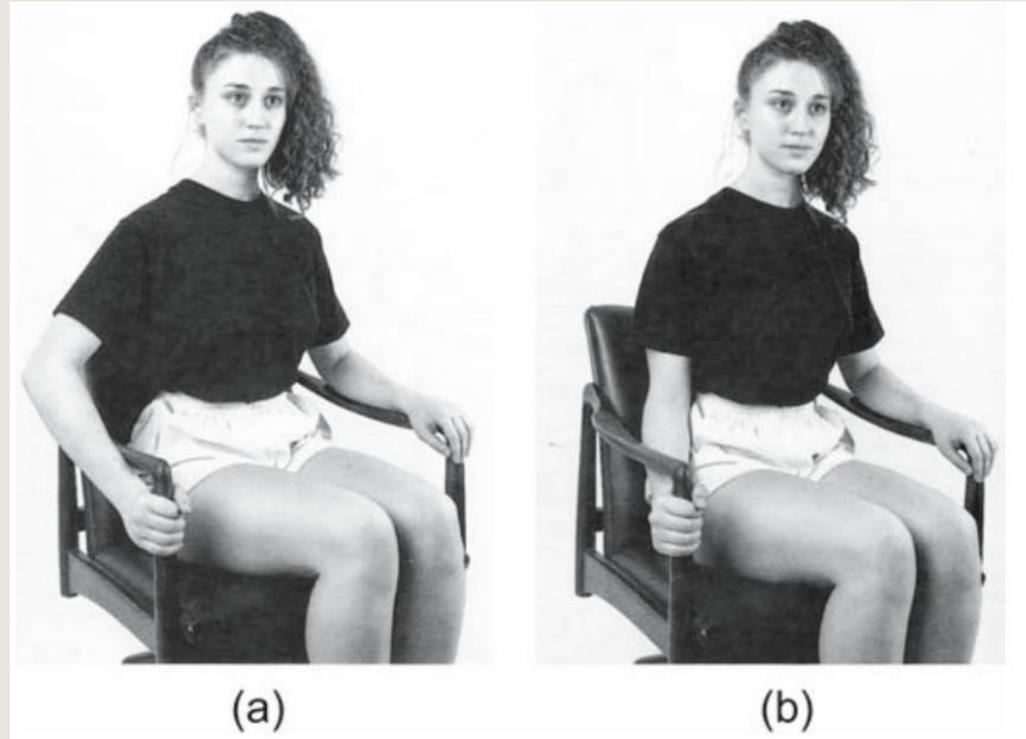


Fig. 2.14. Bones of the leg and hip, anterior view, with names of bones in bold. (From [79]. Used with permission)

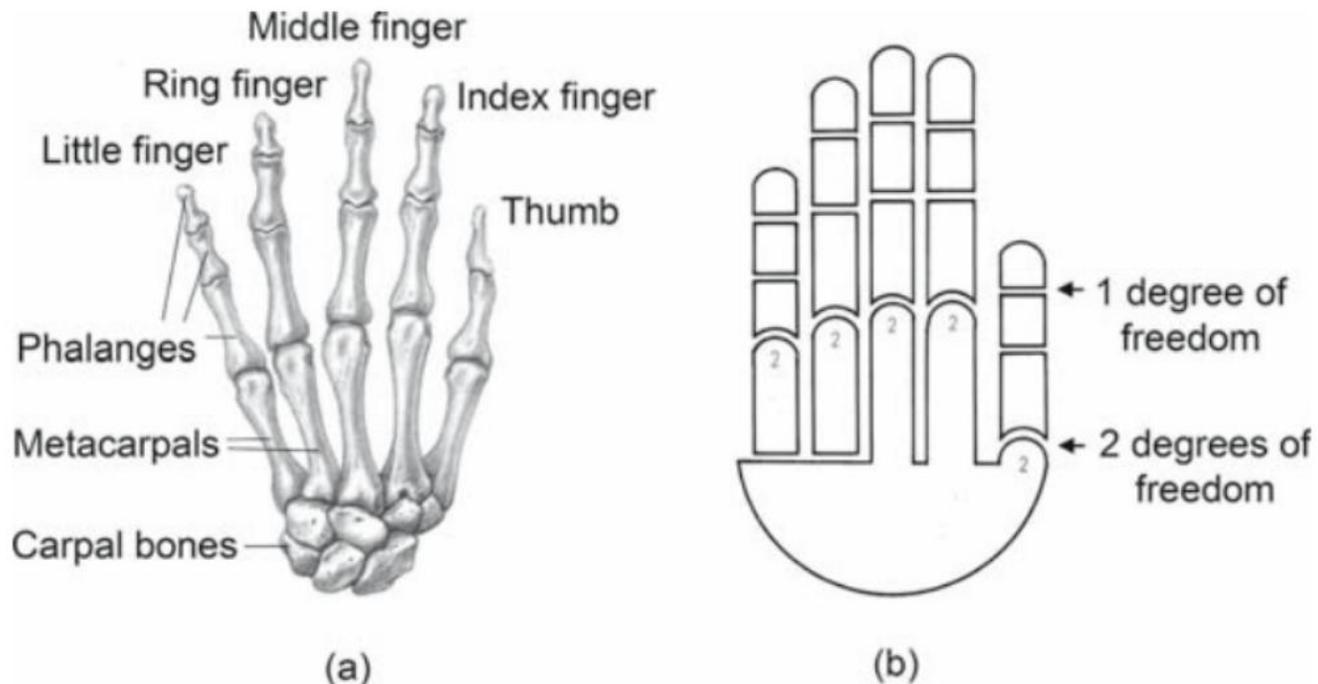
La pierna tiene seis grados de libertad



El brazo tiene un grado de libertad adicional, para un total de siete.

Este grado de libertad adicional corresponde al movimiento de tipo destornillador del radio rodando sobre el cúbito.

GRADOS DE LIBERTAD DE LA MANO



Articulaciones sinoviales

- poseen amplio grado de movimiento angular.
- El cartílago de los extremos de los huesos opuestos está contenido en una bolsa que contiene líquido sinovial.
- El coeficiente de fricción en estas articulaciones es menor que en cualquier articulación creada por el ser humano



¿COMO SE MUEVE EL CUERPO?

Huesos: revestidos de cartílago articular hialino en las articulaciones sinoviales

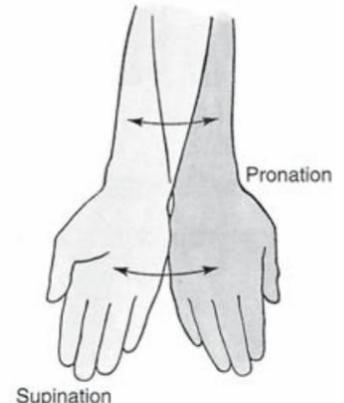
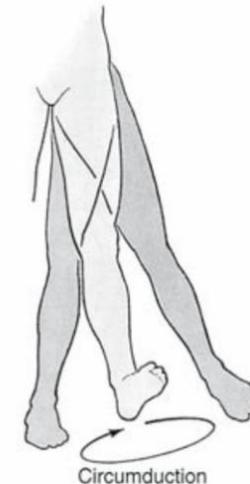
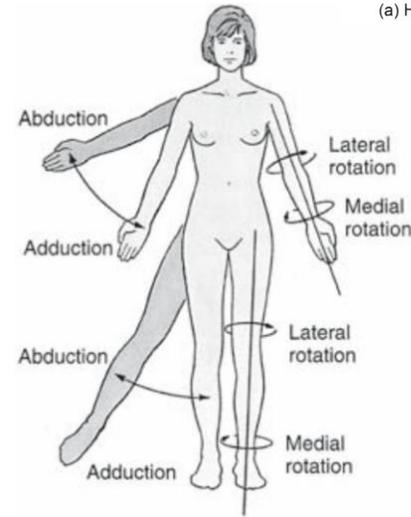
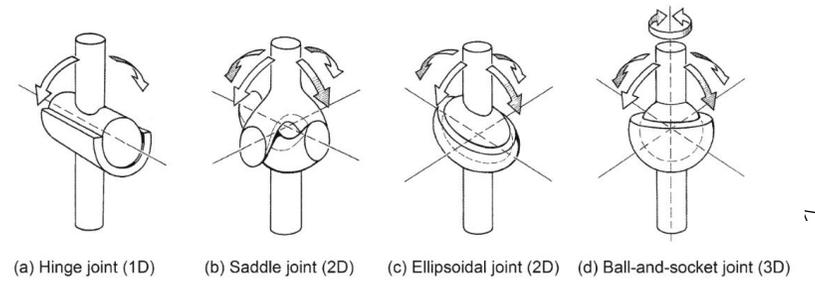
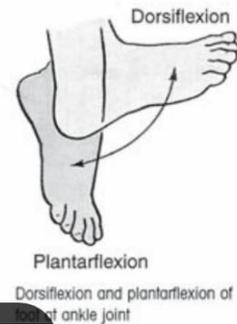
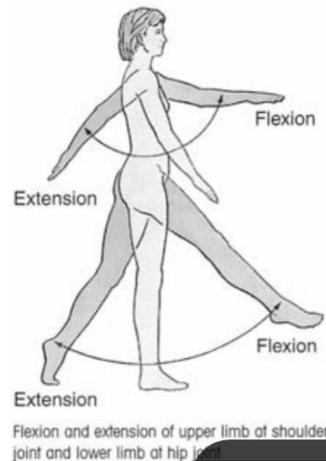
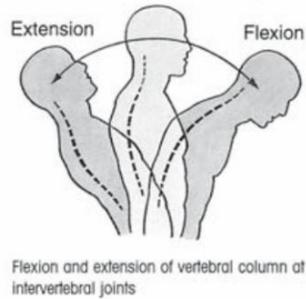
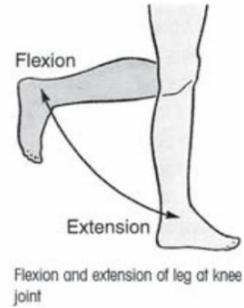
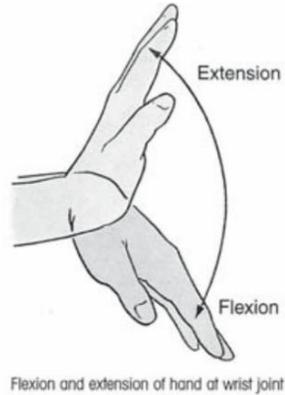
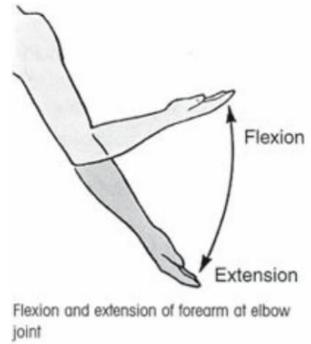
Ligamentos: mantienen unidos los huesos

Músculos: motores que mueven los huesos en las articulaciones

Tendones: conectan los músculos con los huesos

Funciones y propiedades mecánicas muy diferentes

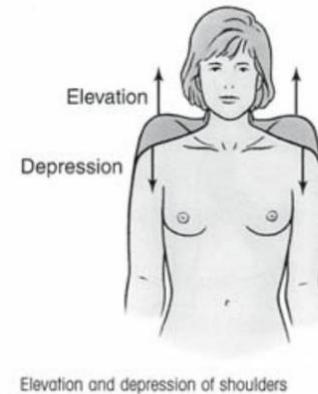
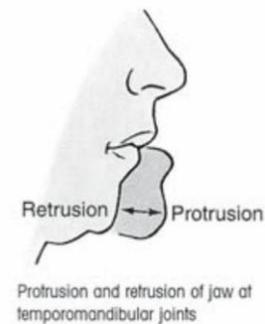
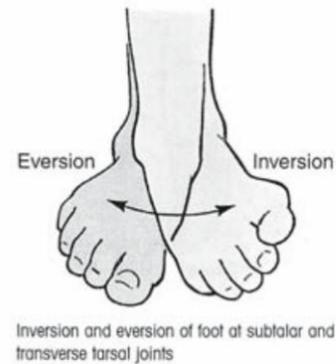
MUSCULOS ANTAGONICOS



Abduction and adduction of right limbs and rotation of left limbs at glenohumeral and hip joints, respectively

Circumduction (circular movement) of lower limb at hip joint

Pronation and supination of forearm at radioulnar joints



Inversion and eversion of foot at subtalar and transverse tarsal joints

Protrusion and retrusion of jaw at temporomandibular joints

Elevation and depression of shoulders

MECÁNICA Y DINÁMICA

Las leyes de Newton

$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt}$$

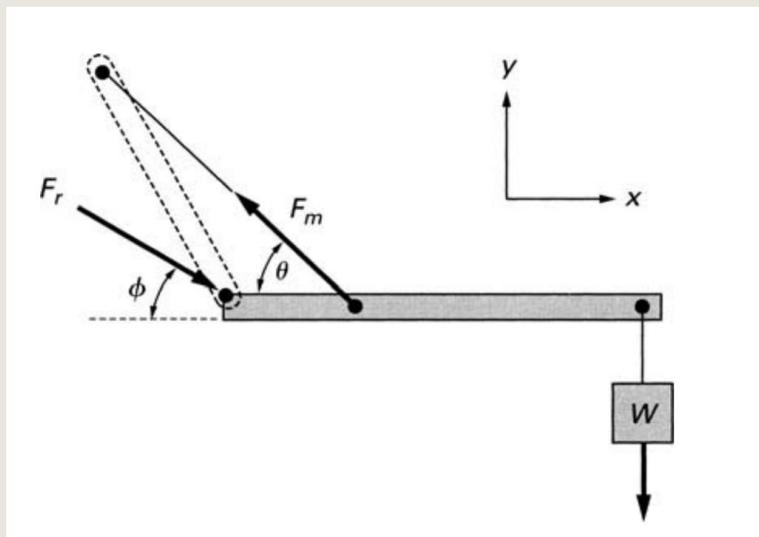
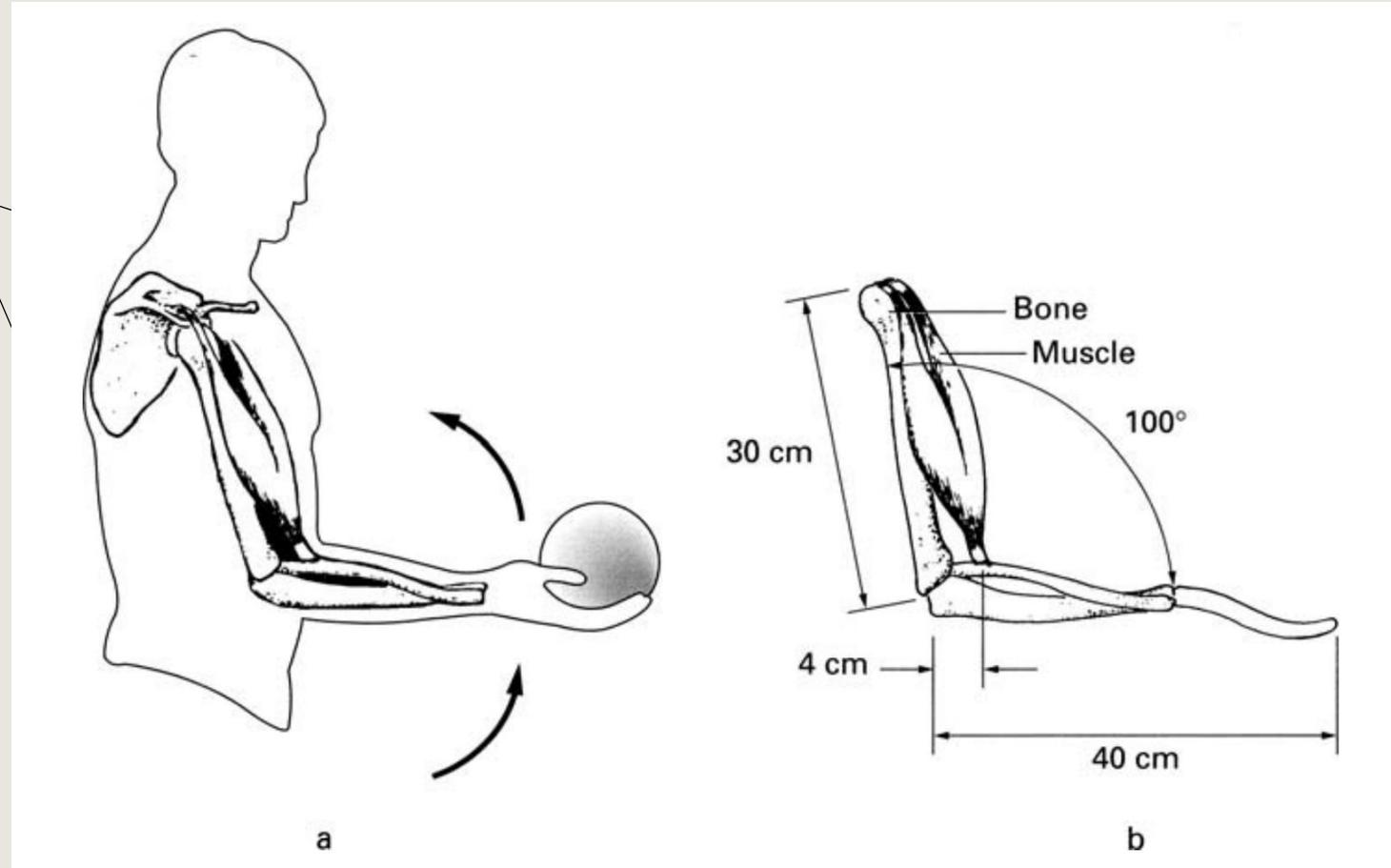
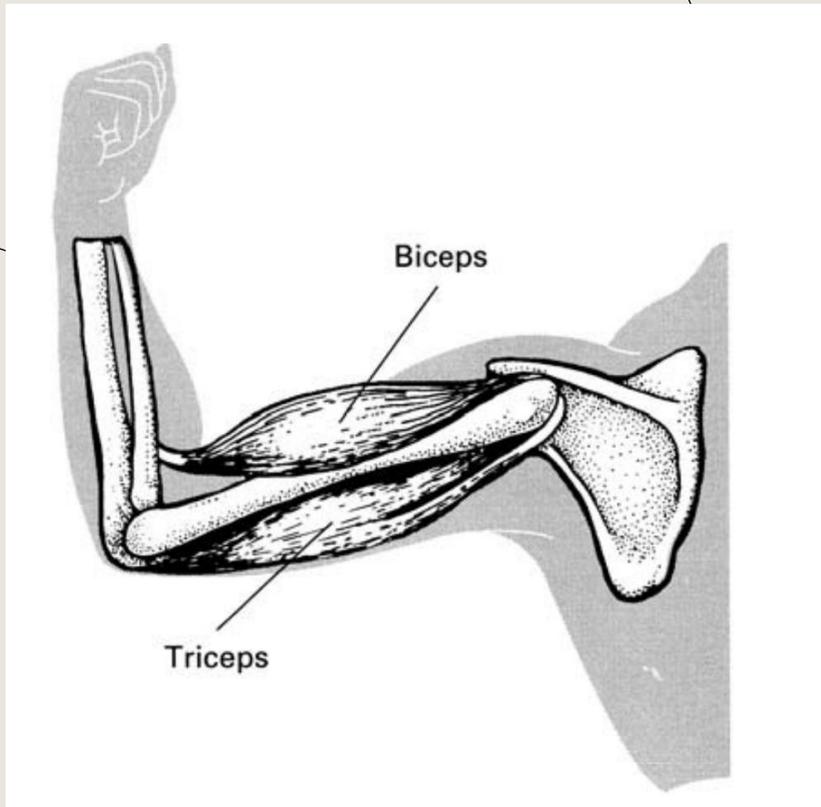
$$\sum \vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d(I\vec{\omega})}{dt}$$

Equilibrio estático

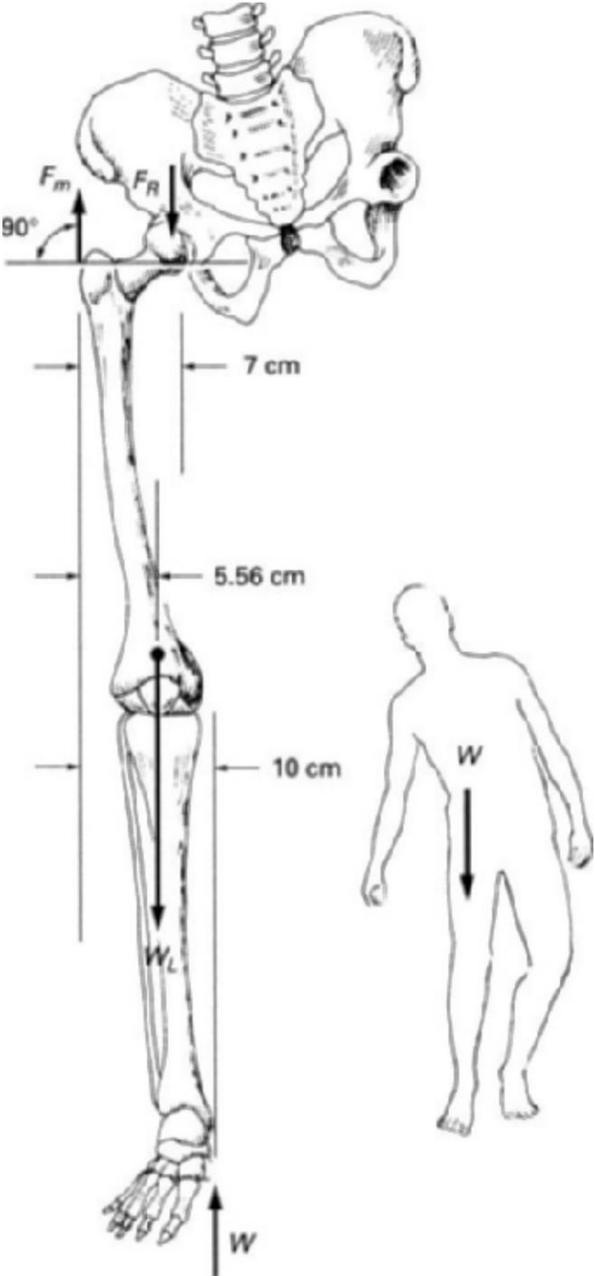
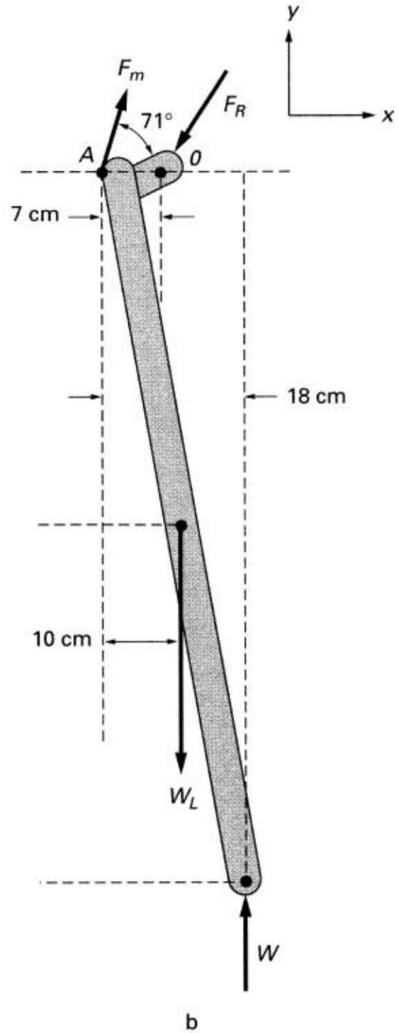
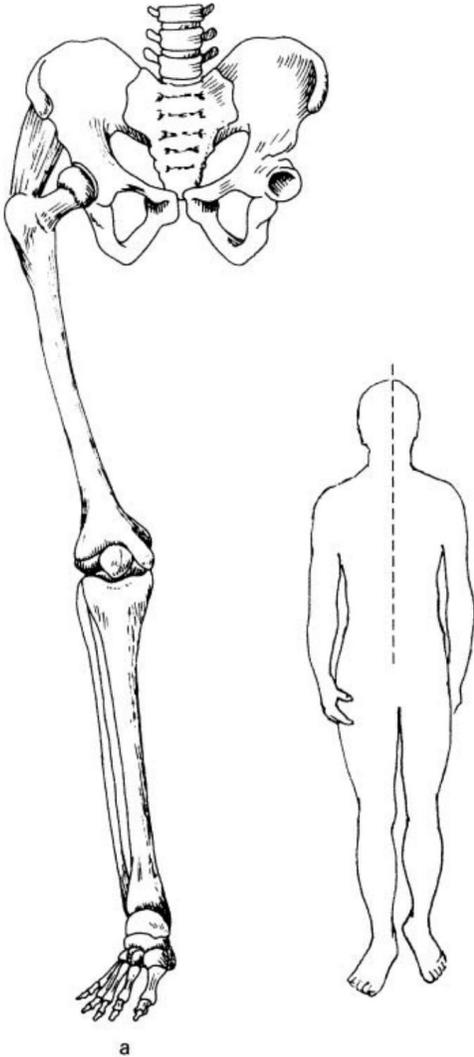
$$\sum \vec{F} = 0$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau} = 0$$

EL CODO



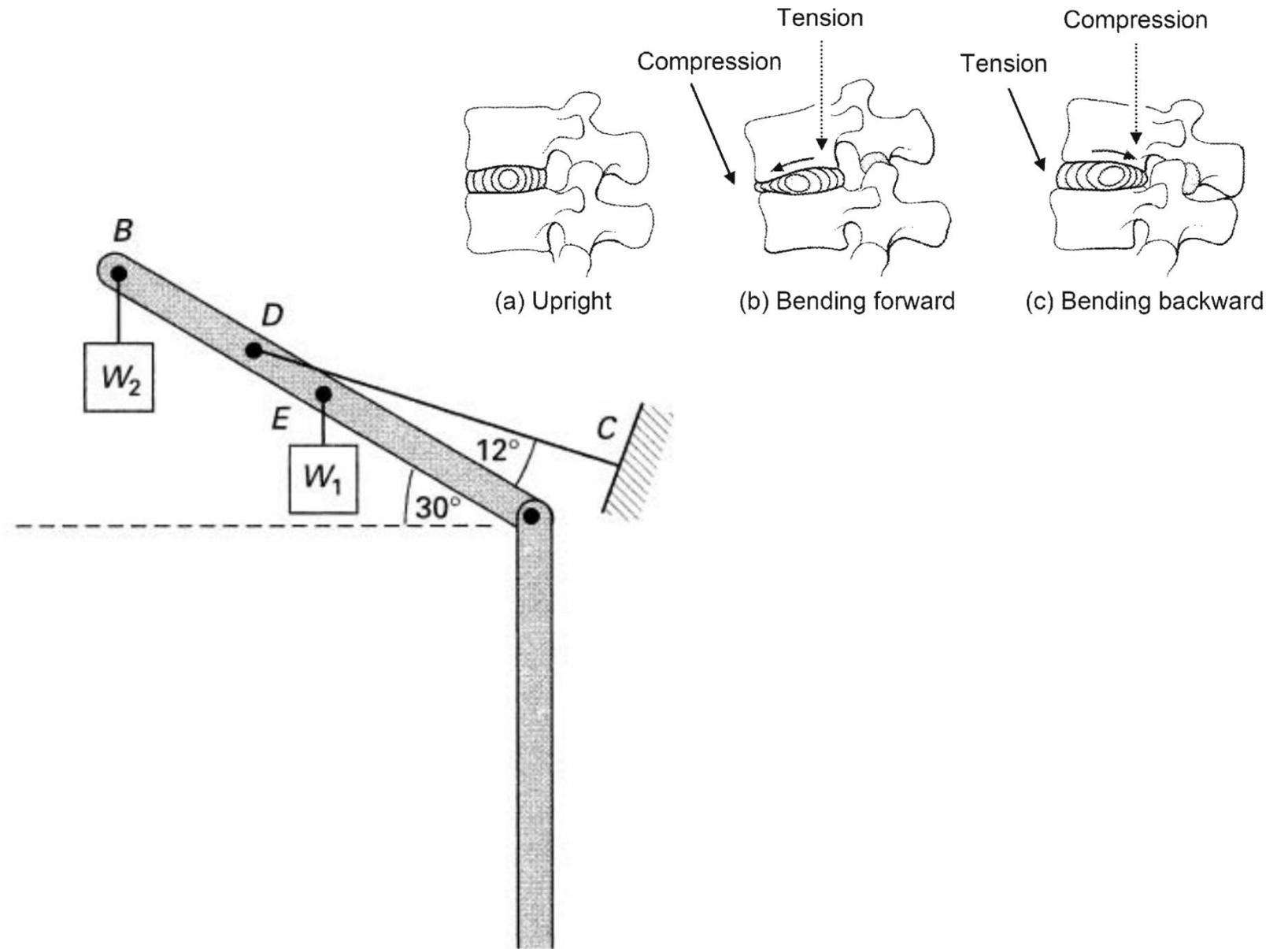
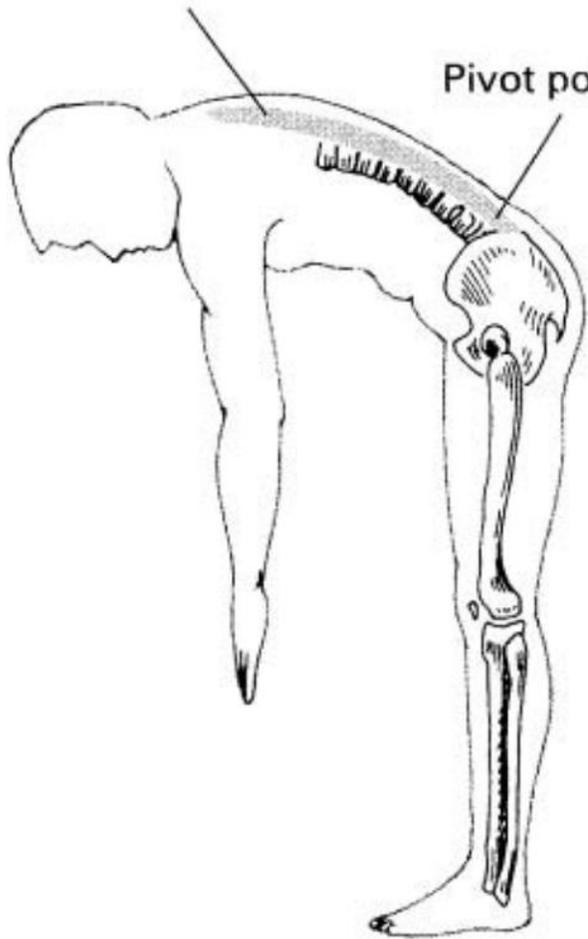
LA CADERA

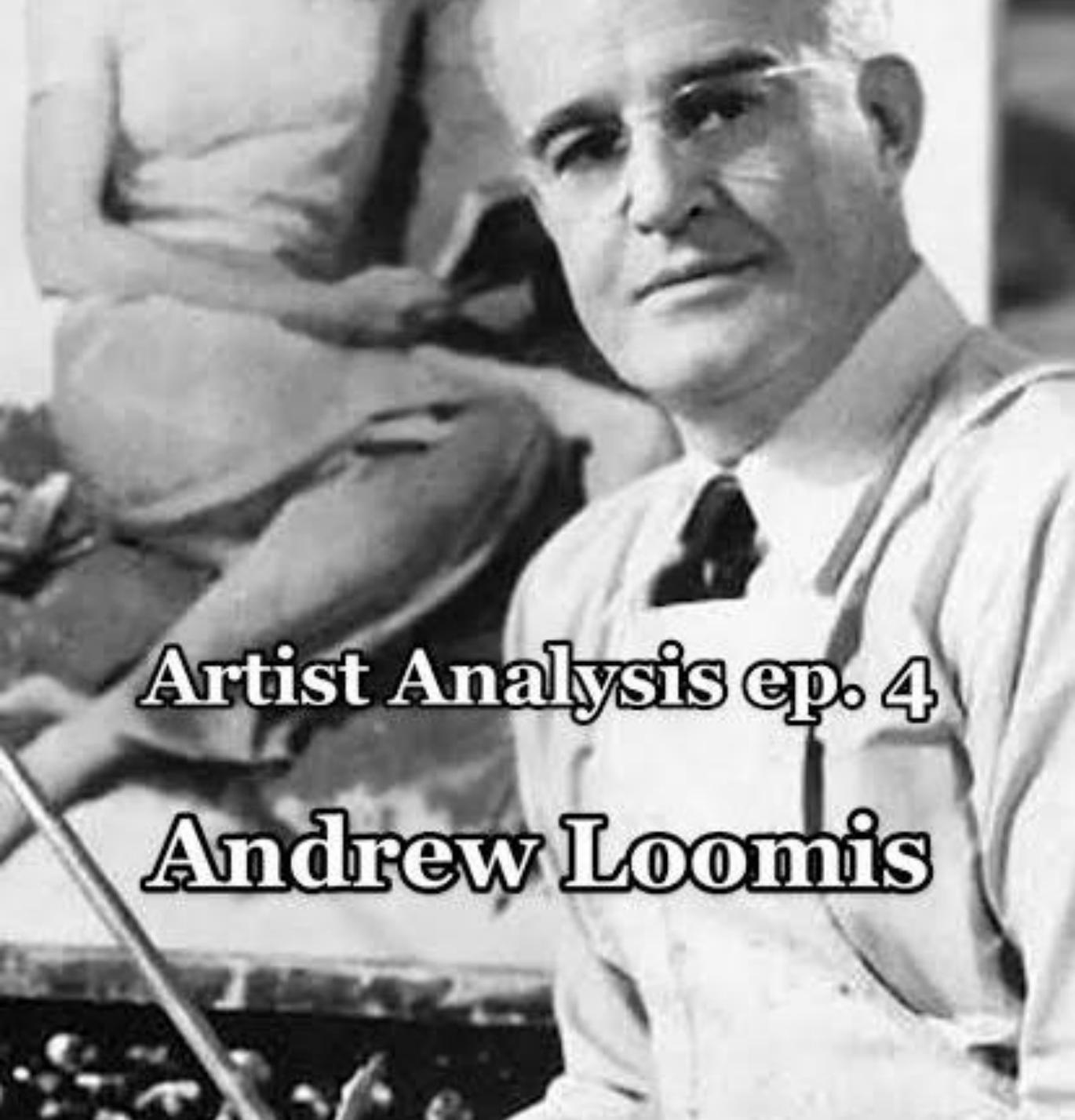


LA COLUMNA

Erector spinalis muscle

Pivot point A





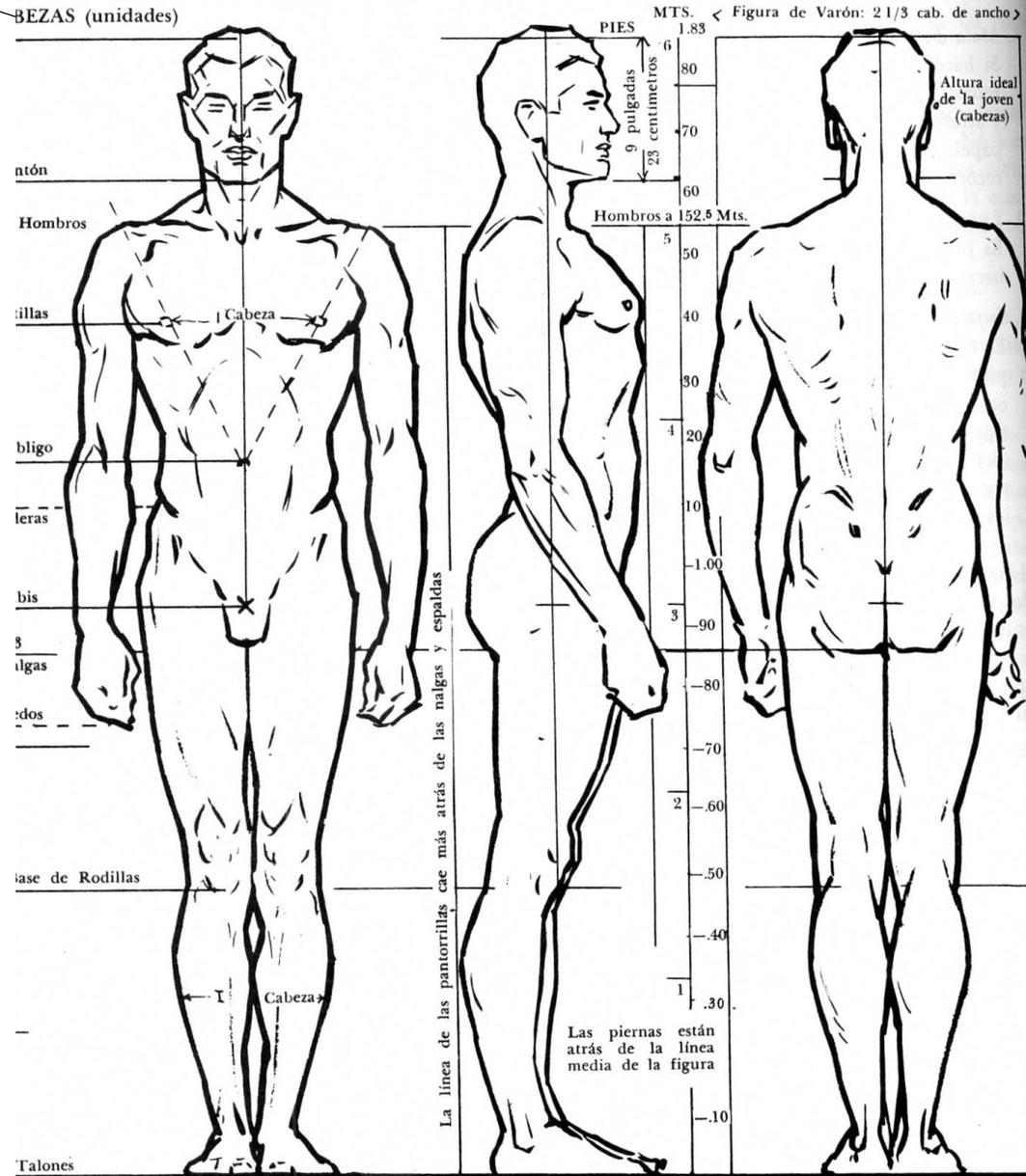
Artist Analysis ep. 4

Andrew Loomis

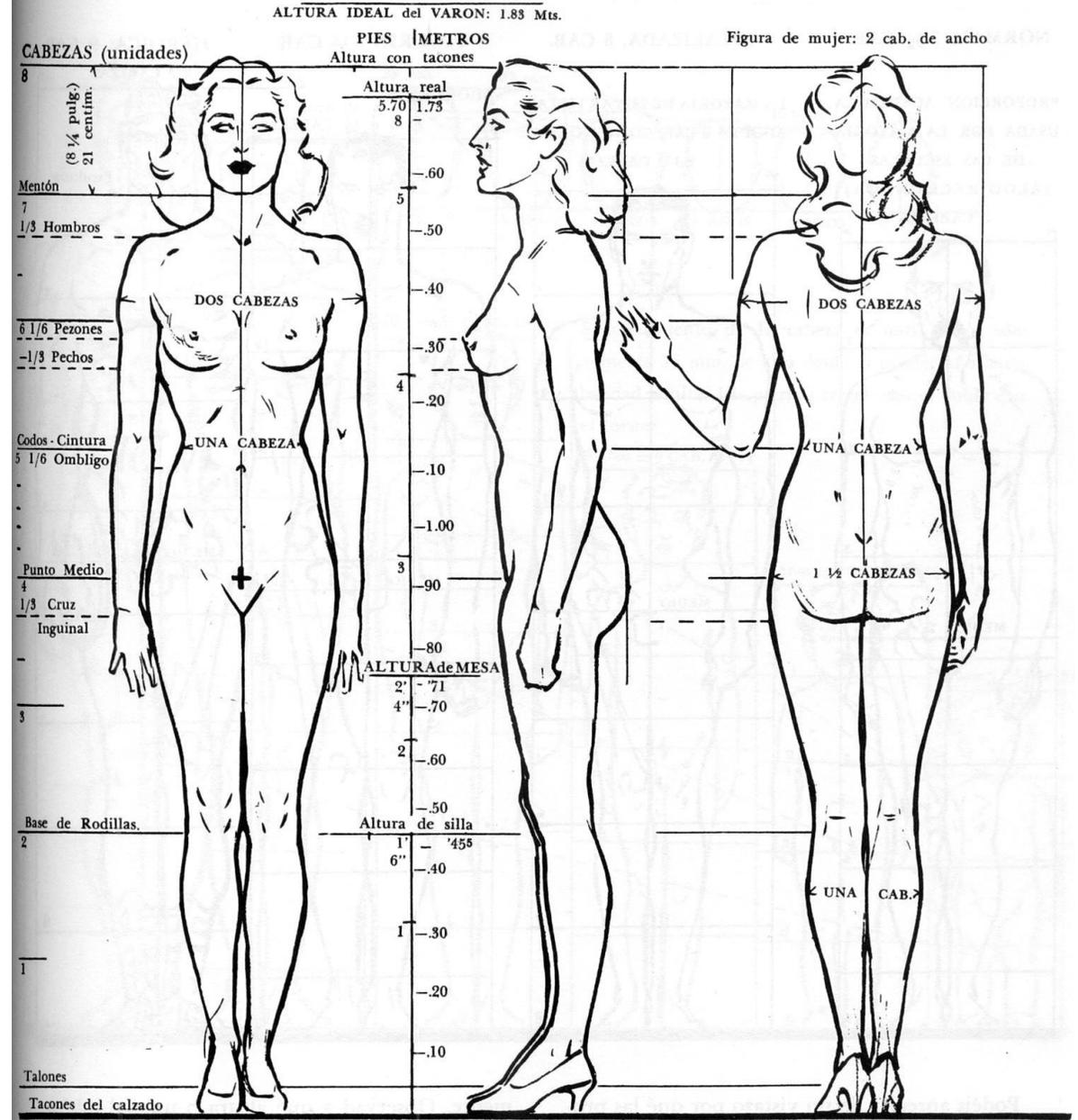
EL HOMBRE
STANDARD

HOMBRE Y MUJER STANDARD

PROPORCIONES IDEALES, MASCULINAS

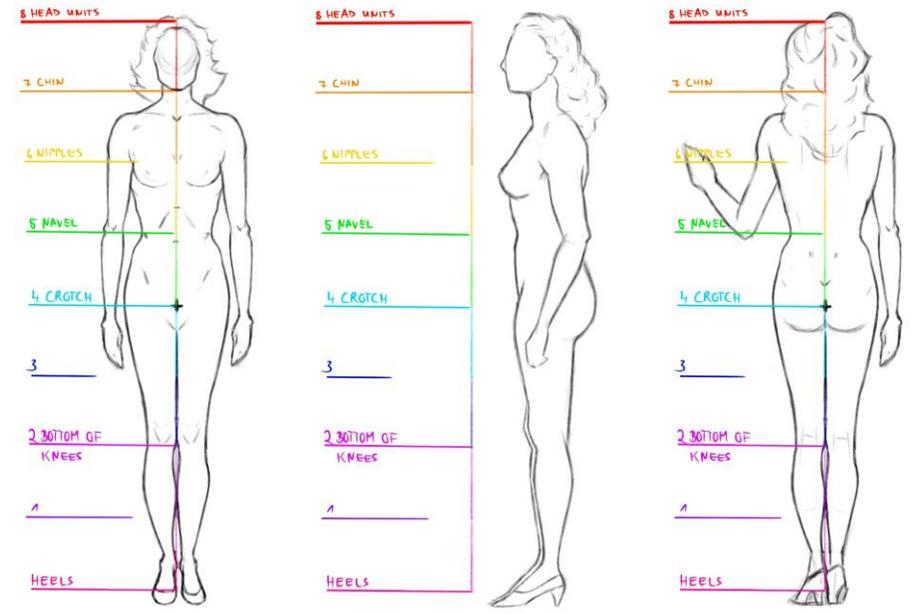


PROPORCIONES IDEALES, FEMENINAS

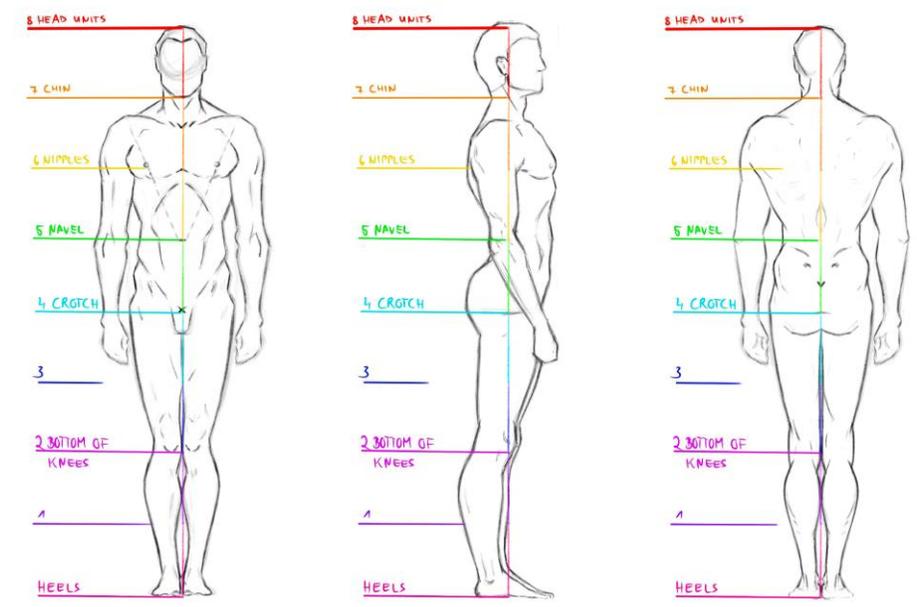


DIMENSIONES DEL HOMBRE STANDARD

IDEAL PROPORTIONS, FEMALE (ANDREW LOOMIS)



IDEAL PROPORTIONS, MALE (ANDREW LOOMIS)



DIMENSIONES DEL HOMBRE STANDARD

Table 1.5. A description of the “Standard Man”. (Using data from [37, 44])

age	30 yr
height	1.72 m (5 ft 8 in)
mass	70 kg
weight	690 N (154 lb)
surface area	1.85 m ²
body core temperature	37.0°C
body skin temperature	34.0°C
heat capacity	0.83 kcal/kg-°C (3.5 kJ/kg-°C)
basal metabolic rate	70 kcal/h (1,680 kcal/day, 38 kcal/m ² -h, 44 W/m ²)
body fat	15%
subcutaneous fat layer	5 mm
body fluids volume	51 L
body fluids composition	53% intracellular; 40% interstitial, lymph; 7% plasma
heart rate	65 beats/min
blood volume	5.2 L
blood hematocrit	0.43
cardiac output (at rest)	5.0 L/min
cardiac output (in general)	3.0 + 8 × O ₂ consumption (in L/min) L/min
systolic blood pressure	120 mmHg (16.0 kPa)
diastolic blood pressure	80 mmHg (10.7 kPa)
breathing rate	15/min
O ₂ consumption	0.26 L/min
CO ₂ production	0.21 L/min
total lung capacity	6.0 L
vital capacity	4.8 L
tidal volume	0.5 L
lung dead space	0.15 L
lung mass transfer area	90 m ²
mechanical work efficiency	0–25%

There are wide variations about these typical values for body parameters. Also, these values are different for different regions; the ones in the table typify American males in the mid-1970s. Values for women are different than for men; for example, their typical heights and weights are lower and their percentage of body fat is higher.

HOMBRE STANDARD LINEAL Y CILINDRICO

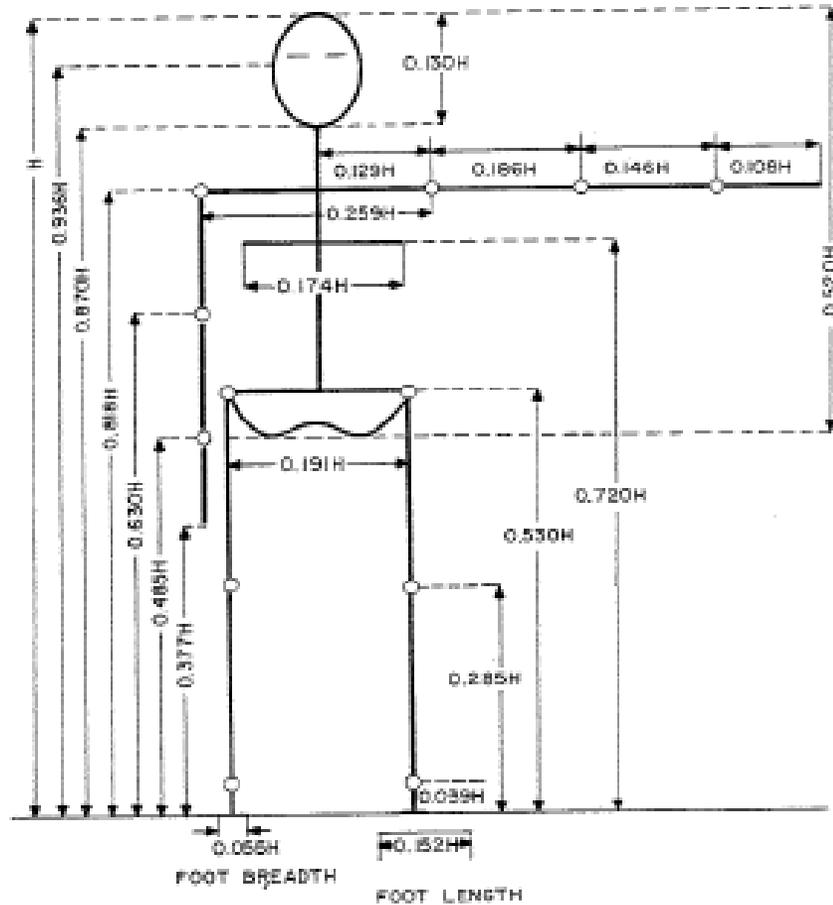


Fig. 1.15. Body segments length, relative to body height H . (From [38], as from [53]. Reprinted with permission of Wiley)

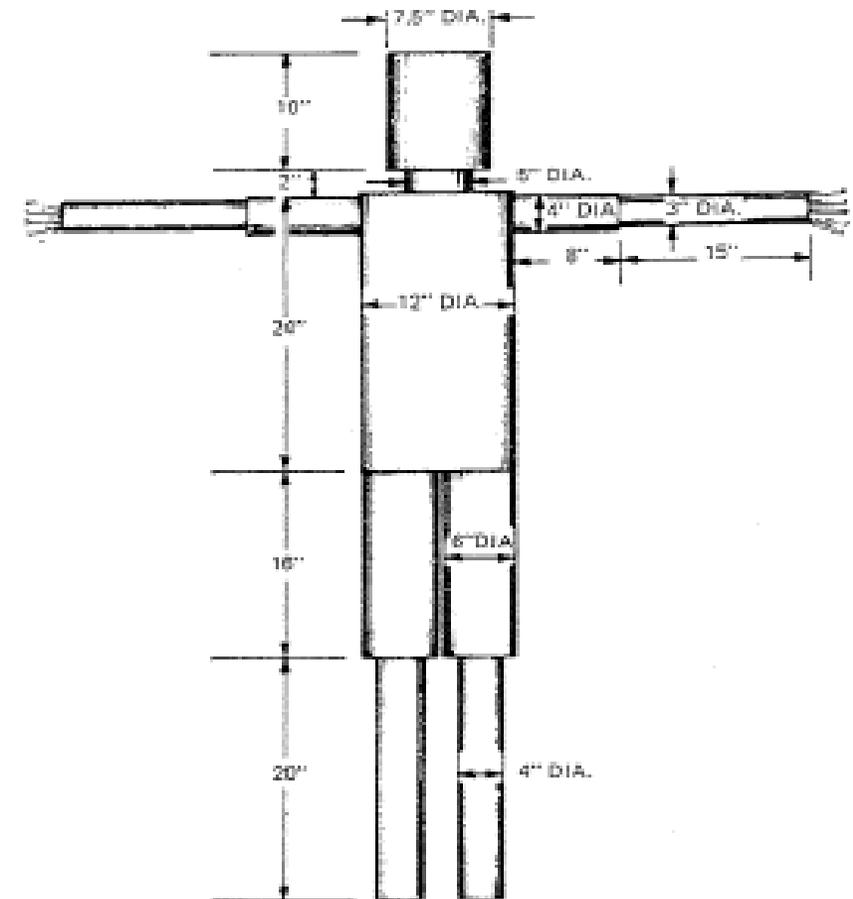
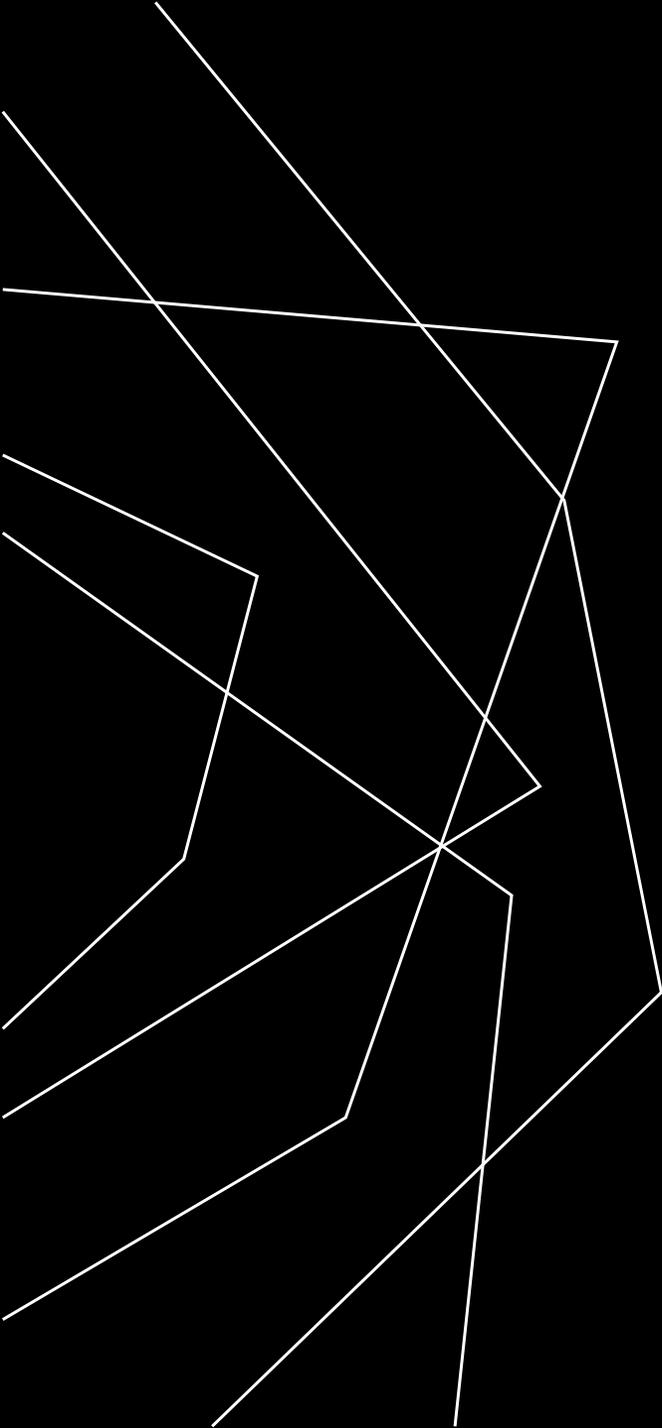


Fig. 1.17. Cylindrical model of a man used in studies of convective cooling. (From [34], adapted from [51])



BIBLIOGRAFÍA

-Physics of the Human Body, Irving P. Herman, Sringer, 2006.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NNnwxGHLHNxwR4z5pz2CfNZNfbakeHxA/view?usp=drive_link

- Physics in Biology and Medicine, 3rd Edition. Paul Davidovits, Academic Press, 2007.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j9DDKX32acROmUPWAlj7VteWLkC_WIkB/view?usp=drive_link