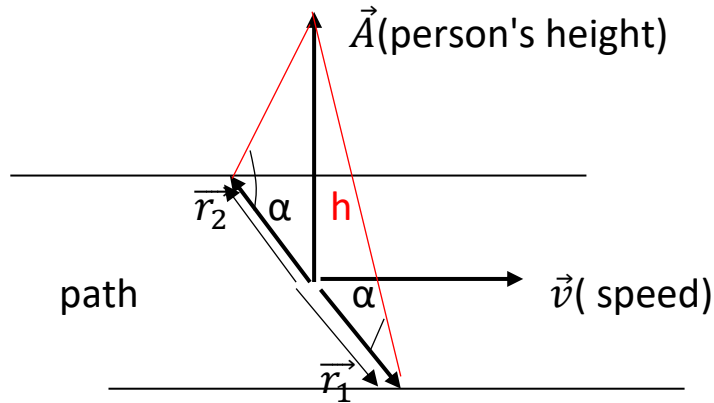


STUDY ON VERTIGO:



Vertigo is measured as an inertia that depends on $\frac{1}{r_n}$ and is also perpendicular to \vec{v} and \vec{A} . It is represented as $f(\vec{x})$.

Let's assume $\vec{r}_1 = \vec{r}_2$ and $r_n \propto 1/f(\vec{x})$

to one \vec{v} and \vec{A} certain:

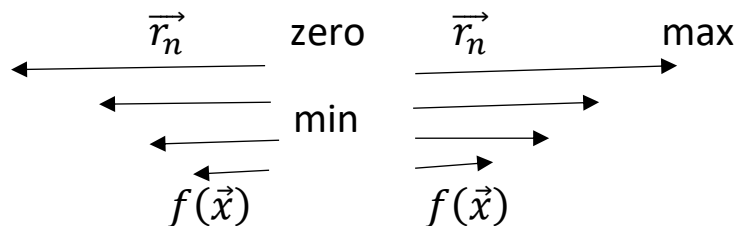
When $\|f(\vec{x})\| \leq \|r_n\|$ We are in the "safety zone".

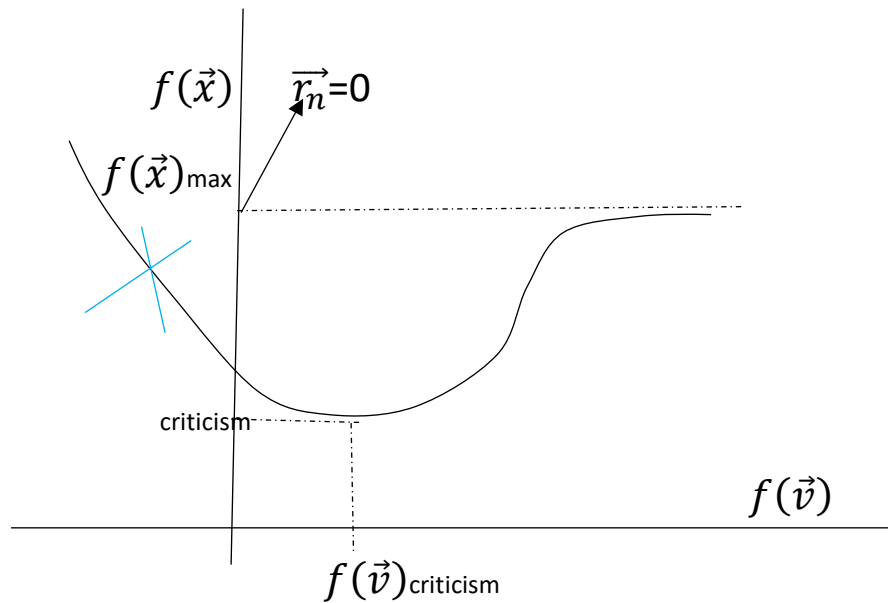
When $\|f(\vec{x})\| > \|r_n\|$ we run the risk of falling.

When $\alpha = 45^\circ$, $\frac{\vec{A}}{h} = \sin \alpha$, $f(\vec{x})$ no depend de $f(\vec{v})$

But when $\alpha > 45^\circ$, $f(\vec{v})$ depends among other things on $f(\vec{x})$

When $\alpha = 45^\circ$ $r_n = \vec{A}$





to $\vec{v} \sim 0$ $f(\vec{x}) \neq 0$

$f(\vec{x})_{\max}$ when $\vec{r}_n = 0$

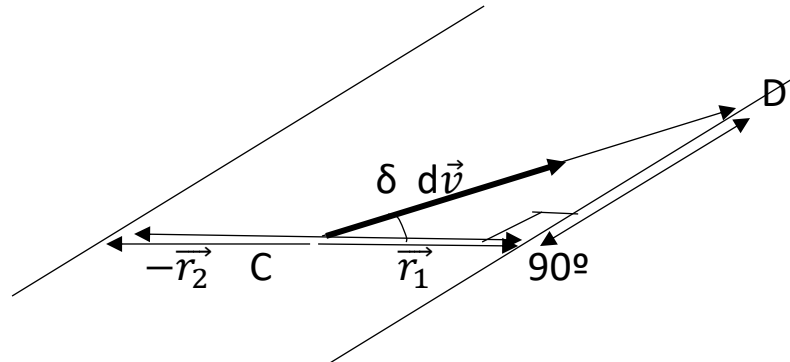
there $f(\vec{v}) = 0$ is a body instability and $f(\vec{x}) \neq 0$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{A} = f(\vec{x})$$

If we go in the direction opposite (back to back), $-\vec{v}$, the $f(\vec{x})$ grow up and don't worry voices and more You can probably rush it if you look ahead .

To $f(\vec{x})$ any constant, when $\vec{A} \uparrow$, *la velocitat* \vec{v} it has to \downarrow because when it increases it loses stability .

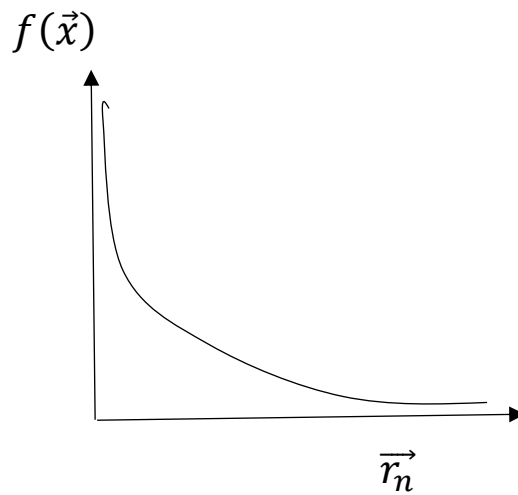
And if $\vec{A} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ and $\vec{r}_n \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ then $f(\vec{x})_{\max}$



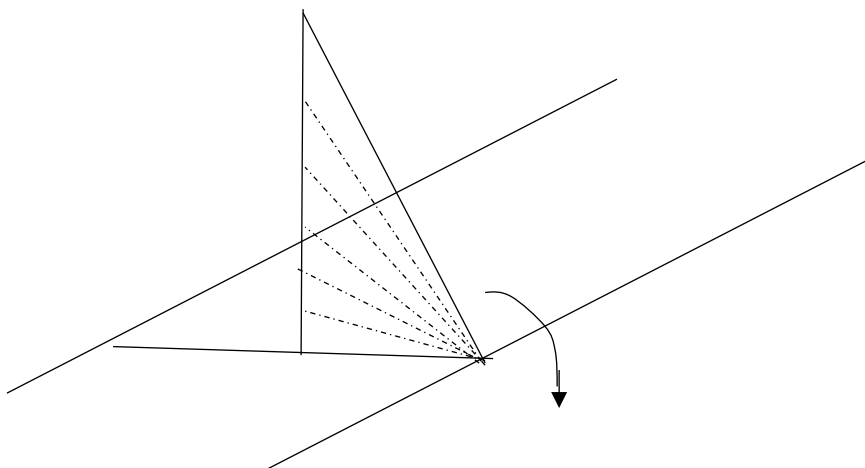
$\vec{v} = \|\vec{v}\| \cdot \hat{v}$ when \vec{v} = "distance CD",

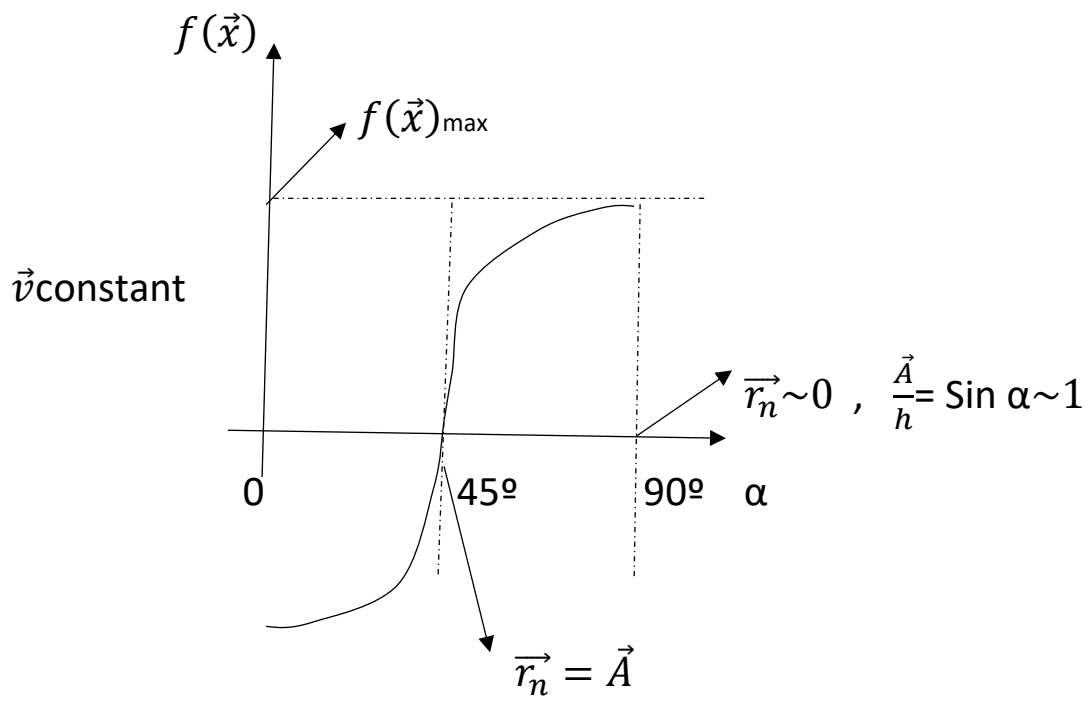
then $\|\vec{v}\|^2 = \|\vec{r}_n\|^2 + \|d\|^2$

a \vec{A} and \vec{v} constants:



Units of $f(\vec{x})$: (distance)² / seconds (?)





If $\vec{A} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow f(\vec{x}) \rightarrow f(\vec{x})_{\max}$