

Kinematics

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{a}t$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + \mathbf{v}_0 t + \mathbf{a}t^2/2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$$

$$x - x_0 = (v_0 + v)t/2$$

$$x - x_0 = vt + at^2/2$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 = GM_R/R_E^2$$

2D Motion

$$h_{\max} = v_i^2 \sin^2 q / 2g$$

$$\text{Range} = v_i^2 \sin 2q / g$$

Uniform Circular Motion

$$a = v^2/r = \omega^2 r$$

$$v = \omega r$$

$$\omega = 2\pi/T = 2\pi f$$

Galilean Transformations

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} - \vec{v}_0 t$$

$$\vec{v}' = \vec{v} - \vec{v}_0$$

Dynamics

$$\mathbf{F}_{NET} = m\mathbf{a} = d\mathbf{p}/dt$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{A,B} = -\mathbf{F}_{B,A}$$

$$F = mg \quad (\text{gravity near earth's surface})$$

$$F_{12} = -Gm_1 m_2 / r^2; \quad G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{kg}^2$$

$$F_{spring} = -k(\Delta x)$$

Friction

$$f = \mu_k N \quad (\text{kinetic friction})$$

$$f \leq \mu_s N \quad (\text{static friction})$$

$$\vec{f}_{drag} = -b\vec{v} \quad (\text{low speed})$$

$$|f_{drag}| = \frac{1}{2} D \mathbf{r} A v^2 \quad (\text{high speed})$$

Work & Kinetic energy

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r} = Fr \cos q \quad (\text{constant force})$$

$$W_{grav} = -mg\Delta y \quad (\text{near earth surface})$$

$$W_{grav} = GmM(1/r_2 - 1/r_1) \quad (\text{in general})$$

$$W_{spring} = -k(x_2^2 - x_1^2)/2$$

$$KE = mv^2/2 = p^2/2m$$

$$W_{NET} = \Delta KE$$

Potential Energy

$$U_{grav} = mgy \quad (\text{near earth surface})$$

$$U_{grav} = -GMm/r \quad (\text{in general})$$

$$U_{spring} = kx^2/2$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta K + \Delta U = W_{NC}$$

$$\Delta U = -W$$

$$F(x) = -dU(x)/dx$$

Power

$$P = dW/dt = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \quad (\text{for constant force})$$

System of Particles and Momentum

$$\mathbf{R}_{CM} = \sum m_i \mathbf{r}_i / \sum m_i$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{CM} = \sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i / \sum m_i$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{CM} = \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_i / \sum m_i$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i$$

$$\sum \mathbf{F}_{EXT} = M\mathbf{A}_{CM} = d\mathbf{P}/dt$$

Collisions

If $\sum \mathbf{F}_{EXT} = 0$ in some direction, then

$$\mathbf{P}_{before} = \mathbf{P}_{after} \quad \text{in this direction}$$

$$\sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i (\text{before}) = \sum m_i \mathbf{v}_i (\text{after})$$

In addition, if collision is elastic

$$*KE_{before} = KE_{after}$$

Rotation Kinematics

$$s = Rq, \quad v = R\omega, \quad a = Ra$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{q} &= \mathbf{q}_0 + \boldsymbol{\omega}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\alpha} t^2 \\ \boldsymbol{\omega} &= \boldsymbol{\omega}_0 + \boldsymbol{\alpha} t \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}^2 &= \boldsymbol{\omega}_0^2 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha} \Delta \mathbf{q} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{for constant } \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Rotational Dynamics

$$I = \sum m_i r_i^2, \quad I_{parallel} = I_{CM} + MD^2$$

$$I_{disk} = I_{cylinder} = \frac{1}{2} MR^2, \quad I_{hoop} = MR^2$$

$$I_{solid-sphere} = \frac{2}{5} MR^2, \quad I_{hollow-sphere} = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$$

$$I_{rod-cm} = \frac{1}{12} ML^2, \quad I_{rod-end} = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$$

$\boldsymbol{\tau} = I\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ (rotation about a fixed axis)

$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$, $|\boldsymbol{\tau}| = rF \sin f$ (definition of torque)

Work & Energy

$$K_{\text{rotation}} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = L^2 / 2I$$

$$K_{\text{translation}} = \frac{1}{2} M V_{CM}^2$$

$$K_{\text{total}} = K_{\text{rotation}} + K_{\text{translation}}$$

$$W = \mathbf{tq}$$

Angular Momentum

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$$

$$L_z = I \omega_z$$

$$\mathbf{t}_{\text{EXT}} = d\mathbf{L}/dt$$

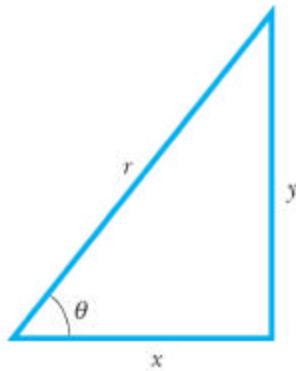
Statics

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = 0, \quad \sum \mathbf{t} = 0 \quad (\text{about any axis})$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$\sin 2q = 2 \sin q \cos q$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = 0.50; \quad \cos 30^\circ = 0.866$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = 0.866; \quad \cos 60^\circ = 0.50$$

if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$