Phys 211 Formula Sheet

Kinematics

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

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

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

$g = 9.81\ m/s^2 = 32.2\ ft/s^2$

$\mathbf{v}_{A,B} = \mathbf{v}_{A,C} + \mathbf{v}_{C,B}$

Uniform Circular Motion

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

$v = \omega r$

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

Dynamics

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

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

F = mg (near earth's surface)

$F_{12} = -Gm_1m_2/r^2$ (in general)

(where $G = 6.67\times10^{-11}\ Nm^2/kg^2$)

$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{spring}} = -k\,\boldsymbol{\Delta}\mathbf{x}$

Friction

$f = \mu_k N$ (kinetic)

$f \le \mu_S N$ (static)

Work & Kinetic energy

$W = \int \mathbf{F}\cdot\mathbf{dl}$

$W = \mathbf{F}\cdot\boldsymbol{\Delta}\mathbf{r} = F\,\Delta r\,cos\theta$

(constant force)

$W_{grav} = -mg\Delta y$

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

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

$W_{NET} = \Delta K$

Potential Energy

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

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

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

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

Power

$P = dW/dt$

$P = \mathbf{F}\cdot\mathbf{v}$ (for constant force)

System of Particles

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

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

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

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

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

Impulse

$\mathbf{I} = \int \mathbf{F}\,dt$

$\Delta\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{F}_{av}\Delta t$

Collisions:

If $\Sigma\mathbf{F}_{EXT} = 0$ in some direction, then $\mathbf{P}_{before} = \mathbf{P}_{after}$ in this direction:

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

<u>In addition, if the collision is elastic:</u>

* $E_{before} = E_{after}$
* *Rate of approach = Rate of recession*
* *The speed of an object in the Center-of-Mass reference frame is unchanged by an elastic collision.*

Rotational kinematics

$s = R\theta,\ v = R\omega,\ a = R\alpha$

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\theta &= \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + {}^1\!/_2\alpha t^2\\ \omega &= \omega_0 + \alpha t\\ \omega^2 &= \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta\end{aligned}\right\}$$

Rotational Dynamics

$I = \Sigma m_i r_i^2$

$I_{parallel} = I_{CM} + MD^2$

$I_{disk} = I_{cylinder} = {}^1\!/_2 MR^2$

$I_{hoop} = MR^2$

$I_{solid\text{-}sphere} = {}^2\!/_5 MR^2$

$I_{spherical\ shell} = {}^2\!/_3 MR^2$

$I_{rod\text{-}cm} = {}^1\!/_{12} ML^2$

$I_{rod\text{-}end} = {}^1\!/_3 ML^2$

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

$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{F}$, $|\tau| = rF\sin\phi$

Work & Energy

$K_{rotation} = {}^1\!/_2 I\omega^2$,

$K_{translation} = {}^1\!/_2 MV_{cm}^2$

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

$W = \tau\theta$

Statics

$\Sigma\mathbf{F} = 0$, $\Sigma\tau = 0$ (about any axis)

Angular Momentum:

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

$L_z = I\omega_z$

$\mathbf{L}_{tot} = \mathbf{L}_{CM} + \mathbf{L}^*$

$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{ext} = d\mathbf{L}/dt$

$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{cm} = d\mathbf{L}^*/dt$

$\Omega_{precession} = \tau / L$

Simple Harmonic Motion:

$d^2x/dt^2 = -\omega^2 x$

(differential equation for SHM)

$x(t) = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$v(t) = -\omega A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$a(t) = -\omega^2 A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$\omega^2 = k/m$ (mass on spring)

$\omega^2 = g/L$ (simple pendulum)

$\omega^2 = mgR_{CM}/I$ (physical pendulum)

$\omega^2 = \kappa/I$ (torsion pendulum)

General harmonic transverse waves:

$y(x,t) = A\cos(kx - \omega t)$

$k = 2\pi/\lambda,\quad \omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi/T$

$v = \lambda f = \omega/k$

Waves on a string:

$$v^2 = \frac{F}{\mu} = \frac{(\text{tension})}{(\text{mass per unit length})}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{1}{2}\mu v\omega^2 A^2$$

$$\frac{d\bar{E}}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 A^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{v^2}\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \quad \text{Wave Equation}$$

Fluids:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \qquad p = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$$

$$p_1 + \tfrac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 = p_2 + \tfrac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho g y_2$$

$$F_B = \rho_{liquid} g V_{liquid}$$

$$F_2 = F_1\frac{A_2}{A_1}$$