

Fundamental Concepts and Principles

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p} &= m\vec{v} & \sum \vec{F} &= \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = m\vec{a} & \vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} & \vec{v} &= \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} & \vec{a}_c &= -\frac{v^2}{r}\hat{r} \\ \vec{L} &= \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = I\vec{\omega} & \sum \vec{\tau} &= \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = I\vec{\alpha} & \vec{\alpha} &= \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} & \vec{\omega} &= \frac{d\vec{\theta}}{dt} & \vec{\tau} &= \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \\ \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i &= \int \vec{F} dt & \vec{L}_f - \vec{L}_i &= \int \vec{\tau} dt & r_{cm} &= \frac{\sum_i m_i r_i}{\sum_i m_i} = \frac{\int_{object} r dm}{\int_{object} dm} & I &= \sum_i m_i r_i^2 = \int_{object} r^2 dm \\ KE &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 & E_f - E_i &= \Delta E_{transfer} \end{aligned}$$

Under Certain Conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= \vec{x}_o + \vec{v}_o t + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} t^2 & \vec{F} &= \mu_k \vec{F}_N & \vec{F} &\leq \mu_s \vec{F}_N & \Delta E_{transfer} &= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ \vec{\theta} &= \vec{\theta}_o + \vec{\omega}_o t + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\alpha})t^2 & v &= r\omega & a &= r\alpha & I &= I_{cm} + md^2 \\ KE_R &= \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 & PE_G &= -\frac{Gm_1 m_2}{r} & PE_G &\cong mgy & \vec{F} &= \frac{d(PE_G)}{dr} & PE_S &= \frac{1}{2}kx^2 & F_S &= -kx \\ \text{If } \frac{d^2}{dt^2}[\vec{x}(t)] &= -A[\vec{x}(t)] \text{ then } \omega^2 = A & \omega &= 2\pi f & \frac{1}{T} &= f \end{aligned}$$

Useful Constants

Radius of the Earth $R_E = 6370$ km, mass of the Earth $M_E = 5.98 \times 10^{24}$ kg, charge on an electron $e = -1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C, gravitational constant $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ Nm^2/kg^2 , Coulomb force constant $k_e = 8.99 \times 10^9$ Nm^2/C^2 , permeability of free space $\mu_o = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ Tm/A , 1 mile = 5280 feet, 1 cal = 4.2 J, 1 km = 5/8 mile, gravitational acceleration on the surface of the Earth $g = 9.81$ $\text{m/s}^2 = 32$ ft/s^2 , speed of sound $v = 340$ m/s, speed of light in vacuum $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s.

Mathematical Relationships

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} z^n &= n z^{n-1} & \frac{d}{dz} \cos z &= -\sin z & \frac{d}{dz} \sin z &= \cos z & \frac{d}{dt} f(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} f(z) \frac{d}{dt} z \\ \int z^n dz &= \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} \text{ for } (n \neq -1) & \frac{d}{dz} \int w dz &= w & \int \frac{dw}{dz} dz &= w \end{aligned}$$

For a circle $C = 2\pi R$ and $A = \pi R^2$, For a sphere $A = 4\pi R^2$ and $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$





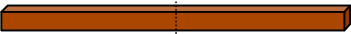
Reminder the GOAL of problem solving:

Gather Information: What do you know? What do you want? Draw coordinate frame. Draw a picture with labels.

Organize: Type of problem (Kinematics, Energy Conservation, Momentum Conservation, Rotation), Pick approach.

Analyze: List mathematical relationships, Simplify and solve, Plug in numbers.

Learn: Check your answer – Is it reasonable? Are units correct?

	Ring (thin)	$I = mr^2$
	Disk (solid)	$I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$
	Sphere (solid)	$I = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$
	Sphere (hollow)	$I = \frac{2}{3}mr^2$
	Rod	$I = \frac{1}{12}ml^2$