

PHYS 310 Formulas

Vectors

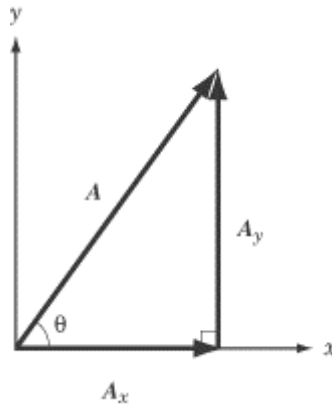
$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$$

$$A_x = A \cos(\theta)$$

$$A_y = A \sin(\theta)$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(A_y/A_x)$$



Equations of Motion for Constant Acceleration

$$v = v_i + at$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(v + v_i) \cdot t$$

$$x = v_{ix}t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v^2 = v_i^2 + 2ax$$

$a_x = 0$ and $a_y = -9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ for projectile

Forces and Newton's Laws of Motion

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ (free fall acceleration)}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\sum F_x = ma_x \quad \sum F_y = ma_y$$

$$\vec{F}_{AonB} = -\vec{F}_{BonA}$$

$$F_g = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \text{ (Gravitational Force)}$$

$$G = 6.673 \times 10^{-11} \frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2}$$

$$W = mg \text{ (Weight)}$$

$$F_s \leq \mu_s \cdot N \text{ (Static Friction)}$$

$$F_k = \mu_k \cdot N \text{ (Kinetic Friction)}$$

$$\vec{F} = -k\vec{x} \text{ (Spring)}$$

Oscillations and Rotational Motion

$$v_T = r\omega \text{ (Tangential velocity)}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \text{ (Centripetal acceleration)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \text{ (Centripetal force)}$$

$$\omega = \omega_i + \alpha t$$

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_i + \omega) \cdot t$$

$$\Delta\theta = \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_i^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta$$

$$a_T = r\alpha \text{ (Tangential acceleration)}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

Energy, Work and Momentum

$$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

$$KE = 1/2mv^2 \text{ (Kinetic energy)}$$

$$PE_{grav} = mgh \text{ (Grav. potential energy)}$$

$$PE_{elastic} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \text{ (Elastic potential energy)}$$

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

$$|W| = |F||d|\cos\theta$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} \text{ (Momentum)}$$

Rotation of a Rigid Body

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \text{ (Centripetal force)}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \text{ (Centripetal acceleration)}$$

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha$$

$$\tau = rF \sin\theta \text{ (Torque)}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\vec{L} = I\vec{\omega} \text{ (Angular Momentum)}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

Fluid Statics and Dynamics

$$\rho = \frac{m}{v} \text{ (Density)}$$

$$p = \frac{F}{A} \text{ (Pressure)}$$

$$p = p_0 + \rho g d$$

$$v_1 A_1 = v_2 A_2$$

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