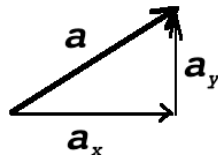
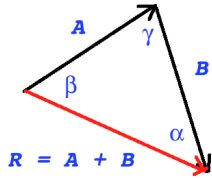


# PY105 Equation Sheet I

A vector and its components:



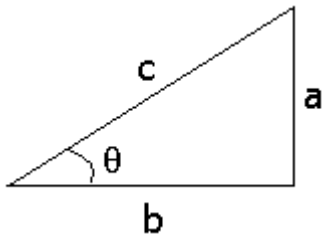
For ANY triangle:



$$R^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 2|AB|\cos\gamma$$

$$\frac{|A|}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{|B|}{\sin\beta} = \frac{|R|}{\sin\gamma}$$

For a right angle triangle:



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$(\sin\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta)^2 = 1$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

Adding vectors:  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c} \Rightarrow a_x + b_x = c_x$  and  $a_y + b_y = c_y$

Quadratic equation: If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

**Circumference:  $C = 2\pi r$  Area of a circle:  $A = \pi r^2$  Area of a triangle:  $A = 0.5hb$**

**Conversion factors:**

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm} \quad 1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m} \quad 1 \text{ mi} = 1.6 \text{ km} = 1600 \text{ m} \quad 1 \text{ L} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm} \quad 1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ s} \quad 1 \text{ h} = 60 \text{ min} \quad 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ inch} = 2.54 \text{ cm} \quad 1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ inch} \quad 360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ rad} = 1 \text{ rev}$$

## General Definitions

Average Speed:

Average Velocity:

$$v_{avsp} = \frac{L}{\Delta t} \quad (\mathbf{L - distance}) \quad \vec{v}_{avvel} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \quad (\Delta \vec{r} - \text{displacement}); \quad (\mathbf{1-D}) \quad \Delta x = \text{Area}[v(t)]$$

$$\text{Average Acceleration: } \vec{a}_{av} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{v}_f - \vec{v}_i}{\Delta t} \quad (\mathbf{1-D}) \quad \text{"Instantaneous"} = \text{"slope"} \quad \Delta v = \text{Area}[a(t)]$$

## Constant Acceleration Equations for 1-D Motion

$$x = x_o + v_{ox}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2 \quad v = v_{ox} + a_x t \quad v_x^2 = v_{ox}^2 + 2a_x(x - x_o) \quad v_{ave} = (v_o + v_f)/2$$

**For the free fall (y-axis is UP;  $g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ):**

$$v_y = v_{yi} - gt \quad y_f = y_i + v_{iy}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad v_y^2 = v_{oy}^2 - 2g(y - y_o) \quad v_{yave} = (v_{y0} + v_{yf})/2$$

**For the projectile motion (y - axis is UP;  $g \approx 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ ):**

$$v_x = v_{x0} = \text{const}$$

$$x = x_0 + v_x t$$

$$v_y = v_{iy} - gt$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{oy} t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$v_i = \sqrt{v_{ix}^2 + v_{iy}^2}$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{v_{fx}^2 + v_{fy}^2}$$

### Newton's Laws

$$\vec{F}_{Net} \text{ definition: } \vec{F}_{Net} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots$$

$$\text{Translational Equilibrium: } \vec{F}_{Net} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \dots = 0 \text{ and } \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\text{Newton's Second Law: } \mathbf{F}_{Net} = \Sigma \mathbf{F} = m \mathbf{a}$$

$$\text{Newton's Third Law: } \mathbf{F}_{12} = -\mathbf{F}_{21}$$

$$\text{Friction: } \textit{kinetic} \quad F_{kfr} = \mu_k * N$$

$$\textit{static} \quad F_{sfr} \leq \mu_s * N$$

$$F_{sfr \text{ max}} = \mu_s * N$$

$$\text{Weight: } \mathbf{W} = m \mathbf{g}$$

$$\text{Apparent weight: } |\text{AW}| = |N| \quad \textit{or} \quad |\text{AW}| = |T|$$