

$$v dv = a_c ds \quad \text{constant acceleration}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$v = v_0 + a_c t \quad \text{constant acceleration}$$

$$s = s_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$a_c (s - s_0) = \frac{1}{2} (v^2 - v_0^2) \quad v^2 - v_0^2 = 2as$$

Projectile Motion

$$a_x = 0$$

$$v_x = v_{x0} = \text{constant} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{x-axis}$$

$$x = x_0 + v_{x0} t$$

$$a_y = -g$$

$$v_y = v_{y0} - g t$$

$$y = y_0 + v_{y0} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{y-axis}$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{y0}^2 - 2g(y - y_0)$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

$$G_c = 386 \frac{\text{lbm in}}{\text{lbf s}^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_y}{v_x}$$

For $y_0 = 0$

$$t_{\text{tot}} = \frac{2u \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$x = \frac{u^2 \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

$$\dot{e}_t = \dot{\beta} e_n$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} e_n + \dot{v} e_t$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = v \dot{\theta}$$

$$a^2 = a_n^2 + a_t^2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_n}{a_t}$$

r = radius of curvature

Polar coordinates

$$v = \dot{r} e_r + r \dot{\theta} e_\theta$$

$$v_r = \dot{r} \quad a_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$a = (\ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2) e_r + (r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta}) e_\theta \quad r \ddot{\theta} = v_\theta \quad a_\theta = r \ddot{\theta} + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\theta}$$

$$a_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} (r^2 \dot{\theta})$$

relative motion

$$\vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_{A/B}$$

$$\text{Law of sines: } \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\text{Law of cosines: } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$W = F \cdot s$$

Remember a has a_n & a_t

$$\frac{1}{2} k x_1^2 + m g z_1 + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x_2^2 + m g z_2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$$

$$\int F \Delta t = m v_2 - m v_1$$

$$I = \int F \Delta t$$

$$M_A v_A + M_B v_B = M_A v_A' + M_B v_B' \quad (\text{conservation of momentum})$$

$$e = \frac{v_B' - v_A'}{v_A - v_B} \quad (\text{coefficient of restitution})$$

Collisions

- 1) y-momentum for A conserved
- 2) y-momentum for B conserved
- 3) x-momentum for both together conserved
- 4) coefficient of restitution equation

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\alpha d\theta = \omega d\omega$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha (\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{a} = \alpha \vec{k} \times \vec{r} - \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\text{work} = (\text{Moment})(\Delta\theta)$$

Work Energy

$$\sum W = \sum \text{Energy} \quad (\text{Friction})$$

$$(F)(s) = \sum \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \sum \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \sum mgz$$

	<u>normal</u>	<u>angular</u>
K.E.	$\frac{1}{2} m(v_1^2 - v_0^2)$	$\frac{1}{2} I(\omega_1^2 - \omega_0^2)$
		$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$

Conservation of Energy (No Friction)

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{2} kx^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mgz \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} kx_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv_1^2 + mgz_1 = \frac{1}{2} kx_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv_2^2 + mgz_2$$

Impulse Momentum

$$I = \sum F \Delta t = \sum M_1 = \sum M_2 \quad m_1 v_1 + I = m_2 v_2$$

Collisions

$$m_A v_A + m_B v_B = m_A v'_A + m_B v'_B$$

(conservation of momentum) y-momentum of A conserved
y-momentum of B conserved
x-momentum for both conserved
coefficient of restitution equation

$$e = \frac{v'_B - v'_A}{v_A - v_B}$$

(Coefficient of restitution)

Linkages

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} - \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{e} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \vec{j}$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\alpha d\theta = \omega d\omega$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\alpha} \times \vec{r} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{\sum E_A}{\sum E_B} = E \% \text{ kept}$$

eg. $\frac{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1'^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2'^2}{\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2} \times 100$

$$\sum M = \alpha \bar{I} + m \bar{a} d$$

$$I = \bar{I} + m d^2$$

$$\bar{I} = m k^2$$

$$a = r \alpha - \omega^2 r$$

$$v = \omega r$$