
Kinematics: $v = v_0 + at$ $x = x_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$ $a_{rad} = \frac{v^2}{r}$
 $T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$ $\vec{v}_{P/A} = \vec{v}_{P/B} + \vec{v}_{B/A}$

Forces and Potentials: $\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$ $f_s \leq \mu_s F_N$ $f_k = \mu_k F_N$ $U_g = mgy$
 $F_s = -k(x - x_R)$ $U_s = \frac{1}{2}k(x - x_R)^2$ $\vec{F}_g = -\frac{GM_1M_2}{r^2}\hat{r}$ $U_g = -\frac{GM_1M_2}{r}$
 $GMT^2 = 4\pi^2r^3$

Rotation: $\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$ $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$ $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$ $v = \omega r$
 $a_{tan} = \alpha r$ $a_{rad} = \omega^2 r$ $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ (particle) $L = I\omega$ (rigid body) $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$
 $I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$ $K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ $\sum \vec{\tau}_{ext} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$ $\sum \tau_{ext} = I\alpha$ $I = I_{cm} + Md^2$
 $K = \frac{1}{2}MV_{cm}^2 + \frac{1}{2}I_{cm}\omega^2$

Systems of Particles: $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ $Mx_{cm} = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \dots = \sum_i m_ix_i$
 $\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = M\vec{a}_{cm}$ $v_{2f} - v_{1f} = -(v_{2i} - v_{1i})$

Work-Energy: $W = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}$ $K_i + W_{tot} = K_f$ $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$
 $\Delta U_{AB} = -\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ $F_x = -\frac{dU}{dx}$

Oscillations: $F = -kx$ $x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ $\omega = 2\pi f$ $f = \frac{1}{T}$ $\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$
 $\omega = \sqrt{g/L}$ $\omega = \sqrt{Mgd/I}$ $E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$
 $x = Ae^{-bt/(2m)} \cos(\omega't + \phi)$ $\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$

Waves: $y(x, t) = A \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi)$ $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ $v = \lambda f = \frac{\omega}{k}$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$ $\mu = \frac{M}{L}$
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$ $P_{avg} = \frac{1}{2}\mu v \omega^2 A^2$ $I = \frac{P}{A}$ $y(x, t) = A_{sw} \sin(kx) \cos(\omega t)$ $f_n = n \frac{v}{2L}$
 $f_n = n_{odd} \frac{v}{4L}$ $\phi = 2\pi \frac{\Delta r}{\lambda}$ $f_{beat} = |f_2 - f_1|$ $f_L = \left(\frac{v + v_L}{v + v_S}\right) f_S$

Thermodynamics: $T_K = T_C + 273.15$ $\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$ $Q = mc\Delta T$
 $Q = \pm mL$ $pV = nRT = Nk_B T$ $\bar{K}_{tr} = \frac{3}{2}k_B T$ $W = \int_{V_i}^{V_f} pdV$
 $Q = \Delta U + W$ $C_p = C_V + R$ $C_V = \frac{f}{2}R$ $\Delta U = nC_V \Delta T$ $p_1 V_1^\gamma = p_2 V_2^\gamma$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} \quad e = \frac{|W|}{|Q_H|} \quad e_{Carnot} = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_H} \quad K = \frac{|Q_C|}{|W|}$$

$$K_{Carnot} = \frac{T_C}{T_H - T_C} \quad \Delta S = \int_i^f dS = \int_i^f \frac{dQ}{T} \quad S = k_B \ln w$$

Vectors: $A_x = A \cos \theta$ $A_y = A \sin \theta$ $A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{A_y}{A_x}$

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \phi_{AB}$ $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$ $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \hat{n} AB \sin \phi_{AB}$

Math: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx$ for $x \ll 1$

Constants: $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$ $R_{Earth} = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

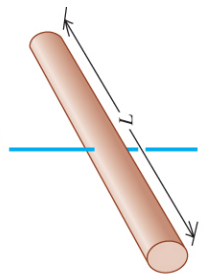
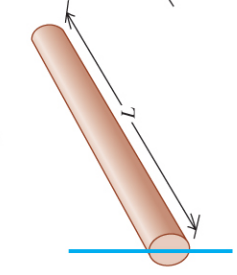
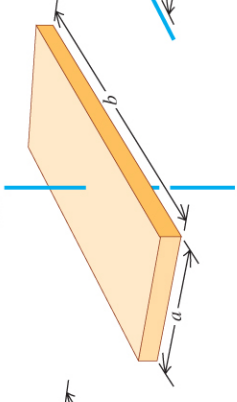
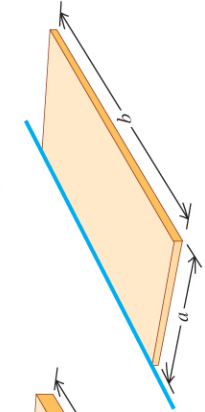
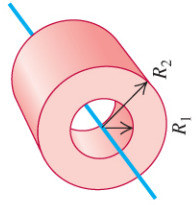
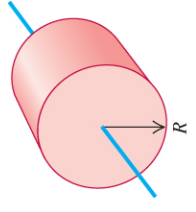
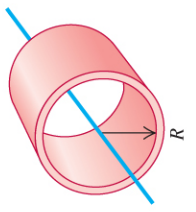
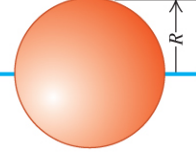
$M_{Earth} = 5.98 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ $M_{Sun} = 1.99 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$ $c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$T_z = -273.15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$ $\rho_{water} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$ $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ $R = 8.3145 \text{ J/mol} \cdot \text{K}$

$v_{sound} = 343 \text{ m/s}$ $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

TABLE 9.2 Moments of Inertia of Various Bodies

<p>(a) Slender rod, axis through center</p> $I = \frac{1}{12}ML^2$ 	<p>(b) Slender rod, axis through one end</p> $I = \frac{1}{3}ML^2$ 	<p>(c) Rectangular plate, axis through center</p> $I = \frac{1}{12}M(a^2 + b^2)$ 	<p>(d) Thin rectangular plate, axis along edge</p> $I = \frac{1}{3}Ma^2$ 	
<p>(e) Hollow cylinder</p> $I = \frac{1}{2}M(R_1^2 + R_2^2)$ 	<p>(f) Solid cylinder</p> $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$ 	<p>(g) Thin-walled hollow cylinder</p> $I = MR^2$ 	<p>(h) Solid sphere</p> $I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$ 	<p>(i) Thin-walled hollow sphere</p> $I = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$ 