

How to integrate? (Like a Boss!)

Consider first the sum
 $\sum_{j=1}^n j^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = f(n)$

function of n (not j)

j is a "dummy index", which means j can be replaced without changing the sum
 $f(n) = \sum_{j=1}^n j^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} \leftarrow \text{no } j, \text{ no } k$

Now: $v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \rightarrow dx = v(t)dt$

$\int dx = \int v(t)dt$

Now with endpoints

$\int_{x_0}^{x(t)} dx = \int_{t_0}^t v(t')dt' = \int_{x_0}^{x(t)} v(y)dy$

$x = x_0 \rightarrow t = t_0$
 $x(t) \rightarrow t$
 t' is a dummy variable of integration

$\int_{t_0}^t v(t')dt'$ is like $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = ?$

$$x \Big|_{x_0}^{x(t)} = x(t) - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v(t')dt'$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t v(t')dt' + x_0$$

One more time!

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \int dv = \int a(t)dt$$

$$\int_{v(t_0)}^{v(t)} dv = \int_{t_0}^t a(t')dt'$$

$$v = v_0 \quad t = t_0$$

$$v(t_0)$$

$$v(t) = \int_{t_0}^t a(t')dt' + v(t_0)$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t v(t')dt' + x_0$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \left[\int_{t_0}^{t'} a(t'')dt'' + v_0 \right] dt' + x_0$$

non-sensical, like $\sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = ?$

$$x(t) = \int_{t''=t_0}^t \left[\int_{t'=t_0}^{t''} a(t')dt' + v_0 \right] dt'' + x_0$$

$$[v(t'')]$$

Like $\sum_{j=1}^n \left[\sum_{k=1}^j k^3 \right] \rightarrow f(j)$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n f(j) = g(n)$$

$$f(j) = \frac{j^2(j+1)^2}{4}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{60} n(n+1)(n+3)(3n^2 + 6n + 1)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j^2(j+1)^2}{4} = 1 + 9 + 36 + \dots$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \left[\int_{t_0}^{t'} a(t'') dt'' + v_0 \right] dt' + x_0$$

Ex: $a(t) = g$ constant $9.8 \frac{m}{s^2}$

$$v(t) = \int_{t_0}^t g dt' + v_0 = g[t - t_0] + v_0$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t v(t') dt' + x_0$$

$$x(t) = \int_{t_0}^t g[t' - t_0] dt' + v_0 \int_{t_0}^t dt' + x_0$$

$$= \frac{g}{2} [t^2 - t_0^2] - g t_0 [t - t_0] + v_0 [t - t_0] + x_0$$

$$= \frac{g}{2} [t^2 - t_0^2] - g t_0 [t - t_0] + v_0 [t - t_0] + x_0$$

Don't recognize this?

$$t_0 = 0 = t_1$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v_0 t + x_0$$

Taylor 2.64-2.65

$$m \ddot{v}_x = q B v_y$$

$$L = v_x + i v_y$$

$$m \ddot{v}_y = -q B v_x \quad \text{take derivative}$$

$$m \ddot{v}_y = -q B v_x \rightarrow \ddot{v}_x = \frac{-\ddot{v}_y m}{q B}$$

Substitute into first equation

$$m \left[\frac{-\ddot{v}_y m}{q B} \right] = q B v_y$$

$$\ddot{v}_y + \left(\frac{q B}{m} \right)^2 v_y = 0$$

$$\ddot{v}_y(t) + \left(\frac{q B}{m} \right)^2 v_y(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_y(t) + \omega_c^2 v_y(t) = 0$$

