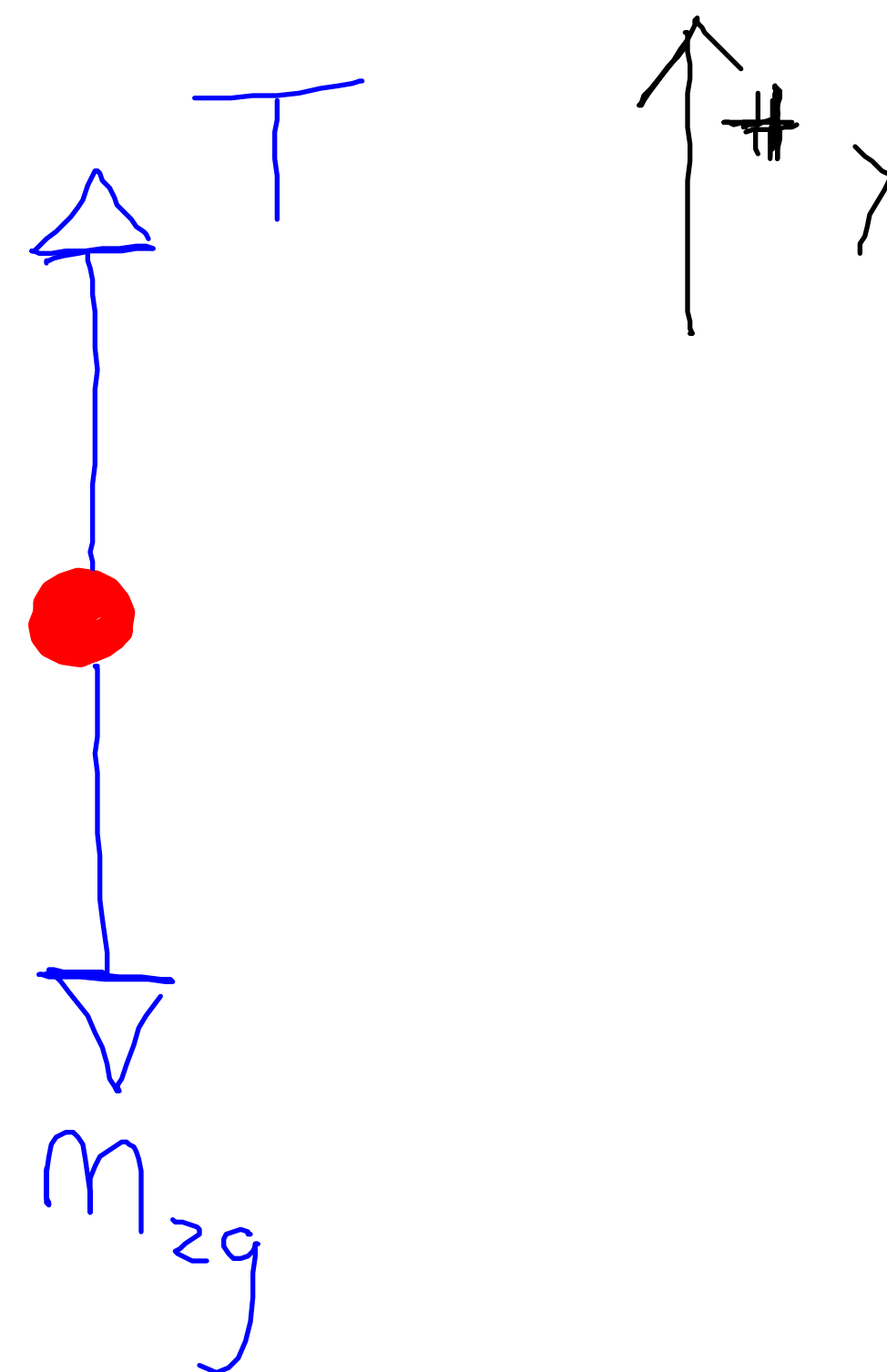
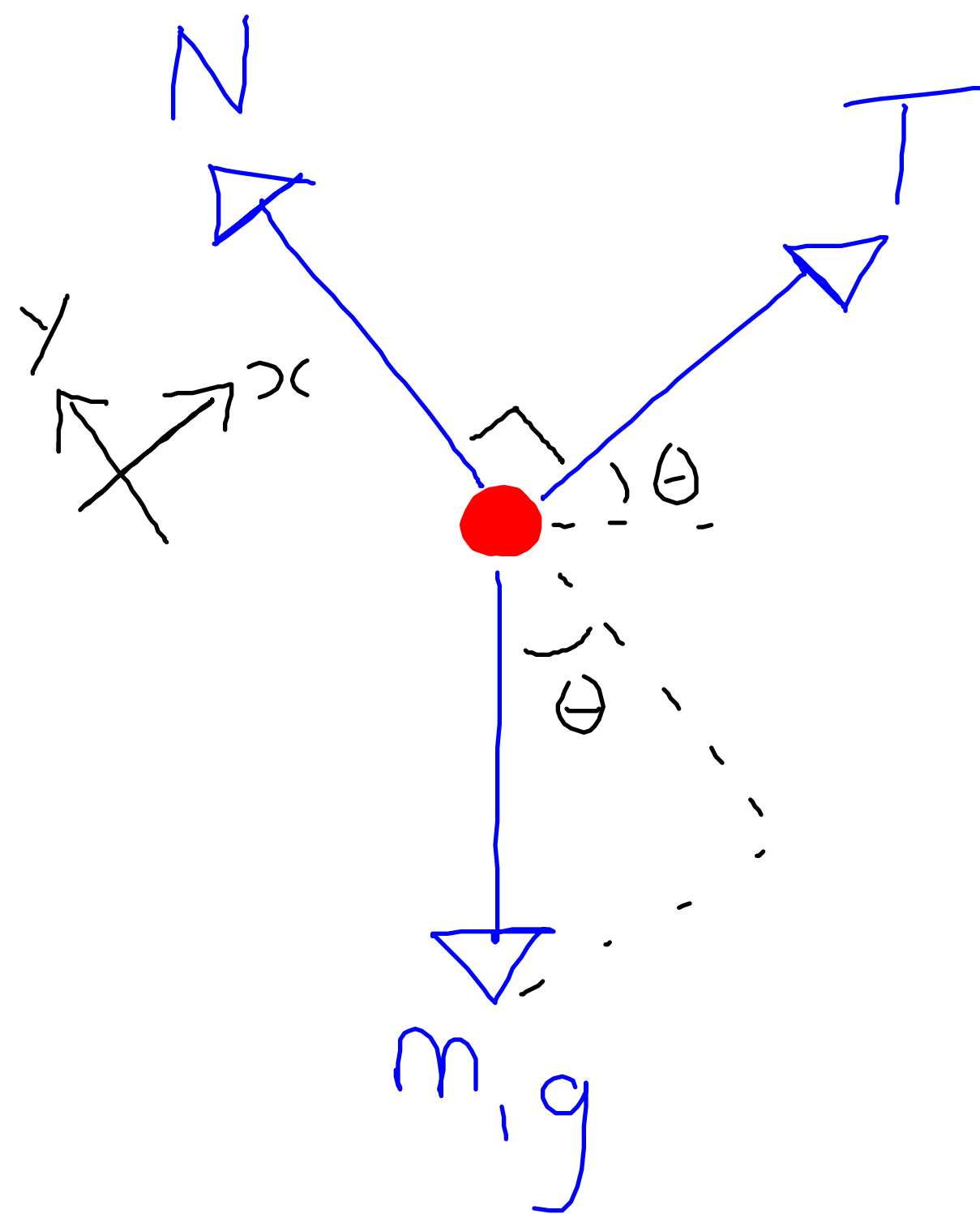
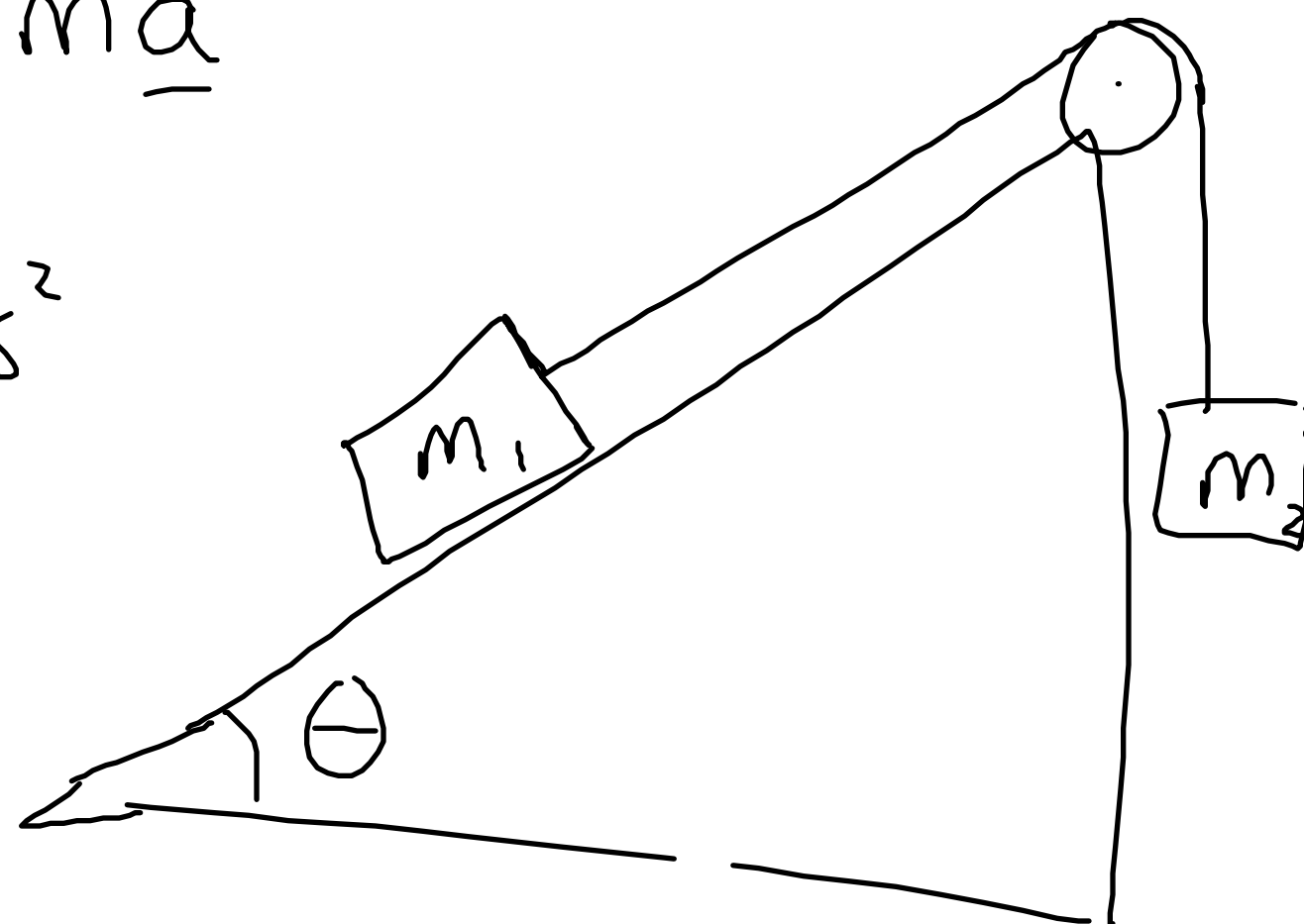


$$\Sigma \underline{F} = m \underline{a}$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$



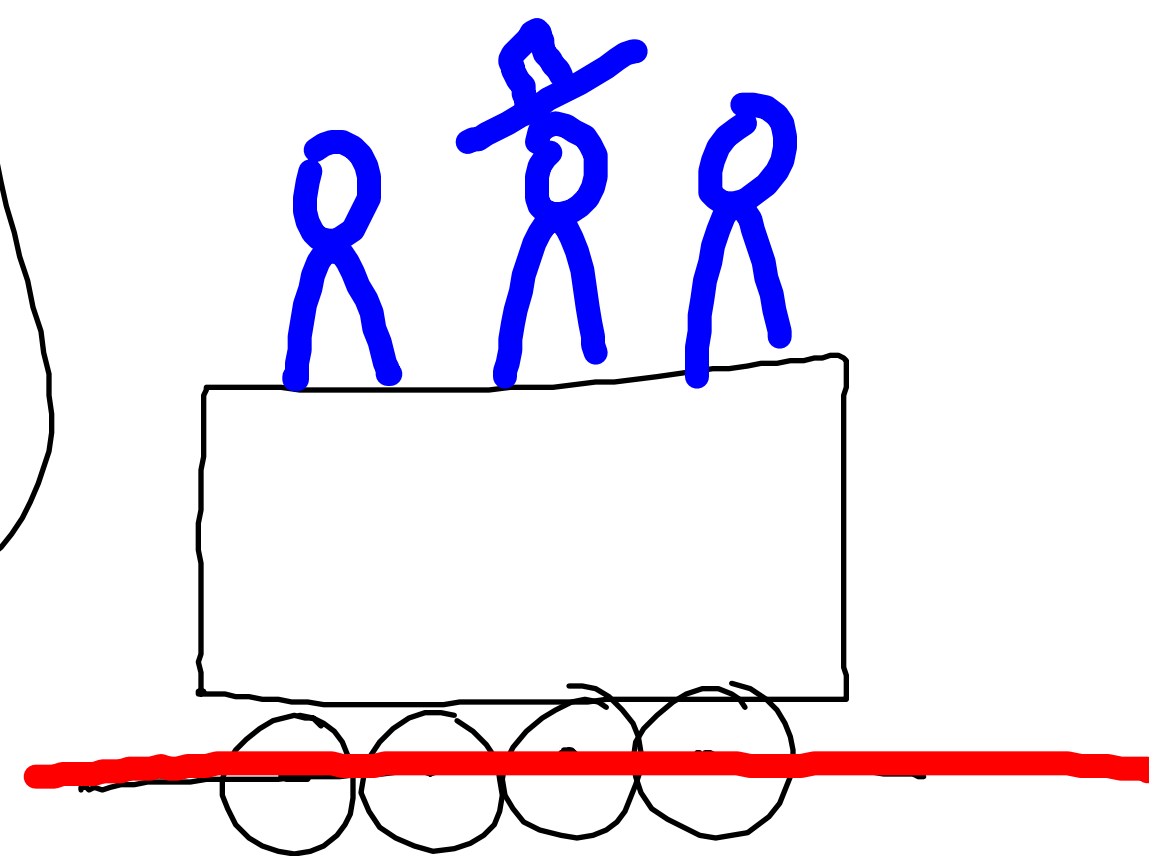
$$+T - m_1 g \sin \theta = m_1 a_{1x} \quad +T - m_2 g = m_2 a_{2y}$$

$$+N - m_1 g \cos \theta = m_1 a_{1y} = 0$$

$$a_{2y} = -a_{1x}$$

Ex know θ, m_1, m_2 find T and acceleration

Roller
coaster
track



attached
to track

ENERGY

WORK, KINETIC, POTENTIAL

$$f_k = \mu_k N$$

(constant)

Kinetic
energy

$$K_{\text{object}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \quad (\text{Scalar})$$

$$K_{\text{system}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m v_i^2$$

($\div N$ gives you)
temperature

1 dimension, constant force F_x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Work} &= F_x \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} m v_x^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_{0x}^2 \\ W &= K_{\text{final}} - K_{\text{initial}} = \Delta K \end{aligned}$$

3 dimensions, constant force $\underline{F}$

force

$$\underline{F} = F_x \underline{i} + F_y \underline{j} + F_z \underline{k}$$

unit vector
 $\underline{k}$ to
board

Displacement

$$\underline{\Delta r} = \Delta x \underline{i} + \Delta y \underline{j} + \Delta z \underline{k}$$

$$W = F_x \Delta x + F_y \Delta y + F_z \Delta z \quad (\text{scalar})$$

$$= \underline{F} \cdot \underline{\Delta r} \quad \text{dot product}$$

$$= F \Delta r \cos \theta \quad \theta \text{ angle between } \underline{F} \text{ \& } \underline{\Delta r}$$

1 ||
 2 |||
 3
 4
 5

$$\Delta \underline{r} = \underline{r}_{\text{final}} - \underline{r}_{\text{initial}}$$

$$= 2\underline{i} + \underline{j} - (\underline{i} - 2\underline{j})$$

$$= \underline{i} + 3\underline{j}$$

$$\underline{F} = 2\underline{i} + 3\underline{j}$$

$$W = \underline{F} \cdot \Delta \underline{r} = (2)(1) + (3)(3) + (0)(0) \\ = 11 \text{ J (Scalar)}$$

W

1D

3D

Constant
force
 $F_x = \text{number}$

$$F_x \Delta x$$

$$\underline{F} \cdot \underline{\Delta r}$$

Variable
force
 $F_x(x)$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_x dx$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} F_y dy + \int_{z_1}^{z_2} F_z dz$$

ideal spring

F_{net}

$=$

$-ky$

Equilibrium $\uparrow +y$
 0

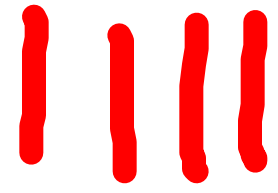
$F_{\text{net}} = 0$

force
&
displ.
opposite

Spring
constant
(stiffness)

displacement
from equilibrium

a
b
c
d
e



$$F_x = -kx \quad \text{ideal spring for } x \text{ motion}$$

$$W = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F_x dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -kx dx$$

$$= -k \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{x_1}^{x_2}$$

$$= -k \left(\frac{x_2^2}{2} - \frac{x_1^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= k \frac{x_1^2}{2} - k \frac{x_2^2}{2}$$

Power = rate at which Work is done

$$P_{av} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$$

Units

Work $\rightarrow$ Joules (J)

Power $\rightarrow$ J/s = Watts (W)

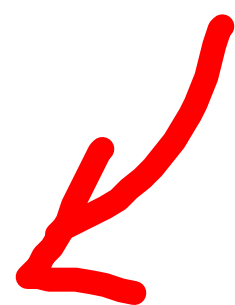
1 hp = 745 Watts

$$P_{av} = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta t} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} m v_f^2 - \cancel{\frac{1}{2} m v_i^2}$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v_f^2}{\Delta t}$$

short way



long way



$$F_{av} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

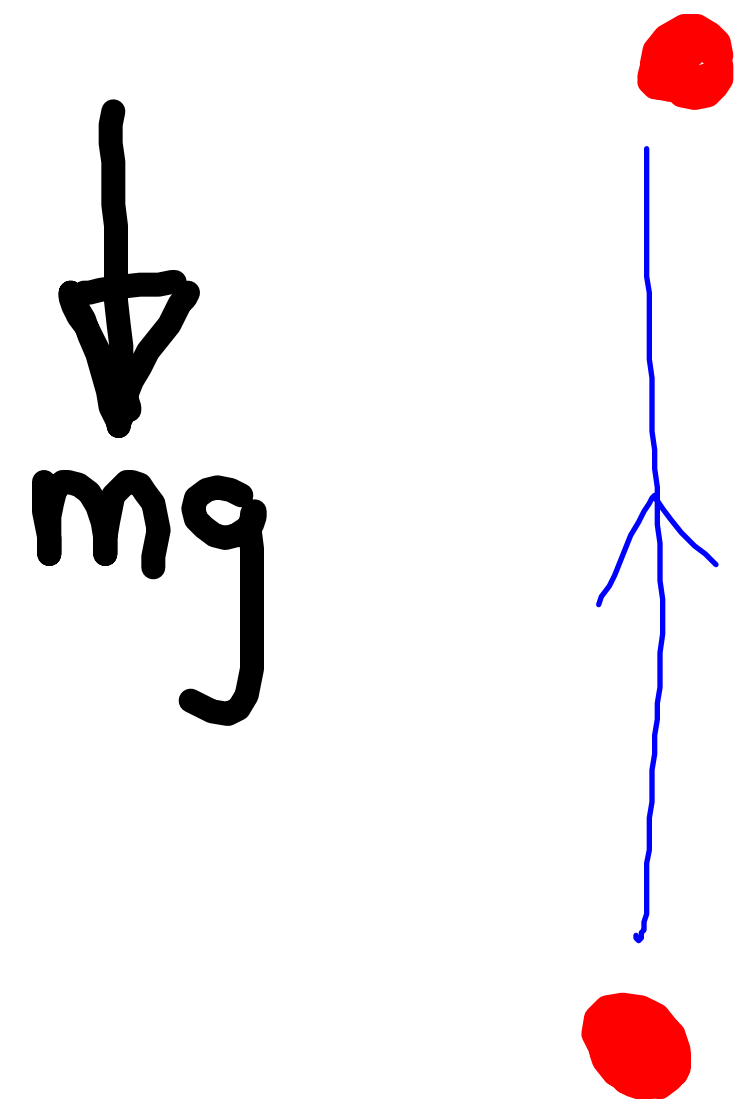
assume constant acceleration

$$= m a v_{av}$$

$$= m \left(\frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t} \right) \left(\frac{v_f + v_i}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \frac{v_f^2}{\Delta t}$$

Potential Energy



$+y \uparrow$

Δr

Δr

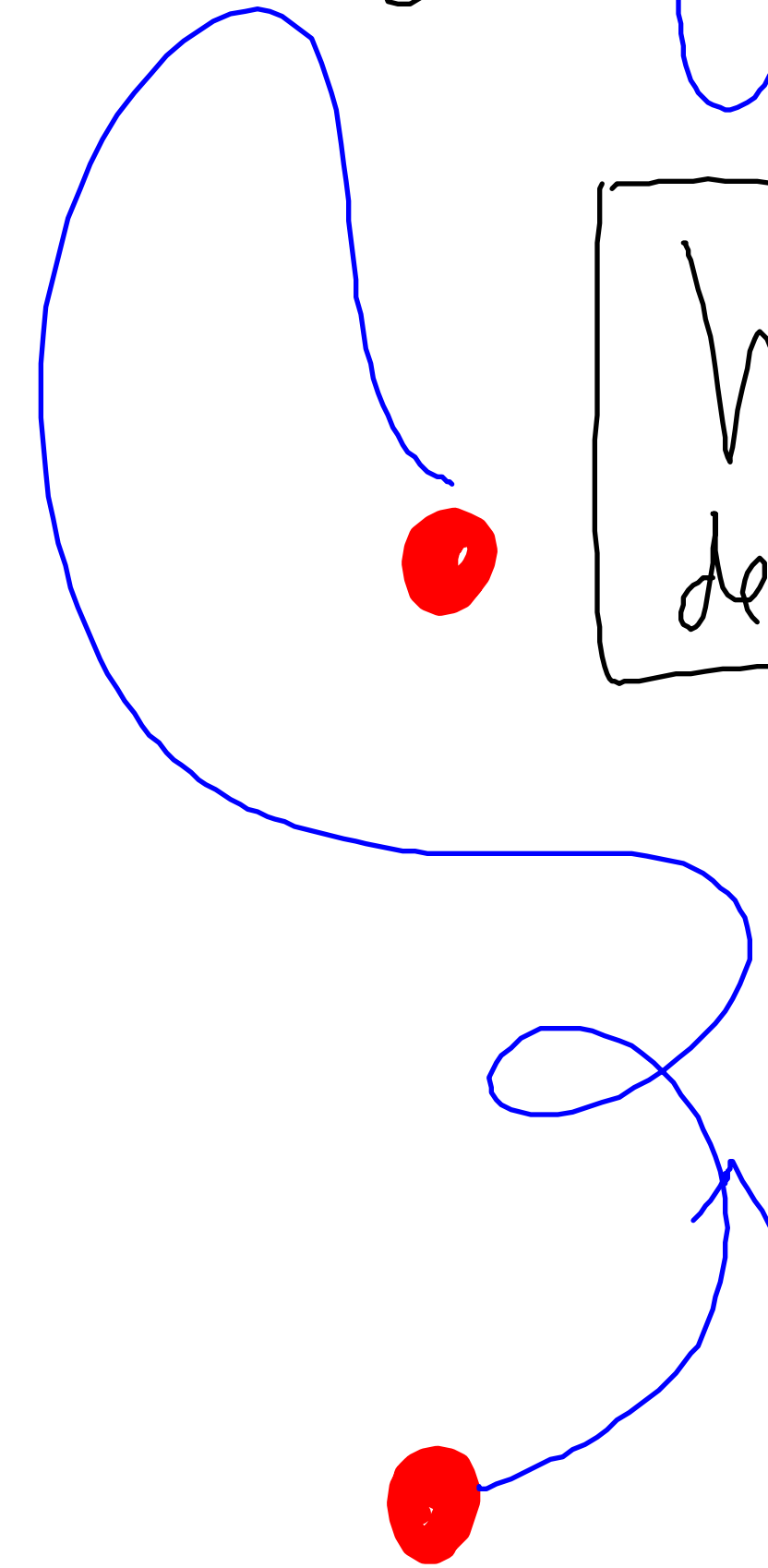
Δr

gravity

$$U = mgy$$

$$W = -\Delta U$$

definition of U



$$W = \underline{F} \cdot \underline{\Delta r}$$
$$= F \Delta r \cos \theta$$

~~if F and~~
(conservative force $\rightarrow$ work path independent
 $\rightarrow$ can define a U)

conservative forces

ideal
Spring.

$$F = -kx$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

displacement
from equilibrium.

(gravity) $F = mg$
 $U = mgy$

$$E = \sum_i K_i + U_i$$

total
mechanical
energy

$$\Delta E = 0$$

"isolated"
"E conserved"

$$W_{\text{ext}} = \Delta E = \Delta K + \Delta U$$

$\neq 0$

work by
Non-conservative
forces

Ex. friction

$\uparrow +y$

$$U = mgy$$

$$W = \underline{F} \cdot \underline{\Delta r}$$

$$= F \Delta r \cos \theta$$

Assume $\Delta K = 0$

$$\Delta U = 5(10)(0.5 - 0) = 25$$

$$W = F \times 1 \times \cos 0 = F$$

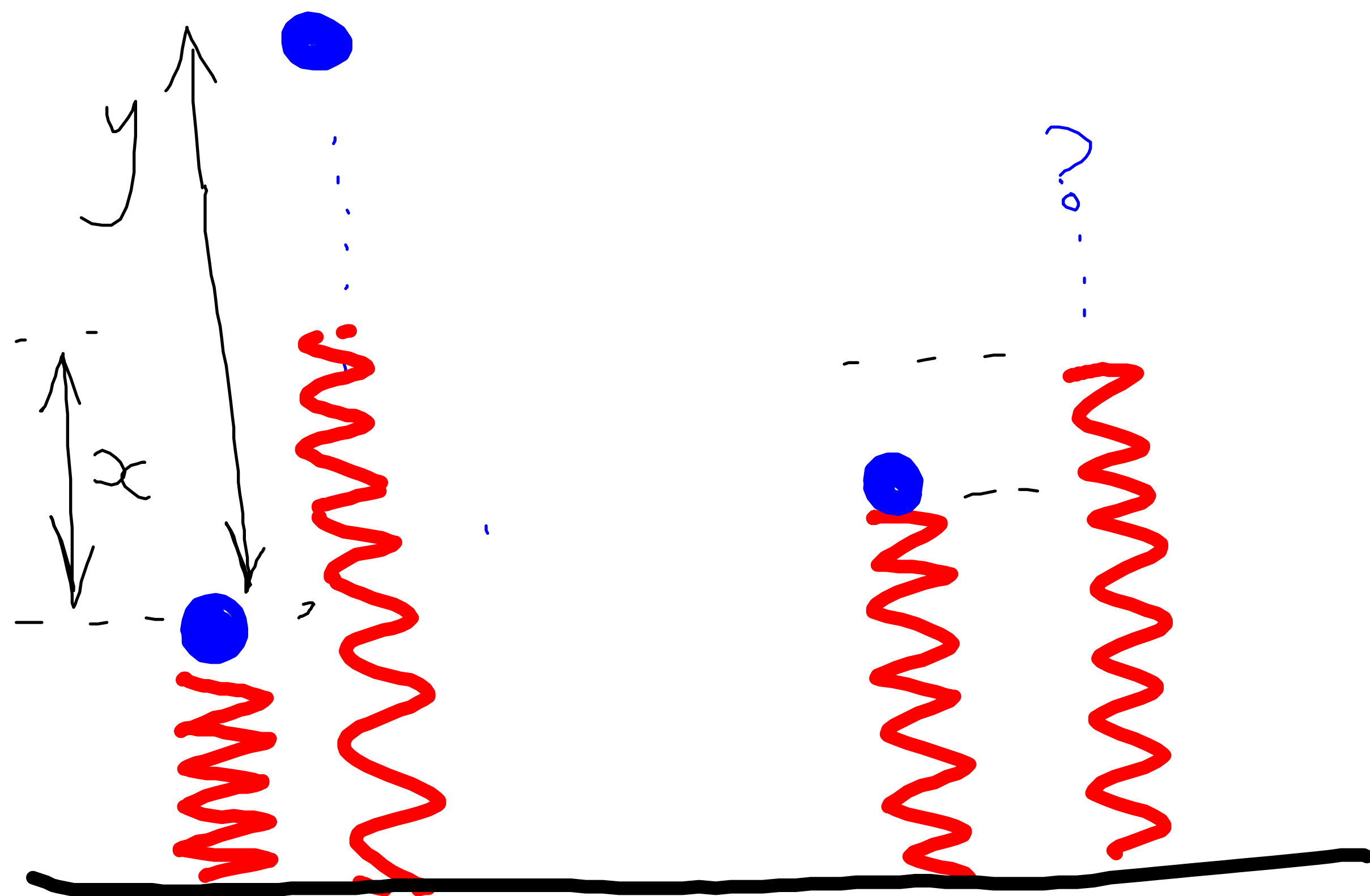
Isolated system (dart)

kinetic

elastic U

gravity U

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + mgy$$



$$E_{\text{initial}} = E_{\text{final}}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}kx^2 = mgy$$

222

$$E_{univ} = \sum_i K_i + U_i + ?$$

Dark Energy

