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# Physics (Quick Study Academic)

**Quick Study Academic** **PHYSICS**

**WHAT IS PHYSICS ALL ABOUT?**

Physics seeks to understand the natural phenomena that occur in our universe, a description of a natural phenomenon uses many specific terms, definitions and mathematical equations.

**Solving Problems in Physics**  
In physics, we use the SI units (International System) for data and calculations.

Base Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Length	$l, s$	Meter - m
Mass	$m, M$	Kilogram - kg
Temperature	$T$	Kelvin - K
Time	$t$	Second - s
Electric Current	$I$	Ampere - A (SI)

Other physical quantities are derived from these basic units. **Prefixes** denote fractions or multiples of units, many variable symbols in Greek letters.

**Math Skills:** Many physical concepts are only understood with the use of algebra, statistics, trigonometry and calculus.

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**CLASSICAL MECHANICS**

**A. Kinematics & Newtonian Mechanics**  
The position of a body is given by an equation of motion with position, velocity and acceleration as variables, mass is the measure of the amount of matter, the standard unit for mass is kg,  $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$ , **weight** is a property of matter, and so such, it always exists.

- Motion along a straight line is called **rectilinear**, the equation of motion describes the position of the particle and velocity for elapsed time,  $t$ .
- Velocity** ( $v$ ): The rate of change of the displacement ( $s$ ) with time ( $t$ ),  $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$ .
- Acceleration** ( $a$ ): The rate of change of the velocity with time,  $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$ .
- $a$  &  $v$  are vectors, with magnitude and direction.
- Speed is the absolute value of the velocity, scalar with the same units as velocity.

**Equations of Motion for One Dimension (1-D):**  
Equation of motion describes the future position ( $s$ ) and velocity ( $v$ ) of a body in terms of the initial velocity ( $u$ ), position ( $s_0$ ) and acceleration ( $a$ ):

- For constant acceleration, the position is related to the time and acceleration by the following equation of motion:  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
- For constant acceleration, the velocity vs. time is given by the following:  $v = u + at$
- If the acceleration is a function of time, the equation must be solved using  $\int v = at$

**B. Motion in Two Dimensions (2-D)**

- For bodies moving along a straight line, derive  $s$ , and  $v$  equations of motion:  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ ,  $v = u + at$
- For a rotating body, use **polar coordinates**, as angle variables,  $\theta$  and  $r$ , a radial distance from the rotational center.

**C. Motion in Three Dimensions (3-D)**

- Cartesian System:** Equations of motion with  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  components
- Spherical Coordinates:** Equations of motion based on their angles ( $\theta$  and  $\phi$ ) and  $r$ , the radial distance from the origin.

**D. Newton's Laws of Motion**

Newton's Laws are the core principles for describing the motion of classical objects in response to forces, the SI unit of force is the Newton, N, ( $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$ ), the SI unit is the dyne:  $1 \text{ dyne} = 1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm/s}^2$

- Newton's 1st Law:** A body remains at rest or in motion unless influenced by a force
- Newton's 2nd Law:** Force and acceleration determine the motion of a body and produce linear position and velocity:  $F = ma$ ,  $\Delta \vec{p} = m \Delta \vec{v}$
- Newton's 3rd Law:** Every action is countered by an opposing action.

**E. Types of Forces**

- A body force acts on the entire body, with the force acting at the center of mass.
  - A gravitational force,  $F_g$ , pulls an object toward the center of the Earth,  $F_g = mg$
  - Weight** ( $W$ ), gravitational force
  - Mass is a measure of the quantity of material, independent of  $g$  and other forces
- Surface forces** act on the body's surface.
  - Friction**,  $F_f$ , is proportional to the force normal to the part of the body in contact with a surface,  $F_f = \mu F_N$
  - Static friction** resists the movement of a body
  - Dynamic friction** slows the motion of a body
  - For an object on a horizontal plane:  $F_f \leq \mu_s F_N$  or  $\mu_k F_N$   
Net force =  $F - F_f$

**F. Circular Motion**

- Motion along a circular path uses **polar coordinates** ( $r, \theta$ )
- Key Variables:**

$r$	Meter	The distance from the rotation center (center of mass)
$\theta$	Radian	The angle between $r$ and the $x$ -axis
$\omega$	Radian/second	The angular velocity
$\alpha$	Radian/second <sup>2</sup>	The angular acceleration
$v$	Meter	The circular motion on $s = R\theta$ in (rad)
- Tangential acceleration** & velocity:  $v_t = R\omega$ ,  $a_t = R\alpha$ ,  $v$  and  $a$  along the path of the motion are
- Centripetal acceleration:**  $a_c = \frac{v^2}{R}$ ,  $a_c$  is directed toward the rotational center.
  - The centripetal force keeps the body in circular motion with a tangential acceleration and velocity

**G. Kinetic Energy & Work**

- Kinetic energy,  $K$ :** Kinetic energy is the energy of motion, mass,  $m$  and velocity,  $v$ ,  $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
The SI energy unit is the Joule (J):  $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- Momentum,  $p$ :** Momentum is a property of motion, defined as the product of mass and velocity:  $p = mv$
- Work ( $W$ ):** Work is a force acting on a body moving a distance, for a general force,  $F$ , and a body moving a path,  $s$ ,  $W = \int F \cdot ds$   
For a constant force, work is the scalar product of the force vector,  $F$ , and path,  $s$ :  $W = F \cdot ds \cos(\theta) = F \cdot s \cos(\theta)$

**H. Power ( $P$ ) is energy expended per unit time:**  
 $P = \frac{dW}{dt} = F \cdot v$   
The SI unit for power is the Watt (W):  $1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ Joule/second} = 1 \text{ J/s}$   
Work for a constant output of power:  $W = P \cdot t$

**I. Potential Energy & Energy Conservation**

- The total energy of a body,  $E$ , is the sum of kinetic,  $K$ , & potential energy,  $U$ :  $E = K + U$
- Potential energy** arises from the interaction with a potential from an external force.  
Potential energy is energy of position,  $U$ , the form of  $U$  depends on the force generating the potential.  
Conservative:  $\oint F \cdot ds = 0$   
Electrostatic:  $U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$   
If there are no other forces acting on the system,  $E$  is constant and the system is called **conservative**.

**J. Collisions & Linear Momentum**

- Types of Collisions:**
  - Elastic: conserve energy
  - Inelastic: energy is lost as heat or deformation
- Relative Motion & Frames of Reference:** A body moves with velocity  $u$  in frame  $S$ , in frame  $S'$  the velocity is  $v'$ , if  $V$  is the velocity of frame  $S'$  relative to  $S$ , then  $v = v' + V$
- Elastic Collision:**  
Conserve Kinetic Energy:  $\sum \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \sum \frac{1}{2}m'v'^2$   
Conserve Momentum:  $\sum mv = \sum m'v'$
- Impulse** is a force acting over time:  $\text{Impulse} = \int F \cdot dt = \Delta p$   
Impulse is also the momentum change:  $\Delta p = F \cdot \Delta t$

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## Synopsis

Reference and outline to concepts in physics.

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Good tool. A bit of an overkill for me. Not by any fault to the study guide, it was simply far more than I needed for a calculus based first year physics class.

Physics was one subject I need a tutor. This explain what I struggle with in the subject. A great tool.

These items are wonderful to tuck in a textbook or in a three ring binder for a quick handy reference guide. The information is commonly available, but this is an ideal study aid.

BarCharts are a great little reference. I would not recommend them as a study aid, but as a quick reference, they are great! I have used them for Chem, Physics, Electronics and Math. They are great for what they are.

I brought this to aid me in my Physics class. This pamphlet has all the formulas I will need for an intro class. It is very is to read and not hard to understand.

I love these. My kids use them for AP classes. It is really helpful. This is for class next year but the

ones i have gotten in the past have been very beneficial.

Good to access basic information. Good to have available when your studying late at night as a review.

Fast shipping, great quality.

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