

VP160 RC1

Github: <https://github.com/joydddd/VP160-2020-SU-NOTES>

you may need chrome + MathJax Plugin for Github to view properly

Github version will be the most up to date one.

Concepts

Physical Quantities: ALWAYS number + unit

Scale / Vector ?

Numbers

- Scientific notation: 6.02×10^{23}
- significant figures
- uncertainty
 - e.g. $1.259 \pm 0.001 \mu A$

Units

- unit prefixes:

n	μ	m	*	k	M	G	T	P
nano	micor	mili	/	kilo	mega	giga	tera	peta
10^{-9}	10^{-6}	10^{-3}	10^0	10^3	10^6	10^9	10^{12}	10^{15}

- unit conversions

Vectors

- addition/ constant multiplication/ subtraction --> vector
- dot product: vector . vector --> scale

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z$$

$$\text{◦ e.g. } P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = |\vec{F}| |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$$

- cross product: vector x vector --> vector

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} u_y & v_z \\ v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix} \hat{x} - \begin{vmatrix} u_x & v_z \\ v_x & v_z \end{vmatrix} \hat{y} + \begin{vmatrix} u_x & v_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} \hat{z}$$

$$\text{◦ e.g. } \vec{F} = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

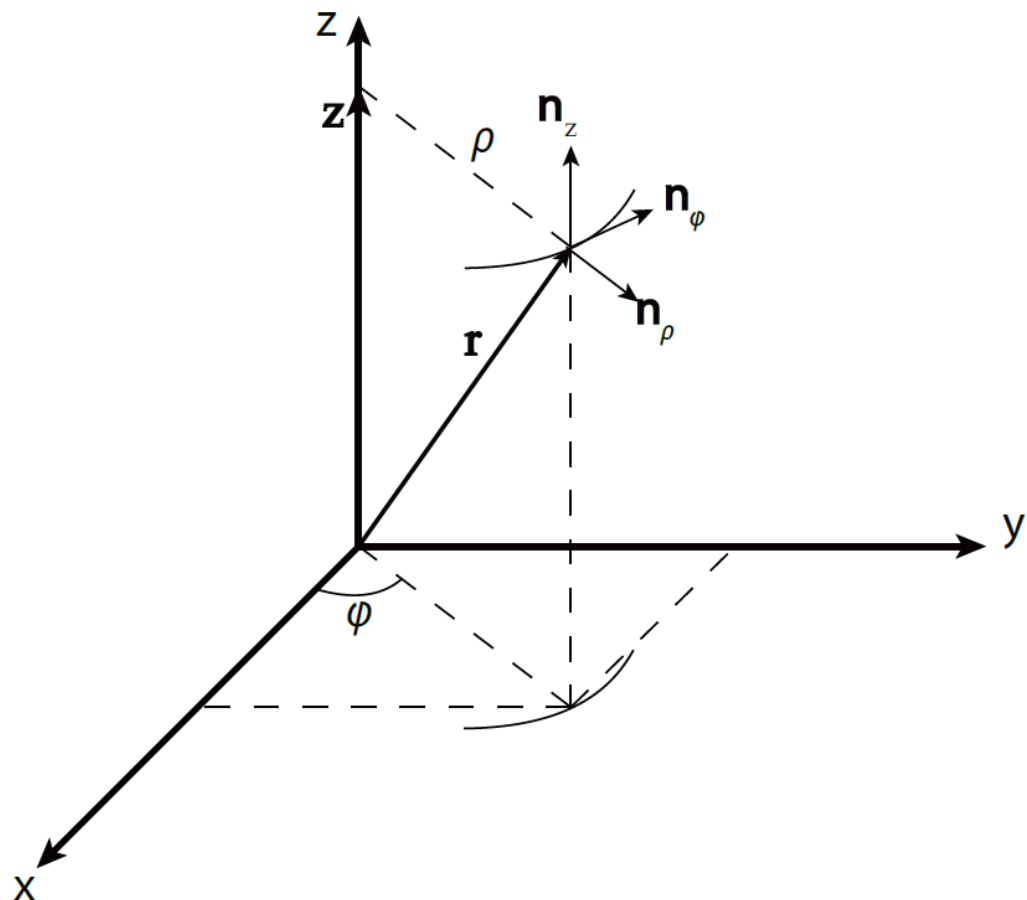
- length: the cross section area of two vector $|\vec{F}| = I|\vec{L}||\vec{B}|\sin\theta$
- direction: right handed rule

Coordinate Systems

- Cartesian
 - $|\vec{w}| = \sqrt{w_x^2 + w_y^2 + w_z^2}$
 - $\{\hat{n}_x, \hat{n}_y, \hat{n}_z\} / \{\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}\}$
 - mutually perpendicular $\hat{n}_x \cdot \hat{n}_y = 0$
 - unit length $|\hat{n}_x| = 1$
 - Right-hand Rule $\hat{n}_x \times \hat{n}_y = \hat{n}_z$
 - $\vec{r} = x\hat{n}_x + y\hat{n}_y + z\hat{n}_z$
 - differentiate:

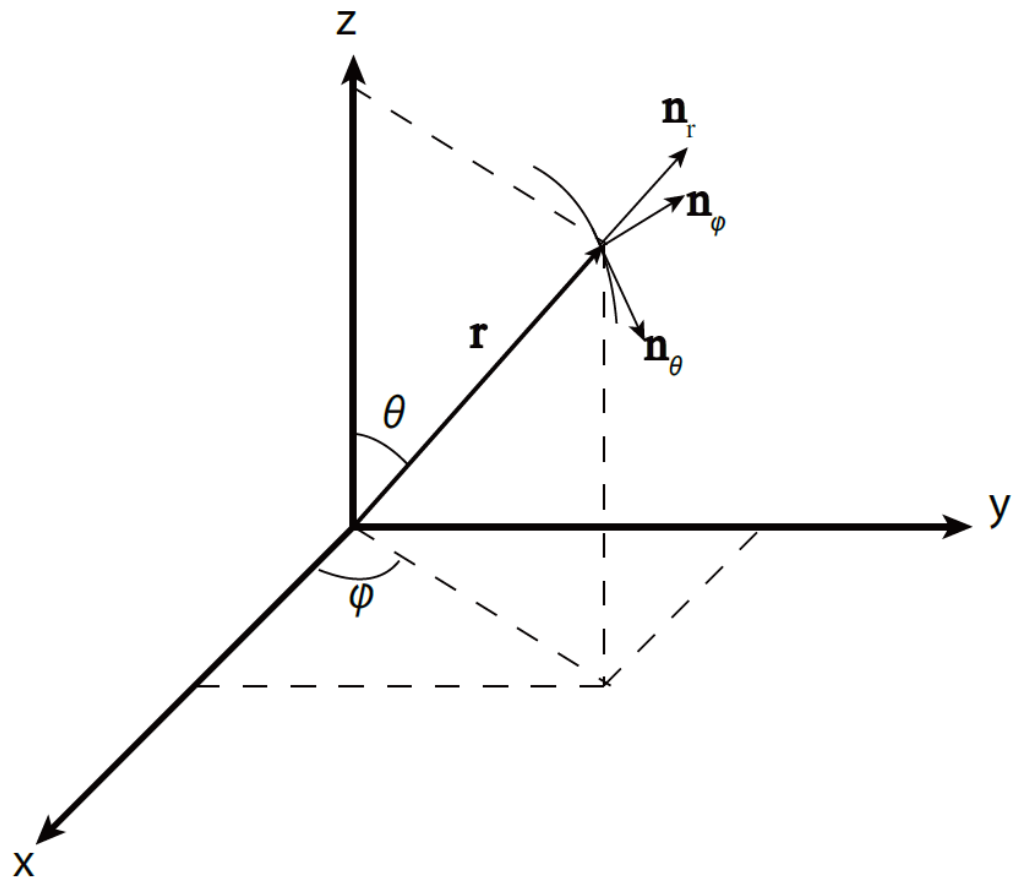
$$\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(u_x(t)\hat{n}_x + u_y(t)\hat{n}_y + u_z(t)\hat{n}_z) = \dot{u}_x(t)\hat{n}_x + \dot{u}_y(t)\hat{n}_y + \dot{u}_z(t)\hat{n}_z \setminus$$
 - integrate
 - dot product $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w} = u_x w_x + u_y w_y + u_z w_z$
 - cross product

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{w} = (u_y w_z - u_z w_y)\hat{n}_x + (u_z w_x - u_x w_z)\hat{n}_y + (u_x w_y - u_y w_x)\hat{n}_z$$
- Cylindrical



- $\{\hat{n}_\rho, \hat{n}_\phi, \hat{n}_z\}$
 - $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 - $\phi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$
 - $z = z$

- $x = \rho \cos \varphi$
- $y = \rho \sin \varphi$
- $\vec{r} = \rho \hat{n}_\rho + z \hat{n}_z$
 - NOT directly differentiable!!! Will discuss later
- Spherical



- longitude and latitude system
- $\{\hat{n}_r, \hat{n}_\varphi, \hat{n}_\theta\}$
 - $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 - $\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x} (0, \pi)$
 - $\theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} (0, \pi/2)$
 - $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$
 - $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$
 - $z = r \cos \theta$
- $\vec{r} = r \hat{n}_r$
 - NOT directly differentiable!!! Will discuss later
- 2D polar coordinates
 - Cylindrical coordinates with $z = 0$
 - Spherical coordinates with $\theta = 0$

1D kinematics

Average vs. Instantaneous

Velocity

- average velocity:

- $v_{av,x} = \frac{x(t+\Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}$
- velocity
 - When the time interval $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$
 - $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \dot{x}(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v_x(t)$
 - velocity is location change rate w.r.t time

Acceleration

- average acceleration
 - $a_{av,x} = \frac{v_x(t+\Delta t) - v_x(t)}{\Delta t}$
- acceleration
 - When time interval $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$
 - $a_x(t) = \frac{dv_x(t)}{dt} = \dot{v}_x(t) = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} = \ddot{x}(t)$
 - acceleration is velocity change rate w.r.t and twice differentiation of position w.r.t time.

see lecture notes for pics

Relativity of Velocity/acceleration