

# PHY2048 Exam 3 Reference Sheet

## Constants

$$g = 9.80 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$J = N \cdot m$$

$$Hp = 745.7 \text{ Watts}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} N \cdot \frac{m^2}{kg^2}$$

$$eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

## Equations

$$W = \vec{F} \vec{d} \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}|}\right)$$

$$\rho = mv$$

$$m = \frac{\rho}{v}$$

$$m = \frac{2KE}{v^2}$$

$$V = k\sqrt{\frac{2KE}{m}}$$

$$KE = \frac{\rho^2}{2m}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{2mKE}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta PE = PE_{final} - PE_{initial}$$

$$PE = mgh \Rightarrow (\text{mass})(g)(\text{height})$$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = kg \frac{m}{s^2} \cdot m \Rightarrow N \cdot m \Rightarrow J$$

$$E_{tot} = PE + KE = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \Rightarrow \text{constant}$$

$$C_{energy} = \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 = mgh$$

$$W_f = \mu_k mg \cdot d = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$P_{Watts} = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

## Chapter 7 PPT Problems

$$PE_{sto\ f} = mgh_s$$

$$PE_{sto\ r} = mgh \Rightarrow mg(h_s - h_r)$$

$$Ex.01 \Rightarrow (xxKg)(9.8)(1.12m - 0.96m)$$

## Chapter 7 Quiz

Sliding Box

$$\vec{F} \vec{d} \cdot \cos(\theta)$$

Teeth Pulling

$$(part\ a) W = mg \vec{d}$$

$$(part\ b) \Rightarrow F_{teeth} = mg$$

## Chapter 7 Quiz Continued

Angle Between Two Vectors

Find the Dot Product, Given Ma

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| \cdot |\vec{B}|}\right)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \cos(\theta)(|A| \cdot |B|)$$

Evaluate The Work Graph

For Triangular Areas  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}b(\text{in meters})h(\text{in N})$

Work done By a Force in the x - Direction

$$W = \int_{x=low}^{x=upper} \vec{F} w.r.t dx \text{ or } dy$$

$$Ex. = \int_{x=0}^{x=4.95} 3x \hat{i}$$

$$= \int_0^{4.95} \frac{3}{2}(4.95)^2$$

Stone in The Well

(part a) =  $PE = mgh$ , where  $h = 0$  = at the edge

(part b) =  $PE = mgh$ , where  $h = \text{negative}$  = dropped below the reference

## Chapter 8 Quiz

Block Of Mass & Spring

Goal: Solve For Height,  $h \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}kx_i^2 = mgh$

Rollercoaster Problem

(Part a)

Solve for each  $PE_{A,B,C} = PE = mgh$

(Part b)

$$Ex = KE_B = PE_A - PE_B$$

$$\Rightarrow KE_B = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2, \text{ solve for } V_B$$

(Part c)

$$W_{\text{gravity A to C}} = PE_A - PE_C$$

Sled's & Crates

(Part a)

$$Ex = (\mu_k)(m)(g)(d) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\text{Solve for } d, \text{ where } \Rightarrow (\mu_k)(g)(d) = \frac{1}{2}v^2$$

(Part b)

$$\text{ScalarFactor} = \frac{\text{New Velocity}}{\text{Old Velocity}}$$

$$d = (\text{part a})(\text{scalar factor})$$

$$\Rightarrow KE_B = \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2, \text{ solve for } V_B$$

## Chapter 8 Quiz Continued

### Spring's & Block's With Speed

(Part a Frictionless)

Solve for  $V_f$ , where  $\rightarrow kx_i^2 = mv_f^2$   
 $d = (\text{part b COMEBACK})(\text{scalar factor})$

### Sliding Block With Falling Ball

Plug and Chug and Solve for  $v_f$

$$m_2gh = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)(V_f^2) + (\mu_k m_1 g)(h)$$

### Joules To Watts

$$(1) J = \vec{F}_g \cdot \vec{d}$$

$$(2) W = \frac{J}{\Delta t}$$

### Power Of A Car Engine

$$\frac{50mi}{h} \times \frac{1069.34m}{1mi} \times \frac{1h}{60min} \times \frac{1min}{60sec} \times = \frac{m}{s}$$

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$P_{Watts} = \frac{\Delta KE}{t}$$

### Older & Newer Cars

$$P_{Older} = \frac{E_{old}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{P_{new}}{P_{Old}} = (v^2)$$

## Chapter 9 Quiz

### Calculating Speed From Momentum

$\rho = \sqrt{2mKE}$  solve for  $m$

$v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2KE}{m}\right)}$ , solve for  $v$

## Chapter 9 Quiz Continued

### Calculating Speed From Momentum

$$\rho = \sqrt{2mKE} \text{ solve for } m$$

$$v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2KE}{m}\right)}, \text{ solve for } v$$

### Particle and Magnitude

$$P_x = (m)(\hat{i})$$

$$P_y = (m)(\hat{j})$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\rho_x)^2 + (\rho_y)^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho_y}{\rho_x}\right)$$

### Estimated Force-time Graph (Triangle)

$$J = \frac{1}{2}(t_b - t_a) \cdot F_{max}$$

### Average Force Over Interval (cont)

$$\vec{F}_{avg} = \frac{J}{t_b - t_a} \Rightarrow \frac{F_{max}}{2}$$

### Impulse and Energy Change in 1D - Ball Reversed

$$J_x = \Delta \rho_x = mv_f - mvi$$

### Complete Inelastic Collision in 2D - Stick

$$\vec{v}_f = \frac{m_1 v_{1i} + m_2 v_{2i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

### Inelastic Collision in Component Form

$$\vec{v}_f x = \frac{m_1 v_{1ix} + m_2 v_{2ix}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{v}_f y = \frac{m_1 v_{1iy} + m_2 v_{2iy}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

### 1D Elastic Collision of 2 Masses - Head On

$$\vec{v}_{1f} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} + \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i}$$

$$\vec{v}_{2f} = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{1i} + \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_{2i}$$

## Quiz Chapter 09 Continued

### Center of Mass Velocity - Fopr Any System

$$\vec{v_c} = \frac{\vec{v}_{1i} + \vec{v}_{2i}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{v}_{cm, before} = \vec{v}_{cm, after}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi R^2} \Delta l_{arco}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi R} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

### Cargas en Movimiento

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$a = \frac{qvB}{m} = \frac{v^2}{r}$$