

RENOTES

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Kinematics

1. Scalars and Vectors:

- **Explanation:**

- Scalars are quantities that have only magnitude, such as mass or temperature.
- Vectors have both magnitude and direction, like displacement, velocity, and acceleration.

- **Applications:**

- Scalars: Mass in physics, time in kinematics.
- Vectors: Displacement of an object, velocity of a car.

- **Formulas:**

- Vector addition: $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \vec{C}$
- Scalar multiplication: $c\vec{A}$

2. Motion in One Dimension:

- **Explanation:**

- Motion in one dimension refers to the movement of an object along a straight line.

- **Applications:**

- Falling objects under gravity, cars moving along a straight road.

- **Formulas:**

- $v = u + at$
- $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

3. Projectile Motion:

- **Explanation:**

- Projectile motion describes the motion of an object thrown into the air, considering the influence of gravity.

- **Applications:**

- Throwing a ball, trajectory of a missile.

- **Formulas:**

- Range (R): $R = \frac{u^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g}$
- Time of flight (T): $T = \frac{2u \sin(\theta)}{g}$

4. Relative Motion:

- **Explanation:**
 - Relative motion deals with the motion of one object with respect to another.
- **Applications:**
 - Calculating the speed of one car relative to another.
- **Formulas:**
 - Relative velocity (v_{rel}): $v_{\text{rel}} = v_1 - v_2$

5. Motion in Two Dimensions:

- **Explanation:**
 - Describes the motion of an object in a plane.
- **Applications:**
 - Particle moving on an inclined plane, a ball thrown at an angle.
- **Formulas:**
 - $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \vec{v}_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} t^2$

6. Uniform Circular Motion:

- **Explanation:**
 - Uniform circular motion involves an object moving in a circle at a constant speed.
- **Applications:**
 - Revolution of planets around the sun, motion in a roundabout.
- **Formulas:**
 - Centripetal acceleration (a_c): $a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$

7. Relative Motion in Two Dimensions:

- **Explanation:**
 - Describes motion in two dimensions involving different frames of reference.
- **Applications:**
 - Boats moving in a river with currents.
- **Formulas:**
 - Relative velocity (\vec{v}_{rel}): $\vec{v}_{\text{rel}} = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2$

8. Kinematics of Rigid Bodies:

- **Explanation:**

- Describes the motion of extended objects, considering both translational and rotational motion.

- **Applications:**

- Rolling motion of a wheel, a spinning top.

- **Formulas:**

- Instantaneous center of rotation: $v_A = \omega r$

9. Non-Uniform Circular Motion:

- **Explanation:**

- Describes circular motion with varying speed.

- **Applications:**

- Cars negotiating curved paths, roller coasters.

- **Formulas:**

- Tangential acceleration (a_t): $a_t = \frac{dv}{dt}$

10. Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM):

- **Explanation:**

- Simple harmonic motion is a periodic back-and-forth motion.

- **Applications:**

- Motion of a pendulum, oscillation of a spring.

- **Formulas:**

- Displacement (x): $x = A \cos(\omega t)$

- Velocity (v): $v = -A\omega \sin(\omega t)$

11. Differential Calculus in Kinematics:

- **Explanation:**

- Involves using derivatives to analyze motion, finding instantaneous velocity and acceleration.

- **Applications:**

- Calculating the rate of change of position with respect to time.

- **Formulas:**

- Velocity (v): $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$



12. Integration in Kinematics:

- **Explanation:**

- Involves using integrals to find displacement and velocity.

- **Applications:**

- Determining the total distance traveled by an object.

- **Formulas:**

- Displacement (s): $s = \int v \, dt$

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BY 3 EXPERTS & 2 Albots**

**WE TRY TO GIVE
MORE INFORMATION
IN MINIMUM WORDS**

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