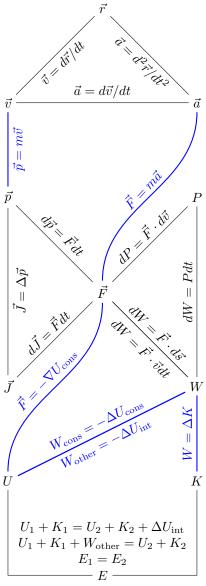
Translational Motion Concept Map

Timothy C. Burt November 10, 2019



| t | time |
|-----------------------------|--|
| $ec{r}$ | position |
| $ec{v}$ | velocity |
| \vec{a} | acceleration |
| \overline{m} | mass |
| $ec{p}$ | momentum |
| $ec{p} \ ec{F}$ | force |
| $P \ ec{J}$ | power |
| $ec{J}$ | impulse |
| W | work |
| \overline{U} | potential energy |
| K | kinetic energy |
| $U_{\rm cons}$ | potential due to conservative |
| | interactions |
| $W_{\rm cons}$ | work done by conservative in- |
| | teractions |
| $U_{ m int}$ | internal energy |
| W_{other} | work done by interactions not |
| | accounted for explicitly |
| E | total energy |
| \overline{q} | generic variable for discussion |
| | of operations |
| Δq | difference between final and |
| | initial values of q (Δq \equiv |
| | $q_{ m final} - q_{ m initial})$ |
| dq | differential element q |
| $\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_2$ | scalar (dot) product be- |
| | tween q_1 and q_2 $(\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_2 =$ |
| _ | $ \vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_2 \cos(\phi_{1,2}))$ |
| ∇q | gradient of the scalar q |