

The momentum principle:

$$d\vec{p} = \vec{F}_{net} dt$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{m\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\vec{p}_{new} = \vec{p}_{old} + \vec{F}_{net} \Delta t$$

$$\vec{r}_{new} = \vec{r}_{old} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{p}{mc}\right)^2}} \left(\frac{\vec{p}}{m}\right) \Delta t$$

Equations of motion in 1D for constant acceleration and low velocities ($v \ll c$):

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = v_0 + at$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = a = \text{constant}$$

Requirement for uniform circular motion:

$$F_r = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

Rotational motion:

$$d = \theta r$$

$$v = \omega r \quad \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$a = \alpha r \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

Gravitational force:

$$\vec{F} = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{g} \quad (\text{close to the surface of the Earth})$$

Electrostatic force:

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

Harmonic motion:

$$F = -kx$$

$$x(t) = x_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad \text{where } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

Damped harmonic motion:

$$x(t) = x_m e^{-\frac{bt}{2m}} e^{i\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} t}$$

Driven harmonic motion:

$$x(t) = \frac{F_0}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

Stress and strain:

$$\frac{F}{A} = Y \frac{\Delta L}{L}$$

$$Y = \frac{k_s}{d}$$

Work done by a force:

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} \quad \text{constant force}$$

$$= \int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{variable force}$$

Work-energy theorem:

$$\Delta E_{system} = W$$

$$E_{system} = (E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + \dots) + U$$

Relativistic energy relations:

$$E = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = mc^2 + K$$

$$E^2 - (pc)^2 = (mc^2)^2$$

$$K = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - mc^2 \xrightarrow{v \ll c} \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Potential energy:

$$\Delta U = -W_{\text{internal}} = -\int \vec{\mathbf{F}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = -\vec{\nabla}U = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{\text{gravity}} = -G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r}$$

$$U_{\text{electric}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$$

$$U_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$