



How prepared do you feel for the exam?

How are you preparing?

Resources for Reviewing and Preparing

☰	Additional Information/FAQ	✓	⋮
☰	📄 Recommended Practices for Studying for this Course	✓	⋮

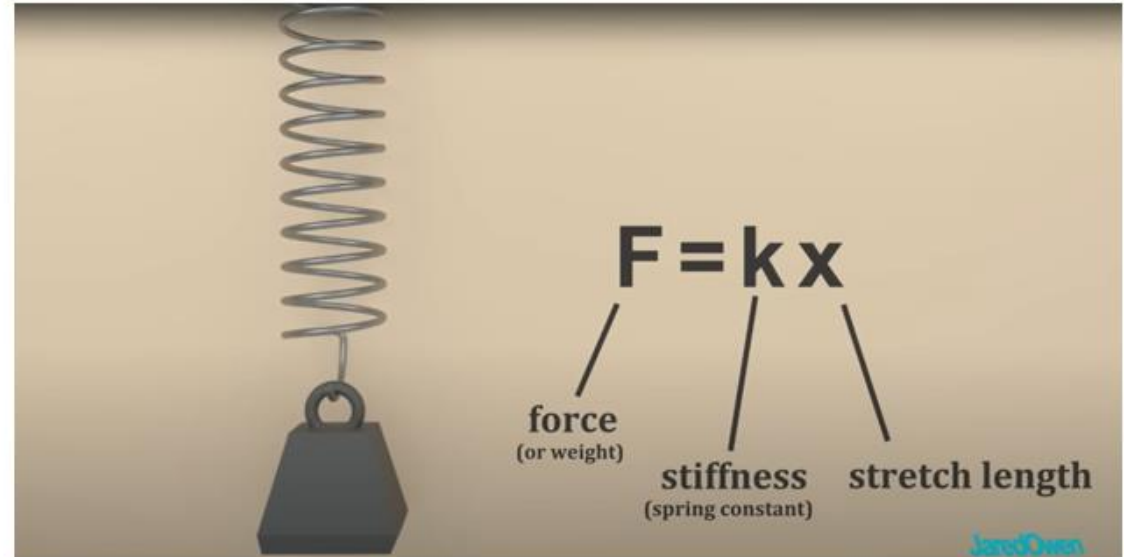
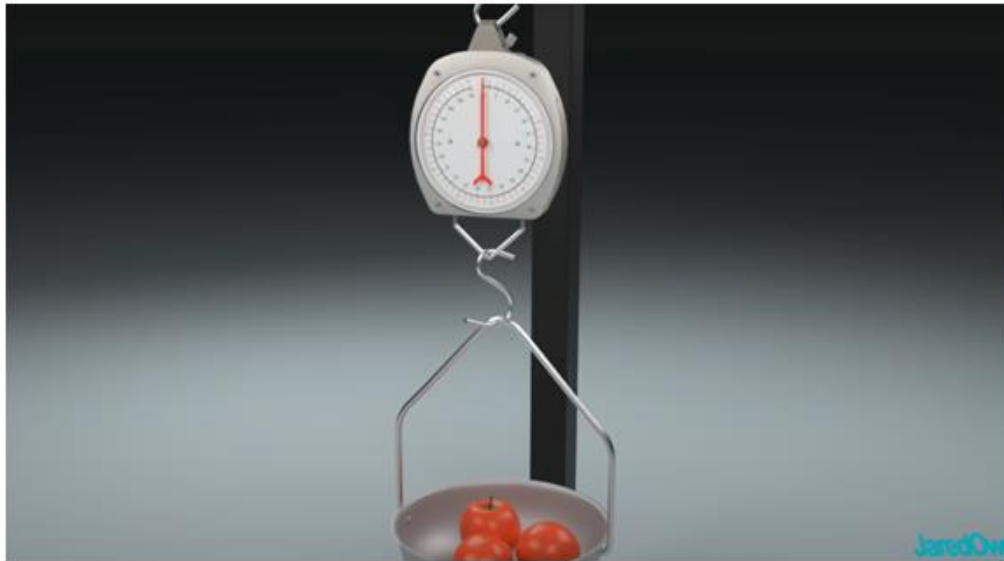
Student Practice Area

Taking a practice assignment is like taking a homework assignment, except the scores aren't recorded. From the main *Class Management* page select **Student Practice Area** from the drop-down under *Class Menu*. This will take you to a practice window as seen in [Figure 2](#).

☰	▼ Course Resources	✓	+	⋮
☰	📎 Master Equation Sheet.pdf	🔄	✓	⋮
☰	📄 Structured Problem Solving	✓		⋮

Recap: Springs and Things

Prelecture Review: Linear Elasticity



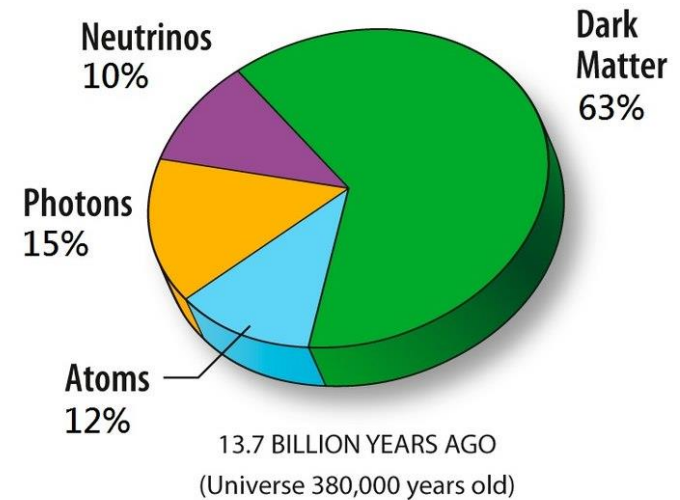
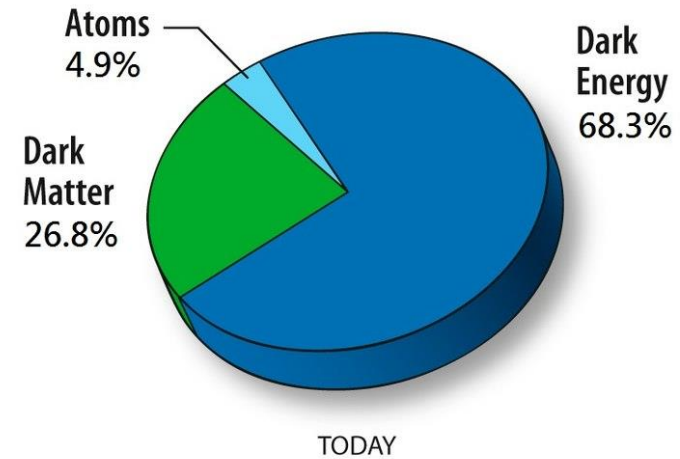
$$F_E = -k\Delta x$$

Direction: Restoring Force

What are our questions and/or comments?

Recap: My Comments and Questions

- Comment: There is an approximate sense in which spacetime itself has an elasticity, causing it to expand. This can be made precise in the “Newton-Hooke” approximation of general relativity (I’ll try to bring this up later on).



Prelecture Review: Master Equation Sheet

Geometry, Kinematics, and Statics

Units and Constants

SI Mass: kg SI Distance: m SI Time: s

$$1 \text{ kilo (k)} = 10^3 \quad 1 \text{ centi (c)} = 10^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ milli (m)} = 10^{-3} \quad 1 \text{ nano (n)} = 10^{-9}$$

$$1 \text{ angstrom (\AA)} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$g \approx 9.81 \frac{m}{s^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad s = \frac{d}{t} \quad \dot{m} = \frac{m}{t}$$

Geometry

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta \quad A = \frac{1}{2}lh$$

$$A = (\alpha + \beta + \gamma - \pi)R^2$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{o}{h} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{a}{h} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{o}{a}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$C = 2\pi r \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2 \quad V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Calculus

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = n x^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

Vectors and Coordinates

$$\vec{A} = (x, y, z) \quad \vec{A} + \vec{B} = (x_A + x_B, y_A + y_B, z_A + z_B)$$

$$A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \Delta\theta$$

$$x \times y = z \quad y \times z = x \quad z \times x = y$$

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = AB \sin \Delta\theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

What are our questions and/or comments?

Prelecture Review: Master Equation Sheet

Motion in 1, 2, and 3D

$$\dot{x}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad v(t) = \dot{x}(t) \quad a(t) = \dot{v}(t) = \ddot{x}(t)$$

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

$$\theta(t) = \theta_0 + \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2a\Delta x$$

$$\omega_f^2 = \omega_i^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta$$

$$\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = \text{constant} \quad \frac{T^2}{r^3} = \eta_{Kepler} = \text{constant}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) \quad a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

What are our questions and/or comments?

My Comments and Questions

- Comment: If you're content with all the practice problems, try coming up with new ones. Can you imagine modifying the problems while keeping them solvable by the same methods?

Open Review

- Any questions welcome