

Simple harmonic motion

- ✓ Restoring force: $F = -kx$
- ✓ Acceleration: $a = -\frac{k}{m}x$
- ✓ Position: $x = A \cos(\omega t)$
- ✓ Maximum speed: $v_{\max} = \omega A$
- ✓ Maximum acceleration: $a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$
- ✓ Spring energy:
 - Total: $E = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$
 - At equilibrium: $K_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$
 - At a turning point: $U_{s,\max} = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$
- ✓ Angular frequency: $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$
- ✓ Period of a mass on a spring: $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
- ✓ Frequency: $f = \frac{1}{T}$
- ✓ Simple pendulum: $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

Fluids

- ✓ Density: $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$
- ✓ Pressure: $P = \frac{F}{A}$
- ✓ Gauge pressure: $P_g = \rho gh$
- ✓ Absolute pressure: $P = P_0 + \rho gh$
- ✓ Bernoulli's equation:
 - $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gy = \text{constant}$
 - Between two points: $P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho gy_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho gy_2$
- ✓ Buoyant force: $F_B = \rho_{\text{fluid}} V_{\text{disp}} g$
- ✓ Floating condition: $F_B = F_g$
- ✓ Continuity equation: $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$
- ✓ Volume flow rate: $Q = Av$

Constants and useful values

- ✓ Gravitational acceleration: $g \approx 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
- ✓ Newton: $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$
- ✓ Joule: $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
- ✓ Watt: $1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J/s}$
- ✓ Pascal: $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$