

Formulas and constants: (Giancoli)

$v = v_0 + at$	$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$
$a_R = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega^2 r$	$a_t = r\alpha$	$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$
$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$	$f_{s,\max} = \mu_s F_N$	$f_k = \mu_k F_N$
$F = -kx$	$\frac{F}{A} = E \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$	
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$U_g = mgy$	$U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$
$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} = Fd \cos \theta$	$W_{\text{net}} = \Delta K$	$\Delta U = -W$
$E_{\text{mec}} = K + U$	$W_{\text{NC}} = \Delta K + \Delta U = -F_{\text{fr}}d$	
$\bar{P} = \frac{W}{t} = F\bar{v}$	$P = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t}$	$x_{\text{CM}} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2}{m_1 + m_2}$
$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$	$\vec{F} = \frac{\Delta \vec{p}}{\Delta t}$	
$\vec{P}_i = \vec{P}_f$	$\vec{p}_{1i} + \vec{p}_{2i} = \vec{p}_{1f} + \vec{p}_{2f}$	Impulse = $\vec{F}\Delta t = \Delta \vec{p}$
$l = r\theta$	$v = r\omega$	
$K_r = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$	$I = \sum m_i r_i^2$	
$\tau_{\text{net}} = rF_{\perp} = r_{\perp}F = rF \sin \theta$	$\tau_{\text{net}} = I\alpha$	$W = \tau\Delta\theta$
$L = I\omega$	$\vec{\tau} = \frac{\Delta \vec{L}}{\Delta t}$	$I_i \omega_i = I_f \omega_f$
$P = \frac{F}{A}$	$\rho = \frac{M}{V}$	$P = P_A + P_G$
$P = \rho gh$	$W = Mg$	$F_B = \rho_F V_d g$
$\rho_1 A_1 v_1 = \rho_2 A_2 v_2$	$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho gy_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho gy_2$	$\gamma = \frac{F}{L}$
$x = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$	$v = \lambda f$	$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{m/L}}$
$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$	
$f' = \frac{f}{1 \pm \frac{v_s}{v}}$	$f' = \left(1 \pm \frac{v_o}{v}\right) f$	
$PV = nRT = Nk_B T$	$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ (J/K)}$	$R = 8.315 \text{ (J/mol} \cdot \text{K)} = 0.0821 \text{ (L} \cdot \text{atm/mol} \cdot \text{K)}$
$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$	$1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$	$1 \text{ cal} = 4.186 \text{ J}$
$g = 9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$; The density of ice is $0.917 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and that of water $1.00 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$.		
The solutions of a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.		
$\vec{a} = a_x \hat{i} + a_y \hat{j} = (a \cos \theta) \hat{i} + (a \sin \theta) \hat{j}$	$a = \vec{a} = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$	$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_y}{a_x}$
$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta$	$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = ab \sin \theta \hat{u}_{\perp}$	