

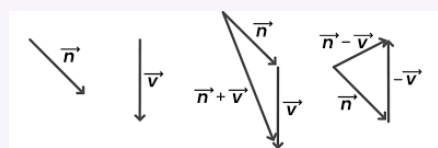
Newton's Laws of Motion

First Law: Objects have inertia, i.e. a stationary object remains stationary, or a moving object keeps on moving at the same speed in the same direction, if there is no net force acting on it

Second Law: Acceleration of an object is directly proportional to and in the same direction as the net force on it, and inversely proportional to its mass.
 $F_{\text{net}} = ma$

Third Law: When object A exerts a force on object B, B exerts a force of the same magnitude in the opposite direction on A.
 $F_{\text{on A by B}} = -F_{\text{on B by A}}$

Vector Addition



SLM Constant Acceleration Equations

Uses:	Equation
$v u a t$	$v = u + at$
$v u t s$	$s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$
$u a t s$	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
$v a t s$	$s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$
$v u a s$	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

Interpreting Motion Graphs

	d - t	v - t	a - t
Direct Reading	d at any t t at any d	v at any t t at any v	a at any t t at any a
Gradient	instantaneous velocity at any point v avg between any two points	instantaneous acceleration a avg	-
Area under graph	-	change in position	change in velocity

Einstein's Special Relativity

Postulate One
The Principle of Relativity

the laws of physics are the same in all inertial frames of reference (not just mechanics)

there is no 'preferred' or 'correct' frames of reference

Postulate Two
The Constancy of the Speed of Light

the speed of light is constant for all observers

this implies a universal speed limit
this has implications of simultaneity of events

Time Dilation

$t = \gamma t_0$
 $\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$
 t_0 is proper time, t is dilated time (larger than proper time), γ is the Lorentz Factor

Length Contraction

$L = L_0 / \gamma = L_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$
 L_0 is proper length, L is contracted length (smaller than proper length), and γ is still Lorentz factor

Relativistic Energy

Einstein concluded that it takes energy to make mass, and energy is released if mass disappears. Energy released from nuclear fusion and fission is based on a difference in mass.
 $m = \text{relativistic mass}$ and $m_0 = \text{rest mass}$ $m = m_0 \gamma$
 $E_{\text{tot}} = mc^2$ and $E_{\text{rest}} = m_0 c^2$
 $E_{\text{tot}} = E_k + E_{\text{rest}}$
 $E_k = E_{\text{tot}} - E_{\text{rest}}$
 $E_k = mc^2 - m_0 c^2 = m_0 \gamma c^2 - m_0 c^2 = (\gamma - 1)m_0 c^2$
 Note 1: As an object approaches c , the mass becomes infinitely large. This would require an infinite force to increase the velocity of an object past the speed of light (ie. it's not possible)
 Note 2: In the VCAA formula sheet, 'm' represents the rest mass

Magnetic Flux and Induced EMF

$\Phi_B = B \cdot A = BA \cos \theta$
 Induced emf (Faraday's Law of Induction)
 $\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\Delta \Phi_B}{\Delta t}$ $\mathcal{E} = \frac{-N \Delta \Phi_B}{\Delta t}$ for more than one loop
 Note that the flux needs to be changing over time (either the field strength or the area) to induce an emf
 The negative sign refers to the direction of the induced emf

AC Generators (Alternators)

emf in the loop & alternator output

 Legend
 F - direction of force on positive charges
 I - direction positive charges move due to rotation
 • AC Generators (Alternators) use slip rings
 • Carbon brushes contact the slip rings
 • Using the RH slap rule to determine current direction
 • Using the RH grip rule to determine current direction



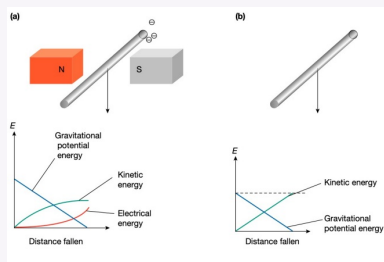
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 Page 1 of 5.

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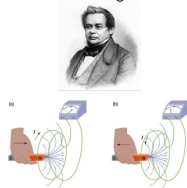
Induced EMF and Energy



Lenz's Law

Lenz's Law: The magnetic field associated with the induced emf (and current) is **opposite** in direction to the change in flux that is happening?

1. What is the direction and change in flux that is happening?
2. What is the direction of the induced field that will oppose the change in flux (or restore the original conditions)?
3. What is the current direction to match the induced field?
RH-Grip rule (fingers through the loop)



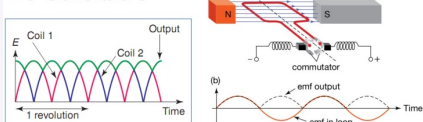
Transformer Equations

Across step-up and step-down transformers $V_1 / V_2 = N_1 / N_2$
 $N_2 = I_2 / I_1$

Where voltage and no. of turns are proportional to each other and current is inversely proportional.

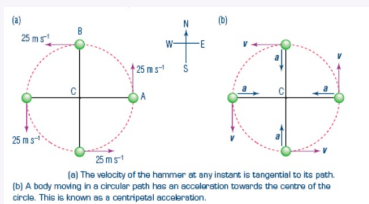
DC Generators

DC Generators



- DC Generators use a **split ring commutator**
- emf in the loop still has an alternating current
- emf output current goes from zero to a maximum but the current is always in the same direction (due to the split ring commutator)
- emf output can be smoothed by adding more loops (& more splits in the commutator)

Circular Motion



When an object moves in a circular path its velocity is changing. It therefore experiences an acceleration towards the centre. Centripetal means "centre seeking".

Centripetal Acceleration

1. Draw diagram showing all forces
2. If required, resolve forces into components
3. There is always a net force towards centre of circular path

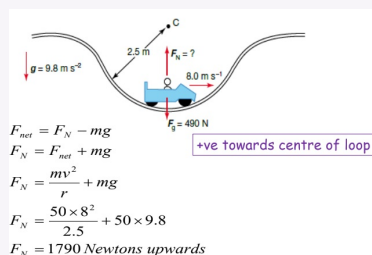
Useful equations:

$$F_{\text{net}} = mv^2 / r$$

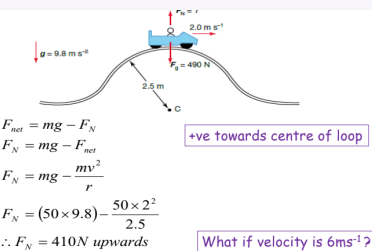
$$v = 2\pi r / T$$

$$a = v^2 / r = 4\pi^2 r / T^2$$

Motion at Bottom of Loop



Motion at Top of loop



Energy

Conservation of Energy

in an isolated system, energy is transformed from one form to another, can neither be created nor destroyed

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E_g = mg\Delta h$$

Hooke's Law

force exerted by spring is directly proportional, but opposite in direction, to the spring's extension or compression

$$F_s = -kx$$

Strain Potential Energy

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2}k\Delta x^2$$

Gravity

Newton's

Law of Universal Gravitation

Gravitation is a force of attraction that acts between any two bodies. The gravitational force between two bodies is given by:

$$F = GMm/r^2 = mg$$


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Page 2 of 5.

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Gravity (cont)

Gravitational Fields	Vector field, a physical quantity with value at each point in space, existing in any region with gravitational effect $g = f/M = GM/r^2$ (N kg^{-1}) = $\mathbf{a}(\text{m s}^{-2})$
Free Falling Objects	influenced only by gravity net force given by: $\Sigma F = mg$ $a = \Sigma F/g = mg/g = g$
Kepler's Law	$R^3/T^2 = GM/4\pi^2$

Gravity (cont)

Work done	objects moving through constant gravitational field $E_g = mg\Delta h$ total energy of object moving through gravitational field is constant, even though relative amounts of kinetic and gravitational potential energy may change area under gravitational field-distance graph gives energy change per kilo of mass
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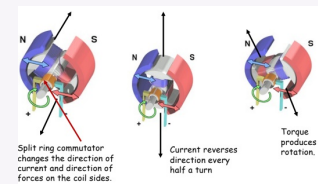
Electricity

Electric Fields	vector fields occurring around charged objects fields exert a non-contact force, may be attractive or repulsive
Force on Charged Particle	$F = qE$

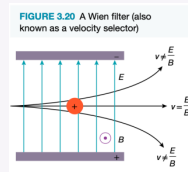
Electricity (cont)

Coulomb's Law	The electric force between two charges (q_1, q_2) is proportional to the product of the charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. $F = kq_1q_2/r^2$
Point Charges	where a positive value of force represents repulsion $E = kQ/r^2$ (N C^{-1})

DC Motors (Split Ring Commutators)



Wein Filter



Changing the flux by rotating a loop

- Generating a current from a magnet moving in & out of a coil is not efficient. - Another way is to rotate a loop of wire within a magnetic field - Maximum flux when the loop is perpendicular to the magnetic field - Zero flux when the loop is parallel to the magnetic field - Maximum emf occurs when the rate of change in flux is greatest (at the inflection point) $\text{emf} \propto \text{wire cutting across field lines}$	$\mathcal{E} = \frac{-\Delta\Phi_B}{\Delta t}$
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Page 3 of 5.

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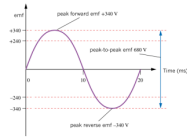
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Root Mean Square Voltage

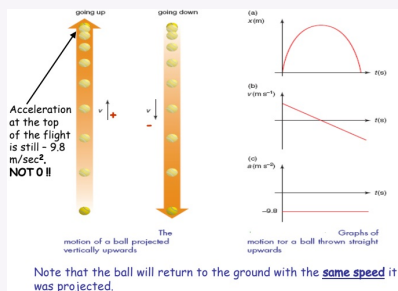
The steady (DC) voltage that produces the same power in a resistor as an alternating voltage (AC)

- RMS Voltage, $V_{RMS} = \frac{V_{peak}}{\sqrt{2}}$
- RMS Current, $I_{RMS} = \frac{I_{peak}}{\sqrt{2}}$
- RMS Power, $P_{RMS} = V_{RMS} \times I_{RMS} = \frac{1}{2} V_p I_p$
- Peak Power, $P_p = V_p \times I_p = 2 V_{rms} I_{rms}$

Note: Unless specified, assume RMS values for V, I, P



Projectile Motion



Momentum

"mass in motion" $p = mv$

is a vector $F_{net} = \Delta p / \Delta t$

A net force on an object will cause a change in momentum (Impulse)

Conservation of Momentum

If two objects collide in an isolated system, momentum will be conserved

initial momentum = final momentum

$\Sigma p_{initial} = \Sigma p_{final}$

$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$

OR $\Sigma p_{final} - \Sigma p_{initial} = \Delta p = 0$

Impulse

Impulse = $F_{net} \Delta t = m \Delta v = \Delta p$

is a vector

units are either $N s^{-1}$ OR $kg m s^{-1}$

using this equation between two states gives us the average F_{net}

is area under force-time graph

Collisions

An isolated event (no external forces and momentum is conserved) involving 2 or more objects

Elastic Collision
momentum and energy is conserved

Usually interact (often strongly) for a short period of time

Inelastic Collision
momentum is conserved but energy is not (lost to usually heat and sound)

Equal and opposite impulses are exerted on each other

Work

Work(scalar) is the energy transferred to an object or transformed by the application of a force

Work is done by a force on an object when it causes a displacement of an object in the direction of the force

$W = Fs$

$W = F s \cos \theta$

Work done on an object:

$W = F_{net} s$

If the energy doesn't change, or force is perpendicular to displacement, no work is done on object

Work (cont)

is area under force-displacement graph

Magnets

Magnetic Fields vector fields, denser the lines means stronger the fields
field lines go from north to south pole and never touch
magnets are always dipole, can never be monopole

Earth as a Magnet The Earth is one large magnet – believed to be due to convection currents of molten metals in the outer core
True geographic north pole is actually magnetic south pole

Induced EMF in a Moving Conductor

- Recall a charge moving in a magnetic field:

$$F = qvB, \quad \text{and also } W = Fd$$

- If l is the length of the conductor over which the electrons travel, combining equations and equating to work per unit charge:

$$\epsilon = \frac{Bqlv}{q} = l v B \text{ (J/C or Volts)}$$

Linear Particle Accelerators

- We only consider the acceleration of particles in **uniform** electric and magnetic fields
- Electron gun: electrons are 'fired' from a hot **cathode** (negative charge) to an **anode** (positive charge)
- Electrons continue through a hole in the anode
- In a uniform electric field, recall:
 $F = qE$ $E = \frac{V}{d}$ $W = qEd$ $W = qV$
- Work is also the change in kinetic energy of the particle

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = qV$$

This is often referred to as the electron-gun equation.



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Page 4 of 5.

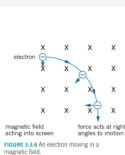
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Charged Particles in a Magnetic Field

- A charged particle enters a magnetic field
- $F = qvB$ for a charged particle in a magnetic field
- The force is always at right angles to the direction of travel, causing centripetal acceleration (but magnitude of velocity constant), hence equations for uniform circular motion can be used
- Show that: $qvB = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ Or $r = \frac{mv}{qB}$
- The charge must be travelling perpendicular to the magnetic field and remain within the field for circular motion to occur
- How to determine the direction of motion?



Generating Voltage

We know electric currents can produce magnetic fields

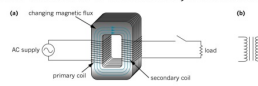
The separation of charges in the falling rod is an induced electromotive force or induced voltage (or potential difference)

The object needs to keep moving, or the magnetic field needs to be changing for charges to remain separated (to maintain an induced voltage)

Electromotive force (emf), is a source voltage

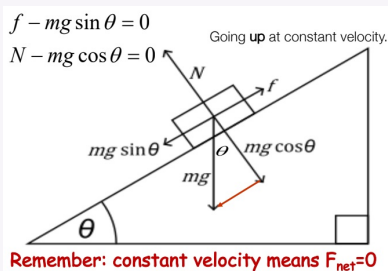
Transformers

- A transformer works on the principle of a **changing magnetic flux to induce an emf**
- Coils can be interwoven or connected by a soft iron core

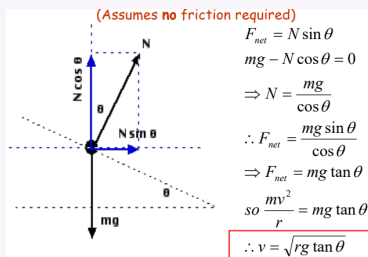


- Transformers need an AC supply in order to create a changing magnetic flux
- What would happen with a DC supply?

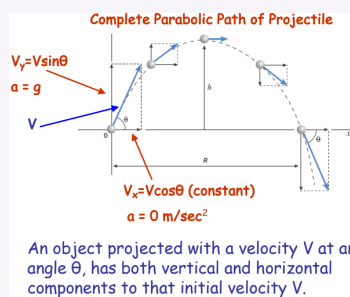
Inclined Plane



Banked Turn Design Speed



Projectile Motion



Projectile Range Formula

$$R = \frac{u^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g}$$

assuming symmetric motion