

# ANALOGS

## LINEAR MOTION

 $x$  $v$  $a$ 

$$x_f = x_i + v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$v_f = v_i + a t$$

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

 $\vec{F}$ 

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

 $m$ 

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

$$W = \int F dx$$

$$P = F v$$

 $\vec{p}$ 

$$\Sigma \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{p} = m \vec{v}$$

## ROTATIONAL MOTION

 $\theta$  $\omega$  $\alpha$ 

$$\theta_f = \theta_i + \omega_i t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega_f = \omega_i + \alpha t$$

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

 $\vec{\tau}$ 

$$\Sigma \vec{\tau} = I \alpha$$

 $I$ 

$$K_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

$$W = \int \tau d\theta$$

$$P = \tau \omega$$

 $\vec{L}$ 

$$\Sigma \tau = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{L} = I \vec{\omega}$$