## Dynamics

## 1 Resolution of forces

Resultant force is sum of force vectors

## In angle-magnitude form

Cosine rule: $\quad c^{2}=a^{2}+b^{2}-2 a b \cos \theta \quad$ Sine rule: $\quad \frac{a}{\sin A}=\frac{b}{\sin B}=\frac{c}{\sin C}$

## In $\boldsymbol{i}-\boldsymbol{j}$ form

Vector of $a \mathrm{~N}$ at $\theta$ to $x$ axis is equal to $a \cos \theta \boldsymbol{i}+a \sin \theta \boldsymbol{j}$. Convert all force vectors then add.
To find angle of an $a \boldsymbol{i}+b \boldsymbol{j}$ vector, use $\theta=\tan ^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$

## Resolving in a given direction

The resolved part of a force $P$ at angle $\theta$ is has magnitude $P \cos \theta$
To convert force $\| \overrightarrow{O A}$ to angle-magnitude form, find component $\perp \overrightarrow{O A}$ then $|\boldsymbol{r}|=\sqrt{(\| \overrightarrow{O A})^{2}+(\perp \overrightarrow{O A})^{2}}, \quad \theta=$ $\tan ^{-1} \frac{\perp \overrightarrow{O A}}{\| \overrightarrow{O A}}$

## 2 Newton's laws

1. Velocity is constant without a net external velocity
2. $\frac{d}{d t} \rho \propto \Sigma F \Longrightarrow \boldsymbol{F}=m \boldsymbol{a}$
3. Equal and opposite forces

## Weight

A mass of $m \mathrm{~kg}$ has force of $m g$ acting on it

## Momentum $\rho$

$$
\rho=m v
$$

(units $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$ or Ns )

## Reaction force $R$

- With no vertical velocity, $R=m g$
- With upwards acceleration, $R-m g=m a$
- With force $F$ at angle $\theta$, then $R=m g-F \sin \theta$


## Friction

$$
F_{R}=\mu R
$$

## 3 Inclined planes

$$
\boldsymbol{F}=|\boldsymbol{F}| \cos \theta \boldsymbol{i}+|\boldsymbol{F}| \sin \theta \boldsymbol{j}
$$

- Normal force $R$ is at right angles to plane
- Let direction up the plane be $\boldsymbol{i}$ and perpendicular to plane $\boldsymbol{j}$



## 4 Connected particles

- Suspended pulley: tension in both sections of rope are equal
- Linear connection: find acceleration of system first
- Pulley on edge of incline: find downwards force $W_{2}$ and components of mass on plane



## 5 Equilibrium

$$
\frac{A}{\sin a}=\frac{B}{\sin b}=\frac{C}{\sin c}
$$

(Lami's theorem)
Three methods:

1. Lami's theorem (sine rule)
2. Triangle of forces or CAS (use to verify)
3. Resolution of forces ( $\Sigma F=0-$ simultaneous)

On CAS: use Geometry, lock known constants.

