



$\mathbf{v} = \left \mathbf{\vec{v}} \right = \sqrt{{\mathbf{v}_x}^2 + {\mathbf{v}_y}^2}$	$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_y}{\mathbf{v}_x}\right)$
$\mathbf{v}_x = \mathbf{v} \cos(\theta)$	$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_x}{\mathbf{v}}\right)$
	$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}_y}{\mathbf{v}}\right)$

$$\overline{\vec{v}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \quad \overline{\vec{a}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

1D

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta X &= X_f - X_i \\ \Delta V &= V_f - V_i \\ a &= \Delta v / \Delta t \\ \Delta X &= \overline{v} \Delta t\end{aligned}$$

a = constant

$$\overline{v} = (v_f + v_i)/2$$

$$\begin{aligned}v &= v_o + at \\ x &= x_o + v_o t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ v^2 - v_o^2 &= 2 a (x - x_o)\end{aligned}$$

NL

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{F}_{\text{tot}}} = m \vec{a}$$

Defining the system



**Grouping masses
Identifying F – reaction F**



Going around corners consistently

