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Laws of motion 1.2 Work done and conservative forces 2. Projectile motion 2.1 Constant acceleration

2.2 Resistive force FR/v 2.3 Resistive force FR/v^2 3. Rocket motion 3.1 The rocket : vertical launch

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rotational dynamics, orbits, introduction to Lagrangian dynamics Info on the course is on the

web: Classical Mechanics LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO CLASSICAL ... 1.3 What is Classical

Mechanics? Classical mechanics is the study of the motion of bodies in accordance with the general

principles first enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton in his Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica

(1687). Classical mechanics is the foundation upon which all other branches of Physics are built. It

has many important applications in many areas of science: Classical Mechanics LECTURE 1:

INTRODUCTION TO CLASSICAL ... Sum of two vectors. To calculate the sum of two vectors $c = a + b$

Triangle rule: Put the second vector nose to tail with the first and the resultant is the vector sum. $lc = a + b$:

in $(x;y;z)$ components $(cx;cy;cz) = (ax+bx;ay+by;az+bz)$ | Alternatively $c = a + b$ $cxi + cyj + czk = (ax + bx)i + (ay + by)j + (az + bz)k$. 16. LECTURES 1 - 10 INTRODUCTION TO CLASSICAL

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terms of our chosen orthonormal triad, $z^{\hat{}} = \cos\theta r^{\hat{}} - \sin\theta \theta^{\hat{}}$, (12.41) where $\theta = \pi/2 - \lambda$ is the polar

angle, or 'colatitude'. Lecture Notes on Classical Mechanics (A Work in Progress) typical of classical

mechanics, is that $P_{12} = P_1 + P_2$. We call this result an observation of no interference, particles

that go through 1 do not interfere with those that pass through 2, and the probabilities add in an

intuitive way. Each electron that arrives into the detector must have gone through either hole 1 or

2. Lecture 1 - School of Physics and Astronomy | Since scalars $r = \dot{r} = 0$ (no change in magnitudes

of radius or azimuthal acceleration) $a = r \ddot{\theta} r^{\hat{}} = \dot{\theta} \dot{r} r^{\hat{}} = v \dot{\theta} r^{\hat{}}$. 6. 14.2 Angular momentum and

torque. | The definition of angular momentum (or the moment of momentum) J for a single particle :

$J = r \times p$ is the displacement vector from the origin and p the momentum. Classical Mechanics

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1.3 What is Classical Mechanics? Classical mechanics is the study of the motion of bodies in accordance with the general principles first enunciated by Sir Isaac Newton in his Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica (1687). Classical mechanics is the foundation upon which all other branches of Physics are built. It has many important applications in many areas of science:

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