

PHYS 2P20

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Introductory Mechanics

Instructor: [E. Sternin](#)

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- Course outline

What [Brock calendar entry](#) says:

- » Mechanics of particles and systems of particles by the Newtonian method; conservation of linear momentum, angular momentum and energy; elementary dynamics of rigid bodies; oscillators; motion under central forces; selected applications.

What do I need to bring into the course?

- » This course is a core course of the Physics program, and requires Y1 Physics and Math courses as prerequisites.

Course Goals

- » to develop a more comprehensive understanding of Newton's laws of motion and their origin in and application to real physical systems;
- » to discover the underlying conservation laws and the manner in which physical systems evolve with time;
- » to gain experience in the use of advanced mathematical tools (e.g. advanced algebra and trigonometry, analytic geometry, differential and integral calculus, differential equations);
- » to develop experimental data analysis, error estimation, and numerical modelling skills;
- » to enhance scientific writing skills.

Textbook

- » *An Introduction to Mechanics*, second edition, by Daniel Kleppner and Robert Kolenkow. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

- Grade composition

Component	% of the final mark	Notes
Homework	20%	Problem sets, every week. Late submissions have a sinking cap of 15%/day.
Midterm test	10%	An in-class test, date TBA. Only a calculator and one letter-size (one-sided) self-prepared formula sheet allowed; no complete solutions.
Final exam	35%	Minimum passing grade 50%, marks given for correct answers. Only a calculator and one letter-size (one-sided) self-prepared formula sheet allowed; no complete solutions.
Labs	35%	Completion of all labs and submission of all lab reports is required to obtain a grade in the course. Late submissions will not be accepted.

- Topics to be covered

This is an approximate list, based on previous experience. As the course progresses, some of topics may be removed and some others may get added.

- » **Vectors, a review of concepts**

- » **Ex:** temperature vs. velocity
- » algebra of vectors
- » multiplication by a scalar
- » **Ex:** unit vector
- » addition of two vectors
- » **Ex:** subtraction
- » multiplication of two vectors: dot-product
- » multiplication of two vectors: cross-product
- » components of a vector
- » base vectors
- » multiplication table of base vectors
- » derivatives of vectors
- » **Kinematics in 2D and 3D**
 - » elementary kinematics
 - » **Ex:** uniform circular motion
 - » solving kinematic equations
 - » 2D motion in polar coordinates
 - » approximation methods: Taylor series and related expansions
- » **Newton's Laws**
 - » Newton's Laws
 - » inertial and non-inertial frames
 - » procedure for applying Newton's Laws to complex systems
 - » examples; constraints; non-physical solutions
 - » linear restoring force
 - » momentum, impulse
 - » work and kinetic energy
- » **Harmonic oscillator**
 - » potential energy, damping, formal solutions to the DE
 - » classification of solutions, under- over- and critically-damped cases
 - » quality factor Q
 - » forced (driven) HO, resonance
 - » **Ex:** analogy with LCR circuits
- » **Kinematics in 3D**
 - » work and energy in 3D, potentials, conservative forces
 - » momentum of a system of particles
 - » center-of-mass, extended bodies, c.o.m. coordinates
 - » rocket motion
 - » momentum transport
 - » collisions between masses
 - » collisions and the c.o.m. coordinates
- » **Rotational motion and angular momentum**
 - » angular momentum of a particle
 - » importance of the 3rd dimension: a conical pendulum

- » conservation of angular momentum
- » **Ex:** Kepler's 2nd law
- » **Ex:** Bohr's atom, quantization of angular momentum
- » **Ex:** torque on a conical pendulum
- » angular momentum associated with a fixed axis' rotation
- » moment of inertia
- » parallel axis theorem
- » solving problems involving torques
- » the physical pendulum, center of gyration
- » motions with both translation and rotation
- » modified work-energy theorem
- » generalization of rotational motion; infinitesimal rotations
- » stability of rotating objects; a gyroscope
- » generalization of angular momentum; tensor of inertia