

# Edexcel Further Maths AS-level

## Further Mechanics 2

### Formula Sheet

Provided in formula book

Not provided in formula book

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## Motion in a Circle

$r = \text{radius}$

$v = \text{linear speed}$

$\omega = \dot{\theta} = \text{angular speed}$

$$v = r\dot{\theta}$$

### Motion in a Horizontal Circle

$$\text{Radial Acceleration} = -r\omega^2 = -\frac{v^2}{r}$$

(towards the centre of the circle)

## Centre of Mass of Plane Figures

### Plane Figures

If a system consists of  $n$  particles with masses  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$  are positioned at  $(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0), \dots, (x_n, 0)$  respectively, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i = \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$

where  $(\bar{x}, 0)$  is the position of the centre of mass of the system.

If a system consists of  $n$  particles with masses  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$  have position vectors  $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n$  then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n m_i \mathbf{r}_i = \bar{\mathbf{r}} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$$

where  $\bar{\mathbf{r}}$  is the position vector of the centre of mass of the system.

For a rod with end positions  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  the centre of mass is the midpoint  $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$ .

For a uniform triangular lamina with coordinates  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$  and  $(x_3, y_3)$ , the centre of mass has position  $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3}\right)$ .



### Standard Results for Uniform Bodies

Triangular lamina	$\frac{2}{3}$ along median from vertex
Circular arc, radius $r$ , angle at centre $2\alpha$	$\frac{r \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$ from the centre
Sector of circle, radius $r$ , angle at centre $2\alpha$	$\frac{2r \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$ from the centre
Semicircle, radius $r$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$ from the centre

### Further Kinematics

#### Acceleration Varying with Time

$$a = f(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

#### Acceleration Varying with Displacement

$$a = f(x) = v \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right)$$

#### Acceleration Varying with Velocity

$$a = f(v) = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

