

Problem-Solving Techniques in Physics

with original problems and
debunked myths

$$p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{const}$$

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right), \quad x' = \gamma (x - vt)$$

$$E = -\frac{GMm}{2a}$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{p} \times \vec{L} - GMm \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = m \left[(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) \hat{r} + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) \hat{\theta} \right]$$

$$B_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda k_B T}\right) - 1}$$

$$\Delta S \geq \int \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

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