# List of known corrections to the PHY 231C online lectures 

## Lecture\#1 Geometry and Math

Slide 3: the surface area of a cylinder shown on this slide is incorrect - the surface area should be: $2 \pi r^{2}+2 \pi r h$

## Lecture\#2 Motion in One Dimension

Motion in 1D: acceleration, slide \#3 last line of the table, describing the motion is incorrect. Should read:
Traveling with decreasing INCREASING speed in the negative direction

## Lecture\#6 Momentum

Example: Conservation of Momentum, slide 2. The final result for the velocity of the wrench is incorrect. The correct result is: $\mathbf{1 5 . 2} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathrm{s}$

## Lecture\#8 Rotation

8.3 Torque and angular acceleration, slide 7 "the rotation axis matters", I is calculated for each situation. For the first case on the left side $\div=-5.5 \mathrm{~kg}^{*} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ is incorrect. The correct value for the moment of inertia, I is $\mathbf{0 . 2 5} \mathbf{~ k g} * \mathbf{m}^{2}$. For the second case on the right side $: \mathrm{I}=$ $0.3 \mathrm{~kg}^{*} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ is incorrect. The correct value for the moment of inertia, I is $\mathbf{0 . 1 5} \mathbf{~ k g * \mathbf { m } ^ { 2 }}$.

Example: Conservation of angular momentum, slide 1 Figure skater
The total mass of the figure skater should be 56 kg including the mass of each of her arms ( 3 kg each).
8.4 Rotational kinetic energy, example slide 3:

Change the second sentence from: "The ball rolls and both objects do not feel friction." to The ball rolls without slipping and the block slides without friction.

## Lecture\#9 Solids and Fluids

9.6 Fluid Motion, slide 3: The text on the slides lists the Greek letter rho $=>\rho$ : height this is incorrect it should show: $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ : density

## Lecture\#11 Heat

Example: Radiation, slide 2: Two temperatures are given: $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ When these temperatures are converted to Kelvin, the wrong conversion was used ( 273.5 was add incorrectly added to each temperature). The correct conversion adds 273.15 to each temperature (the conversion from deg C to K is $\mathrm{K}=$ deg. $\mathrm{C}+273.15$ ). The intermediate result changes to $191 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{s}$ and the final result, rounded to two significant figures is unchanged.

## Lecture\#12 Thermodynamics, Heat Engines

Example: First Law, slide 2: When inserting the change in the volume into the equation: $\mathrm{W}=-\mathrm{p}^{*} \Delta \mathrm{~V}$, the value of $\Delta \mathrm{V}$ should be negative - the minus sign is missing. The result however is correct.

## Lecture\#13 Oscillations, Waves

Example: Mass/spring and pendulum, slide 2, part d solution. When calculating both the velocity and acceleration, the value of the period was used instead of the value of the angular frequency.
Incorrect: $v(t)=-\omega A \sin (\omega t)=-0.028 \sin (22.4 t)$
CORRECT $v(t)=-\omega A \sin (\omega t)=-2.24 \sin (22.4 t)$
Incorrect: $a(t)=-\omega^{2} A \cos (\omega t)=-0.0078 \cos (22.4 t)$
CORRECT: $a(t)=-\omega^{2} A \cos (\omega t)=-50 \cos (22.4 t)$

