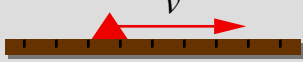

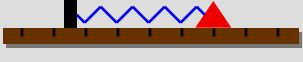
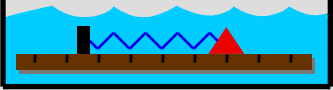
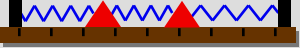



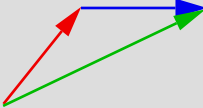
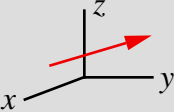
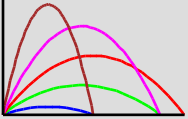
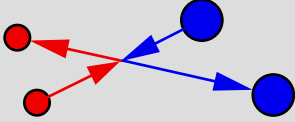
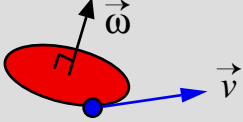
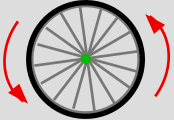
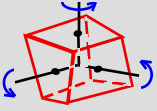
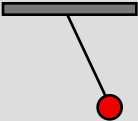
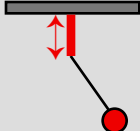
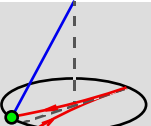
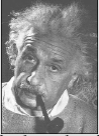
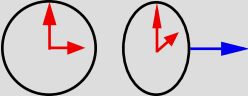


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How it works

 <p>Motion in one dimension</p>	$F=ma$ <p>Newton's law in 1d</p>	 <p>Motion under constant force</p>	 <p>The harmonic oscillator</p>
 <p>The damped oscillator</p>	 <p>Coupled oscillations</p>	 <p>Energy</p>	 <p>Momentum</p>
 <p>Dimensional analysis</p>	 <p>Vectors in two dimensions</p>	 <p>Vectors in three dimensions</p>	$\vec{F}=m\vec{a}$ <p>Newton's law in 3d</p>
 <p>Projectile motion</p>	$\vec{F}=-\vec{\nabla}V$ <p>Potential energy</p>	 <p>Momentum and collisions</p>	 <p>Rotational motion</p>
 <p>Angular momentum</p>	 <p>Moments of inertia</p>	 <p>The simple pendulum</p>	 <p>The driven pendulum</p>
 <p>Fictitious forces</p>	 <p>Special relativity</p>	 <p>Lorentz transformations</p>	$E=mc^2$ <p>Energy and momentum</p>