# How to Understand Any Physics Equation

Case Study: Newton's Second Law

By SpideyPhysics

### 1. Name the Equation

Knowing what you're looking at helps your brain categorize information.  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{ma} \rightarrow Newton's \ Second \ Law$ 

## 2. Define Every Symbol (with Units)

Write what each letter means and include its standard unit:

- $\mathbf{F} = Force$
- $\mathbf{m} = \text{Mass}$
- $\mathbf{a} = \text{Acceleration}$

*Tip:* Units help anchor understanding — don't skip them.

#### 3. Rewrite in Equivalent Forms

Show how the equation links to calculus and related forms:

- $F = m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$   $F = m \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ (acceleration as derivative of velocity)
- (acceleration as second derivative of position)

### 4. Recognize Functions of Time

Position, velocity, and acceleration are often functions of time:

- x(t) = position
- v(t) = velocity
- a(t) = acceleration

Understanding this helps when solving motion problems.

### 5. Expand the Left Side (Net Force)

When multiple forces act:  $\sum F = ma$ . Examples:

- Tension Weight = ma
- Thrust Drag Gravity = ma

[Newtons, N] [kilograms, kg]  $[\text{meters/second}^2, \text{m/s}^2]$ 

### 6. Specify the Type of Force

Recognize the source of force:

- Friction:  $F_k = \mu N$
- Spring: F = -kx
- Electric: F = qE

- Gravity: F = mg
- Universal Gravitation:  $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$

#### Apply to Any Equation

Next time you see an equation like V = IR or  $W = Fd\cos\theta$ , ask:

- What does it describe?
- What do the symbols mean?
- Are there alternate forms?
- Are the variables time-dependent?

#### Key Takeaway

#### Don't just memorize — deconstruct. Every equation is a story. Learn to read it.

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# Try It Yourself!

Apply the same process to a new equation

Equation:  $W = Fd\cos\theta$ 

1. Name the Equation

#### 2. Define Every Symbol (with Units)

- *W* =
- F =
- *d* =
- θ =
- 3. Rewrite in Equivalent Forms
- 4. Recognize Functions of Time
- 5. Expand the Left Side
- 6. Specify the Type of Force

**Bonus:** Apply the same method to V = IR or  $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$  You're now thinking like a physicist!

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