

Summary

(with comparison to 1-D kinematics)

Angular	Linear
$\alpha = \text{constant}$	$a = \text{constant}$
$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$	$v = v_0 + at$
$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$	$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
And for a point at a distance R from the rotation axis:	
$x = R\theta \quad v = \omega R \quad a = \alpha R$	