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Physics Formula

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

Speed of Light $c = 3\times10^8\ m/s$

Plank constant $h = 6.63\times10^{-34}\ J\,s$ $\quad hc = 1242\ eV\text{-}nm$

Gravitation constant $G = 6.67\times10^{-11}\ N\,m^2/kg^2$

Boltzmann constant $k = 1.38\times10^{-23}\ J/K$

Molar gas constant $R = 8.314\ J/mol.K$

Avogadro's number $N_A = 6.023\times10^{23}/mol$

Charge of electron $e = 1.602\times10^{-19}\ C$

Permeability of vacuum $\mu_0 = 4\pi\times10^{-7}\ N/A^2$

Permitivity of vacuum $\epsilon_0 = 8.85\times10^{-12}\ F/m$

Coulomb constant $1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9\times10^9\ N\,m^2/c$

Faraday constant $F = 96485\ C/mol$

Mass of electron $m_e = 9.1\times10^{-31}\ kg$

Mass of proton $m_p = 1.6726\times10^{-27}\ kg$

Mass of neutron $m_n = 1.6749\times10^{-27}\ kg$

Atomic mass unit $u = 1.66\times10^{-27}\ kg$

Stefan-Boltzmann constant $\sigma = 5.67\times10^{-8}\ W/m^2K^4$

Rydberg constant $R_\infty = 1.097\times10^7/m$

Bohr magnetron $\mu_B = 9.27\times10^{-24}\ J/T$

Bohr radius $a_0 = 0.529\times10^{-10}\ m$

Standard atmosphere $atm = 1.01325\times10^5\ Pa$

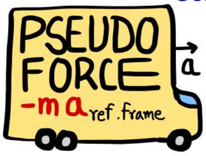
Wien displacement constant $b = 2.9\times10^{-3}\ mK$

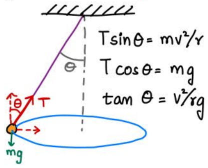
LAWS OF MOTION

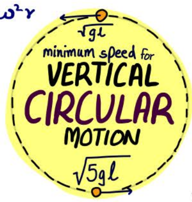
1^{st} LAW: INERTIA $\quad 2^{nd}$ LAW: $F = d\vec{P}/dt = ma$ $\quad 3^{rd}$ LAW: Action $\rightleftharpoons$ Reaction

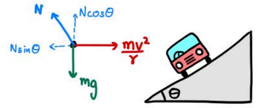
Friction: $f_{static,maximum} = \mu_s N$ $\quad f_{kinetic} = \mu_k N$

Centripetal force $= \frac{mv^2}{r} = m\omega^2 r$









CURVED BANKING

$\frac{V^2}{rg} = \tan\theta \qquad \frac{V^2}{rg} = \frac{\mu \pm \tan\theta}{1 \mp \mu\tan\theta}$

WORK, POWER & ENERGY

WORK $= \vec{F}.\vec{S} = FS\cos\theta$
$= \int \vec{F}.d\vec{s}$

$\oint \vec{F}.d\vec{s} = 0$ {Work by Conservative force in a closed path}

KE $= \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ (K)

WORK-ENERGY THEOREM
$W_{net} = \Delta K$

POTENTIAL ENERGY (U)

$U_g = mgh \qquad \vec{F} = -\frac{dU}{dx}$ FOR CONSERVATIVE FORCES

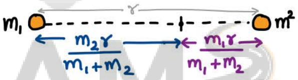
$U_{spring} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

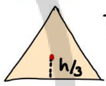
K+U = Conserved

POWER $= dW/dt = \vec{F}.\vec{V}$

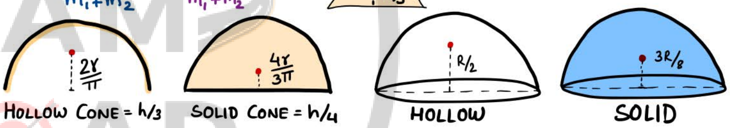
CENTER OF MASS

$x_{cm} = \frac{\sum x_i m_i}{\sum m_i} = \frac{\int x\,dm}{\int dm}$

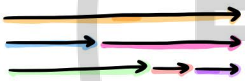




$\vec{V}_{cm} = \frac{\sum m_i\vec{v}_i}{\sum m_i} \qquad \vec{F} = m\vec{a}_{cm}$



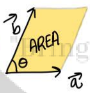
VECTORS



$\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j} + a_z\hat{k} \qquad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$

DOT PRODUCT $\vec{a}.\vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$
$= ab\cos\theta$

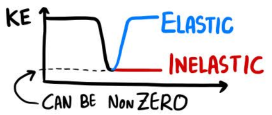
CROSS PRODUCT $\vec{a}\times\vec{b} = ab\sin\theta$



$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \end{array}\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = +(a_y b_z - b_y a_z) - (a_x b_z - b_x a_z) + (a_x b_y - b_x a_y)$$

DONT FORGET

COLLISION



$CoR = e = \frac{V_{SEPARATION}}{V_{APPROACH}} = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{u_1 - u_2}$

MOMENTUM CONSERVATION {Always}

$m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = m_1v_1 + m_2v_2$

ENERGY CONSERVATION {Elastic}

$\frac{1}{2}m_1u_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2u_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2v_2^2$

$m_1 >> m_2$

$m_1 \rightarrow$ undisturbed motion

Solve using CoR in m_1 Frame

$m_1 = m_2$

Velocity Exchange for Elastic

KINEMATICS

$\vec{V}_{avg} = \Delta\vec{s}/\Delta t \qquad \vec{V}_{inst} = d\vec{s}/dt$

$\vec{a}_{avg} = \Delta\vec{V}/\Delta t \qquad \vec{a}_{inst} = d\vec{V}/dt$

$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$v = u + at$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

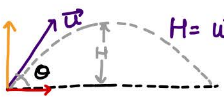
RELATIVE VELOCITY

$V_{A/B} = V_A - V_B$

PROJECTILE MOTION

$u_x = u\cos\theta$

$u_y = u\sin\theta$



$H = u^2\sin^2\theta/2g$

Time of Flight $= 2u_y/g \Rightarrow T = 2u\sin\theta/g$

Range $= u_x.T \Rightarrow R = u^2\sin 2\theta/g$

$y = \tan\theta.x - \left(\frac{g}{2u^2\cos^2\theta}\right).x^2$

RIGID BODY DYNAMICS

$\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \qquad \alpha = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\omega}{dt} \qquad \vec{V} = \vec{\omega}\times\vec{r} \qquad \vec{a}_{tan} = \vec{\alpha}\times\vec{r}$

$\vec{a}_{centri} = \omega^2 r$

$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$

$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\theta$

$\vec{L} = \vec{r}\times\vec{p} = mvr_\perp$

$\tau = I\alpha = d\vec{L}/dt$

$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r}\times\vec{F} = r_\perp F = rF\sin\theta$

EQUILIBRIUM: $F_{net} = 0 = \tau_{net}$

$\omega = 2\pi f \qquad T = 1/f$

$\omega = V_\perp/r$

MOMENT OF INERTIA

Rod: $\frac{ml^2}{12}$ (axis through centre), $\frac{ml^2}{3}$ (axis through end)

Plate: $\frac{m(a^2+b^2)}{12}$

RING / HOLLOW CYLINDER: $m r^2$

DISC / SOLID CYLINDER: $\frac{1}{2} m r^2$

Sphere: HOLLOW $= \frac{2}{3} m r^2$, SOLID $= \frac{2}{5} m r^2$

$I = \sum m_i r_i^2$

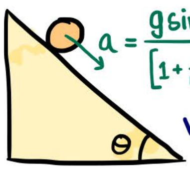
$I = \int r^2 dm$

$R_{GYRATION}$: $mk^2 = I$

KINETIC ENERGY

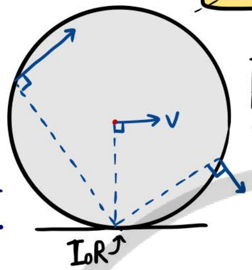
$K = \frac{1}{2} m v_c^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_c \omega^2$

$K = \frac{1}{2} I_H \omega^2$ {About Hinge or IoR}



$a = \frac{g \sin\theta}{\left[1 + \frac{I}{mr^2}\right]}$

$V = \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{1 + \frac{I}{mr^2}}}$



AXIS THEOREMS

PERPENDICULAR

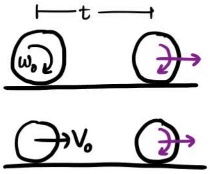
$I_z = I_x + I_y$

PARALLEL

$I_{\parallel} = I_{cm} + md^2$

ROLLING MOTION

$V = \omega r$ (no slip condition)



$t = \frac{r\omega_0}{\mu g\left[1 + \frac{mr^2}{I}\right]}$

$t = \frac{V_0}{\mu g\left[1 + \frac{mr^2}{I}\right]}$

IoR INSTANTANEOUS AXIS OF ROTATION

$\vec{V} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

GRAVITATION

$V_{ORBITAL} = \sqrt{GM/R}$

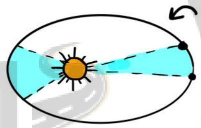
$V_{escape} = \sqrt{2GM/R}$

$F = G\frac{Mm}{R^2}$ POT. ENERGY (U) $= -GMm/R$

$g = G\frac{M}{R^2}$ $g' = g\left[1 - \frac{d}{R_e}\right]$ $g' \approx g\left[1 - \frac{2h}{R_e}\right]$

$g' = g - \omega^2 R_e \cos^2\theta$

KEPLER'S LAWS



1st Elliptical Orbits, Sun @ foci

2nd Equal Area in Equal time ($\vec{L}$)

3rd $T^2 \propto a^3$ [semi major axis]

SHM

HOOKE'S LAW $F = -kx$

$x = A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$v = A\omega\cos(\omega t + \phi)$

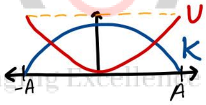
$a = -\omega^2 x = -k/m\, x$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$

$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

$E = K + U = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2A^2$



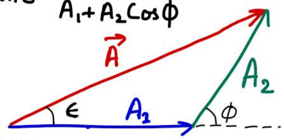
$x_1 = A_1\sin(\omega t)$

$x_2 = A_2\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$x = x_1 + x_2 = A\sin(\omega t + \epsilon)$

$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2\cos\phi}$

$\tan\epsilon = \frac{A_2\sin\phi}{A_1 + A_2\cos\phi}$



$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{mgl}}$

$\tau = k\theta$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I}{k}}$

SERIES $\frac{1}{K_{eq}} = \frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_2}$

PARALLEL $K_{eq} = K_1 + K_2$

PROPERTIES OF MATTER

YOUNG'S MODULUS $(Y) = \frac{F/A}{\Delta l/l}$

SHEAR MODULUS $(\eta) = \frac{F/A}{\tan\theta}$

BULK MODULUS $(B) = -V\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta V}$

COMPRESSIBILITY $(K) = \frac{1}{B} = -\frac{1}{V}\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$

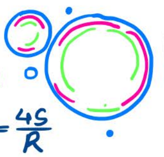
POISSON'S RATIO $(\sigma) = \frac{\text{LATERAL STRAIN}}{\text{LONGITUDINAL STRAIN}} = \frac{\Delta D/D}{\Delta l/l}$

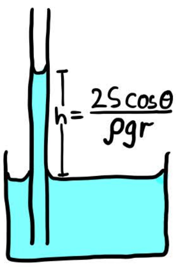
ELASTIC ENERGY $(U) = \frac{1}{2}$ STRESS × STRAIN × VOLUME

SURFACE TENSION $(S) = F/l$

SURFACE ENERGY $(U) = S$. AREA

$P_{EXCESS} = \Delta P_{AIR} = \frac{2S}{R}$ $\Delta P_{SOAP} = \frac{4S}{R}$

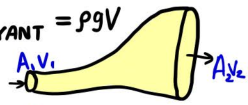




$h = \frac{2S\cos\theta}{\rho g r}$

$P_{HYDROSTATIC} = \rho g h$ $F_{BUOYANT} = \rho g V$

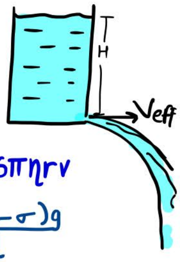
CONTINUITY $A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$

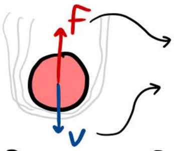


BERNOULLI'S $P + \rho g h + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{Const}$

$F_{VISCOUS} = -\eta A\frac{dv}{dx}$

TORRICELLI'S $V_{EFFLUX} = \sqrt{2gH}$





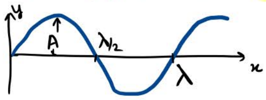
STOKE'S LAW $F = 6\pi\eta r v$

$V_{TERMINAL} = \frac{2r^2(\rho - \sigma)g}{9\eta}$

POISEUILLI'S EQN $\frac{\text{VOLUME FLOW}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\pi \rho r^4}{8\eta L}$

WAVES

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2}\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$$



$Y = A\sin(kx - \omega t)$

$= A\sin\left[2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T}\right)\right]$

$T = \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ $\quad v = \nu\lambda \quad$ Wave Number$(k) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

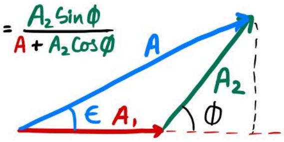
$Y_1 = A_1\sin(kx - \omega t)$ $\quad Y_2 = A_2\sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$

$Y = A\sin(kx - \omega t + \epsilon)$ $\quad A^2 = \sqrt{(A_1 + A_2\cos\phi)^2 + (A_2\sin\theta)^2}$

$\phi = 2n\pi$ (even) : constructive

$= (2n+1)\pi$ (odd) : destructive

$\tan\epsilon = \frac{A_2\sin\phi}{A_1 + A_2\cos\phi}$

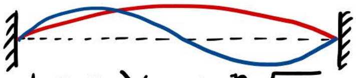


$P_{Avg} = 2\pi^2\mu\nu A v^2$ $\quad$ Velocity $V = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

STANDING WAVES

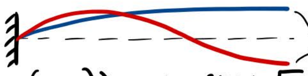
$y_1 = A\sin(kx - \omega t)$ $\quad y_2 = A\sin(kx + \omega t)$

$Y = 2A\cos kx \cdot \sin\omega t$ $\quad$ Node if $\cos kx$ is zero $\rightarrow x = (n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$



$L = n\cdot\lambda/2$ $\quad \nu = \frac{n}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

SONOMETER



$L = (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$ $\quad \nu = \frac{2n+1}{4L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

SOUND WAVES

$S = S_0\sin[\omega(t - x/v)]$

$P = P_0\cos[\omega(t - x/v)]$

$P_0 = \left[\frac{B\omega}{V}\right]S_0$

$V_{solid} = \sqrt{Y/\rho}$

$V_{liq} = \sqrt{B/\rho}$

$V_{gas} = \sqrt{\gamma P/\rho}$

$I = \frac{2\pi^2 B}{v}S_0\nu^2 = \frac{P_0^2 V}{2B} = \frac{P_0}{2\rho v}$

STANDING LONGITUDINAL WAVES

$P_1 = P_0\sin[\omega(t - x/v)]$ $\quad P_2 = \sin[\omega(t + x/v)]$

$P = P_1 + P_2 = 2P_0\cos kx\sin\omega t$

CLOSED ORGAN PIPE

$L = (2n+1)\frac{\lambda}{4}$ $\quad \nu = (2n+1)\frac{V}{4L}$

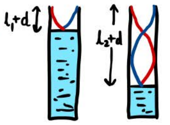
OPEN ORGAN PIPE

$L = n\frac{\lambda}{2}$ $\quad \nu = n\frac{V}{2L}$

RESONANCE COLUMN

$l_1 + d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ $\quad l_2 + d = \frac{3\lambda}{2}$

$V = 2(l_2 - l_1)\nu$



BEATS (if $\omega_1 \approx \omega_2$)

$P_1 = P_0\sin\omega_1(t - x/v)$ $\quad P_2 = P_0\sin\omega_2(t - x/v)$

$P = 2P_0\cos\Delta\omega(t - x/v)\sin\omega(t - x/v)$

$\omega = \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{2}$ $\quad$ Beats $\rightarrow \Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_2$

DOPPLER

$\nu = \frac{V + V_0}{V - V_s}\nu_0$

LIGHT WAVES

PLANE WAVES $E = E_0\sin\omega(t - x/v)$; $I = I_0$

SPHERICAL WAVES $E = \frac{aE_0}{r}\sin\omega(t - r/v)$; $I = \frac{I_0}{r}$

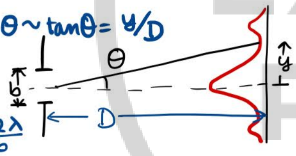
DIFFRACTION

$\theta \sim \tan\theta = y/D$

$\Delta x = b\sin\theta \simeq b\theta$

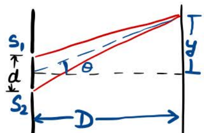
Minima $b\theta = n\lambda$

Resolution $\sin\theta = \frac{1.22\lambda}{b}$



YOUNG'S DOUBLE SLIT EXPERIMENT

Path diff: $\Delta x = y\frac{d}{D}$ $\quad$ Phase diff $= \delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\Delta x$



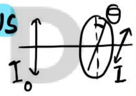
CONSTRUCTIVE	DESTRUCTIVE
$\delta = 2n\pi$; $\Delta x = n\lambda$	$\delta = (2n+1)\lambda$; $\Delta x = (n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$

Intensity $I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2}\cos\delta$ $\quad I_{max/min} = (\sqrt{I_1} \pm \sqrt{I_2})^2$

Fringe Width $\omega = \lambda\frac{D}{d}$ $\quad$ Optical Path $\Delta x' = \mu\Delta x$

LAW of MALUS

$I = I_0\cos^2\theta$



INTERFERENCE THROUGH THIN FILM

$\Delta x = 2\mu d = n\lambda \rightarrow$ constructive

$(2n+1)\lambda/2 \rightarrow$ destructive

OPTICS

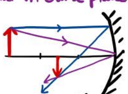
REFLECTION

(ii) $\angle i = \angle r$

(i) i, r & normal in Same plane

$f = R/2$

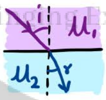
$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$



Magnification $m = -\frac{v}{u}$

REFRACTION

$\mu = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{(\text{vacuum})}{(\text{Medium})}$

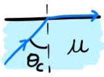


SNELL'S LAW $\mu_1\sin i = \mu_2\sin r$

APPARENT DEPTH $d' = d/\mu$

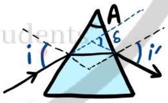
TIR CRITICAL ANGLE

$\mu\sin\theta_c = \sin 90 = 1$



PRISM

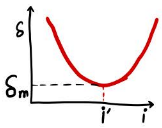
$\delta = i + i' - A$



$$\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_{min}}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)}$$

$\delta_{min} = (\mu - 1)A$

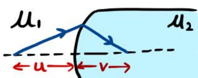
For small 'A'



SPHERICAL SURFACE

$\frac{\mu_2}{v} - \frac{\mu_1}{u} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{R}$

$m = \frac{\mu_1 v}{\mu_2 u}$

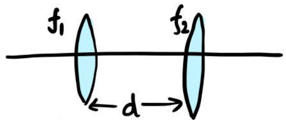


LENS MAKER'S $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$

LENS FORMULA $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$; $m = \frac{v}{u}$

POWER $P = 1/f$

THIN LENSES $\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2}$

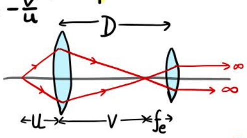


MICROSCOPE

Simple $m = D/f$

Compound

$m = \frac{v}{u}\frac{D}{f_e}$ $\quad$ Resolving Pow $R = \frac{1}{\Delta d} = \frac{2\mu\sin\theta}{\lambda}$

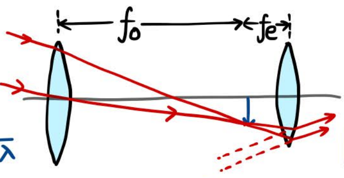


TELESCOPE

$m = -f_o/f_e$

$L = f_o + f_e$

$R = \frac{1}{\Delta\theta} = \frac{1}{1.22\lambda}$



DISPERSION

Cauchy's $\mu = \mu_0 + A/\lambda^2$ $\quad A > 0$

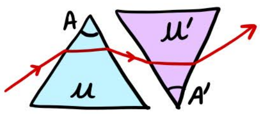
For small A & i

mean deviation $\delta_y = (\mu_y - 1)A$

Angular dispersion $\theta = (\mu_v - \mu_r)A$

Dispersive Power

$\omega = \frac{\mu_v - \mu_r}{\mu_y - 1} \approx \frac{\theta}{\delta_y}$



DISPERSION only

$(\mu_y - 1)A + (\mu'_y - 1)A' = 0$

DEVIATION only

$(\mu_v - \mu_r)A = (\mu'_v - \mu'_r)A'$

HEAT AND TEMP

$F = 32 + \frac{9}{5}C$

$K = C + 273.16$

Ideal Gas → $PV = nRT$

van der Waals

$\left(p + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) = nRT$

$L = L_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T)$

$A = A_0(1 + 2\alpha\Delta T)$

$V = V_0(1 + 3\alpha\Delta T)$

THERMAL STRESS

$\frac{F}{A} = Y\frac{\Delta L}{L}$

KINETIC THEORY

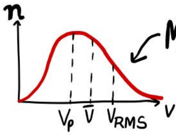
EQUIPARTITION OF ENERGY

$K = \frac{1}{2}kT$ for each DoF

$K = \frac{f}{2}kT$ for f Degrees of freedom

Internal Energy $U = \frac{f}{2}nRT$

$F = 3$ (monatomic) ; 5 (diatomic)



MAXWELL DISTRIBUTION

$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$

$P = \frac{1}{3}\rho V_{rms}^2$

$V_{avg} = \bar{V} = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$

$V_{most\ probable} = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$

SPECIFIC HEAT

Specific heat $S = \frac{Q}{m\Delta T}$

Latent heat $L = Q/m$

$C_v = \frac{f}{2}R \quad C_p = C_v + R \quad \gamma = C_p/C_v$

$C_v = \frac{n_1 C_{v1} + n_2 C_{v2}}{n_1 + n_2} \quad \gamma = \frac{n_1 C_{p1} + n_2 C_{p2}}{n_1 C_{v1} + n_2 C_{v2}}$

THERMODYNAMICS

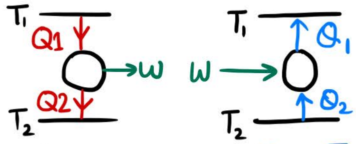
I^{ST} LAW $\Delta Q = \Delta U + W \quad W = \int p\,dV$

ADIABATIC $W = \frac{P_1V_1 - P_2V_2}{\gamma - 1}$

ISOTHERMAL $W = nRT\ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$

ISOBARIC $W = p(V_2 - V_1)$

ADIABATIC : $\Delta Q = 0$; $PV^\gamma = $ Const



$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

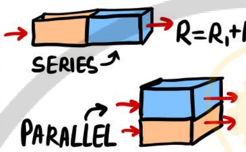
$CoP = \frac{Q_2}{W} = \frac{T_{cold}}{\Delta T}$

II^{ND} LAW ENTROPY $dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$

HEAT TRANSFER

CONDUCTION $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = -KA\frac{\Delta T}{x}$

Thermal Resistance $= \frac{x}{KA}$

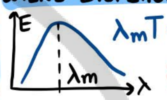


$R = R_1 + R_2 = \frac{x_1}{K_1A_1} + \frac{x_2}{K_2A_2}$

$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

KIRCHHOF's LAW $\frac{\text{Emmisive Power}}{\text{Absorptive Power}} = \frac{E_{body}}{a_{body}} = E_{blackbody}$

WIEN's DISPLACEMENT



$\lambda_m T = b$

STEFAN-BOLTZMANN $\Delta Q/\Delta t = \sigma e A T^4$

NEWTON's COOLING $\frac{dT}{dt} = -bA(T - T_0)$

ELECTROSTATICS

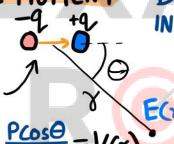
COULOMB's LAW $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q_1q_2}{r^2}\hat{r}$

$\vec{E} = \vec{F}/q = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{r^2}$

POTENTIAL $(V) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{r}$

$PE\ (U) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q_1q_2}{r} \quad \vec{E} = -\frac{dV}{dr}$

DIAPOLE MOMENT



$\vec{P} = q\vec{d}$

$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\cdot\frac{P\cos\theta}{r^2} = V(r)$

DIAPOLE IN FIELD $\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$

$U = -\vec{p}.E$

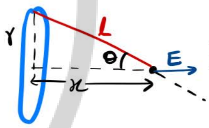
$E_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{2P\cos\theta}{r^3}$

$E_\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\cdot\frac{p\sin\theta}{r^3}$

GAUSS's LAW

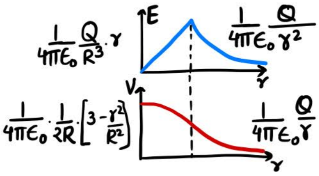
$\phi = q_{in}/\epsilon_0$

FLUX $\phi = \oint \vec{E}.\vec{ds}$

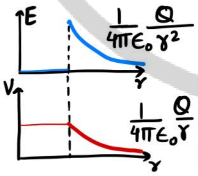


$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{l^2}\cos\theta$

UNIFORMLY CHARGED SPHERE



UNIFORM SHELL



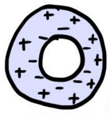
LINE CHARGE $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

∞-sheet $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

$\vec{E}$ near conducting surface $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

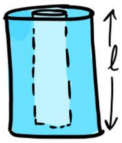
CAPACITORS

$C = q/V \quad C = \epsilon_0 A/d$



$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0\frac{r_1r_2}{r_2 - r_1}$

$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 l}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$



PARALLEL $C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$

SERIES $\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$

WITH DIELECTRIC $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 KA}{d}$

Force b/w plates $= \frac{Q^2}{2A\epsilon_0}$

$U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}QV$

CURRENT ELECTRICITY

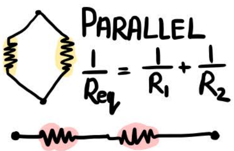
DENSITY $j = i/A = \sigma E$

$V_{drift} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{eE\tau}{m} = \frac{i}{neA}$

$R_{WIRE} = \rho l/A \quad \rho = 1/\sigma$

$R = R_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T)$

OHM's LAW $V = iR$



PARALLEL $\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

SERIES $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$

KIRCHHOF's LAWS

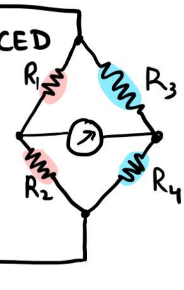
* JUNCTION LAW $\Sigma I_i = 0$
Sum of all i towards a node = 0

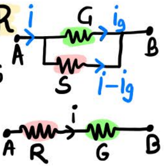
* LOOP LAW $\Sigma \Delta V = 0$
Sum of all ΔV in closed loop = 0

POWER $= i^2R = V^2/R = iV$

BALANCED WHEAT STONE BRIDGE

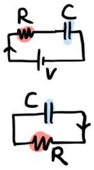
$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$



GALVANOMETER


↳ Ammeter
$i_gG=(i-i_g)S$

↳ Voltmeter
$V_{AB}=i_g(R+G)$

CAPACITOR


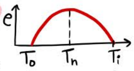
Charging
$q(t)=CV\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$

Discharging
$q(t)=q_0e^{-(t/RC)}$

Time Constant $\tau=RC$

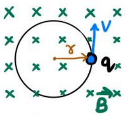
PELTIER EFFECT
emf $e=\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta\theta}$

THOMSON EFFECT
emf $e=\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta\theta}=\sigma\Delta T$

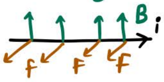
SEEBECK EFFECT
$e=aT+\frac{1}{2}bT^2$


$T_{neutral}=-a/b$ $T_{inversion}=-2a/b$

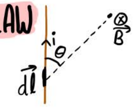
FARADAY'S LAW OF ELECTROLYSIS
$m=Zit=\frac{1}{F}Eit$
E = Chem equivalent
Z = Electro Chem eq
F = 96 485 C/g

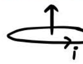
MAGNETISM
$\vec{F}_{LORENTZ}=q\vec{v}\times\vec{B}+q\vec{E}$


$qvB=mv^2/r$
$T=\frac{2\pi m}{qB}$

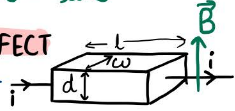


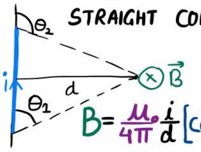
$F=i\vec{l}\times\vec{B}$

BIOT-SAWART LAW
$d\vec{B}=\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{i\,d\vec{l}\times\vec{r}}{r^3}$


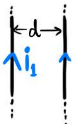
MAGNETIC DIPOLE


$\vec{\mu}=i\,Area$ $\vec{\tau}=\vec{\mu}\times\vec{B}$
$U=-\vec{\mu}\cdot\vec{B}$

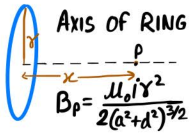
HALL EFFECT
$V_\omega=\frac{Bi}{ned}$


STRAIGHT CONDUCTOR


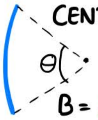
$B_\infty=\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi d}$
$B=\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{i}{d}[\cos\theta_1-\cos\theta_2]$

∞ WIRES


$\frac{dF}{dl}=\frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi d}$

AXIS OF RING


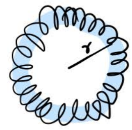
$B_P=\frac{\mu_0 i r^2}{2(a^2+d^2)^{3/2}}$

CENTER OF ARC


$B=\frac{\mu_0 i\theta}{4\pi r}$
$B=\mu_0 i/2r$ (ring)

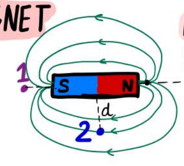
SOLENOID

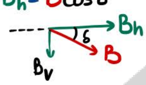

$B=\mu_0 ni$ $n=N/l$

TOROID


$B=\mu_0 ni$
$n=N/2\pi r$

AMPERE'S LAW
$\oint\vec{B}\cdot d\vec{l}=\mu_0 I_{in}$

BAR MAGNET
$B_1=\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{2M}{d^3}$
$B_2=\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{M}{d^3}$


ANGLE OF DIP
$B_h=B\cos\delta$


EXAMS ROAD

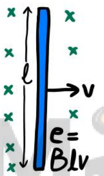
TANGENT GALVANOMETER
$B_h\tan\theta=\mu_0 ni/2r$ | $i=K\tan\theta$

MOVING COIL GALVANOMETER
$niAB=k\theta$; $i=\frac{k}{nAB}\theta$

PERMEABILITY
$\vec{B}=\mu\vec{H}$

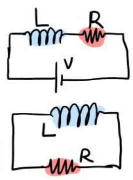
MAGNETOMETER
$T=2\pi\sqrt{I/MB_h}$

ELECTROMGNETIC INDUCTION
MAGNETIC FLUX $\phi=\oint\vec{B}\cdot d\vec{s}$ FARADAY'S LAW $e=-\frac{d\phi}{dt}$
LENZ'S LAW: Induced currenc produces $\vec{B}$ that opposes change in ϕ



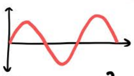
$e=Blv$

SELF INDUCTANCE
$\phi=Li$ $e=-L\frac{di}{dt}$
SOLENOID $L=\mu_0 n^2\pi r^2 l$
MUTUAL INDUCTANCE
$\phi=Mi$, $e=-M\,di/dt$

GROWTH
$i=\frac{V}{R}\left[1-e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}\right]$


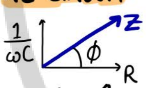
DECAY
$i=i_0e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}$

Time Const. $\tau=L/R$
ENERGY $U=\frac{1}{2}Li^2$
ENERGY DENSITY OF B-FIELD
$u=\frac{U}{V}=\frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$
ROTATING COIL $e=NAB\omega\sin\omega t$
TRANSFORMER $\frac{N_1}{N_2}=\frac{e_1}{e_2}$
$C=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}}$

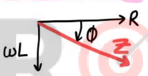
ALTERNATING CURRENT


$i=i_0\sin(\omega t+\phi)$
$i_{rms}=i_0/\sqrt{2}$
POWER $=i_{rms}^2\cdot R$

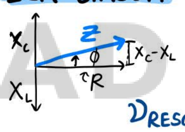
REACTANCE
CAPACITIVE $X_C=1/\omega C$
INDUCTIVE $X_L=\omega L$
IMPEDANCE $Z=e_0/i_0$

RC-CIRCUIT


$\tan\phi=\frac{1}{\omega CR}$
$Z=\sqrt{R^2+X_C}$
$X_C=\frac{1}{\omega C}$

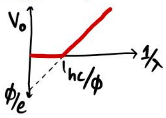
LR-CIRCUIT


$\tan\phi=\frac{\omega L}{R}$
$Z=\sqrt{R^2+X_L^2}$
$X_L=\omega L$

LCR-CIRCUIT


$\tan\phi=\frac{X_C-X_L}{R}$
$Z=\sqrt{R^2+(X_C-X_L)^2}$
$\nu_{RESONANCE}=\frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$
$(X_C=X_L)$
$P=e_{rms}i_{rms}\cos\phi$
POWER FACTOR

"Bringing Excellence to Students"

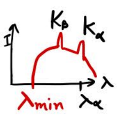
MODERN PHYSICS
$E=h\nu=hc/\lambda$ $p=h/\lambda=E/c$ $E=mc^2$
Ejected photo-electron $K_{max}=h\nu-\phi$
THRESHOLD $\nu_0=\phi/h$
STOPPING $V_0=\frac{hc}{e}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)-\frac{\phi}{e}$


de Broglie $\lambda=h/p$

BOHR'S ATOM
$E_n=-\frac{mZ^2e^4}{8\epsilon_0^2h^2n^2}=-\frac{13.6Z^2}{n^2}eV$
$r_n=\frac{\epsilon_0h^2n^2}{\pi mZe^2}=\frac{0.529n^2}{Z}A^0$

QUNTIZATION OF ANGULAR MOMENTUM
$l=\frac{nh}{2\pi}$

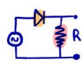
$E_{TRANSITION}=13.6Z^2\left(\frac{1}{n^2}-\frac{1}{m^2}\right)A^0$
HEISENBERG $\Delta x\Delta p\geq h/2\pi$ $\Delta E\cdot\Delta t\geq h/2\pi$
MOSLEY'S LAW $\sqrt{\nu}=a(z-b)$
X-Ray DIFFRACTION $2d\sin\theta=n\lambda$

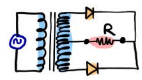
X-Ray SpeM
$\lambda_{min}=\frac{hc}{eV}$


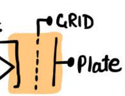
NUCLEUS
$R=R_0A^{1/3}$; $R_0=1.1\times10^{-15}m$

RADIOACTIVE DECAY
$\frac{dN}{dt}=-\lambda N$ $N=N_0e^{-\lambda t}$
HALF LIFE $t_{1/2}=0.693/\lambda$
Avg LIFE $t_{avg}=1/\lambda$

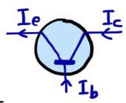
Mass DEFECT
$\Delta m=[Zm_p+(A-Z)m_n]-M$
BINDING E $=\Delta m.C^2$
Q-VALUE $Q=U_i-U_f$

SEMICONDUCTORS
HALF WAVE RECTIFIER


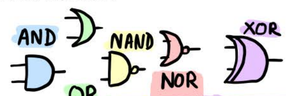
FULL WAVE RECTIFIER


TRIODE VALVE


TRIODE
Plate Resistance $r_p=\frac{\Delta V_p}{\Delta i_p}\Big|_{\Delta V_g=0}$
Trans-conductance $g_m=\frac{\Delta i_p}{\Delta V_g}\Big|_{\Delta V_p=0}$
Amplification $\mu=\frac{-\Delta V_p}{\Delta V_g}\Big|_{\Delta i_p=0}$
$\mu=r_p\times g_m$

TRANSISTOR


$I_e=I_b+I_c$
$\alpha=\frac{I_c}{I_e}$ $\beta=\frac{I_c}{I_b}$ $\beta=\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$
Transconductance $g_m=\frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta V_{be}}$

LOGIC GATES


A	B	AB	A+B	$\overline{AB}$	$\overline{A+B}$	$A\bar{B}+\bar{A}B$
0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0

NOW, YOU'RE ONE STEP CLOSER TO YOUR GOAL