PHYS 301 Formula Sheet

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Fundamental Constants

$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\ \mathrm{C^2/Nm^2}$
$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ \mathrm{N/A^2}$
$c = 3.00 \times 10^{8}\ \mathrm{m/s}$
$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{C}$
$m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\ \mathrm{kg}$

Vector Derivatives

Cartesian

$d\mathbf{l} = dx\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + dy\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \qquad d\tau = dx\,dy\,dz$

Gradient:

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Divergence:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

Curl:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Laplacian:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

Spherical

$d\mathbf{l} = dr\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + r\,d\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + r\sin\theta\,d\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$
$d\tau = r^2 \sin\theta\,dr\,d\theta\,d\phi$

Gradient:

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

Divergence:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta v_\theta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial\phi}$$

Curl:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\, v_\phi) - \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial\phi}\right]\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r v_\phi)\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r v_\theta) - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial\theta}\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

Laplacian:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial f}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial\phi^2}$$

Cylindrical

$d\mathbf{l} = ds\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} + s\,d\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \qquad d\tau = s\,ds\,d\phi\,dz$

Gradient:

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \frac{1}{s}\frac{\partial f}{\partial\phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Divergence:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{s}\frac{\partial}{\partial s}(s v_s) + \frac{1}{s}\frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial\phi} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

Curl:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left[\frac{1}{s}\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial z}\right]\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \left[\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial s}\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{1}{s}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial s}(s v_\phi) - \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial\phi}\right]\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Laplacian:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{s}\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(s\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}\right) + \frac{1}{s^2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial\phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

Fundamental Theorems

Gradient Theorem:

$$\int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}} (\nabla f)\cdot d\mathbf{l} = f(\mathbf{b}) - f(\mathbf{a})$$

Divergence Theorem:

$$\int (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})\,d\tau = \oint \mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{a}$$

Curl Theorem:

$$\int (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint \mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

General Maxwell's Equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\rho$$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0\epsilon_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{E}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

Electric Fields and Potential

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$
$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

Lorentz Force Law:

$$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B})$$

Energy:

$$U = \frac{1}{2}\int\left(\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}B^2\right)d\tau$$

Momentum:

$$\mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \int (\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{B})\,d\tau$$

Poynting vector:

$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{E}\times\mathbf{B})\,d\tau$$

Lamor Formula:

$$\frac{\mu_0}{6\pi c}q^2 a^2$$

Spherical Coordinates

$x = r\sin\theta\cos\phi$
$y = r\sin\theta\sin\phi$
$z = r\cos\theta$

$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$

$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$
$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}/z\right)$
$\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$

$\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$

Cylindrical Coordinates

$x = s\cos\phi$
$y = s\sin\phi$
$z = z$

$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} - \sin\phi\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

$s = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$
$\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$
$z = z$

$\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$
$\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$
$\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$