## **CONSTANTS AND EQUATIONS** PHYSICS 215 $\Delta U = q\Delta V$ $U = \frac{Kq_1q_2}{r}$ $U_C = \frac{1}{2}C(\Delta V_c)^2$ $U_c = Q^2$ $d\sin\theta_m = m\lambda$ $a\sin\theta_p = p\lambda$ $\frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{d_i}$ Vector Identities $\left| \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \right| = AB \sin \theta$

 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB\cos\theta$ 

| Circuits  |
|---|
| $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V_C} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d} $ |
| $\Delta V = IR$   |
| $P = I\Delta V$   |
| $V(t) = V_{\text{max}} \left( 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)$  |
| $V(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau} $                               |
| $I(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$                      |
| $\tau = RC$   |
|   |

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| $D(x,t) = A \sin x$ | $1(kx \pm \omega t + \phi_o)$ |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| $v = \lambda f$     | $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$    |

 $\omega = 2\pi f$ 

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\varepsilon_o}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} &= \mu_o I_{through} + \mu_o \varepsilon_o \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} \\ \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &= -\frac{d\Phi_M}{dt} \end{split}$$

| Physical Constants         |                           | Order Prefixes                                    |              |         | Unit Conversions  |   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|---------|-------------------|---|
| Electron Mass              | m <sub>e</sub>            | 9.11 x 10 <sup>-31</sup> kg                       | $\mathbf{T}$ | "tera"  | 10 <sup>12</sup>  | 1 F = 1 C/V   |
| Proton Mass                | $\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{p}}$ | $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$                 | G            | "giga"  | 10 <sup>9</sup>   | 1  V = 1  J/C   |
| Elementary Charge          | e                         | 1.60 x 10 <sup>-19</sup> C                        | M            | "mega"  | $10^{6}$          | 1 A = 1 C/s   |
| Coulomb Law Constant       | $\mathbf{K}$              | $9 \times 10^9 \text{Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$            | k            | "kilo"  | $10^{3}$          | $1 \Omega = 1 \text{ V/A}$                              |
| Permittivity of Free Space | €0                        | $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{C}^2/\mathrm{Nm}^2$ | c            | "centi" | $10^{-2}$         | 1  W = 1  J/s   |
| Permeability of Free Space | $\mu_{o}$                 | $4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$              | m            | "milli" | $10^{-3}$         | $1 \text{ Wb} = 1 \text{ Tm}^2$                         |
| Planck's Constant          | h                         | $6.63 \times 10^{-34}  \text{Js}$                 | μ            | "micro" | 10-6              | 1 H = 1 Vs/A = 1 Wb/A                                   |
| Bohr Radius                | $a_{\mathrm{B}}$          | 5.29 x 10 <sup>-11</sup> m                        | n            | "nano"  | 10-9              | $1 \text{ T} = 1 \text{ N/Am} = 10^4 \text{ Gauss (G)}$ |
| Speed of Light in Vacuum   | c                         | $3.00 \times 10^8  \text{m/s}$                    | p            | "pico"  | 10 <sup>-12</sup> | $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$          |
| Stefan-Boltzmann           | σ                         | $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$     | f            | "femto" | $10^{-15}$        | $1 \text{ amu} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$       |
| Boltzmann's                | $\boldsymbol{k}$          | $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$                |              | 4 × × × |                   | 1 Angstrom (Å) = $10^{-10}$ m                           |
| Gravitational Acceleration | g                         | $9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$                              |              |         |                   |   |

 $\alpha = 1.22 \lambda/D$ 

 $M = -\frac{h'}{h} = -\frac{s'}{s}$ 

 $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$