Physics

Kinematics

$$\overline{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \text{ (SI: } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \text{)}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \text{ (SI: } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \text{)}$$

Linear Motion

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$x = v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2ax$$

$$\overline{v} = \frac{(v_0 + v)}{2}$$

$$x = \overline{v}t$$

Newton's Laws

$$F = ma$$
 (SI: N)

Gravity

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$
$$g = G\frac{M}{r^2}$$

Circular Motion

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \text{ (SI: } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}\text{)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r} \text{ (SI: N)}$$

Torque

Center of Mass:
$$x_{\rm cm} = \frac{\sum m_i x_i}{M}$$

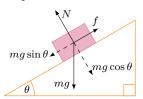
Torque: $\tau = rF \sin \theta$ (SI: N·m)

Mechanical Advantage

$$F_1\cdot d_1=F_2\cdot d_2$$

Mechanical Advantage:
$$MA = \frac{F_{in}}{F_{out}}$$

Slopes



Work Energy Power

Work:
$$W = \int Fd$$
 (SI: J)
P: $P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$ (SI: W)
KE: $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
PE: $U = mgh$
 $W = \Delta K = -\Delta U$
 $E = K + U$

Springs

Hooke's Law: F = -kxPotential Energy: $U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ Frequency of Oscillation: $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

Pendulums

Force: $F = mq \sin \theta$ Potential Energy: $U = mgL(1 - \cos theta)$ Frequency of Oscillation: $\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$

Thermodynamics

Thermal Expansion

Linear: $\Delta L = \alpha L \Delta T$ Volume: $\Delta V = \beta V \Delta T$

Specific Heat

 $Q = mc\Delta T$ U = Q - W

Water s.h.c. : 1 cal $g^{-1} K^{-1} = 4.2 J g^{-1} K^{-1}$

Fluid Dynamics

$$\begin{split} \rho &= \frac{m}{V} \text{ (SI: } \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \text{)} \\ \text{Weight} &= \rho g V \text{ (SI: N)} \\ \text{Specific Gravity} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{substance}}}{\rho_{\text{water}}}; \ \rho_{\text{water}} = 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \end{split}$$

Pressure

$$P=\frac{F}{A}$$
 (SI: Pa)
 Hydrostatic: $P_h=\rho gh$
 Gauge: $P_g=P-P_{atm}$
 Absolute: $\sum P$
 1 atm = 760 torr = 760 mmHg = 10^5 Pa

Flow

Continuity Equation: $A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$ Bernoulli's Equation: $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{constant}$ Poiseuille: $Q = \frac{\pi P r^4}{8\eta l}$; $\eta \rightarrow \text{viscosity}$ Reynold's Number: $v_{\text{critical}} = \frac{R\eta}{2\rho r}$

Principles

Archimedes: $F_{\text{buoy}} = g \cdot \rho_{\text{fluid}} \cdot V_{\text{submerged}}$ $P = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$

$$P = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$$

$$A_1 d1 = A_2 d_2$$

$$W = F_1 d_1 = F_2 d_2$$

Electrostatics

Coulomb's Law: $F = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$; $k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{C}^{-2}$ (SI:N)

Electric Fields

Electric Field Equation: $E = \frac{F_e}{q} = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$ (SI: $\frac{N}{C}$ or $\frac{V}{M}$) Electric field lines go from + to -

+ charge moves in the same direction of the electric field - charge moves in the opposite direction

Electric Dipoles

Dipole Moment: $p = q \cdot d$ (SI: C·m) $F_e = qE$ $\sum F_e = 0$

Dipole will realign to be parallel with an electric field

Electrical Potential

Voltage: $V = \frac{U}{q}$ (SI: V or $\frac{J}{C}$) Voltage Difference: $\Delta V = \frac{W}{q} = \frac{kQ}{r} = Ed$ (SI: V or $\frac{J}{C}$) Voltage is the amount of work to move a postitive test charge from infinity to some location

Magnetism

 $F_{\rm m} = Q \cdot v \cdot \beta \cdot \sin \theta$; (SI: $\beta \to T$) Lorentz Force: $F = F_{\rm m} + F_{\rm e}$

Right Hand Rule

Force



Magnetic Field

Electromagnetism

 $F_{\rm m} = I \cdot L \cdot \beta \cdot sin\theta$

Biot-Savart Law: $\beta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$

Circuits

Current: $I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$ (SI: A)

Resistance: $R = \frac{\rho L}{A}; \ \rho \rightarrow \text{resistivity, A} \rightarrow \text{area (SI: }\Omega)$

Voltage: V = IR (SI: V) Power: P = IV (SI: W)

Capacitance: $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ (SI: F)

Resistors

Series: $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$

Parallel: $\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$

Capacitors

Series: $\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$

Parallel: $C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$

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

Dielectric: $C_{\text{dielectric}} = kC; k \rightarrow \text{dielectric constant}$

Waves

 $f = \frac{1}{T}$ (SI: Hz)

 $v = f \cdot \lambda \text{ (SI: } \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})$

Standing Waves

Open Pipe & Fixed String: $\lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$; $n \to 1, 2, 3...$

Closed Pipe: $\lambda = \frac{4L}{n}; n \to 1, 3, 5...$

Sound

Intensity: $I = \frac{P}{A}$

Sound Level: $\beta = 10 \log(\frac{I}{I_0}); \ I_0 = 10^{-12}$ (SI: dB)

Doppler Effect: $f' = f \frac{v \pm v_d}{v \mp v_s}$; $v = 343 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Optics

Reflection and Refraction

 $\theta_{\text{incidence}} = \theta_{\text{reflection}}$

Snell's Law: $n_i \sin \theta_i = n_r \sin \theta_r$

Index of Refraction: $n = \frac{c}{v}$; $c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

Mirrors and Lenses

Focal Point: $f = \frac{1}{2}$ radius of curvature

Thin Lens Equation: $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_0} + \frac{1}{d_i}$ Magnification Equation: $M = -\frac{d_i}{d_0} = \frac{h_i}{h_0}$