PHYS 4 Exam 5 Cheat Sheet (with LaTeX)

Angular Kinematics

$$\theta = \frac{S}{r}; \omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}; \alpha = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}; (1)\ \omega(t) = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$
$$(2)\ \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2; (3)\ \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\Delta\theta$$
$$v_t = \omega r; a_t = \alpha r; a_c = \omega r^2; T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

Electric Fields and Forces

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}; \varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2}$$
$$k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$
$$\vec{F} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}\hat{r} = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^3}\vec{r}; \vec{E} = \frac{kq}{r^2}\hat{r} = \frac{kq}{r^3}\vec{r}; F = qE$$

In a diagram, the direction of an electric field is represented by the direction of its arrows, while the strength of the field is represented by the proxmity of the lines.

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{r}; \sigma = \frac{Q}{A}; \rho = \frac{Q}{V}$$
$$E = \int dE = \int \frac{k\ dq}{r^3}\vec{r} = \int \frac{k\lambda}{r^3}\vec{r}dr$$
$$\vec{E}_{ring}(z) = \frac{kqz}{(z^2+R^2)^{3/2}}\hat{k}$$

For a rod of length L, measured at a distance d from the close end from the rod of charge Q.

$$\vec{E}_{axis} = -\frac{kQ}{d(d-L)}\hat{i}$$

For a rod of length L, measured perpendicular to the rod at a distance d from the close end from the rod of charge Q.

$$\vec{E} = k\lambda\left[\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{L^2+z^2}\right]\hat{i} + \frac{k\lambda L}{z\sqrt{L^2+z^2}}\hat{j}$$
$$V = k\lambda \ln\left(\frac{L+\sqrt{L^2+d^2}}{d}\right)$$

$$\vec{E}_{arc} = \frac{k\lambda}{r}\begin{pmatrix}2\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})\\ 0\end{pmatrix}$$
$$\vec{E}_{disc} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}\left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2+R^2}}\right)$$

For a spherical shell of radius R.

$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } r < R \\ \frac{R^2\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 r^2}\hat{r} \text{ otherwise}\end{cases}$$

If $r < R$, $\Delta V = 0$. If $r \to \infty$, $V = 0$.

Gauss' Law

$$\Phi = \frac{q_{enc}}{\varepsilon_0}; \Phi = \oint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{A}$$

A must be a Gaussian surface. If $\vec{E}$ is constant on the surface, it can be simplified to $\Phi = E * A$. Conductors in an electric field have $\vec{E} = 0$ inside. Electrons move to ensure this. Inside, $\Phi = 0$.

Electrical Potential Difference

Path independent. For $\vec{E}(x,y,z)$:

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q} = -\int_i^f \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{x} = \int_i^f dV$$

Electric field lines go from more positive to more negative voltage.

Equipotential surface (ES): Surface with same V.

Conductors have equipotential volumes and $\vec{E} = 0$

$$V = \frac{kq}{r} = \int \frac{k\,dQ}{r}; \vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

Capacitance (C)

Relationship between charged separated and potential difference. $Q = C * \Delta V$ To find capacitance:

1. Draw a picture
2. Determine direction of $\vec{E}$
3. Determine $\vec{E}$ (Gauss' and determined distributions help), then $\Delta V = -\int \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{s}$
4. Calculate C with $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta V}$

For parallel plates, $C = \frac{A\varepsilon_0}{d}$.

For cylindrical capacitor length L, $C = \frac{2\pi L\varepsilon_0}{\ln(b/a)}$.

Concentric spheres of radii a and b, $C = 4\pi\varepsilon_0\frac{ab}{b-a}$.

Isolated sphere of radius R, $C = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$.

Since $W = q\Delta V$, $\Delta U = \frac{1}{2}C*\Delta V^2 = \frac{q^2}{2C}$ (Electric Potential Energy)

$u = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{U}{Vol}$

A dielectric/material is in an electric field has a dielectric onstant κ. In it, ε_0 is replaced with $\kappa\varepsilon_0$. κ of metals is considered ∞. $\kappa(vaccum) = 1$

If you put a dielectric in a capacitor, treat it like a network of capacitors in a creative alignment.

Add a dielectric to charged capacitor:

$Q_\kappa = Q_0; V_\kappa < V_0; C_\kappa > C_0; U_\kappa < U_0$

Add a dielectric to battery-connected capacitor:

$V_\kappa = V_0; Q_\kappa > Q_0; C_\kappa > C_0; U_\kappa > U_0$

Current

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

Ohm's Law: $V = IR$

Junction rule: For any point on a circuit, $I_{in} = I_{out}$

Stored charge at junction slows down I_{in} & speeds up I_{out}

Current Density

For a cross-section $\vec{A}, dI = \vec{J}\cdot d\vec{A}$

$$\vec{J} = e * \vec{v}_d * n = \frac{\vec{E}}{\rho}$$

Circuits

Batteries keep ΔV constant

Long end of battery diagram is + side

	Series	Parallel
Capacitor	$\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$	$C = \sum C_i$
Resistor	$R = \sum R_i$	$\frac{1}{R} = \sum \frac{1}{R_i}$

Electric Dipoles

$$
\begin{aligned}
\vec{E} &= \begin{cases} < 0 \text{ if } -\frac{d}{2} < z < \frac{d}{2} \\ > 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \\
&= \frac{2kQd}{z^3\left(1-\frac{d^2}{4z^2}\right)^2}\hat{d}
\end{aligned}
$$

ESs are $\perp$ to $\vec{p}$. In an electric field:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\vec{p} &= Q\vec{d} \\
\vec{\tau} &= \vec{p} \times \vec{E} \\
U &= -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}
\end{aligned}
$$