

PS 250 Exam 1 formulas

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1 Units

$$\text{exponents (negative): } c, m, \mu, n, p = 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 \quad (1)$$

$$F = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{C^2 \text{ s}^2}{\text{kg m}^2} \quad (2)$$

$$V = \frac{J}{C} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{C \text{ s}^2} \quad (3)$$

$$N = \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad (4)$$

$$J = N \text{ m} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \quad (5)$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = |e| C \quad (6)$$

2 Constants

$$k = 8.987551787\text{E}+9 \quad \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{F}} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.8541878188\text{E}-12 \quad \left[\frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$e = 1.602176634\text{E}-19 \quad [C] \quad (3)$$

$$m_e = 9.10938356\text{E}-31 \quad [\text{kg}] \quad (4)$$

$$m_p = 1.672621898\text{E}-27 \quad [\text{kg}] \quad (5)$$

$$m_n = 1.674927471\text{E}-27 \quad [\text{kg}] \quad (6)$$

3 Formulas

$$F = k \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

$$E = \frac{F}{q_t} = k \frac{|Q|}{r^2} = -\nabla V = -\frac{dV}{dx} \quad (2)$$

$$W = -\Delta U = q_t \Delta V = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \quad (3)$$

$$W = q_t E d \quad (\text{uniform field. } d \text{ is the displacement}) \quad (4)$$

$$U = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \quad (5)$$

$$U_{\text{sys}} = k \sum_{i < j} \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{i,j}} \quad (6)$$

$$\Phi_E = \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{encl}}}{\epsilon_0} \quad (7)$$

$$V = \sum k \frac{Q_i}{r_i} = \frac{U}{q_t} = \int \frac{dq}{r} \quad (8)$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \sum_i E_i \quad (9)$$

4 Specific Situations: Electric Field

$$\text{Line: } E = \frac{k\lambda}{d} \left[\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}} \right] \approx \frac{2k\lambda}{d} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Disk: } E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + R^2}} \right] \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} = 2\pi k\sigma \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Ring: } E = \frac{kQd}{(d^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}, Q = 2\pi\lambda R \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sphere: } E = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \text{ if outside, else } 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{non-conducting uniformly charged cylinder: } E = \frac{2k\lambda d}{R^2} \quad (5)$$

5 Specific Situations: Voltage

$$\text{Conducting Cylinder radius } R \text{ (line): } V = 2k\lambda \ln \frac{R}{d} \text{ if } d > R \text{ else } 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ring: } V = \frac{kQ}{\sqrt{d^2 + R^2}} \quad (2)$$