

Physics Formula Sheet

Your Name

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Constants

Constant	Symbol	Value
Speed of light	c	3.00×10^8 m/s
Gravitational constant	G	6.674×10^{-11} N(m/kg) ²
Planck's constant	h	6.626×10^{-34} J.s
Mass of the electron	m_e	9.10939×10^{-31} kg
Mass of the proton	m_p	1.67262×10^{-27} kg
Charge of the electron	$-e$	-1.60218×10^{-19} C
Permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.85419×10^{-12} C ² /J m
Boltzmann constant	k_B	1.38066×10^{-23} J/ K
Avogadro's constant	N_A	6.022×10^{23} 1/mol

Classical Physics

Title	Equation
Bragg's Reflection	$n\lambda = 2d \sin(\theta)$
Diffraction (Single Slit)	$\lambda = d \sin(\theta)$
Young's Double Slit	$\frac{\Delta x}{L} = \frac{\lambda}{d} \approx \sin \theta$
Heat Transfer (Fourier's Law)	$\dot{Q} = mC_v \Delta T$
Continuity Equation	$\nabla \cdot J = -\frac{dq}{dt}$
Force of Gravity	$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$
Coulomb Force	$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$
Special Relativity (Time Dilation)	$E^2 = (pc)^2 + (m_0 c^2)^2$

Nuclear and magnetic physics

Magnetic Field	$\mu = E_B L = -\mu B,$ $F_z = -\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial B}{\partial z}$
Rigid rotator	$E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{L^2}{2I} = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} R^2$
Radioactive decay	$N(t) = N(0) \exp^{-\lambda t} = N(0) (\frac{1}{2})^{t/\tau_{1/2}}$ $\tau_{1/2} = \ln(2)/\lambda$

Thermodynamics

Black body:

$$D(k)dk = \frac{\partial N(k)}{\partial k} \frac{dk}{V} = \frac{k^2}{\pi^2} dk$$
$$D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3} d\omega$$

$$u(\omega)d\omega = \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2 c^3} k_B T d\omega \text{ classical limit}$$
$$u(\omega)d\omega = \frac{h\omega^3}{\pi^2 c^3 \exp(\frac{h\omega}{k_B T}) - 1} d\omega$$
$$I(\omega) = cu(\omega)d\omega$$

Quantum Mechanics

$$\text{Time-dependent Schrodinger's Equation : } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) + V(x)] \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$
$$\text{Energy of a photon : } E = hf$$

$$\text{Time-independent Schrodinger's Equation : } E\phi = \hat{H}\phi = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(x) \right) \cdot \phi$$
$$\text{Energy of a photon : } E = hf$$

$$\text{Infinite potential well } E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 k_n^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2mL^2} = n^2 E_0, \quad \psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right), \quad E_0 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}$$

Mathematical equations

Trigonometric functions:

$$\int \sin^n ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax {}_2F_1\left[\frac{1-n}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \cos^2 ax\right]$$
$$\int \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2ax + C \tag{1}$$

$$\int x \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{4a} \sin 2ax - \frac{1}{8a^2} \cos 2ax + C \tag{2}$$

$$\int x^2 \sin^2 ax dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - \left(\frac{x^2}{4a} - \frac{1}{8a^3}\right) \sin 2ax - \frac{x}{4a^2} \cos 2ax + C \tag{3}$$

$$\int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln |\cos ax| + C = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sec ax| + C \tag{4}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos ax}{x} dx = \ln |ax| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-)^k \frac{(ax)^{2k}}{2k(2k)!} + C \tag{5}$$

$$\int \cos^2 ax dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4a} \sin 2ax + C \tag{6}$$

$$\int \sin^3 ax dx = \frac{\cos 3ax}{12a} - \frac{3 \cos ax}{4a} + C \tag{7}$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + C \tag{8}$$

$$\int \sin ax \cos ax dx = -\frac{\cos^2 ax}{2a} + C \tag{9}$$

$$\int x \cos ax dx = \frac{\cos ax}{a^2} + \frac{x \sin ax}{a} + C \tag{10}$$

$$\int \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax + C \quad (11)$$

$$\int x \sin ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a^2} - \frac{x \cos ax}{a} + C \quad (12)$$

$$\int (\sin ax)(\cos^n ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a(n+1)} \cos^{n+1} ax + C \quad (13)$$

Exponential functions:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}} \quad (a > 0) \quad (14)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-ax^2+bx} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} b}{2a^{3/2}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (\Re(a) > 0) \quad (15)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{a^{n+1}} & (n > -1, a > 0) \\ \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}} & (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, a > 0) \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^3}} \quad (a > 0) \quad (17)$$

$$\int x e^{cx} dx = \left(\frac{x}{c} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right) e^{cx} \quad (18)$$

$$\int x^2 e^{cx} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{c} - \frac{2x}{c^2} + \frac{2}{c^3} \right) e^{cx} \quad (19)$$

$$\int x^4 e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \frac{3}{4a^2} \quad (20)$$

Spherical coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

Volume fraction:

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

Solid angle:

$$d\Omega = \frac{dS_r}{r^2} = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

Surface element:

$$dS_r = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \vec{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \vec{\phi} \quad (21)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta F_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_\phi}{\partial \phi}. \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\phi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right) \vec{r} \\ &+ \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi) \right) \vec{\theta} \\ &+ \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right) \vec{\phi} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 f &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} = \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) f + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) f + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} f \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Periodic Table

Insert or link to a detailed periodic table here.