

# Formula Sheet



CAMBRIDGE Adult Education  
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$\Lambda$	$\lambda$	lambda	Wavelength Thermal conductivity Constant Eigenvalue of a matrix Linear density	$\Upsilon$	$\upsilon$	upsilon	mass to light r.
				$\Phi$	$\phi$	phi	Magnetic/electric flux Angle ( $^{\circ}$ , rad)
				$\chi$	$\chi$	chi	Rabi frequency (lasers) Susceptibility
$M$	$\mu$	mu	Coefficient of friction Electrical mobility Reduced mass Permeability	$\Psi$	$\psi$	psi	Wave function
$N$	$\nu$	nu	Frequency	$\Omega$	$\omega$	omega	Ohms (unit of electrical resistance) $\omega$ Angular velocity Sum symbol Boltzmann constant Electrical conductivity Uncertainty Stress Surface density
$\Xi$	$\xi$	xi	Damping coefficient				
$O$	$o$	omicron	(no common use)	$\Sigma$	$\sigma$	sigma	Torque Tau particle (a lepton) Time constant
$\Pi$	$\pi$	pi	Product symbol $\Pi$ Circle number $\pi := 3.14159$				Viscosity Energy efficiency
$P$	$\rho$	rho	Volume density Resistivity	$T$	$\tau$	tau	Angle ( $^{\circ}$ , rad) Temperature
				$H$	$\eta$	eta	The lower case $\iota$ is rarely used, while $I$ is sometimes used for the identity matrix or the moment of inertia. Note that $\iota$ is not to be confused with the Roman character $z$ (which has a dot and is much more widely used in mathematics and physics). Spring constant
				$\Theta$	$\theta$	theta	
$A$	$\alpha$	alpha	Angular acceleration Linear expansion Coefficient Alpha particle (helium nucleus) Fine Structure Constant				
$B$	$\beta$	beta	Beta particle - high energy electron Sound intensity	$I$	$\iota$	iota	
$\Gamma$	$\gamma$	gamma	Gamma ray (high energy EM wave) Ratio of heat capacities (in an ideal gas) Relativistic				