

Physics NYB Equation Sheet

$\vec{F}_{12}(r) = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{r}_{12}$ $\vec{E}(P) \equiv k \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{q_i}{r_i^2} \hat{r}_i$ $\vec{F} = Q\vec{E}$ $\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$ $\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$ $U(r) = k \frac{qQ}{r}$ $\Delta U = q\Delta V$ $V = \frac{U}{q} = - \int_R^P \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $V = \frac{kq}{r}$ $V_{AB} = V_A - V_B$ $V_B - V_A = - \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$ $v_d = \frac{I}{nqA}$ $V = IR$	$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$ $\rho = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$ $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots$ $R_{eq} = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \dots \right)^{-1}$ $P = IV$ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ $C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$ $C = \kappa C_0$ $\frac{1}{C_S} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \dots$ $C_P = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \dots$ $U_C = \frac{1}{2} V^2 C = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} QV$ $\tau = RC$ $q(t) = Q \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$ $q(t) = Q e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ $I(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ $\vec{F} = I\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$ $r = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $\vec{\mu} = NIA\hat{n}$ $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\text{wire}} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$ $B_{\text{wire}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$ $B_{\text{loop}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ $B_{\text{solenoid}} = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{L} = \mu_0 nI$ $\Phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} dA$ $\mathcal{E} = -N \frac{d\Phi_m}{dt}$ $\mathcal{E} = Blv$
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Some useful constants

$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9.00 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}$ $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$ $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$ $m_p = m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A}^2} \text{ or } \frac{\text{Wb}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}}$ $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$
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