

Possibly Useful Information

Constants & Conversions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 & e &= 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} & \epsilon_0 &= 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{Nm}^2} \\
 k &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{C}^2} & \mu_0 &= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{T} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{A}} & c &= 3.0 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\
 1 \text{ eV} &= 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} & 1 \text{ V} &= 1 \text{ J/C} = 1 \text{ Nm/C} & 1 \text{ W} &= 1 \text{ J/s} \\
 1 \text{ A} &= 1 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{s}} & 1 \text{ T} &= 1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{m}} & 1 \text{ H} &= \frac{\text{T} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{A}} = 1 \Omega \cdot \text{s} & 1 \text{ F} &= 1 \frac{\text{C}}{\text{V}} = 1 \frac{\text{s}}{\Omega} \\
 m_p &= 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} & m_e &= 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \\
 C &= 2\pi r & A &= \pi r^2 & A &= 4\pi r^2 & V &= (4/3)\pi r^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Current, Resistance & Circuits:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{dq}{dt} & I &= \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A} & I &= JA & \vec{J} &= ne\vec{v}_d & \vec{E} &= \rho\vec{J} \\
 R &= \frac{V}{I} & \sigma &= \frac{1}{\rho} & R &= \frac{\rho L}{A} & \rho - \rho_0 &= \rho_0 \alpha (T - T_0) \\
 P &= IV = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R} & P &= \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} & \mathcal{E} &= \frac{dW}{dq} & U &= q\Delta V \\
 R_{eq} &= \sum_{j=1}^n R_j & \frac{1}{R_{eq}} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{R_j} & \Delta V_{loop} &= 0 & \sum I_{junc} &= 0 \\
 I &= \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \right) e^{-t/RC} & V_C &= \mathcal{E} (1 - e^{-t/RC}) & q &= q_0 e^{-t/RC} & I &= - \left(\frac{q_0}{RC} \right) e^{-t/RC} & \tau_C &= RC
 \end{aligned}$$

Magnetic Fields:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{F}_B &= q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} & F_B &= \frac{mv^2}{r} & \vec{F}_B &= I\vec{L} \times \vec{B} \\
 \mu &= NIA & \vec{\tau} &= \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} & U(\theta) &= -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} \\
 d\vec{B} &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} &= \mu_0 I_{enc} & \Phi_B &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} \\
 B &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & B &= \frac{\mu_0 I \phi}{4\pi R} & B &= \mu_0 nI & B &= \frac{\mu_0 IN}{2\pi r} & B &= \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Magnetic Induction:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{E} &= - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} & \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &= - \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} & L &= \frac{N\Phi_B}{I} & \mathcal{E}_L &= -L \frac{dI}{dt} \\
 I &= \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau_L}) & I &= I_0 e^{-t/\tau_L} & \tau_L &= \frac{L}{R} \\
 U_B &= \frac{1}{2} LI^2 & u_B &= \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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LC Oscillations:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= \frac{1}{LC} & V &= V_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \phi_V) & I &= I_{\max} \sin(\omega t + \phi_I) \\ q &= q_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi) & q &= q_{\max} e^{-Rt/2L} \cos(\omega t + \phi) & \omega' &= \sqrt{\omega^2 - (R/2L)^2} \\ X_C &= \frac{1}{\omega_d C} & X_L &= \omega_d L & V_R &= I_R R & V_C &= I_C X_C & V_L &= I_L X_L \\ Z &= \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} & \mathcal{E} &= \mathcal{E}_{\max} \sin \omega_d t & I &= I_{\max} \sin(\omega_d t - \phi) \\ I_{\max} &= \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\max}}{Z} & \tan \phi &= \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} & I_{\text{rms}} &= \frac{I_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} & \mathcal{E}_{\text{rms}} &= \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ P_{\text{ave}} &= I_{\text{rms}}^2 R & P_{\text{ave}} &= I_{\text{rms}}^2 R = \mathcal{E}_{\text{rms}} I_{\text{rms}} \cos \phi \\ \frac{V_{\text{prim}}}{N_{\text{prim}}} &= \frac{V_{\text{sec}}}{N_{\text{sec}}} & I_{\text{prim}} N_{\text{prim}} &= I_{\text{sec}} N_{\text{sec}} & R_{\text{eq}} &= \left(\frac{N_{\text{prim}}}{N_{\text{sec}}} \right)^2 R \end{aligned}$$

EM Waves:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_B &= \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} &= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} + \mu_0 I_{\text{enc}} & I_d &= \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} \\ E &= E_{\max} \sin(kx - \omega t) & \frac{E}{B} &= c & c &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} & \vec{S} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} \\ B &= B_{\max} \sin(kx - \omega t) \\ I_{\text{point}} &= \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} & I &= \left| \vec{S}_{\text{av}} \right| = \frac{E_{\max} B_{\max}}{2\mu_0} & F &= \frac{IA}{c} & F &= \frac{2IA}{c} & p &= \frac{F}{A} \\ I &= \frac{1}{2} I_0 & I &= I_0 \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$