

$$F_E = k_e \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad k_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

$$\Phi_E = \oint_{Surface} E_{\perp} dA = \frac{Q_{enclosed}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta U = -q \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\Delta V = - \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\Delta V = (-) E \Delta x$$

$$V_{point\ charge} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = -(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{k}) = -\vec{\nabla}V$$

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{L}$$

$$\vec{\tau}_{Dipole} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

$$\tau_{Dipole} = p E \sin\theta_{p,E} \text{ (RHR)}$$

$$U_{Dipole} = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} = -p E \cos\theta_{p,E}$$

$$Q = CV$$

$$C = \frac{\kappa\epsilon_o A}{d}$$

$$U_C = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$

$$\eta_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_o E^2$$

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \cdots$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

$$P = IV = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \cdots$$

$$\sum_n I_n = 0 \ ; \ \sum_n I_n R_n = \sum_n \epsilon_n$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_i \, t + \frac{1}{2} \, \vec{a} \, t^2$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_i + \vec{a} \, t$$

$$v^2 = v_i^2 + 2 \, \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$$

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \sum \vec{F}_n = m \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F}_{grav} = \vec{g} m$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_{EXT} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$F_x = - \, \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau} = I \, \vec{\alpha}$$

$$F_G = G \, \frac{m \, M}{r^2}$$

$$F_{fK} = \mu_K \, F_N \qquad F_{fS} \leq \mu_S \, F_N$$

$$F_{Spring} = - \, kx$$

$$W_{NC} = \Delta K + \Delta U$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m \, v^2$$

$$U_{Grav} = gmy$$

$$U_{Spring} = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$U_{Electric} = qV$$

$$\vec{J}_{TOTAL} = \Delta \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\frac{d \left(e^{-a \, x} \right)}{dx} = - a e^{-a \, x}$$

$$\int e^{-a \, x} = - \frac{e^{-a \, x}}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2} = - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan(\frac{x}{a})$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln(2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + 2x)$$

$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{C} &= \vec{A} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow C = AB \sin \theta_{A,B} \text{ (RHR)} \\
\vec{F} &= q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad F = qvB \sin \theta_{v,B} \text{ (RHR)} \\
\vec{F} &= L \vec{I} \times \vec{B} \quad F = ILB \sin \theta_{I,B} \text{ (RHR)} \\
\vec{\mu} &= NIA \text{ (RHR)} \\
\vec{\tau} &= \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} \quad \tau = \mu B \sin \theta_{\mu,B} \text{ (RHR)} \\
U_{\text{Dipole}} &= -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = -\mu B \cos \theta_{\mu,B} \\
dB &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{dl}{r^2} I \sin \theta_{I,r} \text{ (RHR)} \\
\oint_{\text{Surface}} B_{\perp} dA &= 0 \\
\oint_{\text{Loop}} B_{\parallel} dl &= \mu_0 I_{\text{Enclosed}} \\
B_{\text{Center of Loop}} &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \\
B_{\text{Wire}} &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} \\
B_{\text{Solenoid}} &= \mu_0 nI \\
B_{\text{Toroid}} &= \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r} \\
\Phi_m &= \int B_{\perp} dA \\
\mathcal{E} &= \oint_{\text{Loop}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = (-)N \frac{d\Phi_m}{dt} \\
\mathcal{E}_L &= (-)L \frac{dI}{dt} \\
\frac{V_P}{V_S} &= \frac{N_P}{N_S} \\
U_L &= \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \\
\eta_B &= \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_C &= RC \\
Q(t) &= CV_o e^{-t/RC} \\
V_C(t) &= V_o e^{-t/RC} \\
I(t) &= \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} e^{-t/RC} \\
----- \\
Q(t) &= C\mathcal{E} (1 - e^{-t/RC}) \\
V_C(t) &= \mathcal{E} (1 - e^{-t/RC}) \\
I(t) &= (-) \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} e^{-t/RC} \\

\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_L &= L/R \\
I(t) &= \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-Rt/L}) \\
----- \\
I(t) &= \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} e^{-Rt/L} \\

\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{rms} &= \sqrt{(I^2)_{ave}} \\
I_{rms} &= \frac{I_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ (sinusoidal)} \\
P_{av} &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{\max} I_{\max} \cos \phi \\
P_{av} &= I_{rms}^2 R = \frac{V_{R\ rms}^2}{R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\chi_L = \omega L$$

$$\chi_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\max} = I_{\max} Z$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\chi_L - \chi_C)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\chi_L - \chi_C}{R}$$

$$the\ Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta \omega} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

$$\Phi_E = \oint E_{\perp} \, dA = \frac{Q_{enclosed}}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$\Phi_M = \oint B_{\perp} \, dA = 0$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint_{Loop} E_{\parallel} \, dl = - \frac{d\Phi_M}{dt}$$

$$\oint_{Loop} B_{\parallel} \, dl = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

$$E = cB$$

$$\eta_{av} = \frac{E_0 \, B_0}{2 \mu_0 c}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$P = P_o + \rho gh$$

$$B = \rho_{Fluid} g V_{Displaced}$$

$$Rate = vA = const$$

$$Rate = \frac{(P_1 - P_2) \pi r^4}{8L \eta}$$

$$P + \textstyle{1\over 2} \rho v^2 + \rho gy = const$$

$$\Delta L = \alpha L_o \Delta T$$

$$\Delta V = \beta V_o \Delta T$$

$$\beta \approx 3 \alpha$$

$$\frac{F}{A} = Y \frac{\Delta L}{L_o}$$

$$\frac{F}{A} = S \frac{\Delta x}{h}$$

$$\frac{F}{A} = B \frac{\Delta V}{V_o}$$

$$H = \frac{k_{Thermal} A}{L} \Delta T$$

$$H = e \sigma_{SB} AT^4$$

$$\lambda_{Peak} = \frac{0.003}{T}$$

$$T_A = T_B = T_C$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W$$

$$\delta W = PdV$$

$$U_{AVE} = \frac{1}{2} k_B T_{-} \text{ (for_each_type_of_motion)}$$

$$Q_P = n c_{MP} \Delta T$$

$$Q_V = n c_{MV} \Delta T$$

$$Q = mL_F; Q = mL_V$$

for_gases:

$$PV = nRT$$

$$c_{MV} + R = c_{MP}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{c_{MP}}{c_{MV}}$$

$$PV = \text{const_} \text{ (isothermal)}$$

$$PV^\gamma = \text{const_} \text{ (adiabatic)}$$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const_} \text{ (adiabatic)}$$

for_solids:

$$c_{MP} \approx c_{MV}$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$$

$$S = k_B \ln(g)$$