TABLE OF INFORMATION FOR 2002

## CONSTANTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 unified atomic mass unit, | $1\ \text{u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$ |
| | $= 931\ \text{MeV}/c^2$ |
| Proton mass, | $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$ |
| Neutron mass, | $m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$ |
| Electron mass, | $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\ \text{kg}$ |
| Magnitude of the electron charge, | $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{C}$ |
| Avogadro's number, | $N_0 = 6.02 \times 10^{23}\ \text{mol}^{-1}$ |
| Universal gas constant, | $R = 8.31\ \text{J/(mol} \cdot \text{K)}$ |
| Boltzmann's constant, | $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}\ \text{J/K}$ |
| Speed of light, | $c = 3.00 \times 10^8\ \text{m/s}$ |
| Planck's constant, | $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}\ \text{J} \cdot \text{s}$ |
| | $= 4.14 \times 10^{-15}\ \text{eV} \cdot \text{s}$ |
| | $hc = 1.99 \times 10^{-25}\ \text{J} \cdot \text{m}$ |
| | $= 1.24 \times 10^3\ \text{eV} \cdot \text{nm}$ |
| Vacuum permittivity, | $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\ \text{C}^2/\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$ |
| Coulomb's law constant, | $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9.0 \times 10^9\ \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$ |
| Vacuum permeability, | $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ (\text{T} \cdot \text{m})/\text{A}$ |
| Magnetic constant, | $k' = \mu_0/4\pi = 10^{-7}\ (\text{T} \cdot \text{m})/\text{A}$ |
| Universal gravitational constant, | $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ \text{m}^3/\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2$ |
| Acceleration due to gravity at the Earth's surface, | $g = 9.8\ \text{m/s}^2$ |
| 1 atmosphere pressure, | $1\ \text{atm} = 1.0 \times 10^5\ \text{N/m}^2$ |
| | $= 1.0 \times 10^5\ \text{Pa}$ |
| 1 electron volt, | $1\ \text{eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{J}$ |

## UNITS

| Name | Symbol |
|---|---|
| meter | m |
| kilogram | kg |
| second | s |
| ampere | A |
| kelvin | K |
| mole | mol |
| hertz | Hz |
| newton | N |
| pascal | Pa |
| joule | J |
| watt | W |
| coulomb | C |
| volt | V |
| ohm | Ω |
| henry | H |
| farad | F |
| tesla | T |
| degree Celsius | °C |
| electron-volt | eV |

## PREFIXES

| Factor | Prefix | Symbol |
|---|---|---|
| $10^9$ | giga | G |
| $10^6$ | mega | M |
| $10^3$ | kilo | k |
| $10^{-2}$ | centi | c |
| $10^{-3}$ | milli | m |
| $10^{-6}$ | micro | μ |
| $10^{-9}$ | nano | n |
| $10^{-12}$ | pico | p |

## VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS FOR COMMON ANGLES

| θ | sin θ | cos θ | tan θ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0° | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 30° | 1/2 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | $\sqrt{3}/3$ |
| 37° | 3/5 | 4/5 | 3/4 |
| 45° | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | 1 |
| 53° | 4/5 | 3/5 | 4/3 |
| 60° | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | 1/2 | $\sqrt{3}$ |
| 90° | 1 | 0 | ∞ |

The following conventions are used in this examination.

I. Unless otherwise stated, the frame of reference of any problem is assumed to be inertial.

II. The direction of any electric current is the direction of flow of positive charge (conventional current).

III. For any isolated electric charge, the electric potential is defined as zero at an infinite distance from the charge.

*IV. For mechanics and thermodynamics equations, *W* represents the work done <u>on</u> a system.

*Not on the Table of Information for Physics C, since Thermodynamics is not a Physics C topic.

# ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS B EQUATIONS FOR 2002

## NEWTONIAN MECHANICS

$v = v_0 + at$

$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$

$\sum \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{net} = m\mathbf{a}$

$F_{fric} \leq \mu N$

$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$

$\tau = rF \sin\theta$

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

$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{F}\Delta t = \Delta\mathbf{p}$

$K = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$

$\Delta U_g = mgh$

$W = \mathbf{F} \cdot \Delta\mathbf{r} = F\Delta r \cos\theta$

$P_{avg} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$

$P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v} = Fv \cos\theta$

$\mathbf{F}_s = -k\mathbf{x}$

$U_s = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

$T_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

$T_p = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$

$T = \frac{1}{f}$

$F_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$

$U_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r}$

$a$ = acceleration
$F$ = force
$f$ = frequency
$h$ = height
$J$ = impulse
$K$ = kinetic energy
$k$ = spring constant
$\ell$ = length
$m$ = mass
$N$ = normal force
$P$ = power
$p$ = momentum
$r$ = radius or distance
$\mathbf{r}$ = position vector
$T$ = period
$t$ = time
$U$ = potential energy
$v$ = velocity or speed
$W$ = work done on a system
$x$ = position
$\mu$ = coefficient of friction
$\theta$ = angle
$\tau$ = torque

## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1q_2}{r^2}$

$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{F}}{q}$

$U_E = qV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1q_2}{r}$

$E_{avg} = -\frac{V}{d}$

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{r_i}$

$C = \frac{Q}{V}$

$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

$U_c = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

$I_{avg} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$

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

$V = IR$

$P = IV$

$C_p = \sum_i C_i$

$\frac{1}{C_s} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$

$R_s = \sum_i R_i$

$\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$

$F_B = qvB \sin\theta$

$F_B = BI\ell \sin\theta$

$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r}$

$\phi_m = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A} = BA \cos\theta$

$\mathcal{E}_{avg} = -\frac{\Delta\phi_m}{\Delta t}$

$\mathcal{E} = B\ell v$

$A$ = area
$B$ = magnetic field
$C$ = capacitance
$d$ = distance
$E$ = electric field
$\mathcal{E}$ = emf
$F$ = force
$I$ = current
$\ell$ = length
$P$ = power
$Q$ = charge
$q$ = point charge
$R$ = resistance
$r$ = distance
$t$ = time
$U$ = potential (stored) energy
$V$ = electric potential or potential difference
$v$ = velocity or speed
$\rho$ = resistivity
$\phi_m$ = magnetic flux

# ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS B EQUATIONS FOR 2002

## FLUID MECHANICS AND THERMAL PHYSICS

$p = p_0 + \rho g h$

$F_{buoy} = \rho V g$

$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$

$p + \rho g y + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{const.}$

$\Delta \ell = \alpha \ell_0 \Delta T$

$Q = mL$

$Q = mc\Delta T$

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

$pV = nRT$

$K_{avg} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$

$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{3k_B T}{\mu}}$

$W = -p\Delta V$

$Q = nc\Delta T$

$\Delta U = Q + W$

$\Delta U = nc_V \Delta T$

$e = \left| \frac{W}{Q_H} \right|$

$e_c = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$

$A$ = area
$c$ = specific heat or molar specific heat
$e$ = efficiency
$F$ = force
$h$ = depth
$K_{avg}$ = average molecular kinetic energy
$L$ = heat of transformation
$\ell$ = length
$M$ = molecular mass
$m$ = mass of sample
$n$ = number of moles
$p$ = pressure
$Q$ = heat transferred to a system
$T$ = temperature
$U$ = internal energy
$V$ = volume
$v$ = velocity or speed
$v_{rms}$ = root-mean-square velocity
$W$ = work done on a system
$y$ = height
$\alpha$ = coefficient of linear expansion
$\mu$ = mass of molecule
$\rho$ = density

## ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

$E = hf = pc$

$K_{\max} = hf - \phi$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

$\Delta E = (\Delta m)c^2$

$E$ = energy
$f$ = frequency
$K$ = kinetic energy
$m$ = mass
$p$ = momentum
$\lambda$ = wavelength
$\phi$ = work function

## WAVES AND OPTICS

$v = f\lambda$

$n = \frac{c}{v}$

$n_1 \sin\theta_1 = n_2 \sin\theta_2$

$\sin\theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

$\frac{1}{s_i} + \frac{1}{s_0} = \frac{1}{f}$

$M = \frac{h_i}{h_0} = -\frac{s_i}{s_0}$

$f = \frac{R}{2}$

$d \sin\theta = m\lambda$

$x_m \approx \frac{m\lambda L}{d}$

$d$ = separation
$f$ = frequency or focal length
$h$ = height
$L$ = distance
$M$ = magnification
$m$ = an integer
$n$ = index of refraction
$R$ = radius of curvature
$s$ = distance
$v$ = speed
$x$ = position
$\lambda$ = wavelength
$\theta$ = angle

## GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY

Rectangle
$A = bh$

Triangle
$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$

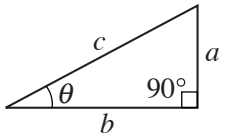
Circle
$A = \pi r^2$
$C = 2\pi r$

Parallelepiped
$V = \ell w h$

Cylinder
$V = \pi r^2 \ell$
$S = 2\pi r \ell + 2\pi r^2$

Sphere
$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
$S = 4\pi r^2$

Right Triangle
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
$\sin\theta = \frac{a}{c}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{b}{c}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{a}{b}$




$A$ = area
$C$ = circumference
$V$ = volume
$S$ = surface area
$b$ = base
$h$ = height
$\ell$ = length
$w$ = width
$r$ = radius

# ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS C EQUATIONS FOR 2002

## MECHANICS

$\upsilon = \upsilon_0 + at$

$x = x_0 + \upsilon_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

$\upsilon^2 = \upsilon_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$

$\sum \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{net} = m\mathbf{a}$

$\mathbf{F} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt}$

$\mathbf{J} = \int \mathbf{F}\, dt = \Delta\mathbf{p}$

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

$F_{fric} \le \mu N$

$W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

$K = \frac{1}{2} m\upsilon^2$

$P = \frac{dW}{dt}$

$P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$

$\Delta U_g = mgh$

$a_c = \frac{\upsilon^2}{r} = \omega^2 r$

$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$

$\sum \boldsymbol{\tau} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{net} = I\boldsymbol{\alpha}$

$I = \int r^2 dm = \sum mr^2$

$\mathbf{r}_{cm} = \sum m\mathbf{r} / \sum m$

$\upsilon = r\omega$

$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = I\boldsymbol{\omega}$

$K = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$

$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$

$\mathbf{F}_s = -k\mathbf{x}$

$U_s = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{f}$

$T_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

$T_p = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$

$\mathbf{F}_G = -\frac{Gm_1 m_2}{r^2}\,\hat{\mathbf{r}}$

$U_G = -\frac{Gm_1 m_2}{r}$

$a$ = acceleration
$F$ = force
$f$ = frequency
$h$ = height
$I$ = rotational inertia
$J$ = impulse
$K$ = kinetic energy
$k$ = spring constant
$\ell$ = length
$L$ = angular momentum
$m$ = mass
$N$ = normal force
$P$ = power
$p$ = momentum
$r$ = radius or distance
$\mathbf{r}$ = position vector
$T$ = period
$t$ = time
$U$ = potential energy
$\upsilon$ = velocity or speed
$W$ = work done on a system
$x$ = position
$\mu$ = coefficient of friction
$\theta$ = angle
$\tau$ = torque
$\omega$ = angular speed
$\alpha$ = angular acceleration

## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$

$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{F}}{q}$

$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$

$E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{r_i}$

$U_E = qV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$

$C = \frac{Q}{V}$

$C = \frac{\kappa\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

$C_p = \sum_i C_i$

$\frac{1}{C_s} = \sum_i \frac{1}{C_i}$

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

$U_c = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

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

$V = IR$

$R_s = \sum_i R_i$

$\frac{1}{R_p} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$

$P = IV$

$\mathbf{F}_M = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$

$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell} = \mu_0 I$

$\mathbf{F} = \int I\, d\boldsymbol{\ell} \times \mathbf{B}$

$B_s = \mu_0 nI$

$\phi_m = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$

$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt}$

$\mathcal{E} = -L\frac{dI}{dt}$

$U_L = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$

$A$ = area
$B$ = magnetic field
$C$ = capacitance
$d$ = distance
$E$ = electric field
$\mathcal{E}$ = emf
$F$ = force
$I$ = current
$L$ = inductance
$\ell$ = length
$n$ = number of loops of wire per unit length
$P$ = power
$Q$ = charge
$q$ = point charge
$R$ = resistance
$r$ = distance
$t$ = time
$U$ = potential or stored energy
$V$ = electric potential
$\upsilon$ = velocity or speed
$\rho$ = resistivity
$\phi_m$ = magnetic flux
$\kappa$ = dielectric constant

# ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS C EQUATIONS FOR 2002

## GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY

Rectangle

$A = bh$

Triangle

$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Circle

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Parallelepiped

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Cylinder

$V = \pi r^2 \ell$

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Sphere

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$S = 4\pi r^2$

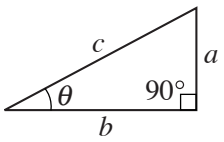
Right Triangle

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$\sin\theta = \frac{a}{c}$

$\cos\theta = \frac{b}{c}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{a}{b}$




$A$ = area
$C$ = circumference
$V$ = volume
$S$ = surface area
$b$ = base
$h$ = height
$\ell$ = length
$w$ = width
$r$ = radius

## CALCULUS

$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{du}\frac{du}{dx}$

$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^n\right) = nx^{n-1}$

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

$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$

$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1},\ n \neq -1$

$\int e^x dx = e^x$

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

$\int \cos x\, dx = \sin x$

$\int \sin x\, dx = -\cos x$