Large-Type Edition

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK • THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT • ALBANY, NY 12234

Reference Tables for Physical Setting/PHYSICS

2006 Edition

List of Physical Constants

Name	Symbol	Value
Universal gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11} N•m^2/kg^2
Acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81 m/s^2
Speed of light in a vacuum	c	3.00×10^8 m/s
Speed of sound in air at STP		3.31×10^2 m/s
Mass of Earth		5.98×10^{24} kg
Mass of the Moon		7.35×10^{22} kg
Mean radius of Earth		6.37×10^6 m
Mean radius of the Moon		1.74×10^6 m
Mean distance—Earth to the Moon		3.84×10^8 m
Mean distance—Earth to the Sun		1.50×10^{11} m
Electrostatic constant	k	8.99×10^9 N•m^2/C^2
1 elementary charge	e	1.60×10^{-19} C
1 coulomb (C)		6.25×10^{18} elementary charges
1 electronvolt (eV)		1.60×10^{-19} J
Planck's constant	h	6.63×10^{-34} J•s
1 universal mass unit (u)		9.31×10^2 MeV
Rest mass of the electron	m_e	9.11×10^{-31} kg
Rest mass of the proton	m_p	1.67×10^{-27} kg
Rest mass of the neutron	m_n	1.67×10^{-27} kg

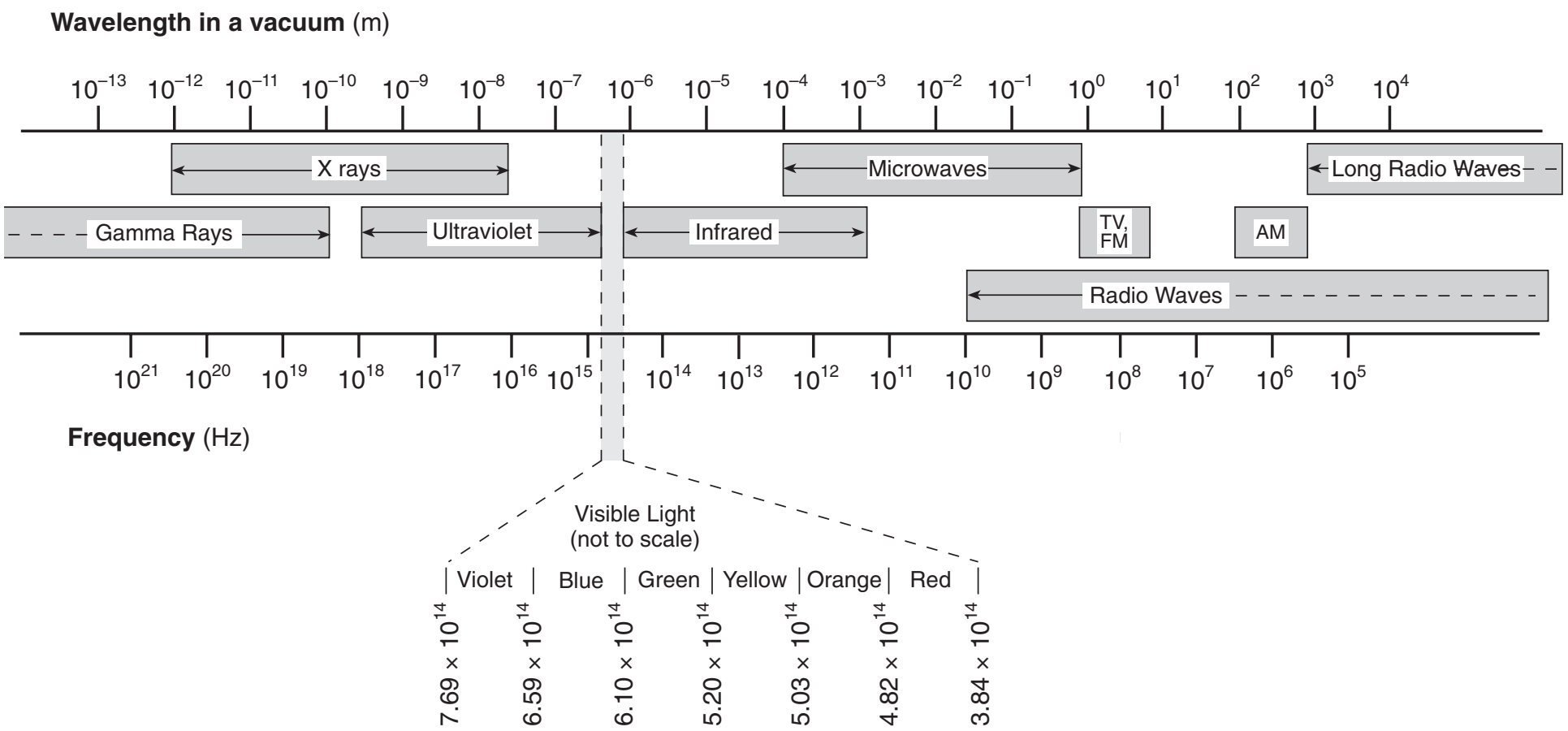
Prefixes for Powers of 10

Prefix	Symbol	Notation
tera	T	10^{12}
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
deci	d	10^{-1}
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	μ	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}

Approximate Coefficients of Friction

	Kinetic	Static
Rubber on concrete (dry)	0.68	0.90
Rubber on concrete (wet)	0.58	
Rubber on asphalt (dry)	0.67	0.85
Rubber on asphalt (wet)	0.53	
Rubber on ice	0.15	
Waxed ski on snow	0.05	0.14
Wood on wood	0.30	0.42
Steel on steel	0.57	0.74
Copper on steel	0.36	0.53
Teflon on Teflon	0.04	

The Electromagnetic Spectrum



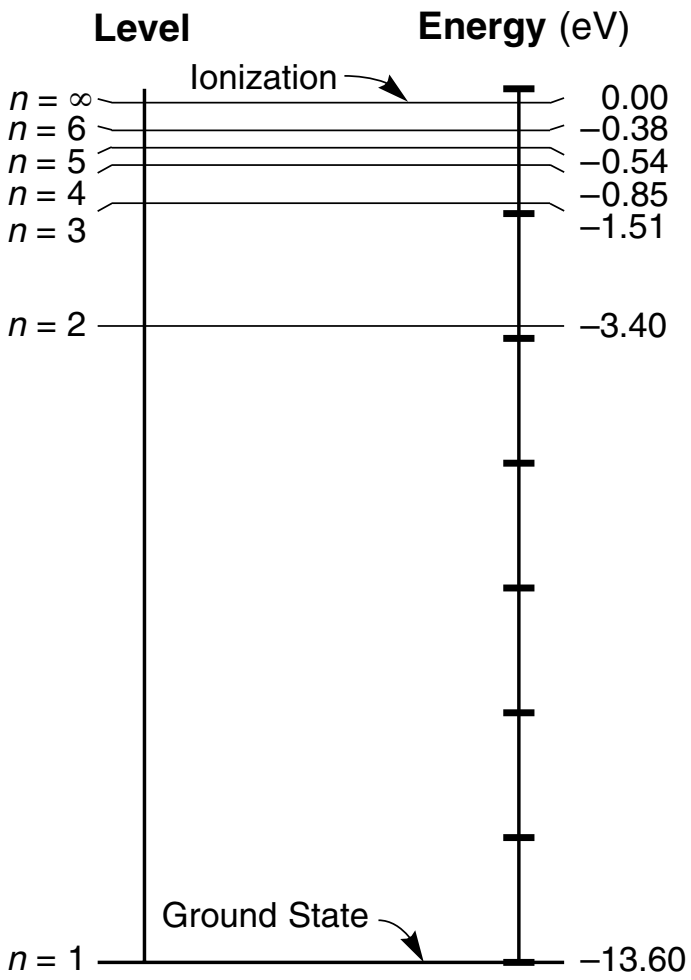
Absolute Indices of Refraction

($f = 5.09 \times 10^{14}$ Hz)

Air	1.00
Corn oil	1.47
Diamond	2.42
Ethyl alcohol	1.36
Glass, crown	1.52
Glass, flint	1.66
Glycerol	1.47
Lucite	1.50
Quartz, fused	1.46
Sodium chloride	1.54
Water	1.33
Zircon	1.92

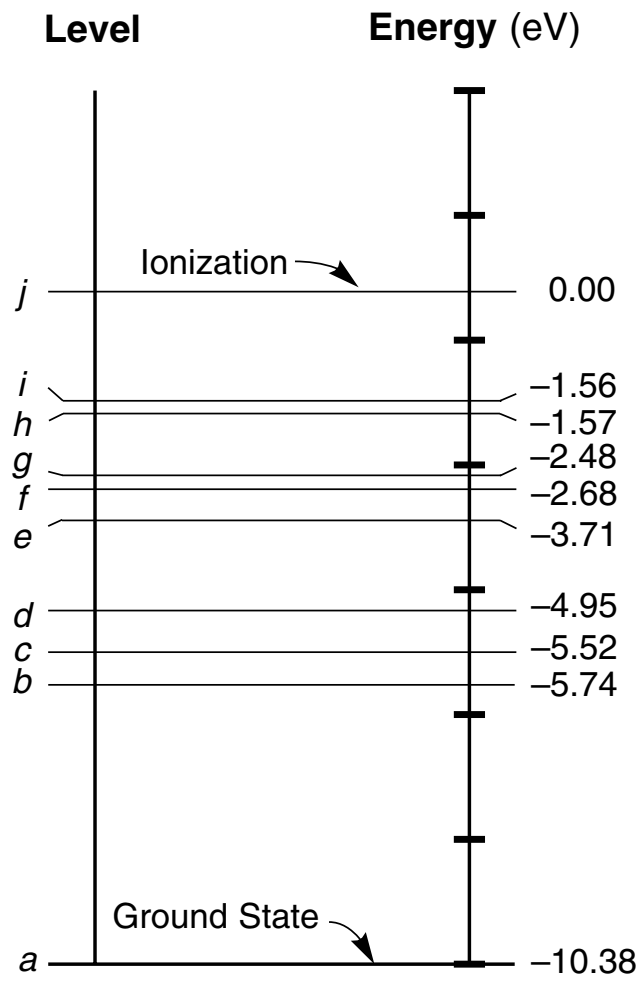
Energy Level Diagrams

Hydrogen



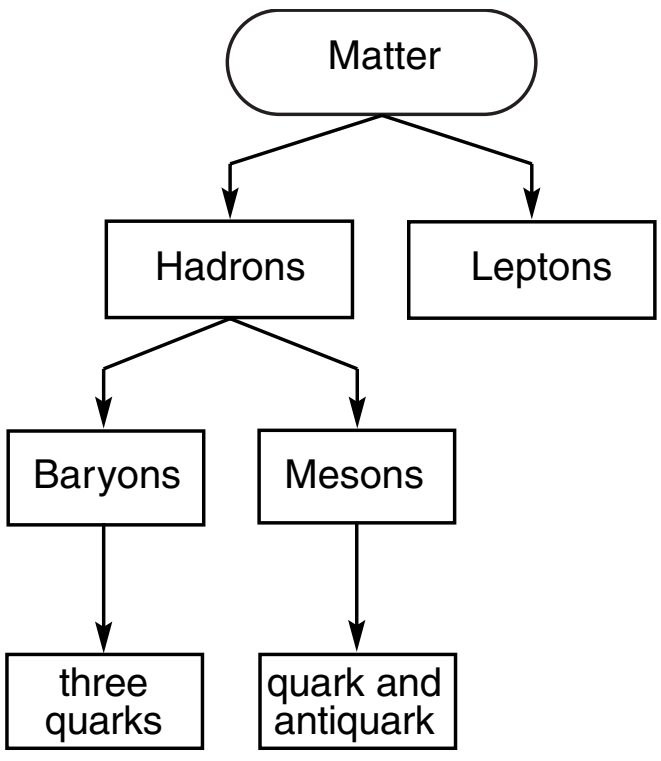
Energy Levels for the Hydrogen Atom

Mercury



A Few Energy Levels for the Mercury Atom

Classification of Matter



Particles of the Standard Model

Quarks

Name	up	charm	top
Symbol	u	c	t
Charge	$+\frac{2}{3}$ e	$+\frac{2}{3}$ e	$+\frac{2}{3}$ e
Name	down	strange	bottom
Symbol	d	s	b
Charge	$-\frac{1}{3}$ e	$-\frac{1}{3}$ e	$-\frac{1}{3}$ e

Leptons

electron	muon	tau
e	μ	τ
–1e	–1e	–1e
electron neutrino	muon neutrino	tau neutrino
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ
0	0	0

Note: For each particle, there is a corresponding antiparticle with a charge opposite that of its associated particle.

Electricity

$$F_e = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{F_e}{q}$$

$$V = \frac{W}{q}$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta q}{t}$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

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

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

$$W = Pt = VIt = I^2Rt = \frac{V^2t}{R}$$

A = cross-sectional area
E = electric field strength
F_e = electrostatic force
I = current
k = electrostatic constant
L = length of conductor
P = electrical power
q = charge
R = resistance
R_{eq} = equivalent resistance
r = distance between centers
t = time
V = potential difference
W = work (electrical energy)
Δ = change
ρ = resistivity

Series Circuits

$$I = I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = \ldots$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \ldots$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \ldots$$

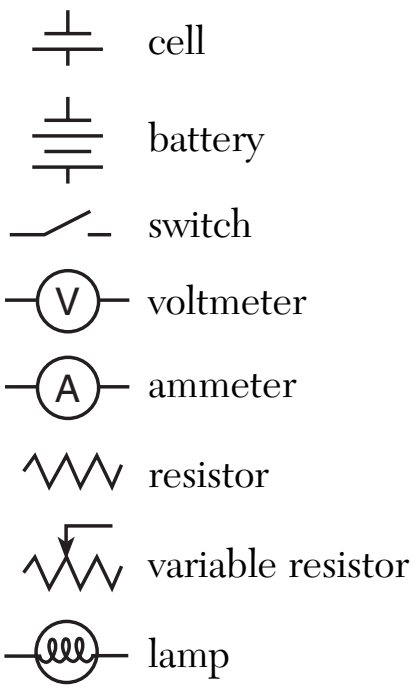
Parallel Circuits

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \ldots$$

$$V = V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = \ldots$$

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

Circuit Symbols



Resistivities at 20°C

Material	Resistivity ($\Omega \cdot m$)
Aluminum	2.82×10^{-8}
Copper	1.72×10^{-8}
Gold	2.44×10^{-8}
Nichrome	$150. \times 10^{-8}$
Silver	1.59×10^{-8}
Tungsten	5.60×10^{-8}

Waves

$v = f\lambda$

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

$\theta_i = \theta_r$

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

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

$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$

c = speed of light in a vacuum
f = frequency
n = absolute index of refraction
T = period
v = velocity or speed
λ = wavelength
θ = angle
θ_i = angle of incidence
θ_r = angle of reflection

Modern Physics

$E_{photon} = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

$E_{photon} = E_i - E_f$

$E = mc^2$

c = speed of light in a vacuum
E = energy
f = frequency
h = Planck's constant
m = mass
λ = wavelength

Geometry and Trigonometry

Rectangle

$A = bh$

Triangle

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

Circle

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

Right Triangle

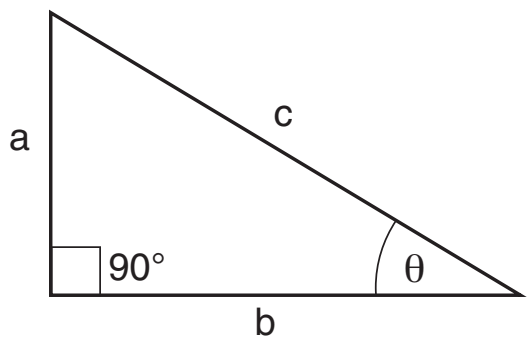
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

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

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

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

A = area
b = base
C = circumference
h = height
r = radius



Mechanics

$$\bar{v} = \frac{d}{t}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$$

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$d = v_i t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v_f^2 = v_i^2 + 2ad$$

$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$

$$A_x = A \cos \theta$$

$$a = \frac{F_{net}}{m}$$

$$F_f = \mu F_N$$

$$F_g = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$

$$g = \frac{F_g}{m}$$

$$p = mv$$

$$p_{before} = p_{after}$$

$$J = F_{net}t = \Delta p$$

$$F_s = kx$$

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

$$F_c = ma_c$$

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

$$\Delta PE = mg\Delta h$$

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

$$W = Fd = \Delta E_T$$

$$E_T = PE + KE + Q$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{Fd}{t} = F\bar{v}$$

a = acceleration

a_c = centripetal acceleration

A = any vector quantity

d = displacement or distance

E_T = total energy

F = force

F_c = centripetal force

F_f = force of friction

F_g = weight or force due to gravity

F_N = normal force

F_{net} = net force

F_s = force on a spring

g = acceleration due to gravity or gravitational field strength

G = universal gravitational constant

h = height

J = impulse

k = spring constant

KE = kinetic energy

m = mass

p = momentum

P = power

PE = potential energy

PE_s = potential energy stored in a spring

Q = internal energy

r = radius or distance between centers

t = time interval

v = velocity or speed

$\bar{v}$ = average velocity or average speed

W = work

x = change in spring length from the equilibrium position

Δ = change

θ = angle

μ = coefficient of friction

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