First Semester Equations SheetAP Physics B

| 1 | Average Speed | $v_{ave} = \Delta x / \Delta t$ |
|----|---|---|
| 2 | Average Acceleration | $a_{ave} = \Delta v / \Delta t$ |
| 3 | Kinematic Velocity Equation | |
| 4 | Kinematic Displacement Equation | $\frac{\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_{0} + \mathbf{at}}{\Delta \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{v}_{0} \mathbf{t} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{at}^{2}}$ |
| 5 | Kinematic Velocity Squared Equation | $v^2 = v_o^2 + 2a\Delta x$ |
| 6 | Initial Velocity in the Y-Direction | $v_{o,y} = v_o \sin\theta$ |
| 7 | Initial Velocity in the X-Direction | $v_{o,x} = v_o \cos\theta$ |
| 8 | Projectile Y-Velocity | $v_y = v_{o,y} + gt$ |
| 9 | Projectile X-Velocity | |
| 10 | Projectile Y-Displacement | $\frac{v_x = v_{o,x}}{\Delta y = v_{o,y}t + \frac{1}{2} gt^2}$ |
| 11 | Projectile X-Displacement | $\Delta x = v_0 x t$ |
| 12 | Centripetal Acceleration | $\Delta x = v_{o,x}t$ $a \perp = v^2/r$ |
| 13 | Tangential Speed | $v = 2\pi r/T$ |
| 14 | Newton's Second Law | $\Sigma F = ma$ |
| 15 | Static Frictional Force | $F_f \le \mu_s N$ |
| 16 | Kinetic Frictional Force | $F_f = \mu_k N$ |
| 17 | Work | $W = FS\cos\theta$ |
| 18 | Work-Energy Theorem | $W = \Delta K$ |
| 19 | Kinetic Energy | $K = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ |
| 20 | Gravitational Potential Energy | $U_g = mgh$ |
| 21 | Elastic Potential Energy | $U_e = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$ |
| 22 | Hooke's Law | $F_s = kx$ |
| 23 | The Law of Conservation of Energy | $K_1 + U_1 + W_0 = K_2 + U_2$ |
| 24 | Power | $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{W}/\mathbf{t}$ |
| 25 | Momentum | p = mv |
| 26 | Impulse | $J = F\Delta t = \Delta p$ |
| 27 | Torque | $\tau = F\ell$ |
| 28 | Lever Arm | $\ell = rsin\theta$ |
| 29 | Relation Between Linear and Angular Speed | $v = r\omega$ |
| 30 | Radian Measure | $\theta = S/R$ |
| 31 | Kinematic Angular Velocity Equation | $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$ |
| 32 | Kinematic Angular Displacement Equation | $\Delta \theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$ |
| 33 | Kinematic Angular Velocity Squared Equation | $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha \Delta\theta$ |
| 34 | Rotational Inertia for an Orbiting Point Mass | $I = mr^2$ |
| 35 | Rotational Inertia for a Hollow Cylinder | $I = mr^2$ |
| 36 | Rotational Inertia for a Solid Cylinder | $I = \frac{1}{2} mr^2$ |
| 37 | Rotational Inertia for a Solid Sphere | $I = 2/5 mr^2$ |
| 38 | Angular Momentum | $L = I \omega$ |
| 39 | Position in SHM | $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{cos}(\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{t} + \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ |
| 40 | Velocity in SHM | $v = -\omega Asin(\omega t + \varphi)$ |

| 41 | Acceleration in SHM | $a = -(\omega^2)x$ |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 42 | Period and Frequency | T = 1/f |
| 43 | Angular Frequency in SHM | $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ |

| 44 | Frequency in SHM | $f = \omega/2\pi$ |
|----|--|---|
| 45 | Period of a Simple Pendulum (Approx. SHM) | |
| | | $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ |
| | | \ g |
| 46 | Universal Law of Gravitation | $E = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_2}$ |
| | | $F_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ |
| 47 | Gravitational Field Magnitude | GM |
| | | $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$ |
| 48 | Linear Thermal Expansion | $\Delta L = L_o \alpha \Delta T$ |
| 49 | Area Thermal Expansion | $\Delta A = A_o \gamma \Delta T$ |
| 50 | Volume Thermal Expansion | $\Delta V = V_0 \beta \Delta T$ |
| 51 | Equation of State for an Ideal Gas | PV = nRT |
| 51 | Average Kinetic Energy (per particle) for an Ideal Gas | |
| | | $K_{avg} = \frac{3}{2}k_BT$ |
| 53 | Root-Mean-Square Speed for an Ideal Gas | |
| 55 | Root-Mean-Square Speed for an ideal Gas | $V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3k_BT}{m_o}}$ |
| | | $V m_o$ |
| 54 | Molar Mass and Particle Mass | $M = m_o N_A$ |
| 55 | Relation Between k and R | $k = R/N_A$ |
| 56 | Heat and Temperature Change (No Phase Change) | $Q = mc\Delta T$ |
| 57 | Latent Heat of Fusion | $Q = mL_f$ |
| 58 | Latent Heat of Vaporization | $Q = mL_v$ |
| 59 | Isobaric Heat and Temperature Change | $Q = nC_p\Delta T$ |
| 60 | Isochoric Heat and Temperature Change | $Q = nC_v\Delta T$ |
| 61 | Thermal Conductivity (Heat Flow Rate) | $\frac{Q}{d} = k \frac{A \Delta T}{dt}$ |
| | | $\frac{-}{t} = k - \frac{1}{L}$ |
| 62 | Internal Energy of an Ideal Gas | $\frac{t}{\Delta U} = \frac{L}{(3/2)nR\Delta T}$ |
| 63 | Work Done for an Isobaric process | $W = -P\Delta V$ |
| 64 | The First law of Thermodynamics | $\Delta U = Q + W$ |
| 65 | Efficiency Equation for a Heat Engine | |
| | | $e = 1 - \frac{ Q_c }{2}$ |
| | | Q_{H} |
| 66 | Work Done (per Cycle) for a Heat Engine | $W = Q_{\rm H} - Q_{\rm C} $ |
| 67 | Coefficient of Performance for a Refrigerator | $C.O.P. = Q_C/W$ |
| 68 | Efficiency for a Carnot Engine | $e = 1 - (T_C/T_H)$ |
| 69 | Change in Entropy | $\Delta S = \left(\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta Q}\right)$ |
| | | $\Delta S = \left(\frac{\Delta Q}{T}\right)_R$ |
| 70 | Mass Density | ρ=m/v |
| 71 | Pressure in a Hydrostatic Fluid | $P_2 = P_1 + \rho g h$ |
| 72 | Equation of Continuity | |
| 73 | Bernoulli's Equation | $A_1V_1 = A_2V_2$ $P + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = const.$ |
| 15 | | $P + \rho gh + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = const.$ |
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