

# BPT REFERENCE SHEET

## Unit Conversions & Constants

$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/(\text{kg s}^2)$
$k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ kg m}^3\text{s}^{-2}\text{C}^{-2}$	$1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ Pa}$	$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg s}^{-2}\text{A}^{-2}$	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	$m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ m}^2\text{kg s}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$	$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}^2\text{kg/s}$

## Formulas

$I = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$	$Q = mc\Delta T$	$\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
$I_{\text{rod about center}} = \frac{1}{12} ML^2$	$\Delta U = Q - W$	$t' = \gamma(t - \frac{vx}{c^2})$
$I_{\text{rod about end}} = \frac{1}{3} ML^2$	$\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$	$x' = \gamma(x - vt)$
$I_{\text{disk}} = \frac{1}{2} MR^2$	$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$	$u' = \frac{u + v}{1 + \frac{uv}{c^2}}$
$I_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$	$V = IR$	$\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$
$I_{\text{hollow sphere}} = \frac{2}{3} MR^2$	$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V$	$\vec{F} = q\mathbf{E} + q\vec{v} \times \mathbf{B}$
	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$	$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o}$

## Trigonometry, Calculus, & Approximations

$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + g'(x)f(x)$
$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta)$	$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$
$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)$	$\int \frac{k}{x} dx = k \ln  x  + C$
$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$	$\nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$
$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = nx^{n-1}$	
$(1 + x)^n \approx 1 + nx$ for $ nx  \ll 1$	
$e^x \approx 1 + x$ for $ x  \ll 1$	
$\sin \theta \approx \theta - \theta^3/6$ for $ \theta  \ll 1$	
$\cos \theta \approx 1 - \theta^2/2$ for $ \theta  \ll 1$	