

$$\text{Coulomb's Law } \vec{F} = k_e \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \text{Electric field } \vec{E} \equiv \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} \quad \text{Gauss Law } \Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Electric potential energy and potential } -\Delta U = U_A - U_B = \int_A^B q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}, \quad V = \frac{U_E}{q}$$

$$\text{Capacitance and Capacitor } C \equiv \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \quad C = \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} \quad U_E = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} C(\Delta V)^2$$

$$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots, \quad \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots$$

$$\text{Resistance, resistors and circuits } I = \frac{dq}{dt}, \quad R = \frac{\Delta V}{I}, \quad R = \rho \frac{l}{A}, \quad \rho = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots, \quad \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$$

$$P = \Delta V \cdot I = I^2 R = \frac{(\Delta V)^2}{R}$$

$$\text{Kirchhoff's rules } \sum_{\text{junction}} I = 0, \quad \sum_{\text{closed loop}} \Delta V = 0$$

$$\text{Bio-Savart's Law } d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{s}}{r^2} \times \hat{r} \quad \text{Ampere's Law } \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I$$

$$\text{Magnetic field generated by a straight long wire with current } i: \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{The Lorentz force } \vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{Force on a wire with current } i: \vec{F} = i\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\text{Faraday's Law of induction } \text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} \quad \text{Inductance } L: \text{ induced emf} \equiv -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\text{RLC in an AC circuit } \text{emf} = V_m \sin(\omega t), \quad i = \text{emf}/Z$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}, \quad X_L = \omega L, \quad X_C = 1/\omega C, \quad \tan \phi = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$

$$\text{Laws of reflection and refraction: } \theta' = \theta, \quad n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$\text{Formulas in geometric optics: } f = \pm \frac{|R|}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{f} = \left(\frac{n_{\text{lens}}}{n_{\text{medium}}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad M \equiv \frac{H_I}{H_o} = -\frac{i}{p}$$

$$\text{Young's double slits: maximum intensity: } d \sin \theta = m\lambda, \text{ for } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{minimum intensity: } d \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda, \text{ for } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{Reflection phase shift: } \frac{1}{2} \text{ wavelength when reflecting off higher index material}$$

$$\text{This film interference: maximum intensity: } 2L = (m + \text{reflection phase shifts})\lambda/n, \text{ for } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{minimum intensity: } 2L = (m + 1/2 + \text{reflection phase shifts})\lambda/n, \text{ for } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{Constants: } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2, \quad \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A.}$$