

# SPH4U - Grade 12 Physics Formula Sheet

## General Stuff

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2(b)(c)\cos A \quad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

## Kinematics

$$\vec{v}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \vec{d}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{d}_f - \vec{d}_i}{t_f - t_i} \quad \Delta \vec{d} = \frac{(\vec{v}_f + \vec{v}_i)}{2} \Delta t$$

$$\vec{a}_{avg} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{v}_f - \vec{v}_i}{t_f - t_i} \quad \vec{v}_f = \vec{v}_i + \vec{a} \Delta t$$

$$(\vec{v}_f)^2 = (\vec{v}_i)^2 + 2\vec{a} \Delta d$$

$$\vec{a}_g = 9.8 \frac{m}{s^2} [down] \quad \Delta \vec{d} = \vec{v}_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} (\Delta t)^2$$

$$\Delta \vec{d} = \vec{v}_f \Delta t - \frac{1}{2} \vec{a} (\Delta t)^2$$

## Dynamics

$$\vec{F}_{net} = m \vec{a} \quad \vec{F}_g = m \vec{g} \quad F_f = \mu_f F_N$$

## Uniform Circular Motion

$$\vec{a}_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \quad \vec{a}_c = 4\pi^2 r f^2 \quad \vec{a}_c = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2} \quad v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}_c \quad F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

## Work & Energy

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{d} \cos \theta \quad W = \Delta E \quad \Delta E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \quad \Delta E_g = mg \Delta h \quad P = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

$$E_e = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 \quad \vec{F}_x = k \Delta \vec{x} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

## Momentum & Collisions

$$\vec{p} = m \vec{v} \quad \Delta \vec{p} = \vec{F} \Delta t$$

$$m_1 \vec{v}_{i_1} + m_2 \vec{v}_{i_2} = m_1 \vec{v}_{f_1} + m_2 \vec{v}_{f_2} \quad \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_{i_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_{i_2}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \vec{v}_{f_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \vec{v}_{f_2}^2$$

$$\vec{v}_f = \frac{m_1 \vec{v}_{i_1} + m_2 \vec{v}_{i_2}}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\vec{v}_{f_1} = \left( \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_1} + \left( \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_2} \quad \vec{v}_{f_2} = \left( \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_2} + \left( \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_1}$$

$$\vec{v}_{f_1} = \left( \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_1} \quad \vec{v}_{f_2} = \left( \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) \vec{v}_{i_1}$$

## Gravitational, Electric, and Magnetic Fields

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2}$$

$$k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2}$$

$$m_{electron} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} kg$$

$$m_{proton} = 1.673 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

$$m_{neutron} = 1.675 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} C$$

$$1 eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} J$$

$$1C = 6.2 \times 10^{18} electrons$$

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

$$\vec{g} = \frac{Gm_p}{r^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{Gm_p}{r}}$$

**7.2**  $F_E = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$

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**7.3**  $\vec{F}_E = q\vec{\epsilon}$   $\vec{\epsilon} = \frac{kq_2}{r^2}$

**7.4**  $\Delta E_E = -q\varepsilon\Delta d$   $V = \frac{E_E}{q}$   $\Delta V = \frac{\Delta E_E}{q}$   $\varepsilon = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta d}$

**7.5**  $V = \frac{kq\Delta d}{r^2}$   $V = \frac{kq}{r}$   $E_E = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r}$   $\Delta E_E = E_{Ef} - E_{Ei}$   
 $\Delta E_E = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_f} - \frac{kq_1q_2}{r_i}$

$$F_M = qvB \sin \theta$$
  $F_M = ILB \sin \theta$   $I = \frac{q \cdot N}{\Delta t}$   $q = Ne$

## The Wave Nature of Light

$$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$v = f\lambda$$
  $f = \frac{1}{T}$   $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$   $n = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$   $\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$   $\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

**9.3**  $|P_n S_1 - P_n S_2| = \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$   $\sin \theta_n = \frac{\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda}{d}$   $\sin \theta_n = \frac{x_n}{L}$   $\frac{x_n}{L} = \frac{\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda}{d}$

**9.5**  $\sin \theta_m = \frac{m\lambda}{d}$   $\sin \theta_n = \frac{\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda}{d}$

$$x_m = \frac{mL\lambda}{d}$$
  $x_n = \frac{\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)L\lambda}{d}$   $\Delta x = \frac{L\lambda}{d}$

**10.1**  $2t = \frac{\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda}{n_{film}}$   $2t = \frac{n\lambda}{n_{film}}$   $\Delta x = L \left(\frac{\lambda}{2t}\right)$

**10.2**  $\sin \theta_m = \frac{\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda}{w}$   $\sin \theta_n = \frac{n\lambda}{w}$

$$y_m = \frac{\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)L\lambda}{w}$$
  $y_n = \frac{nL\lambda}{w}$   $\Delta y = \frac{L\lambda}{w}$

**10.3**  $d = \frac{1}{N}$

## Revolutions in Modern Physics: Quantum Mechanics & Special Relativity

$$1eV = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} J$$
  $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} J \cdot s$

$$\Delta t_m = \frac{\Delta t_s}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$
  $L_m = L_s \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$   $p = \frac{mv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$   $m_m = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

$$E_{total} = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$
  $E_{rest} = mc^2$   $E_{total} = E_K + E_{rest}$

$$W = e\Delta V$$
  $E_{photon} = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$   $E_k = hf - hf_0$   $E_k = hf - W$

$$p_{photon} = \frac{hf}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$