

**TABLE OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED FOR 2012 (see note on cover page)**

CONSTANTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS	
Proton mass, $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ kg	Electron charge magnitude, $e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C
Neutron mass, $m_n = 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ kg	1 electron volt, $1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ J
Electron mass, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ kg	Speed of light, $c = 3.00 \times 10^8$ m/s
Avogadro's number, $N_0 = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ mol <sup>-1</sup>	Universal gravitational constant, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ m <sup>3</sup> /kg·s <sup>2</sup>
Universal gas constant, $R = 8.31$ J/(mol·K)	Acceleration due to gravity at Earth's surface, $g = 9.8$ m/s <sup>2</sup>
Boltzmann's constant, $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ J/K	
1 unified atomic mass unit,	$1 \text{ u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27}$ kg = 931 MeV/c <sup>2</sup>
Planck's constant,	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ J s = $4.14 \times 10^{-15}$ eV·s
	$hc = 1.99 \times 10^{-25}$ J m = $1.24 \times 10^3$ eV·nm
Vacuum permittivity,	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}$ C <sup>2</sup> /N·m <sup>2</sup>
Coulomb's law constant, $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0 = 9.0 \times 10^9$ N·m <sup>2</sup> /C <sup>2</sup>	
Vacuum permeability,	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ (T·m)/A
Magnetic constant, $k' = \mu_0/4\pi = 1 \times 10^{-7}$ (T·m)/A	
1 atmosphere pressure,	$1 \text{ atm} = 1.0 \times 10^5$ N/m <sup>2</sup> = $1.0 \times 10^5$ Pa

UNIT SYMBOLS	meter, m	mole, mol	watt, W	farad, F
	kilogram, kg	hertz, Hz	coulomb, C	tesla, T
	second, s	newton, N	volt, V	degree Celsius, °C
	ampere, A	pascal, Pa	ohm, Ω	electron-volt, eV
	kelvin, K	joule, J	henry, H	

PREFIXES		
Factor	Prefix	Symbol
10 <sup>9</sup>	giga	G
10 <sup>6</sup>	mega	M
10 <sup>3</sup>	kilo	k
10 <sup>-2</sup>	centi	c
10 <sup>-3</sup>	milli	m
10 <sup>-6</sup>	micro	μ
10 <sup>-9</sup>	nano	n
10 <sup>-12</sup>	pico	p

VALUES OF TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS FOR COMMON ANGLES							
$\theta$	0°	30°	37°	45°	53°	60°	90°
$\sin \theta$	0	1/2	3/5	$\sqrt{2}/2$	4/5	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	4/5	$\sqrt{2}/2$	3/5	1/2	0
$\tan \theta$	0	$\sqrt{3}/3$	3/4	1	4/3	$\sqrt{3}$	∞

The following conventions are used in this exam.

- I. Unless otherwise stated, the frame of reference of any problem is assumed to be inertial.
- II. The direction of any electric current is the direction of flow of positive charge (conventional current).
- III. For any isolated electric charge, the electric potential is defined as zero at an infinite distance from the charge.
- \*IV. For mechanics and thermodynamics equations,  $W$  represents the work done on a system.

\*Not on the Table of Information for Physics C, since Thermodynamics is not a

**ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS B EQUATIONS DEVELOPED FOR 2012**

**NEWTONIAN MECHANICS**

$v = v_0 + at$	$a =$ acceleration
$x = x_0 + v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	$F =$ force
$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$	$f =$ frequency
$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{net} = m\mathbf{a}$	$h =$ height
$F_{fric} \leq \mu N$	$J =$ impulse
$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$	$K =$ kinetic energy
$\tau = rF \sin \theta$	$k =$ spring constant
$\mathbf{p} = m\mathbf{v}$	$\ell =$ length
$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{F}\Delta t = \Delta \mathbf{p}$	$m =$ mass
$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$N =$ normal force
$\Delta U_g = mgh$	$P =$ power
$W = F\Delta r \cos \theta$	$p =$ momentum
$P_{avg} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$	$r =$ radius or distance
$P = Fv \cos \theta$	$T =$ period
$\mathbf{F}_s = -k\mathbf{x}$	$t =$ time
$U_s = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$U =$ potential energy
$T_s = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	$v =$ velocity or speed
$T_p = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}}$	$W =$ work done on a system
$T = \frac{1}{f}$	$x =$ position
$F_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$	$\mu =$ coefficient of friction
$U_G = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r}$	$\theta =$ angle
	$\tau =$ torque

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM**

$V = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$	$A =$ area
$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\mathbf{F}}{q}$	$B =$ magnetic field
$U_E = qV = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r}$	$C =$ capacitance
$E_{avg} = -\frac{V}{d}$	$d =$ distance
$V = k\left(\frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} + \frac{q_3}{r_3} + \dots\right)$	$E =$ electric field
$C = \frac{Q}{V}$	$\mathcal{E} =$ emf
$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$	$F =$ force
$U_c = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$	$I =$ current
$I_{avg} = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$	$\ell =$ length
$= \frac{\rho \ell}{A}$	$P =$ power
$V = IR$	$Q =$ charge
$P = IV$	$q =$ point charge
$C_p = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \dots$	$R =$ resistance
$\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots$	$r =$ distance
$R_s = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$	$t =$ time
$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$	$U =$ potential (stored) energy
$F_B = qvB \sin \theta$	$V =$ electric potential or potential difference
$F_B = BI\ell \sin \theta$	$v =$ velocity or speed
$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$	$\rho =$ resistivity
$\phi_m = BA \cos \theta$	$\theta =$ angle
$\mathcal{E}_{avg} = -\frac{\Delta \phi_m}{\Delta t}$	$\phi_m =$ magnetic flux
$\mathcal{E} = Blv$	

**ADVANCED PLACEMENT PHYSICS B EQUATIONS DEVELOPED FOR 2012**

**FLUID MECHANICS AND THERMAL PHYSICS**

$\rho = m/V$	$A = \text{area}$
$P = P_0 + \rho gh$	$e = \text{efficiency}$
$F_{buoy} = \rho Vg$	$F = \text{force}$
$A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$	$h = \text{depth}$
$P + \rho gy + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{const.}$	$H = \text{rate of heat transfer}$
$\Delta l = \alpha l_0 \Delta T$	$k = \text{thermal conductivity}$
$H = \frac{kA\Delta T}{L}$	$K_{avg} = \text{average molecular kinetic energy}$
$P = \frac{F}{A}$	$\ell = \text{length}$
$PV = nRT = Nk_B T$	$L = \text{thickness}$
$K_{avg} = \frac{3}{2}k_B T$	$m = \text{mass}$
$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \sqrt{\frac{3k_B T}{\mu}}$	$M = \text{molar mass}$
$W = -P\Delta V$	$n = \text{number of moles}$
$\Delta U = Q + W$	$N = \text{number of molecules}$
$e = \left  \frac{W}{Q_H} \right $	$P = \text{pressure}$
$e_c = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$	$Q = \text{heat transferred to a system}$
	$T = \text{temperature}$
	$U = \text{internal energy}$
	$V = \text{volume}$
	$v = \text{velocity or speed}$
	$v_{rms} = \text{root-mean-square velocity}$
	$W = \text{work done on a system}$
	$y = \text{height}$
	$\alpha = \text{coefficient of linear expansion}$
	$\mu = \text{mass of molecule}$
	$\rho = \text{density}$

**ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

$E = hf = pc$	$E = \text{energy}$
$K_{max} = hf - \phi$	$f = \text{frequency}$
$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$	$K = \text{kinetic energy}$
$\Delta E = (\Delta m)c^2$	$m = \text{mass}$
	$p = \text{momentum}$
	$\lambda = \text{wavelength}$
	$\phi = \text{work function}$

**WAVES AND OPTICS**

$v = f\lambda$	$d = \text{separation}$
$n = \frac{c}{v}$	$f = \text{frequency or focal length}$
$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$	$h = \text{height}$
$\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$	$L = \text{distance}$
$\frac{1}{s_i} + \frac{1}{s_o} = \frac{1}{f}$	$M = \text{magnification}$
$M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{s_i}{s_o}$	$m = \text{an integer}$
$f = \frac{R}{2}$	$n = \text{index of refraction}$
$d \sin \theta = m\lambda$	$R = \text{radius of curvature}$
$x_m \approx \frac{m\lambda L}{d}$	$s = \text{distance}$
	$v = \text{speed}$
	$x = \text{position}$
	$\lambda = \text{wavelength}$
	$\theta = \text{angle}$

**GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY**

Rectangle	$A = \text{area}$
$A = bh$	$C = \text{circumference}$
Triangle	$V = \text{volume}$
$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	$S = \text{surface area}$
Circle	$b = \text{base}$
$A = \pi r^2$	$h = \text{height}$
$C = 2\pi r$	$\ell = \text{length}$
Rectangular Solid	$w = \text{width}$
$V = \ell wh$	$r = \text{radius}$
Cylinder	
$V = \pi r^2 \ell$	
$S = 2\pi r \ell + 2\pi r^2$	
Sphere	
$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	
$S = 4\pi r^2$	
Right Triangle	
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$	
$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$	
$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$	
$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$	

