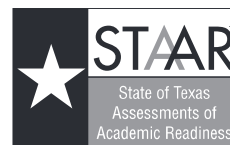


STAAR PHYSICS REFERENCE MATERIALS



$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{change in time}}$$

$$v_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = \frac{\text{final velocity} - \text{initial velocity}}{\text{change in time}}$$

$$a = \frac{v_f - v_i}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = \frac{(\text{final velocity})^2 - (\text{initial velocity})^2}{2(\text{displacement})}$$

$$a = \frac{v_f^2 - v_i^2}{2\Delta d}$$

$$\text{Displacement} = \left(\text{initial velocity} \right) \left(\text{change in time} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{acceleration} \right) \left(\text{change in time} \right)^2$$

$$\Delta d = v_i \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2$$

$$\text{Centripetal acceleration} = \frac{(\text{tangential velocity})^2}{\text{radius}}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v_t^2}{r}$$

$$\text{Net force} = (\text{mass})(\text{acceleration})$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = ma$$

$$\text{Work} = (\text{force})(\text{distance})$$

$$W = Fd$$

$$\text{Torque} = (\text{force})(\text{lever arm})$$

$$\tau = Fr$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{work}}{\text{time}}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$

$$\text{Pythagorean theorem}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\text{Force of gravitational attraction between 2 objects} = \left(\text{universal gravitation constant} \right) \left(\frac{\left(\text{mass of 1st object} \right) \left(\text{mass of 2nd object} \right)}{\left(\text{distance between centers of objects} \right)^2} \right)$$

$$F_g = G \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Force between 2 charged particles} = \left(\text{Coulomb's constant} \right) \left(\frac{\left(\text{charge of 1st particle} \right) \left(\text{charge of 2nd particle} \right)}{\left(\text{distance between particles} \right)^2} \right)$$

$$F_{\text{electric}} = k_c \left(\frac{q_1 q_2}{d^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Electrical power} = (\text{voltage})(\text{current})$$

$$P = VI$$

$$\text{Current} = \frac{\text{voltage}}{\text{resistance}}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\text{Equivalent resistance for resistors in series}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$$

$$\text{Equivalent resistance for resistors in parallel}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$$

STAAR PHYSICS REFERENCE MATERIALS



$$\text{Kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{mass})(\text{velocity})^2 \qquad KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\text{Gravitational potential energy} = (\text{mass})\left(\frac{\text{acceleration}}{\text{due to gravity}}\right)(\text{height}) \qquad PE_g = mgh$$

$$\text{Elastic potential energy} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\text{spring}}{\text{constant}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{distance stretched}}{\text{or compressed}}\right)^2 \qquad PE_{\text{elastic}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\text{Energy} = (\text{power})(\text{time}) \qquad E = Pt$$

$$\text{Work} = \text{change in kinetic energy} \qquad W = \Delta KE$$

$$\text{Mechanical energy} = \text{kinetic energy} + \text{potential energy} \qquad ME = KE + PE$$

$$\text{Law of conservation of energy} \qquad KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

$$\text{Momentum} = (\text{mass})(\text{velocity}) \qquad p = mv$$

$$\text{Impulse} = (\text{force})(\text{change in time}) = (\text{mass})(\text{change in velocity}) \qquad J = F\Delta t = m\Delta v$$

$$\text{Law of conservation of momentum} \qquad m_1v_{1i} + m_2v_{2i} = m_1v_{1f} + m_2v_{2f}$$

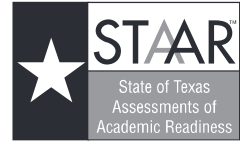
$$\text{Heat gained or lost} = (\text{mass})\left(\frac{\text{specific}}{\text{heat}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{change in}}{\text{temperature}}\right) \qquad Q = mc_p\Delta T$$

$$\text{Velocity} = (\text{frequency})(\text{wavelength}) \qquad v = f\lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{Focal length}} = \frac{1}{\text{distance to image}} + \frac{1}{\text{distance to object}} \qquad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o}$$

$$\text{Energy} = (\text{mass})(\text{speed of light})^2 \qquad E = mc^2$$

STAAR PHYSICS REFERENCE MATERIALS



$$c = \text{speed of light} = 3.00 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$g = \text{acceleration due to gravity} = 9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

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

$$k_C = \text{Coulomb's constant} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{C}^2}$$

$$m_E = \text{mass of Earth} = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$r_E = \text{radius of Earth} = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{newton (N)} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$\text{joule (J)} = \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\text{watt (W)} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{hertz (Hz)} = \frac{\text{cycle}}{\text{s}}$$
