

Formulas:

$$\sin 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ = 1/2, \quad \cos 30^\circ = \sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}/2, \quad \sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad \text{Coulomb's law} ; k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2 \quad ; \quad \vec{F}_{12} = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1)$$

$$\text{Electric field due to charge } q \text{ at distance } r: \quad \vec{E} = \frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad ; \quad \text{Force on charge } Q: \quad \vec{F} = Q\vec{E}$$

$$\text{Electric field of dipole, along dipole axis:} \quad E = \frac{2kp}{x^3} \quad (\text{p=qd})$$

$$\text{Electric field of dipole, along direction perpendicular to dipole axis:} \quad E = \frac{kp}{y^3}$$

$$\text{Energy of and torque on dipole in E-field:} \quad U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} \quad , \quad \vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Linear, surface, volume charge density:} \quad dq = \lambda ds \quad , \quad dq = \sigma dA \quad , \quad dq = \rho dV$$

$$\text{Electric field of infinite: line of charge:} \quad E = \frac{2k\lambda}{r} ; \quad \text{sheet of charge:} \quad E = 2\pi k\sigma = \sigma/(2\epsilon_0)$$

$$\text{Gauss law:} \quad \Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} \quad ; \quad \Phi = \text{electric flux} ; k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} ; \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$$

$$U_B - U_A = \Delta U_{AB} = -W_{AB} = -\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_A^B q\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q\Delta V_{AB} = q(V_B - V_A) \quad V = \text{N/C}$$

$$V = \frac{kq}{r} ; V = \int \frac{k dq}{r} \quad ; \quad V = \frac{kp \cos \theta}{r^2} \quad (\text{dipole}) ; \quad E_l = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial l} \quad ; \quad \vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

$$\text{Electrostatic energy:} \quad U = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} ; \text{Capacitors:} \quad Q = CV ; \text{with dielectric:} \quad C = \kappa C_0 ; \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \text{ pF/m}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d} \quad \text{parallel plates} \quad ; \quad C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}{\ln(b/a)} \quad \text{cylindrical} \quad ; \quad C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{ab}{b-a} \quad \text{spherical}$$

$$\text{Energy stored in capacitor:} \quad U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \quad ; \quad U = \int dv u_E \quad ; \quad u_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

$$\text{Capacitors in parallel:} \quad C = C_1 + C_2 \quad ; \quad \text{in series:} \quad C = C_1 C_2 / (C_1 + C_2)$$