Practice AP Physics [7]

#### **Unit 1: Electrostatics**

- Law of Conservation of Charge: Charge cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred.
- Conductors: Charge distributes evenly on the surface, does not hold inside.
- Inside has zero net charge.
- Insulator: Charge does not distribute evenly, holds charge in one spot.
- Coulomb's Law:  $(F_e=krac{|q_1q_2|}{r^2})$
- Positive  $F_e$ : repel, Negative  $F_e$ : attract
- Electric Field:  $_{m{\sigma}}(E=rac{F_e}{a})$
- $(E=krac{q}{r^2})$  for a point charge.
- Gauss's Law:  $(\oint ec{E} \cdot dec{A} = rac{Q_{
  m enc}}{\epsilon_0})$
- Electric Potential Energy:  $(rac{q_1q_2}{r})$
- Electric Potential:  $(V = \frac{U}{q} = k \frac{q}{r})$
- $oldsymbol{q}$  Potential Difference (Voltage):  $(\Delta V = -\int ec{E} \cdot dec{s})$
- ullet Equipotential Surfaces: Surfaces where the potential is constant, (E)
- is perpendicular to equipotential surfaces.

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### Unit 2: Conductors, Capacitors, & Dielectrics

• Capacitance: 
$$(C=rac{Q}{V})$$

• Units: Farads (F)

ullet Parallel Plate Capacitor:  $(C=rac{\epsilon_0 A}{d})$ 

• Capacitors in Series:  $(rac{1}{C_{
m eq}} = rac{1}{C_1}^{lpha} + rac{1}{C_2} + \cdots)$ 

• Capacitors in Parallel:  $(C_{
m eq}=C_1+C_2+\cdots)$ 

ullet Energy Stored in Capacitor:  $(U=rac{1}{2}CV^2)$ 

• Dielectrics:Increases capacitance by a factor K: C'=KC

• Electric Field in Dielectrics:  $(E=rac{E_0}{K})$ 

ullet Capacitance with Dielectric:  $(C=rac{K\epsilon_0A}{d})$ 

• 
$$(U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2)$$

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#### **Unit 3: Electric Circuits**

• Current: 
$$(I=rac{dQ}{dt})$$

• 
$$(I = \frac{V}{R})(Ohm'sLaw)$$

• Resistance: 
$$(R=rac{
ho L}{A})$$

•  $\rho$  = resistivity, L = length, A = area

• Ohm's Law: V = IR

• Power: 
$$(P=IV=I^2R=rac{V^2}{R})$$

• Kirchhoff's Laws:Junction Rule:  $\Sigma I_{in} = \Sigma I_{out}$ 

• Loop Rule:  $\Sigma \Delta = 0$ 

• Resistors in Series: $(R_{
m eq}=R_1+R_2+\cdots)$ 

• Resistors in Parallel: 
$$(rac{1}{R_{
m eq}} = rac{1}{R_1} + rac{1}{R_2} + \cdots)$$

$$ullet$$
 RC Circuits:Charging:  $Charging: (q(t) = Q_{
m max} \left(1 - e^{-t/RC}
ight))$ 

ullet Discharging:  $Q(t) = Q_{
m max} e^{-t/RC}$ 

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## **Unit 4: Magnetic Fields**

- Magnetic Force on a Moving Charge:  $F_6$  =  $qvBsin\theta$
- Right-hand rule: Thumb (v), Fingers (B), Palm (Force).
- Magnetic Force on a Current-Carrying Wire:  $F_6$  = ILBsin $\theta$
- Biot-Savart Law:  $(dec{B}=rac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}rac{dec{l} imes\hat{r}}{r^2})$
- Ampère's Law:  $(\oint ec{B} \cdot dec{l} = \mu_0 I_{
  m enc})$
- Magnetic Flux:  $(\Phi_B = ec{B} \cdot ec{A} = BA\cos heta)$
- Torque on a Loop:  $T = NIABsin\theta$

### **Unit 5: Electromagnetism**

- Faraday's Law of Induction:  $(\mathcal{E}=-rac{d\Phi_B}{dt})$
- Induced emf opposes the change in magnetic flux (Lenz's Law).
- Inductance:  $(V=Lrac{dI}{dt})$
- $(L=rac{\mu_0N^2A}{I})$
- Inductors in Circuits:RL Circuit (Charging):
- $(I(t) = rac{\mathcal{E}}{R} \Big( 1 e^{-t/ au} \Big))$
- RL Circuit (Discharging):  $I(t) = I_0 e^{-T/t}$
- Time constant :  $( au = \frac{L}{R})$  LC Oscillations:  $(\omega_0 = \frac{L}{\sqrt{LC}})$

$$(f_0=rac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}})$$

- Transformers:  $(rac{V_s}{V_n} = rac{N_s}{N_p})$
- $(\frac{I_s}{I_n} = \frac{N_p}{N_s})$