

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2 r} \frac{R^3}{T^2}$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{GMm}{R^2}$$

Physics Cheatsheet

Electricity

$$F = \frac{GM_1 m_2}{R^2}$$

$$F \propto m_1, m_2$$

$$F \propto \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$g = \frac{GM_1}{R^2}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{4\pi^2 R}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{R^2} = g$$

$$F_g = mv^2/R = \frac{4m\pi^2 R}{T^2} = \frac{GMm}{R^2} = mg$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$$

$$GM/4\pi^2 = R^3/T^2$$

Energy Change is area under Force distance graph

$$\Delta E = \int_a^b \frac{GMm}{R^2} \Delta r$$

Electricity

$$V=I \text{ on } R$$

$$P=VI = V^2/R$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{t}$$

$$R_t(\text{series}) = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$

$$R_T(\text{parallel}) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}}$$

$$C=Q/V$$

PHOTONICS

$$y(t) = Y_o \cdot \sin(2\pi ft)$$