

Formulas:

Time dilation; Length contraction : $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t' \equiv \gamma \Delta t_p$; $L = L_p / \gamma$; $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Lorentz transformation : $x' = \gamma(x - vt)$; $y' = y$; $z' = z$; $t' = \gamma(t - vx/c^2)$; inverse : $v \rightarrow -v$

Velocity transformation : $u_x' = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - u_x v/c^2}$; $u_y' = \frac{u_y}{\gamma(1 - u_x v/c^2)}$; inverse : $v \rightarrow -v$

Spacetime interval : $(\Delta s)^2 = (c\Delta t)^2 - [\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2]$

Relativistic Doppler shift : $f_{obs} = f_{source} \sqrt{1 + v/c} / \sqrt{1 - v/c}$

Momentum : $\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{u}$; Energy : $E = \gamma mc^2$; Kinetic energy : $K = (\gamma - 1)mc^2$

Rest energy : $E_0 = mc^2$; $E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$

Electron : $m_e = 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; Proton : $m_p = 938.26 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; Neutron : $m_n = 939.55 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

Atomic mass unit : $1 u = 931.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; electron volt : $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

Stefan's law : $e_{tot} = \sigma T^4$, e_{tot} = power/unit area ; $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K}^4$

$e_{tot} = cU/4$, U = energy density = $\int_0^\infty u(\lambda, T) d\lambda$; Wien's law : $\lambda_m T = \frac{hc}{4.96 k_B}$

Boltzmann distribution : $P(E) = C e^{-E/(k_B T)}$

Planck's law : $u_\lambda(\lambda, T) = N_\lambda(\lambda) \times \bar{E}(\lambda, T) = \frac{8\pi}{\lambda^4} \times \frac{hc/\lambda}{e^{hc/\lambda k_B T} - 1}$; $N(f) = \frac{8\pi f^2}{c^3}$

Photons : $E = hf = pc$; $f = c/\lambda$; $hc = 12,400 \text{ eV \AA}$; $k_B = (1/11,600) \text{ eV/K}$

Photoelectric effect : $eV_s = K_{max} = hf - \phi$, ϕ = work function;]

Compton scattering : $\lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$; $\frac{h}{m_e c} = 0.0243 \text{ \AA}$

Coulomb force : $F = \frac{kq_1 q_2}{r^2}$; Coulomb energy : $U = \frac{kq_1 q_2}{r}$; Coulomb potential : $V = \frac{kq}{r}$

Force in electric and magnetic fields (Lorentz force) : $\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

Rutherford scattering : $\Delta n = C \frac{Z^2}{K_\alpha^2} \frac{1}{\sin^4(\phi/2)}$; $ke^2 = 14.4 \text{ eV \AA}$

Hydrogen spectrum : $\frac{1}{\lambda_{mn}} = R \left(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$; $R = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1} = \frac{1}{911.3 \text{ \AA}}$; $\hbar c = 1973 \text{ eV \AA}$

Bohr atom : $E_n = -\frac{ke^2 Z}{2r_n} = -E_0 \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$; $E_0 = \frac{ke^2}{2a_0} = \frac{m_e (ke^2)}{2\hbar^2} = 13.6 \text{ eV}$; $K = \frac{m_e v^2}{2}$; $U = -\frac{ke^2 Z}{r}$

$hf = E_i - E_f$; $r_n = r_0 n^2$; $r_0 = \frac{a_0}{Z}$; $a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e ke^2} = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$; $L = m_e v r = n\hbar$ angular momentum

de Broglie : $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$; $f = \frac{E}{h}$; $\omega = 2\pi f$; $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$; $E = \hbar \omega$; $p = \hbar k$; $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

Wave packets : $y(x, t) = \sum_j a_j \cos(k_j x - \omega_j t)$, or $y(x, t) = \int dk a(k) e^{i(kx - \omega(k)t)}$; $\Delta k \Delta x \sim 1$; $\Delta \omega \Delta t \sim 1$

group and phase velocity : $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$; $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$; Heisenberg : $\Delta x \Delta p \sim \hbar$; $\Delta t \Delta E \sim \hbar$

Probability: $P(x)dx = |\Psi(x)|^2 dx$; $P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b dx P(x)$; $\hbar c = 1973 \text{ eV}\text{\AA}$

Schrodinger equation : $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\Psi(x,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$; $\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x)e^{-i\frac{E}{\hbar}t}$

Time-independent Schrodinger equation : $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$; $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^* \psi = 1$

∞ square well: $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$; $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2mL^2}$; $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} = 3.81 \text{ eV}\text{\AA}^2$ (electron)

Harmonic oscillator: $\Psi_n(x) = H_n(x)e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$; $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$; $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$

Expectation value of $[Q]$: $\langle Q \rangle = \int \psi^*(x)[Q]\psi(x) dx$; Momentum operator : $p = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions : $[Q]\Psi = q\Psi$ (q is a constant) ; uncertainty : $\Delta Q = \sqrt{\langle Q^2 \rangle - \langle Q \rangle^2}$

Step potential: reflection coef : $R = \frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$, $T = 1 - R$; $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - U)}$

Tunneling: $\psi(x) \sim e^{-\alpha x}$; $T = e^{-2\alpha \Delta x}$; $T = e^{-2 \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \alpha(x) dx}$; $\alpha(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2m[U(x) - E]}{\hbar^2}}$

Schrodinger equation in 3D: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + U(\vec{r})\Psi(\vec{r},t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$; $\Psi(\vec{r},t) = \psi(\vec{r})e^{-i\frac{E}{\hbar}t}$

3D square well: $\Psi(x,y,z) = \Psi_1(x)\Psi_2(y)\Psi_3(z)$; $E = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m} (\frac{n_1^2}{L_1^2} + \frac{n_2^2}{L_2^2} + \frac{n_3^2}{L_3^2})$

Spherically symmetric potential: $\Psi_{n,\ell,m_\ell}(r,\theta,\phi) = R_{n,\ell}(r)Y_\ell^{m_\ell}(\theta,\phi)$; $Y_\ell^{m_\ell}(\theta,\phi) = P_\ell^{m_\ell}(\theta)e^{im_\ell\phi}$

Angular momentum: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$; $[L_z] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$; $[L^2]Y_\ell^{m_\ell} = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 Y_\ell^{m_\ell}$; $[L_z]Y_\ell^{m_\ell} = m_\ell \hbar Y_\ell^{m_\ell}$

Radial probability density: $P(r) = r^2 |R_{n\ell}(r)|^2$; Energy: $E_n = -\frac{ke^2 Z^2}{2a_0 n^2}$

Ground state of hydrogen-like ions: $\Psi_{1,0,0} = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2}} (\frac{Z}{a_0})^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_0}$; $\int_0^\infty dr r^n e^{-\lambda r} = \frac{n!}{\lambda^{n+1}}$