APPENDICES

APPENDIX A 1
THE GREEK ALPHABET

Alpha	A	α	Iota	I	ι	Rho	P	ρ
Beta	B	β	Kappa	K	κ	Sigma	Σ	σ
Gamma	Γ	γ	Lambda	Λ	λ	Tau	T	τ
Delta	Δ	δ	Mu	M	μ	Upsilon	Y	υ
Epsilon	E	ε	Nu	N	ν	Phi	Φ	ϕ, φ
Zeta	Z	ς	Xi	Ξ	ξ	Chi	X	χ
Eta	H	η	Omicron	O	ο	Psi	Ψ	ψ
Theta	Θ	θ	Pi	Π	π	Omega	Ω	ω

APPENDIX A 2
COMMON SI PREFIXES AND SYMBOLS FOR MULTIPLES AND SUB-MULTIPLES

Multiple			Sub-Multiple		
Factor	**Prefix**	**Symbol**	**Factor**	**Prefix**	**symbol**
10^{18}	Exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{15}	Peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{12}	Tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{9}	Giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{6}	Mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{2}	Hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{1}	Deca	da	10^{-1}	deci	d

APPENDIX A 3
SOME IMPORTANT CONSTANTS

Name	Symbol	Value
Speed of light in vacuum	c	2.9979×10^{8} m s^{-1}
Charge of electron	e	1.602×10^{-19} C
Gravitational constant	G	6.673×10^{-11} N m^2 kg^{-2}
Planck constant	h	6.626×10^{-34} J s
Boltzmann constant	k	1.381×10^{-23} J K^{-1}
Avogadro number	N_A	6.022×10^{23}mol^{-1}
Universal gas constant	R	8.314 J mol^{-1} K^{-1}
Mass of electron	m_e	9.110×10^{-31} kg
Mass of neutron	m_n	1.675×10^{-27} kg
Mass of proton	m_p	1.673×10^{-27} kg
Electron-charge to mass ratio	e/m_e	1.759×10^{11} C/kg
Faraday constant	F	9.648×10^{4} C/mol
Rydberg constant	R	1.097×10^{7} m^{-1}
Bohr radius	a_0	5.292×10^{-11} m
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	σ	5.670×10^{-8} W m^{-2} K^{-4}
Wien's Constant	b	2.898×10^{-3} m K
Permittivity of free space	ε_0 $1/4\pi\varepsilon_0$	8.854×10^{-12} C^2 N^{-1}m^{-2} 8.987×10^{9} N m^2 C^{-2}
Permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T m A^{-1} $\cong 1.257 \times 10^{-6}$ Wb A^{-1} m^{-1}

Other useful constants

Name	Symbol	Value
Mechanical equivalent of heat	J	4.186 J cal^{-1}
Standard atmospheric pressure	1 atm	1.013×10^{5}Pa
Absolute zero	0 K	−273.15 °C
Electron volt	1 eV	1.602×10^{-19}J
Unified Atomic mass unit	1 u	1.661×10^{-27} kg
Electron rest energy	mc^2	0.511 MeV
Energy equivalent of 1 u	1 uc^2	931.5 MeV
Volume of ideal gas(0 °C and 1atm)	V	22.4 L mol^{-1}
Acceleration due to gravity (sea level, at equator)	g	9.78049 m s^{-2}

APPENDIX A 4
CONVERSION FACTORS

Conversion factors are written as equations for simplicity.

Length

1 km = 0.6215 mi

1mi = 1.609 km

1m = 1.0936 yd = 3.281 ft = 39.37 in

1 in = 2.54 cm

1 ft = 12 in = 30.48 cm

1 yd = 3ft = 91.44 cm

1 lightyear = 1 ly = 9.461 x 10^{15}m

1 Å= 0.1nm

Area

1 m^2 = 10^4 cm^2

1km^2 = 0.3861 mi^2 = 247.1 acres

1 in^2= 6.4516 cm^2

1ft^2= 9.29 x $10^{-2}$$m^2$

1 m^2= 10.76 ft^2

1 acre = 43,560 ft^2

1 mi^2= 460 acres = 2.590 km^2

Volume

1m^3= $10^6$$cm^3$

1 L = 1000 cm^3 = 10^{-3} m^3

1 gal = 3.786 L

1 gal = 4 qt = 8 pt = 128 oz = 231 in^3

1 in^3 = 16.39 cm^3

1ft^3 = 1728 in^3 = 28.32 L = 2.832 × 10^4 cm^3

Speed

1 km h^{-1} = 0.2778 m s^{-1} = 0.6215 mi h^{-1}

1mi h^{-1} = 0.4470 m s^{-1} = 1.609 km h^{-1}

1mi h^{-1} = 1.467 ft s^{-1}

Magnetic Field

1 G = 10^{-4} T

1 T = 1 Wb m^{-2} = 10^4 G

Angle and Angular Speed

π rad = 180°

1 rad = 57.30°

1° = 1.745 × 10^{-2} rad

1 rev min^{-1} = 0.1047 rad s^{-1}

1 rad s^{-1} = 9.549 rev min^{-1}

Mass

1 kg = 1000 g

1 tonne = 1000 kg = 1 Mg

1 u = 1.6606 × 10^{-27} kg

1 kg = 6.022 × 10^{26} u

1 slug = 14.59 kg

1 kg = 6.852 × 10^{-2} slug

1 u = 931.50 MeV/c^2

Density

1 g cm^{-3} = 1000 kg m^{-3} = 1 kg L^{-1}

Force

1 N = 0.2248 lbf = 10^5 dyn

1 lbf = 4.4482 N

1 kgf = 2.2046 lbf

Time

1 h = 60 min = 3.6 ks

1 d = 24 h = 1440 min = 86.4 ks

1y = 365.24 d = 31.56 Ms

Pressure

1 Pa = 1 N m^{-2}

1 bar = 100 kPa

1 atm = 101.325 kPa = 1.01325 bar

1atm = 14.7 lbf/in^2 = 760 mm Hg

= 29.9 in Hg = 33.8 ft H_2O

1 lbf in^{-2} = 6.895 kPa

1 torr = 1mm Hg = 133.32 Pa

Energy

1 kW h = 3.6 MJ

1 cal = 4.186 J

1ft lbf = 1.356 J = 1.286×10^{-3} Btu

1 L atm = 101.325 J

1 L atm = 24.217 cal

1 Btu = 778 ft lb = 252 cal = 1054.35 J

1 eV = 1.602×10^{-19}J

1 u c^2 = 931.50 MeV

1 erg = 10^{-7}J

Power

1 horsepower (hp) = 550 ft lbf/s

= 745.7 W

1 Btu min^{-1} = 17.58 W

1 W = 1.341×10^{-3} hp

= 0.7376 ft lbf/s

Thermal Conductivity

1 W m^{-1} K^{-1} = 6.938 Btu in/hft^2 °F

1 Btu in/hft^2 °F = 0.1441 W/m K

APPENDIX A 5
MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

Geometry

Circle of radius r: circumference = $2\pi r$;

area = πr^2

Sphere of radius r: area = $4\pi r^2$;

volume = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Right circular cylinder of radius r and height h: area = $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$;

volume = $\pi r^2 h$;

Triangle of base a and altitude h.

area = $\frac{1}{2} a h$

Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$,

then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Trigonometric Functions of Angle θ

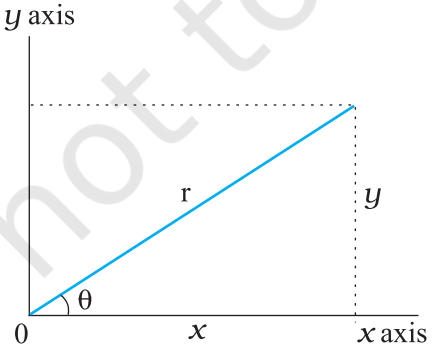

Fig. A 5.1

$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}$ $\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{x}{y}$

$\sec\theta = \frac{r}{x}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{r}{y}$

Pythagorean Theorem

In this right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

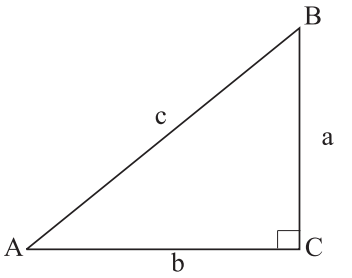

Fig. A 5.2

Triangles

Angles are A, B, C

Opposite sides are a, b, c

Angles $A + B + C = 180^0$

$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

Exterior angle $D = A + C$

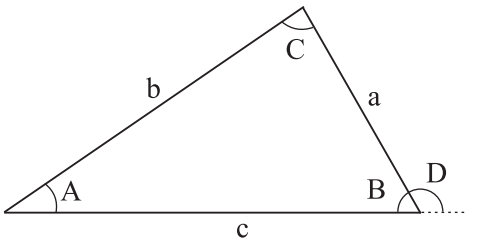

Fig. A 5.3

Mathematical Signs and Symbols

= equals
≅ equals approximately
~ is the order of magnitude of
≠ is not equal to
≡ is identical to, is defined as
> is greater than (>> is much greater than)
< is less than (<< is much less than)
≥ is greater than or equal to (or, is no less than)
≤ is less than or equal to (or, is no more than)
± plus or minus
∝ is proportional to
$\sum$ the sum of
$\bar{x}$ or $\langle x \rangle$ or x_{av} the average value of x

Trigonometric Identities

$\sin(90^0 - \theta) = \cos\theta$

$\cos(90^0 - \theta) = \sin\theta$

$\sin\theta / \cos\theta = \tan\theta$

$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$

$\csc^2\theta - \cot^2\theta = 1$

$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$

$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1$
$= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$

$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha\sin\beta$

$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha\sin\beta$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha \pm \tan\beta}{1 \mp \tan\alpha\tan\beta}$$

$$\sin\alpha \pm \sin\beta = 2\sin\frac{1}{2}(\alpha \pm \beta)\cos\frac{1}{2}(\alpha \mp \beta)$$

$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta$

$$= 2\cos\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)\cos\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$$

$\cos\alpha - \cos\beta$

$$= -2\sin\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)\sin\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(1-x)^n = 1 - \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!} + \ldots\ldots (x^2 < 1)$$

$$(1-x)^{-n} = 1 m \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n+1)x^2}{2!} + \ldots\ldots (x^2 < 1)$$

Exponential Expansion

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots\ldots$$

Logarithmic Expansion

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \ldots\ldots \quad (|x| < 1)$$

Trigonometric Expansion
(θ in radians)

$$\sin\theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \ldots\ldots$$

$$\cos\theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} - \ldots\ldots$$

$$\tan\theta = \theta + \frac{\theta^3}{3} + \frac{2\theta^5}{15} - \ldots\ldots$$

Products of Vectors

Let $\hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{j}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ be unit vectors in the x, y and z directions. Then

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{k}} = 1, \ \hat{\mathbf{i}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{i}} = 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}}\times\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}}\times\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}\times\hat{\mathbf{k}} = 0, \ \hat{\mathbf{i}}\times\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{\mathbf{j}}\times\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}\times\hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

Any vector **a** with components a_x, a_y, and a_z along the x,y, and z axes can be written,

$$\mathbf{a} = a_x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + a_y\hat{\mathbf{j}} + a_z\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$