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Equations and Constants

$$s = \left(\frac{v+u}{2} \right) t, \quad v = u + at, \quad s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2, \quad v^2 = u^2 + 2as, \quad h = \frac{1}{2} gt^2,$$

$$\text{Weight} = mg, \quad \sum F = ma, \quad f = \mu N, \quad f = \mu mg \text{ (horizontal plane)}, \quad f = \mu mg \cos\theta \text{ (inclined plane by } \theta \text{)}$$

$$\text{Work} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}, \quad \text{Kinetic Energy: } K.E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2, \quad \text{Potential Energy: } P.E = mgh$$

$$E_f = E_i \quad \text{and} \quad E = mgh + \frac{1}{2} mv^2, \quad \text{Power: } P = \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{time}}, \quad P = F \cdot v$$

$$\text{Density: } \rho = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}, \quad \text{Hooke's law: } F = k \cdot x, \quad Y = \frac{F/A}{\Delta L/L_0}, \quad B = \frac{F/A}{\Delta V/V_0}, \quad G = \frac{F}{A\phi}$$

Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$, Pressure in a liquid: $P = \rho gh$, $P = P_0 + h\rho g$,

Hydraulic Amplifiers: $\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$

Flow rate: $Q = \text{Volume/time}$, $Q = \text{Velocity} \times \text{Area}$, $v_1 A_1 = v_2 A_2$

Bernoulli's theory: $P_1 + mgh_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 = P_2 + mgh_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$

$\Delta Q = mc\Delta T$, $m_1 c_1 (T_1 - T_f) = m_2 c_2 (T_f - T_2)$, $Q = mL_f$, $Q = mL_v$

$L = L_0 (1 + \alpha\Delta T)$, $\alpha = \frac{\Delta L / L_0}{\Delta T}$, $V = V_0 (1 + \gamma\Delta T)$, $\gamma = \frac{\Delta V / V_0}{\Delta T}$

Conduction: $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = kA \frac{(T_2 - T_1)}{L}$, Convection: $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = hA(T_2 - T_1)$,

Stefan's Law: $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \sigma eAT^4$, Radiation for two surfaces: $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \sigma eA(T^4 - T_o^4)$

Constants:

1 cal = 4.186 J, $c_w = 4186 \text{ J/kg.K}$, $L_f = 3.35 \times 10^5 \text{ J/kg}$ for ice, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$, 1 tonne = 1000

kg, 1 km/h = (1/3.6) m/s, 1 m = 100 cm = 1000 mm, $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^6 \text{ mm}^2$, $1 \text{ m}^3 = 10^6 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^9 \text{ mm}^3$,

$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ liters}$, 1 hPa = 100 Pa, 1 mb = 100 Pa, $P_0 = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$, $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2/\text{K}^4$,

Area of a circle = πr^2 , Surface area of a sphere = $4\pi r^2$, Volume of a sphere = $(4/3)\pi r^3$