

A list of formulae, perhaps useful and certainly in no particular order

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K} = 8.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K} & N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \\
 h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} & c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \\
 e = 1.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ C} & R = 8.31 \text{ J/mol/K} \\
 m_p = 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} & m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}
 \end{array}$$

Physics Formulae:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 PV = NkT = nRT & \ln N! \approx N \ln N - N \\
 C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V & N! \approx N^N e^{-N} \sqrt{2\pi N} \\
 T^{-1} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)_{N,V} & S = Nk \left[\ln \left(\frac{V}{N v_Q} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \right] \\
 dU = TdS - PdV + \mu dN & v_Q = \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k T} \right)^{3/2} \\
 dF = -SdT - PdV + \mu dN & F = U - TS \\
 \bar{E} = -\frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \beta} & \beta = \frac{1}{kT} \\
 \lambda_{deBroglie} = h/p & E_{K.E.} = mv^2/2 = p^2/2m \\
 \bar{n}_{Planck} = \frac{1}{e^{hf/kT} - 1} & u(\epsilon) = \frac{8\pi}{(hc)^3} \frac{\epsilon^3}{e^{\epsilon/kT} - 1}
 \end{array}$$

Stefan's law: power per unit area = σT^4 where $\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15h^3 c^2} = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}^4$

Wien's law: peak photon energy of spectrum (in eV); $\epsilon = 2.82kT$

$Z_{total} = (Z_1)^N$ for distinguishable particles

$Z_{total} = \frac{(Z_1)^N}{N!}$ for indistinguishable particles

Average value of parameter X : $\bar{X} = \sum_s X(s)P(s)$

Math formulae:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} & \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} & \tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \\
 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}/2 & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{15} \\
 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6} & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^x + 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} & \binom{N}{n} = \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}
 \end{array}$$

For $x \ll 1$, $e^x \approx 1+x$, $\ln(1+x) \approx x$, $\sin x \approx x$, $\cos x \approx 1-x^2/2$, $\sinh x \approx x$, $\cosh x \approx 1+x^2/2$, $\tanh x \approx x$. For $x < 1$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$.