

# Important Formulas and Terms

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## ◆ Important Terms & Concepts

- **Electric current (I):** Flow of electric charge.
  - **Steady current:** Constant flow of charge.
  - **Conductors:** Materials allowing free movement of electrons (e.g., metals).
  - **Electrolytes:** Solutions where positive and negative ions move.
  - **Drift velocity:** Average velocity of electrons under an electric field.
  - **Resistivity ( $\rho$ ):** Property of material that resists current.
  - **Ohmic and non-ohmic materials:** Follow/violate Ohm's law.
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## ◆ Key Expressions / Equations

### 1. Current (I):

$$I = \frac{q}{t}$$

(where  $q$  is the net charge,  $t$  is the time)

### 2. Instantaneous current:

$$I(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

### 3. Ohm's Law:

$$V = IR$$

### 4. Resistance of a conductor:

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$

(where  $\rho$  is resistivity,  $l$  is length,  $A$  is cross-sectional area)

### 5. Drift velocity relation:

$$I = nAv_d e$$

(where  $n$  is number density,  $A$  is cross-sectional area,  $v_d$  is drift velocity,  $e$  is charge of electron)

### 6. Power:

$$P = VI = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

7. Resistors in series:

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$$

8. Resistors in parallel:

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

9. Kirchhoff's First Law (Current Law):

$$\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$$

10. Kirchhoff's Second Law (Voltage Law):

$$\sum EMF = \sum IR \quad (\text{in a closed loop})$$

◆ **Fundamental Constants**

- Charge of an electron ( $e$ ) =  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
- Avogadro's number  $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$
- Permittivity of free space  $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$

◆ **SI Units**

Quantity	Symbol	SI Unit
Electric Current	$I$	Ampere (A)
Electric Charge	$Q$	Coulomb (C)
Voltage (Potential)	$V$	Volt (V)
Resistance	$R$	Ohm ( $\Omega$ )
Power	$P$	Watt (W)
Energy (Work)	$W$	Joule (J)
Electric Field	$E$	V/m
Current Density	$J$	A/m <sup>2</sup>
Resistivity	$\rho$	$\Omega \cdot \text{m}$