

Physics Formula

Acceleration:

It is defined as the rate of change of velocity.

$$a = \frac{v}{t} = \left(\frac{LT^{-1}}{T} \right) = [LT^{-2}]$$

Acceleration due to gravity:

$$g = 4\pi^2 \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) = \frac{L}{T^2} = [LT^{-2}]$$

Angular Displacement:

$$q = \frac{\text{arc}}{\text{radius}} = \frac{L}{L}$$

Angular momentum or moment of momentum L:

$$r \times mv =$$

$$LM \frac{L}{T} = [ML^2T^{-1}]$$

Angular velocity:

$$= \frac{\text{angular displacement}}{\text{time}} = \frac{1}{T} = [T^{-1}]$$

Coefficient of Friction:

$$\frac{\text{frictional force}}{\text{normal reaction}} = \frac{ML T^2}{ML T^2} = M^0 L^0 T^0$$

Coefficient of friction has no dimension.

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Coefficient of Thermal conductivity k_0 :

$$Q = \frac{K_0 A (\theta_2 - \theta_1) t}{d}$$
$$K_0 = \frac{Qd}{A (\theta_2 - \theta_1) t}$$
$$= \frac{ML^2T^{-2}L}{L^2KT} = [MLT^{-3}K^{-1}]$$

Coefficient of viscosity: (η)

$$\frac{F}{A \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right)} = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{L^2 \left(\frac{LT^{-1}}{L} \right)} = \frac{ML}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L^2} \cdot \frac{LT}{L}$$
$$= [ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$$

Force:

Force = mass \times acceleration = $m \times a$

$$F = (M) \times (LT^{-2}) = (MLT^{-2})$$

So, dimension of mass is 1 and that of length is +1 and that of time is -2 in force.

Gravitational constant:

According to Newton universal law of gravitation.

$$F = \frac{Gm_1Gm_2}{r^2}$$

Or

$$G = \frac{fr^2}{m_1m_2}$$

Heat:

Heat is a form of energy.

$$Q = [ML^2T^{-2}]$$

Impulse:

= Force × Time = Mass × Acceleration × Time =

$$M \times \frac{L}{T^2} \times T = [ML T^{-1}]$$

Kinetic Energy (K.E.):

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = M \frac{L}{T} \times \frac{L}{T} = [ML^2T^{-2}]$$

Latent Heat:

Heat absorbed per unit mass during changed of state.

$$L = \frac{Q}{m} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{M} = [L^2T^{-2}]$$

Momentum:

= Force × Distance

$$\tau = \frac{ML}{T^2} \times L = [M^1L^2T^{-2}]$$

Moment of a force of torque of moment of a couple:

= Force × Distance

$$\tau = \frac{ML}{T^2} \times L = [M^1L^2T^{-2}]$$

Planck's constant:

Radiation energy = Planck's constant \times frequency

$$E = hv$$

$$h = \frac{E}{v} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{T^{-1}} = ML^2T^{-1}$$

Power:

$$P = \frac{\text{Work}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{w}{t}$$

$$= \frac{F \times s}{t} = \frac{\text{mass}}{t}$$

$$P = \frac{ML}{T^2} \frac{L}{T} = (ML^2T^{-3})$$

Potential Energy (P.E.):

Mass \times g \times height = mgh

$$E_p = \frac{ML}{T^2} \times L = [ML^2T^{-2}]$$

Pressure:

$$= \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}} = \frac{F}{A}$$

Specific Heat:

Thermal capacity for unit mass of the body.

Thermal capacity for unit mass of the body.

$$C = \frac{H}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{dQ}{dT} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}K^{-1}}{M} \\ = [M^0L^2T^{-2}K^{-1}]$$

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Speed

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

Velocity or speed =

$$v = \frac{L}{T} = [LT^{-1}]$$

So, dimension of length is +1 and of time is -1 in velocity and speed.

Stress : =

$$\frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}} = \frac{ML}{T^2} \times \frac{1}{L^2}$$

Surface Tension:

$$\frac{\text{force}}{\text{length}} = \frac{ML}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L} = [M^1L^0T^{-2}]$$

Thermal Capacity:

The amount of heat energy required by a body for unit rise of temperature.

$$H = \frac{dQ}{dT} = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{K} = [ML^2T^{-2}K^{-1}]$$

Velocity:

$$v = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}}$$

Work of energy:

Work = force \times displacement = $F \times s$

$$W = (MLT^{-2}) \times (L) = (ML^2T^{-2})$$

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Young modulus (Y):

$$\frac{Mgl}{\pi r^2 e}$$

$$Y = \frac{\text{Stress}}{\text{Strain}} = \frac{(F/A)}{\left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{(M L T^{-2} / L^2)}{(L/L)}$$

$$= [ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$$



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Total Mechanical Power Transmission Solution

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