

**PHYS 202      Spring 2002      Formula Sheet for Exam IV**  
(Cutnell and Johnson Chapters 27, 29, 30)

$$\sin \theta = m\lambda/d, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \qquad \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda/d, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda_{\text{film}} = \lambda_{\text{vacuum}}/n$$

$$\sin \theta = m\lambda/W, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\sin \theta = 1.22\lambda/D \qquad \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.22\lambda/D$$

$$E = hf \qquad h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$hf = \text{KE}_{\text{max}} + W_0$$

$$\lambda' - \lambda = (h/(mc))(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\lambda = h/p$$

$$(\Delta p_y)(\Delta y) \geq h/(2\pi)$$

$$(\Delta E)(\Delta t) \geq h/(2\pi)$$

$$1/\lambda = R(Z^2)(1/n_f^2 - 1/n_i^2) \qquad R = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$L_n = mv_n r_n = nh/(2\pi)$$

$$r_n = (5.29 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m})n^2/Z \qquad E_n = -(13.6 \text{ eV})Z^2/n^2$$

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}h/(2\pi) \qquad L_z = m_l h/(2\pi)$$