Possibly useful relations:

$T(K) = T(^\circ C) + 273.15$	$T(^\circ F) = \frac{9}{5}T(^\circ C) + 32^\circ$	$\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$
$\Delta V = \beta V_0 \Delta T$	$PV = nRT$	$PV = NkT$
$\overline{\mathrm{K}} = \frac{1}{2}m\overline{v^2} = \frac{3}{2}kT$	monoatomic: $E_{\mathrm{int}} = \frac{3}{2}nRT$	$v_{\mathrm{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$
$f(v) = 4\pi N(\frac{m}{2\pi kT})^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2 e^{(\frac{1}{2}mv^2/kT)}$		$\Delta N = f(v)dv$
$Q = mc\Delta T$	$Q = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} mc\, dT$	$Q = mL_V$
$Q = mL_f$	$Q = \Delta E_{\mathrm{int}} + W$	$\mathrm{dW = PdV}$
adiabatic: $PV^\gamma =$ const.	$\gamma = C_P/C_V$	$\epsilon = \frac{\lvert W\rvert}{\lvert Q_H\rvert} = 1 - \frac{\lvert Q_L\rvert}{\lvert Q_H\rvert}$
$\epsilon_{\mathrm{Carnot}} = 1 - \frac{T_L}{T_H}$	$CP_{\mathrm{ref}} = \frac{Q_L}{W}$	$CP_{\mathrm{hp}} = \frac{Q_H}{W}$
$CP_{\mathrm{ref}}^{\mathrm{Carnot}} = T_L/(T_H - T_L)$	$CP_{\mathrm{hp}}^{\mathrm{Carnot}} = 1/(1 - T_L/T_H)$	$dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$
$\Delta S = \int (\frac{dQ}{T})_{\mathrm{reversible}}$	$\Delta S_{\mathrm{closed}} \geq 0$	$S = k \ln W$
$F = k\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$	$\vec{F_1} = \vec{F}_{12} + \vec{F}_{13} + ...$	$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$
$E = k\frac{Q}{r^2}$	$E = 2k\lambda/r$	$E = 2\pi k\sigma$
$E = \sigma/\epsilon_0$	$\vec{p} = Q\vec{l}$	$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$
$U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$	$\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{\mathrm{encl}}/\epsilon_0$	$\phi_E = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$
$V = U/q$	$V_B - V_A = -\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$	$V = \frac{kQ}{r}$
$V = \Sigma_i V_i$	$E = -\frac{dV}{dl}$	$Q = CV$
$C = K\epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$	$U = \frac{QV}{2} = \frac{CV^2}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$	$C = KC_0$
$\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + ...$	$C_p = C_1 + C_2 + ...$	$u = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2$
$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$	$V = IR$	$R = \rho\frac{L}{A}$
$\rho = \rho_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T)$	$\sigma = 1/\rho$	$P = IV$
$P = \frac{V^2}{R} = I^2 R$	$P_{\mathrm{ave}} = \frac{1}{2}I_0 V_0 = I_{\mathrm{rms}} V_{\mathrm{rms}}$	$I = neAv_d$
$V = V_0 \sin(2\pi ft)$	$I = I_0 \sin(2\pi ft)$	$I_{\mathrm{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$; $V_{\mathrm{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$

$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ J/K	$N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$	$R = 8.315$ J/mol $\cdot$ K
$R = kN_A = 0.0821 \frac{\mathrm{atm \cdot L}}{\mathrm{mol \cdot K}}$	one atmosphere = 760 mm Hg = 10^5 Pa	
1 cal = 4.186 J	1 eV = 1.60×10^{-19} J	$q_e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ C
$k = 9.00 \times 10^9$ Nm^2/C^2	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}$ C^2/Nm^2	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
$\cos\theta$ = adjacent/hypotenuse	$\sin\theta$ = opposite/hypotenuse	$\tan\theta = \sin\theta/\cos\theta$