

APPENDIX A | UNITS

Quantity	Common Symbol	Unit	Unit in Terms of Base SI Units
Acceleration	\vec{a}	m/s ²	m/s ²
Amount of substance	n	mole	mol
Angle	θ, ϕ	radian (rad)	
Angular acceleration	$\vec{\alpha}$	rad/s ²	s ⁻²
Angular frequency	ω	rad/s	s ⁻¹
Angular momentum	\vec{L}	kg · m ² /s	kg · m ² /s
Angular velocity	$\vec{\omega}$	rad/s	s ⁻¹
Area	A	m ²	m ²
Atomic number	Z		
Capacitance	C	farad (F)	A ² · s ⁴ /kg · m ²
Charge	q, Q, e	coulomb (C)	A · s
Charge density:			
Line	λ	C/m	A · s/m
Surface	σ	C/m ²	A · s/m ²
Volume	ρ	C/m ³	A · s/m ³
Conductivity	σ	1/Ω · m	A ² · s ³ /kg · m ³
Current	I	ampere	A
Current density	\vec{J}	A/m ²	A/m ²
Density	ρ	kg/m ³	kg/m ³
Dielectric constant	κ		
Electric dipole moment	\vec{p}	C · m	A · s · m
Electric field	\vec{E}	N/C	kg · m/A · s ³
Electric flux	Φ	N · m ² /C	kg · m ³ /A · s ³
Electromotive force	ϵ	volt (V)	kg · m ² /A · s ³
Energy	E, U, K	joule (J)	kg · m ² /s ²
Entropy	S	J/K	kg · m ² /s ² · K

Table A1 Units Used in Physics (Fundamental units in bold)

Quantity	Common Symbol	Unit	Unit in Terms of Base SI Units
Force	\vec{F}	newton (N)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}^2$
Frequency	f	hertz (Hz)	s^{-1}
Heat	Q	joule (J)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$
Inductance	L	henry (H)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{A}^2 \cdot \text{s}^2$
Length:	ℓ, L	meter	m
Displacement	$\Delta x, \Delta \vec{r}$		
Distance	d, h		
Position	x, y, z, \vec{r}		
Magnetic dipole moment	$\vec{\mu}$	$\text{N} \cdot \text{J}/\text{T}$	$\text{A} \cdot \text{m}^2$
Magnetic field	\vec{B}	tesla(T) = (Wb/m^2)	$\text{kg}/\text{A} \cdot \text{s}^2$
Magnetic flux	Φ_m	weber (Wb)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{A} \cdot \text{s}^2$
Mass	m, M	kilogram	kg
Molar specific heat	C	$\text{J}/\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{K}$
Moment of inertia	I	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$
Momentum	\vec{p}	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}$
Period	T	s	s
Permeability of free space	μ_0	$\text{N}/\text{A}^2 = (\text{H}/\text{m})$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{A}^2 \cdot \text{s}^2$
Permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	$\text{C}^2/\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2 = (\text{F}/\text{m})$	$\text{A}^2 \cdot \text{s}^4/\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3$
Potential	V	volt(V) = (J/C)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{A} \cdot \text{s}^3$
Power	P	watt(W) = (J/s)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^3$
Pressure	p	pascal(Pa) = (N/m^2)	$\text{kg}/\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2$
Resistance	R	ohm(Ω) = (V/A)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{A}^2 \cdot \text{s}^3$
Specific heat	c	$\text{J}/\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}$	$\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{K}$
Speed	v	m/s	m/s
Temperature	T	kelvin	K
Time	t	second	s
Torque	$\vec{\tau}$	$\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$

Table A1 Units Used in Physics (Fundamental units in bold)

Quantity	Common Symbol	Unit	Unit in Terms of Base SI Units
Velocity	\vec{v}	m/s	m/s
Volume	V	m^3	m^3
Wavelength	λ	m	m
Work	W	joule(J) = (N · m)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$

Table A1 Units Used in Physics (Fundamental units in bold)

APPENDIX B | CONVERSION FACTORS

	m	cm	km
1 meter	1	10^2	10^{-3}
1 centimeter	10^{-2}	1	10^{-5}
1 kilometer	10^3	10^5	1
1 inch	2.540×10^{-2}	2.540	2.540×10^{-5}
1 foot	0.3048	30.48	3.048×10^{-4}
1 mile	1609	1.609×10^4	1.609
1 angstrom	10^{-10}		
1 fermi	10^{-15}		
1 light-year			9.460×10^{12}
	in.	ft	mi
1 meter	39.37	3.281	6.214×10^{-4}
1 centimeter	0.3937	3.281×10^{-2}	6.214×10^{-6}
1 kilometer	3.937×10^4	3.281×10^3	0.6214
1 inch	1	8.333×10^{-2}	1.578×10^{-5}
1 foot	12	1	1.894×10^{-4}
1 mile	6.336×10^4	5280	1

Table B1 Length

Area

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 = 0.155 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 = 10.76 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$1 \text{ in.}^2 = 6.452 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^2 = 144 \text{ in.}^2 = 0.0929 \text{ m}^2$$

Volume

$$1 \text{ liter} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 0.03531 \text{ ft}^3 = 61.02 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$1 \text{ ft}^3 = 0.02832 \text{ m}^3 = 28.32 \text{ liters} = 7.477 \text{ gallons}$$

$$1 \text{ gallon} = 3.788 \text{ liters}$$

	s	min	h	day	yr
1 second	1	1.667×10^{-2}	2.778×10^{-4}	1.157×10^{-5}	3.169×10^{-8}
1 minute	60	1	1.667×10^{-2}	6.944×10^{-4}	1.901×10^{-6}
1 hour	3600	60	1	4.167×10^{-2}	1.141×10^{-4}
1 day	8.640×10^4	1440	24	1	2.738×10^{-3}
1 year	3.156×10^7	5.259×10^5	8.766×10^3	365.25	1

Table B2 Time

	m/s	cm/s	ft/s	mi/h
1 meter/second	1	10^2	3.281	2.237
1 centimeter/second	10^{-2}	1	3.281×10^{-2}	2.237×10^{-2}
1 foot/second	0.3048	30.48	1	0.6818
1 mile/hour	0.4470	44.70	1.467	1

Table B3 Speed**Acceleration**

$$1 \text{ m/s}^2 = 100 \text{ cm/s}^2 = 3.281 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$1 \text{ cm/s}^2 = 0.01 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0.03281 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$1 \text{ ft/s}^2 = 0.3048 \text{ m/s}^2 = 30.48 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

$$1 \text{ mi/h} \cdot \text{s} = 1.467 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

	kg	g	slug	u
1 kilogram	1	10^3	6.852×10^{-2}	6.024×10^{26}
1 gram	10^{-3}	1	6.852×10^{-5}	6.024×10^{23}
1 slug	14.59	1.459×10^4	1	8.789×10^{27}
1 atomic mass unit	1.661×10^{-27}	1.661×10^{-24}	1.138×10^{-28}	1
1 metric ton	1000			

Table B4 Mass

	N	dyne	lb
1 newton	1	10^5	0.2248
1 dyne	10^{-5}	1	2.248×10^{-6}
1 pound	4.448	4.448×10^5	1

Table B5 Force

	Pa	dyne/cm²	atm	cmHg	lb/in.²
1 pascal	1	10	9.869×10^{-6}	7.501×10^{-4}	1.450×10^{-4}
1 dyne/ centimeter ²	10^{-1}	1	9.869×10^{-7}	7.501×10^{-5}	1.450×10^{-5}
1 atmosphere	1.013×10^5	1.013×10^6	1	76	14.70
1 centimeter mercury*	1.333×10^3	1.333×10^4	1.316×10^{-2}	1	0.1934
1 pound/inch ²	6.895×10^3	6.895×10^4	6.805×10^{-2}	5.171	1
1 bar	10^5				
1 torr				1 (mmHg)	

*Where the acceleration due to gravity is 9.80665 m/s^2 and the temperature is 0°C

Table B6 Pressure

	J	erg	ft.lb
1 joule	1	10^7	0.7376
1 erg	10^{-7}	1	7.376×10^{-8}
1 foot-pound	1.356	1.356×10^7	1
1 electron-volt	1.602×10^{-19}	1.602×10^{-12}	1.182×10^{-19}
1 calorie	4.186	4.186×10^7	3.088
1 British thermal unit	1.055×10^3	1.055×10^{10}	7.779×10^2
1 kilowatt-hour	3.600×10^6		
	eV	cal	Btu
1 joule	6.242×10^{18}	0.2389	9.481×10^{-4}
1 erg	6.242×10^{11}	2.389×10^{-8}	9.481×10^{-11}
1 foot-pound	8.464×10^{18}	0.3239	1.285×10^{-3}
1 electron-volt	1	3.827×10^{-20}	1.519×10^{-22}
1 calorie	2.613×10^{19}	1	3.968×10^{-3}
1 British thermal unit	6.585×10^{21}	2.520×10^2	1

Table B7 Work, Energy, Heat

Power

$$1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J/s}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 746 \text{ W} = 550 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb/s}$$

$$1 \text{ Btu/h} = 0.293 \text{ W}$$

Angle

$$1 \text{ rad} = 57.30^\circ = 180^\circ/\pi$$

$$1^\circ = 0.01745 \text{ rad} = \pi/180 \text{ rad}$$

$$1 \text{ revolution} = 360^\circ = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$

$$1 \text{ rev/min(rpm)} = 0.1047 \text{ rad/s}$$

APPENDIX C | FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS

Quantity	Symbol	Value
Atomic mass unit	u	$1.660\,538\,782\,(83) \times 10^{-27}$ kg $931.494\,028\,(23)$ MeV/c ²
Avogadro's number	N_A	$6.022\,141\,79\,(30) \times 10^{23}$ particles/mol
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$	$9.274\,009\,15\,(23) \times 10^{-24}$ J/T
Bohr radius	$a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e e^2 k_e}$	$5.291\,772\,085\,9\,(36) \times 10^{-11}$ m
Boltzmann's constant	$k_B = \frac{R}{N_A}$	$1.380\,650\,4\,(24) \times 10^{-23}$ J/K
Compton wavelength	$\lambda_C = \frac{h}{m_e c}$	$2.426\,310\,217\,5\,(33) \times 10^{-12}$ m
Coulomb constant	$k_e = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$	$8.987\,551\,788\dots \times 10^9$ N·m ² /C ² (exact)
Deuteron mass	m_d	$3.343\,583\,20\,(17) \times 10^{-27}$ kg 2.013 553 212 724(78) u 1875.612 859 MeV/c ²
Electron mass	m_e	$9.109\,382\,15\,(45) \times 10^{-31}$ kg $5.485\,799\,094\,3(23) \times 10^{-4}$ u 0.510 998 910 (13) MeV/c ²
Electron volt	eV	$1.602\,176\,487\,(40) \times 10^{-19}$ J
Elementary charge	e	$1.602\,176\,487\,(40) \times 10^{-19}$ C
Gas constant	R	8.314 472 (15) J/mol·K
Gravitational constant	G	$6.674\,28\,(67) \times 10^{-11}$ N·m ² /kg ²

Table C1 Fundamental Constants Note: These constants are the values recommended in 2006 by CODATA, based on a least-squares adjustment of data from different measurements. The numbers in parentheses for the values represent the uncertainties of the last two digits.

Quantity	Symbol	Value
Neutron mass	m_n	$1.674\,927\,211\,(84) \times 10^{-27}$ kg 1.008 664 915 97 (43) u 939.565 346 (23) MeV/ c^2
Nuclear magneton	$\mu_n = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p}$	$5.050\,783\,24\,(13) \times 10^{-27}$ J/T
Permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T · m/A(exact)
Permittivity of free space	$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2}$	$8.854\,187\,817\dots \times 10^{-12}$ C ² /N · m ² (exact)
Planck's constant	h $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$	$6.626\,068\,96\,(33) \times 10^{-34}$ J · s $1.054\,571\,628\,(53) \times 10^{-34}$ J · s
Proton mass	m_p	$1.672\,621\,637\,(83) \times 10^{-27}$ kg 1.007 276 466 77 (10) u 938.272 013 (23) MeV/ c^2
Rydberg constant	R_H	$1.097\,373\,156\,852\,7\,(73) \times 10^7$ m ⁻¹
Speed of light in vacuum	c	$2.997\,924\,58 \times 10^8$ m/s (exact)

Table C1 Fundamental Constants *Note:* These constants are the values recommended in 2006 by CODATA, based on a least-squares adjustment of data from different measurements. The numbers in parentheses for the values represent the uncertainties of the last two digits.

Useful combinations of constants for calculations:

$$hc = 12,400 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{\AA} = 1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} = 1240 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$\hbar c = 1973 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{\AA} = 197.3 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} = 197.3 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$k_e e^2 = 14.40 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{\AA} = 1.440 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} = 1.440 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$k_B T = 0.02585 \text{ eV at } T = 300 \text{ K}$$

APPENDIX D |

ASTRONOMICAL DATA

Celestial Object	Mean Distance from Sun (million km)	Period of Revolution (d = days) (y = years)	Period of Rotation at Equator	Eccentricity of Orbit
Sun	–	–	27 d	–
Mercury	57.9	88 d	59 d	0.206
Venus	108.2	224.7 d	243 d	0.007
Earth	149.6	365.26 d	23 h 56 min 4 s	0.017
Mars	227.9	687 d	24 h 37 min 23 s	0.093
Jupiter	778.4	11.9 y	9 h 50 min 30 s	0.048
Saturn	1426.7	29.56 y	10 h 14 min	0.054
Uranus	2871.0	84.0 y	17 h 14 min	0.047
Neptune	4498.3	164.8 y	16 h	0.009
Earth's Moon	149.6 (0.386 from Earth)	27.3 d	27.3 d	0.055
Celestial Object	Equatorial Diameter (km)	Mass (Earth = 1)	Density (g/cm ³)	
Sun	1,392,000	333,000.00	1.4	
Mercury	4879	0.06	5.4	
Venus	12,104	0.82	5.2	
Earth	12,756	1.00	5.5	
Mars	6794	0.11	3.9	
Jupiter	142,984	317.83	1.3	
Saturn	120,536	95.16	0.7	
Uranus	51,118	14.54	1.3	
Neptune	49,528	17.15	1.6	
Earth's Moon	3476	0.01	3.3	

Table D1 Astronomical Data

Other Data:

Mass of Earth: 5.97×10^{24} kg

Mass of the Moon: 7.36×10^{22} kg

Mass of the Sun: 1.99×10^{30} kg

APPENDIX E | MATHEMATICAL FORMULAS

Quadratic formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Triangle of base b and height h	Area = $\frac{1}{2}bh$	
Circle of radius r	Circumference = $2\pi r$	Area = πr^2
Sphere of radius r	Surface area = $4\pi r^2$	Volume = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Cylinder of radius r and height h	Area of curved surface = $2\pi rh$	Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

Table E1 Geometry

Trigonometry

Trigonometric Identities

- $\sin \theta = 1/\csc \theta$
- $\cos \theta = 1/\sec \theta$
- $\tan \theta = 1/\cot \theta$
- $\sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta$
- $\cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta$
- $\tan(90^\circ - \theta) = \cot \theta$
- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$
- $\tan \theta = \sin \theta / \cos \theta$
- $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
- $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
- $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$
- $\sin 2\theta = 2\sin \theta \cos \theta$
- $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$

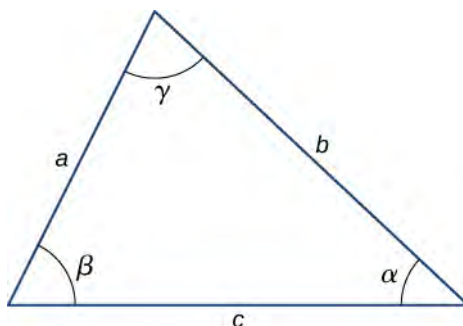
$$15. \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$16. \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$$

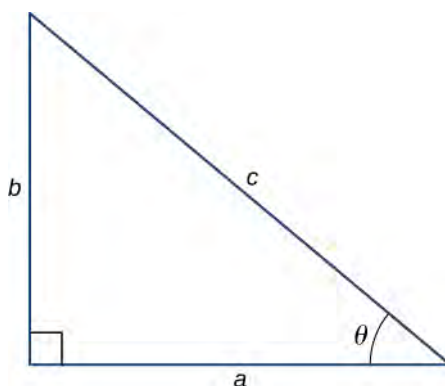
Triangles

$$1. \text{ Law of sines: } \frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$$

$$2. \text{ Law of cosines: } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$



$$3. \text{ Pythagorean theorem: } a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



Series expansions

$$1. \text{ Binomial theorem: } (a + b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)a^{n-2}b^2}{2!} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)a^{n-3}b^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$2. (1 \pm x)^n = 1 \pm \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!} \pm \dots (x^2 < 1)$$

$$3. (1 \pm x)^{-n} = 1 \mp \frac{nx}{1!} + \frac{n(n+1)x^2}{2!} \mp \dots (x^2 < 1)$$

$$4. \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$5. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$6. \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \dots$$

$$7. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$8. \ln(1 + x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots (|x| < 1)$$

Derivatives

1. $\frac{d}{dx}[af(x)] = a\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$
2. $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}f(x) + \frac{d}{dx}g(x)$
3. $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}g(x) + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$
4. $\frac{d}{dx}f(u) = \left[\frac{d}{du}f(u)\right]\frac{du}{dx}$
5. $\frac{d}{dx}x^m = mx^{m-1}$
6. $\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$
7. $\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x$
8. $\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x$
9. $\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = -\csc^2 x$
10. $\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \tan x \sec x$
11. $\frac{d}{dx}\csc x = -\cot x \csc x$
12. $\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$
13. $\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{1}{x}$
14. $\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
15. $\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
16. $\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Integrals

1. $\int af(x)dx = a\int f(x)dx$
2. $\int [f(x) + g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx$
3. $\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} (m \neq -1)$
 $= \ln x (m = -1)$
4. $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x$
5. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x$
6. $\int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x|$

7. $\int \sin^2 ax \, dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a}$
8. $\int \cos^2 ax \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a}$
9. $\int \sin ax \cos ax \, dx = -\frac{\cos 2ax}{4a}$
10. $\int e^{ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}$
11. $\int xe^{ax} \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2}(ax - 1)$
12. $\int \ln ax \, dx = x \ln ax - x$
13. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$
14. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right|$
15. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$
16. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$
17. $\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$
18. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$

APPENDIX F | CHEMISTRY

Periodic Table of the Elements

Period	Group																18		
1	1	2											13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	1 H 1.008 hydrogen																		2 He 4.003 helium
2	3 Li 6.94 lithium	4 Be 9.012 beryllium											5 B 10.81 boron	6 C 12.01 carbon	7 N 14.01 nitrogen	8 O 16.00 oxygen	9 F 19.00 fluorine	10 Ne 20.18 neon	
3	11 Na 22.99 sodium	12 Mg 24.31 magnesium											13 Al 26.98 aluminum	14 Si 28.09 silicon	15 P 30.97 phosphorus	16 S 32.06 sulfur	17 Cl 35.45 chlorine	18 Ar 39.95 argon	
4	19 K 39.10 potassium	20 Ca 40.08 calcium	21 Sc 44.96 scandium	22 Ti 47.87 titanium	23 V 50.94 vanadium	24 Cr 52.00 chromium	25 Mn 54.94 manganese	26 Fe 55.85 iron	27 Co 58.93 cobalt	28 Ni 58.69 nickel	29 Cu 63.55 copper	30 Zn 65.38 zinc	31 Ga 69.72 gallium	32 Ge 72.63 germanium	33 As 74.92 arsenic	34 Se 78.97 selenium	35 Br 79.90 bromine	36 Kr 83.80 krypton	
5	37 Rb 85.47 rubidium	38 Sr 87.62 strontium	39 Y 88.91 yttrium	40 Zr 91.22 zirconium	41 Nb 92.91 niobium	42 Mo 95.95 molybdenum	43 Tc [97] technetium	44 Ru 101.1 ruthenium	45 Rh 102.9 rhodium	46 Pd 106.4 palladium	47 Ag 107.9 silver	48 Cd 112.4 cadmium	49 In 114.8 indium	50 Sn 118.7 tin	51 Sb 121.8 antimony	52 Te 127.6 tellurium	53 I 126.9 iodine	54 Xe 131.3 xenon	
6	55 Cs 132.9 cesium	56 Ba 137.3 barium	57-71 La-Lu lanthanum series	72 Hf 178.5 hafnium	73 Ta 180.9 tantalum	74 W 183.8 tungsten	75 Re 186.2 rhenium	76 Os 190.2 osmium	77 Ir 192.2 iridium	78 Pt 195.1 platinum	79 Au 197.0 gold	80 Hg 200.6 mercury	81 Tl 204.4 thallium	82 Pb 207.2 lead	83 Bi 209.0 bismuth	84 Po [209] polonium	85 At [210] astatine	86 Rn [222] radon	
7	87 Fr [223] francium	88 Ra [226] radium	89-103 Ac-Lr actinide series	104 Rf [267] rutherfordium	105 Db [270] dubnium	106 Sg [271] seaborgium	107 Bh [270] bohrium	108 Hs [277] hassium	109 Mt [276] meitnerium	110 Ds [281] darmstadtium	111 Rg [282] roentgenium	112 Cn [285] copernicium	113 Uut [285] ununtrium	114 Fl [289] flerovium	115 Uup [288] ununpentium	116 Lv [293] livermorium	117 Uus [294] ununseptium	118 Uuo [294] ununoctium	
			* 57 La 138.9 lanthanum	58 Ce 140.1 cerium	59 Pr 140.9 praseodymium	60 Nd 144.2 neodymium	61 Pm [145] promethium	62 Sm 150.4 samarium	63 Eu 152.0 europium	64 Gd 157.3 gadolinium	65 Tb 158.9 terbium	66 Dy 162.5 dysprosium	67 Ho 164.9 holmium	68 Er 167.3 erbium	69 Tm 168.9 thulium	70 Yb 173.1 ytterbium	71 Lu 175.0 lutetium		
		** 89 Ac [227] actinium	90 Th 232.0 thorium	91 Pa 231.0 protactinium	92 U 238.0 uranium	93 Np [237] neptunium	94 Pu [244] plutonium	95 Am [243] americium	96 Cm [247] curium	97 Bk [247] berkelium	98 Cf [251] californium	99 Es [252] einsteinium	100 Fm [257] fermium	101 Md [258] mendelevium	102 No [259] nobelium	103 Lr [262] lawrencium			

Atomic number → 1

Symbol → H

Atomic mass → 1.008

Name → hydrogen

Color Code

 Metal	Solid
 Metalloid	Liquid
 Nonmetal	Gas

APPENDIX G | THE GREEK ALPHABET

Name	Capital	Lowercase	Name	Capital	Lowercase
Alpha	A	α	Nu	N	ν
Beta	B	β	Xi	Ξ	ξ
Gamma	Γ	γ	Omicron	O	o
Delta	Δ	δ	Pi	Π	π
Epsilon	E	ϵ	Rho	P	ρ
Zeta	Z	ζ	Sigma	Σ	σ
Eta	H	η	Tau	T	τ
Theta	Θ	θ	Upsilon	Υ	υ
Iota	I	ι	Phi	Φ	ϕ
Kappa	K	κ	Chi	X	χ
Lambda	Λ	λ	Psi	Ψ	ψ
Mu	M	μ	Omega	Ω	ω

Table G1 The Greek Alphabet