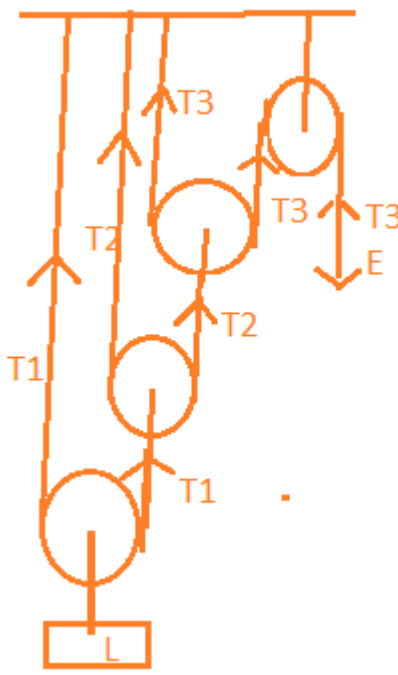
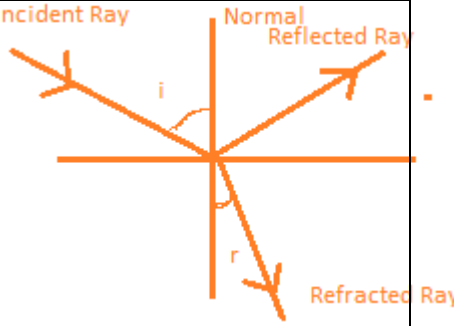


Physics Formula guide for ICSE standard 10

Page | 8

Combination Pulleys	One fixed and other movable Pulley's $MA = VR = 2^n$	
Block and Tackle pulley	$MA = \frac{Load}{Effort} = \frac{nT}{T} = n$ $VR = \frac{nd}{d} = n$	

Chapter 4 Refraction of Light

Refraction of Light	Change in direction of the path of light when it passes from one transparent medium to another transparent medium	
Refractive Index	$\mu = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{\text{Speed of light in medium 1}}{\text{Speed of light in medium 2}}$	Snells law

Refraction of Light through a prism

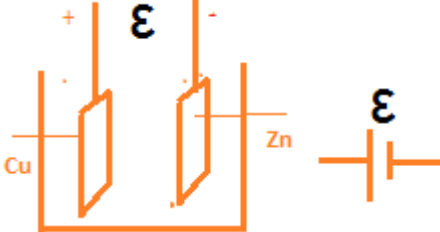
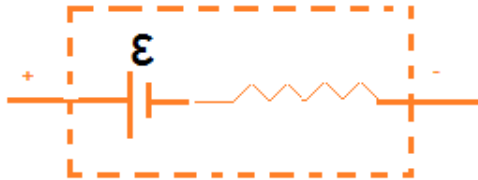
Prism	A transparent refracting medium bounded by 5 surface inclined at the same angle
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Physics Formula guide for ICSE standard 10

	the physical conditions and the temperature of the conductor remain constant	
Specific resistance or resistivity	$R = \rho \frac{l}{a}$	Where ρ is the specific resistance

Page | 11

8.2 Electro-Motive force, Terminal voltage and internal resistance of a cell

Electro motive force (EMF)	When no current is drawn from a cell that is the cell is open, the potential difference between the terminal o the cell is called electro motive force (ϵ)	
The EMF of a cell is defined as the energy spent per unit charge in taking a positive charge around the complete circuit	$\epsilon = \frac{W}{q_0}$	
Terminal voltage of a cell	When current is drawn from a cell when the cell is In closed circuit. The potential difference between the electrodes is called terminal voltage $V = \frac{W'}{q_0}$	
Voltage drop in a cell	$\epsilon = V + v$ or $V = \epsilon - v$	
Representation of a cell with internal resistance		
Resistors in series	Effective resistance $R = R_1 + R_2 + \dots R_n$	