Constants and astronomical quantities:

Speed of light	$c = 3 \times 10^{10}$ cm s^{-1}
Planck's constant	$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-27}$ erg s
Gravitational constant	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-8}$ cm^3 g^{-1}s^{-2}
Stefan-Boltzmann's constant	$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-5}$g s^{-3} K^{-4}
Boltzmann's constant	$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-16}$ erg K^{-1}
Mass of the Sun	$\mathrm{M}_\odot = 1.99 \times 10^{33}$ g
Surface temperature of the Sun	$T_\odot = 5800$ K
Mass of a hydrogen atom	$\mathrm{M}_H = 1.67 \times 10^{-24}$ g
Mass of an electron	$\mathrm{m}_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-28}$ g
Astronomical unit	1 AU $= 1.496 \times 10^{13}$ cm
Parsec	1 pc = 3.26 ly $= 3.086 \times 10^{18}$ cm = 206,265 AU
1 Jy	10^{-23} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} Hz^{-1}
Conversion Kelvin (K) to Celsius (C)	T[K]=T[C]+273
Conversion Celsius (C) to Fahrenheit (F)	T[F]=$\frac{9}{5}$T[C]+32
1 radian	206,265 arcseconds

Useful equations:

$\lambda_{max} = \frac{0.29cmK}{T}$ Wien's Law and $F = \sigma T^4$ Stefan - Boltzmann Law

$B_\nu = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{e^{h\nu/kT}-1}$ Planck Function

$T_b = \frac{\lambda^2 S_\nu}{2k\Omega}$ Brightness Temperature

$K.E. = 3/2kT$ (per particle) and $V = \sqrt{(3kT/m)}$ (average velocity of particle)

$\theta = 1.02\lambda/D$ (in radians) resolution for diameter or baseline length,D

$V = \frac{\lambda_{\rm obs}-\lambda_0}{\lambda_0} c$ doppler velocity

$\nu_G = \frac{eB}{2\pi m} = 2.8 \frac{B}{\rm Gauss}$MHz gyro frequency

$\nu_c = 1.5\gamma^2 \nu_G$ synchrotron characteristic frequency

Synchrotron Lifetime $= \frac{16.4yr}{B^2\gamma}$ where B is in Gauss

$T_b(s) = T_{back}(s_0)e^{-\tau_\nu(s)} + T_{emit}(1 - e^{-\tau_\nu(s)})$ radiative transfer
$\tau(\nu) = 8.235 \times 10^{-2} \nu^{-2.1} T_e^{-1.35} EM$ free-free optical depth
$EM = \int n_e^2 ds$ emission measure
$RM = 812 \int B n_e ds$ rad m^{-2} rotation measure