

708

FORMULARI FÍSICA

TEMA 1: CORRENT CONTINU

$CE: Q_{màx} \quad \frac{E}{R} = I_0 \cdot f_{màx}$

$RC \quad \tau = RC \quad u = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C}$
 càrrega $q(t) = C \cdot e \left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right]$
 i(t) = $\frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$
 derivada $q(t) = Q_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$
 i(t) = $\frac{Q_0}{\tau} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

$F_e = k \cdot \frac{(Q \cdot q)}{r^2} (C) \quad E = \frac{k q}{r^2} \left(\frac{N}{C} \right)$

$I = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} (A) \quad \Delta W = q \Delta V$

$\Delta V = E d$
 $P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} (W)$
 $W = Q \cdot \Delta V (J)$

$I = n q v \cdot S$

derivada d'intensitat $i = \frac{I}{S} \left(\frac{A}{m^2} \right)$

Paral·lel (corrent a 2 punts sense resistència)

$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \dots} \quad R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

Serie (1 única intensitat)

$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

$\Delta V = RI$
 $P = RI^2$
 $P = \frac{\Delta V^2}{R}$
 $P = IV$



$I = 0 A$
 no existeix l'energia

$E_{TH} = \Delta V_{A-B}$

$R_{TH} = R_{eq} \text{ circuit (torguem pila)}$

Pila igual $E_{TH} = E$

Resistència igual $R_{TH} = \frac{n}{2}$



$\Delta V = \frac{Q}{C} (V) \quad C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} (F) \quad C' = \epsilon_r \cdot C, \quad \epsilon_r \geq 1$

$P_{màx} = (R_{TH}) \cdot I^2$

$Q = CV$

$U_{màx} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$

$C' = \epsilon_r \cdot C, \quad \epsilon_r \geq 1$

$E_{tot} = \frac{E}{\epsilon_r}$

$u_{màx} = \frac{1}{2} L \cdot i^2$

TEMA 2: CORRENT ALTERN

$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \omega t$
 $R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \omega t$
 $\bar{I} = \frac{V_0}{Z} \cos \phi$
 $\bar{X} = X_0 \cos \phi$
 $\bar{Z} = R + j(L\omega - \frac{1}{C\omega}) = \frac{1}{Z} \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \cos(\phi)$
 $v(t) = A \sin(\omega t - \phi) \quad e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$
 $\sin(\theta) = \cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\bar{Z}_R = R \angle 0^\circ$
 $\bar{Z}_C = X_C \angle -90^\circ$
 $\bar{Z}_L = X_L \angle 90^\circ$
 $\bar{Z}_{eq} = \text{suma total}$
 $\bar{Z} = \frac{1}{Z} \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \cos(\phi)$

$\cos \phi = \frac{R}{Z}$
 $P_R = V_e I_{eq} = R \cdot I_{eq}^2, \quad I_e = \frac{V_e}{Z}$
 $P_R = R \frac{V_e I_e}{Z} = R I_{eq}^2$

$P_{màx} = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cdot \cos(\phi) \Rightarrow V_e I_e \cdot \cos \phi \quad V_0 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_{L/C}^2}$

$P(t) = V_e I_e \cdot \cos \phi$ (admiss. corrent) (W)

$Q(t) = V_e I_e \cdot \sin \phi$ (reactiu no s'acumula) (V.A.A)

$S^2 = P^2 + Q^2 (V.A) = V_e I_e$

Correcció factor potència $-Z^2 = -(R^2 + X^2)$

TEMA 3: AMPLI DE BANDA:

$V_H = \frac{V_0}{2} + \frac{2V_0}{\pi} \cos(\omega t) + \frac{2V_0}{3\pi} \cos(3\omega t + 180^\circ) + \frac{2V_0}{5\pi} \cos(5\omega t) \dots$



$B_n = B_0 \cdot n$, q quantitat d'energia $\frac{V_0}{2}$

$BW = \frac{1}{\tau} \text{ Hz} \quad V = \frac{BW}{2} = \frac{1}{2\tau} \text{ (Band)} \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ bit/s}$

$X_T = -\frac{Z^2}{X}$
 si $X_T \rightarrow L$
 si $X_T \rightarrow C$

FORMULARI 2m PARCIAL

Diode Zener

$V_Z = V_Z$
 $i > 0$
 $\frac{1}{T}$ } P. directa 
 $i = 0 \rightarrow T_{all}$
 $-V_Z < V < V_Z$
 $V_Z = +V_Z$
 $i < 0$
 $\frac{1}{T}$ } P. inversa 

Transistor (n-MOS)

$$\textcircled{2} V_{DS} + I_{D,RD} - V_{DD} = 0$$

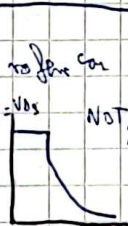
- $V_{GS} < V_T \Rightarrow \text{OFF} \Rightarrow I_{DS} = 0 \text{ A TALL}$
- $V_{GS} > V_T \Rightarrow \text{ON} \Rightarrow I_{DS} = \beta \left[V_{GT} V_{DS} - \frac{V_{DS}^2}{2} \right]$ } Ohmic

Transistor (p-MOS)

Igual, pero $I_{DS} \uparrow$
 $V_S \uparrow$

2) Branca G, $I = 0 \text{ A}$, no flow con a Resistencia $V_{DS} = V_{GS}$

$$\beta = \frac{\epsilon \mu}{L^2}$$



$0 < V_{DS} < V_{GT}$
 $I_{DS} = \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot V_{GT}^2$ } Saturation
 $V_{DS} > V_{GT}$

2) Condicion rigidez igualdade
 $\Rightarrow \Leftarrow$

$$\textcircled{2} - V_{GT} = V_{GS} - V_T$$

Transistor (n-MOS)

$$\tau = \frac{2,5 C_L}{\beta_N V_{DD}} \quad \leftarrow \quad |i_{OL}| = \frac{\beta}{2} [V_{DD} - V_T]^2 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad |i_{OL}| = \frac{Q_0}{\tau} = \frac{(V_{DD} - V_T) C_L}{\tau}$$

\uparrow $\begin{cases} 0V \rightarrow \text{Tangent} \\ V_{DS} \rightarrow \text{Obert} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} 0V \rightarrow \text{Obert} \\ V_{DD} \rightarrow \text{Tangent} \end{cases}$

parallel \rightarrow OR (sumar)
 serie \rightarrow AND (multiplicar)

després region

Potencia = $\beta \cdot C_L V_{DS}^2$

Egualde de mltip a 1

$$\tau_{LH} = \frac{2,5 C_L}{\beta_N V_{DD}} \rightarrow \tau_{LH} = \frac{1,7 C_L}{\beta_N V_{DD}}$$

$$\tau = \tau_{LH} \ln 2 \quad \tau = \frac{V_{DS}}{2} = V_{DD} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

Ondes harmòniques

$$\textcircled{2} y(x,t) = A \sin(kx \pm kv t) + \varphi$$

$$\textcircled{2} y(x,t) = A \sin(kx \pm \omega t + \varphi)$$

Màxim $\varphi = 0$

Mínim $\varphi = 0$

General

$$\Delta x = n \lambda \quad \Delta x = \frac{2n + 1}{2} \lambda \quad A = 2A_0 \left(\frac{k_0 x + k_0 c}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Coherents} \Rightarrow p_1 = p_2 \mid A_1 = A_2$$

Filtres

Am no polaritzada $I_T = \frac{I_0}{2}$ region $I_2 = I_1 \cdot \cos^2$
 Am polaritzada

Optica quantica

$$E = h \cdot \nu \quad \nu = 1/\delta \quad P = \frac{E}{\delta t} \quad \text{Potencia} = n \cdot h \cdot \nu$$

$$n \text{ fotons} = \frac{E}{E_1 \text{ fotó}}$$

Ondes esfèriques

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^2 \quad P = I \cdot S \quad \frac{I_1}{R_1} = \frac{I_2}{R_2} \quad P_1 = P_2 = P_{\text{potencia}} \quad P = \frac{\text{energia}}{\text{temps}}$$

ondeix riges \Rightarrow dispersa
 \neq riges \Rightarrow cresta
 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

$v_{\text{max}} = A \omega \sin \theta$
 $a_{\text{max}} = A \omega^2$
 (vertical)

$$\nu = \frac{\lambda}{T} \quad \omega = 2\pi \nu$$

$$\nu = \lambda \cdot \delta$$

$$\nu \uparrow \Rightarrow \lambda \uparrow$$

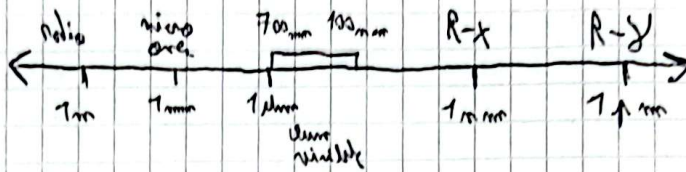
- veloc d'expansió

$$\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \equiv \bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0}$$

$$\bar{I} = \bar{U} C \quad \frac{W}{m^2} \quad \bar{P} = \bar{I} \cdot S \quad C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

Contes lògiques - perquè hi haigues [- < +]

$$Q = V_{AC} \cdot C$$



$$P = V \cdot I$$

$$P = R \cdot I^2$$

Doble enllestia

$$y_m = n \lambda \cdot \frac{D}{d}$$

Refracció

$$n_1 \cdot \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \cdot \sin \theta_2$$

$$n_1 > n_2 \Rightarrow \theta_1 < \theta_2$$

f no canvia, λ sí canvia

$$\left[n = \frac{c}{v} \geq 1 \right]$$

$$\lambda' = \lambda \cdot \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\lambda}{n_x}$$

Fibra òptica

a = aire n = refractiu
 n = nucli

$$- n_a \cdot \sin \theta_i = n_n \sin \theta_c$$

$$\theta_n = 90 - \theta_{crit}$$

$$- n_n \sin \theta_c = n_a$$

$$- n_n^2 = n_a^2 + n_a^2 \sin^2 \theta_i$$

Puix hi ha tota la llum quan $E=0$

Exercicis

$$n_{DS} = \frac{1}{\beta (V_{GS} - V_T)}$$

$$T - 10^{12}$$

$$G - 10^9$$

$$M - 10^6$$

$$\mu - 10^{-6}$$

$$n - 10^{-9}$$

$$\uparrow - 10^{12}$$