

# Formularium Fysica voor industrieel ingenieurs schakelprogramma\*

CONSTANTES	TRILLINGEN	GOLFBEWEGING
$1 \text{ atm} = 1,013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1,013 \text{ bar}$ $\rho_{\text{water}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\rho_{\text{lucht}} = 1,29 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $v_g = (331 + 0,60 T) \text{ m/s}$ $I_0 = 1,00 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/m}^2$ $c = 3,00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 x = 0$ $x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_0)$ $f_0 = 1/T_0 = \omega_0 / 2\pi$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{mgh}{I}}$ $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{I}}$ $E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$ $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$ $x(t) = A_0 e^{-\gamma t} \cos(\omega' t + \phi')$ $\gamma = \frac{b}{2m} = \frac{1}{\tau}$ $\omega' = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \gamma^2}$ $Q = \frac{\omega_0 m}{b}$ $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + b \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$ $x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ $A = \frac{F_0}{m \sqrt{(2\gamma\omega)^2 + (\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}}$ $\tan(\phi) = \frac{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}{2\gamma\omega}$	$\frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2}$ $D(x,t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$ $v = \lambda f$ $k \lambda = 2\pi$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\rho}}$ $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$ $\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v \omega^2 A^2$ $f_n = n \frac{v}{2L}$ met $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $f_{2n-1} = (2n-1) \frac{v}{4L}$ met $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $f_{zw} = \Delta f$
WISKUNDIGE FORMULES		
$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1$ $\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$ $\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$ $\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$ $\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$ $\sin(a) + \sin(b) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$		
ELASTICITEIT		
$\frac{F}{A} = E \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$ $\Delta P = -K \frac{\Delta V}{V_0}$		
		<b>GELUIDSGOLVEN</b> $P(x,t) = -K \frac{\partial D}{\partial x}$ $\Delta P_M = 2\pi \rho v A f$ $\beta = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right)$ $f' = f \left( \frac{v \pm v_w}{v \mp v_b} \right)$

# Formularium Fysica voor industrieel ingenieurs schakelprogramma\*

## CONSTANTES

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,8541878 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$$

$$\mu_0 = 1,2566371 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Tm/A}$$

$$c = 3,00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$e = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

## ELEKTROMAGNETISME

$$E = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = \frac{\omega}{k} = \lambda f = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$v = \frac{E}{B}$$

$$\lambda_n = \lambda/n$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} c \epsilon_0 E_0^2$$

$$\Phi_S = \iint \vec{S} \cdot \vec{dA}$$

### Fresnelvergelijkingen:

$$r_\sigma = \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_i - n_2 \cos \theta_t}{n_1 \cos \theta_i + n_2 \cos \theta_t}$$

$$t_\sigma = \frac{2n_1 \cos \theta_i}{n_1 \cos \theta_i + n_2 \cos \theta_t}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{n_1 \cos \theta_t - n_2 \cos \theta_i}{n_1 \cos \theta_t + n_2 \cos \theta_i}$$

$$t_\pi = \frac{2n_1 \cos \theta_i}{n_1 \cos \theta_t + n_2 \cos \theta_i}$$

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

## INTERFERENTIE

$$\Lambda = n \Delta x$$

$$\delta = k \Lambda$$

### Intensiteit (proef Young):

$$I_\theta = I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)$$

met  $I_0$  maximale intensiteit in het midden van het scherm en

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

### Maxima (proef Young, roosters):

$$d \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

met  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

### Minima (proef Young):

$$d \sin \theta = (2m + 1) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

met  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

## BUIGING

### Intensiteit:

$$I_\theta = I_0 \left( \frac{\sin(\beta/2)}{\beta/2} \right)^2$$

met  $I_0$  maximale intensiteit in het midden van het scherm en

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi D \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

### Maxima:

$$D \sin \theta \approx \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \lambda$$

met  $m = +1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

### Minima:

$$D \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

met  $m = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$

$$\Delta \theta = \frac{\lambda}{N d \cos \theta}$$

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = mN$$

## POLARISATIE

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\tan \theta_p = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$