

Definiciones

Unidades

Q (Carga) $[C]$
 \vec{E} (Campo eléctrico) $[\frac{N}{C}]$ o $[\frac{V}{m}]$
 V (Potencial eléctrico) $[V]$ o $[\frac{J}{C}]$
 Φ (Flujo eléctrico) $[Vm]$
 U_E (Energía potencial eléctrica) $[J]$
 C (Capacidad) $[F]$

I (Intensidad) $[A = C/s]$
 \vec{J} (Densidad de corriente) $[A/m^2]$
 R (Resistencia) $[\Omega]$ ρ' (Resistividad) $[\Omega/m]$
 G (Conductancia) $[S = \Omega^{-1}]$
 σ' (Conductividad) $[m/\Omega = S/m]$
 μ (Movilidad el. de portadores) $[m^2/V]$
 n (Portadores / unidad de volumen)
 Σ (F. Electromotriz) $[V]$
 \vec{p} (Momento dipolar) $[D = 3.34 \cdot 10^{-30} C \cdot m]$
 χ_e (Susceptibilidad eléctrica) $[Adim.]$
 α (polarizabilidad/densidad) $[m^3]$

F_m (Fuerza magnética) $[N]$
 B (Campo magnético) $[T = \frac{N}{C \cdot m/s} = \frac{N}{A \cdot m}]$
 Φ (Flujo de campo mag.) $[Wb]$

Geometría

Superficie círculo: πr^2
 Circunferencia esfera: $2\pi r$
 Superficie esfera: $4\pi r^2$
 Volumen esfera: $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
 Superficie cilindro: $2\pi r l$
 Densidad lineal: $\lambda = \frac{Q}{l} dq = \lambda dl$
 Densidad superficie: $\sigma = \frac{Q}{A} dq = \sigma dS$
 Densidad volumétrica: $\rho = \frac{Q}{V} dq = \rho dV$
 $\vec{u}_r = \frac{1}{r} \vec{r}$

Trigonometría

$\text{sen} \theta = \frac{\text{cat}_o}{\text{cat}_a}$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{cat}_a}{h}$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{sen} \theta}{\cos \theta}$
 $1 = \text{sen}^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$

Básico

Coulomb

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r$$

$$\vec{F} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{u}_r$$

$$V = k \frac{Q}{r}; k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o}$$

$$U = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$$

$$W_\infty = -k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}}$$

$$\Delta U = -W_{\text{campo}}$$

Gauss

$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{S} \rightarrow ES \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$\Phi = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

Dist. continuas

Hilo infinito

$$E = \frac{2k\lambda}{d} \text{ (perpendicular)}$$

(d = distancia hasta "P")

Anillo

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q(a)}{\sqrt{(a^2 + R^2)^3}} \vec{u}_a \xrightarrow{(a \gg R)} \frac{KQ}{a^2}$$

$$V = k \frac{Q}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \quad (\sqrt{a^2 + R^2} = r)$$

(a = distancia hasta "a")

Disco

$$\vec{E} = 2\pi k \sigma \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{u}_a$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{2kQ}{R^2} (\dots) \vec{u}_a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (R \gg a) = \text{Plano} \\ (a \gg R) = \frac{KQ}{a^2} \end{array} \right.$$

Plano

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_o}$$

Esfera corteza

$$r > R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r; V = K \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$r < R$$

$$\vec{E} = 0; V = k \frac{Q}{R}$$

Esfera homogénea

$$r > R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u}_r; V = k \frac{Q}{r}$$

$$r < R$$

$$\vec{E} = k \frac{Qr}{R^3} \vec{u}_r$$

$$V = \frac{3}{2} k \frac{Q}{R} - \frac{1}{2} k \frac{Qr^2}{R^3}$$

Cilindro

$$r > R$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma R}{\epsilon_o r}$$

(r = distancia a "P")

$$r = R$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$r > R$$

$$E = 0 \quad Q = 0$$

Conductores

$$\vec{E}_{dentro} = 0 \rightarrow Q_{enc} = 0$$

(Toda Q en superficie)

Lámina

$$(E_{dentro} = 0; ES = \frac{\sigma S}{\epsilon_o})$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o}$$

Esf. hueca

$$[r > R] \equiv [r < R] \text{ (continuidad)}$$

Dipolo

$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$$

$$V = k \frac{q(r_2 - r_1)}{r_1 r_2}$$

d = distancia entre polos

E sobre eje x:

$$\vec{E}_x = \frac{2xqd}{[x^2 - (d/2)^2]^2} \vec{u}_x \xrightarrow{x \gg \frac{d}{2}} k \frac{2qd}{x^3} \vec{u}_x$$

E sobre eje y:

$$\vec{E} = -2k \frac{q d/2}{[y^2 + (d/2)^2]^{3/2}} \vec{u}_y \xrightarrow{y \gg \frac{d}{2}} -k \frac{qd}{y^3} \vec{u}_x$$

Campo homogéneo

$$M = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}_o$$

$$U = -pE_o$$

Polarización Macro

$$\vec{P} = \frac{1}{\Delta V_{ol}} \sum \vec{p}_i \xrightarrow{=dip.} \vec{P} = n\vec{p}$$

$$\vec{P} = \chi_e \epsilon_o \vec{E} = \epsilon_o (\epsilon_r - 1) E$$

Campos

$$\vec{E}_{dentro} = \vec{E}_o - \vec{E}_p$$

$$E_p = \frac{\sigma_p}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{E_o}{E} = 1 + \chi_e$$

$$Q_P = \sigma_P A$$

$$p_{tot} = Q_P L$$

$$P = \frac{p_{tot}}{V_{ol}} = \sigma_P [C/m^2]$$

$$|\vec{D}| = \epsilon_o E_{int} + P = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r E = \epsilon E$$

($\epsilon = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r$)

Gauss

Sustituir ϵ_o en "k" por $\epsilon = \epsilon_o \epsilon_r$.

Polarización Micro

Polarización elec.

$$\vec{p} = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_{(local)}$$

$$\chi_e = n\alpha = n 4\pi R^3 \text{ (átomo)}$$

$$\vec{E}_{nube} = \vec{E}_o \rightarrow E_{nube} = k \frac{qd}{R^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p = 4\pi \epsilon_o R^3 \vec{E}_o \\ \vec{p} = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_o \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha_e = 4\pi R^3$$

($R \equiv \text{nube } e^-$)

Polarización iónica.

$$\vec{p} = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_o$$

$$\alpha_{\text{orientación}} = \frac{p_o^2}{3\epsilon_o k_B T} ; \chi = n\alpha_{ori}.$$

Interacc. dip.

Perm. + Perm.

Energía

$$U = -\vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{E}_1 = -p_2 E_{1x}$$

$$U = -k \frac{p_1 p_2}{r^3} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

dipolos paralelos

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mínima } \mathbf{E}: \pm K \frac{2p_1 p_2}{r^3}$$

dependiendo de $\theta = \pi/2, 0 \dots$

$$\frac{dU}{dVol} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_r \epsilon_o E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 [J/m^3]$$

Campo y potencial

$$V = k \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}_1}{r^3} = k \frac{p_1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$E_r = -\frac{dV}{dr} = k \frac{2p \cos \theta}{r^3}$$

$$E_\theta = -\frac{\lambda 2v}{r d\theta} = k \frac{p \sin \theta}{r^3}$$

Perm. + Ind.

($p_1 \equiv perm.$; $p_2 \equiv ind.$)

$$U = -\vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{E}_1 ; E_1 = E_{1x} = -K \frac{2p_1}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \alpha \epsilon_o \vec{E}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\frac{k}{\pi} \frac{\alpha p_1}{r^6} = -\frac{C}{r^6}$$

Ind. + Ind.

$$U = -\frac{C}{r^6}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{2} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \frac{I_1 I_2}{I_1 + I_2}$$

$I_{1,2} \equiv E$ ionización

Circuitos

Ohm

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$R = \rho' \frac{L}{S}$$

Corriente

$$I = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = n \cdot q S v_d$$

$$\Delta Q = n \cdot q \Delta Vol = n \cdot q S v_d \Delta t$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta Vol = S v_d \Delta t = S \Delta L$$

(S = cara sección)

Variables

$$\sigma' = \frac{1}{\rho'}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \sigma' \frac{S}{L}$$

$$\vec{J} = n \cdot q \vec{v}_d \rightarrow J = \frac{I}{S}$$

$$J = \sigma' E$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma'}{n \cdot q}$$

$$v_d = \frac{\sigma'}{n \cdot q} \vec{E} = \mu \vec{E}$$

(q suele ser del e^-)

Energía

$$\Delta U = \Delta Q (V_B - V_A)$$

Pérdida E:

$$-\Delta U = \Delta Q V = Q (V_A - V_B)$$

Variac. temp.:

$$-\frac{\Delta U}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} V = IV$$

Pot disipada:

$$Pot = I^2 R$$

$$Pot(t) = \frac{V_o^2}{R} e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{Q_{max}^2}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v_e^2 = qV$$

Condensadores

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{Q_o / \epsilon_o A} = \epsilon_o \frac{A}{d}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$

$$\text{Vacío} \rightarrow V_C = \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$\text{Lleno} \rightarrow I_C = 0$$

Campo dentro:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o} ; V = E \cdot d$$

Dieléctrico:

$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} \quad \epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$$

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_o}$$

$$C_{\epsilon_r} = C_o \cdot \epsilon_r$$

$$\epsilon_o = \frac{1}{\mu_o c^2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_o}$$

Carga condensador

$$V_o = iR + \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$q = V_o C \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right) \quad (max = V_o C)$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{V_o}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

Balance

E_{aport} Batería:

$$U_{bat}(t) = V_o^2 C \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)$$

E_{disip} Resist.:

$$U_R(t) = \frac{V_o^2 C}{2} \left(1 - e^{-2t/\tau} \right)$$

E_{almac} Cond.:

$$U_C(t) = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{V_o^2 C}{2} \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)^2$$

$$\rightarrow U_{bat} = U_R + U_C$$

Descarga condensador

$$(Q \equiv Q_{max} \text{ con la que empezamos})$$

$$q(t) = Q E^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{Q}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} = -\frac{V_o}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

Balance

$$\mathbf{E}_{ini} \text{ Cond.: } U_C \text{ ini} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

E_{disip} Resist.:

$$U_R(t) = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \left(1 - e^{-2t/\tau} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{E} \text{ Cond.: } U_C(t) = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} e^{-2t/\tau}$$

$$\rightarrow U_{ini} = U_R + U_C$$

Asociación

En paralelo

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q ; V_1 = V_2 = V_o$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = C$$

En serie

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = Q ; V_1 + V_2 = V_o$$

$$\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{C} \quad \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} = \frac{Q}{C}$$

Inverso para Resistencias.

Kirchhoff

Nodos

$$\sum I_i = 0$$

$$(I_1 - I_2 + I_3 \dots = 0)$$

$$\text{Entra} \equiv I > 0, \text{ Sale} \equiv I < 0$$

Mallas

$$\sum \epsilon_i = \sum V_i$$

$$(-\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 \dots = -R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 \dots)$$

$$\text{Borne } \oplus \rightarrow \ominus \equiv \epsilon > 0$$

$$\text{Direcc. } I = \text{malla } I > 0$$

Magnetismo

(Partícula moviéndose en un B)

$$F_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad (\vec{F}_m \perp \vec{B} \& \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{a} = \begin{cases} a_n = v^2/R \\ a_T = \partial v / \partial t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{R} = qvB \Rightarrow R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

Selector de velocidades

$$F_m = F_e$$

$$qVB = qE \Rightarrow v = \frac{E}{B} \quad (\text{cruzan})$$

Espectrómetro

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} m v^2 &= qV \\ R &= \frac{mv}{qB} \end{aligned} \right\} v = \frac{RqB}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{q} = \frac{B^2 R^2}{2V}$$

F sobre conductor

Rectilíneo

$$\vec{F} = nq\vec{v}SL \times \vec{B} = I\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

Espira cuadrada

$$F(a \parallel B) = 0$$

$$F(b \perp B) \neq 0 \quad (\text{momento})$$

$$(b \rightsquigarrow \vec{l})$$

Ampère

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_o I \xrightarrow{\text{hilo}} B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi R}$$

$$I = \sum I_i$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial l} = \frac{\mu_o}{2\pi} \frac{I_1 I_2}{d} \quad (\text{entre corrientes})$$

Inducción

$$\Phi_M = \iint_S \vec{B} d\vec{S} \xrightarrow{B \perp \vec{S}} \Phi = BS$$

$$\Phi_{\text{solenoid}} = N \cdot BS$$

Faraday-Lenz

$$\text{Faraday: } fem = (N) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbf{F-Lenz: } fem = -(N) \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \vec{B} d\vec{S}$$

Efecto Hall

$$F_E = qE_H \quad E_H = vB$$

$$F_m = qvB \quad V_H = E_H a = VBa$$

$$I = nqvS \xrightarrow{S=a \cdot d} v = \frac{I}{nqad}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_H = \frac{IB}{nqd}$$