Physics Quiz 3 Formulas

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{N/A}^2 , \quad \epsilon_0 = 8.854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2$$

$$\vec{F}^{\text{B}} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = I\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B}$$

Maxwell's Equations

Gauss' Law for Electricity:
$$\Phi_E = \oint_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{V} = \frac{q_{\rm enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$
 (2)

(1)

Gauss' Law for Magnetism:
$$\Phi_B = \oint_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \oint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{V} = 0$$
 (3)

Faraday's Law:
$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{A} (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{A} = -\frac{d\Phi_{B}}{dt}$$
 (4)

Ampere's Law:
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{A} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{A} = \mu_{0} I_{\text{int}} + \mu_{0} \epsilon_{0} \kappa \frac{d\Phi_{E}}{dt}$$
 (5)

Chapter 29

Inductance:
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ind}} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$
 Solenoid: $L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l}$ Toroid: $L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{2\pi r}$ (6)

Magnetic Potential Energy:
$$U^B = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$$
 (7)

Magnetic Potential Energy Density:
$$u_B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$
 (8)

Chapter 30

EM Waves:
$$E(z,t) = E_0 \sin(kz - \omega t)\hat{i}$$
 and $B(z,t) = B_0 \sin(kz - \omega t)\hat{j}$ (9)

Poynting Vector:
$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$
, $S_{\text{av}} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} E_{\text{rms}} B_{\text{rms}}$ (10)

Electromagnetic Wave Power:
$$P = \iint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A}$$
 (11)

Speed of Light:
$$c = \frac{E_0}{B_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \kappa}} = 3.0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$
 (12)

Root Mean Squared:
$$E_{\text{rms}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}E_{\text{max}}^2$$
 and $B_{\text{rms}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}B_{\text{max}}^2$ (13)

Electromagnetic Energy Density in a wave:
$$u = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{B^2}{\mu_0} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{\mu_0}}EB$$
 (14)