



Formulário de Electricidade e Magnetismo

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A}$$

$$\text{carga do electrão } e = 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{|q_1 q_2|}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \approx 9,0 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$$

$$V_a - V_b = \frac{W_{a \rightarrow b}}{q'} = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$$

$$E_p = \frac{q q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V = \frac{E_p}{q'}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r}$$

$$\text{Lei de Gauss} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{int}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Phi_E = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$$

$$\epsilon = K \epsilon_0$$

$$V = E d$$

$$U = CV^2/2$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$$

Carga de um condensador

$$i = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

$$q = Q_f (1 - e^{-t/RC})$$

$$\text{Condensadores em paralelo } C_{\text{eq}} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n \quad \text{Condensadores em série } \frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\rho = \frac{E}{J}$$

$$J = \frac{I}{A}$$

$$V = RI$$

$$P = RI^2$$

$$\text{Resistências em série } R_{\text{eq}} = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n \quad \text{Resistências em paralelo } \frac{1}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

$$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = I \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q \vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$\text{Lei de Ampère} \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{int}}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \quad (\text{fio longo rectilíneo})$$

$$B = \mu_0 n I \quad (\text{solenóide})$$

$$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\text{Lei de Faraday} \quad \mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = vBl$$

$$L = N \frac{\Phi}{I}$$

$$X_R = R$$

$$X_L = \omega L$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$P_{\text{ac}} = I_{\text{ef}} V_{\text{ef}} \cos \varphi$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$