

$$\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{u}_r ; dq = \lambda dl = \sigma dS = \rho dV$$

### Campo eléctrico

Hilo cargado  $\vec{E} = \frac{k\lambda}{r} [\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2] \hat{r} + (\sin\theta_1 + \sin\theta_2) \hat{j}$  Hilo infinito  $\vec{E} = 2k\lambda \frac{\hat{r}}{r}$

Anillo cargado  $E = K_0 \frac{Qa}{(r^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$  Plano cargado  $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{n}$

Esfera cargada  $E = K_0 \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} r \hat{r}$  Densidad de energía del campo eléctrico  $\rho_E = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$

$\Phi = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_i / \epsilon_0$   $\Phi = \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum q_i}{\epsilon_0}$

$W(A \rightarrow B) = \int_A^B \vec{F}_c \cdot d\vec{r} = -\Delta U$

$W(A \rightarrow B) = q(V_A - V_B)$   $U = K_0 \sum \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$

$W_{ext} = \Delta E = \Delta U$   $V = K_0 \sum \frac{q_i}{r_i}$   $\epsilon = k_0 q' [\frac{1}{\epsilon_a} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_b}]$

$V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$   $d\vec{r} = dx\hat{x} + dy\hat{y} + dz\hat{z}$

Cond. esférico:  $C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$

### Condensadores

Condensador plano  $C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$  Condensador esférico  $C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$

$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q(V_A - V_B)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} C (V_A - V_B)^2$

Carga condensador  $I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$

$Q(t) = Q_{max} (1 - e^{-t/RC})$

$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = nqv_d S$   $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$   $\vec{V}_1 - \vec{V}_2 = IR$

$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{V}}{L}$   $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$   $\vec{V}_1 - \vec{V}_2 = IR$

$I(t) = \frac{V}{R} \sin \omega t$   $V(t) = V_{sen} \omega t$   $X_L = \omega L$

$I(t) = \frac{V}{R} \sin \omega t$   $I(t) = \frac{V}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$   $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$

$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$   $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

$F_c = m \frac{v^2}{R}$   $T = \frac{2\pi R}{v}$

### Campo magnético

$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$   $R = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi B}$   $d = v_p T = \frac{2\pi \mu_0 I}{|q|B}$   $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi m}{|q|B}$   $\omega = \frac{v}{R} = \frac{|q|B}{m}$

Fuerza magnética sobre de una corriente

Espira de corriente en un cm

$\vec{F} = \int d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$   $\vec{F} = \int \vec{l} \times \vec{B}$   $F_1 = \frac{F_2}{l_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$

Toroides

Solenoides

$B = \frac{\mu_0 N}{2\pi r}$   $B = \mu_0 n I$   $n = \frac{N}{L}$

$a < r < b$   $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$   $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} [\sin\theta_1 + \sin\theta_2]$

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### Inducción magnética

$\frac{d\Phi_m}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_V (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$   $\mathcal{E}(t) = V(t) = NBS \cos \omega t$

Coef. de inducción mutua y autoinducción  $M = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_2}{dI_1} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi_1}{dI_2}$   $L = N \frac{d\Phi}{dI}$   $U = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$

Asociaciones  $\frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}$   $\rho_a = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2$

### Ondas electromagnéticas

$\vec{E}(x,t) = E_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$   $\vec{B}_0 = E_0$   $\eta_a = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$   $\eta_b = \frac{1}{2} B_0^2 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$   $\eta_{(m)} = \epsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0}$

$\vec{B}(x,t) = B_0 \sin(kx - \omega t)$   $\eta_a = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$   $\eta_b = \frac{1}{2} B_0^2 \sin^2(kx - \omega t)$   $\eta_{(m)} = \epsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0}$

$\vec{W} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$   $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$   $S_{(m)} = \frac{E_0 B_0}{2\mu_0}$   $L = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$

$R = \frac{2L}{C} \Rightarrow R_{eq}$   $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$   $\vec{I}_c = \frac{E\vec{B}}{\mu_0}$   $|\vec{I}| = I_c$

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$   $\epsilon = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$   $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$   $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$   $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$   $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$

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<p><b>Esféricas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conductora/metalica:</li> <li><math>\vec{E}_{int} = 0</math></li> <li><math>B \cdot V_{ind} = \frac{kQ}{R} (r \leq R)</math></li> <li><math>A \cdot \vec{E}_{ext} = \frac{kQ}{r^2} (r &gt; R)</math></li> <li><math>C \cdot V_{ext} = \frac{kQ}{r}</math></li> </ul> <p><b>Dipolos:</b> (cel)</p> <p><math>\vec{p} = q \cdot \vec{L}</math></p> <p><math>\vec{p} = \vec{L} \times \vec{F} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}</math></p> <p><math>\vec{p} = q \cdot \vec{L}</math></p>	<p><b>Vector polarización</b></p> <p><math>d\vec{p} = \vec{P} dN</math></p> <p><b>Vector magnetización</b></p> <p><math>d\vec{m} = \vec{M} dN</math></p> <p><math>\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{ap} + \mu_0 \vec{M}</math></p> <p><math>\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{ap} (1 + \chi_m)</math></p> <p><b>Permeabilidad del material</b></p> <p><math>\mu = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m)</math></p> <p><b>Varilla conduct</b></p> <p>móvil en c-m.</p> <p><math>\vec{F}_e + \vec{F}_m = 0</math></p> <p><math>V_a - V_b = \int_a^b \vec{E} d\vec{l} = EL =</math></p> <p><math>= VBL = Vab</math></p> <p><b>En circuito</b></p> <p><math> \vec{E}  = VBL</math></p> <p><math>\vec{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}</math></p> <p><b>Estudio energético en circuito</b></p> <p>• Pot.</p> <p>disipador en <math>R = I^2 R = \frac{(VBL)^2}{R}</math></p> <p>• Pot. entregada:</p> <p><math>P = \vec{F}_{ext} \cdot \vec{v} = ILBV = \frac{VBL}{R} LBV = \frac{(VBL)^2}{R}</math></p> <p><b>Inducción mutua:</b></p> <p><math>\epsilon_1 = -N_1 \frac{d\phi_2}{dt} = -M_{12} \frac{dI_2}{dt}</math></p> <p><b>Autoinducción:</b></p> <p><math>\epsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}</math></p>	<p><b>Integrales:</b></p> <p><math>d\vec{F} = \vec{E} dq</math></p> <p><math>dU = V dq</math></p> <p><math>V = \int \frac{kQ}{r^2} dr</math></p> <p><b>Cargas básicas</b></p> <p><b>Esférica:</b></p> <p><math>S = 4\pi r^2</math></p> <p><math>V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3</math></p> <p><b>Cilindro:</b></p> <p><math>S = 2\pi r L</math></p> <p><math>L = 2\pi r</math></p> <p><math>V = \pi r^2 h</math></p> <p><math>S = 2\pi r (r+h)</math></p> <p><b>Cono:</b></p> <p><math>V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h</math></p> <p><math>S = \pi r g + \pi r^2</math></p> <p><b>Condensador en Circuito corriente Continua (CCC):</b></p> <p>Transitorio RC</p> <p><math>V = V_R(t) + V_C(t)</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{V}{R}</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = 0</math></p> <p><b>Autoinducción en CCC: Transitorio RL</b></p> <p><math>V = V_R(t) + V_L(t)</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0 = 0</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = \frac{V}{R}</math></p>	<p><b>Carga de un condensador (en CCC):</b></p> <p><math>V = I(t)R + \frac{Q(t)}{C}</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow Q=0, V_0=0</math></p> <p><math>V_0 = V, I_0 = \frac{V}{R}</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = 0, Q_f = Q_{max}</math></p> <p><math>Q_{max} = VC, V_f = 0</math></p> <p><math>V_f = V</math></p> <p><math>I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/RC}</math></p> <p><math>Q(t) = Q_{max} (1 - e^{-t/RC})</math></p> <p><math>V_R(t) = V e^{-t/RC}</math></p> <p><math>V_C(t) = V (1 - e^{-t/RC})</math></p> <p><math>\tau = RC = \text{cte de tiempo}</math></p> <p><b>Descarga de un condensador (en CCC):</b></p> <p><math>V_R(t) = V e^{-t/RC}</math></p> <p><math>I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/RC}</math></p> <p><math>\tau = RC = \text{cte de tiempo}</math></p> <p><b>Cono:</b></p> <p><math>V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h</math></p> <p><math>S = \pi r g + \pi r^2</math></p> <p><b>Condensador en Circuito corriente Continua (CCC):</b></p> <p>Transitorio RC</p> <p><math>V = V_R(t) + V_C(t)</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{V}{R}</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = 0</math></p> <p><b>Autoinducción en CCC: Transitorio RL</b></p> <p><math>V = V_R(t) + V_L(t)</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0 = 0</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = \frac{V}{R}</math></p>	<p><b>Transitorio RL</b></p> <p><math>N = V_R(t) + V_L(t) \Rightarrow \frac{dI(t)}{dt}</math></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0 = 0, V_L = V</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = \frac{V}{R}, V_L = 0</math></p> <p><math>I(t) = \frac{V}{R} (1 - e^{-Rt/L})</math></p> <p><math>I(t)R = -L \frac{dI(t)}{dt}</math></p> <p><b>Descarga</b></p> <p><math>t=0 \Rightarrow I_0</math></p> <p><math>t_f \Rightarrow I_f = 0</math></p> <p><math>I(t) = I_0 e^{-Rt/L}</math></p> <p><math>\tau = L/R = \text{cte de tiempo}</math></p> <p><b>Complementario: corriente alterna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistencia: <math>I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R}</math></li> <li>Capacitor: <math>X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}</math></li> <li>Inductancia: <math>X_L = \omega L</math></li> <li>Autoinducción: <math>X_L = \omega L</math></li> <li>Inductancia/Reactancia inductiva: <math>X_L = \omega L</math></li> <li><math>I_0 = \frac{V_0}{X_L}, V(t) = V_L(t) = L \frac{dI(t)}{dt}</math></li> <li><math>V_0^2 = V_L^2 + V_R^2</math></li> <li><math>\frac{d^2 y(x,t)}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2}</math></li> <li><math>c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}</math></li> </ul>
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