## FORMULARIO BLOQUE 1

<u>Ley Coulomb</u>  $F = k_0 \cdot \frac{q \cdot q'}{r^2}$ 

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{lineal} & \lambda = \frac{Q}{l} \\ \text{Densidad} & \text{superficial} & \sigma = \\ & \text{cúbica} & \rho = \frac{Q}{V} \end{array}$ 

### Campo eléctrico

$$E = \frac{r}{q'} = k_0 \frac{q}{r^2} (N/C) \quad \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = \int k_0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^2} \cdot \overline{u_r}$$

-Campo eléctrico uniforme 
$$\Delta V = E \cdot d$$

$$\bigvee_{\vec{F}=2k}^{2k-2} \lambda$$

$$\downarrow^{1>\alpha_1}$$

$$\vec{E} = 2k_0 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Ampo eléctrico -Distrib. cont. -Distrib. Lineal(1) -Distrib. Lineal(2) -Anillo punto en eje 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{F}{q'} = k_0 \frac{q}{r^2} (N/C) \quad \vec{E} = \int_V k_0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^2} \cdot \overrightarrow{u_r} \quad \vec{E} = k_0 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{r} \cdot [(\cos\alpha_1 - \cos\alpha_2)\vec{i} + (\sin\alpha_1 - \sin\alpha_2)\vec{j}] \quad \vec{E} = k_0 \cdot \frac{\lambda L}{r(L+r)} \cdot \sin\alpha\vec{i} \quad \vec{E} = k_0 \cdot \frac{Qx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \vec{i}$$
Campo eléctrico iniforme  $\Delta V = E \cdot d$  
$$\vec{E} = 2k_0 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{r} \cdot \sin\alpha \quad \vec{E} = 2k_0 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = k_0 \cdot \frac{Qx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \vec{k}$$

Fuerza eléctrica 
$$\overrightarrow{F_e} = q \cdot \overrightarrow{E} = m \cdot \overrightarrow{a}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}r\vec{u} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R^3}r\vec{u}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{\pi R}}$$

$$V = \frac{-\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \ln r$$

$$r \ge R$$

$$r \le R \qquad E = \frac{r}{3\varepsilon_0} r \vec{u} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{R^3} r \vec{u} \qquad \forall k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{r} \qquad \rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$$

$$r \ge R \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{u} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{u} \qquad \forall k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{R} \qquad \frac{\mathbf{Movimien}}{2\pi R^3}$$

$$V = \frac{U}{2\pi} = k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \qquad V = k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{R} \qquad \frac{\mathbf{Movimien}}{2\pi R^3}$$

$$k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{R}$$

### Energia potencial y potencial electrico

$$W_{e(A \to B)} = \int_{A}^{B} \overrightarrow{F_{e}} \cdot \overrightarrow{d_{r}} = -\Delta U = -q' \cdot (\Delta V)$$

$$W_{e(A \to \infty)} = U_{A}$$

$$W_{e(A \to \infty)} = U_{A}$$

$$V = \frac{u}{q'} = k_{0} \cdot \frac{Q}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{C}$$

$$\Delta V = \int_{E}^{b} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{r}$$

$$V_{f} = v_{0} \pm at$$

$$W_{e(A\to\infty)}=U_A$$

$$V = \frac{u}{q'} = k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{r} \ (\frac{J}{C})$$

$$\int_{0}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \qquad v_{\rm f} =$$

$$w_T = \Delta E_c = -\Delta U \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \Delta E m = 0$$

$$= \Delta E_c + \Delta U$$

### Conductor en equilibrio electrostático

$$\overrightarrow{E_{fuera}} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \overrightarrow{u_s}$$
  $\overrightarrow{E_{int}} = 0$ 

$$\overrightarrow{E_{int}} = 0$$

$$q = \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{S}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 r$$

### Conductores

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} (F) \qquad V = k_0 \cdot \frac{Q}{r}$$

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

$$C = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{s}{d} \qquad E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$C = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_2}$$

$$\overline{s} = k_0 \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{Ceq} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \cdots$$

En serie 
$$\longrightarrow$$
  $\frac{1}{Ceq} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \cdots$   $\longrightarrow$   $Q_e = Q$   $\longrightarrow$   $V_e = V_1 + V_2$ 

$$r^2$$

$$T = \frac{2}{2k_0 \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} \qquad E = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{Ceq} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \cdots$$

-Energía almacenada 
$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q\Delta V}{2} = \frac{1}{2}C\Delta V^2 \quad (f)$$

En paralelo 
$$= ^{\text{\tiny BMF}} C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \cdots = ^{\text{\tiny BMF}} Q_e = Q_1 + Q_2 \implies V_e = V_1 = V_2$$

ensidad 
$$ho_E = rac{U}{Volumen} = \eta_E = rac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \cdot E^2 (J/m^3)$$

#### Condensadores + dieléctricos

$$C = C_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_r \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{S}{d}$$
 (F)

$$E = \frac{E_0}{S} = \frac{\sigma}{S \cdot S}$$

$$Q=\varepsilon_r\cdot Q_0$$

$$C = C_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_r \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{S}{d} \text{ (F)} \qquad E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} \qquad Q = \varepsilon_r \cdot Q_0 \qquad \varepsilon_r = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad E_i = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{\varepsilon_r}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{V_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{2} \implies C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}\right) E_0 \qquad V = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_2} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}} E_0 \qquad V = 2$$

$$C = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left( \frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} \cdot \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0}$$
  $E_i = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_r}\right) E_0$   $V = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0}$ 

$$S/2 \longrightarrow C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \left( \frac{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}}{2} \right)$$

### <u>Corriente eléctrica</u> -Densidad corriente -Intensidad corriente $J = \frac{I}{S} = q \cdot n \cdot v_d$ $I = q \cdot n \cdot v_d \cdot S$ $n = \frac{n^0 partículas}{volumen}$

$$J = \frac{1}{s} = q \cdot n \cdot v_d$$

$$I = q \cdot n \cdot v_d \cdot S$$

$$5/2 \implies C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\sigma}{d} \left( \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{2} \right)$$
 -Densidad portadores q

$$I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$\rho = E \cdot l \cdot I \qquad v_d = M \cdot E \qquad E_{dis} = \frac{\rho}{t}$$

$$n(e^-/m^2) = N_a \cdot \frac{d}{M} \cdot Z$$

$$I = \sigma E$$

$$V = I \cdot R$$

Ley de Ohm
$$J = \sigma E \qquad V = I \cdot R \qquad R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{l}{s} = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{s} \, (\Omega)$$
(resistivida

### Ley de Joule

$$P_{dis} = \Delta V \cdot I = I^2 \cdot R = \frac{\Delta V^2}{P}$$
  $P_{sum} = \frac{dW}{dt} = \varepsilon \cdot I$ 

En serie 
$$\rightarrow$$
  $R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + \cdots$ 

En paralelo  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{Rea} = \frac{1}{R_*} + \frac{1}{R_0} + \cdots$ 

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R+r} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_{eq}}$$

$$P_{dis} = P_{sum}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$E_{dis} = P \cdot t$$

### **Constantes:**

 $N_{\Delta} = 6,023 \cdot 10^{23} mol^{-1}$ 

 $\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \left( \frac{C^2}{Nm^2} \right) \left( \frac{F}{m} \right)$ 

e<sup>-</sup> = 1,6 · 10<sup>-19</sup>C 
$$m_p = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$$
  $m_e = 9,11 \cdot 10^{-31} kg$   $k_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot \varepsilon_0} = 9 \cdot 10^9 \frac{Nm^2}{C^2}$ 

mili(m) = 
$$10^{-3} = 1/kilo(K)$$
  
micro(u) =  $10^{-6} = 1/mega/k$ 

$$micro(\mu) = 10^{-6} = 1/mega(M)$$
  
 $nano(n) = 10^{-9} = 1/giga(G)$ 

$$pico(p) = 10^{-12} = 1/tera(T)$$

#### Símbolos:

$$\varepsilon_r$$
 = Constante dieléctrica o permitividad dieléctrica relativa

$$\varepsilon = permitividad de un dieléctrico$$

$$Z => \acute{a}tomo = Z \cdot electrones$$

$$v_d$$
 =velocidad de desplazamiento

$$p_e$$
 = energía almacenada por unidad de volumen

### Fuerza magnética

 $\overrightarrow{F_m} = q \cdot (\overrightarrow{v} \times \overrightarrow{B})$ 

$$\frac{\textbf{Trabajo}}{W_m = 0} = \Delta E_C$$

Fuerza hilo cond.
$$\vec{F} = I(\int_{\vec{l}} d\vec{l}) \times \vec{B}$$

### Fuerza hilo cond. cerrado

 $F_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I_1 \cdot I_2 \cdot L}{2\pi \cdot r}$   $\frac{F_2}{I_2} = \frac{F_1}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I_1 I_2}{d}$ 

$$T = \frac{2\pi \cdot m}{|q|B}$$
  $\omega = \frac{|q|B}{m}$   $R = \frac{mv}{|q|B}$   $d = \frac{2\pi m}{|q|B}$ 

#### Fuerza de Loretnz

Fuerza hilo cond. rect.

$$\vec{F} = \overrightarrow{F_e} + \overrightarrow{F_m} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$
 (N)  $\vec{F} = I \cdot \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$ 

# $ec{F}=0$ Fuerza corrientes paralelas

FORMULARIO BLOQUE 1

### Fuerza espira de corriente

## $\sum F_i = 0 \qquad \vec{\tau} = \sum \vec{\tau}_i$

 $\vec{\tau} = I \cdot \vec{S} \times \vec{B} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$ 

 $\vec{m} = I \cdot \vec{S} = N \cdot I \cdot \vec{S}$ 

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \, dl}{r^2} \cdot \vec{u_l} \times \vec{u_r} \qquad \qquad \oint \vec{B} \, d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \cdot I$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \, \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \mu_0 \cdot I$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r} \cdot [sen\alpha_1 + sen\alpha_2]$$

-B corriente rect.
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r} \cdot [sen\alpha_1 + sen\alpha_2]$$
-B espira corriente en eje
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r} \cdot [sen\alpha_1 + sen\alpha_2]$$

$$L \to \infty \quad B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r} \quad (T)$$

$$r \gg R \quad B = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \cdot \frac{IR^2}{r^3}$$
Induction magnitise.

### -B espira corriente en centro -B toroide

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r} \cdot N \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{NI}{r}$$

$$\mu_0$$
 NI

-B solenoide
$$B = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{N}{I} \cdot I$$

#### Ley de Gauss

enz-Faraday
$$\mathrm{d}\phi$$

$$\overrightarrow{F_e} + \overrightarrow{F_m} = 0$$

$$V = E \cdot L = v \cdot B \cdot L$$

### Inducción mutua

$$M = N_2 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_{12}}{\mathrm{d}I_1} = N_1 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_{21}}{\mathrm{d}I_2}$$

$$L = N \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}I}$$
 (H)  $\varepsilon = -L \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 

$$\varepsilon = -L \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

#### **Autoinducciones**

En serie 
$$\longrightarrow$$
  $L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$ 

-Densidad de ene 
$$U = 1 B^2$$

Autoinducciones

En serie 
$$\rightarrow$$
  $L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$ 

En paralelo  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}$ 

-Energía almacenada

$$U = \frac{1}{2} L_S I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} \cdot S \cdot L_S$$

-Densidad de energía

$$\eta_B = \frac{U}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

-Autoinducción sol

$$L = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{N^2}{L_S} \cdot I \cdot S$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}L_S I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} \cdot S \cdot L_0$$

$$\eta_B = \frac{U}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

$$L = \mu_0 \cdot \frac{N^2}{L_{\rm S}} \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

#### Generador fem sinusoidal

$$\phi_m = NBS \cos wt \, (Wb)$$
  $\varepsilon = NBSwsenwt = V_0 \cdot senwt \, (V)$   $I = I_0 \cdot senwt$   $I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R}$ 

$$I = I_0 \cdot senw$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{R}$$

$$I(t) = I_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{Rc}} \qquad Q(t) =$$

$$\tau = RC$$

### Circuitos de corriente alterna

$$I(t) = \frac{V_0}{R_0} \cdot senwt \ (A)$$

$$X(t) = \frac{V_0}{T_0} \cdot senwt$$
  $X_C = \frac{1}{CW}$ 

-Corriente alterna + Condensador -Corriente alterna + Autoinducción 
$$I(t) = \frac{V_0}{X_C} \cdot senwt \qquad X_C = \frac{1}{Cw} \qquad I(t) = \frac{V_0}{X_L} \cdot sen\left(wt - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \qquad X_L = Lw$$

## TEMA 3

#### Ley de Ampère-Maxwell

$$I_d = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_E}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot \vec{dl} = \mu_0 \cdot \left(I + \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_E}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)$ 

### Ondas electromagnéticas

Ondos electromagneticas 
$$B_0c = E_0 \quad Bc = E$$

$$E(x,t) = E_0 \cdot sen(kx - \omega t) \quad \eta = \eta_E + \eta_B = \varepsilon_0 \cdot E^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} EB$$

$$I_i = \eta c = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \cdot E \cdot B = S_{(m)} \quad \eta_E = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \cdot E^2 = \eta_B = \frac{1}{2\mu} \cdot B^2 \text{ (Im}^{-3)}$$

$$y(x,t) = y_0 \cdot sen(kx - wt)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad w = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$
ondos

$$P = I \cdot S (W)$$

$$P = I \cdot S$$
 (W)  
 $\eta_E + \eta_B = \varepsilon_0 \cdot E^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c} EB$ 

$$y(x,t) = y_0 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(kx - wt)$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$$

$$I_i = \eta c = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \cdot E \cdot B = S_{\langle m \rangle}$$

$$\eta_E = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \cdot E^2 = \eta_B = \frac{1}{2\mu} \cdot B^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}c\varepsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{cB_0^2}{\mu_0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{E_0 \cdot B_0}{\mu_0} (A) (Wm^{-2})$$

#### **Constantes:**

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{N}{A^2}$$

$$1eV = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}J$$

$$1T = 10^4 G$$

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$1 Maxwell = 10^{-3} wb$$

#### Símbolos:

d(H'elice) = paso de h'elice

 $\overrightarrow{m}=momento~dipolar~magnético$ 

 $I_d = Corriente de desplazamiento de Maxwell$ 

 $P_R = potencia disipada en R$ 

 $P_F = potencia entregada$ 

 $I_i = Intensidad instantánea$ 

 $X_L = Reactancia\ inductiva\ o\ Inductancia$ 

 $X_C = Reactancia capacitiva o Capacitancia$ 

 $\tau = Constante de tiempo$