EKSAMENDATABLAD VIR VERDERE STUDIES FISIKA

Fisiese konstantes

Naam	Simbool	Waarde met eenheid
Swaartekragversnelling	g	$9{,}81\ \text{m.s}^{-2}$
Spoed van lig in 'n vakuum	c	$3{,}00 \times 10^{8}\ \text{m.s}^{-1}$
Universele swaartekragkonstante	G	$6{,}67 \times 10^{-11}\ \text{N.m}^2\text{.kg.}^{-2}$
Coulomb se konstante	k	$8{,}99 \times 10^{9}\ \text{N.m}^2\text{.C}^{-2}$
Grootte van lading op 'n elektron	e	$1{,}602 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{C}$
Massa van 'n elektron	m_e	$9{,}109 \times 10^{-31}\ \text{kg}$
Massa van 'n proton	m_p	$1{,}673 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$
Massa van 'n neutron	m_n	$1{,}675 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$
Verenigde atoommassa-eenheid	u	$1{,}660 \times 10^{-27}\ \text{kg}$
Avogadro-getal	N_A	$6{,}022 \times 10^{23}\ \text{mol}^{-1}$
Absolute nulpunttemperatuur	T_0	$-273{,}15\ ^\circ\text{C}$
1 ligjaar	ly	$9{,}461 \times 10^{15}\ \text{m}$
Stefan-Boltzmann-konstante	σ	$5{,}67 \times 10^{-8}\ \text{W.m}^2\text{K}^{-4}$

Formules

Termiese fisika		
$\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$	$Q = mc\Delta T$	$Q = mL_f$
$\Delta V = \beta V_0 \Delta T$		$Q = mL_v$
Moderne fisika		
$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{\frac{1}{2}}}$		$t = -\frac{\ln\left(\frac{A}{A_0}\right)}{\lambda}$
$\lambda_{maks} T = 2{,}9 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{m.K}$		$\frac{L_{ster}}{L_{son}} = \left(\frac{m_{ster}}{m_{son}}\right)^a$

Meganika		
$v = u + at$ **of** $v_f = v_i + a\Delta t$	$s = \left(\frac{v+u}{2}\right)t$ **of** $\Delta x = \left(\frac{v_f + v_i}{2}\right)t$	
$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ **of** $v_f^{\,2} = v_i^{\,2} + 2a\Delta x$	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ **of** $\Delta x = v_i\Delta t + \frac{1}{2}a\left(\Delta t^2\right)$	
$f = \frac{1}{T}$	$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$	$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$
$s = \theta r$	$v = \omega r$	$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$
$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$	$a = \omega^2 r$	$F = m\omega^2 r$
$\tau = r F \perp$	$\tau = r \perp F$	
Gelaaide deeltjies in velde		
$E = \frac{F}{q}$	$E = \frac{V}{d}$	$F = qvB \sin\theta$
Ossillasies		
$a = -\omega^2 x$	$x = x_0 \sin\omega t$	$x = x_0 \cos\omega t$
$v = v_0 \cos\omega t$	$v = v_0 \sin\omega t$	$v = \pm\omega\sqrt{(x_0^{\,2} - x^2}$
$E_K = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\left(x_0^{\,2} - x^2\right)$		$E_P = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$