

STAT 333

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \text{Velocidad de la luz} = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1} \\
 k &= \text{Constante de Coulomb} = 8.9876 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2\text{C}^{-2} \\
 \epsilon_o &= \text{Constante dieléctrica vacío} = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ N}^{-1}\text{C}^2\text{m}^{-2} \text{ (m/F)} \\
 \mu_o &= \text{Permeabilidad del vacío} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m} = 1.256 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Kgs}^{-2}\text{A}^{-2} \\
 e^\pm &= \text{Carga del electrón-protón} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\
 m_e &= \text{Masa del electrón} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \\
 m_n &= \text{Masa de neutrón-protón} = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \\
 N_A &= \text{Número de Avogadro} = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ moléculas/mol} \\
 k_B &= \text{Constante de Boltzmann} = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Distribuciones Discretas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{F}_{ij} &= k \frac{Q_i Q_j}{r_{ij}^2} \hat{r}_{ij} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{Q_i Q_j}{r_{ij}^2} \hat{r}_{ij} = Q_i \vec{E}_j \\
 \vec{E}_i &= k \frac{Q_i}{r_{io}^2} \hat{r}_{io} \\
 V &= k \frac{Q_i}{r_{oi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Densidad de Carga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda &= \frac{q}{L} = \frac{dq}{dL}, \quad dq = \lambda dL \\
 \sigma &= \frac{q}{A} = \frac{dq}{dA}, \quad dq = \sigma dA \\
 \rho &= \frac{q}{V} = \frac{dq}{dV}, \quad dq = \rho dV
 \end{aligned}$$

Distribuciones Continuas

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Campo} \\
 d\vec{E} &= k \frac{dq}{r_{do}^2} \hat{r}_{do} \\
 \vec{E} &= k \int \frac{\lambda dL}{r_{do}^2} \hat{r}_{do}, \quad \vec{E} = k \int \frac{\sigma dA}{r_{do}^2} \hat{r}_{do}, \quad \vec{E} = k \int \frac{\rho dV}{r_{do}^2} \hat{r}_{do} \\
 \vec{E}_{linea} &= \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \frac{\lambda}{r} \hat{r} \\
 \vec{E}_{placa} &= \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_o} \hat{r}_\perp \\
 \text{Entre placas opuestas } \vec{E}_{placas} &= \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_o} \hat{r}_\perp \\
 E_i &= -\frac{dV}{dx_i}; \quad x_i = x, y, z \\
 \vec{E} &= -\vec{\nabla} V
 \end{aligned}$$

Distribuciones Continuas

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Gauss} \\
 \Phi &= \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_o} \\
 &\text{Potencial} \\
 V &= \frac{U}{q} \\
 V &= \vec{E} \cdot \vec{r} \\
 V - V_o &= - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \\
 V &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \int \frac{dq}{r} \\
 V &= k \int \frac{\lambda dL}{r_{do}}, \quad V = k \int \frac{\sigma dA}{r_{do}}, \quad V = k \int \frac{\rho dV}{r_{do}} \\
 &\text{Energía} \\
 \Delta U &= - \int_a^b \vec{F} d\vec{l} = -q \int_a^b \vec{E} d\vec{l} \\
 \Delta U &= q \Delta V = -W_{ab} = qEl
 \end{aligned}$$

Capacitancia

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_o \frac{q}{V} &= \frac{\epsilon_o A}{d}, \text{ con dieléctrico } C = kC_o = \frac{k\epsilon_o A}{d} \\
 C_p &= C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n = \sum_i^n C_i \\
 C_s &= 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + \dots + 1/C_n = (\sum_i^n \frac{1}{C_i})^{-1} \\
 E_{pot-elec} &= U = \frac{1}{2} qV = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \\
 \mu &= \frac{\epsilon_o E^2}{2} = \frac{\epsilon_o V^2}{2d^2} = \frac{U}{V_{olumen}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Corriente

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{V}{R} = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = \frac{dq}{dt} = JA = \int \vec{J} \cdot \vec{A} \\
 v_d &= \frac{I}{nAe} = \frac{J}{ne} = a\tau = \frac{eE\lambda}{m} \\
 R &= \rho \frac{L}{A}, \quad \rho = \frac{E}{J} = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{m_e}{ne^2\tau}, \quad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} = -nev_d \\
 R_s &= R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n = \sum_i^n R_i \\
 R_p &= 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + \dots + 1/R_n = (\sum_i^n \frac{1}{R_i})^{-1} \\
 P &= IV = I^2 R = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{dU}{dt}, \quad dU = dqV_{ab} = IdtV_{ab}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fuentes Campo Magnético

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{\mu_o}{2\pi} \frac{qvI}{r} \\
 \vec{F} &= q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}, F = qvB \sin\theta \\
 B &= \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi r} \\
 \vec{F} &= q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\
 B &= n\mu_o I \\
 \vec{F} &= i\vec{l} \times \vec{B}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cargas en Movimiento con Presencia de Campos

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Biot-Savart} \\
 d\vec{B} &= \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \\
 B &= \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi R^2} \Delta l_{arco} \\
 B &= \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi R} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2) \\
 &\text{Cargas en Movimiento} \\
 r &= \frac{mv}{qB} \\
 a &= \frac{qvB}{m} = \frac{v^2}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$