$$\begin{split} & \textbf{Магнит opici} \\ & F_{\Pi} = qvBsin\alpha \quad [H] \\ & F_{A} = BIlsin\alpha \quad [H] \\ & R = \frac{mv}{qB} \quad [\mathbf{M}]; \quad T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \quad [\mathbf{c}] \\ & M_{max} = BIS \quad [\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{M}] \\ & \mu = \frac{\overrightarrow{B}}{\overrightarrow{B_0}} \\ & \Phi = BScos\alpha \quad [B6] \\ & \varepsilon = \frac{A_6}{q}; \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t} \quad [B] \\ & \varepsilon = B\vartheta lsin\alpha \quad [B] \\ & \Phi = LI \quad [B6] \\ & \varepsilon_i = -\frac{L\Delta I}{\Delta t} \quad [B] \\ & W = \frac{LI^2}{2} \quad [Дж] \end{split}$$

Электромагниттік тербелістер

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} \quad [c]$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad [pan/c], [c^{-1}]$$

$$W_m = \frac{Ll_m^2}{2}; \quad W_m = \frac{CU_m^2}{2} \quad [D_m]$$

$$\frac{CU_m^2}{2} = \frac{Ll_m^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{q^2}{2C} + \frac{Ll^2}{2} = \frac{CU_m^2}{2}$$

$$q = q_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$l_m = q_m \omega \quad [A]$$

$$l_m = \frac{U_m}{R} \quad [A]$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega_C} \quad [OM]; \quad l_m = \frac{U_m}{X_C} \quad [A]$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \quad [OM]$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad [pan/c]$$

$$l_\theta = \frac{l_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad [A]; \quad U_\theta = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad [B]$$

$$\varepsilon_m = BS\omega; \quad \varepsilon_m = BS\omega \cdot N \quad [B]$$

$$P_{opt} = U_\theta l_\theta \quad [BT]$$

$$k = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{U_2 l_2}{U_1 l_1} \cdot 100\%$$

Электромагниттік толқындар

$$\begin{split} c &= 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/c} \\ \lambda &= c \cdot T; \quad \lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \text{ [M]}; \quad \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \text{ [Γ_{II}$]} \\ I &= \frac{W}{St} \quad \left[\frac{B^{\text{T}}}{M^2}\right] \\ \omega_{\text{9M}} &= \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E^2 \quad \left[\frac{J \lambda \text{m}}{M^3}\right] \\ I &= \omega c \quad \left[\frac{B^{\text{T}}}{M^2}\right] \end{split}$$

Геометриялық оптика

$$\begin{split} n &= \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta}; \quad n_{2,1} = \frac{\vartheta_1}{\vartheta_2} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta} \\ n &= \frac{c}{\vartheta}; \quad \alpha_{\text{III}} = \arcsin\frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{F} &= \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{f} \quad - \text{ жинағыш линза үшін} \\ -\frac{1}{F} &= \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{f} \quad - \text{ шашыратқыш линза үшін} \\ \Gamma &= \frac{H}{h} = \frac{f}{d}; \quad D &= \frac{1}{F} \text{ [дптр]} \\ D_{\text{көз-к}} &= \frac{1}{d_0} - \frac{1}{d}; \quad \Gamma &= \frac{d_0}{F} \end{split}$$

Толқындық оптика

$$\frac{\sigma}{\frac{\lambda}{2}}$$
 = жұп болса (2k) — максимум (күшейеді) $\frac{\sigma}{\sigma}$ = тақ болса (2k+1) - минимум (әлсірейді) $k\lambda = dsin\varphi; \quad d = \frac{l}{N}$

Фотоэффект

$$eU_{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{m\vartheta^2}{2}$$
; $E = h\nu \quad [Дж]$ $h = 6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \quad Дж \cdot \mathrm{c} \quad - \Pi$ ланк тұрақтысы $E = mc^2$; $E = h\nu \quad [Дж]$ $h\nu = A_{\mathrm{III}} + \frac{m\nu_m^2}{2}$ $h\nu = A_{\mathrm{III}} + E_{\kappa(\mathrm{max})}$ $A_{\mathrm{III}} = h\nu_0$; $\nu_0 = \frac{A_{\mathrm{III}}}{h} \quad [\Gamma \mathrm{II}]$ $P = mc$; $P = \frac{h}{\lambda}$; $[\kappa \Gamma \cdot \mathrm{M/c}]$

Ядролық физика

$$egin{aligned} N &= A - Z \ E &= mc^2 \ [\mbox{Дж}] \ \Delta m &= Zm_p + Nm_N - M_{\mbox{\scriptsize M}} \ E_6 &= \Delta mc^2 \ [\mbox{Дж}], [\mbox{\scriptsize 9B}] \ E_{\mbox{\tiny M.6}} &= rac{E_6}{A} \ [\mbox{Дж}], [\mbox{\scriptsize 9B}] \end{aligned}$$

Радиоактивтілік

$$lpha$$
-ыдырау: ${}^{A}_{Z}X
ightarrow {}^{A-4}_{Z-2}Y + {}^{4}_{2}He$ eta -ыдырау: ${}^{A}_{Z}X
ightarrow {}^{A}_{Z-1}Y + {}^{0}_{-1}e$ γ -сәуле шығару: ${}^{A}_{Z}X
ightarrow {}^{A}_{Z}X + \gamma$ $N = N_{0} \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}}; \qquad m = m_{0} \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}}$ $A = A_{0} \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}}$

Салыстырмалылық теория

$$\begin{split} t &= \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}}; \quad l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}; \\ m &= \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}}; \quad \vec{P} = \frac{m_0 \vec{\vartheta}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vartheta^2}{c^2}}}; \\ E_0 &= m_0 c^2; \quad E = m c^2; \\ E_{\mathrm{K}} &= m c^2 - m_0 c^2 \end{split}$$

Механикалық кернеу. Юнг модулі

$$\begin{split} &\delta = \varepsilon E; \quad \delta = \frac{F}{S} \text{ [\Pi a]} \\ &\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l} \cdot 100\%; \quad \Delta l = l - l_0 \text{ [M]} \\ &n = \frac{\delta_{\text{6III}}}{\delta} \end{split}$$

