

Física 3 – Engenharia de Telecomunicações - Formulário 2

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$$c = \frac{Q}{U} \quad E_{e1} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \quad E_{e1} = \frac{C \cdot U^2}{2} \quad \mu_E = \frac{\epsilon E^2}{2} = \frac{E_{e1}}{\text{Volume}} \quad \text{Volume} = Ab \cdot h \quad A = \pi r^2 \quad A = b \cdot h$$

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 \quad U = U_1 = U_2 = U_3 \quad Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \quad Q = Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 \quad C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \quad \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \quad C = \frac{R}{k} \quad E = \frac{k \cdot Q}{r^2} \quad V = \frac{k \cdot Q}{r} \quad C = \frac{\epsilon \cdot A}{d} \quad E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = 4 \pi k \sigma \quad V = V_0 - 4 \pi k \sigma x$$

$$U = -4 \pi k \sigma \cdot \Delta x \quad c = \frac{a \cdot b}{k(b-a)} \quad V = k \cdot \left(\frac{Q_1}{R} + \frac{Q_2}{b} \right) \quad |U| = \frac{k \cdot Q \cdot (b-a)}{a \cdot b} \quad c = \frac{L}{2k \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)} \quad E = \frac{Q_1}{2 \pi \epsilon L r}$$

$$V = \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon} \cdot a \cdot \ln\left(\frac{r_{ref}}{r}\right) + \frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon} \cdot b \cdot \ln\left(\frac{r_{ref}}{b}\right) \quad |U| = \frac{2kQ}{L} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad \epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{Nm}^2 \quad \chi_0 = 1$$

$$\epsilon = k \cdot \epsilon_0 \quad k = \frac{1}{4 \pi \epsilon} \quad E_R = E_0 - E_i \quad E_R = \frac{E_0}{k} \quad E_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) \cdot E_0 \quad \sigma_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) \cdot \sigma_0 \quad Q_i = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right) \cdot Q_0$$

$$U_R = \frac{U_0}{k} \quad C' = k \cdot C_0 \quad U_p = k \cdot U_0 \quad E_p = k \cdot E_0 \quad \sigma_p = k \cdot \sigma_0 \quad Q_p = k \cdot Q_0 \quad \Delta Q = (k-1) \cdot Q_0$$

$$Q_M = 4 \pi \epsilon R^2 E_M \quad Q_M = \epsilon A E_M \quad i = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad Q = \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt \quad Q = n \cdot e \quad |e| = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad i = \int \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$j = \frac{i}{A} \quad R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \quad R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \quad \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \quad R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \text{Potência} = \frac{E_n}{\Delta t} \quad V = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{Potência} = i \cdot U = R \cdot i^2 = \frac{U^2}{R} \quad V = V_0 + at \quad \vec{F} = q \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad |\vec{F}| = q \cdot v \cdot B \cdot \text{sen}(\theta) \quad x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a \cdot \Delta x \quad \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} \quad \sigma_{cp} = \frac{V^2}{R} \quad V = \frac{2 \pi R}{T} \quad f = \frac{1}{T} \quad R = \frac{m \cdot v}{q \cdot B} \quad v = \frac{E}{B}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_x + \vec{v}_y \quad V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} \quad T = \frac{2 \pi m}{q \cdot B} \quad p = \frac{2 \pi m V_x}{q \cdot B} \quad \vec{F} = i \cdot \vec{L} \times \vec{B} \quad |\vec{F}| = i \cdot L \cdot B \cdot \text{sen}(\theta) \quad d\vec{F} = i d\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot q \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{4 \pi r^2} \quad \tau = N \cdot i \cdot A \cdot B \cdot \sin(\theta) \quad k_0 = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2 \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot q \cdot v \cdot \sin(\theta)}{4 \pi r^2} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot \alpha}{4 \pi r}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4 \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A} \quad d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot d\vec{L} \times \hat{r}}{4 \pi r^2} \quad dB = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot dL \sin(\theta)}{4 \pi r^2} \quad F = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i_1 \cdot i_2 \cdot L}{2 \pi d} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i}{2 \pi r}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i}{4 \pi R} [\sin(\phi_2) - \sin(\phi_1)] \quad B = \frac{N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot i}{2} \cdot \frac{R^2}{(R^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad B = \frac{N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot i \cdot A}{2 \pi z^3} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot N}{L} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot N}{2 \pi r}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot i \cdot r}{2 \pi R^2} \quad \oint_c \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{L} = \mu_0 \cdot i_{\text{envolvado}} \quad \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{L} = B \cdot dL \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{L} = B_x dL_x + B_y dL_y + B_z dL_z$$

$$i_{\text{envolvado}} = \pm i_1 \pm i_2 \pm i_3 \pm \dots \quad \mu = NiA \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot \mu}{2 \pi z^3} \quad \vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} \quad |\vec{\tau}| = \mu \cdot B \cdot \sin(\theta) \quad \oint_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$E_n = -\mu B \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad W_{\text{ext}} = \Delta E_n = E_{\text{nf}} - E_{\text{ni}} \quad \phi_B = \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \phi_B = B \cdot A \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad \phi_B = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} \quad \vec{\mu}_R = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{\mu}_i$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = B \cdot dA \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = B_x dA_x + B_y dA_y + B_z dA_z \quad \vec{M} = \frac{\vec{\mu}_{\text{total}}}{\text{Volume}} \quad \vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{\mu}}{dv} \quad M = \frac{1}{L} \quad \vec{B}_m = \mu_0 \cdot \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{B}_R = \vec{B}_{\text{ext}} + \vec{B}_m \quad B_m = \chi_m \cdot B_{\text{ext}} \quad M = \frac{\chi_m}{\mu_0} \cdot B_{\text{ext}} \quad B_R = k_m \cdot B_{\text{ext}} \quad k_m = 1 + \chi_m \quad M_{\text{sat}} = \frac{\rho \cdot N_A \cdot \mu}{M_{\text{mol}}} \quad \mu_m = k_m \cdot \mu_0$$

$$B_s = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot M_{\text{sat}}}{\chi_m} \quad N_A = 6,02 \times 10^{23} \quad k = 1,38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K} \quad \eta = \frac{m}{M_{\text{mol}}} = \frac{N}{N_A}$$