Formulário

$C = q/V_C \qquad V_R = R \cdot i \qquad i = \int \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{A} \qquad \vec{j} = -ne\vec{v}_d$

$V_C(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t/RC} \quad V_R(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t/RC} \quad V_R(t) = -\varepsilon e^{-t/RC} \quad V_C(t) = \varepsilon\left(1 - e^{-t/RC}\right)$

$P = V \cdot i \qquad U_E = C \cdot V_C{}^2/2 \qquad \vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \qquad d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi}\frac{d\vec{L} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$

$d\vec{F} = i \cdot d\vec{L} \times \vec{B} \qquad U_B = -\vec{\mu}_B \cdot \vec{B} \qquad \vec{\tau}_B = \vec{\mu}_B \times \vec{B} \qquad \vec{\mu}_B = i \cdot \vec{A} \qquad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{L} = \mu_0 i_{\text{int}}$

$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{a^2\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \qquad R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 \qquad \frac{1}{R_{Eq}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \qquad C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \qquad \frac{1}{C_{Eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$

Expansão polinomial: $\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^4 - \ldots\right]$ para $(x > a)$

$_0 = 4\ \text{x}10^{-7}$ Tm/A e = 1,6x10^{-9} C $m_{\text{Próton}} = 1{,}67\text{x}10^{-27}$ Kg

$m_e = 9{,}1\text{x}10^{-31}$ Kg