

$$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}; \quad m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \quad q_{e,p} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}; \quad 1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m} \quad \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A} \quad c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin \theta$$

$$\Phi_E = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$J = I/A; \quad U = qV$$

$$E = \Delta V_c / d; \quad C = Q / \Delta V_c$$

$$I = \Delta V / R; \quad R = \rho L / A$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$\vec{F}_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\vec{F} = I\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

$$d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{\mu} = NI\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qv \sin \theta}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$B_{wire} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$B_{loop} = \frac{\mu_0 NIa^2}{2(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B_{solenoid} = \mu_0 \frac{N}{l} I$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{encl}$$

$$\epsilon = -N \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\epsilon = vBL$$

$$L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{i}$$

$$L_{solenoid} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l}$$

$$\epsilon = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

$$c = \frac{E}{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$

$$I = S_{av} = \frac{E_{max}^2}{2c\mu_0} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 c E_{max}^2$$

$$I = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$P_{rad} = \frac{(2)I}{c} = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$I = I_{max} / 2$$

$$I = I_{max} \cos^2 \phi$$

$$\theta_r = \theta_a$$

$$n_a \sin \theta_a = n_b \sin \theta_b$$

$$\theta_{crit} = \sin^{-1} \frac{n_b}{n_a}$$

$$\frac{n_a}{s} + \frac{n_b}{s'} = \frac{n_b - n_a}{R}$$

$$\tan \theta_p = \frac{n_b}{n_a}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$M = -\frac{n_a s'}{n_b s} = \frac{y'}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = m\lambda$$

$$r_2 - r_1 = (m + 1/2)\lambda$$

$$d \sin \theta = m\lambda$$

$$d \sin \theta = (m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \theta = y/R$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1) + \phi_0$$

$$I = I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi d}{\lambda R} y$$

$$I = I_0 \left[\frac{\sin(\beta/2)}{\beta/2} \right]^2$$

$$\beta = (2\pi/\lambda) a \sin \theta$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta \tau_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$l = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \ell_0$$