

## USEFUL INFORMATION

Electric and magnetic fields:

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}, \quad d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

Useful integral laws:

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 (I_{\text{enclosed}} + I_{\text{displ.}})$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\frac{d}{dt} \Phi_B = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

Forces:

$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \vec{E}), \quad d\vec{F} = I (d\vec{s} \times \vec{B})$$

Potential for conservative field:

$$V(\vec{r}) = -\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

Kinematics:

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \vec{i}_x + \frac{dy}{dt} \vec{i}_y = \frac{dr}{dt} \vec{i}_r + r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \vec{i}_\theta$$

Energy and Power:

$$U_C = \frac{1}{2} CV^2, \quad U_L = \frac{1}{2} LI^2, \quad P = VI$$

Circuit Elements:

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}, \quad \text{For parallel plates } C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}, \quad R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$$

$$\left| \int \vec{B}_{\text{self}} \cdot d\vec{S} \right| = LI$$