

Definicións (unidades, SI)

Constantes

Leis, Relacións

Consecuencias

L (m), $L^2 = S (m^2)$, $L^3 = V (m^3)$

$\pi = 3'14$

Esfera: $S = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
Cilindro: $S = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ M.R.: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = v (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = a (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ M.C.: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \varphi (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \omega (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \frac{rad}{s} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

MRU: $e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MCU: $\varphi = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $a_N = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ MUA: $v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $v^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ F (N), $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = W = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (J = \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = g (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = V_g (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = E (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = V_e (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$G = 6'7 \cdot 10^{-11}$

Fg = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Ep_g = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Fe = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Ep_e = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Velocidade de escape:

 $v^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Orbitas

Kepler: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = cte$

$K = 9 \cdot 10^9$

Fluxo: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \Phi (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \sigma (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \lambda (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$\epsilon_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Gauss:

 $\Phi_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Líña de carga: $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Plano infinito: $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Campo magnético: $B (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ Circulación: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = C_B (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ Fluxo: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \Phi_m (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$

F_m = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ C_B = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ V_{ind} = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Ciclotrón: $R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $\omega = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ I lineal: $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (toroide: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$)Fem. ind: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (despr.), $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (xiro)Oscilacións: $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ T (s), $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = f (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \omega (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

Elasticidade:

 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = k (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$ Newton: $F = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $v_m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $E_T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Resorte: $\omega^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Péndulo: $\omega^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Ondas: $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\lambda (m)$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = v (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = k (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$v = \lambda / T = \omega / k$

Interferencia (franja n):

 $y_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Ondas

electromagn:

 $c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Optica: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = P$ (dioptr = $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$)Aumento lateral: $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Refracción: $n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $n_{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Espello esf: $F = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $d_{vis} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = P_{lte}$ $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(Snell)

Lupa: $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Telescopio: $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Microsc: $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Relatividade: $\beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

 $\gamma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c : velocidade límite e invarianteDilatación temporal: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Contracción espacial: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $E_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $E_c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Cuántica:

Ondas:

 $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Partículas:

 $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$h = 6'6 \cdot 10^{-34}$

$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Indeterminación:

 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

(Heisenberg)

Efecto fotoeléctrico:

 $hf = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Potencial retardador:

 $V_r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Física Nuclear:

Energía de enlace: $E = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Radiactividade: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Cte. de desintegr.: $\lambda (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

Radiac. natural:

 α : $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, β : $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, γ : $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Radiac. artific.: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Desintegración:

 $N = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Tempo de vida media:

 $\tau = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Período de semidesint.:

 $t_{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$q_e = 1'6 \cdot 10^{-19} C$

$m_e = 9'1 \cdot 10^{-31} Kg$

$m_p = 1'7 \cdot 10^{-27} Kg$