# Quizbank/Electricity and Magnetism (calculus based)/Equations

- These equations[1] can be given to students as they take chapter quizzes based on examples in the textbook **OpenStax University Physics**
- A study guide for these quizzes can be found at **Quizbank/Electricity and Magnetism (calculus based)**
- Most solutions for the questions can be found by reading the examples in Unit 2 of the **textbook**. (https://cnx.org/contents/eg-XcBxE@10.1:Gofkr9Oy@18/Preface)

### Chapter 5

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85\times10^{-12}$ F/m = vacuum permittivity.

e = $1.602\times10^{-19}$C: negative (positive) charge for electrons (protons)

$\vec{F} = Q\vec{E}$ where $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\frac{q_i}{r_{Pi}^2}\hat{r}_{Pi}$

$\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{r^2}\hat{r}$ where $dq = \lambda d\ell = \sigma da = \rho dV$

$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ = field above an infinite plane of charge.

### Chapter 6

$\Phi = \vec{E}\cdot\vec{A} \rightarrow \int \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{A} = \int \vec{E}\cdot\hat{n}\,dA$ = electric flux

$q_{enclosed} = \varepsilon_0 \oint \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{A}$

$d\,\mathrm{Vol} = dxdydz = r^2 dr dA$ where $dA = r^2 d\phi d\theta$

$A_{\text{sphere}} = r^2\int_0^{\pi}\sin\theta d\theta\int_0^{2\pi}d\phi = 4\pi r^2$

### Chapter 7

$\Delta V_{AB} = V_A - V_B = -\int_A^B \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{\ell}$ = electric potential

$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\hat{i} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\hat{j} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{k} = -\vec{\nabla}V$

$q\Delta V$ = change in potential energy

Electron (proton) mass = $9.11\times10^{-31}$kg ($1.67\times 10^{-27}$kg).

$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ =kinetic energy. 1 eV = $1.602\times10^{-19}$J

$V(r) = k\frac{q}{r}$ near isolated point charge

Many charges: $V_P = k\sum_1^N \frac{q_i}{r_i} \rightarrow k\int\frac{dq}{r}$.

### Chapter 8

$Q = CV$ defines capacitance.

$C = \varepsilon_0\frac{A}{d}$ where A is area and d<<$A^{1/2}$ is gap length of parallel plate capacitor

Series : $\frac{1}{C_S} = \sum\frac{1}{C_i}$. Parallel: $C_P = \sum C_i$.

$u = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2C}Q^2$ = stored energy

$u_E = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E^2$ = energy density

### Chapter 9

Electric current: 1 Amp (A) = 1 Coulomb (C) per second (s)

Current=$I = dQ/dt = nqv_dA$, where

$(n, q, v_d, A)$ = (density, charge, speed, Area)

$I = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$ where $\vec{J} = nq\vec{v}_d$ =current density.

$\vec{E} = \rho\vec{J}$ = electric field where $\rho$ = resistivity

$\rho = \rho_0\left[1 + \alpha(T - T_0)\right]$, and $R = R_0\left[1 + \alpha\Delta T\right]$,

where $R = \rho\frac{L}{A}$ is resistance

$V = IR$ and Power=$P = IV = I^2R = V^2/R$

**Chapter 10**

$V_{terminal} = \varepsilon - Ir_{eq}$ where $r_{eq}$=internal resistance and $\varepsilon$=*emf*.

$R_{series} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i$ and $R_{parallel}^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i^{-1}$

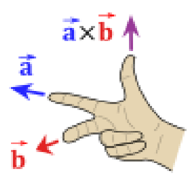
Kirchhoff Loop: $\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$ and Junction: $\sum V = 0$

Charging an RC (resistor-capacitor) circuit: $q(t) = Q\left(1 - e^{t/\tau}\right)$ and $I = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ where $\tau = RC$ is RC time, $Q = \varepsilon C$ and $I_0 = \varepsilon/R$.

Discharging an RC circuit: $q(t) = Qe^{-t/\tau}$ and $I(t) = -\frac{Q}{RC}e^{-t/\tau}$

**Chapter 11**

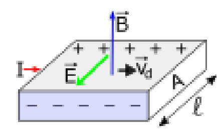
$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = ab\sin\theta \Leftrightarrow$
$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})_x = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y)$,
$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})_y = (a_z b_x - a_x b_z)$,
$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})_z = (a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$
Magnetic force: $\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$,
$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{\ell} \times \vec{B}$.
$\vec{v}_d = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}/B^2$ =EXB drift velocity



cross product

Circular motion (uniform B field): $r = \frac{mB}{qB}$. Period=$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$.

Dipole moment=$\vec{\mu} = NIA\hat{n}$. Torque=$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$. Stored energy=$U = \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$.
Hall field = $E = V/\ell = Bv_d = \frac{IB}{neA}$



Hall effect

**Chapter 12**

Free space permeability $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ T·m/A
Force between parallel wires $\frac{F}{\ell} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi r}$
Biot–Savart law $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\int_{wire} \frac{Id\vec{\ell} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$
(find's field at center of loop)

Ampère's Law: $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 4\pi\mu_0 I_{enc}$ (for straight wire, solenoid, toroid)
Magnetic field inside solenoid with paramagnetic material = $B = \mu nI$ where $\mu = (1 + \chi)\mu_0$ = permeability

**Chapter 13**

Magnetic flux $\Phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n}dA$
Motional $\varepsilon = B\ell v$ *if* $\vec{v} \perp \vec{B}$
Electromotive "force" (volts) $\varepsilon = -N\frac{d\Phi_m}{dt} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$

rotating coil $\varepsilon = NBA\omega \sin\omega t$

**Chapter 14**

Unit of inductance = Henry (H)=1V·s/A

Mutual inductance: $M\frac{dI_2}{dt} = N_1\frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} = -\varepsilon_1$ where $\Phi_{12}$=flux through 1 due to current in 2. Reciprocity: $M\frac{dI_1}{dt} = -\varepsilon_2$

Self-inductance: $N\Phi_m = LI \rightarrow \varepsilon = -L\frac{dI}{dt}$

$L_{\text{solenoid}} \approx \mu_0 N^2 A\ell,\ \ L_{\text{toroid}} \approx \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi}\ln\frac{R_2}{R_1},$ Stored energy= $\frac{1}{2}LI^2$

$I(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}\left(1 - e^{-t/\tau}\right)$ in LR circuit where $\tau = L/R$.

$q(t) = q_0\cos(\omega t + \phi)$ in LC circuit where $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$

**Chapter 15**

AC voltage and current $v = V_0\sin(\omega t - \phi)$ if $i = I_0\sin\omega t$.
RMS values $I_{rms} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $V_{rms} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$
Impedance $V_0 = I_0 X$
Resistor $V_0 = I_0 X_R,\ \phi = 0,$ where $X_R = R$
Capacitor $V_0 = I_0 X_C,\ \phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, where $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$
Inductor $V_0 = I_0 X_L,\ \phi = +\frac{\pi}{2}$, where $X_L = \omega L$
RLC series circuit $V_0 = I_0 Z$ where $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(X_L^2 - X_C^2\right)}$ and $\phi = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{X_L - X_C}{R}$

Resonant angular frequency $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$
Quality factor $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\Delta\omega} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$
Average power $P_{ave} = \dfrac{1}{2}I_0 V_0\cos\phi = I_{rms}V_{rms}\cos\phi,$ where $\phi = 0$ for a resistor.
Transformer voltages and currents $\frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P} = \frac{I_P}{I_S}$

**Chapter 16**

Displacement current $I_d = \varepsilon_0\frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$ where $\Phi_E = \int \vec{E}\cdot d\vec{A}$ is the electric flux.

Maxwell's equations: $\epsilon_0\mu_0 = 1/c^2$

$$\oint_S \vec{E}\cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}Q_{in}$$
$$\oint_S \vec{B}\cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{A} = 0$$
$$\oint_C \vec{E}\cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{\ell} = -\int_S \frac{\partial\vec{B}}{\partial t}\cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{A}$$
$$\oint_C \vec{B}\cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{\ell} = \mu_0 I + \epsilon_0\mu_0\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_E}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} = \varepsilon_0\mu_0\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2} \text{ and } \frac{E_0}{B_0} = c$$

Poynting vector $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\vec{E}\times\vec{B}$=energy flux

Average intensity $I = S_{ave} = \frac{c\varepsilon_0}{2}E_0^2 = \frac{c}{2\mu_0}B_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\mu_0}E_0 B_0$

Radiation pressure $p = I/c$ (perfect absorber) and $p = 2I/c$ (perfect reflector).

1. transclusions *between* OpenStax_University_Physics/E&M#Index *and* Quizbank/Electricity and Magnetism (calculus based)/Equations

---