

# Appendiks

## Informasjon i oppgaveheftene

### Utvalgte formler i fysikk

#### Mekanikk og varme

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as$$

$$s = v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$E_{\text{fjær}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$F_N = mg \cos \alpha$$

$$F = PS$$

$$F = \gamma \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi^2 r}{T^2}$$

$$p = p_0 + \rho gh$$

$$W = Fr \cos \alpha$$

$$Q = cm\Delta T = C\Delta T$$

$$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$$

$$\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta T$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} \cdot T = b$$

$$\frac{pV}{T} = \text{konstant}$$

$$\Delta W = p\Delta V$$

#### Elektrisitet og magnetisme

$$U = RI$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$P = UI = RI^2$$

$$\varepsilon = rI + RI$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$$

$$E = \frac{U}{s}$$

$$E_p = qU$$

$$E = \frac{k|q|}{r^2}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = lvB$$

$$F = IlB \sin \alpha$$

$$F = qvB \sin \alpha$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

**Bølger, atom- og kjernefysikk**

$$v = f\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

$$n_1 \sin \alpha_1 = n_2 \sin \alpha_2$$

$$d \sin \alpha_n = n\lambda$$

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$E_f = hf$$

$$p_f = \frac{hf}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$hf = W + E_k$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$E = -\frac{B}{n^2}$$

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2$$

## Utvalgte formler i fysikk

tyngdens akselerasjon	$g$	$9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$
elektronets masse	$m_e$	$9,11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
elektronets ladning	$e$	$-1,60 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
protonets masse	$m_p$	$1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
lyshastigheten	$c$	$3,0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
lydhastigheten (20 °C)	$v$	$340 \text{ m/s}$
Boltzmanns konstant	$k$	$1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
konstant i Wiens forskyvningslov	$b$	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{K}$
Plancks konstant	$h$	$6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$
gravitasjonskonstanten	$\gamma$	$6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$
permabilitetskonstanten	$\mu_0$	$1,26 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$
permittiviteten i vakuum	$\varepsilon_0$	$8,85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
universal gasskonstant	$R$	$8,32 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})$
spesifikk varmekapasitet for vann	$c_v$	$4,2 \text{ J}/(\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$

### *Omregningsfaktorer*

1 atmosfære	$1,01 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
1 MeV	$1,6022 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ J}$
1 atommasse	$931,46 \text{ MeV} = 1,6605 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$