

Formler i Fysik 1 och 2

(version 0.1)

Matematik

$$O = \pi d$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$\sin v = \frac{\text{motst.}}{\text{hyp.}}$$

$$\cos v = \frac{\text{närl.}}{\text{hyp.}}$$

$$\tan v = \frac{\text{motst.}}{\text{närl.}}$$

Naturlagar

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

[1]

$$F = k \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$$

[1]

$$\Delta W = A + Q$$

[1]

$$W_f = hf$$

[1]

Empiriska samband

$$F_{f, \text{vilo}}^{\text{max}} = \mu_{\text{vilo}} F_N$$

[1]

$$F_{f, \text{glid}} = \mu_{\text{glid}} F_N$$

[1]

$$F_l = kv^2$$

[1]

$$U = RI$$

[1]

Newtons lagar

$$\text{II) } a = \frac{\sum F}{m} \iff \sum F = ma$$

[1]

$$\text{III) } \vec{F}_{AB} = -\vec{F}_{BA}$$

[1]

Definitionsformler

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

[1]

$$v_m = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

[1]

$$a_m = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

[1]

$$A = F_s s$$

[1]

$$P = \frac{A}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$$

[1]

$$\eta = \frac{W_n}{W_t}$$

[1]

$$p = mv$$

[1]

$$I = F \Delta t$$

[1]

$$p = \frac{F}{A}$$

[1]

$$c = \frac{Q}{m \Delta T} \iff Q = cm \Delta T$$

[1]

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta T} \iff Q = C \Delta T$$

[1]

$$l_s = \frac{Q}{m} \iff Q = l_s m$$

[1]

$$l_a = \frac{Q}{m} \iff Q = l_a m$$

[1]

$$E = \frac{F_e}{q}$$

[1]

$$V = \frac{W}{Q}$$

[1]

$$U = \frac{\Delta W}{Q} = V_2 - V_1$$

[1]

$$I = \frac{Q}{\Delta t}$$

[1]

$$R = \frac{U}{I}$$

[1]

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{A}{Q}$$

[1]

$$A = -\frac{dN}{dt} \quad [1]$$

$$D = \frac{W}{m} \quad [1]$$

$$H = w_R D \quad [1]$$

Härledda formler

$$s = s_0 + vt \quad [1]$$

$$v = v_0 + at \quad [1]$$

$$s = \underbrace{\frac{v_0 + v}{2}}_{v_m} t \quad [1]$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2} \quad [1]$$

$$2as = v^2 - v_0^2 \quad [1]$$

$$F_g = mg \quad [1]$$

$$W_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} \quad [1]$$

$$W_p = mgh \quad [1]$$

$$W_f = F_f s \quad [1]$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = \Delta p \quad [1]$$

$$F \Delta t = mv - mv_0 \quad [1]$$

$$p = p_0 + \rho gh \quad [1]$$

$$F_L = \rho V g \quad [1]$$

$$W_k = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \quad [1]$$

$$pV = nRT \quad [1]$$

$$E = \frac{U}{d} \quad [1]$$

$$W_e = \pm QEs \quad [1]$$

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{A} \quad [1]$$

$$R_e = R_1 + R_2 + \dots \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{1}{R_e} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots \quad [1]$$

$$\sum I_{\text{in}} = \sum I_{\text{ut}} \quad [1]$$

$$\sum (\Delta V) = 0 \quad [1]$$

$$P = UI \quad [1]$$

$$U = \mathcal{E} - R_i I \quad [1]$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \Delta t_0 \gamma, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} = \frac{l_0}{\gamma} \quad [1]$$

$$E_0 = mc^2 \quad [1]$$

$$E_k = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} - mc^2 = mc^2(\gamma - 1)$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = E_0 + E_k = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \gamma mc^2$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{\Delta E_0}{c^2} \quad [1]$$

$$N(t) = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T_{1/2}} = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}, \quad \lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}}$$

$$A(t) = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T_{1/2}} = A_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad [1]$$

$$A(t) = \lambda N(t) \quad [1]$$

Konstanter

Ljusets fart i vakuum

$$c = 299\,792\,458 \text{ m/s (exakt)}$$

Gravitationskonstanten

$$G = 6,67408(31) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

Plancks konstant

$$h = 6,626070040(81) \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

Boltzmanns konstant

$$k_B = 1,38064852(79) \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

Allmänna gaskonstanten

$$R = 8,3144598 \text{ J/mol K}$$

Elementarladdningen

$$e = 1,6021766208(98) \dots \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

Konstanten i Coulombs lag

$$k = c^2 \cdot 10^{-7} = 8,997552 \dots \cdot 10^9 \text{ m/s (exakt)}$$

Elektronmassan

$$m_e = 9,10938356(11) \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ m/s}$$

Protonmassan

$$m_p = 1,672621898(21) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ m/s}$$

Neutronmassan

$$m_n = 1,674927471(21) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ m/s}$$

Atomära massenheten

$$m_u = 1,660539040(20) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

Värden från NIST (CODATA 2014)

(<http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Constants/index.html>)

Tyngdaccelerationen (i Sverige)

$$g = 9,82 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Enhetsomvandlingar

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 3,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6022 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Övrigt

10^{-18}	10^{-15}	10^{-12}	10^{-9}	10^{-6}	10^{-3}
a	f	p	n	μ	m

10^3	10^6	10^9	10^{12}	10^{15}
k	M	G	T	P

Viktningfaktorer vid beräkning av ekvivalent dos (Strålsäkerhetsmyndighetens föreskrifter SSMFS 2008:51)

Strålslag	w_R
alfapartiklar, tunga kärnor	20
elektroner, myoner	1
fotoner	1
protoner	5
neutroner	beror på energin

Indelningen av formler i olika kategorier är gjord utifrån den fysik vi har tillgång till i gymnasiets första kurs. Men den är egentligen inte entydig, och skulle kunna göras på olika sätt. Till exempel betraktas Newtons gravitationslag här som en naturlag, men formeln kan härledas från djupare principer i allmän relativitetsteori.

Om du lär dig mer fysik kommer du att se att en del av naturlagarna här kan flyttas ned bland härledda formler. Se "Kommentarer till Formler i Fy 1" för mer om detta.