

Konstante in enačbe

Elektrina in električni tok

$$e_0 = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$Q = (\pm) ne_0$$

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

$$I = JA$$

$$m = cIt$$

Električno polje

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{A s}}{\text{V m}}$$

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon d^2}$$

$$F = QE$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$$

$$U = Ed$$

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B$$

$$Q = \sigma A$$

$$D = \varepsilon E = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon A}{d}$$

$$W = \frac{CU^2}{2}$$

Enosmerna vezja

$$\sum_k (\pm) I_k = 0$$

$$\sum_m (\pm) U_m = 0$$

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

$$GR = 1$$

$$P = UI$$

$$W = Pt$$

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A} = \frac{l}{\gamma A}$$

$$\frac{R_\vartheta}{R_{20}} = 1 + \alpha (\vartheta - 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{izh}}}{P_{\text{vh}}}$$

Magnetno polje

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{V s}}{\text{A m}}$$

$$F = \frac{\mu I_1 I_2 l}{2\pi d}$$

$$F = BI l$$

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

$$B = \frac{\mu I r}{2\pi r_0^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu NI}{l}$$

$$\Phi = BA$$

$$\Theta = Hl$$

$$B = \mu H = \mu_0 \mu_r H$$

$$R_m = \frac{l}{\mu A}$$

Inducirano električno polje

$$\Psi = N\Phi$$

$$u_i = -\frac{\Delta\Psi}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = \frac{\Psi}{i}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu N^2 A}{l}$$

$$W = \frac{Li^2}{2}$$

Trifazni sistemi

$$U = \sqrt{3}U_f$$

$$S = \sqrt{3}UI$$

Izmenična električna vezja

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$Tf = 1$$

$$u = U_m \sin(\omega t + \alpha_u)$$

$$i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \alpha_i)$$

$$\varphi = \alpha_u - \alpha_i$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{I}}$$

$$\underline{Y}\underline{Z} = 1$$

$$\underline{Z} = R + jX = Ze^{j\varphi}$$

$$\underline{Y} = G + jB = Ye^{-j\varphi}$$

$$\underline{Z}_R = R$$

$$\underline{Z}_L = j\omega L$$

$$\underline{Z}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$e^{j\alpha} = \cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha$$

$$\underline{S} = P + jQ = \underline{U}\underline{I}^*$$

$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$

$$S^2 = P^2 + Q^2$$

$$Q \tan \delta = 1$$

$$\omega_0^2 LC = 1$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$$

Prehodni pojavi

$$u = Ri$$

$$u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$u = U(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$u = Ue^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$i = I(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

$$i = Ie^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$