Formler i elektromagnetisme:

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon R^2}\hat{\mathbf{R}}, \qquad \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F}/q, \qquad V_P = \int_P^{\text{ref}} \mathbf{E}\cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}, \qquad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon R}, \qquad \mathbf{E} = -\nabla V,$$

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D}\cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} = Q_{\text{fri i }S}, \qquad \nabla\cdot\mathbf{D} = \rho, \qquad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}, \qquad \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0\chi_{\text{e}}\mathbf{E}, \qquad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon\mathbf{E},$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0(1+\chi_{\text{e}}), \qquad C = Q/V, \qquad C = \epsilon S/d, \qquad W_{\text{e}} = \frac{1}{2}CV^2, \qquad w_{\text{e}} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{D}\cdot\mathbf{E},$$

$$\mathbf{p} = Q\mathbf{d}, \qquad \mathbf{J} = NQ\mathbf{v}, \qquad \mathbf{J} = \sigma\mathbf{E}, \qquad P_{\text{J}} = \int_v \mathbf{J}\cdot\mathbf{E}\mathrm{d}v,$$

$$\mathrm{d}\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{I\mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}\times\hat{\mathbf{R}}}{R^2}, \qquad \mathrm{d}\mathbf{F} = I\mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}\times\mathbf{B}, \qquad \mathbf{F} = Q(\mathbf{E}+\mathbf{v}\times\mathbf{B}), \qquad \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{m}\times\mathbf{B},$$

$$\mathbf{m} = I\mathbf{S}, \qquad \mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} - \mathbf{M}, \qquad \mathbf{M} = \chi_{\text{m}}\mathbf{H}, \qquad \mathbf{B} = \mu\mathbf{H}, \qquad \mu = \mu_0(1+\chi_{\text{m}}),$$

$$\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B} = 0, \qquad \oint_C \mathbf{H}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{l} = \int_S \mathbf{J}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}, \qquad w_{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{H},$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I_1} = L_{21} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_2}, \qquad L = \frac{\Phi}{I}, \qquad W_{\text{m}} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n} I_k\Phi_k = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} L_{jk}I_jI_k,$$

$$\mathbf{F} = -(\nabla W_{\text{m}})_{\text{uten kilder eller tap}}, \qquad \mathbf{F} = +(\nabla W_{\text{m}})_{I=\text{konst}}, \qquad \nabla\cdot\mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} = 0.$$

Kretser:

$$\sum_i V_i = 0, \qquad \sum_i I_i = 0, \qquad V = RI, \qquad I = C\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t}, \qquad V = L\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t}, \qquad P = VI,$$

$$V = \mathrm{Re}\{\hat{V}\exp(i\omega t)\}, \qquad \hat{Z} = R, \qquad \hat{Z} = \frac{1}{i\omega C}, \qquad \hat{Z} = i\omega L.$$

Maxwells likninger:

$$\nabla\times\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \qquad \oint_C \mathbf{E}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{l} = -\int_S \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}, \qquad e = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t},$$

$$\nabla\times\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}, \qquad \oint_C \mathbf{H}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{l} = \int_S \left(\mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\right)\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{S},$$

$$\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D} = \rho, \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{D}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} = Q_{\text{fri i }S},$$

$$\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B} = 0, \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{B}\cdot\mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} = 0.$$

Potensialer i elektrodynamikken:

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla\times\mathbf{A}, \qquad \mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial\mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \qquad \nabla^2 V - \epsilon\mu\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}, \qquad \nabla^2\mathbf{A} - \epsilon\mu\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu\mathbf{J},$$

$$V(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon}\int_v \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}',t-R/c)\mathrm{d}v'}{R}, \qquad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi}\int_v \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}',t-R/c)\mathrm{d}v'}{R}.$$

Grensebetingelser:

$$\mathbf{E}_{1\text{t}} = \mathbf{E}_{2\text{t}}, \qquad \mathbf{D}_{1\text{n}} - \mathbf{D}_{2\text{n}} = \rho_{\text{s}}\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \qquad \mathbf{H}_{1\text{t}} - \mathbf{H}_{2\text{t}} = \mathbf{J}_{\text{s}}\times\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \qquad \mathbf{B}_{1\text{n}} = \mathbf{B}_{2\text{n}}.$$

Konstanter:

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

$\epsilon_0 = 1/(\mu_0 c_0^2) \approx 8.854\cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m

Lyshastighet i vakuum: $c_0 = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0} = 299792458$ m/s $\approx 3.0\cdot 10^8$ m/s

Lyshastighet i et medium: $c = 1/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$

Elementærladningen: $e = 1.6\cdot 10^{-19}$ C

Elektronets hvilemasse: $m_{\text{e}} = 9.11\cdot 10^{-31}$ kg

Standard tyngdeakselerasjon: $g = 9.80665$ m/s^2

Gravitasjonskonstant: $\gamma = 6.673\cdot 10^{-11}$ N$\cdot$m^2/kg^2.

Differensielle vektoridentiteter:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad (x \text{ vilkårlig akse})$$
$$\nabla(V + W) = \nabla V + \nabla W$$
$$\nabla(VW) = V\nabla W + W\nabla V$$
$$\nabla f(V) = f'(V)\nabla V$$
$$\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})$$
$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$$
$$\nabla \cdot (V\mathbf{A}) = V\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla V$$
$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$$
$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$$
$$\nabla \times (V\mathbf{A}) = (\nabla V) \times \mathbf{A} + V\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$
$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$$
$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = \nabla^2 V$$
$$\nabla \times (\nabla V) = 0$$
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

Integralidentiteter:

$$\int_v \nabla V \mathrm{d}v = \oint_S V \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$$
$$\int_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \mathrm{d}v = \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} \quad \text{(Divergensteoremet)}$$
$$\int_v \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \mathrm{d}v = \oint_S \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{A}$$
$$\int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l} \quad \text{(Stokes' teorem)}$$

Kartesisk koordinatsystem:

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = (\nabla^2 A_x)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (\nabla^2 A_y)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (\nabla^2 A_z)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

Sylindrisk koordinatsystem:

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{\mathbf{r}}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z}\right) + \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}\left(\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{z}}}{r}\left(\frac{\partial (rA_\phi)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi}\right)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

Sfærisk koordinatsystem:

$$\nabla V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial (r^2 A_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial (\sin\theta A_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r\sin\theta}\left(\frac{\partial (\sin\theta A_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi}\right) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}{r}\left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial (rA_\phi)}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}{r}\left(\frac{\partial (rA_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2}$$