

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{F} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r} & \vec{E} &= \frac{\vec{F}_0}{q_0} & \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r} & \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r} & p &= qd \\
\vec{\tau} &= \vec{p} \times \vec{E} & \Phi_E &= \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} & \Phi_E &= \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{encl}}}{\epsilon_0} & U &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qq_0}{r} \\
V &= \frac{U}{q_0} & V &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} & V &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r} & V_a - V_b &= \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} & E_x &= \\
&= -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} & E_y &= -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} & E_z &= -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} & C &= \frac{Q}{V_{ab}} & C &= \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} & U &= \frac{Q^2}{2C} & u &= \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 & C &= KC_0 & \epsilon &= K\epsilon_0 & I &= \frac{dQ}{dt} & J &= \frac{I}{A} & \vec{J} &= nq\vec{v}_d & \vec{E} &= \rho\vec{J} \\
\rho(T) &= \rho_0[1 + \alpha(T - T_0)] & R &= \frac{\rho L}{A} & V &= IR & P &= V_{ab}I & \sum I &= 0 \\
\sum V &= 0 & \tau &= RC & \vec{F} &= q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} & \Phi_B &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} &= 0 \\
\vec{F} &= \vec{l} \times \vec{B} & d\vec{F} &= Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B} & \vec{\tau} &= \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B} & \vec{\mu} &= NI\vec{A} & \vec{B} &= \frac{\mu_0 q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2} \\
d\vec{B} &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \mu_0 I_{\text{encl}} & \vec{M} &= \frac{\vec{\mu}_{\text{total}}}{V} & \vec{B} &= \vec{B}_0 + \mu_0 \vec{M} \\
\vec{B} &= K_m \vec{B}_0 & \mu &= K_m \mu_0 & \chi_m &= K_m - 1 & \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \mu_0 (iC + \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt})_{\text{encl}} \\
\mathcal{E} &= -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} & \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} & L &= \frac{N\Phi_B}{i} & \mathcal{E} &= -L \frac{di}{dt} & U &= \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \\
u &= \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} & \frac{\partial^2 E_y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} &= \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 E_y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} & c &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} & E &= cB & \vec{E}(x,t) &= \\
E_{\text{max}} \hat{j} \cos(kx - \omega t) & & \vec{B}(x,t) &= B_{\text{max}} \hat{k} \cos(kx - \omega t) & u &= \epsilon_0 E^2 & S &= \\
\epsilon_0 c E^2 & & \vec{S} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} & I &= S_{\text{av}} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 c E_{\text{max}}^2 & d \sin \theta &= m\lambda & d \sin \theta &= \\
(m + \frac{1}{2})\lambda & & 2d \sin \theta &= m\lambda & x &= x' + ut & y &= y' & z &= z' & t &= t' \\
v_x &= v'_x + u & \gamma &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} & \Delta t &= \gamma \Delta t_0 & l &= \frac{l_0}{\gamma} & x' &= \gamma(x - ut) \\
y' &= y & z' &= z & t' &= \gamma(t - ux/c^2) & v'_x &= \frac{v_x - u}{1 - uv_x/c^2} & v_x &= \frac{v'_x + u}{1 + uv'_x/c^2} \\
\gamma &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} & \vec{p} &= \gamma m \vec{v} & E &= K + mc^2 & K &= (\gamma - 1)mc^2 & E &= \gamma mc^2 \\
E^2 &= (mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2 & E &= hf & K_{\text{max}} &= hf - \phi & E &= pc & hf &= E_i - E_f \\
L &= n \frac{h}{2\pi} & \lambda' - \lambda &= \frac{h}{mc} (1 - \cos \phi) & \lambda &= h/p & \hbar &= h/2\pi & \Delta x \Delta p_x &\geq \\
\frac{\hbar}{2} & & \Delta E \Delta t &\geq \frac{\hbar}{2} & -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + U\psi &= E\psi & \psi &= \sqrt{2/L} \sin(n\pi x/L) & E &= \\
\frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} & & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi|^2 dx &= 1 & \psi &= A \cos kx + B \sin kx & \psi &= C e^{\kappa x} + D e^{-\kappa x} \\
E &= (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega & -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}) + U\psi &= E\psi & E &= -\frac{13.60 \text{ eV}}{n^2} \\
L &= \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar & L_z &= m_l \hbar & S &= \sqrt{s(s+1)} \hbar & S_z &= m_s \hbar & \Delta M &= \\
ZM_H + Nm_n - \frac{A}{Z} M & & E_B &= (ZM_H + Nm_n - \frac{A}{Z} M) c^2 & A(t) &= -\frac{dN(t)}{dt} \\
A(t) &= \lambda N(t) & N(t) &= N_0 e^{-\lambda t} & \lambda &= \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}} & T_{\text{mean}} &= \frac{1}{\lambda} & A(t) &= A_0 e^{-\lambda t} \\
Q &= (M_A + M_B - M_C - M_D) c^2
\end{aligned}$$

Planckin vakio	$6.6260755 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$
elektronin massa	$9.1093897 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
alkeisvaraus	$1.60217733 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
valon nopeus tyhjiössä	$2.99792458 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
tyhjiön permittiivisyys	$\epsilon_0 = 8.854187817 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
tyhjiön permeabiliteetti	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Tm/A}$
atomimassayksikkö	$1 \text{ u} = 1.660538782 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Avogadron luku	$N_A = 6.0221415 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ 1/mol}$
pallon tilavuus	$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$
pallon ala	$4\pi r^2$
ympyrän ala	πr^2
ympyrän piiri	$2\pi r$