$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$< S > = \frac{c}{8\pi} E_o B_o = \frac{1}{2\mu_o} E_o B_o$$

$$F_{\rm rad} = \frac{< S > A}{c} \cos(\theta)$$

$$F_{\rm rad} = \frac{2< S > A}{c} \cos^2(\theta)$$

$$p = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{hc/\lambda}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$F_{\rm rad} = \frac{N}{t} p = \frac{Nh}{\lambda t} \quad \text{(absorbed)}$$

$$F_{\rm rad} = \frac{2N}{t} p = \frac{2Nh}{\lambda t} \quad \text{(reflected)}$$

$$\text{Power} = \sigma T^4 \, A$$

$$B_\lambda(T) = \frac{2hc^2/\lambda^5}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$$

$$B_\nu(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3/c^2}{e^{h\nu/kT} - 1}$$

$$\lambda_{\rm peak} = \frac{0.0029 \text{ m}}{T} \text{ Kelvin}$$

$$L = \int_0^\infty B_\lambda \, d\lambda = \int_0^\infty \frac{2hc^2/\lambda^5}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1} \, d\lambda$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^N}{e^{ax} - 1} \, dx$$

$$B_\lambda(T) = \frac{2hc^2/\lambda^5}{e^{-hc/\lambda kT}}$$