

# 第9章 静电场

1. 库仑定律 叠加原理

$$E = \int_V \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \quad E = \frac{F}{q} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{真空介电常数 } \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$$

$$dq = \lambda dl \rightarrow \text{线密度} \quad dq = \rho dv \rightarrow \text{体密度}$$

2. 高斯定理

$$\Phi_e = \oint E \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \quad \checkmark$$

面  $\rightarrow$  电荷密度

3. 无限大均匀带电平面外一点电场强度大小为  $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

$$\text{电势} \quad E_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$F = m \frac{v^2}{r} \quad U = Ed$$

1. 电势

$$\text{串: } U = U_1 + U_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots$$

$$U = \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr \quad \checkmark$$

并:  $U$  相等

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + \dots$$

4. 高斯定理拓展

$$E = \frac{\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{s}}{\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r) \dots} \quad \checkmark$$

电荷相加

$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q \quad \checkmark$$

$$5. \text{能量密度 } W = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{电场能量 } dW = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{v} \quad \checkmark$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$



## 第10章 稳恒磁场

毕奥-萨伐尔定律、叠加原理

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \quad (\text{无限长直导线周围圆环磁场分布})$$

$a \rightarrow$  距离

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \quad (\text{圆环圆心})$$

安培环路定理

$$\oint_L B dl = \mu_0 \sum I$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{v^2}{R^2} I$$

$$F = BIL = \int B I dl$$

拓展  $\oint H dl = \sum I$

$$\underline{HL = NI}$$

$$B_0 = \mu_0 H$$

$$B = \mu_0 \mu_r H$$

$$B = \mu_0 (\mu H)$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$$



## 第11章 变化的磁场

动生电动势

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_L (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

感生电动势

$$\mathcal{E} = - \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$v = r\omega$$

互感系数

$$M = \frac{\Psi}{I} \rightarrow \text{互感系数}$$

磁能

~~$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$~~

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

自感系数

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$$

$$W_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$



# 第1章 气体动理论基础

1. 归一化事件

$$\text{面积} = 1 (N)$$

$$\text{平均速率 } \bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8KT}{\pi m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M_{mol}}}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{\infty} v f(v) dv}{\int_0^{\infty} v dv}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{\infty} v dN}{N}$$

$$f(v) = \frac{dN}{N dv}$$

$$M = \frac{M_{mol}}{N_0}$$

$$\bar{e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{平均动能 } \bar{e} = \frac{1}{2} kT$$

$$E_0 = N \frac{3}{2} R T$$

$$E_0 = N \frac{f}{2} R T$$



$$1 \text{ MPa} = 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$N_0 = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

$$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

理想气体状态方程

$$p = n k T$$

$$pV = n R T$$

$$R = 8.314$$



## 第8章 热力学基础

热效率

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$R = 8.314$$

制冷效率

$$e = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$$

$$\Delta U = W + Q$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} n R T$$

$$Q = \frac{5}{2} n R T$$

$$\text{等温: } p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$$

$$W = -n R T \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

绝热

$$p_1 V_1^{1.4} = p_2 V_2^{1.4}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{1.4}}$$

$$W = \frac{p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1}{0.4}$$

