

## 高一物理公式

### 直线运动公式

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} \text{ 【ms}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$v_{AB} = v_A - v_B \text{ （相对速度）}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t_2 - t_1} \text{ 【ms}^{-2}\text{】}$$

$$a = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\Delta t} \text{ （平均加速度）}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \text{ 【m】}$$

$$v^2 - v_0^2 = 2as$$

## 牛顿力学

$$W=mg \text{ 【N】}$$

$$f=\mu_k \times FN \text{ (动摩擦力)}$$

$$0 < f \leq f_m \text{ (最大静摩擦力)}$$

$$f_m=\mu_s \times FN \text{ (最大静摩擦力)}$$

$$W_1=W\sin\theta \text{ (分力一)}$$

$$W_2=W\cos\theta \text{ (分力二)}$$

$$F_x=F\cos\theta \text{ (水平分力)}$$

$$F_y=F\sin\theta \text{ (坚直分力)}$$

$$FN=W-F_y \text{ (地面对人的支持力)}$$

$$F=ma \text{ 【N】}$$

$$F-mg=ma$$

$$F_1=F_2$$

$$F_c=\frac{mv^2}{r} \text{ (向心力)}$$

## 平面运动

### 平抛

$$v_x = v_0$$

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$v_y = -gt$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

### 斜抛运动

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \theta$$

$$x = v_0 \cos \theta \cdot t$$

$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - gt$$

$$y = v_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$x = v_0^2 \sin \frac{2\theta}{g}$$

$$y = v_0^2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2gt}$$

$$t = 2v_0 \sin \frac{\theta}{g}$$

## 振动

$F = -kx$  (线性回复力)

$a = -\frac{kx}{m}$  (线性回复力的加速度)

$f = \frac{1}{T}$  (频率)  $\{1\text{Hz} = 1\text{ s}^{-1}\}$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad g = \frac{4\pi^2 l}{T^2}$$

$g = \frac{4\pi^2 l}{T^2}$  (求重力加速度)

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$  (弹簧振子的周期)

$k = \frac{mg}{l}$  (弹性系数) **【N m<sup>-1</sup>】**

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$  (单摆的周期) **【s】**

$$x = A \cos\theta = A \cos\omega t$$

$$x_m = A$$

$$v = -v \sin\theta = -\omega A \sin\omega t$$

$$v_m = \omega A$$

$$a = -\omega^2 x = -a \cos\theta = -\omega^2 A \cos\omega t$$

$$a_m = \omega^2 A$$

$$\cos\omega t = \frac{x}{A}$$

### 简谐运动的能量

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2 \sin^2\omega t$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}kA^2 \cos^2\omega t$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2}kA^2$$

## 圆周运动

$$a_c = \omega^2 r \text{ 或 } a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} \text{ (向心加速度)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{mv}{r} \text{ (向心力)}$$

$$F_c = W - F_N \text{ (拱形桥)}$$

$$F_c = F_N - W \text{ (凹形桥)}$$

$$v = \sqrt{gl}$$

## 万有引力定律

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \text{ (万有引力定律)}$$

$$mg = \frac{GmM}{R^2} \text{ (引力常量)}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \text{ (宇宙速度)}$$

$$\text{第一宇宙速度} = 7.9 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\text{第二宇宙速度} = 11.2 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\text{第三宇宙速度} = 16.7 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\frac{R^3}{T^2} = k \text{ (开普勒定律)}$$

## 功

$$W_{\text{总}} = F \text{ 和 } s$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \text{ (功率) } \text{【W】}$$

$$P = Fv \cos \theta \text{ 或 } v_m = \frac{P}{f}$$

## 流体力学

$$p = \frac{F}{S} \text{ (压强) } \text{【Pa】}$$

$$p = p_0 + \rho gh \text{ (液体压强)}$$

$$F_{\text{浮}} = \rho_{\text{液}} g V_{\text{排}} \text{ (阿基米德原理)}$$

$$W = F_{\text{浮}}$$

$$v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2 = \text{常量}$$

$$p + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{常量} \text{ (伯努利方程式)}$$

## 能量

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ (动能) } \textbf{【J】}$$

$$W = E_{k2} - E_{k1} \text{ (动能定理)}$$

$$E_p = mgh \text{ (势能) } \textbf{【J】}$$

$$W = mgh_1 - mgh_2 \text{ (势能)}$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \text{ (弹性势能)}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \text{ (弹力做功) } \textbf{【J】}$$

$$E = E_p + E_k$$

$$E = E$$

$$\frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{h_1 - h_2} = 2g$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \text{ (转动动能)}$$

$$E = mc^2 \text{ (质量与能量)}$$

## 动量守恒定律

$$p=mv \text{ (动量) } \text{【kg}\cdot\text{ms}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$I=F\Delta t=F(t-t_0) \text{ (力的冲量) } \text{【N}\cdot\text{s} \text{】}$$

$$I=p'-p \text{ (动量定理)}$$

$$m_1v_1+m_2v_2=m_1v_1'+m_2v_2'$$

$$\Delta E=E_2-E_1 \text{ (动量守恒中的能量)}$$

$$0=mv+MV \text{ (反冲)}$$

### 弹性碰撞

$$v_1'=\frac{m_1-m_2}{m_1+m_2}v_1+\frac{2m_2}{m_1+m_2}v_2$$

$$v_2'=\frac{2m_1}{m_1+m_2}v_1+\frac{m_2-m_1}{m_1+m_2}v_2$$

(碰撞过程中机械能守恒)

### 非完全非弹性碰撞

$$v=\frac{2(m_1+m_2)}{m_2}\times\sqrt{gL}\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$$

(若两个物体碰撞后相互黏合, 以相同的速度向前运动)



## 转动

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f \text{ (角速度) } \text{【rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 2\pi r f \text{ (线速度) } \text{【m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} \text{ (角加速度) } \text{【rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}\text{】}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$s = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 - \omega_0^2 = 2\alpha s$$

$$I = mr^2 \text{ (转动惯量) } \text{【kg} \cdot \text{m}^2\text{】}$$

$$I = I_c + Md \text{ (平行轴定理)}$$

$$M = I\alpha = Fd \text{ (转动定律) } \text{【N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2\text{】}$$

$$L = I\omega = rmv = rmv \sin\theta \text{ (角动量) } \text{【N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s} \text{ 或 } \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$I_2\omega_2 = -I_1\omega_1 \text{ (角动量守恒)}$$

## 高二物理公式

### 机械波

$$v = f\lambda \quad (\text{波速}) \quad \text{【ms}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$y = A \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}t + \varphi\right)$$

#### 简谐波的方程式

$$y(x, t) = A \cos\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right]$$

#### 弦

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{u}} \quad (\text{弦的波速}) \quad \text{【ms}^{-1}\text{】}$$

$$L = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (\text{弦的相距}) \quad \text{【m】}$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{2L}{n} \quad (\text{弦的波长}) \quad \text{【m】}$$

$$f_n = n \cdot \frac{v}{4L} \quad (\text{发音频率})$$

#### 多普勒效应

$$f_o = \frac{v \pm v_o}{v \mp v_s} f_s \quad \text{【Hz】}$$

## 光的反射与折射

$$f = \frac{1}{2}r \text{ (焦距) } \textbf{【m】}$$

$$u^{-1} + v^{-1} = f^{-1} \text{ (球面镜公式) } \{u \text{ 是物距, } v \text{ 是像距}\}$$

$$m = \left| \frac{v}{u} \right| \text{ (线性放大率)}$$

$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} \text{ (绝对折射率)}$$

$$n_{21} = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \text{ (相对折射率)}$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2 \text{ (斯涅尔定律)}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v} \{ \text{光真空的光速 } c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{实深}}{\text{视深}} \text{ (从空气看入水中)}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{视深}}{\text{实深}} \text{ (从水中看出空气)}$$

$$d = \frac{t}{\cos r} \sin(i - r) \text{ (侧移的距离)}$$

$$\sin C = \frac{1}{n} \text{ (临界角)} \quad \sin C = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

## 棱镜和透镜

### 棱镜

$$\delta = i_1 + i_2 - A \quad (\text{偏向角})$$

$$A = r_1 + r_2 \quad (\text{折射棱角})$$

$$\delta_{min} = 2i_1 - A \quad (\text{最小偏向角})$$

$$n = \frac{\sin i_1}{\sin r_1} = \frac{\sin \frac{\delta_{min} + A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \quad (\text{玻璃折射率})$$