1 公式

1.1 向量

$$\begin{split} |\vec{u}| &= \sqrt{\vec{i}^2 + \vec{j}^2 + \vec{k}^2} \\ a_x &= a \cos \theta \ b_x = b \sin \theta \\ |\hat{u}| &= \frac{u}{|\vec{u}|} \\ |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= a_x b_x + a_j b_j + a_z b_z \\ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \\ \vec{a} \times \vec{b} &= \vec{i} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} - \vec{j} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \vec{k} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{split}$$

1.2 微積分

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dx}x_t = v_t}{\frac{d}{dx}v_t = a_t} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}log_e|x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x}{\frac{d}{dx}a^x = a^xlog_ea}$$

$$\int v_t = x_t \int a_t = v_t$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}dx = log_e|x| \int e^x dx = e^x$$

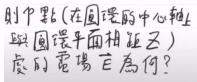
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{log_e} + c$$

1.3 靜電力庫倫定律

基本電荷
$$e=1.602\times 10^{-19}C$$
 $k_e=8.99\times 10^9\frac{N\cdot m^2}{c^2}=\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$ $\varepsilon_0=8.85\times 10^{-12}\frac{C^2}{N\cdot m^2}$ $\vec{F}=k_e\frac{q_1q_2}{r^2}\hat{r}$ \hat{r} 表示兩粒子延伸軸單位向量 $\vec{E}=\frac{\vec{F}}{\sigma}=k_e\frac{q_1^2}{r^2}\frac{N}{C}$

q , ε		
電荷	符號	單位
	q	c
線電荷密度	λ	$\frac{C}{m}$
面電荷密度	σ	$\frac{C}{m^2}$
體電荷密度	Q	$\frac{C}{m^3}$

半径 R 且 帶 正均勻 線電待密度 入 的细 圓 環



$$dq = \lambda ds$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varrho_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varrho_0} \frac{\lambda ds}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varrho_0} \frac{\lambda ds}{Z^2 + R^2}$$

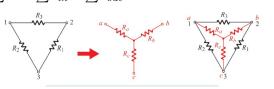


1.4 基礎電路

$$V_t = E - V_r$$
 $P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{V \times Q}{t} = V \times I = \frac{V^2}{R} = I^2 R$
 $R = \rho \times \frac{l}{A}$
串聯電路
 $E = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$
 $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n$
克希荷夫電壓定律
 $\sum V_{rise} = \sum V_{drop}$
 $\sum V = \sum V_{rise} - \sum V_{drop} = 0$
並聯電路
 $E = V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n$
 $I_n = \frac{E}{R_n} = G_n \times E$

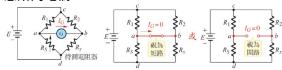
$$G_T = G_1 + G_2 + + G_n$$
 $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + + \frac{1}{R_n}$ 克希荷夫電流定律

$$\sum_{in} I_{in} = \sum_{in} I_{out}$$
$$\sum_{in} V = \sum_{in} I_{in} - \sum_{in} I_{out} = 0$$



$$\begin{split} R_a &= \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \ R_b = \frac{R_3 R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \ R_c = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \\ R_1 &= \frac{R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a}{R_a} \ R_2 = \frac{R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a}{R_b} \\ R_3 &= \frac{R_a R_b + R_b R_c + R_c R_a}{R_c} \end{split}$$

惠斯同電橋



 $R_2 \times R_s = R_1 \times R_x$ 電壓表倍增器 (倍增率 m)(串聯) $R_m = R_v(m-1)$ 電流表分流器 (倍增率 n)(並聯) $R_s = \frac{R_A}{2m-1}$

1.5 高斯定律

通量 $\phi(flux)$ $\phi = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{A} = V \cdot A \cos \theta$ V為流速 A為面積向量 θ 為與 \vec{A} 夾角電場通量 ϕ $\phi = \sum \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}(\frac{N \cdot m^2}{C})$ 高斯定律通過高斯面之總電通量 ϕ 與該曲面之靜電荷 q_{enc} 之間關係 $\phi = \frac{\sum q_{enc}}{\varepsilon_0}$ 如果 q_{enc} 為正,淨通量向外 如果 q_{enc} 為負,淨通量向內 $\phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$

 $\phi \propto E \propto$ 通過每單位面積電場線數目 Case 1: 球體為導體 (R 為球半徑)(屏蔽效應)

 $\begin{array}{ll} r \gneq R & E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \\ r < R & E = 0 \end{array}$

Case 2: 球體為非導體 (R 為球半徑 ρ 為體電荷密度)

$$r > R \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} = \frac{\rho(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$r < R \quad E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q'}{r^2} = \frac{\rho(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{r^3}{R^3} \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{\rho r}{3\varepsilon_0}$$

2 翻譯

electric charge: 電荷 electric filed: 電場 likes repel: 同性相斥 opposites attract: 異性相吸

conductor: 導體 insulator: 非導體 semi conductor: 半導體 linear charge: 線電荷 surface charge: 面電荷 volume charge: 體電荷

electromotive force/emf: 電動勢 V_t

voltage drop: 電壓降 E terminal voltage: 端電壓 V_r

node: 節點 branch: 支路 loop: 迴路 mesh: 網目

series circuit: 串聯電路 parallel circuit: 並聯電路

multiplier: 倍增器

flux: 通量

electric flux: 電場通量

