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

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

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

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

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

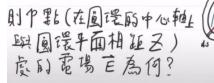
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{log_e} + c$$

1.3 靜電力庫倫定律

<i>q</i> ,		
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	ρ	$\frac{C}{m^3}$

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半径R且带正均匀 绿電行空度人的细園環



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

克希荷夫電流定律 $\sum I_{in} = \sum I_{out}$

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
$$\sum V_{rise} = \sum V_{drop}$$

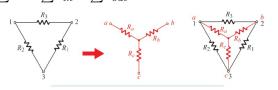
$$\sum V = \sum V_{rise} - \sum V_{drop} = 0$$
並聯電路
$$E = V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{E}{R_n} = G_n \times E$$

$$G_T = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n$$

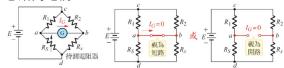
$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$

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



$$R_{a} = \frac{R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} R_{b} = \frac{R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} R_{c} = \frac{R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} R_{1} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{c}R_{a}}{R_{a}} R_{2} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{c}R_{a}}{R_{b}} R_{1} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{c}R_{a}}{R_{b}} R_{1} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{c}R_{a}}{R_{c}} R_{1} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{c}R_{a}}{R_{b}} R_{1} = \frac{R_{a}R_{b} + R_{b}R_{c} + R_{$$

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) $R_s = \frac{R_A}{n-1}$

1.5 高斯定律

通量 $\phi(flux)$ $\phi = \vec{V} \cdot \vec{A} = V \cdot A \cos \vartheta \ V$ 為流速A為面積向量 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

 $\varrho \cdot \phi = q_{enc}$ 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)

 $r \geqslant R$ $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$ r < R E = 0

Case 2: 球體為非導體 (R 為球半徑 ρ 為體電荷密度)

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

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

2

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 ${\it E}$ 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