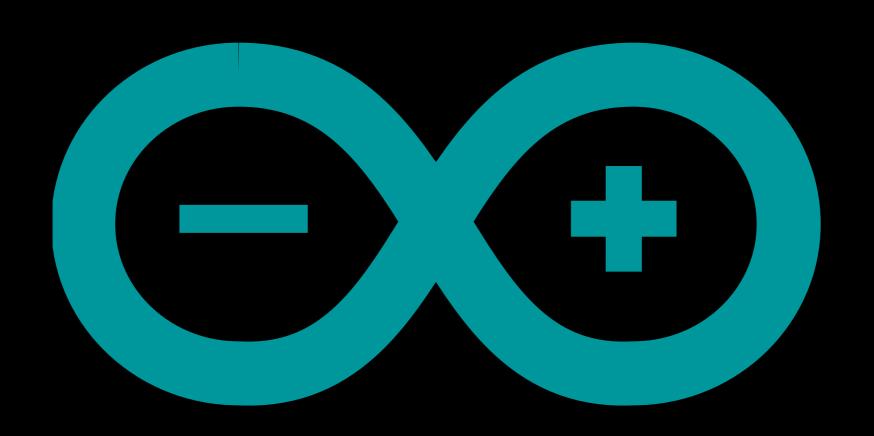
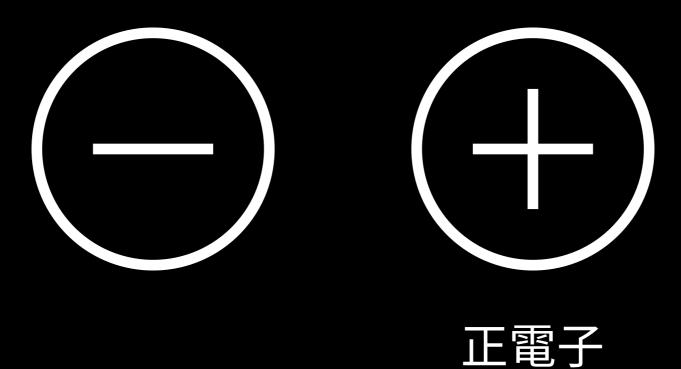
超智單學

台科程式社

基本概念







註:實際上不存在正電子,為了方便想像與理解,故採用正負電子模型



置量

兩點之間,電位能的差異

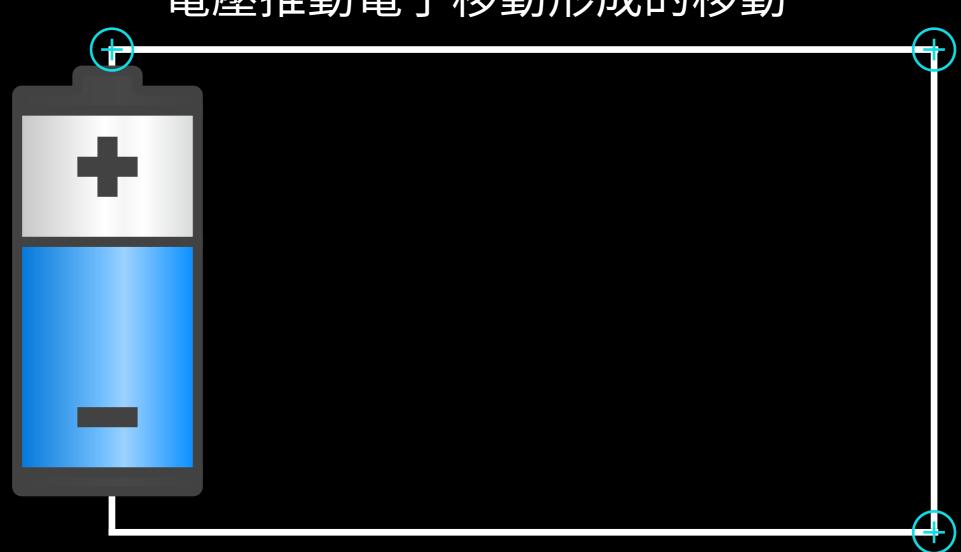




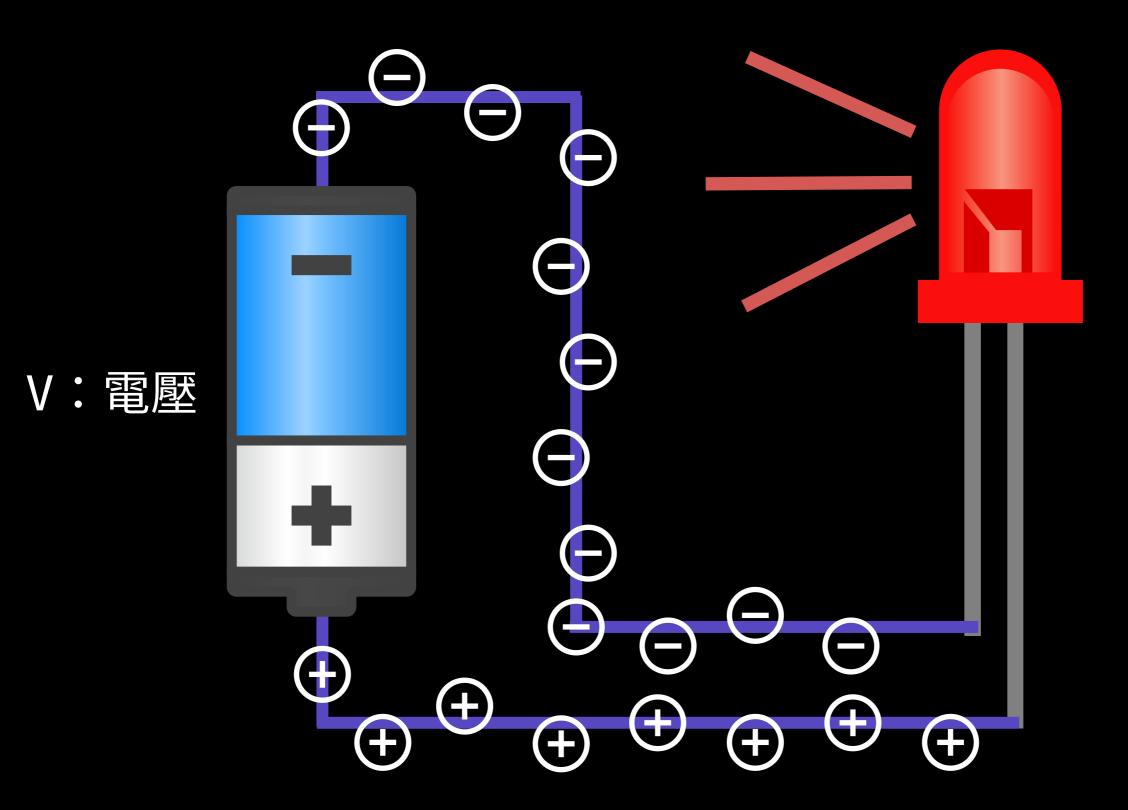


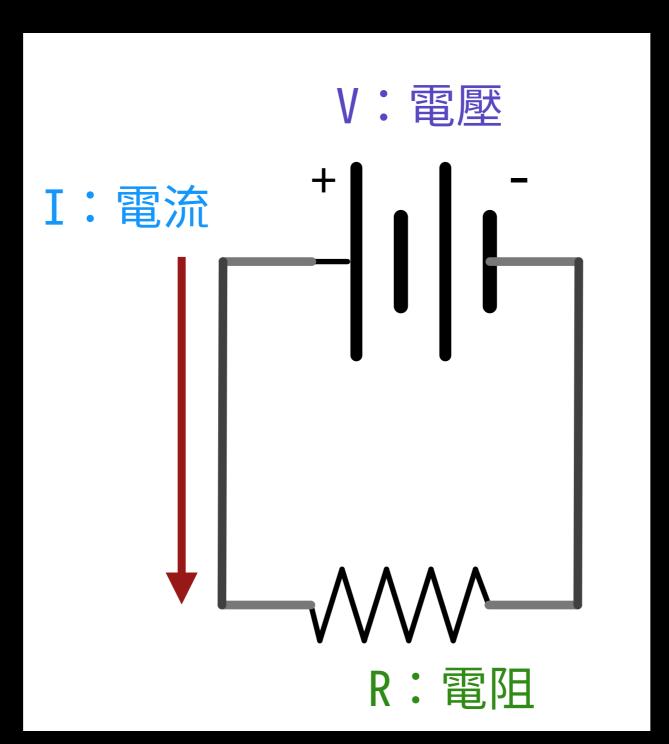
電流

電壓推動電子移動形成的移動

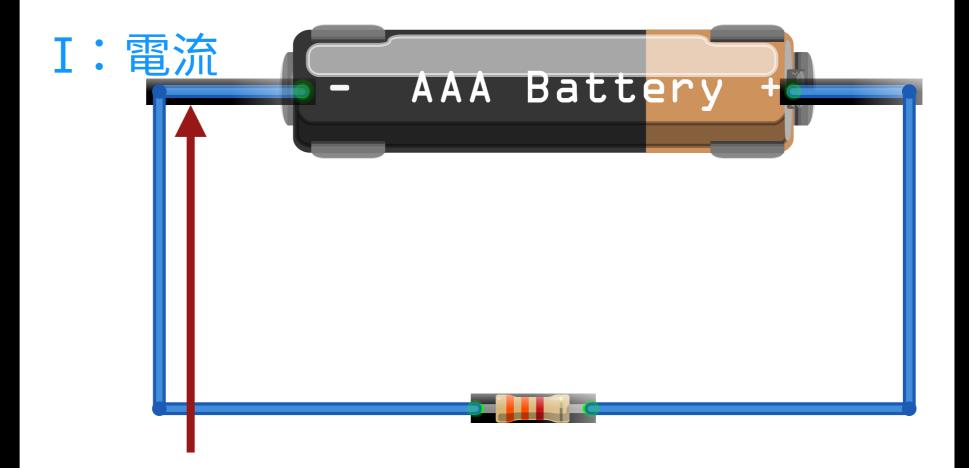


I:電流

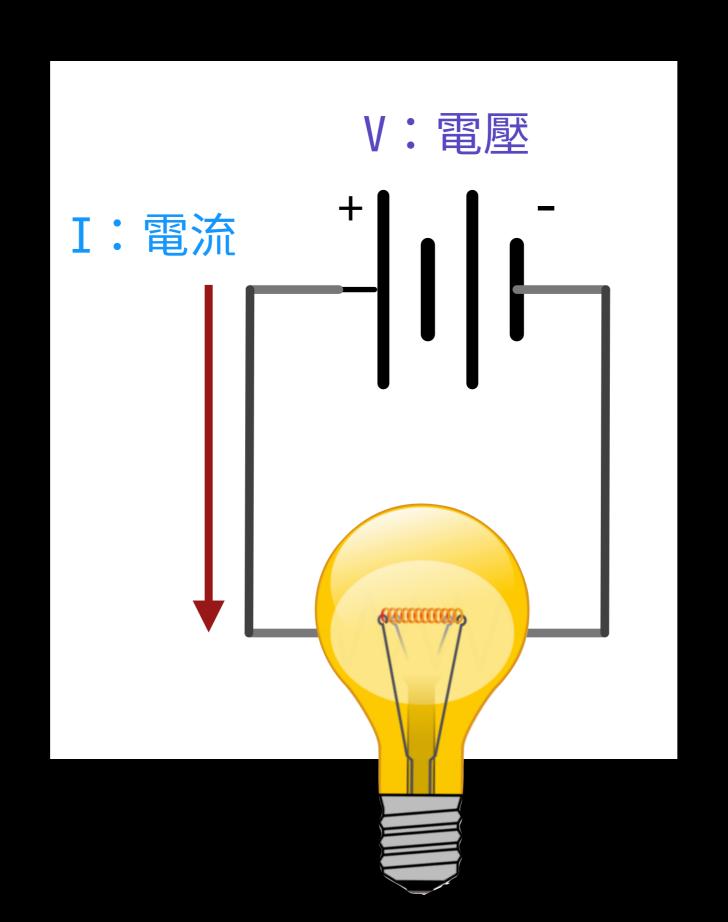




V:電壓



R:電阻



欧姆定理

 $V = I \times R$

電壓 = 電流 × 電阻

功率

 $P = I \times V$

電功率 = 電流 X 電壓

功率

高功率 = 耗電 = 發熱

短路

電壓固定,電阻很小

電流很大,功率很大

短路

$$R = \rho \frac{length}{area} \cdot (1 + \alpha t)$$

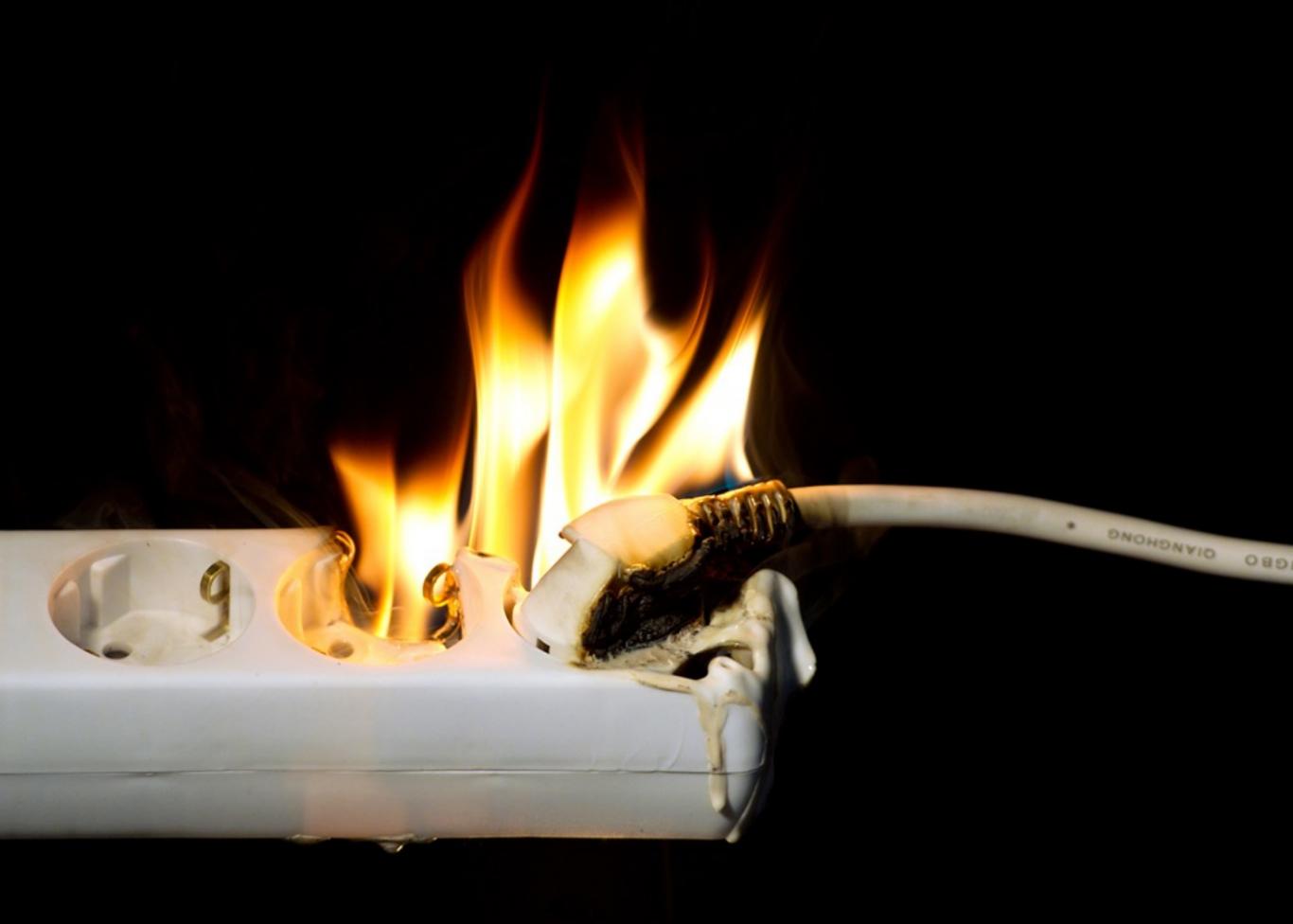
$$\rho_{\rm Cu} = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

10cm 0.6mm

$$R = (1.7 \cdot 10^{-8}) \cdot \frac{0.1_{(10\text{cm})}}{(0.0003_{(0.6\text{mm})}^2 \cdot \pi)} \cdot (1 + 0.0039 \cdot 30) = 0.006716$$

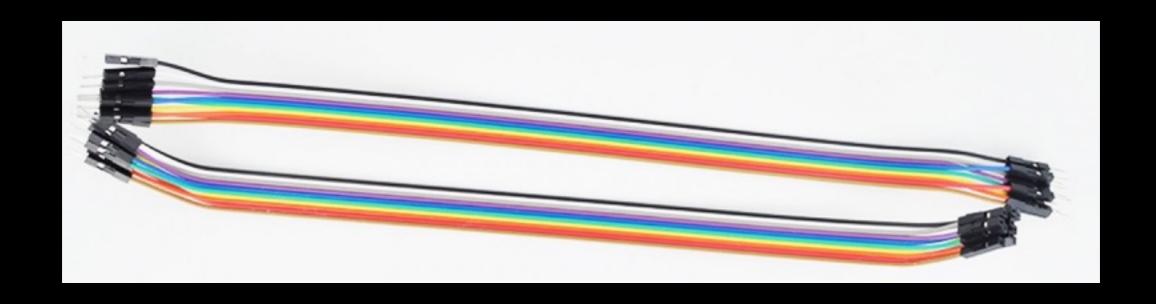
$$\frac{V}{R} = 5/0.006716 = 744.5_{A}$$

$$I \cdot V = 744.5 \cdot 5 = 3722_{\text{Watt}}$$

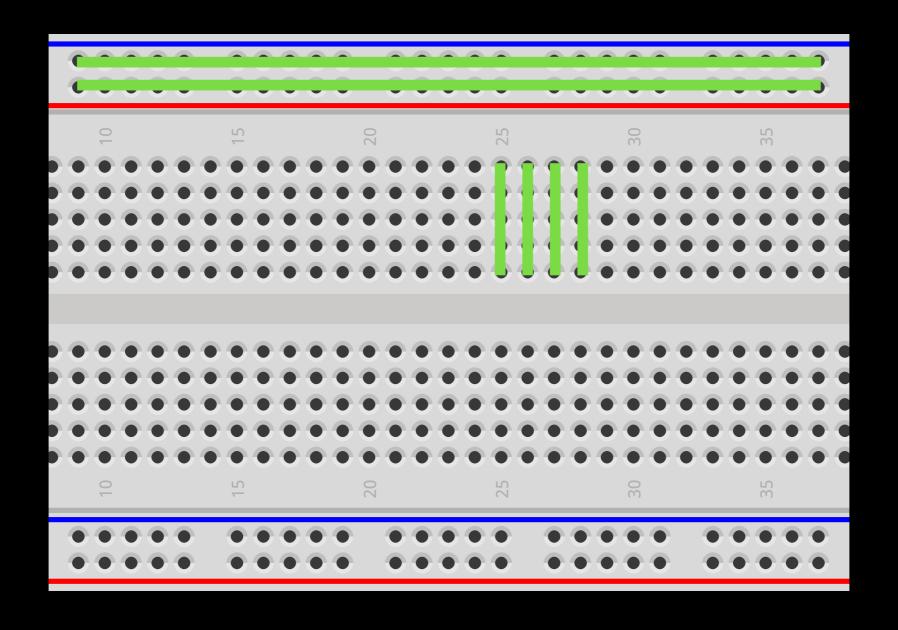


零件介紹

杜美区線

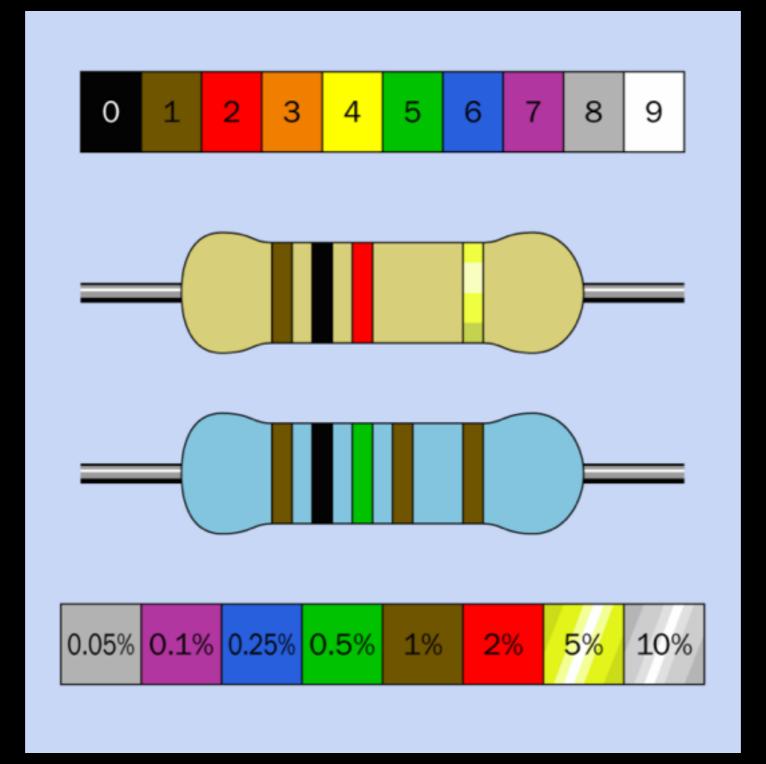


数面包板

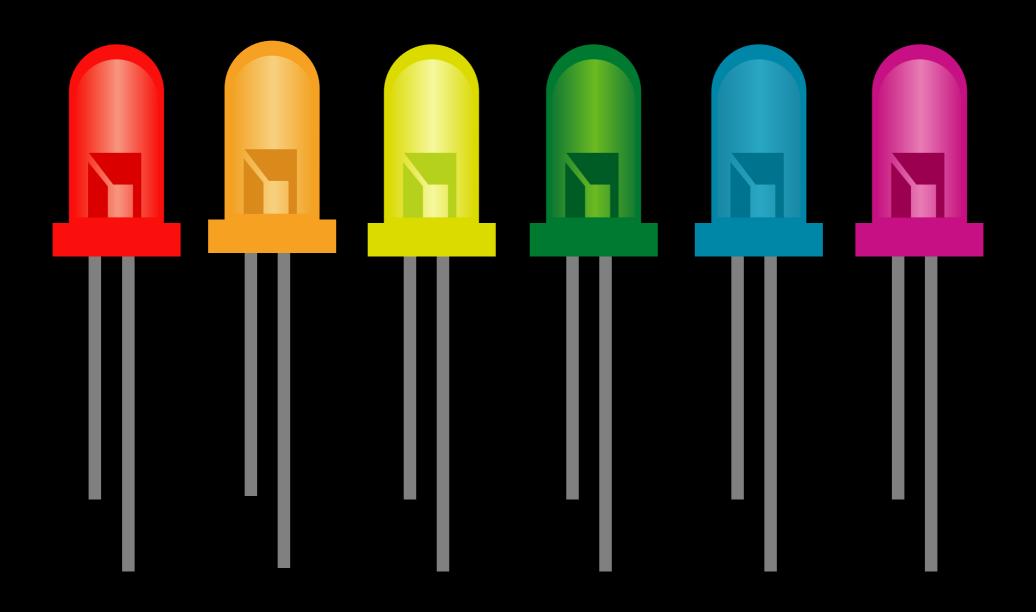


綠色線條的部分是彼此連接的

色碼電阻

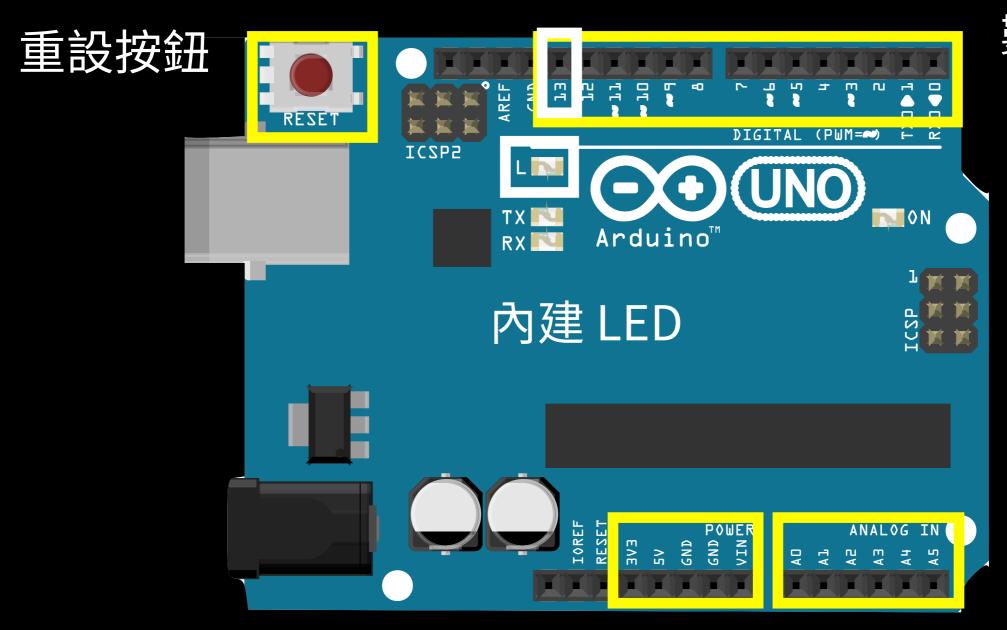


發光二極體 (LED)



長腳接正極,短腳接負極(接地,GND)

Arduino UNO



數位 IO

電源區

類比 IO