

光学、量子

- ◆ 以下公式会附在试卷后面，答卷时，可能会用到。
- ◆ 别的公式，课上讲过的，一定是重要的，必须掌握并记住。

$$V = \frac{I_{\max} - I_{\min}}{I_{\max} + I_{\min}} \quad \delta_M = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} \quad b_0 = \frac{R}{d} \lambda \quad \delta = 2ne \cos r + \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \delta = 2e\sqrt{n^2 - n'^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\delta = 2ne \cos r \quad I = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \theta \quad I_p = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin N\beta}{\sin \beta} \right)^2 \quad \beta = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$D \cdot \sin \theta_1 \approx 1.22\lambda \quad 2d \cdot \sin \Phi = k\lambda$$

$$|n_e - n_o| = k \frac{F}{S} \quad |n_e - n_o| = kE^2 = k \frac{U^2}{d^2} \quad \Delta\varphi_p = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_o^3 r U \quad |n_e - n_o| \propto H^2 \quad a = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} (n_R - n_L)$$

$$\lambda_m \cdot T = b \quad \nu_m = C_\nu T \quad M_\nu(T) = \frac{2\pi h}{c^2} \frac{\nu^3}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} \quad M(T) = \sigma T^4$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos \varphi) = 2\lambda_c \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r}, t) \quad \hat{F} = F(\hat{r}, \hat{p})$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = \hat{H} \Psi \quad \Psi_E(\vec{r}, t) = \Phi_E(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} Et}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2 \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad E_n \approx -\frac{13.6}{n^2} (\text{eV}) \quad E_{nl} = \frac{-13.6 \text{eV}}{(n - \Delta_{nl})^2}$$

$$Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = C_{l,m} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad \Psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$