

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

点电荷电场

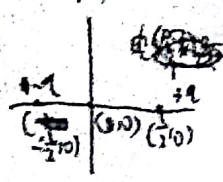
physics

电势

导体:  $E=0$ , 电荷分布在表面  
导体内部:  $\rho=0$ , 表面电荷密度  $\sigma$   
电势  $V$  (标量函数)

$$\vec{E} = \sum \vec{E}_i$$

(7.2.4)



在  $(x,0)$  处 (4.2.1):

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{(x-\frac{l}{2})^2} - \frac{1}{(x+\frac{l}{2})^2} \right) \hat{x}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1+\frac{l}{2x}}{x^2} - \frac{1-\frac{l}{2x}}{x^2} \right)$$

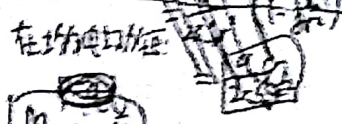
$$= \frac{ql}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x^3} = \frac{p}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x^3}$$

在  $(0,r)$  处 (4.2.1):

$$E = \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{(r+\frac{l}{2})^2} - \frac{1}{(r-\frac{l}{2})^2} \right) = -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{(r+\frac{l}{2})^2} - \frac{1}{(r-\frac{l}{2})^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{l}{r^3} + \dots - \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{l}{r^3} - \dots \right)$$

$$= -\frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{2l}{r^3} \right) = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$$



$$\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$$

$$\vec{p} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad \text{Gauss 定理}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

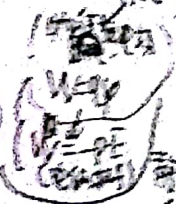
高斯定理

$$p = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$p = \frac{ql}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \hat{x} = -\nabla V$$

电势与电场的关系



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \hat{r}$$

(点电荷, 电荷密度)

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点电荷电场

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点电荷电场



由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



11/6/2018

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

$I dl$  (电流元)

磁场的叠加  
B: 磁感应强度

磁场的叠加  
 $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_m$$

安培环路定理

$$\oint_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_S \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

( $I_C$ : 电流元)

$$\vec{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{I} = \epsilon_0 \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

洛伦兹力

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{I}$$

$$\vec{F} = I \vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

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电磁感应:

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}, I = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_C \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

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Physics  
Electromagnetism  
11/10/2018

	电	磁
电/磁	$-A \cdot E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$ $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}$ $\phi = \oint \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} d\mathbf{s}$ (高斯) $\phi = \oint \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} d\mathbf{s}$ (利用对称性)	$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Idl \times \mathbf{r}}{r^3}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ $\Phi = \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I_{enc}$ $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$
力	$\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{E}$	$\mathbf{F} = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$ $\mathbf{F} = \frac{q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}}{c}$ (洛伦兹力)
磁子	$\mathbf{p} = q\mathbf{r}$ $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{r}$ $\mathbf{M} = \frac{q}{2m} \mathbf{L}$ (磁矩)	$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{B}$ $\mathbf{W} = -\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ (磁能)
势	$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi$ $\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \oint \frac{q}{r} d\mathbf{s}$ (电势)	$\mathbf{B} = -\nabla \chi$ $\chi = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{I}{r} d\mathbf{l}$ (磁标势)
能	$\mathbf{E} = q\mathbf{r}$ $\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2$ $\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2$ (能量密度)	$\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \mathbf{B}^2$ $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \mathbf{B}^2$ (能量密度)
介质	$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$ $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}$ (电位移)	$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M}$ $\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M}$ (磁场强度)
电容	$C = \frac{Q}{V}$ $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ (电容)	$L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$ $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$ (电感)
导体	$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \mathbf{n}$ $\mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \mathbf{n}$ (导体表面电场)	$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}$ $\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}$ (磁感应强度)
电磁波	$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dt}$ (麦克斯韦方程)	$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$ $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dt}$ (麦克斯韦方程)



物理  
光波干涉  
双缝干涉:  $b = r_2 - r_1 = d \sin \theta = d \sin \frac{\lambda}{2b}$   
明纹:  $k\lambda = \frac{d}{b} x$ , 暗纹:  $(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{d}{b} x$

光栅衍射  
(明纹:  $k\lambda$ , 暗纹:  $(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ )  
光栅常数:  $b = \frac{d}{\sin \theta}$   
光栅方程:  $d \sin \theta = k\lambda$   
光栅分辨本领:  $R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta \lambda} = N$

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双缝干涉:  $b = r_2 - r_1 = d \sin \theta = d \sin \frac{\lambda}{2b}$   
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1/1/2019

实际频率:  $\nu = \frac{dE(\nu)}{dV}$  (单位)

3.34  $\times 10^{23}$  (1)  $= \frac{dE(\nu)}{dV(\nu)}$

$M_T = \int_0^\infty M(\nu) d\nu$

量子力学:  $S$ - $\delta$  定域,  $M(\nu) = T^4 (5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4})$

Planck:  $M(\nu) = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4 T^4}{15 \pi^3 c^2 h^3} \nu^3$  (单位:  $\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$ )

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Schrodinger:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + U\psi = E\psi$

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波函数:  $\psi(x,t) = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$

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原子的量子数

量子数	$n$	能量 $E_n = -\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$	角动量 $L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar$
主量子数	1	$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$	$L = 0$
角量子数	1	$E_2 = -3.4 \text{ eV}$	$L = \hbar$
磁量子数	1	$E_3 = -1.51 \text{ eV}$	$L = \sqrt{2} \hbar$
自旋量子数	1/2	$E_{1/2} = -0.85 \text{ eV}$	$L = \frac{1}{2} \hbar$

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量子力学:  $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) Y(\theta, \phi)$

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