

常用物理公式表:

热学:

$$pV = \nu RT \quad (\text{理想气体状态方程}), \quad \bar{\varepsilon}_t = \frac{3}{2} kT \quad (\text{理想气体分子平均平动动能})$$

$$E = \frac{i}{2} \nu RT \quad (\text{理想气体内能}, i \text{ 为理想气体分子自由度}),$$

$$f(v) = \frac{dN_v}{Ndv} \quad (\text{速率分布函数或分子速率分布的概率密度})$$

$$C = \frac{dQ}{\nu dT} \quad (\text{摩尔热容}), \quad dQ = dA + dE \quad (\text{热力学第一定律}),$$

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} \quad (\text{热机循环效率}), \quad \eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \quad (\text{卡诺热机循环效率}),$$

振动波动:

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \quad (\text{振动函数}), \quad y = A \cos(\omega t \mp 2\pi \frac{x}{\lambda} + \varphi_0) \quad (\text{波函数})$$

$$\nu_R = \frac{u - V_R}{u - V_s} \nu_s \quad (\text{多普勒效应}, u \text{ 为波速}),$$

波动光学

$$a \sin \theta = k\lambda, (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots), \quad (\text{单缝夫琅禾费衍射暗纹条件})$$

$$d \sin \theta = k\lambda, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \quad (\text{光栅方程})$$

$$d \sin \theta = \frac{k\lambda}{N}, (k \neq k'N) \quad (\text{多缝干涉暗纹条件}, N \text{ 为狭缝个数})$$

$$\text{等厚干涉 (垂直入射情况): } 2ne + (\lambda/2) = k\lambda, (\text{明纹中心}),$$

$$I = I_0 (\cos \alpha)^2 \quad (\text{马吕斯定律}), \quad \tan i_0 = \frac{n_2}{n_1} \quad (\text{布儒斯特定律})$$

狭义相对论

$$\Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x - v \Delta t}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}, \quad \Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t - \frac{v}{c^2} \Delta x}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}, \quad (\text{洛伦兹变换})$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad (\text{时间延缓}), \quad l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} \quad (\text{长度收缩})$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad (\text{相对论质量}), \quad E = mc^2 \quad (\text{相对论能量}), \quad E_k = E - m_0 c^2 \quad (\text{相对论动能}),$$

$$E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2 \quad (\text{相对论动量能量关系式})$$

量子物理

$$M(T) = \sigma T^4 \quad (\text{斯特藩-玻耳兹曼定律}), \quad h\nu = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + A \quad (\text{光电效应方程})$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda - \lambda_0 = \frac{h}{m_0c}(1 - \cos\varphi) \quad (\text{康普顿散射公式}),$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_0c} = 2.4263 \times 10^{-3} \text{ nm} \quad (\text{电子康普顿波长})$$

$$p = h/\lambda, \quad E = h\nu \quad (\text{德布罗意假设}), \quad \Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{2}, \quad (\text{位置动量不确定关系}),$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + U\varphi = E\varphi \quad (\text{一维定态薛定谔方程, 其中 } \varphi(x) \text{ 为定态波函数}),$$

$$E = (n + \frac{1}{2})h\nu, (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (\text{谐振子能量量子化})$$

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (n-1) \quad (\text{氢原子中电子的轨道角动量, } n \text{ 为主量子数})$$

$$S = \sqrt{s(s+1)}\hbar, s = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{电子自旋轨道角动量})$$

常用物理常量表:

$$\text{电子静止质量 } m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}, \quad \text{普朗克常量 } h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$$