

物理常用公式(二)

PHYSICS FORMULAS

PHYSICS 质点力学 FORMULAS

$ds = \left| d\vec{r} \right| \neq dr$

$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} = v_n \vec{e}_n + v_t \vec{e}_t$

$v = \left| \vec{v} \right| = \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{v_n^2 + v_t^2} = \frac{ds}{dt}$

$v_n = \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{d\left| \vec{r} \right|}{dt}$

$v_t = r\omega$

$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} = a_t \vec{e}_t + a_n \vec{e}_n = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{e}_t + \frac{v^2}{r} \vec{e}_n$

$a = \left| \vec{a} \right| = \left| \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \right| = \left| \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} \right| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{v^2}{r} \right)^2}$

PHYSICS 刚体 FORMULAS

$E_p = mgh$ 重力势能 $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$ 弹性势能 $E_k = \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2$

$E_p = -\frac{GMm}{r}$ 引力势能 $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

$E_p = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r}$ 电势能 $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$

$J = \sum m_i \cdot r_i^2$ 离散体

$J = \int r^2 dm$ 连续体

$J = J_c + md^2$ 平行轴定理

$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$ 离散体

$\vec{L} = J\vec{\omega}$ 连续体

$\vec{M} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = J\vec{\alpha}$, 若合外力矩 $M=0$, 则角动量 L 守恒

$\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = m\vec{a}$, 若合外力 $F=0$, 则动量 p 守恒

PHYSICS 电磁感应 FORMULAS

$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$ $\varepsilon = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{l}$ $d\varepsilon = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$

$q = \frac{1}{R}(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$

$\int_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi_e}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\int_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$ $\varepsilon_L = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$

$M = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I_2}$ $M = k\sqrt{L_1L_2}$

$\varepsilon_{12} = -M \frac{dI_2}{dt}$ $\varepsilon_{21} = -M \frac{dI_1}{dt}$

$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_r\mu_0}$

$W_m = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$ $w_m = \frac{1}{2}\vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{B^2}{\mu}$

$I_d = \frac{d\Phi_d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$\vec{j}_d = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$

$\int_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu(I_c + I_d) = \mu \int_S (\vec{j}_c + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{S}$

$\int_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = (I_c + I_d) = \int_S (\vec{j}_c + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{S}$

PHYSICS 磁场 FORMULAS

$I = \frac{dq}{dt}$ $\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

$I = nSqv$ $\vec{F} = I\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

$I = \int_S \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}$ $d\vec{F} = I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$ $T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$

$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{e}_r}{r^2}$ $\vec{m} = IS\vec{e}_n = I\vec{S}$

$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qd\vec{v} \times \vec{e}_r}{r^2}$ $\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ 无限长直电流 $\Phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r}$ 圆电流 $\int_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{i=1}^n I_i^{in}$

$B = \mu_0 nI$ 无限长直螺线管 $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_r\mu_0}$

$B = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2}$ 无限长直螺线管端口

$\int_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i^{in}$ 磁场的环路定理只能用在磁场对称的情形下，主要用来求磁介质中的磁感应强度。

PHYSICS 热学 FORMULAS

分子运动速度 $\vec{v}_i = v_{ix}\vec{i} + v_{iy}\vec{j} + v_{iz}\vec{k}$

各方向运动概率均等 $\vec{v}_x = \vec{v}_y = \vec{v}_z = 0$

各方向运动概率均等 $\overline{v_x^2} = \overline{v_y^2} = \overline{v_z^2} = \frac{1}{3}\overline{v^2}$

$p = nkT$ $p = \frac{2}{3}n\bar{\varepsilon}_k$

单个分子动能 $\bar{\varepsilon}_k = \frac{i}{2}kT$ (i 为分子的自由度)

气体内能 $E = \nu \frac{i}{2}RT$

三种速率 ④

$\sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$ (最大)

$v_p = \sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$ (最小)

$\bar{v} = \int_0^\infty vf(v)dv = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}} = \sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi M}}$

平均自由程 $\bar{\lambda} = \frac{kT}{\sqrt{2}\pi d^2 p}$

热学口诀 ④ 一个方程三个量，能量守恒要用上

$pV = \nu RT$ 理想气体状态方程 $Q = W + \Delta E$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} pdV \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q_p = \nu C_{p,m}\Delta T \\ Q_V = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T \end{array} \right. \\ \Delta E \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta E = \nu \frac{i}{2}R\Delta T \\ \Delta E = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

$\gamma = \frac{C_{p,m}}{C_{V,m}} = \frac{i+2}{i} > 1$

绝热方程 $pV^\gamma = \text{常量}$

配合理想气体状态方程可以推导出

$V^{\gamma-1}T = \text{常量}$, $p^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}}V^{-\gamma} = \text{常量}$

④	等容过程	等压过程	等温过程	绝热过程
系统从外界吸热	$Q_V = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T$	$Q_p = \nu C_{p,m}\Delta T$	$Q_T = \nu RT \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$	$Q = 0$
系统对外做功	$W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} pdV = 0$	$W = \nu R\Delta T$	$W = \nu RT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$	$W = -\nu C_{V,m}\Delta T$ $W = \frac{p_1V_1 - p_2V_2}{1-\gamma}$
系统内能增量	$\Delta E = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T$	$\Delta E = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T$	$\Delta E = 0$	$\Delta E = \nu C_{V,m}\Delta T$

热机效率 (绝对不超过100%)

$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$

制冷机制冷系数 (一般情况下远大于1) $e = \frac{Q_2}{|W|} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$

熵 $S_B - S_A = \int_A^B \frac{dQ}{T}$

$S = k \ln W$

PHYSICS 光学 FORMULAS

光程 = nr 透镜不影响光程差 Δ

光学口诀 ④ 光程差最重要，整波长明条纹，半波长暗条纹，衍射明暗要对调

双缝干涉

$\Delta = n_2r_2 - n_1r_1$ ($n_2 = n_1 = 1$) ····· 光程差最重要

$\Delta = k\lambda$ 明纹中心 ····· 整波长明条纹

$\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 暗纹中心 ····· 半波长暗条纹

$\Delta x = \frac{d'}{d}\lambda$ 相邻明纹或者暗纹中心

薄膜干涉反射光 (经常考)

折射率同花顺，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd$ ····· 光程差最重要

折射率轴对称，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长明条纹

暗纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长暗条纹

薄膜干涉透射光 (很少考)，与反射光互补

折射率同花顺，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 光程差最重要

折射率轴对称，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长明条纹

暗纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长暗条纹

劈尖干涉 (反射光) (经常考)
与薄膜干涉方法类似

折射率同花顺，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd$ ····· 光程差最重要

折射率轴对称，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长明条纹

暗纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长暗条纹

相邻明纹或者暗纹中心高度 $\Delta d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$, n 为劈尖中介质的折射率

牛顿环 (反射光) (经常考)
与薄膜干涉方法类似，加上一个几何关系

折射率同花顺，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd$ ····· 光程差最重要

折射率轴对称，光程差为 $\Delta = 2nd + \frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长明条纹

暗纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长暗条纹

几何关系 $r \approx \sqrt{2Rd}$

单缝衍射 $\Delta = b \sin \theta$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长明条纹 衍射明暗要对调

暗纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长暗条纹 衍射明暗要对调

中央明纹宽度 $\Delta x_0 = 2\frac{f}{b}\lambda$

其他明纹或者暗纹宽度 $\Delta x = \frac{f}{b}\lambda$

光栅 $\Delta = d \sin \theta$ ····· 光程差最重要

明纹中心 $\Delta = k\lambda$ ····· 整波长明条纹

暗纹中心 $\Delta = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ····· 半波长暗条纹

光栅方程 $d \sin \theta = k\lambda$

若衍射角 θ 同时满足 $b \sin \theta = k'\lambda$,
则该衍射角 θ 处缺级, 有: $\frac{d \sin \theta}{b \sin \theta} = \frac{k\lambda}{k'\lambda}$

$\frac{d}{b} = \frac{k}{k'} = \frac{()}{1} = \frac{()}{2} = \frac{()}{3} = \frac{()}{4} = \dots\dots$

马吕斯定律 $I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$

布儒斯特定律 $\tan i_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{\text{后一种折射率}}{\text{前一种折射率}}$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$
$$\vec{p} = q\vec{l}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$
$$\vec{M} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

无限长带电直线

无限大带电平面（与距离无关）

$$\Phi_e = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^{in}$$

高斯定理只能用在电场对称的情形下，主要用来求真空中的电场强度。

$$\varphi_P = \int_P^{\text{零电势处}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$E = -\frac{d\varphi}{dx}$$

静电场中的导体计算口诀：一点二面三守恒

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$
$$\Phi_D = \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^{in}$$
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} QU = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2$$

电位移高斯定理只能用在电场对称的情形下，主要用来求电介质中的电场强度。

$$f = -kx$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$E = E_p + E_k = \frac{1}{2} kA^2 = \frac{1}{2} mv_{\max}^2$$

旋转矢量图口诀 ❶

❶ 一个中心，两个基本点 ❷ 找位移作垂线，根据速度舍一个

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$$

$$u = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda \nu$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \nu$$

波动方程口诀 ❶ 一点一时间，一时一后前

$$y = A \cos[\omega(t \mp \Delta t) + \varphi]$$

$$y = A \cos[\omega(t \mp \frac{\text{大坐标} - \text{小坐标}}{u}) + \varphi]$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta \varphi}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r_2 - r_1)$$

$$E_k = E_p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \Delta V \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega(t - \frac{x}{u})$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \rho \Delta V \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2 \omega(t - \frac{x}{u})$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 A^2 \bar{u}$$