

大学物理公式一览

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位矢 $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$

速度 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = v_x\vec{i} + v_y\vec{j} + v_z\vec{k} = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\vec{k}$

加速度 $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = a_x\vec{i} + a_y\vec{j} + a_z\vec{k} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\vec{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\vec{j} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\vec{k}$

法向分量 $a_n = \frac{v^2}{r}$ 切向分量 $a_\tau = \frac{dv}{dt}$

线量与角量关系 $dl = r d\theta$, $v = r\omega$, $a_n = r\omega^2$, $a_\tau = r\alpha$

功 $dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = F dl \cos \theta$, $A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$

保守力做功: $A = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(E_{p2} - E_{p1})$

振动 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$, $x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$, $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = -A\omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -A\omega^2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$, 初条件法: $A = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{\omega^2}}$, $\tan \varphi = -\frac{v_0}{x_0\omega}$

振动合成: $A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi}$, $\tan \varphi = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2}$

波动方程 $y = A \cos \left[\omega \left(t \mp \frac{x}{u} \right) + \varphi \right]$ 相位关系 $\Delta\Phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta x$

干涉规范 $\Delta\varphi = \begin{cases} \pm 2k\pi & \text{干涉加强} \\ \pm (2k+1)\pi & \text{干涉削弱} \end{cases}$

杨氏实验: $x_{\text{明}} = \pm \frac{D}{d} k\lambda$, $x_{\text{暗}} = \pm \frac{D}{2d} (2k+1)\lambda$, $\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$

劈尖干涉: $\Delta = 2ne + \delta$, $\Delta e = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$, $l = \frac{\lambda}{2n\theta}$

$$\text{单缝衍射: } a \sin \theta = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{中央明条纹} \\ \pm k\lambda & \text{暗条纹} \\ \pm(2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2} & \text{明条纹} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{半角宽度 } \theta_0 = \frac{\lambda}{a}, \text{ 线宽度 } \Delta x_0 = \frac{2\lambda f}{a}; I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\text{状态方程: } PV = nRT \quad \text{内能: } E = \frac{i}{2} nRT$$

$$\text{平均平动动能: } \overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{3}{2} kT \quad \text{能均分定理: } \overline{\varepsilon_k} = \frac{i}{2} kT$$

$$\text{热力学第一定律: } Q = \Delta E + A$$

$$Q = \nu C \Delta T \quad A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV \quad \Delta E = \nu \frac{i}{2} R \Delta T$$

$$\text{等容过程: } Q_V = \Delta E = \nu \frac{i}{2} R \Delta T \quad C_V = \frac{dQ_V}{dT} = \frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{i}{2} R$$

等压过程:

$$A = \frac{M}{\mu} R (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta E = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q_p = \Delta E + A = \frac{M}{\mu} (C_V + R) (T_2 - T_1) \quad C_p = C_V + R = \frac{i+2}{2} R$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_V} = \frac{i+2}{i} > 1$$

$$\text{等温过程: } Q_T = A = \frac{M}{\mu} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{M}{\mu} RT_1 \ln \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

$$\text{绝热过程: } A = -(E_2 - E_1) = -\frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1}{1 - \gamma}$$

$$p V^\gamma = C_1 \quad T V^{\gamma-1} = C_2 \quad T^{-\gamma} p^{\gamma-1} = C_3$$

$$\text{正循环 (热机): } \eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \quad \text{卡诺循环: } \eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

逆循环（制冷机）： $\omega = \frac{Q_2}{A} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$ 卡诺逆循环： $\omega_c = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$

电场： $\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E}$ 或 $\vec{E} = \sum \vec{E}_i$, $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}^0$, $\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}^0$, $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{r}^0$,

$$\Phi_e = \iint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}, \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum q$$

电势： $V = \int_r^{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$, $V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$, 离散电荷电势： $V = \sum_i \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i}$;

连续电荷电势： $V = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$; 特殊： $V = \int_r^{0} E dr$ 计算

磁感应强度： $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{r}^0$, $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \vec{n}^0$

毕--萨定律： $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$, $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$

$$\Phi_m = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}, \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I$$

螺线管磁场： $B = \mu_0 nI$, “细”螺绕环磁场 $B = \mu_0 nI$,

安培力： $d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$, $\vec{F} = \int Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$,

感应电动势： $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\varphi}{dt}$ 动生电动势： $\varepsilon = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$,