一、直线运动

1. 基本公式

$$v = v_0 + at \qquad (没有 x)$$

$$x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \qquad (没有 v)$$

$$x = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2 \qquad (没有 v_0)$$

$$2ax = v^2 - v_0^2$$
 (没有 t)

$$x = \frac{v_0 + v}{2}t$$
 (没有 a)

2. 推论

$$\overline{v} = \frac{v_0 + v}{2} = v_{\frac{t}{2}} = \frac{x}{t}$$

$$v_{\frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{{v_0}^2 + v^2}{2}}$$

$$\overline{v}_{ix} = \frac{BR}{Hi}$$

$$\Delta x = aT^2$$

$$x_m - x_n = (m - n)aT^2$$

3. 自由落体运动

$$v_{v} = gt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$2gy = v_{v}^{2}$$

$$\overline{v}_y = \frac{v_y}{2} = v_{y\frac{t}{2}}$$

4. 追及相遇

同一直线上两物体的位移的矢量差大小与间距

变化量大小相等: $|x_A - x_B| = |d_1 - d_2|$

二、力

1. 对称

$$F_1 = F_2 = F_0 \Leftrightarrow \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_0$$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$F_{\triangleq} = 2F_0 \cos \theta_0$$

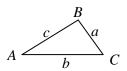
2. 摩擦力

$$f_{\text{#}} = \mu N < f_{\text{m}} = \lambda N$$
 (有时认为二者相等)

$$0 < f_{\#} < f_{\scriptscriptstyle m}$$

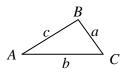
3. 正余弦定理

①正弦定理



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

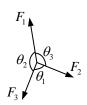
②余弦定理



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

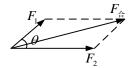
4. 正余弦定理在力学问题中的应用

①拉密定理



$$\frac{F_1}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{F_2}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{F_3}{\sin \theta_3}$$

②已知大小及夹角的两个力的合力



$$F_{\triangleq} = \sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2 + 2F_1F_2\cos\theta}$$

5. 物体静止或匀速直线运动: $F_{\rm e}=0$

6. 牛顿第二定律: $F_{\ominus} = ma$

7. 牛顿第三定律F = -F'

8. 动力学

受力 $\Rightarrow a \Rightarrow$ 运动

9. 超重与失重

①超重: $mg + F_{\text{除重力外的其它力y}} = ma_y$

②失重: $mg - F_{\text{除重力外的其它力y}} = ma_y$ (a < g)

三、曲线运动

1. 渡河

渡河时间:
$$t = \frac{d}{v_{\text{fl}} \sin \theta_{\text{fl}}} = \frac{d}{v_{\text{ch}} \sin \theta_{\text{ch}}}$$

最短渡河时间:
$$t_{\min} = \frac{d}{v_{\min}} (\theta_{\text{M}} = 0^{\circ})$$

沿河岸的位移: $x = v_{\oplus} \sin \theta_{\oplus} = |v_{\text{fit}} \sin \theta_{\text{fit}} \pm v_{\text{fit}}|$

最短渡河位移:
$$\begin{cases} \exists v_{\text{mi}} > v_{\text{m}} \text{Ht} \colon x_{\text{min}} = d(\theta_{\hat{c}_{1}} = 90^{\circ}, \cos\theta_{\text{mi}} = \frac{v_{\text{m}}}{v_{\text{mi}}}, \ v_{\hat{c}_{1}}^{2} = v_{\text{mi}}^{2} + v_{\text{m}}^{2}) \\ v_{\text{mi}} < v_{\text{m}} \text{Ht} \colon x_{\text{min}} = \frac{v_{\text{m}}}{v_{\text{mi}}} d(v_{\text{mi}} \perp v_{\hat{c}_{1}}, \ \theta_{\text{mi}} + \theta_{\hat{c}_{1}} = 90^{\circ}, \ \cos\theta_{\text{mi}} = \frac{v_{\text{mi}}}{v_{\text{m}}}) \end{cases}$$

2. 平抛运动

①基本公式

$$x = v_0 t$$

$$v_{y} = gt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$2gh = v_y^2$$

$$\overline{v}_{y} = \frac{v_{y}}{2} = v_{y\frac{t}{2}}$$

$$x_{\triangleq}^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0 + v_y^2$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{v_y}{v_0}$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{y}{x}$$

②推论

 $\tan \alpha = 2 \tan \beta$

$$y = \frac{g}{2v_0^2}x^2$$

$$\Delta v = \Delta v_y = g \Delta t^2$$

3. 圆周运动

①基本公式

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

 $v = \omega r$

$$fT = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega^2 r = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} r = 4\pi^2 f^2 r = \omega v$$

$$a_n = a_r$$

$$F_n = ma_n$$

$$F_{r} = F_{r}$$

②变速圆周运动物体刚好通过最难通过点的临界条件:

4. 天体

①基本公式

$$F_{\overline{J}} = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

②各运动学量

$$\begin{cases} m\frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \\ m\omega^2 r \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r^3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \begin{cases} m\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}r \Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GM}} \\ 4m\pi^2 f^2 r \Rightarrow f = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{4\pi^2 r^3}} \end{cases}$$

$$ma_n \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{GM}{r^2}$$

③中心天体质量与密度

$$\begin{cases} \frac{GMm}{r^2} = m\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}r\\ V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\\ \rho = \frac{M}{V} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{3\pi}{GT^2} \cdot \frac{r^3}{R^3}$$

- ④黄金代换式($\frac{GMm}{r^2} = mg \Rightarrow$) $gR^2 = GM$
- ⑤第一宇宙速度: $v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ (忽略地球自转: $v_1 = \sqrt{gR}$)
- ⑥万有引力与重力

在赤道处
$$\frac{GMm}{R^2} \neq mg$$
 : $\frac{GMm}{R^2} - mg = m\omega^2 R$
在两极处: $\frac{GMm}{R^2} = mg$

6. 卫星的追及相遇

四、能量

 $W = Fx \cos \theta$ 2. 功率

 $E_{pff} = mgh$

 $W_{\text{\tiny fill}} = E_{P1} - E_{P2}$

 $E_{P^{\text{iji}}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

 $W_{\underline{\mathfrak{P}}} = E_{P1} - E_{P2}$

6. 总功与动能

①平均功率 $\bar{P} = \frac{W}{I}$

②瞬时功率 $P = Fv\cos\theta$

3. 重力做功与重力势能

4. 弹力做功与弹性势能

1. 功

$U_{AB} = \varphi_A - \varphi_B \ (U_{BA} = \varphi_B - \varphi_A)$

$$W_{AB} = qU_{AB}$$

$$U_{AB} = -U_{BA}$$

$$U_{AC} = U_{AB} + U_{BC}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{kQq}{r}$$

3. 电场强度与电势差间的关系

$$E = \frac{U}{l\cos\theta}$$

4. 电容器

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

 $C = rac{\Delta Q}{\Delta U} igg\{ ar{T}$ 若两种状态下电容器两极板带电正负情况相同: $\Delta U = U_1 - U_2$ 者两种状态下电容器两极板带电正负情况不同: $\Delta U = U_1 + U_2$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon S}{4\pi kd}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{Cd}$$

$$E = \frac{4\pi kQ}{\varepsilon S}$$

$$Q = \frac{\varepsilon SU}{4\pi kd}$$

六、

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

$$W_{\bowtie} = E_{k2} - E_{k1}$$

7. 机械能

$$E_{\rm fll}=E_{P^{\rm \underline{m}}}+E_{k}+E_{P^{\rm \underline{m}}}$$

 $W_{_{
m Red}}=E_{_{
m Hl2}}-E_{_{
m Hl1}}$

六、电流

1. 电流的三个基本公式

$$I = \frac{q}{t}$$

I = nqvS

$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$

2. 串并联电路

①串联电路:

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = \cdots$$

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 \cdots$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \cdots$$

$$U_1:U_2:U_3\cdots=R_1:R_2:R_3:\cdots$$

$$P_1: P_2: P_3 \cdots = R_1: R_2: R_3: \cdots$$

②并联电路:

$$U_1 = U_2 = U_3 = \cdots$$

五、静电场

1. 电场力

$$F = \frac{kQq}{r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{F}{q}$$

$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

2. 电势能与电势差

$$W_{\rm pl} = E_{P1} - E_{P2}$$

$$E_{P} = q\varphi$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \cdots$$

$$I_1:I_2=R_2:R_1$$

$$P_1: P_2 = R_2: R_1$$

3. 焦耳定律

①纯电阻电路:

$$W_{\text{A}} = Q = UIt = I^2Rt = \frac{U^2}{R}t$$

$$P_{\mathbb{A}} = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R} = P_{\mathbb{A}}$$

②非纯电阻电路:

$$W_{\bowtie} = UIt$$

$$Q = I^2 Rt$$

$$W_{\!\!\!/\,\!\!\!/}=Q+E_{\!\!\!/\,\!\!\!\!/\,\!\!\!\!/}$$

$$P_{\mathbb{M}} = UI$$

$$P_{\!\scriptscriptstyle eta} = P_{\!\scriptscriptstyle eta} + P_{\!\scriptscriptstyle eta\dot{}}$$

$$W \neq Q$$
, $P \neq P$ 無, $I < \frac{U}{R} (I = \frac{U}{R} + \frac{U^2}{R})$ 不再适用)

4. 电阻定律

$$R = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

5. 闭合电路

①基本公式

$$I = \frac{E}{R+r}$$

 $E=U+U_{h}$

$$U = \frac{RE}{R+r}$$

②功率

$$P = P + P$$

P = IE

$$P_{h} = I^2 r = I U_{h} = \frac{U_{h}^2}{r}$$

$$P_{\pm m} = \frac{E^2}{4R} = \frac{E^2}{4r} (R = r \text{ 时, } P_{\pm} \text{有最大值})$$

 $R \neq \text{时 } r$,有两个阻值 R_1 、 $R_2(R_1R_2=r^2)$ 对应输出功率相等

③效率
$$\eta = \frac{UI}{EI} = \frac{U}{E}$$

如果外电路为纯电阻电路,则 $\eta=(\frac{U}{E}=\frac{IR}{I(R+r)}=\frac{R}{R+r}=\frac{1}{1+\frac{r}{R}})$

七、磁场

1. 磁感应强度

$$B = \frac{F_m}{II}$$

2. 安培力

 $F = BIL\sin\theta(\theta \pm B)$ 与L所成的夹角)

3. 洛伦兹力

$$f = qvB(v \perp B)$$

$$qvB = m\frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

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

$$\frac{t}{T} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$$

$$t = \frac{\alpha m}{qB}$$

$$t = \frac{\alpha r}{v}$$

$$\alpha = \varphi = 2\theta$$

$$L = 2r\sin\theta$$

八、电磁感应

1. 磁通量

 $\phi = BS \sin \theta (S$ 是有磁场区域的面积)

线圈同时有两个磁场穿过时: $\begin{cases} 两磁场同向穿: \phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 \\ 两磁场反向穿: \phi = |\phi_1 - \phi_2| \end{cases}$

磁通量的变化量:

$$\Delta \phi = \begin{cases} B \overline{\otimes} \text{ ψ}, & S \overline{\otimes} \text{ χ} \text{$$

2. 法拉第电磁感应定律

$$E = N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$B$$
变化, S 不变(大小方向都不变): $E=N\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}\cdot S\sin\theta(\theta$ 是 B 与 S 的夹角) S 变化, B 不变(大小方向都不变): $E=B\cdot \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t}\cdot \sin\theta(\theta$ 是 B 与 S 的夹角) $E=\{$

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} \\ S = \frac{1}{2$$

$$q = \frac{N\Delta\phi}{R_{\text{id}}} \Leftarrow \begin{cases} \overline{E} = N\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} \\ \overline{I} = \frac{\overline{E}}{R_{\text{id}}} \\ q = \overline{I}\Delta t \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta E_{\rm e} = -W_{\rm g}$$

$$Q = |\Delta E_{\oplus}|$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}BR^2\omega$$

$$E_{\rm fl} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

九、交变电流

1. 正弦交变电的表达式 从中性面开始转动

$$E = E_m \sin \omega t$$

$$\phi = \phi_m \cos \omega t$$

从与中性面垂直处开始转动

$$E = E_m \cos \omega t$$

$$\phi = \phi_m \sin \omega t$$

从中性面处转动角 $\theta(\theta < 90^\circ)$ 开始计时

$$E = E_m \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\phi = \phi_m \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

从中性面垂直处转动角 $\theta(\theta < 90^\circ)$ 开始计时

$$E = E_m \cos(\theta + \omega t)$$

$$\phi = \phi_m \sin(\theta + \omega t)$$

2. 正弦交变电的其它公式

$$E_{...} = NBS\omega$$

$$\phi_m = BS$$

$$I_m = \frac{E_m}{R}$$

$$E_{\text{fix}} = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\overline{E} = N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$$

3. 变压器

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$I_1 n_1 = I_2 n_2 + I_3 n_3 + \cdots$$

4. 远距离输电

$$P_{\&}=P_{\&}=P_{\&}=P_{\&}=P_{\&}=P_{\&}=\Delta P+P_{\&}$$

$$P_{\mathbb{H}\dot{ ho}}=P_{\mathbb{K}\lambda}=P_{\mathbb{K}\mathbb{H}}$$

$$\Delta P = I_{\text{sp}} \Delta U = \frac{\Delta U^2}{R_{\text{sp}}} = I_{\text{sp}}^2 R_{\text{sp}}$$

$$\Delta U = I_{\text{sh}} R_{\text{sh}}$$

$$\eta = rac{P_{\mathrm{HP}}}{P_{\mathrm{H}}}$$