

一、运动学

1. 匀变速直线运动

(1). 加速度: $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$ 速度变化: $\Delta v = v_2 - v_1$

(2). 四个基本公式:
$$\begin{cases} v = v_0 + at \\ x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 \\ v^2 - v_0^2 = 2ax \\ x = \frac{v_0 + v}{2} t \end{cases}$$

(3). 三个平均速度
$$\begin{cases} \bar{v} = \frac{x}{t} & (\text{任何运动}) \\ \bar{v} = \frac{v_0 + v}{2} \\ v_{\frac{t}{2}} = \bar{v} = \frac{v_0 + v}{2} \end{cases}$$

(4). 两个推论
$$\begin{cases} \text{匀变速判别式} \begin{cases} \Delta x = aT^2 \\ x_m - x_n = (m - n)aT^2 \end{cases} \\ \text{位移中点} \quad v_{\frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{v_0^2 + v^2}{2}} \quad (v_{\frac{x}{2}} > v_{\frac{t}{2}}) \end{cases}$$

(5). 六个比例关系

等 t
$$\begin{cases} v = at & \text{速度比} & 1:2:3: \dots:n \\ x = \frac{1}{2} at^2 & \text{位移比} & 1:4:9: \dots:n^2 \\ & \text{每一段位移比} & 1: 3: 5: \dots:(2n-1) \end{cases}$$

等 x
$$\begin{cases} v^2 = 2ax & \text{速度比} & 1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}: \dots:\sqrt{n} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} at^2 & \text{时间比} & 1:\sqrt{2}:\sqrt{3}: \dots:\sqrt{n} \\ & \text{每一段时间比} & 1: (\sqrt{2}-1): (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}): \dots:(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n-1}) \end{cases}$$

(6). 自由落体
$$\begin{cases} v = gt \\ h = \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \\ v^2 = 2gh \end{cases}$$

(7). 上抛运动
$$\begin{cases} v = v_0 - gt \\ h = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \\ v^2 = -2gh \end{cases}$$

(向上为正)

2. 小船过河

$$\text{渡河时间: } t = \frac{d}{v_{\text{船}} \sin \theta}$$

$$\text{最短时间: } t = \frac{d}{v_{\text{船}}}$$

$$\text{渡河位移: } \begin{cases} v_{\text{水}} < v_{\text{船}} \begin{cases} S = d \\ \cos \theta = \frac{v_{\text{水}}}{v_{\text{船}}} \end{cases} \\ v_{\text{水}} > v_{\text{船}} \begin{cases} S = \frac{d}{\cos \theta} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{v_{\text{船}}}{v_{\text{水}}} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

3. 平抛运动

$$\begin{aligned} (1). \text{速度关系} & \begin{cases} v_x = v_0 \\ v_y = gt \end{cases} & v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} & \begin{cases} v \cos \theta = v_x \\ v \sin \theta = v_y \end{cases} & \begin{aligned} & \text{速度角: } \tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{gt}{v_0} \\ & \tan \theta = 2 \tan \alpha \end{aligned} \\ (2). \text{位移关系} & \begin{cases} x = v_0 t \\ y = \frac{1}{2} gt^2 \end{cases} & s = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & \begin{cases} s \cos \theta = x \\ s \sin \theta = y \end{cases} & \begin{aligned} & \text{位移角: } \tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{gt}{2v_0} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

4. 圆周运动

$$(1). \text{周期、频率、转速关系: } T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(2). \text{线速度: } v = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 2\pi r f = 2\pi r n \quad \left. \begin{aligned} (3). \text{角速度: } \omega = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f = 2\pi n \end{aligned} \right\} v = \omega r$$

$$(5). \text{向心加速度: } a_n = v\omega = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} (6). \text{向心力: } F_n = mv\omega = m\frac{v^2}{r} = mr\omega^2 \end{aligned} \right\} F_n = ma_n$$

5. 天体运动

(1). 两个定律

开普勒行星运动定律:

$$\text{第二定律: } \frac{v_{\text{近}}}{v_{\text{远}}} = \frac{r_{\text{远}}}{r_{\text{近}}}$$

$$\text{第三定律: 椭圆 } \frac{a^3}{T^2} = K$$

$$\text{圆 } \frac{r^3}{T^2} = K$$

(2). 地面物体

$$\text{两极: } G \frac{Mm}{r^2} = mg_0$$

$$\text{赤道: } G \frac{Mm}{r^2} - mg = mr\omega^2$$

(3). 圆模型

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{环绕速度: } v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \\ \text{环绕角速度: } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r^3}} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{第一宇宙速度: } v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad v_1 = 7.9 \text{ km/s} \\ v_1 = \sqrt{g_0 R} \\ \text{第二宇宙速度: } v_2 = \sqrt{2}v_1 \quad v_2 = 11.2 \text{ km/s} \\ \text{第三宇宙速度: } v_3 = 16.7 \text{ km/s} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{环绕周期: } T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM}} \\ (\frac{r^3}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{天体密度: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho = \frac{M}{V_{\text{体积}}} \\ V_{\text{体积}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \end{array} \right. \quad \rho = \frac{3\pi}{GT^2} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{向心加速度: } g = \frac{GM}{r^2} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{天体表面加速度: } g_0 = \frac{GM}{R^2} \quad (\text{地表}) \\ g_0 = \frac{4}{3}\pi G\rho R \quad (\text{地表、地下}) \\ \text{黄金代换: } GM = g_0 R^2 \end{array}$$

$$(3). \text{双星系统} \quad \omega_1 = \omega_2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \\ T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L^3}{G(M_1 + M_2)}} \end{array} \right.$$

(4). 天体追及 (每隔相同时间有一次最近或最远)

$$\text{最近: } \theta_A - \theta_B = 2\pi \implies (\omega_A - \omega_B)t = 2\pi \implies \frac{1}{T_A} - \frac{1}{T_B} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\text{最远: } \theta_A - \theta_B = \pi \implies (\omega_A - \omega_B)t = \pi \implies \frac{1}{T_A} - \frac{1}{T_B} = \frac{1}{2t}$$

6. 带电粒子在匀强电场中运动

$$(1). \mathbf{V} // \mathbf{E} \quad \text{匀变速直线} \quad \text{加速: } qU = \Delta E_k$$

$$(2). \mathbf{V} \perp \mathbf{E} \quad \text{匀变速曲线} \quad \text{偏转: 类平抛运动} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = v_0 t \\ y = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \\ a = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{qU}{md} \end{array} \right.$$

7. 带电粒子在匀强磁场中运动

(1). $\mathbf{V} \parallel \mathbf{B}$ 匀速直线

$$(2). \mathbf{V} \perp \mathbf{B} \text{ 匀速圆周} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{半径: } Bqv = m \frac{v^2}{R} \implies R = \frac{mv}{Bq} = \frac{\sqrt{2mE_K}}{Bq} \\ \text{周期: } v = \frac{2\pi R}{T} \implies T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq} \\ \text{在磁场中运动时间: } t = \frac{\theta}{360} T \end{array} \right.$$

8. 带电粒子在复合场中运动

速度选择器: $Bqv = qE \implies v = \frac{E}{B}$

霍尔元件 $Bqv = qE = q \frac{U}{d} \implies U = Bdv$

磁流体发电机 $Bqv = qE = q \frac{U}{d} \implies U = Bdv$

9. 带电粒子在组合场中运动

质谱仪 速度选择器 \mathbf{V} 相同

在磁场偏转 $R = \frac{mv}{Bq} = \frac{\sqrt{2mE_K}}{Bq}$ 比荷 $\frac{q}{m}$ 越大, R 越小

回旋加速器 在电场中加速 $qU = \Delta E_k$

在磁场中偏转 $R = \frac{mv}{Bq} = \frac{\sqrt{2mE_K}}{Bq}$ 比荷 $\frac{q}{m}$ 、 B 、 R 越大, 离开时动能越大, 与 U 无关

二、力学、牛顿定律

1. 重力、万有引力 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{重力: } G = mg \\ \text{万有引力: } F_{\text{万}} = G \frac{Mm}{r^2} \end{array} \right.$

2. 弹力: 胡克定律: $F_{\text{弹}} = k \Delta x$

3. 摩擦力: 滑动摩擦力: $F_{\text{动}} = \mu F_N$

4. 电场力: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \\ F = qE \end{array} \right.$

5. 安培力: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B \perp I \quad F_{\text{安}} = BIL \\ B \parallel I \quad F_{\text{安}} = 0 \\ B \text{ 和 } I \text{ 有夹角 } \theta \quad F_{\text{安}} = BIL \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$

6. 洛伦兹力: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B \perp v \quad f_{\text{洛}} = Bqv \\ B \parallel v \quad f_{\text{洛}} = 0 \\ B \text{ 和 } v \text{ 有夹角 } \theta \quad f_{\text{洛}} = Bqv \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$

$$7. \text{ 牛顿第二定律: } F_{\text{合}} = ma_{\text{合}} \begin{cases} F_x = ma_x \\ F_y = ma_y \end{cases}$$

三、功能、动量

$$1. \begin{cases} \text{功: } W = FL \cos \theta & (\text{恒力}) \\ \text{合外力功: } \begin{cases} W_{\text{合}} = F_{\text{合}} L \cos \theta & (\text{恒力}) \\ W_{\text{合}} = W_1 + W_2 + \dots & (\text{代数和}) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{冲量: } I = Ft \\ \text{合外力冲量: } \begin{cases} I_{\text{合}} = F_{\text{合}} t & (\text{恒力}) \\ I_{\text{合}} = I_1 + I_2 + \dots & (\text{矢量和}) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} \text{动能: } E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ \text{动能变化: } \Delta E_K = E_{K_2} - E_{K_1} \end{cases} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \text{动量: } P = mv \\ \text{动量变化: } \Delta P = P_2 - P_1 \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{ 动能定理: } W_{\text{合}} = \Delta E_K$$

$$\text{动量定理: } I_{\text{合}} = \Delta P$$

$$4. \text{ 机械能守恒: } \begin{cases} E_1 = E_2 \\ \Delta E_k = -\Delta E_p \\ \Delta E_A = -\Delta E_B \end{cases}$$

$$\text{动量守恒定律} \begin{cases} P_1 = P_2 \\ \Delta P_1 = -\Delta P_2 \end{cases}$$

$$5. \text{ 功率: } \begin{cases} P = \frac{W}{t} & (\text{平均功率}) \\ P = Fv \cos \theta & (\text{平均功率和瞬时功率}) \end{cases}$$

6. 机车启动 (水平面启动)

$$(1). \text{ 匀速阶段: 求阻力或最大速度 } \begin{cases} a = 0 & v_{\text{最大}} \\ P = f v_m \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \text{ 变加速阶段: 求速度或加速度 } \begin{cases} P = Fv \\ F - f = ma \end{cases}$$

$$(3). \text{ 匀加速阶段: 求匀加速阶段末速度、时间、位移 } \begin{cases} P = Fv \\ F - f = ma \end{cases}$$

$$(4). \text{ 变加速阶段: 求位移或时间 } \begin{cases} Pt - fx = \frac{1}{2}mv_m^2 \\ \frac{P}{2}t_1 + Pt_2 - f(x_1 + x_2) = \frac{1}{2}mv_m^2 \end{cases}$$

7. 重力的功: $W_G = mgh$

$$\text{重力的功率: } \begin{cases} \text{平均功率} \begin{cases} P_G = \frac{W_G}{t} \\ P_G = mg\bar{v}_y \end{cases} \\ \text{瞬时功率 } P_G = mgv_y \end{cases}$$

8. $\begin{cases} \text{重力势能: } E_p = mgh \\ \text{弹性势能: } E_p = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \end{cases}$

9. 功能关系

动能变化由合外力功决定: $\Longrightarrow W_{\text{合}} = \Delta E_K$

重力势能变化由重力功决定: $\Longrightarrow W_G = -\Delta E_P$

弹性势能变化由弹力功决定: $\Longrightarrow W_{\text{弹}} = -\Delta E_P$

电势能变化由电场力功决定: $\Longrightarrow W_{\text{电}} = -\Delta E_P$

机械能变化由除 G (弹) 外其它力功决定: $\Longrightarrow W_{\text{除}G(\text{弹})\text{外其他力}} = \Delta E$

摩擦生热 (内能)由一对动摩擦合功决定: $\Longrightarrow Q_{\text{热}} = f \cdot S_{\text{相对}}$

10. 斜面上摩擦力的功 (条件: 当 $f_{\text{动}} = \mu mg \cos \theta$ 时) $W_f = -\mu mg L_{\text{水平}}$

11. 关联速度: 沿绳、沿杆、垂直接触面方向速度相等

12. 机械能守恒时: $\Delta E = \Delta E_K + \Delta E_{P_G} + \Delta E_{P_{\text{弹}}}$ 求某两个能量之和的变化时寻找第三个能量变化

13. 弹性碰撞时: 运动小球 v_0 与静止小球正碰, 碰后两球速度 $\begin{cases} v_1 = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 \\ v_2 = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} v_0 \end{cases}$

14. 人船模型: $\begin{cases} m_{\text{人}} x_{\text{人}} = m_{\text{船}} x_{\text{船}} \\ x_{\text{人}} + x_{\text{船}} = L_{\text{相对}} \end{cases}$

四、电场

1. 电场强度:
$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{F}{q} & (\text{定义式}) & (\text{任何电场}) \\ E = k \frac{Q}{r^2} & (\text{决定式}) & (\text{点电荷电场}) \\ E = \frac{U}{d} & & (\text{匀强电场}) \end{cases}$$
2. 电势:
$$\begin{cases} \varphi_A = \frac{E_{PA}}{q} & (\text{定义式}) \\ \varphi_A = U_{AB} & \varphi_B = 0 \end{cases}$$
3. 电势差:
$$\begin{cases} U_{AB} = \frac{W_{AB}}{q} & (\text{定义式}) \\ U_{AB} = \varphi_A - \varphi_B \\ U = Ed & (d: \text{沿电场方向距离或等势面间距离}) \end{cases}$$
4. 电势能:
$$\begin{cases} E_{PA} = \varphi_A q \\ E_{PA} = W_{AB} & \varphi_B = 0 \end{cases}$$
5. 电场力的功:
$$\begin{cases} W_{AB} = qU_{AB} & \text{任何电场} \\ W = qEd & \text{匀强电场} \\ W_{AB} = -\Delta E_P & \text{正功势能减少, 负功势能增加} \end{cases}$$
6. 电容:
$$\begin{cases} C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta U} & (\text{定义式}) & (\text{任何电容器}) \\ C = \frac{\epsilon S}{4\pi k d} & (\text{决定式}) & (\text{平行板电容器}) \end{cases}$$
7. 将三个电荷放在一条直线上

$$\begin{cases} \text{使三个电荷都平衡: 两同夹异, 两大夹小} \\ \text{使第三个电荷 } Q_3 \text{ 平衡: 同种放中间, 异种放外侧, 离电量小的近, 正负均可} \\ Q_3 \text{ 平衡条件} & \frac{Q_1}{r_1^2} = \frac{Q_2}{r_2^2} \end{cases}$$

五、恒定电流

1. 电流:
$$\begin{cases} I = \frac{q}{t} & (\text{定义式}) \\ I = nqvs & (\text{微观表达式}) \end{cases}$$
2. 电阻:
$$\begin{cases} R = \frac{U}{I} & (\text{定义式}) \\ R = \rho \frac{L}{S} & (\text{决定式}) \end{cases}$$
3. 电动势和电势差
$$\begin{cases} U = \frac{W_{\text{静电力}}}{q} & (\text{定义式}) \\ E = \frac{W_{\text{非静电力}}}{q} & (\text{定义式}) \end{cases}$$

4. 串并联电路特点

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{串联:} \begin{cases} I_1 = I_2 \\ U = U_1 + U_2 \\ R = R_1 + R_2 \end{cases} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} \\ \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \end{array} \quad \text{并联} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_1 = U_2 \\ I = I_1 + I_2 \\ \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \end{array} \right.$$

5. 部分电路欧姆定律: $I = \frac{U}{R}$ (纯电阻电路)

6. 闭合电路欧姆定律

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{伏安: } E = U_{\text{内}} + U_{\text{外}} \Rightarrow U_{\text{外}} = E - Ir \\ \text{伏阻: } \frac{U}{E} = \frac{R}{R+r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{U} = \frac{r}{E} \cdot \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{E} \\ \text{安阻: } I = \frac{E}{R+r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{I} = \frac{1}{E} R + \frac{r}{E} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{电源}} = EI \\ P_{\text{外}} = U_{\text{外}} I \text{ (电源输出功率)} \quad P_{\text{电源}} = P_{\text{内}} + P_{\text{外}} \quad \text{效率: } \eta = \frac{P_{\text{外}}}{P_{\text{电源}}} = \frac{U}{E} \text{ (任何电路)} = \frac{R}{R+r} \text{ (纯电阻)} \\ P_{\text{内}} = U_{\text{内}} I = I^2 r = \frac{U_{\text{内}}^2}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

7. 功率极值: 当 $R_{\text{外}} = r_{\text{内}}$ 时输出功率最大 $P_{\text{输出}} = \frac{E^2}{4r}$

$$9. \text{改装表} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{改 A 表: 并联一个 } R = \frac{1}{n-1} R_g \\ \text{改 V 表: 串联一个 } R = (n-1) R_g \end{array} \right.$$

8. 电功、电功率、热功、热功率

(1). 纯电阻 $P_{\text{电}} = P_{\text{热}} = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R}$

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

$$(2). \text{非纯电阻} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{电}} = UI \\ P_{\text{热}} = I^2 R \\ P_{\text{机械}} = Fv \end{array} \right. \quad W_{\text{电}} = W_{\text{热}} + W_{\text{其他}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} W_{\text{电}} = UIt \\ W_{\text{热}} = I^2 Rt \\ W_{\text{机械}} = FL \cos \theta \end{array} \right.$$

六、磁场、电磁感应

$$1. \text{磁通量} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B \perp S \quad \varphi = BS \\ B \parallel S \quad \varphi = 0 \\ B \text{ 和 } S \text{ 有夹角} \quad \varphi = BS \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$2. \text{磁通量变化 } \Delta\varphi = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 \begin{cases} B \text{ 变化} & \Delta\varphi = \Delta B \cdot S \\ S \text{ 变化} & \Delta\varphi = B \cdot \Delta S \\ B \text{ 与 } S \text{ 变化} & \Delta\varphi = B_2 S_2 - B_1 S_1 \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{磁通量变化率 } \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} \begin{cases} B \text{ 变化} & \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta B \cdot S}{\Delta t} \\ S \text{ 变化} & \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} = \frac{B \cdot \Delta S}{\Delta t} \\ B \text{ 与 } S \text{ 变化} & \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} = \frac{B_2 S_2 - B_1 S_1}{\Delta t} \end{cases}$$

$$4. \text{感应电动势} \begin{cases} E = n \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} \\ E = nBLv \sin \theta \end{cases} \begin{cases} n=1 \text{ 且 } B \perp L \perp v \text{ 三者垂直} & E = BLv \\ n=1 \text{ 且 } B, L, v \text{ 其中两个有夹角} & E = BLv \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$5. \text{自感电动势: } E = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

6. 感应电流受到的安培力:

$$\begin{cases} \text{大小:} \begin{cases} F_{\text{安}} = BIL \\ I = \frac{E}{R_{\text{总}}} \\ E = BLv \end{cases} & F_{\text{安}} = \frac{B^2 L^2 v}{R_{\text{总}}} \\ \text{方向: 与切割方向相反} \end{cases}$$

7. 电磁感应现象中的电量:

$$\begin{cases} E = n \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t} \\ I = \frac{q}{t} \\ I = \frac{E}{R_{\text{总}}} \end{cases} \quad q = n \frac{\Delta\varphi}{R_{\text{总}}}$$

8. 电磁感应现象中的安培力功率和电路电功率:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{电}} = P_{\text{热}} = P_{\text{安}} = \frac{B^2 L^2 v^2}{R_{\text{总}}} \\ W_{\text{电}} = Q_{\text{热}} = -W_{\text{安}} \\ \frac{Q_{\text{外}}}{Q_{\text{总}}} = \frac{R}{R_{\text{总}}} \end{array} \right.$$

七、交变电流

1 正弦式交变电流

(1). 瞬时值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{电流: } i = I_m \sin \omega t \quad (\text{从中性面开始}) \\ \text{电压: } u = U_m \sin \omega t \quad (\text{从中性面开始}) \\ \text{电动势: } E = E_m \sin \omega t \quad (\text{从中性面开始}) \end{array} \right.$$

(2). 最大值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_m = \frac{E_m}{R_{\text{总}}} \\ U_m = \frac{R_{\text{外}}}{R_{\text{总}}} E_m \\ E_m = nBS\omega \end{array} \right.$$

(3). 有效值

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{正弦式交流电} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{\text{有}} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \\ U_{\text{有}} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \\ E_{\text{有}} = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{非正弦式交流电 } Q_{\text{直流}} = Q_{\text{交流}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{\text{有}}^2 RT = I_1^2 R t_1 + I_2^2 R t_2 + \dots \\ \frac{U^2}{R} T = \frac{U_1^2}{R} t_1 + \frac{U_2^2}{R} t_2 + \dots \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

(4). 平均值

$$\overline{E} = n \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \cdots \frac{T}{4} & \overline{E} = \frac{2}{\pi} nBS\omega \\ 0 \cdots \frac{T}{2} & \overline{E} = \frac{2}{\pi} nBS\omega \\ 0 \cdots \frac{3T}{4} & \overline{E} = \frac{2}{3\pi} nBS\omega \\ 0 \cdots T & \overline{E} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

2. 变压器规律

(1). 电压: $\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$ (一原一副)

(2). 电流: $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$ (一原一副)

(3). 功率: $P_{\lambda} = P_{\text{出}}$

3. 远距离输电

$$\begin{cases} P_{\text{输入}} = P_{\text{损失}} + P_{\text{用户}} \\ P_{\text{损}} = I^2 r = \left(\frac{P}{U}\right)^2 r \\ U_{\text{损}} = Ir = \left(\frac{P}{U}\right) r \end{cases}$$

八、振动、机械波、光、光电效应、原子核、气体

1. 简谐运动

回复力: $F = -kx$

表达式: $x = A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

2. 单摆周期公式: $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$

3. 波速公式: $v = \lambda f = \frac{\lambda}{T}$

4. 波的干涉(振动同步)到振源路程差满足

$$\begin{cases} \text{加强区: } \Delta x = 2n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} & (\text{半波长偶数倍}) \\ \text{减弱区: } \Delta x = (2n+1) \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} & (\text{半波长奇数倍}) \end{cases}$$

5. 折射率: $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{c}{v} \left(\frac{\text{真空}}{\text{介质}} \right)$

全反射临界角: $\sin C = \frac{1}{n}$

6. 双缝干涉条纹间距: $x = \frac{L}{d} \lambda$

7. 量子: $\varepsilon = h\gamma = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$

8. 德布罗意波: $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

9. 爱因斯坦光电效应方程: $\begin{cases} E_k = h\gamma - W_0 \\ \text{逸出功: } W_0 = h\gamma_0 = h \frac{c}{\lambda_0} \end{cases}$

爱因斯坦质能方程: $E = \Delta mc^2$

10. 半衰期剩余质量: $m = \frac{1}{2^n} m_0$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 11. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{跃迁: } E_{\text{光子}} = E_m - E_n \\ \text{能级: } E_n = \frac{1}{n^2} E_1 \\ \text{半径: } r_n = n^2 r_1 \end{array} \right. \\
 12. \text{理想气体状态方程: } \frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{等温变化 } P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2 \\ \text{等压变化 } \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2} \\ \text{等容变化 } \frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2} \end{array} \right. \\
 13. \text{热力学第一定律: } \Delta U = W + Q
 \end{array}$$