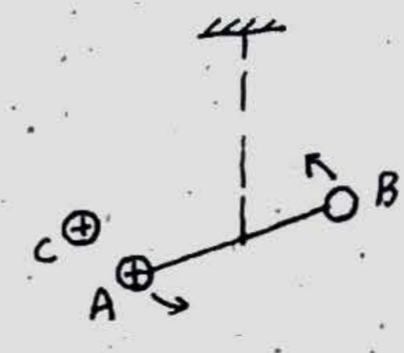


**[静电学]**

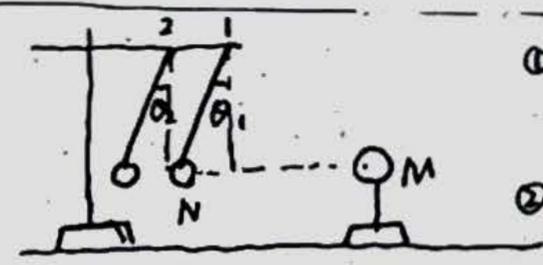
1. Coulomb Law:  $F = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$  1785. 库仑扭秤实验.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} F \propto q_1 \cdot q_2 \\ \textcircled{2} F \propto 1/r^2 \end{array} \right.$ 
 eg.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_1' = 2q_1, q_2' = 2q_2 \Rightarrow F' = 4F \\ r' = 2r \Rightarrow F' = \frac{1}{4}F \end{array} \right.$



2. 电场强度  $E = \frac{F}{q}$   
(vector) (N/C)

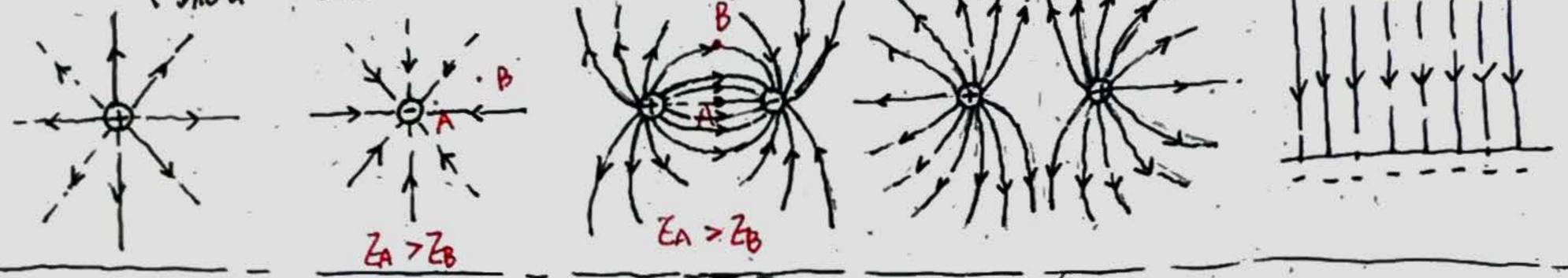
定性实验:



$\textcircled{1} \gamma \uparrow \Rightarrow \theta \downarrow \Rightarrow F \downarrow$   
 $(\theta_2 < \theta_1)$   
 $\textcircled{2} M, N$  电势可.

点电荷场强  $E = \frac{F}{q} = \frac{k \frac{Q \cdot q}{r^2}}{q} = k \frac{Q}{r^2}$

电场线  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{切线方向} \rightarrow \text{电场方向} \\ \text{疏密} \rightarrow \text{定性反映电场强弱} \end{array} \right.$



3. 电势能 & 电势 (差)

1) 电场力做功  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W_F = -\Delta \phi_p \\ W_F = F \cdot d = qEd \text{ (匀强电场)} \\ W_F = U \cdot q \end{array} \right.$

eg.  $A \rightarrow B$   $\rightarrow E$   $\rightarrow B$   $\rightarrow E$   
 正.  $A \rightarrow B$ .  $W_F > 0$

2) 电势  $\phi = \frac{\phi_p}{q}$   
(scalar) (V)

沿电场线方向,  $\phi \downarrow$   
 等势面: 与电场方向垂直.  
 沿等势面移动:  $W_F = 0$ .

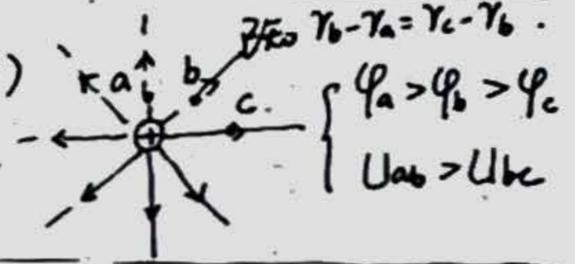
Equipotentials  $\perp E$

3) 电势差, 即电压  $U_{AB} = \phi_A - \phi_B$

匀强电场中,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} W_F = Uq \\ W_F = qEd \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow U = Ed$

点电荷电势:

$\phi = k \frac{Q}{r}$  ( $\phi \propto 1/r$ )

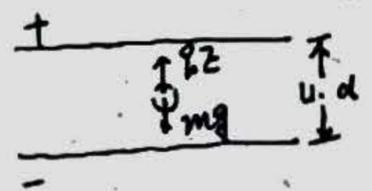


4. 电容器的电容  $C = \frac{Q}{U}$   
(scalar) (F, 法拉)

平行板电容器  $C = \epsilon \frac{S}{d}$

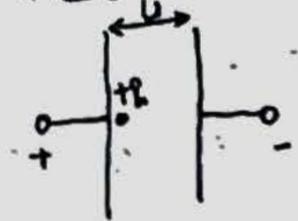
5. 带电粒子在电场中的运动

1) Millikan Oil-drop:



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{油滴: 带电} \\ \text{力平衡: } mg = q \frac{U}{d} \Rightarrow q = \frac{mgd}{U} \end{array} \right.$

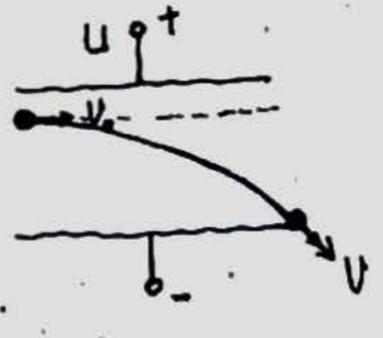
2) 加速运动:



正板板  $\rightarrow$  负板板:  $W_F = Uq$

$W_{net} = W_F = \Delta \phi_k = \phi_a - 0$   
 $Uq = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$   
 到负板板:  $v = \sqrt{\frac{2Uq}{m}}$

3) 粒子偏转:



当  $v \perp E$  时.  
 板长  $L$ . 要使粒子板间运动时间  $t \downarrow$ .

$\textcircled{1} t = \frac{L}{v_0} \Rightarrow v \uparrow, t \downarrow$

$\textcircled{2} t$  大小与板间  $U$  无关!

# [电路]

## 1. 电流热效应

1) 应用: 电烙铁, 电饭锅, 电暖器, 电热毯, 电熨斗... (电能 → 内能)

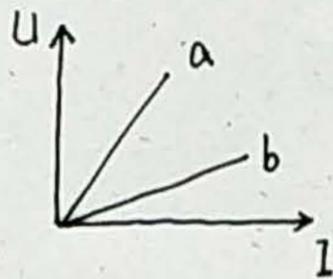
2) 焦耳热  $Q = I^2 R t$  (焦耳定律)      热功率  $P_{热} = I^2 R$  (所有用电器之和)

电功  $W = U I t$

电功率  $P_{电} = U I$  (所有用电器的  $P_{热}$ )

对于纯电阻电路:  $P_{电} = P_{热} \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{R}$  (欧姆定律)  
(电能 → 内能)

$R = \frac{U}{I}$  (电阻定义式)

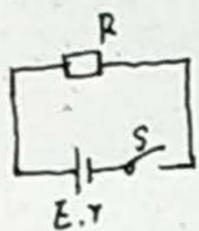


① 斜率  $k = R$

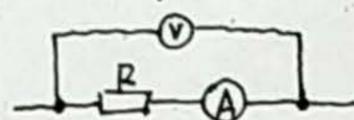
②  $R_a > R_b$

## 2. 闭合电路欧姆定律:

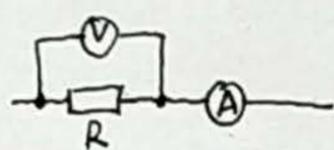
$$\begin{cases} I = \frac{E}{R+r} \\ U_R = E - I r \end{cases}$$



## 3. 伏安法测电阻 (需考虑电表内阻):

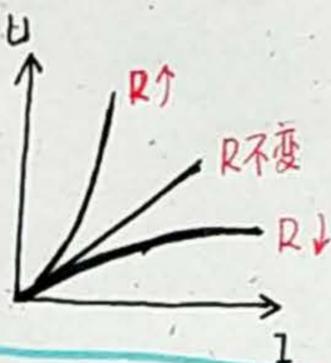


$\begin{cases} A \text{示数} = I_R \\ V \text{示数} > U_R \end{cases}$



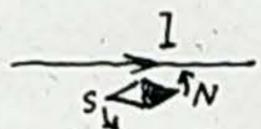
$\begin{cases} V \text{示数} = U_R \\ A \text{示数} > I_R \end{cases}$

U-I 图像:



# [磁学]

## 1. 电流磁效应: Oersted 实验



电流周围磁场的分布 → 右手定则 (· 出, × 进)

2. 地磁场: 指南针 N 极 → 地磁 S 极, 地理北极附近

司南尾指南 (地磁 N 极) ⇒ 勺尾即磁勺 S 极

3. 磁感应强度 B: 描述磁场强弱和方向 (vector)  
 $B = \frac{F}{IL}$  ( $B \perp L$ )

4. 磁通量  $\Phi = B \cdot S$  ( $B \perp S$  平面)  
(scalar)

5. 安培力  $F = BIL$  ( $B \perp L$ )

洛伦兹力  $f = Bvq$  ( $B \perp v$ )

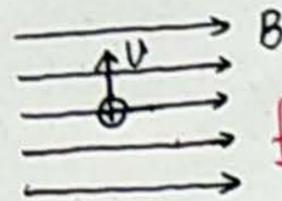
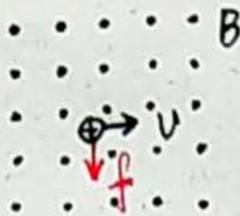
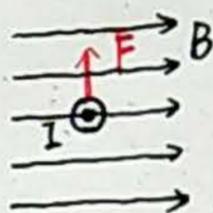
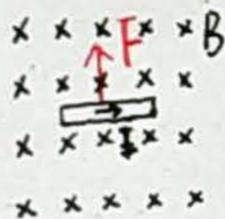
Lorentz: 磁场对运动电荷有力的作用

方向判断:

左手定则

- ① 先确定手心朝向 → 与 B 反向.
- ② 确定四指指向: 安培力: 四指指向电流方向; 洛伦兹力: 四指指向正电荷运动方向
- ③ 大拇指指向为 (f) 方向.

e.g.



f: 垂直纸面向里 (即 "x" 表示)