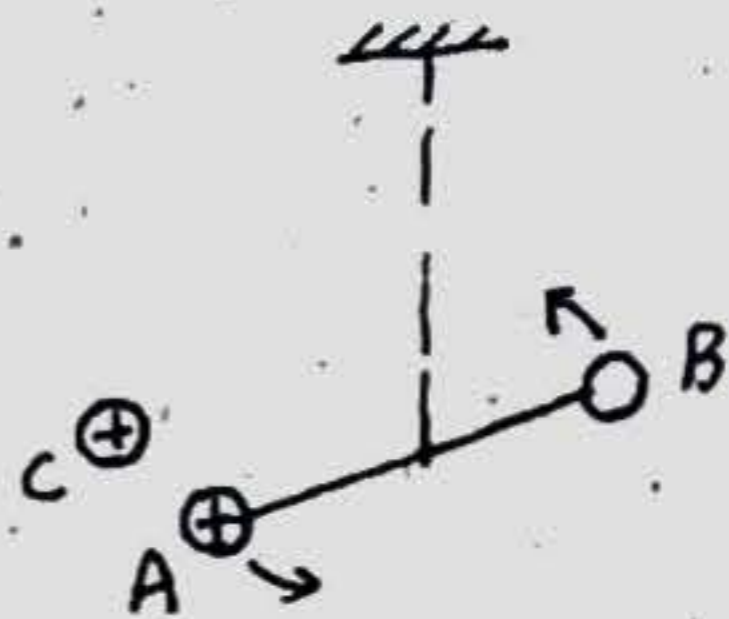


[静电学]

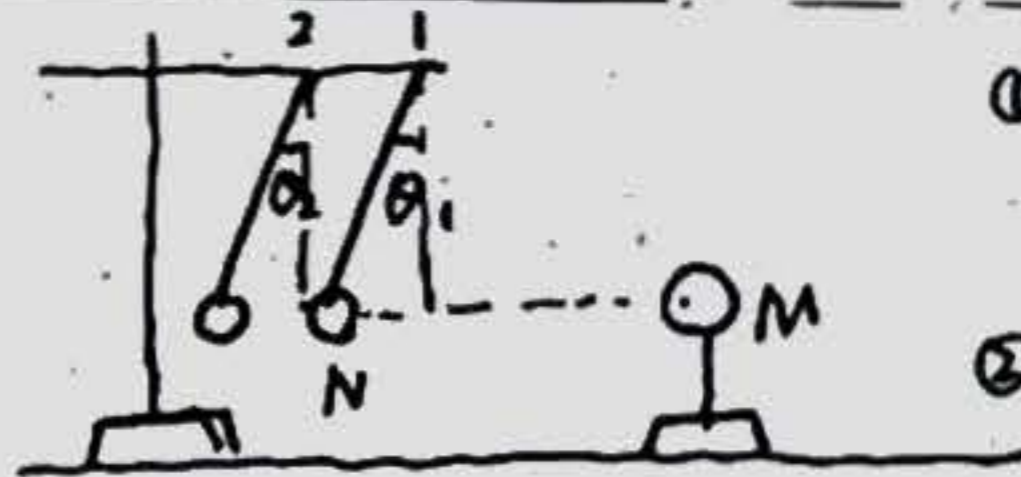
1. Coulomb Law: $F = k \frac{q_1 \cdot q_2}{r^2}$ 1785. 库仑扭秤实验.

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



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

定性实验:

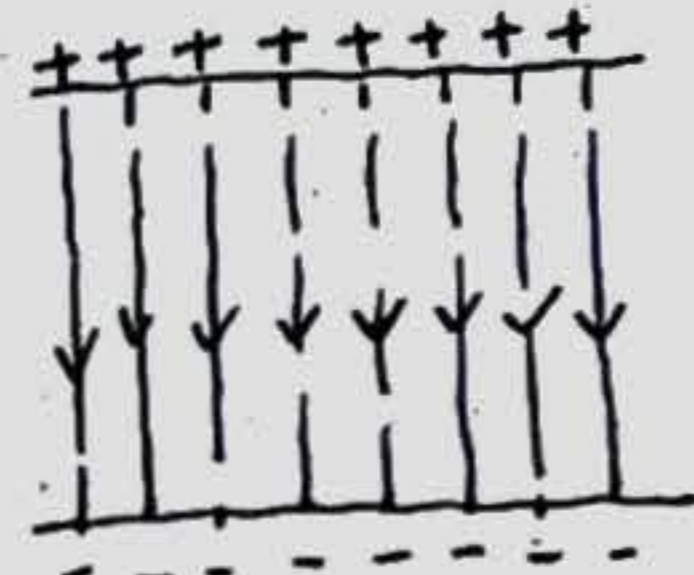
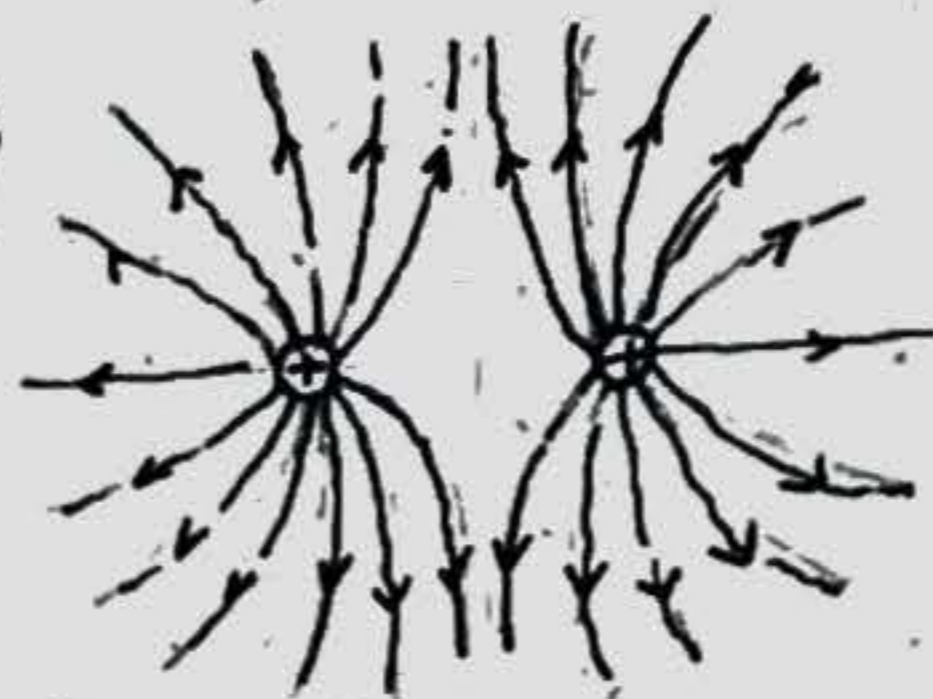
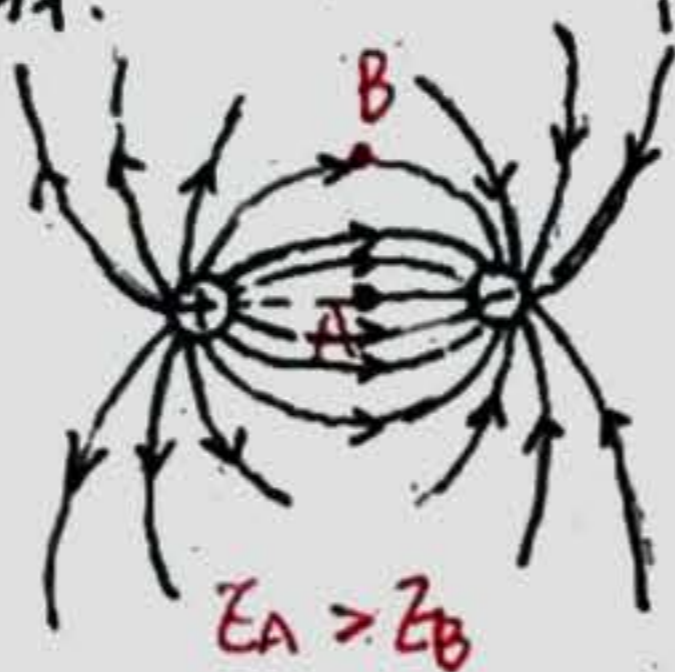
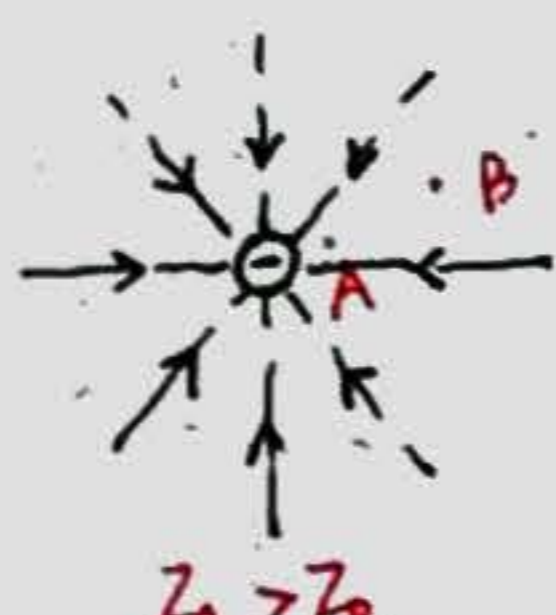


$\textcircled{1} \gamma \uparrow \Rightarrow \theta \downarrow \Rightarrow F \downarrow$
($\theta_2 < \theta_1$)

$\textcircled{2} M, N$ 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 $\begin{cases} \text{切线方向} \rightarrow \text{电场方向} \\ \text{疏密} \rightarrow \text{定性反映电场强弱} \end{cases}$



3. 电势能 & 电势 (差)

$\begin{cases} \text{1) 电场力做功} \\ \text{2) 电势} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} W_F = -\Delta \phi \\ W_F = F \cdot d = qEd \text{ (匀强电场)} \\ W_F = U \cdot q \end{cases}$
 eg. $A \rightarrow B$ $W_F > 0$

2) 电势 $\phi = \frac{E_p}{q}$
(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: $W_F = 0$.

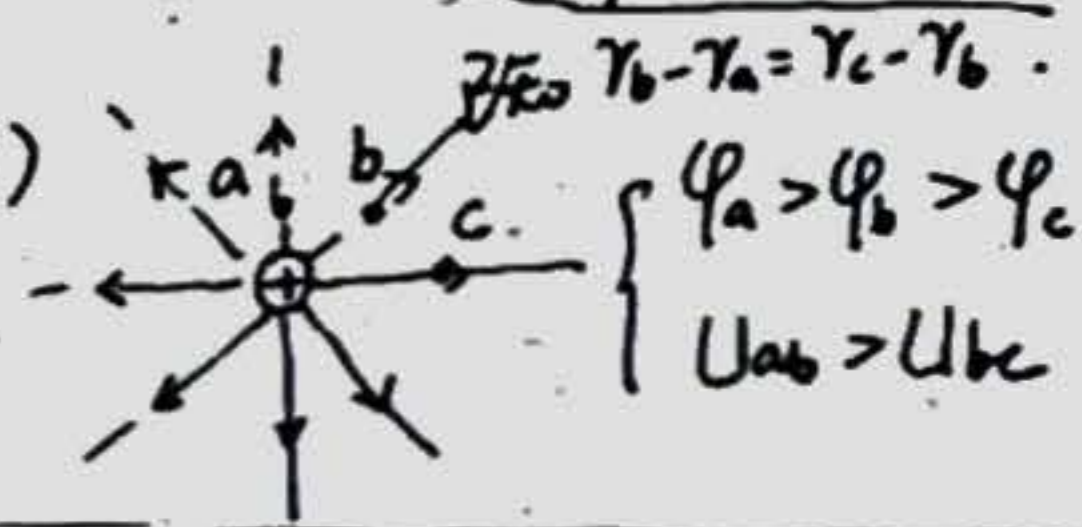


3) 电势差, 即电压 $U_{AB} = \phi_A - \phi_B$

匀强电场中, $\begin{cases} W_F = Uq \\ W_F = qEd \end{cases} \Rightarrow U = Ed$

点电荷电势:

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

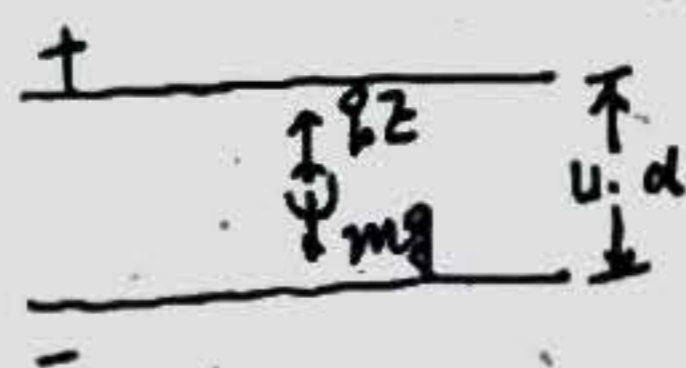


4. 电容器的电容 $C = \frac{Q}{U}$
(scalar) (F, 法拉)

平行板电容器 $C = \epsilon \frac{S}{d}$

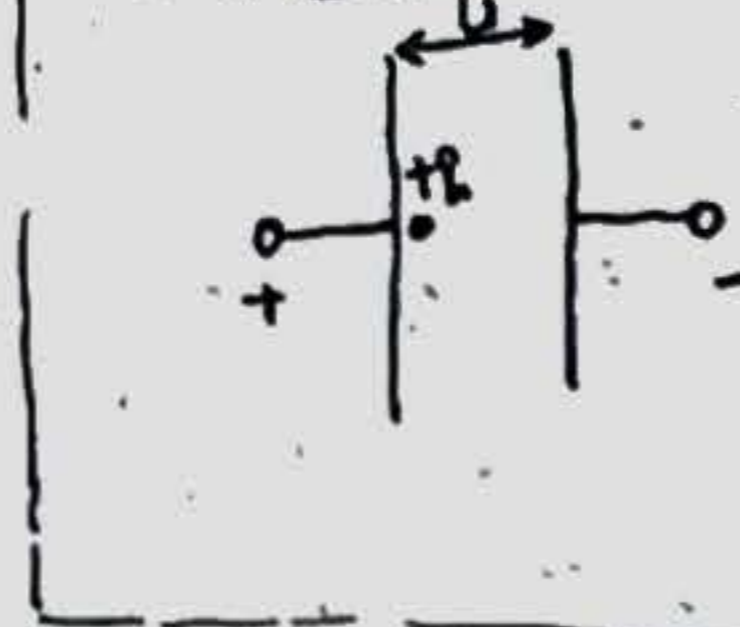
5. 带电粒子在电场中的运动

1) Millikan Oil-drop:



$\begin{cases} \text{油滴: 带电} \\ \text{力平衡: } mg = q \frac{U}{d} \Rightarrow q = \frac{mgd}{U} \end{cases}$

2) 加速运动:



正极板 \rightarrow 负极板: $W_F = Uq$

$W_{net} = W_F = \Delta E_k = E_k - 0$

$Uq = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

到达极板: $v = \sqrt{\frac{2Uq}{m}}$

3) 粒子偏转:

当 $v \perp E$ 时.

板长 L . 要使粒子板间运动时间 $t \downarrow$.



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

$\textcircled{2} t$ 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)

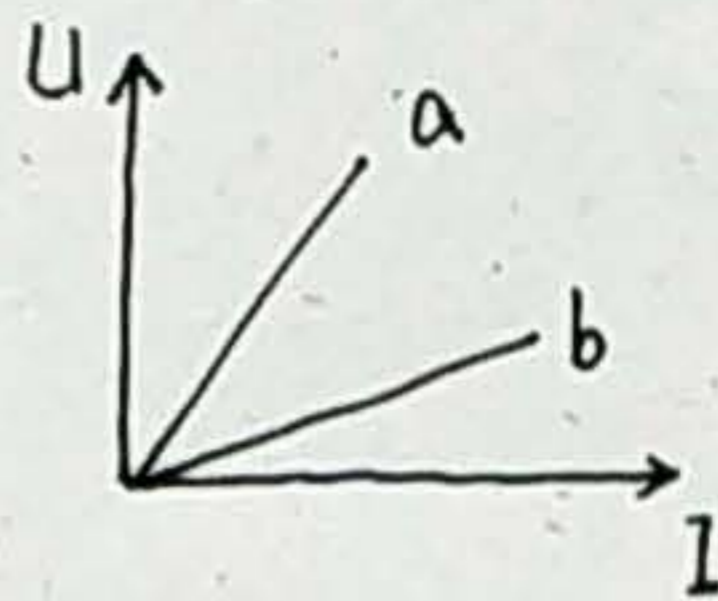
2) 焦耳热 $Q = I^2 R t$ (焦耳定律) 热功率 $P_{热} = I^2 R$ (所有用电器的 $P_{热}$)

电功 $W = U I t$

电功率 $P_{电} = U I$ (所有用电器的 $P_{电}$)

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)

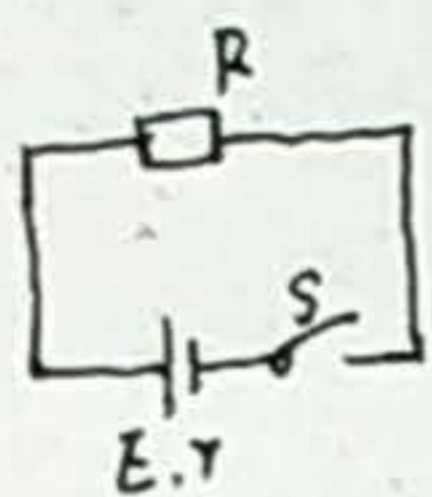


① 斜率 $k = R$

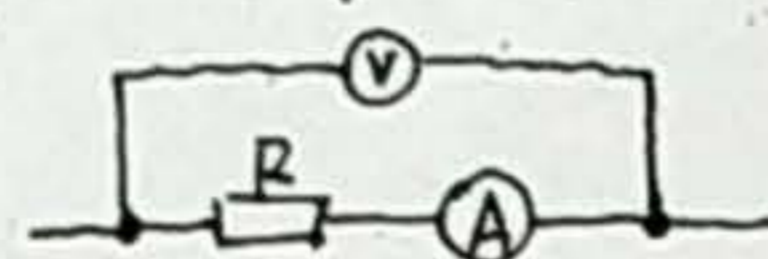
② $R_a > R_b$

2. 闭合电路欧姆定律:

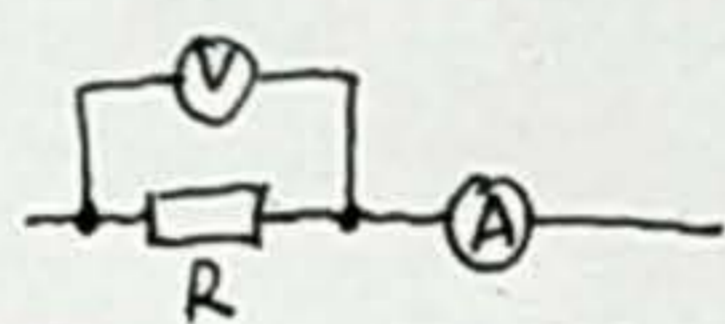
$$\begin{cases} I = \frac{E}{R+r} \\ U_R = E - I r \end{cases}$$



3. 伏安法测电阻 (需考虑电表内阻):

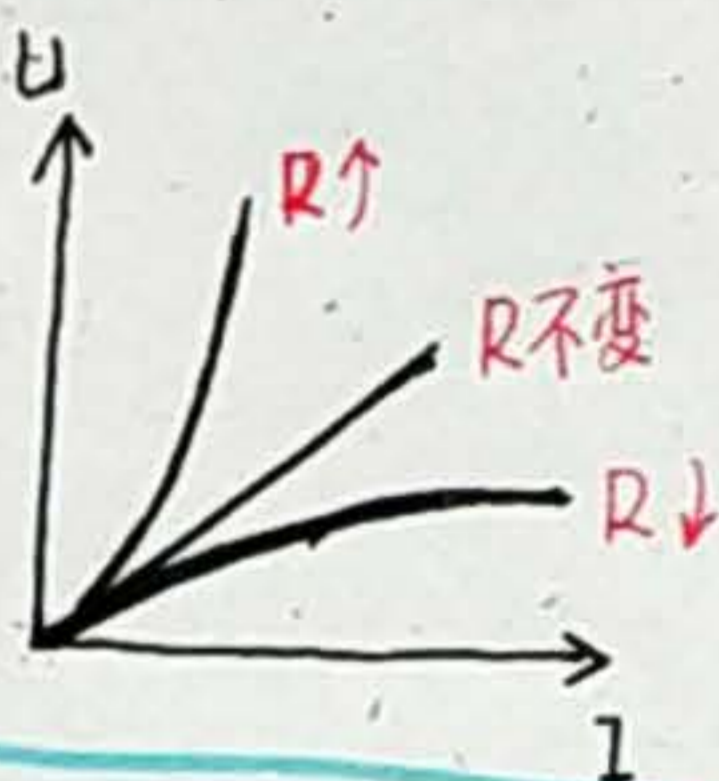


$\begin{cases} A \text{示数} = I_R \\ V \text{示数} > U_R \end{cases}$



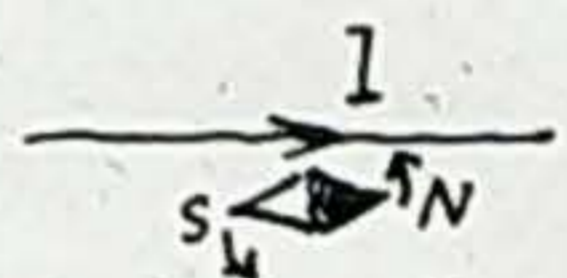
$\begin{cases} V \text{示数} = U_R \\ A \text{示数} > I_R \end{cases}$

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

司南的尾指南 (地磁 N 极) ⇒ 尾即磁的 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 $f = Bvq$ ($B \perp v$)

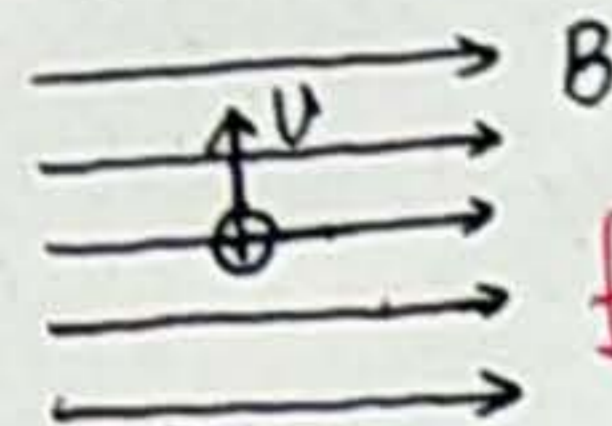
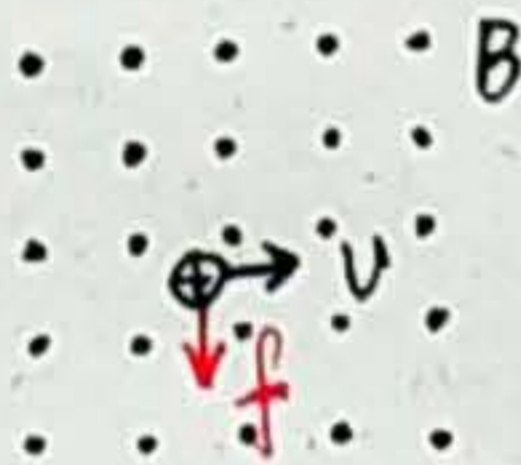
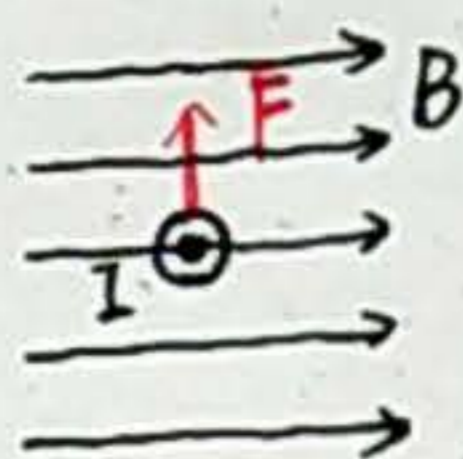
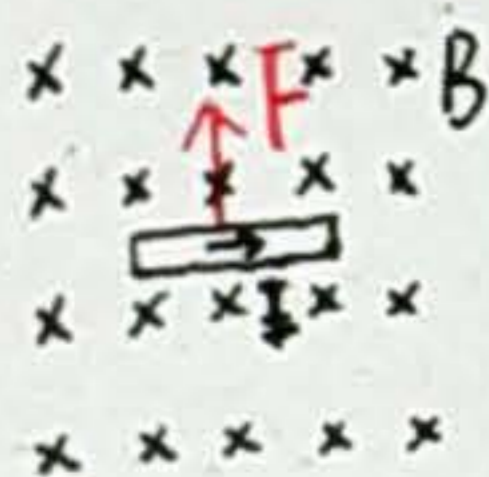
Lorentz: 磁场对运动电荷有力的作用

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: $\begin{cases} \text{安培力: 四指指向电流方向} \\ \text{洛伦兹力: 四指指向正电荷运动方向} \end{cases}$
- ③ 大拇指指向下 (f) 方向.

e.g.



f: 垂直纸面向里 (即 "x" 表示)