

语文

数学

英语

化学

高考 学霸笔记

高中物理知识（下）

物理

张玮星，2017年高考649分，
现录取至华中科技大学深造。



扫描二维码下载猿题库App
，与千万中学生共同提升学
习成绩！

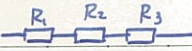
生物

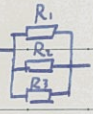
政治

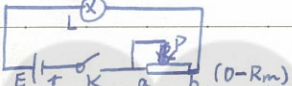
历史

地理

第二部分. 基础知识

一. 串联分压: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 : U_2 : U_3 = R_1 : R_2 : R_3 \\ U_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} U \end{cases}$$

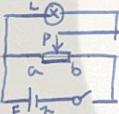
二. 并联分流: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 : I_2 : I_3 = \frac{1}{R_1} : \frac{1}{R_2} : \frac{1}{R_3} \\ I_1 = \frac{\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}}{R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}} I \quad (R_2, R_3 \text{ 合并}) \end{cases}$$

三. 限流电路 (滑动变阻器) 
$$1. I = \frac{E}{R_L + R + r}$$

$$2. U_L \geq \frac{R_L}{R_L + R + r} E$$

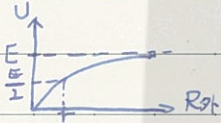
4. 使用条件: R 为 R_L 的几倍即可

$$3. U_L \leq \frac{R_L}{R + r} E$$

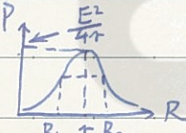
四. 分压电路: 
$$1. 0 \leq U \leq E \text{ (忽略内阻)}$$

2. 选择: R 选小的

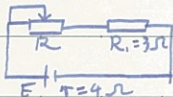
五. 路端电压 U 与 $R_{外}$ 的关系:
$$U = \frac{R_{外}}{R_{外} + r} E = \frac{E}{1 + \frac{r}{R_{外}}}$$



六. $P_{出}$ 与 $R_{外}$ 的关系:
$$1. P_{出} = I^2 R = \frac{E^2}{(R + r)^2} \cdot R = \frac{E^2}{\frac{(R - r)^2}{R} + 4r}$$

2. 
$$\text{当 } R = r \text{ 时有 } P_{max}$$

$$r^2 = R_1 \cdot R_2$$

3. 例 
$$\text{① } R = 0 \Omega \text{ 时, } P_{总} \text{ 最大}$$

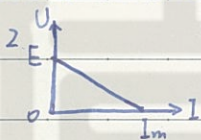
$$\text{④ } R = 1 \Omega \text{ 时, } P_{出} \text{ 最大}$$

$$\text{② } R = 0 \Omega \text{ 时, } P_r \text{ 最大}$$

$$\text{⑤ } R = 7 \Omega \text{ 时, } P_R \text{ 最大}$$

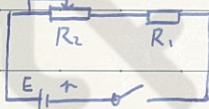
$$\text{③ } R = 0 \Omega \text{ 时, } P_{R1} \text{ 最大}$$

七. U 与 I 的关系:
$$1. E = U + Ir \Rightarrow U = E - r \cdot I$$



$$I_m = \frac{E}{r}; \quad \left| \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta I} \right| = r$$

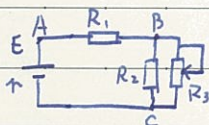
3. 例:



调 $R_2: U_1 \rightarrow U_1'$ 则: $\frac{|U_1 - U_1'|}{|I - I'|} = R_1$ $\frac{|U_2 - U_2'|}{|I - I'|} = R_1 + r$
 $I \rightarrow I'$
 $U_2 \rightarrow U_2'$
 视为内阻

八. 电路分析

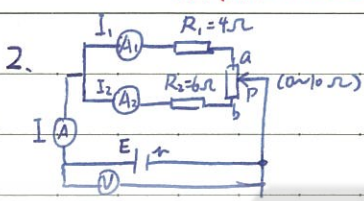
1. 串反并同:



当 $R_3 \uparrow: I_1 \downarrow, I_2 \uparrow, I_3 \downarrow$

$$U_{AC} \uparrow, U_{AB} \downarrow, U_{BC} \uparrow$$

半偏法口诀：
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V \text{ 偏大, } R \text{ 选小} \\ A \text{ 偏小, } E \text{ 选大} \end{array} \right.$



由 $a \rightarrow b$: I : 先 \downarrow 后 \uparrow
 $I_1 = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2} : \downarrow$
 $I_2 = \frac{U}{R_2 + R_T} : \uparrow$
 看它: $I_2 \uparrow$ 又 $I \downarrow \Rightarrow I_1 \downarrow$

九、测电阻的方法:

1. 伏安法: ① 外接: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{测} = \frac{U}{I} \\ R_{真} = \frac{U}{I - I_V} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow R_{测} < R_{真}$ (电压表分流) (选 V 大的)

② 内接: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{测} = \frac{U}{I} \\ R_{真} = \frac{U - U_A}{I} \end{array} \right. R_{测} > R_{真}$ (电流表分压) (选 A 小的)
 { 大内偏大
 小外偏小

2. 测 R_V 的方法 ($0 \sim 3V, R_V \approx 3000 \Omega$)

① $R_V = \frac{U}{I}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} mA: \text{选 } 0 \sim 1mA \text{ (} \frac{3V}{3000 \Omega} = 1mA \text{)} \\ R_{滑}: \text{选小的 (} 0 \sim 20 \Omega \text{)} \end{array} \right.$

② 步骤: $R_0 = 0$, 调 R 使 V 满偏 \Rightarrow 不动 R , 调 R_0 使 V 半偏 $\Rightarrow R_V \approx R_0$
 (半偏法) 原理: $R_{并}' \approx 3V$

误差: $\because R_{并} < R_{并}'$, $\therefore R_0 > U_{R_{并}'} > 3V, R_0 > R_V$, 但将 $R_0 = R_V$, $\therefore R_{测} > R_{真}$

③ 串联分压 $\therefore \frac{U_0}{U_0 - U} = \frac{R_V}{R_0} \Rightarrow R_V = \frac{U}{U_0 - U} \cdot R_0$

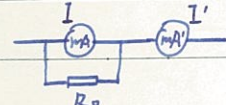
④ $\frac{U}{U_0 - U} = \frac{R_V}{R_0} \Rightarrow R_V = \frac{U}{U_0 - U} \cdot R_0$ (知 R_0 求 R_V ; 知 R_V 求 R_0)

3. 测电流表的内阻 ($0 \sim 10mA, R_A \approx 10 \Omega$)

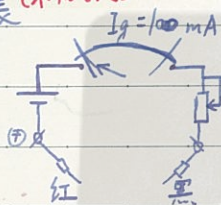
① 伏安法: $R_A = \frac{U}{I} - R_0$
 ① $E = 3V: \frac{3V}{10mA} = 300 \Omega, R = 290 \Omega$
 ② $E = 6V: \frac{6V}{10mA} = 600 \Omega, R = 590 \Omega$
 闭 K_2 后 ② 比 ① 相对 I 变化更小, 误差小

② 半偏法: 步骤: 合 K_1 , 断 K_2 , 调 R 使 mA 满偏 \Rightarrow 合 K_2 , 调 R_0 使半偏 $\Rightarrow R_A \approx R_0$
 误差: $R_{测} < R_{真}$ (mA 分得 I 比 R_0 分得 I 小, 故 $R_{真} > R_0$)
 可用电阻箱替代 改进: 一般选 E 大的, 但前提是 R 足够。

③ 并联分流 $IR_{测} = I_0 R_0 \Rightarrow R_{测} = \frac{I_0 R_0}{I}$
 (mA 与 R_0 交换位置)
 $IR_{测} = (I_0 - I) R_0$
 1. 分压
 2. 保护电阻 R

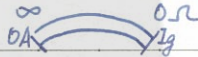
④ 并联分流  $I R_{测} = (I' - I) R_0 \Rightarrow R_{测} = \frac{I' - I}{I} R_0$

4. 欧姆表 (不估读)



① 欧姆调零: 红黑表笔短接, 调R使为 I_g .

$$\therefore I_g = \frac{E}{R_g + r + R} = \frac{E}{R_{内}}$$

② 接入 R_x . $I = \frac{E}{R_{内} + R_x}$ 

例: 若 $I = \frac{1}{2} I_g$, 则 $R_x = 2 R_{内}$.

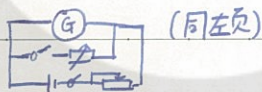
③ 档位: $\times 1$, $\times 10$, $\times 100$, $\times 1k$ $\downarrow R_{测}$

④ 若 $E \downarrow$, 但仍能欧姆调零, 则 R_x 偏大。

十. 改表

1. 认识表头 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{G} < 0 \sim 0.1 \text{mA}, R_g = 300 \Omega \\ \text{mV} < 0 \sim 30 \text{mV}, R_v = 300 \Omega \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{一样的}$

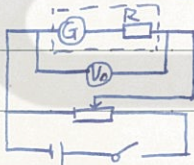
2. 利用半偏法测 R_g .



$$U_{A0} = I_{实际} \cdot (R_g + R)$$

3. 改为 3V 的伏特表: $R = \frac{U}{I_g} - R_g = 29700 \Omega = 29.7 k\Omega$

校表:

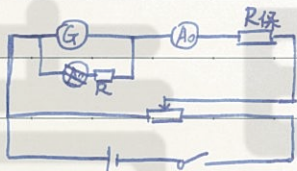


若示数比 V_0 略小, 则: I_g 比 I_{V_0} 小, R 偏大

方法: 给 R 并一个 $R_0 \gg R$.

4. 改为 1A 的电流表: $\frac{R_g}{R} = \frac{I}{I_g} \text{ (近似)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{I_g R_g}{I - I_g} \approx 0.03 \Omega$
($I_{AB} = I_{实际} \cdot \frac{R_g}{R}$) \uparrow 修正值

校表:

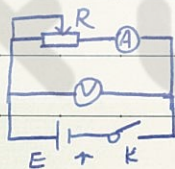


若示数比 A_0 略小, 则: I_g 比 I_{A_0} 小, R 偏小

方法: 给 R 串一个 $R_0 \ll R$.

十一. 测 E, r

1. 伏安法: ①

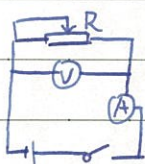


a. 算法: 读 2 组数: $\begin{cases} E^* = U_1 + I_1 r \\ E = U_2 + I_2 r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E = \frac{I_1 U_2 - I_2 U_1}{I_1 - I_2} \\ r = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{I_1 - I_2} \end{cases}$

误差: V 分流

b. 真实值: $\begin{cases} E = U_1 + (I_1 + \frac{U_1}{R_v}) r \\ E = U_2 + (I_2 + \frac{U_2}{R_v}) r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{真} = \frac{I_1 U_2 - I_2 U_1}{I_1 - I_2 - \frac{U_2 - U_1}{R_v}} \\ r_{真} = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{I_1 - I_2 - \frac{U_2 - U_1}{R_v}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{真} > E_{测} \\ r_{真} > r_{测} \end{cases}$

② 外接:



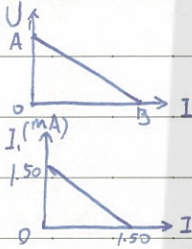
a. 计算值:
$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{I_1 U_2 - I_2 U_1}{I_1 - I_2} \\ r = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{I_1 - I_2} \end{cases}$$

误差: ① 分压

b. 真实值:
$$\begin{cases} E = U_1 + I_1 (R_A + r) \\ E = U_2 + I_2 (R_A + r) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{真} = \frac{I_1 U_2 - I_2 U_1}{I_1 - I_2} \\ r_{真} = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{I_1 - I_2} - R_A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{真} = E_{测} \\ r_{真} < r_{测} \end{cases}$$

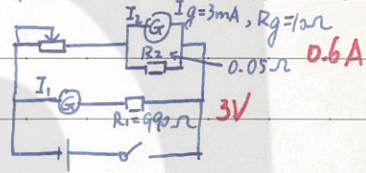
③ 内接法的 U-I 图:

改为:

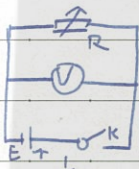


读 E
算 $r = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta I}$

$\therefore E = 1.50 \text{ V}, r = 5 \Omega$



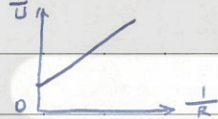
2. 伏阻法:



① 原理: $U = \frac{R}{R+r} E$ 误差: 未计 R_V $\frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{E} + \frac{r}{E R}$

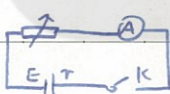
② 计算法:
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1+r} E \\ U_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_2+r} E \end{cases}$$

③ $\frac{1}{U} - \frac{1}{R}$ 图:



先算 E, 再算 r.

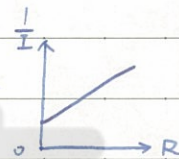
3. 安阻法:



① 原理: $I = \frac{E}{R+r}$ 误差: 未计 R_A $\frac{1}{I} = \frac{r}{E} + \frac{1}{E} R$

② 计算法:
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{E}{R_1+r} \\ I_2 = \frac{E}{R_2+r} \end{cases}$$

③ $\frac{1}{I} - R$ 图:



先算 E, 再算 r.

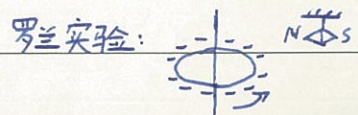
第八章、磁场

第一单元、磁场及对电流的作用

一. 磁现象及其本质

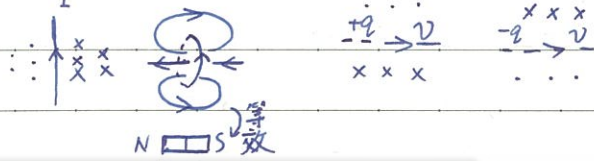
1. 电流的磁效应: 奥斯特 \Rightarrow 电流周围空间产生磁场

① 引申: 运动电荷产生磁场

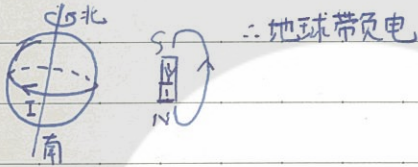


$$B = \frac{kI}{r}$$

② 安培定则 (右手螺旋定则):



③ 地磁场:



2. 安培分子电流 (环形电流) 假说: 一切物质微粒内部都存在环形电流 (电子绕核运动), 每个环形电流都相当于一个小磁体。

3. 磁化与未磁化: 都有环形电流

- 磁化 \Rightarrow 取向一致
- 未磁化 \Rightarrow 取向杂乱

4. 分子电流假说说明了:

磁现象的电本质: 一切磁场的本质都是电荷的运动。

5. 磁场的基本性质: 对放入其中的电流或磁体有力的作用。

二、B 与安培力的讨论:

1. B 的定义式: $B = \frac{F}{IL}$ (B 与 F, I, L 无关, 由自身因素决定)

$B \perp I, B \perp L$

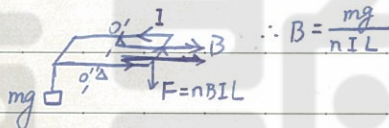
单位: $1T = 1N / (A \cdot m) = 1 \frac{kg}{A \cdot s^2}$

2. 安培力问题: ① 大小: $B \parallel I (L): F = 0$

$B \perp I (L): F = BIL$

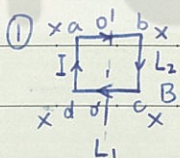
θ角: $F = B \sin \theta \cdot IL$

② 电流天平: 称 B.



③ 方向: F_{\perp} 面 $B \perp I \Rightarrow F_{\perp} \perp B, F_{\perp} \perp I$, 但 B, I 不一定垂直

3. F_{\perp} 的定性分析

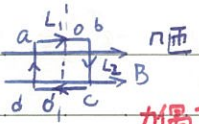


$F_{ab} = F_{cd} = nBIL_1$

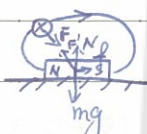
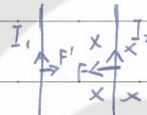
$F_{bc} = F_{ad} = nBIL_2$


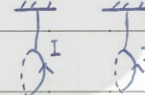
$F_{\text{合}} = 0$

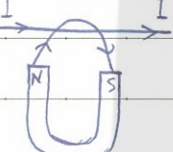
合力矩 $M_{\text{合}} = 0$ 有扩张趋势

②  $F_{ab}=F_{cd}=0$ 合力矩 $M_g = 2 \times nBIL_2 \cdot \frac{L_1}{2} = nBIS$ (磁力矩)
力偶 $\rightarrow F_{ad}=F_{bc}=nBIL_2$
 $\therefore F_{\text{合}}=0$ (视为质点)

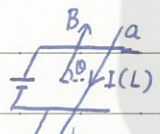
从图示位置转过 θ 时的磁力矩 $M_g = nBIS \cos \theta$ (不考虑电磁感应)

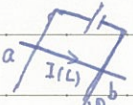

③  ④  同向电流相互吸引

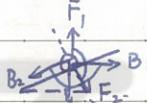
⑤  向右摆且收缩 \Rightarrow  相互吸引且扩张

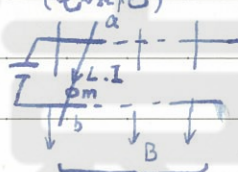
⑥  俯视逆时针转动同时下落

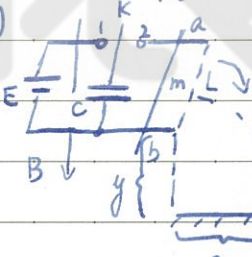
4. $F_{\text{安}}$ 的定量分析

①  $F = BIL, f = BIL \sin \theta$

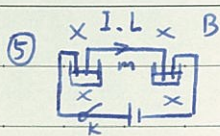
②  光滑, 静止  a. $F_{\text{安min}} = mg \sin \theta$, 沿斜面向上.
b. 若使能静止, 求 B 的方向范围.

 $B_1 \sim B_2$ 夹角
对应 $F_1 \sim F_2$ (顺时针)

③ (电磁炮)  $B = 100T, I = 100A, L = 1m, x_0 = 50m, m = 1kg$
 $\therefore BILx_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - 0$
 $\therefore v_0 = 10^3 m/s$

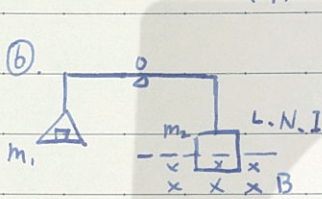
④  光滑, 先合 K_1 , 再合 K_2 ; ab 杆在右边缘; 落在 P 处, 求 $q =$.
 K_1 : 充电: $Q = E \cdot C$
 K_2 : 放电: $I = \Delta P \Rightarrow BIL \Delta t = m v_0 - 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{m v_0}{BL}$
平抛: $\begin{cases} x = v_0 t \\ y = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 求出 t, v_0 .

PS: 电容器剩余电量: $Q - q$.



⑤ k 闭合, 线框上升最高为 H, mg 的冲量忽略不计, 求 $q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\begin{cases} BIL \Delta t = m v - 0 & q = I \cdot \Delta t \\ H = \frac{v^2}{2g} \end{cases}$$



通电后原平衡; 当 I 改变后, 左方再加 m 则平衡.

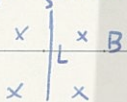
原: $m_1 g = m_2 g - NBIL$ ①

现: $m_1 g + mg = m_2 g + NBIL$ ②

\therefore ② - ①: $mg = 2NBIL$

第二单元. 磁场对运动电荷的作用力

一. 洛伦兹力的推导: 自由电荷数: $N = n q S L$



合力与分力: $F_{安} = N f_{洛}$

$\therefore BIL = N f_{洛} = B n q S v \cdot L = n S L \cdot f_{洛}$

$\therefore f_{洛} = q v B$. (条件: $v \perp B$)

二. $f_{洛}$ 的大小与方向:

1. 大小: $\begin{cases} v \parallel B: f_{洛} = 0 \\ v \perp B: f_{洛} = q v B \\ \theta: f_{洛} = q v B \sin \theta \end{cases}$

2. 方向: 左手定则: $\begin{matrix} \times \uparrow f_{洛} \\ \oplus \rightarrow v \\ \times \times \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \times \times \\ \oplus \rightarrow v \\ \times \downarrow f_{洛} \end{matrix} \quad \therefore f_{洛} \perp v, B \text{ 平面} \Rightarrow f_{洛} \perp v, f_{洛} \perp B$
 $\hookrightarrow W_{f_{洛}} = 0$

三. 带电粒子 (不计重力) 在磁场中的运动

1. $v \parallel B$: 匀速直线运动

2. $v \perp B$: 匀速圆周运动 $\begin{cases} q v B = m \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{m v}{q B} = \frac{P}{q B} \\ T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{q B} \\ f \text{ 的作用: 改变 } v \text{ 的方向} \end{cases}$

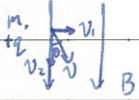
3. 讨论: ① v 变化 \Rightarrow P 变化, E_k 不变, 速率不变

② ^1_1H (质子), ^4_2He (α 粒子) $\begin{cases} \text{以相同的 } v \text{ 进入: } \tau_{\text{H}} : \tau_{\text{He}} = 1 : 2 \\ \text{以相同的 } P \text{ 进入: } \tau_{\text{H}} : \tau_{\text{He}} = 2 : 1 \\ \text{以相同的 } E_k \text{ 进入: } \tau_{\text{H}} : \tau_{\text{He}} = 1 : 1 \end{cases}$

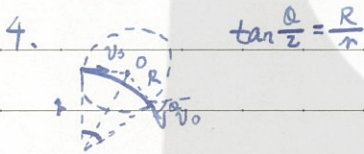
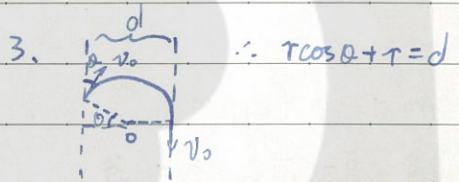
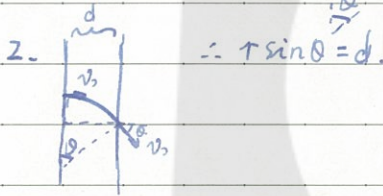
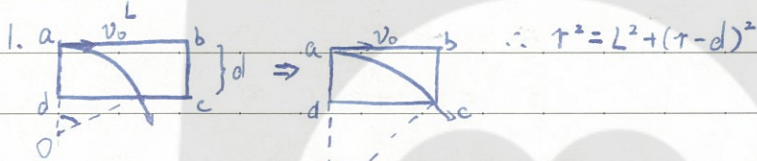
$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{m}{qB} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} \\ &= \frac{1}{qB} \cdot \sqrt{2E_k m} \end{aligned}$$

4. 当 v 与 B 有 θ :

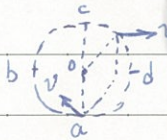
$$\begin{cases} f = qv \sin\theta \cdot B \\ d(\text{螺距}) = v \cos\theta \cdot \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \end{cases}$$



四. $v \perp B$, 求 r 的几种方法



五. 特殊的轨迹



从 a 点向 B 中以速率均为 v 的方向不同射出粒子, 且 $r = R = \frac{mv}{qB}$.
则所有粒子将水平射出.

第三单元. 运用

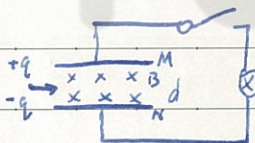
一. 速度选择器 (重力不计)

匀速直线: $Eq = qv_0B \Rightarrow v_0 = \frac{E}{B} \Rightarrow$ 与电性无关
 v_0, E, B 三者方向相互制约

1. 当 $v > v_0$: 向 f 洛方向偏移, $W_e < 0$

射出时偏移 y : $-Eqy = \frac{1}{2}mv_e^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

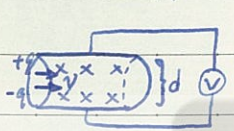
二. 磁流体发电机



最终第 $(N+1)$ 对粒子匀速: $Eq = qvB \Rightarrow E = Bv \Rightarrow U_{MN} = Bdv$

$\therefore Q = cU_{MN} = cBdv = Nq \Rightarrow N = \frac{cBdv}{q}$

三. 磁流量计 (流量 $Q < m^3/s >$)

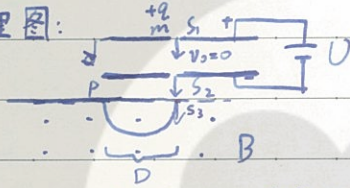


$$U = Bdv \Rightarrow v = \frac{U}{Bd}$$

$$Q = v \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{d^2}{4} = \frac{U\pi d}{4B}$$

四. 质谱仪: 利用谱线测 $\frac{q}{m}$ 的仪器

1. 理论原理图:

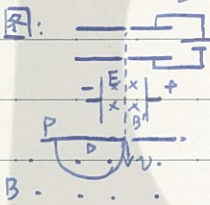


$$U \text{中: } Uq = \frac{1}{2}mV^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2Uq}{m}}$$

$$B \text{中: } \frac{D}{2} = \frac{m}{qB} \sqrt{\frac{2Uq}{m}} = \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{2Um}{q}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{q}{m} = \frac{8U}{B^2 D^2}$$

2. 实际图:



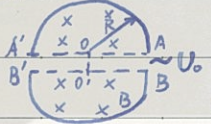
加个速度选择器: $v = \frac{E}{B'}$

$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{mV}{qB} \\ \therefore \frac{q}{m} = \frac{2E}{B B' D} \end{cases}$$

五. 回旋加速器

从O点射出 $+q, m, v_0=0$ (向下)

1. 基本型:



$$U_0 q = \frac{1}{2} m v_t^2 - 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} T_{\max} = R = \frac{m v_t}{q B} \Rightarrow v_t = \frac{R q B}{m}$$

$$\textcircled{2} E_{km} = \frac{1}{2} m v_t^2 = \frac{R^2 q^2 B^2}{2m} \quad \textcircled{3} T = \frac{2\pi m}{q B}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{加速次数: } N = \frac{E_{km}}{U_0 q} = \frac{R^2 q B^2}{2 U_0 m}$$

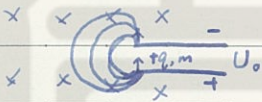
$$\textcircled{5} \text{不计加速时间: } t_{\text{总}} = N \cdot \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi R^2}{2 v_0}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{若电场宽 } d, \text{加速时间: } N d = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{U_0}{m d} t'^2$$

$$v_t = \frac{U_0 q}{m d} t'$$

2. 直流型:

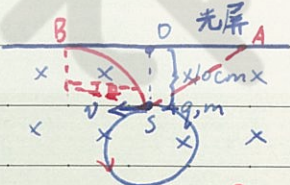
$$r_t = \frac{m v_t}{q B} = \frac{m}{q B} \sqrt{\frac{2 U_0 q}{m}} = \frac{1}{B} \sqrt{\frac{2 U_0 m}{q}}$$



若保证每次 $r=R$, 则: $\begin{cases} R = \frac{m}{q B} \sqrt{\frac{2 N U_0 q}{m}} \Rightarrow B_n = \dots \\ T_n = \frac{2\pi m}{q B_n} \Rightarrow T_n = \dots \end{cases}$

\uparrow N次加速后

例:



速率为 v , 向各方向发射, 已知 $+q, m, B, v$

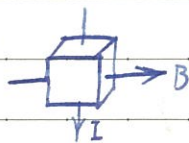
求得 $r = \frac{m v}{q B} = 8 \text{ cm}$; 求打到屏上的长度.

轨迹圆过定点 $S \Rightarrow$ 将该圆“绕 S ”旋转.

右边最远处 $AS = 16 \text{ cm}$ (直径) $\Rightarrow OA = 2\sqrt{39} \text{ cm}$

左边最远处 B 是相切 (左右不对称) $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ 求出 OB .

六、霍尔效应 (电子偏转)



通过导体的是电子

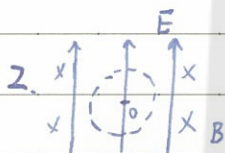
故电势: $\varphi_{前} > \varphi_{后}$

第四单元 带电粒子在复合场中的运动

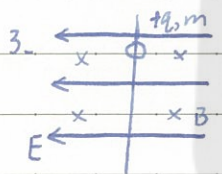
一、运用(-): 受力分析; 运动状态的确定。

1. 粒子进入后匀速运动: ①电性: 正电荷 ②运动: 匀速直线运动
③ $Eq = mg \tan \theta$, $qvB = \frac{mg}{\cos \theta}$

若无B, 仍做直线运动: 一个匀变速; 负电荷 $\begin{cases} Eq = mg \cot \theta \\ a = \frac{g}{\sin \theta} \end{cases}$



2. 匀速圆周运动: ①正电荷 ②逆时针 ③ $Eq = mg$, $qvB = m \frac{v^2}{R}$



3. 静止释放, $mg > \mu Eq$.

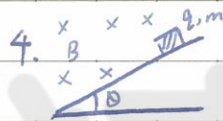
①开始: $a_0 = \frac{mg - \mu Eq}{m} \Rightarrow a \uparrow$ 的加速

②当 $a_m = g$ 时 $v_1 = \frac{Eq}{qB} = \frac{E}{B}$ ($qv_1B = Eq$, 无N, 无f) $\Rightarrow a \downarrow$ 的加速

③当 $a = 0$ 时 $mg = \mu(qv_2B - Eq) \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{mg + \mu Eq}{\mu qB}$

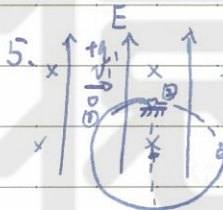
④最后以 v_2 匀速

⑤从 $v=0 \rightarrow v_2$ 时: $mgH = Q + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2$ (H已知)



4. 绝缘光滑斜面足够长, 由静止释放, 一段时间后离开斜面。

①负电荷. ② $\begin{cases} qvB + N = mg \cos \theta \\ a = g \sin \theta \end{cases}$ ③离开: $\begin{cases} qv_m B = mg \cos \theta \\ v_m^2 = 2ax_m \end{cases}$



5. $B = 0.5 \text{ T}$, $\frac{q_1}{m_1} = 4 \text{ C/kg}$, $m_1 g = Eq_1$, 2不带电, 静上于悬空支架上,

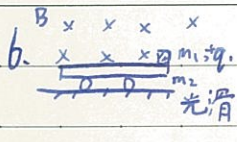
$v_1 = 23.59 \text{ m/s}$ 与2正碰, 碰后经0.75s再次相碰, 电量不变。

相碰: $m_1 v_1 = -m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2'$ ①

球圆周: $T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} = 1 \text{ s} \Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{4}T$.

$\therefore r = y = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow r = \dots \Rightarrow r = \frac{m_1 v_1'}{q_1 B} \Rightarrow v_1' = \dots$

代入①可得 $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \dots$

b.  m_1, m_2 间有 μ . 小车 v_0 向右, 轻放 m_1 .

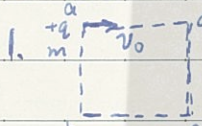
光滑 开始: $a = \mu g$. 向右加速

飞起: $qv_1 B = mg \Rightarrow v_1 = \dots$

水平方向动量守恒: $m_2 v_0 = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \dots$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^2 + Q \Rightarrow Q = \dots$

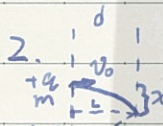
二. 运用 (二):

1.  重力不计, 正方形区域; 当加 E (向下) 恰从 c 飞出; 当加 B (向外) 也恰从 c 飞出, 求 $E/B = ?$

① E : $L = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Eq}{m} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Eq}{m} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{v_0}\right)^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{2m v_0^2}{qL}$

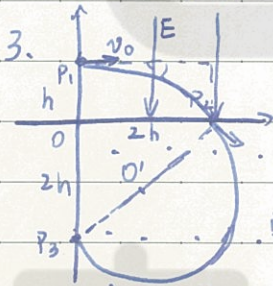
② B : $r = L = \frac{m v_0}{qB} \Rightarrow B = \frac{m v_0}{qL}$

$\therefore \frac{E}{B} = 2v_0$.

2.  加 E , 从右边界飞出, 下移 x ; 加 B 也从右边界飞出, 求下移 x .
已知 q, m, d, E, B .

① 由 E 求出 v_0 .

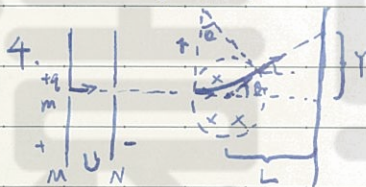
② B : $r = \frac{m v_0}{qB} \Rightarrow r^2 = d^2 + (r-x)^2 \Rightarrow x = \dots$



$P_1 \rightarrow P_2: \begin{cases} 2h = v_0 t, \\ \tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_0} = 2 \tan \varphi = 2 \frac{h}{2h} = 1 \Rightarrow v_y = v_0 \end{cases}$

$a = \frac{Eq}{m} = \frac{v_y}{t}, \quad \hookrightarrow v_{P_2} = \sqrt{2} v_0$

$B \quad P_2 \rightarrow P_3: r = \sqrt{2} h, \dots$




$Uq = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2Uq}{m}}$

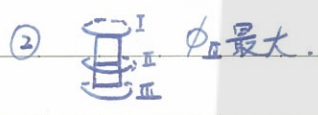
$r = \frac{m v_0}{qB} = \frac{1}{B} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2Um}{q}}$

$\frac{R}{r} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \theta \Rightarrow Y = L \tan \theta$.

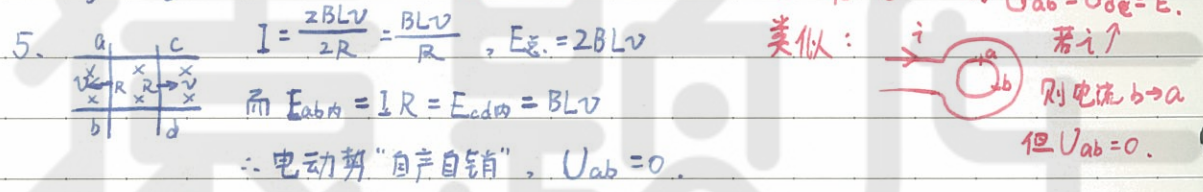
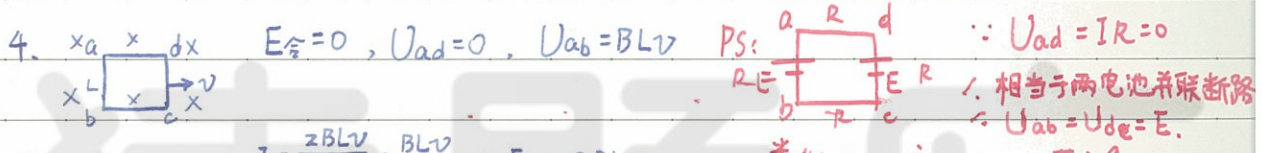
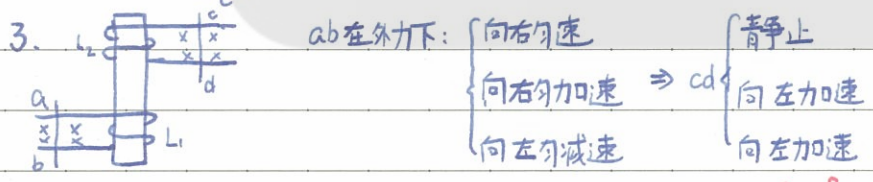
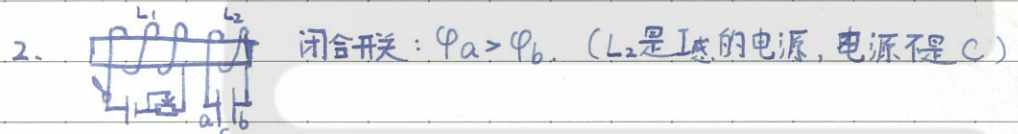
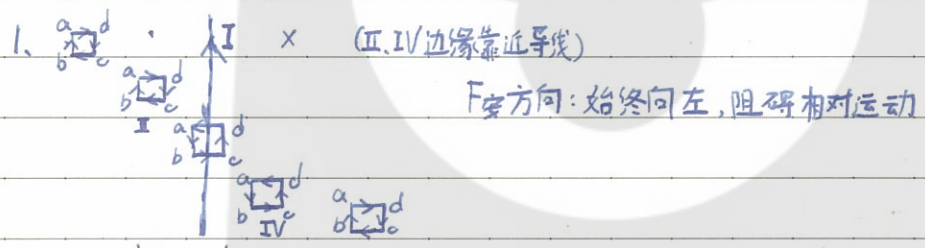
第九章 电磁感应

一、磁通量 ($\phi - Wb$)

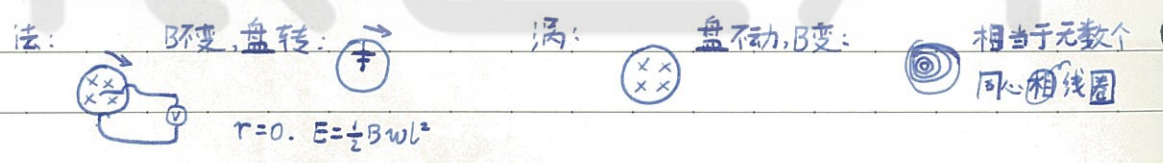
1. 表示穿过某个面的磁感线条数。
2. 标量, 有正负, 表方向。
3. 运用: ①  翻转 $180^\circ: \Delta\phi = 2BS$

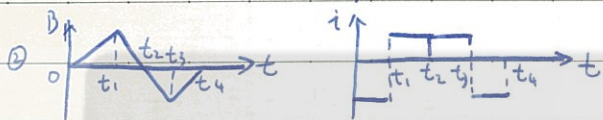
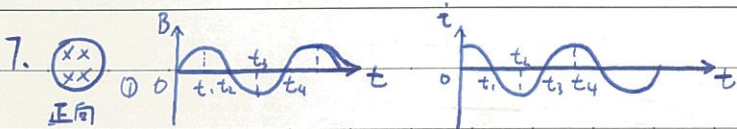


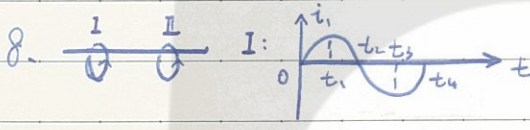
二、E感与I感的方向



6. 法拉第圆盘与涡流的区别:



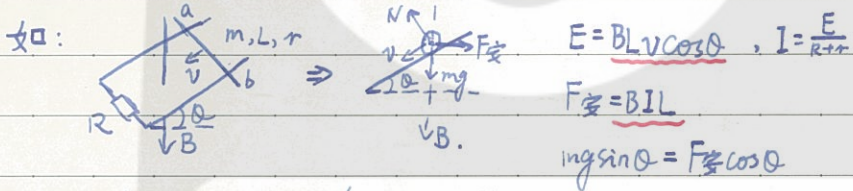


8.  ① 0, t₁, t₂, t₃, t₄ 时均无相互作用
② t₁ → t₂ 内: 吸引. (阻碍变化)

三. 法拉第电磁感应定律

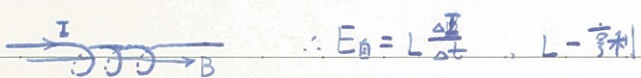
1. 表达式: $E = n \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$ (变化率, 斜率)

2. 推广: $E = BLv$ { 有效 B, 有效 L
两两相互垂直

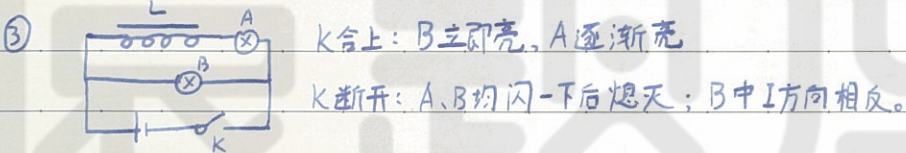


3. $q = n \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R_{总}}$: $\begin{cases} q = I \Delta t = \frac{n \Delta \Phi}{R_{总}} \Delta t = n \frac{\Delta \Phi}{R_{总}} \\ q \text{ 指通过电源的总电量. } (I_c = I_{wb} / r) \end{cases}$

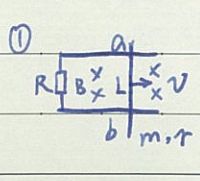
4. 自感现象: ① $E_{自} = n \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = n \frac{\Delta BS}{\Delta t} \propto \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$



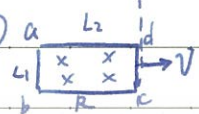
- ② 表现: $\begin{cases} \text{合上 } K \Rightarrow \text{ 断路} \\ \text{稳定时} \Rightarrow \text{ 导线} \\ \text{断开 } K \Rightarrow \text{ 电源} \Rightarrow I \text{ 方向} \end{cases}$

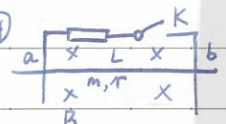


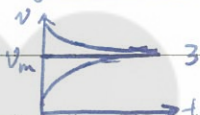
5. 导体切割运动:

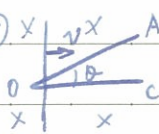
①  光滑, 以 v 匀速. $E = BLv$, $I = \frac{E}{R+r}$, $U_{ab} = \frac{R}{R+r} E = IR$.
 $F_{安} = BIL = \frac{B^2 L^2 v}{R+r} \Rightarrow F_{外} = F_{安}$
 $P_{电} = I^2 \frac{E^2}{R+r}$, $P_{安} = -F_{安} v$, $P_{外} = F_{外} v$

② 若初速 v_0 , 无外力: 做 $a \downarrow$ 的加速: $Q_R = \frac{R}{R+r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$

③  以 v 匀速拉出, n 匝.
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{E} = \frac{nBLvL_2}{R} \\ F_{ab} = nBLI = \frac{n^2 B^2 L_1^2 v}{R} \\ Q = F_{ab} \cdot L_2 = I^2 R \cdot \frac{L_2}{v} \end{cases}$$

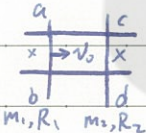
④  a. 合上 K 同时释放 ab :
$$v_m = \frac{mg(R+r)}{B^2 L^2}$$

b. 先释放 ab , 后合上 K :  3种情况.

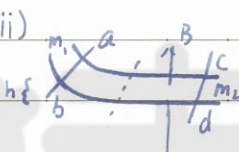
⑤  从 0 以 v 向右匀速: $E = B v l \tan \theta \cdot v$
$$I = \frac{B v l \tan \theta v}{\rho \frac{v l + v l \tan \theta + \frac{v l}{\cos \theta}}{S_0}} \quad \text{恒定, 与 } v \text{ 有关}$$

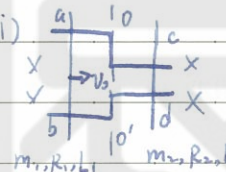
若静止以 a 匀加速: $E = B \cdot \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \tan \theta \cdot a t$

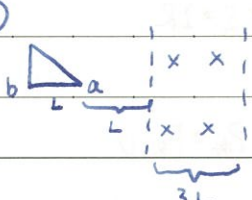
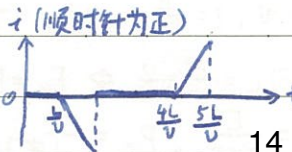
$$I = \frac{B \cdot \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \tan \theta \cdot a t}{\rho \frac{\frac{1}{2} a t^2 + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 / \cos \theta}{S_0}} \propto t \quad \text{- 一次函数}$$

⑥ (i)  光滑 \Rightarrow 可达 $v_{\#}$ $ab: I_{ab} = m_1 v_{\#} - m_1 v_0$ 又 $I_{ab} = -I_{cd}$
 $cd: I_{cd} = m_2 v_{\#} - 0$
 $\therefore m_1 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2) v_{\#}$

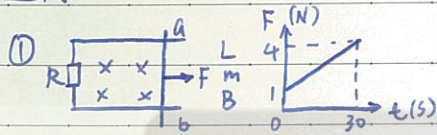
$$Q_{R1} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \left[\frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v_{\#}^2 \right]$$

(ii)  光滑, ab 静止释放: $m_1 g h = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_0^2 \Rightarrow v_0 = \dots$
 $m_1 v_0 = (m_1 + m_2) v_{\#} \quad \text{(同(i))}$

(iii)  $L_1 = 2L_2$, 光滑, ab 不达 $00'$.
 $\therefore BL_1 v_1 = BL_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 2v_1$
 $\begin{cases} ab: I_{ab} = m_1 v_1 - m_1 v_0 \\ cd: I_{cd} = m_2 v_2 - 0 \end{cases}$ 又 $I_{ab} = -2I_{cd}$

⑦  i (顺时针为正) 

6. 运用:



光滑 $R=1\Omega, L=0.2m, B=0.5T$. 匀加速.

$$F - \frac{B^2 L^2 v}{R} = ma$$

$\therefore F = ma + \frac{B^2 L^2 at}{R}$ 一次函数, 可求 a 与 m .



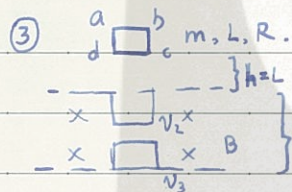
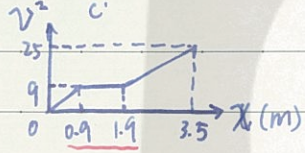
正方形线框, $m=0.1kg, R=0.5\Omega, \mu=0.5$

① 求 θ : $v^2 = 2ax \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \theta$

② 求正方形边长: $2L = 1 \Rightarrow L = 0.5m$

③ 求 B : $\frac{B^2 L^2 v}{R} = ma$ ($\because mg \sin \theta - \mu mg \cos \theta = ma$)

④ Q 焦耳热 = $F_{安} \cdot lm = ma \cdot lm$



cd边出磁场时匀速, 求框通过磁场产生的 Q .

cd边出: $mg = \frac{B^2 L^2 v_3}{R}$

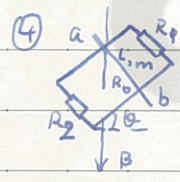
$\therefore v_3^2 - v_2^2 = 2g \cdot 2L$

$\therefore Q_1 = mg \cdot 2L - \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$

$Q_2 = mgL$

$\Rightarrow Q = Q_1 + Q_2$

PS: 匀速直线
a 下的加速
a 上的减速



光滑, 达匀速时通过 R_1 为 $q_0, R_1=R_2=R_0$. 求过程中 R_1 产生焦耳热.

匀速: $mg \sin \theta = \frac{2B^2 L^2 v}{3R_0} \cos \theta \Rightarrow v$

$2q_0 = n \frac{\Delta \phi}{R} = \frac{B \cos \theta \cdot Lx}{\frac{3}{2} R} \Rightarrow x$

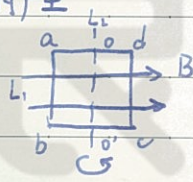
$\therefore mgx \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + Q \Rightarrow Q$

$\therefore Q_{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} Q = \frac{1}{6} Q$

第十章. 交流电

一. 交流电的产生

1. 原理:



根据 $E = BLv$: $e = BL_1 v \times 2 \times n$

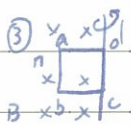
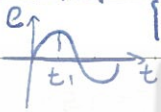
又 $v = \frac{L_2 \omega}{2}$

$\therefore e = nBL_1 L_2 \omega = nBS \omega = n \dot{\phi} \omega$

$\begin{cases} e_{\text{感应}} = nBS \omega \cos \omega t \\ \phi = BS \sin \omega t \end{cases} \Rightarrow e \propto \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$

2. 理解: ① 从与中性面夹角 θ 角计时: $e = E_m \sin(\omega t + \theta) = E_m \cos(\omega t + 90^\circ - \theta)$

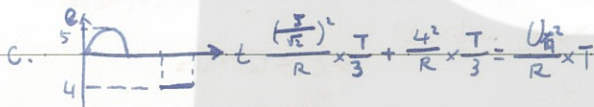
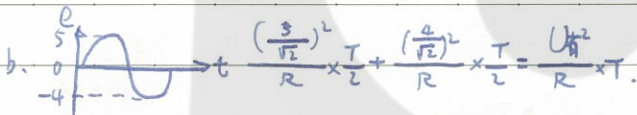
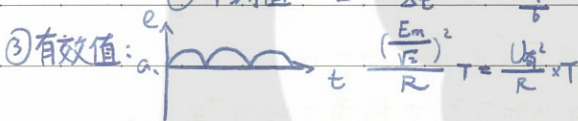
② t_1 时刻: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{与中性面夹角: } 90^\circ (\phi=0) \\ \frac{d\phi}{dt} \text{ 为 max} \end{array} \right.$



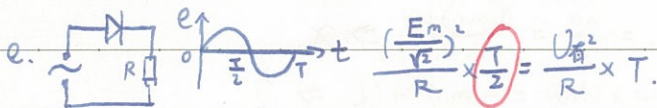
有效值: $\frac{(\frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}})^2}{R} \times \frac{T}{2} = \frac{U_{有效}^2}{R} \times T$
 $\therefore U_{有效} = \frac{E_m}{2}$

3. 几个物理量: ① 最大值: $E_m = nBS\omega$

② 平均值: $\bar{E} = n \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} = n \frac{BS \sin \omega t}{\frac{2\pi}{\omega}}$ (注: $\omega = 2\pi/T$)



d. $E = \frac{\omega r}{2} \cdot B \cdot r = \frac{B\omega^2 r^2}{2}$
 $I = \frac{B\omega^2 r^2}{2R}$ $\therefore I^2 \cdot R \cdot \frac{T}{6} = I_{有效}^2 \cdot R \cdot T$



f. 当接入二极管时为 I_1 , 不接入二极管为 I_2 , 则 $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = ?$
 不接: $U_1 I_2 = \frac{U^2}{R} = \frac{(\frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}})^2}{R} = \frac{E_m^2}{2R}$
 接: $U_1 I_1 = \frac{U_R^2}{R} = \frac{(\frac{E_m}{2})^2}{R} = \frac{E_m^2}{4R}$
 $\therefore \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{1}{2}$
 (注: U_2 算法同 2.③)



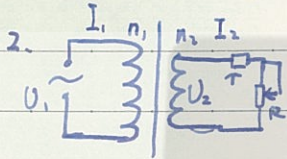
5. $\begin{cases} X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \\ X_L = 2\pi f L \end{cases}$ U 不变, $f \uparrow$, 则: 1 不变, 2 变亮, 3 变暗

$R_1 = R_2$
 闭合 S: $U_2 < \frac{U}{2}$ 在交流电中要考虑 C 的电阻.

二、变压器

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

1. 原理: 互相电磁感应现象。



① 只使 R_L : U_1, U_2, n_1, n_2 不变, $I_2 \uparrow, I_1 \uparrow, P \uparrow$

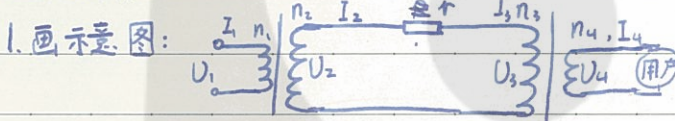
② 只使 n_2 : U_1, n_1 不变, $U_2 \downarrow, R_L$ 不变, $I_2 \downarrow, I_1 \downarrow, P \downarrow$

$$P_{\lambda} = U_1 I_1 = U_2 I_2 = \frac{U_2^2}{R_L}$$



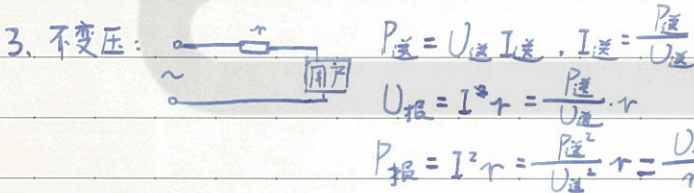
4个灯相同, 均正常发光为 U_0 , 则 $U_0 = 4U$.

三、远距离输电



2. 理想输电: 知 P_{λ} 恒定, $U_1 \uparrow, U_4$, $P_{\text{损}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{损}} = I_2^2 r \Rightarrow I_2 \downarrow \\ P_{\lambda} = U_1 I_1 \Rightarrow I_1 \uparrow \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_{\text{用}} = P_{\lambda} - P_{\text{损}} = U_4 I_4 \Rightarrow I_4 \uparrow \\ I_2 = I_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{n_3}{n_4}$$



4. 实际输电: U_1 恒定, $P_{\text{送}}$ 变化

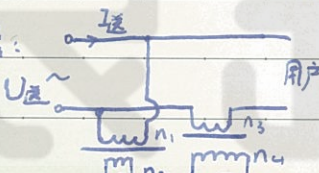
① 用户 \uparrow (R_L): 假设 U_4 不变 $\Rightarrow I_4 \uparrow, I_2 = I_3 \uparrow, I_1 \uparrow, P_{\text{送}} \uparrow$

$U_{\text{损}} \uparrow, U_3 \downarrow, U_4 \downarrow$

② $n_2 \uparrow: U_2 \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 假设 I_2 不变 $\Rightarrow U_{\text{损}} \uparrow, U_3 \uparrow, U_4 \uparrow, I_4 \uparrow, I_3 = I_2 \uparrow$

$P_{\text{用}} \uparrow, P_{\text{损}} \uparrow, P_{\text{送}} \uparrow$

5. 互感器:



降压 升流 $U_V = \frac{U_{\text{送}} n_2}{n_1}$ $I_A = \frac{I_{\text{送}} n_3}{n_4}$ 升压 降流

$I_V = I_{\text{送}} - I_{\text{用}}$ 故很小 $U_A = U_{\text{送}} - U_{\text{用}}$ 故很小

原子物理归纳:

1. 汤姆生发现电子: 阴极射线(电子流); 测出比荷 $\frac{e}{m_e}$.

后人: $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$.

2. 密立根测元电荷(最小电量): $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

3. 汤姆生的原子模型(枣糕模型): ①正电荷构成密度均匀的球体, 占据几乎全部质量; 电子镶嵌在里面。②电子振动 \Rightarrow 发光

4. 卢瑟福的原子模型

① α 粒子散射实验 (${}^4\text{He}$): 轰击金原子

- 绝大部分 α 粒子仍按原方向射出
- 有的 α 粒子偏转较大
- 个别 α 粒子被反弹回

② 核式结构: 所有正电荷和几乎全部质量集中在核内 (10^{-15} m), 电子在核外高速旋转 \Rightarrow

原子大小: 10^{-10} m

b. 电子旋转加速 \Rightarrow 发光(玻尔)

\hookrightarrow 与经典理论的矛盾: 发光辐射能量 $\Rightarrow E_k \downarrow \Rightarrow$ 向心运动 \Rightarrow 电子落入原子核中 \Rightarrow

以 H 原子为例: $\frac{ke^2}{r^2} = m_e \frac{v^2}{r}$; $r = m_e v r^2 f^2 \tau \Rightarrow r \downarrow, f \uparrow \Rightarrow f$ 逐渐增大 \Rightarrow 发光应是连续的

5. 光谱: (1) 分类:

发射光谱	\rightarrow	连续光谱
吸收光谱	\rightarrow	线状光谱 \Rightarrow 每条线对应一个频率的光

(2) 连续谱: 炽热的固体、液体及高压气体发光。

线状谱: 处于游离高的原子、稀薄气体发光 \Rightarrow 光谱分析(灵敏而迅速)

正解:

发射光谱中的线状谱: 相对高温; 又称明线光谱 \Rightarrow 如稀薄高温铁蒸气

(3) 多普勒现象: 某恒星远离地球 \rightarrow 接收光谱 $f \downarrow, \lambda \uparrow \rightarrow$ "红移"

6. 玻尔理论 { 定态理论: $n=1$ 基态; $n \geq 2$ 激发态

(氢原子)

跃迁理论: $r_1 = 0.53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}, r_n = n^2 r_1$

$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}, E_n = -\frac{E_1}{n^2}$ $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

推导: $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \pm \frac{ke^2}{r_1^2} &= m \frac{v^2}{r_1} \Rightarrow E_{k1} = \frac{ke^2}{2r_1} = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{2 \times 0.53 \times 10^{-10}} \text{ J} \approx 13.6 \text{ eV} \\ E_{电1} &= -\frac{ke^2}{r_1} \approx -27.2 \text{ eV} \end{aligned} \right.$

$\therefore E_1 = E_{k1} + E_{电1} = -13.6 \text{ eV}$

(1) 玻尔频率条件: $h\nu = E_n - E_m$ h : 普朗克常量, $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$; ν : 频率

例1: $E_2 = -3.4\text{eV}$, $E_3 = -1.51\text{eV}$ 若从 $2 \rightarrow 3$: 吸收一个光子: $h\nu = E_3 - E_2 \Rightarrow \nu = \dots$

例2: 电子在1轨道: 用光子(13.8eV)照 \Rightarrow 电离了
 用光子(10.5eV)照 \Rightarrow 不吸收

1. 原子核的组成

- (1) 卢瑟福发现质子: ${}^1_1\text{H} + {}^4_2\text{He} \rightarrow {}^4_2\text{He} + {}^1_1\text{H}$ 质子: ${}^1_1\text{H}$
- (2) 卢瑟福预言了不带电的核子(中子)。 \Rightarrow 中子: ${}^1_0\text{n}$
- (3) 查德威克发现中子: ${}^9_4\text{Be} + {}^4_2\text{He} \rightarrow {}^{12}_6\text{C} + {}^1_0\text{n}$ 核子: ${}^1_1\text{H} + {}^1_0\text{n}$
- (4) 核力(强力; 吸引力): 相邻两个核子之间的引力; 程力: 10^{-15}m 内。

2. 放射性

(1) 贝克勒尔首先发现了天然放射现象: 某些元素自发地发射某种"射线", 而变成另外一种新的元素。
 { 原子序数大于83的所有重核带有放射性。
 { 小于83的核有些具有放射性。

- (2) 自发变化: 衰变: $\begin{cases} \alpha \text{衰变: } {}^{238}_{92}\text{U} \rightarrow {}^{234}_{90}\text{Th} + {}^4_2\text{He} + \gamma \\ \beta \text{衰变: } {}^{234}_{90}\text{Th} \rightarrow {}^{234}_{91}\text{Pa} + {}^0_{-1}\text{e} + \gamma \text{ 实质: } {}^1_0\text{n} \rightarrow {}^1_1\text{H} + {}^0_{-1}\text{e} \\ \gamma \text{衰变: 放射后原子核的电荷数不变} \end{cases}$

(3) 由 ${}^{226}_{88}\text{Ra}$ 衰变为 ${}^{206}_{82}\text{Pb}$: 经过5次 α 衰变与4次 β 衰变。

(4) 半衰期(T): $\begin{cases} n = n_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T}} \\ m = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{T}} \end{cases}$

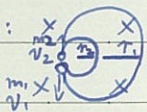
3. 三种射线:

	α	β	γ
(1) 组成	${}^4_2\text{He}$	${}^0_{-1}\text{e}$	光子
穿透	极弱	较弱	很强
电离	极强	较强	极弱
速率	约 $\frac{1}{10}c$	近 c	c



(3) 衰变中的动量守恒: 若 $T_1/T_2 = 45/1$:

$\textcircled{1} \alpha$: $0 = m_1 v_1 - m_2 v_2 \quad \therefore \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{45}{1} = \frac{q_1}{2} = \frac{q_2}{q_1}$
 $\textcircled{2} \beta$: $r = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{p}{qB} \quad \therefore \text{原核的质量数为 } 92$

② β :  $r_1/r_2 = 45/1 \Rightarrow$ 旧核序数为: 44.

10. 原子核的结合能

(1) 质能方程:
$$\begin{cases} E=mc^2 \\ \Delta E=\Delta mc^2 \end{cases}$$

(2) ${}_0^1n + {}_1^1H \rightarrow {}_1^2H + \Delta E$ $m_1 = 1.6749 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $m_2 = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 $m_3 = 3.3436 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$\therefore \Delta m = m_1 + m_2 - m_3 = 0.0039 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$\Delta E = \Delta mc^2 = 0.0039 \times 10^{-27} \times 9 \times 10^{16} \text{ J} = 0.0351 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J} = 2.2 \text{ MeV}$

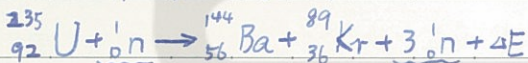
若 $1 \text{ kg } {}_0^1n$ 与 $1 \text{ kg } {}_1^1H$ 结合:

$\Delta E = 1000 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \times 0.0351 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J} = 2.12 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$

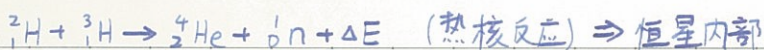
标煤发热量: $Q = 2.9 \times 10^7 \text{ J/kg}$

\therefore 需标煤质量 $M = \frac{2.12 \times 10^{14}}{2.9 \times 10^7} = 0.73 \times 10^7 \text{ kg} = 7300 \text{ t}$

11. (1) 裂变 (重核分裂): 原子弹



(2) 聚变: 氢弹



一、光的波粒二象性

1. 光是一种波 (电磁波): $\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \Rightarrow$ 光的干涉 ($\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{\nu}$) 和衍射.

代表人物: 惠更斯

2. 光是一种粒子: 光子 (爱因斯坦), 用 ν (频率)

① 光子的能量: $E_0 = h\nu$ (一个光子) $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$, 普朗克常量

一束光的能量由光子数 N 决定 ($Nh\nu$) \Rightarrow 宏观表现: 光的强度 (亮度)

② 光子的动量 $p \Rightarrow$ 表现: 光电效应、康普顿效应

二、康普顿效应:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \text{光子} & \rightarrow & \text{电子} & \text{光子} & \rightarrow & \text{电子} \\ (h\nu) & & & (h\nu') & & (p') \\ (p) & & & (p') & & \\ \text{前} & & & \text{后} & & \end{array} \quad \therefore \nu > \nu' \quad (\lambda < \lambda')$$

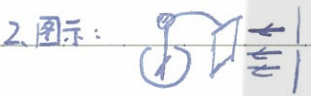
三、德布罗意物质波：1. 公式： $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$

2. 例：一群电子 $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $v = 100 \text{ m/s}$

$\therefore p = mv = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \dots$

四、光电效应

1. 概念：光（包括不可见光）照射金属“表面”，金属“板”中电子吸收光子能量，克服核的吸引而逸出的现象。



3. 特征：① 发生光电效应时间极短 10^{-9} s (截止频率)

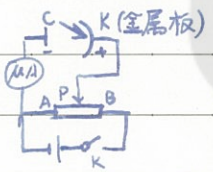
② 对某金属而言，只有 $\nu > \nu_0$ (极限频率) 的光照才会发生光电效应。

③ 一个电子只吸收一个光子的能量；逸出电子形成光电流，其强度与光的强度成正比。

④ $\frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 = h\nu - W_{逸}$ $\frac{1}{2} m v_m^2$ $k = h$ $W_{逸} = h\nu_0$

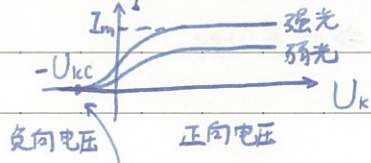
电子 光子 金属

4. 如何求 $\frac{1}{2} m v_m^2$?



电子逸出做减速，将 P 从 A 向右调至 (uA) 恰为 0:

$\frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 = eU_{kc}$



$\frac{1}{2} m v_m^2 = eU_{kc} = h\nu - W_{逸}$ (λ 射光的 ν 相同)

猿题库