

* Maxwell Formula: EM (电磁波) 为横波

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \quad \text{电、电势}$$

* 1900. 10. 19 普朗克 $E = h \cdot \nu$, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J}\cdot\text{s)}$

* 光子没 M , 其动量 $E = pc$ $\times E = p \lambda \mu \Rightarrow p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$ (有 p , $\therefore h$ 小 $\Rightarrow \lambda$ 小 \Rightarrow 波之性质明显)

* 电磁力 $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{e^2}{r^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \cdot \frac{e^2}{r^2}$ $\bar{e} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

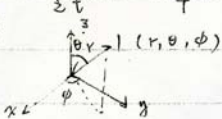
\Rightarrow 若 \bar{e} 作圆周运动 则 $r = 0.53 \text{ \AA}$ $\rightarrow H$ 很快就会消失 ($V \therefore$ 辐射而 \downarrow)

* 若带电物有 $a \Rightarrow$ radiation 放出能量.

* 1925 薛丁格方程式 $(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V) \psi = E \psi$ 其中 $|\psi|^2$ 为其物在空间中存在某地之机率

* 数量级 10^{-8} 光通原子核 10^{-10} 核振动 10^{-15} 可见光 10^{-10} 微波

* 圆座标



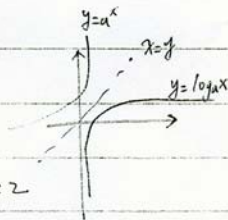
$$\int_{v(t_1)}^{v(t_2)} dv = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} a(t) dt$$

* Exponential Function 指数函数.

$$* p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}}}}{2} \dots = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{令 } s = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\dots}}} \Rightarrow s^2 = 2 + \sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\dots}} \Rightarrow s^2 - s = 2 \Rightarrow s = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = 0$$



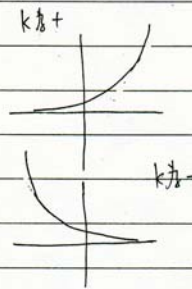
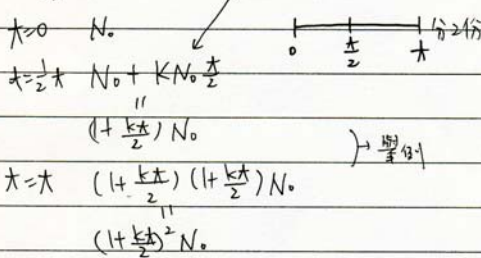
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Exponential function 指數函數

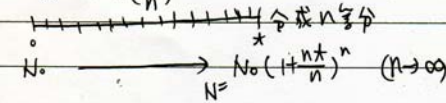
$y = e^{kx}$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = ky$, $\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = kN$ (k可正, 也可負)

$y = e^{(kx)}$, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta(kx)} = \frac{\Delta y}{k \Delta x} = y \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = ky$
 年複利增長, 年增長率

$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = kN$, $\Delta N = kN \Delta t$ (變化率)



* $t \rightarrow n(\frac{t}{n})$

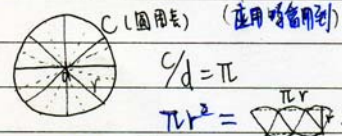


$N(t) = N_0 e^{kt} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_0 (1 + \frac{kt}{n})^n \xrightarrow[k=1, t=1]{} e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \approx 2.71828182845...$
 (4位有效數字)

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} N_0 [(1 + \frac{1}{m})^m]^{kt} = N_0 [\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{m})^m]^{kt} = N_0 e^{kt}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = ky$, $y(x) = y_0 e^{kx}$, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} ky$

Calculate π 計算和度量的(可求)



* $p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}{2} \dots = \frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow \pi = \frac{2}{p}$

$S = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} + \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} + \dots$
 $S^2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} + \dots$
 $(S-2)(S+2) = 0 \Rightarrow S = 2$

$\frac{2}{p_1}$	= 2.82	(4位有效數字) 性很接近 快
$\frac{2}{p_2}$	= 3.06	
$\frac{2}{p_4}$	= 3.136	
$\frac{2}{p_{10}}$	= 3.14159	
\vdots		

S.