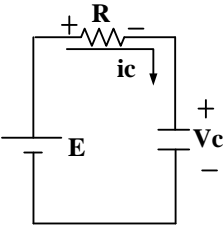
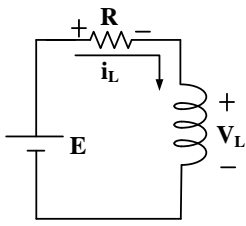


	電場	磁場
庫倫定律	$\vec{F} = K \frac{Qq}{d^2}$ $(K = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} = 9 \times 10^9 (\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}))$	$\vec{F} = K \frac{Mm}{d^2}$ $(K = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0\mu_r} = 6.33 \times 10^4 (\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}))$
強度	$\vec{E} = \frac{F}{q} = K \frac{q}{d^2}$	$\vec{H} = \frac{F}{m} = K \frac{M}{d^2}$
動勢	$V = \frac{W}{q} = \frac{F \cdot d}{q} = K \frac{q}{d}$	$J = K \frac{M}{d}$
高斯定律	$\Phi(\text{庫倫}) = q(\text{庫倫})[\text{MKS}]$ $\Phi(\text{線}) = 4\pi q(\text{靜庫})[\text{CGS}]$	$\varphi(\text{韋伯}) = m(\text{韋伯})[\text{MKS}]$ $\varphi(\text{線}) = 4\pi m(\text{靜磁})[\text{CGS}]$
密度	$D = \frac{\Phi}{A} = \epsilon E$	$B = \frac{\phi}{A} = \mu H$
定律	$V = IR$	$J = NI = \phi R = Hl \quad (R = \frac{l}{\mu A})$
結構	$R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$	$C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$ $R = \frac{l}{\mu A}$
公式	$Q = CV = It$	$\lambda = LI = N\phi = Et \quad (E = N \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t})$
電路分析	$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$ 	$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$ 
能量	$W = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$	$W = \frac{1}{2} \lambda I = \frac{1}{2} N\phi I = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$
單位換算	<p>1 牛頓(Nt) = 10<sup>5</sup> 達因(dyne)</p> <p>1 庫倫(C) = 3 × 10<sup>9</sup> 靜庫(S. C.)</p> <p>1 伏特(V) = <math>\frac{1}{300}</math> 靜伏(S. V.)</p> <p>1 焦耳(J) = 10<sup>7</sup> 爾格(erg)</p>	<p>1 韋伯(wb) = 10<sup>8</sup> 馬克斯威爾(Maxwell)</p> <p>= 10<sup>8</sup> 線(line) = <math>\frac{1}{4\pi} \times 10^8</math> 靜磁</p> <p>1 wb/m<sup>2</sup> = 1 特斯拉(Tesla) = 10<sup>4</sup> 高斯(Gauss)</p>