

# College Physics

Volume 1

With an Integrated Approach to Forces and Kinematics (Fourth Edition)

# 物理学卷1(力学和热学)

(英文改编版•原书第4版) (医学、生物等专业适用)

艾伦·詹巴蒂斯塔 (Alan Giambattista)(康奈尔大学)

(美) 贝蒂·麦卡锡·理查森 (Betty McCarthy Richardson)(康奈尔大学) 著 罗伯特 C. 理查森 (Robert C. Richardson)(康奈尔大学)

刘兆龙 改编

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# 物理学

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College Physics: Volume 1

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# **UNIT CONVERSIONS**

#### Length

1 in = 2.540 cm

1 cm = 0.3937 in

1 ft = 30.48 cm

1 m = 39.37 in = 3.281 ft

1 mi = 5280 ft = 1.609 km

1 km = 0.6214 mi

 $1 \text{ ly} = 9.461 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$ 

#### Time

 $1 \text{ yr} = 365.24 \text{ d} = 3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}$ 

 $1 d = 24 h = 1440 min = 8.640 \times 10^4 s$ 

# Speed

1 mi/h = 1.467 ft/s

= 1.609 km/h = 0.4470 m/s

1 km/h = 0.2778 m/s

= 0.6214 mi/h = 0.9113 ft/s

1 ft/s = 0.3048 m/s = 0.6818 mi/h

1 m/s = 3.281 ft/s = 3.600 km/h = 2.237 mi/h

#### Volume

 $1 L = 1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ 

 $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.06102 \text{ in}^3 = 1 \text{ mL} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$ 

 $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3 = 35.31 \text{ ft}^3$ 

1 gal = 3.785 L

# Mass

1 kg = 1000 g

 $1 \text{ u} = 1.6605 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ 

#### Force

1 N = 0.2248 lb (pound used as force unit)

1 lb = 4.448 N (pound used as force unit)

#### Energy

 $1 \text{ J} = 0.7376 \text{ ft} \cdot 1b = 6.242 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$ 

 $1 \text{ ft} \cdot 1b = 1.356 \text{ J}$ 

1 cal = 4.186 J

1 Btu = 1055 J

 $1 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{h} = 3.600 \text{ MJ}$ 

 $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ 

### **Mass-Energy Equivalents**

 $1 \text{ u} = 931.494 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 

 $= 1.492 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J/}c^2$ 

#### **Power**

1 W = 1 J/s

 $1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb/s} = 745.7 \text{ W}$ 

1 Btu/h = 0.2931 W

#### **Pressure**

 $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1.450 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/in}^2$ 

 $1 \text{ atm} = 0.1013 \text{ MPa} = 14.70 \text{ lb/in}^2$ 

 $1 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 6.895 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$ 

 $1 \text{ mm Hg} = 1.333 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$ 

1 in Hg =  $3.386 \times 10^3$  Pa

# Angle

 $1 \text{ rad} = 57.30^{\circ}$ 

 $1^{\circ} = 0.01745 \text{ rad}$ 

 $360^{\circ} = 2\pi \text{ rad}$ 

1 rad/s = 9.549 rpm

1 rpm = 0.1047 rad/s

# SI PREFIXES

### SI DERIVED UNITS

Power	Prefix	Symbol	Quantity	Units	Equivalents		valents
$10^{12}$	tera	T	Force	newton	N	J/m	$kg \cdot m/s^2$
$10^{9}$	giga	G	Energy	joule	J	$N \cdot m$	$kg \cdot m^2/s^2$
$10^{6}$	mega	M	Power	watt	W	J/s	$kg \cdot m^2/s^3$
$10^{3}$	kilo	k	Pressure	pascal	Pa	$N/m^2$	$kg/(m \cdot s^2)$
$10^{-1}$	deci	d	Frequency	hertz	Hz	cycle/s	$s^{-1}$
$10^{-2}$	centi	c	Electric charge	coulomb	C		$A \cdot s$
$10^{-3}$	milli	m	Electric potential	volt	V	J/C	$kg \cdot m^2/(A \cdot s^3)$
$10^{-6}$	micro	μ	Electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A	$kg \cdot m^2 / (A^2 \cdot s^3)$
$10^{-9}$	nano	n	Capacitance	farad	F	C/V	$A^2 \cdot s^4 / (kg \cdot m^2)$
$10^{-12}$	pico	p	Magnetic field	tesla	T	$N \cdot s / (C \cdot m)$	$kg/(A \cdot s^2)$
$10^{-15}$	femto	f	Magnetic flux	weber	Wb	$T \cdot m^2$	$kg \cdot m^2/(A \cdot s^2)$
			Inductance	henry	Н	$V \cdot s/A$	$kg{\cdot}m^2/(A^2{\cdot}s^2)$

# USEFUL PHYSICAL DATA

Standard temperature ( <i>T</i> of STP)		$0^{\circ}$ C = 273.15 K
Standard pressure ( <i>P</i> of STP)		1  atm = 101.325  kPa
Water		
Density (4°C)	$ ho_{ m w}$	$1.000 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Heat of fusion	$L_{ m f}$	333.7 kJ/kg
Heat of vaporization	$L_{_{ m v}}$	2256 kJ/kg
Specific heat capacity	c	$4.186 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$
Index of refraction	$n_{\rm w}$	1.33
Speed of sound in air (20°C, 1 atm)		343 m/s
Speed of sound in air (at STP)		331 m/s
Density of dry air (at STP)		$1.29 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Molar mass of air		28.98 g/mol
Molar volume of ideal gas (at STP)		$2.241 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{m}^{3}/\mathrm{mol}$

# THE GREEK ALPHABET

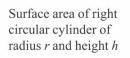
Alpha	A	$\alpha$	Nu	N	$\nu$
Beta	$\mathbf{B}$	β	Xi	Ξ	E
Gamma	Γ	γ	Omicron	O	0
Delta	$\Delta$	$\delta$	Pi	П	$\pi$
Epsilon	E	$\epsilon$	Rho	P	ρ
Zeta	Z	ζ	Sigma	$\Sigma$	σ
Eta	$\mathbf{H}$	η	Tau	T	$\tau$
Theta	Θ	$\dot{\theta}$	Upsilon	Y	v
Iota	I	I	Phi	Φ	$\phi$
Kappa	K	$\kappa$	Chi	X	X
Lambda	Λ	λ	Psi	Ψ	Ψ
Mu	M	$\mu$	Omega	$\Omega$	$\omega$

# ASTROPHYSICAL DATA

	Earth	Moon	Sun
Mass	$5.974 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$	$7.349 \times 10^{22} \mathrm{kg}$	$1.987 \times 10^{30} \mathrm{kg}$
Mean radius	$6.371 \times 10^6 \mathrm{m}$	$1.737 \times 10^6 \mathrm{m}$	$6.96 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{m}$
Mean density	$5.515 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$3.350 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$1.41 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Orbital period	365.24 d	27.3 d	
Period of rotation	23.9345 h	27.3 d	about 26 d
Surface temperature	288 K	125  K - 375  K	5800 K
Surface gravitational field	9.80 N/kg	1.62 N/kg	274 N/kg
Mean distance from Earth		$3.845 \times 10^8 \mathrm{m}$	$1.50 \times 10^{11} \mathrm{m}$

# MATHEMATICAL REVIEW

Area of a circle of radius r	$A = \pi r^2$
Circumference of a circle	$C = 2\pi r$
Surface area of a sphere	$A = 4\pi r^2$
Volume of a sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Area of a triangle	$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$



$$A=2\pi rh+2\pi r^2$$

Volume of the same cylinder

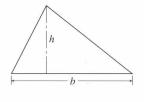
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

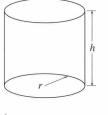
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$\sin \theta = a/c$$

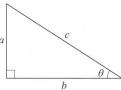
$$\sin\theta = a/c$$

$$\cos\theta = b/c$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$







# Quadratic equation

If 
$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$
,  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 

Need more help with your math? Go to www.aleks.com for individualized, specific math help on just those math areas you need to get through your physics course!

# List of Selected Applications

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(7) CQ: 6;P:48. (8) CQ: 5,6,8;P:22-24,48,55,59,62;

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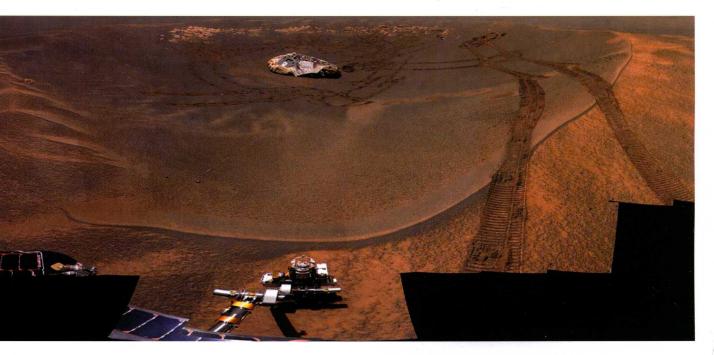
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# PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

Quantity	Symbol	Value	
Universal gravitational constant	G	$6.674 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2)$	
Speed of light in vacuum	c	$2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	
Elementary charge	e	$1.602 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C}$	
Planck's constant	h	$6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$	
		$4.136 \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{s}$	
	$\hbar = h/(2\pi)$	$1.055 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$	
		$6.582 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{s}$	
Universal gas constant	R	8.314 J/(mol·K)	
Avogadro's number	$N_{ m A}$	$6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	
Boltzmann constant	$k_{ m B}$	$1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$	
		$8.617 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K}$	
Coulomb force constant	$k=1/(4\pi\epsilon_0)$	$8.988 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{C}^2$	
Permittivity of free space (electric constant)	$\epsilon_0$	$8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2)$	
Permeability of free space (magnetic constant)	$\mu_0$	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m/A}$	
Electron mass	$m_{ m e}$	$9.109 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{kg}$	
		0.000 548 580 u	
Electron rest energy	$m_{\rm e}c^2$	0.5110 MeV	
Proton mass	$m_{ m p}$	$1.673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	
		1.007 276 5 u	
Proton rest energy	$m_{\rm p}c^2$	938.272 MeV	
Neutron mass	$m_{ m n}$	$1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	
		1.008 664 9 u	
Neutron rest energy	$m_{\rm n}c^2$	939.565 MeV	
Compton wavelength of electron	$\lambda_{\mathbf{C}}$	$2.426 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$	
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma$	$5.670 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4)$	
Rydberg constant	R	$1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	
Bohr radius of hydrogen atom	$a_0$	$5.292 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$	
Ionization energy of hydrogen atom	$-E_1$	13.61 eV	



# Chapter 1 绪论

火星探测器"机遇号"回望其位于火星表面"鹰坑"中的着陆器。之前,一个简单的错误导致了"火星气候轨道器"失踪,如何避免犯同样的错误呢?

# Chapter 2力

旅行者1号空间探测器拍摄的木星的一个卫星Io的照片。旅行者1号是怎样不靠引擎的驱动,高速飞行30多年,到达了距太阳170多亿公里的地方呢?





# Chapter 2 插图

足球运动员的脚与球接触时,两者间存在作用力。

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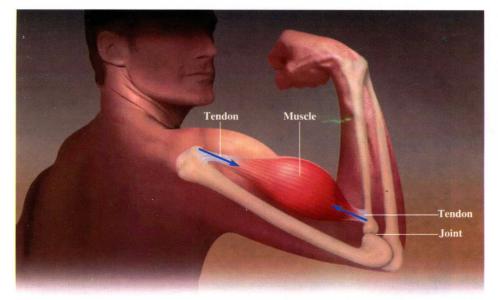


图2.10

肌肉的收缩,增加了肌腱 的张力,肌腱还对骨骼施加 力。





图2.13 四种基本力

# Chapter 3 加速度与牛顿第二运动定 律

非洲狮子的最高奔跑时速 与水牛的几乎相同,那么它是 怎样捕捉到水牛的呢?



例题3.5图 轮滑冲山坡者。



Chapter 4 加速度为常量的运动

小飞机拖着一个滑翔机时, 其起飞跑道的长度如何变化?

图4.14

挖掘到蚌以后,海鸥把它带到 高处再抛掉,试图摔碎它的壳。





Chapter 5 圆周运动

链球运动员必须在柄上施加多大的力才能使重锤旋转?

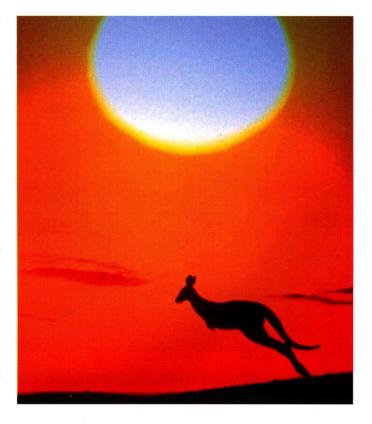


# 图5.25

电影《2001太空漫游》中的旋转空间站。



袋 鼠 能 够 以 15m/s或更高的水平 速度跳跃前行,连 续跳起到2.8m左右的 高度,这一绝技背后的秘密是什么?



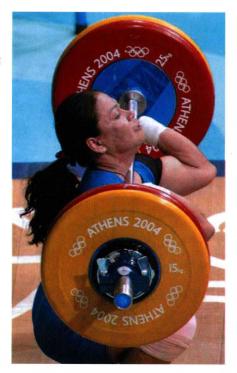
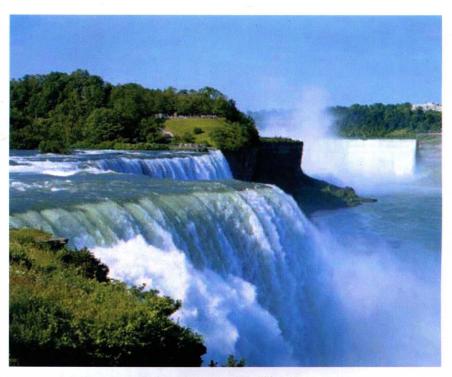


图6.2

存储在食物中的化学能使举重运动员将杠铃举过她的头顶。



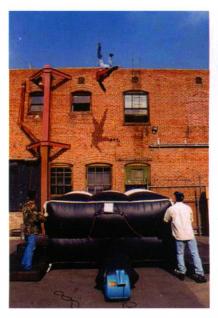
Chapter 6 Problem 42图

尼亚加拉大瀑布。



# Chapter 7 动量

汽车发生碰撞后,事故调查员通常要测量路面上滑痕的长度。事故调查员如何使用这些信息推测汽车碰撞前的速度呢?



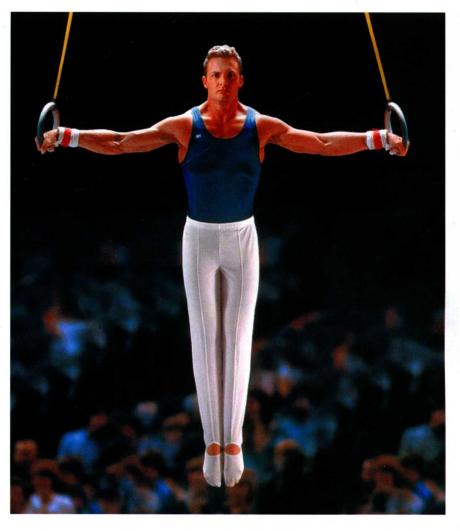
**图7.3** 空气垫保证了特技替身演员的安全。



图7.10 鱿鱼靠虹吸管向外排水推动自身前进。



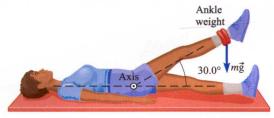
Chapter 7 Problem 17图 妇女怀孕后,身体的质心位置发生了变化。

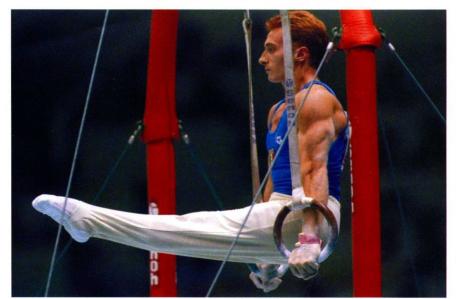


# Chapter 8 力矩与角动量

十字支撑是体操运动中一个极 其困难的动作,对力量的要求达到 了难以置信程度。为什么这个动作 需要如此大的力量呢?

图8.15 举腿练习。





# 图8.27

运动员做吊环屈体动作时,质 心的位置在何处?

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