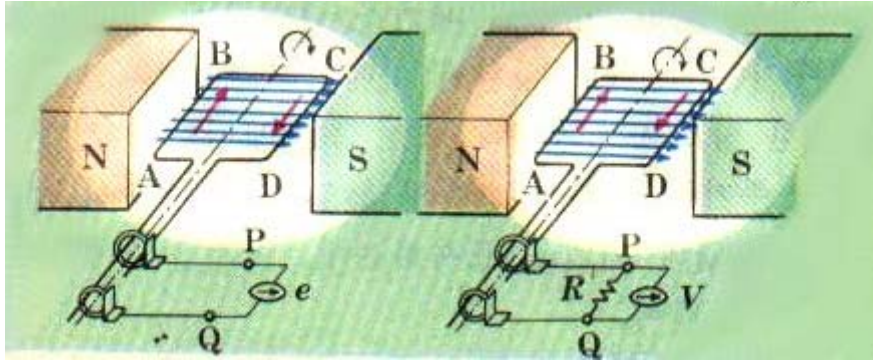




1.



(alternating current A.C)

ABCD

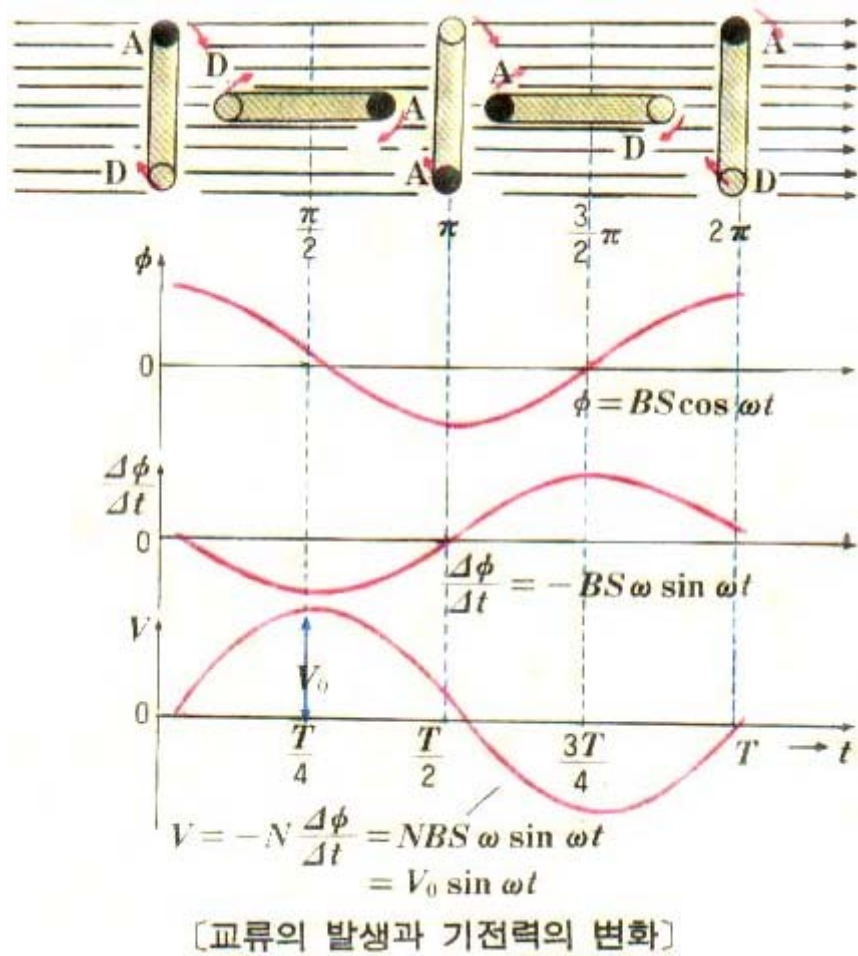
AB,CD

w

(\emptyset / t)

$$\emptyset = BScoswt$$

2.



ω (rad/s), N , t , B (T), S (m²), $\Phi = BS \cos \omega t$ 가

$$V = -N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = NBS\omega \sin \omega t = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

V , $V_0 (= NBS\omega)$

1) : R V I 가

$$I = I_0 \sin \omega t$$

2) : 가 1 () ()

$$\nu = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{T} (\text{Hz})$$

60Hz (Hertz, Hz)

3.

가 0 (T/2)

, 1

(effective value)

$V_0 \sin \omega t$ 1V, $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$ 1A, $V = V_0$, $I = I_0$, V_e , I_e

$$V_e = \sqrt{V^2} = V_0 / \sqrt{2}, \quad I_e = \sqrt{I^2} = I_0 / \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{실효값} = \frac{\text{최대값}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

1)

2)

$$\sqrt{2}$$

3)

4. ()

$V_e = \sqrt{V^2}$, $I_e = \sqrt{I^2}$, $V = V_0 \sin \omega t$, $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$

V^2 의 평균값 $\overline{V^2}$ 은,

$$\begin{aligned} V^2 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_0^2 \sin^2 \omega t dt = \frac{V_0^2}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\omega t) dt = \frac{V_0^2}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[t - \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin 2\omega t \right]_0^T \\ &= \frac{V_0^2}{2} \quad \therefore V_e = \sqrt{V^2} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \text{같은 방법으로, } I_e = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t,$$

ϕ

I

$$I = I_0 \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$I V = I_0 V_0 \cos \omega t \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

t

1

P

$$P = \frac{1}{2} I_0 V_0 \cos \phi = I_e V_e \cos \phi$$

$\cos \phi$

(power factor)

1.

$$\phi = 0^\circ$$

$$\cos \phi = 1,$$

$$P = I_e V_e$$

2.

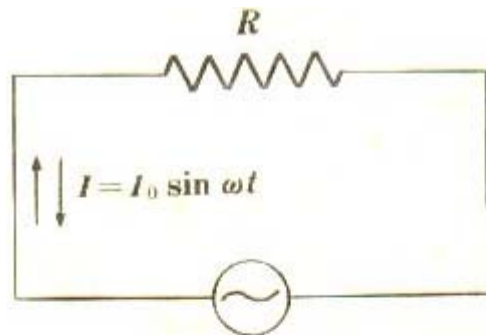
$$P = I_e V_e \cos \phi$$

3.

$$|\phi| = 90^\circ$$

$$\cos \phi = 0,$$

$$P = 0$$



$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

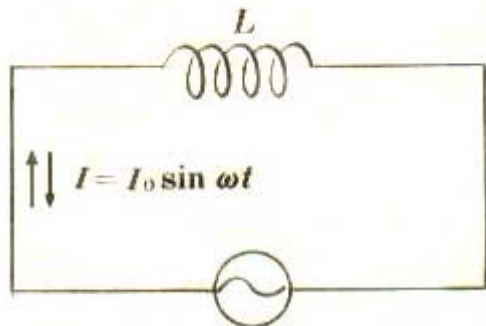
[저항과 교류]



1.

$$R \quad V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

가



$$V = V_0 \sin \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

[코일과 교류]

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V_0}{R} \sin \omega t = I_0 \sin \omega t$$

R

2.

L

가

1)

()

가

(reactance, X_L), ()

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L \quad ()$$

2)

()가

3)

0)

V 가
가

V' 가 V
V

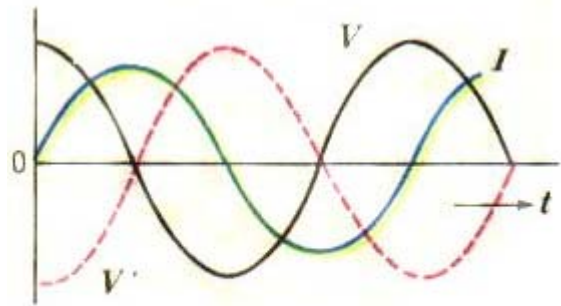
, V V' 가 (V + V' =
I = I_0 \sin \omega t 가

$$V' = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

I t

$$\left(V' = -L \frac{dI}{dt} \right)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} I_0 \sin \omega t = I_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$



[코일에 흐르는 교류의 위상]

$$V' = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -L I_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

V

I
V

V

가

V

V

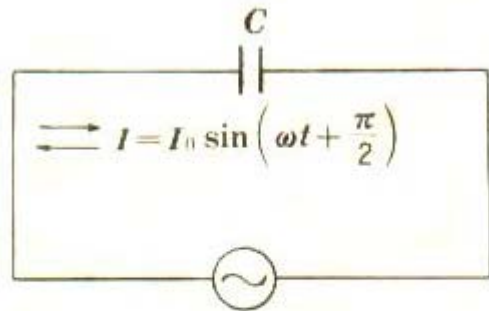
$$V = -V' = L\omega I_0 \cos \omega t = L\omega I_0 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$90^\circ\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$V_0 = L I_0 \omega \quad V = IR \quad L \quad R$$

3.

가



$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

[축전기와 교류]

(X_c) , ()

1)

()

C

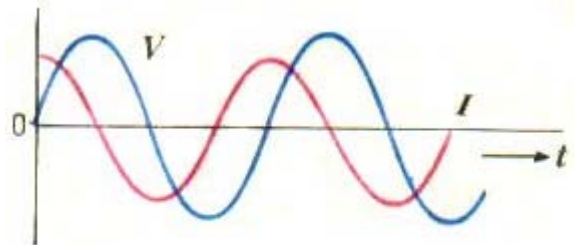
가

가

가

C가

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi\nu C} (\Omega)$$



[축전기에 흐르는 교류의 위상]

2)

$$V = V_0 \sin \omega t$$

Q

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \left(\frac{dQ}{dt} \right)$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} C V_0 \sin \omega t = C V_0 \omega \cos \omega t = C \omega V_0 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

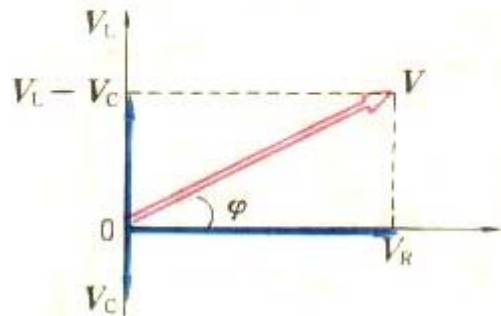
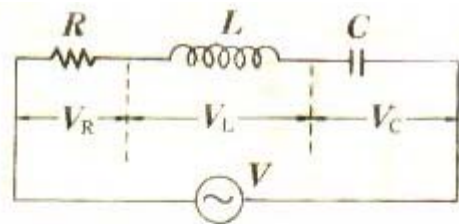
$$90^\circ \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$I_0 = C V_0 \frac{1}{C\omega} \quad R$$

4. (R-L-C)

R, L, C (impedance Z)

V_R , V_L , V_C 가 I 가 90° 가 90° 가



[R-L-C 회로의 전압 강하]

$$V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

$$V = IZ, V_R = IR, V_L = IX_L, V_C = IX_C$$

Z

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}$$

V_e

I_e

$$I_e = \frac{V_e}{Z} \text{ 가}$$

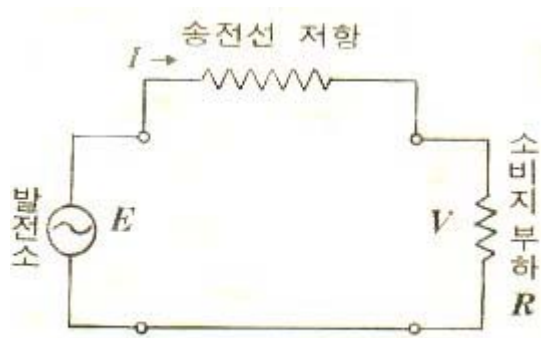
가 , $\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$

가 $2\pi\nu L = \frac{1}{2\pi\nu C}$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \text{ (Hz)}$$



100 200 Km



E
 R

r I $I r$ 가

R V , $V = E - I r$

가 IE (W) 가 $I^2 r$ IV

$$IV = IE - I^2 R$$

$P = IE$ $P = I^2 r$ 가
 $P = P - P$

$$P_{손} = I^2 r = r \times \left(\frac{P_{보}}{E} \right)^2$$

E

$$\frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2}$$



1.

가

가

가
가

가
가

가

2.

가

(a)

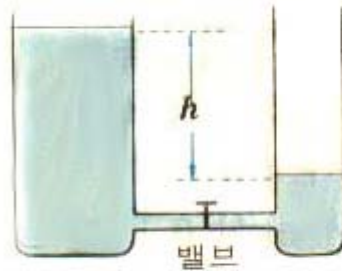
가

가

가

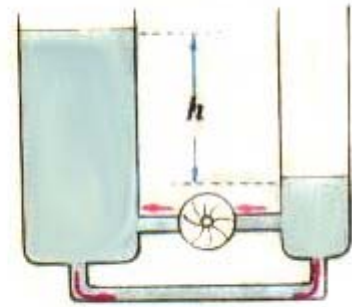
가

(a)



밸브

(b)



[기전력과 수위차]

h

가

가

가

()

가

가

가

()

가

가

(electromotive force, e.m.f.)

(V)

1.5V, 6V

(-)

가

(+) ,

(load)

가

가

R



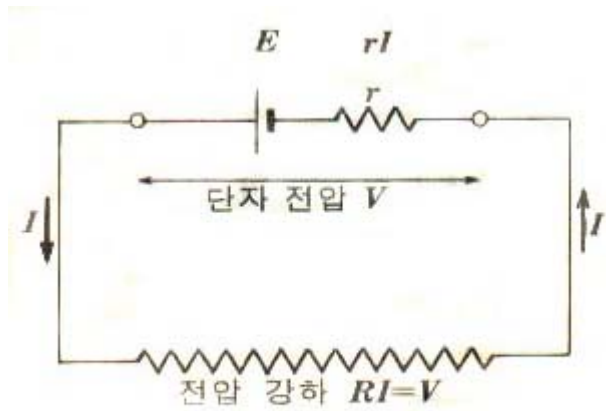
1.

(+) (-) (+) (-)

(+)

가

E, r, I, R, r

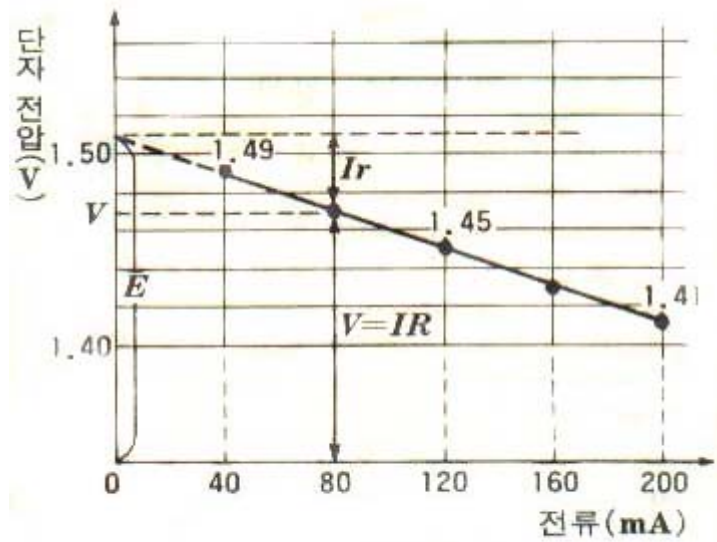


$$E = I(R + r), \quad V (= IR) = E - Ir$$

[전지의 기전력과 내부 저항]

2.

0.1, 2V, 1.5V
 0.02
 (V - I)



[단자 전압과 전류]

3.

가

4.

가

IR

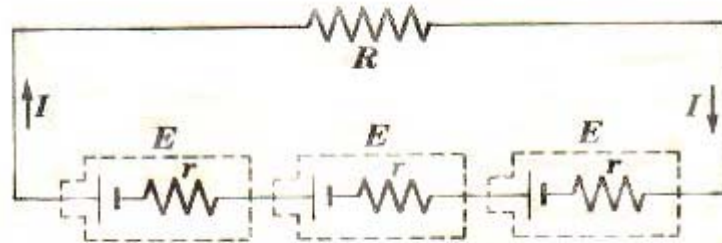
R



1.

(-) (+)

E, r
 nE, nr 가



[전지의 직렬 연결]

$R + nr$

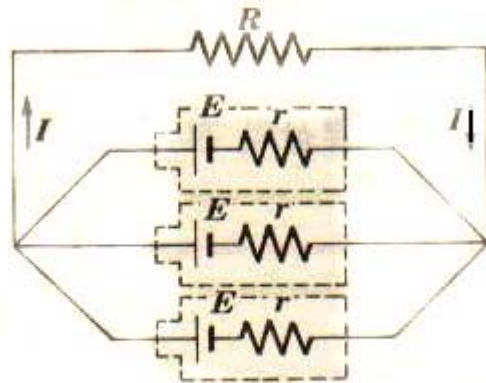
I

$$nE = I(R + nr)$$

2.

(-) (+) (+) (-)

E, r
 E, r
 E, r
 $\frac{r}{n}$
 $R,$
 I



전지의 병렬 연결

$$E = I\left(R + \frac{r}{n}\right)$$

가



1.

1)

가

2) 가 0 가

3) 가

2.

1) : V (+) (-) V

2) : R I 가 IR

3) Q C (-) (+) Q/C 가

4) (, earth) 0

5) 가 가



(Kirchhoff)

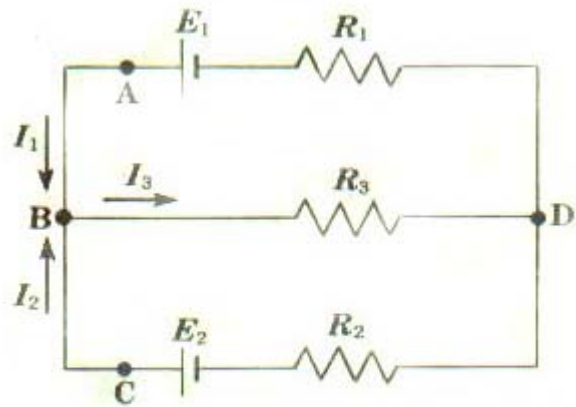
1. 1

가

) (

B $I_3 = I_1 + I_2$ 가

2. 2



[키르히호프의 법칙]

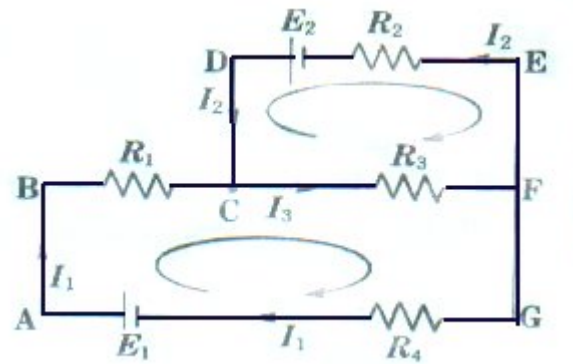
()

2 가 E IR ()

, (+), (-)

$$\sum E_n = \sum I_n R_n$$

$I_3 R_3$ (ABDA $E_1 = I_1 R_1 +$
 $I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3$ (CBDC $E_2 =$
) 가
 C



$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$ () 가

ABCFG : $E_1 = I_1 R_1 + I_3 R_3 + I_1 R_4$

CDEF : $-E_2 = I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_3$

ABCDEFG $E_1 - E_2 = I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 + I_1 R_4$

" (-) 0 " , $V_n = 0$ (+)

ABCDEFG (R1)
 $- I_1 R_1 - E_2 + I_2 R_2 - I_1 R_4 + E_1 = 0$ $E_1 - E_2 = I_1 R_1 - I_2 R_2 + I_1 R_4$

3.

1) 가

2) 1

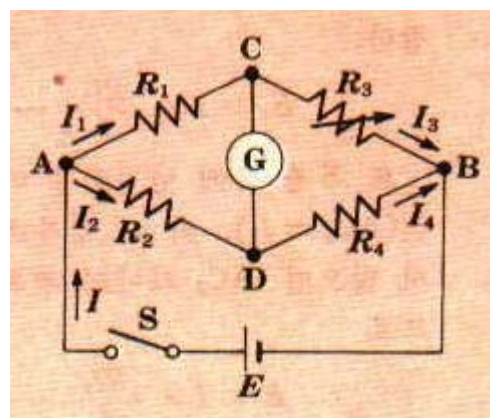
3) 2

4) 2) 3)

5) (-) 1)
가 가



(Wheatstone's bridge)



[휘트스톤 브리지]

가 .

G 가 가 R₃ C, D 가

$$I_1 R_1 = I_2 R_2 \quad , \quad I_3 R_3 = I_4 R_4$$

$$I_1 = I_3 \quad , \quad I_2 = I_4$$

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \quad R_1 R_4 = R_2 R_3$$

R₁, R₂, R₃

R₄

1. (C, D)

CD 가 ACB ,

$$I_1 = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_3} \quad I_2 = \frac{E}{R_2 + R_4}$$

B C, D

$$V_C = I_1 R_3 = \frac{R_3 E}{R_1 + R_3} \quad V_D = I_2 R_4 = \frac{R_4 E}{R_2 + R_4}$$

C, D

$$V_C - V_D = \frac{(R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_4)}{(R_1 + R_3)(R_2 + R_4)} E$$

R₁R₄ = R₂R₃ C, D 0 G

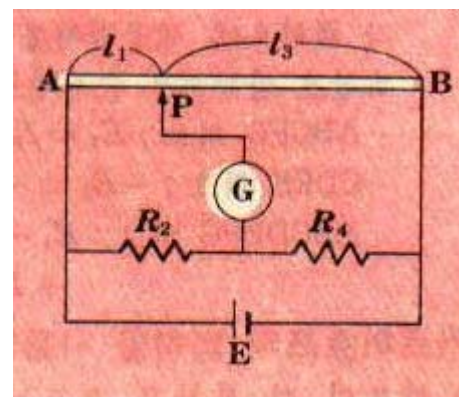
2. 가 (C, D)

(V_C - V_D) R₂R₃ > R₁R₄ V_C > V_D 가 C D
 R₂R₃ < R₁R₄ V_C < V_D D C 가



(meter bridge)

R L



[미터 브리지]

P AB

G

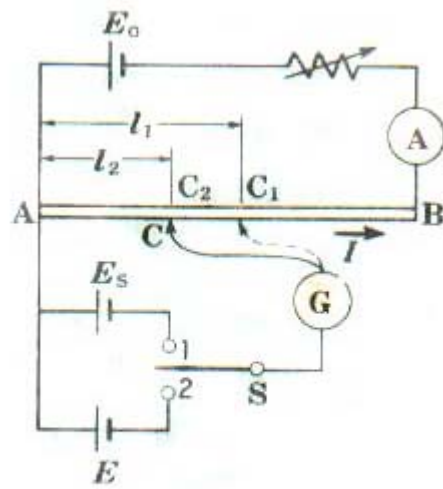
$AP_1 = L_1$, $BP_1 = L_2$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_4} = \frac{l_1}{l_3} \quad \text{또는} \quad R_2 l_3 = R_4 l_1$$



(potentionmeter)

AB , ES L , R , E0 , C
 AB L1), S 1 C1 (AC1 =
 G AC1
 $E_s = I \times \frac{Rl_1}{L} \dots\dots ①$
 Es
 S 2 C2 (AC2 = L2),



[전위차계]

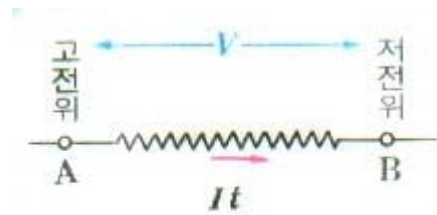
G

AC2

E

$$E = I \times \frac{Rl_2}{L} \dots\dots ②$$

$$E = E_s \cdot \frac{l_2}{l_1} \quad \text{가} \quad E_s, L_2, L_1 \quad E$$



[전기 에너지]

가

가

가 V AB R q가 A B V 가 가 W=qV(J) t W I 가 q q = It 가 , W

$$W = qV = IVt = I^2Rt = \frac{V^2}{R}t(\text{J})$$

가



가 가 I가 t 가 Q R V

$$Q = IVt = I^2Rt = \frac{V^2}{R}t(\text{J})$$

(Joule's law)

J Cal 4.2 j/cal



1.

1 P (electric power)

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{IVt}{t} = IV = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}(\text{W})$$

(1 J) (W)가 1W 1V 1A 가

2.

() × ()

A - B - B' - A'

2.

100V

50

A' B'

100V

50

100V
 $P = V^2 / R$

A B

(P 1/

R)

(P R)

가

B' - A' - A - B



1.

가

(N)

가

(S

2.

가

3.

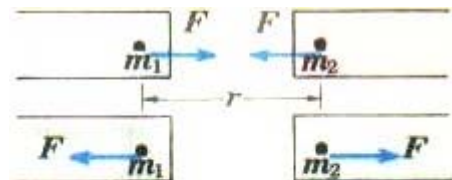
가

가

가



가



[자기력]

()

m_1, m_2
 F

r

$$F = k \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad (k : \text{비례 상수})$$

(Wb)가 k

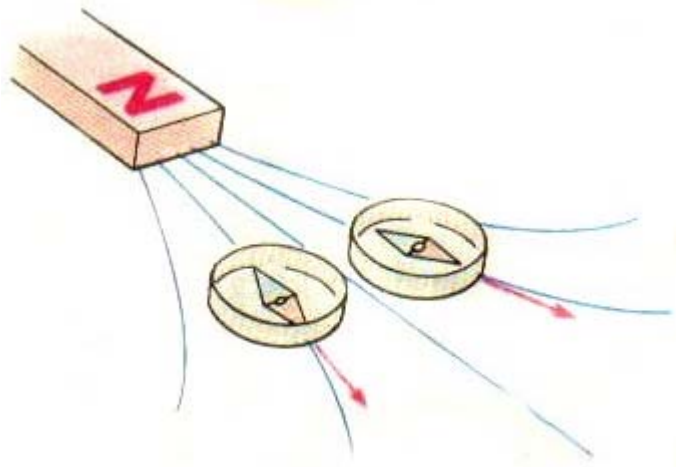
$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} = \frac{10^7}{(4\pi)^2} \quad (\text{진공의 투자율 } \mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2)$$



가

가

가



(MAGNETIC FIELD)
B

[자기장]

N

(+) 가



가

가

1.

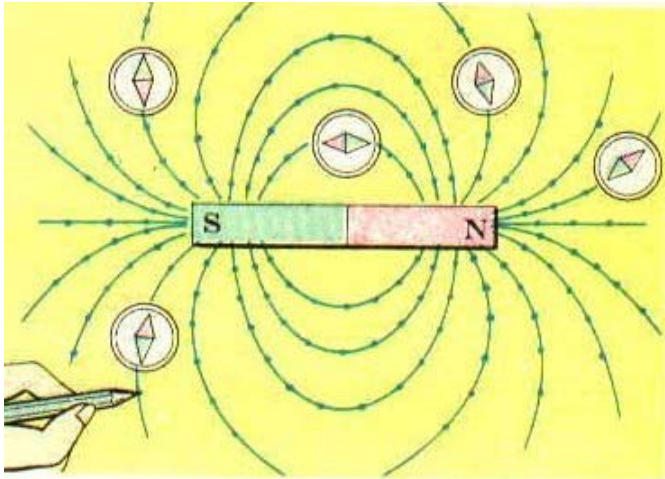
N

S

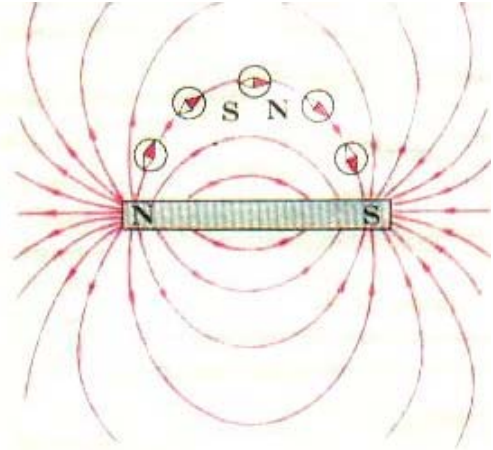
2.

가

가



(a) 자기력선의 작도



(b) 자기력선

[자기력선]



1.

(Wb)

2.

B Wb/m² (1m²) (T) B

, 1T = 1Wb/m²

B S ()

= B × S

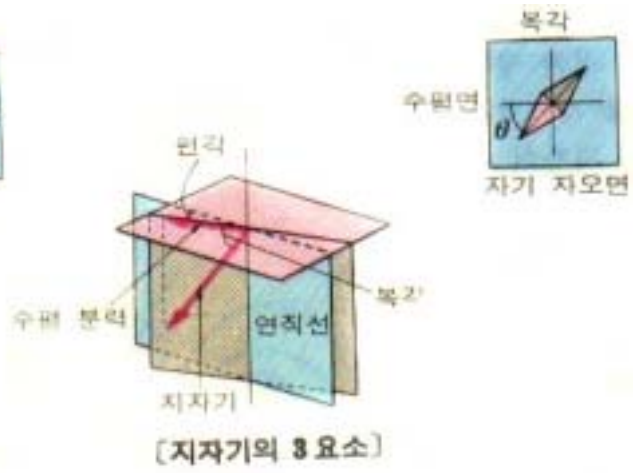
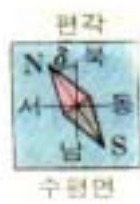
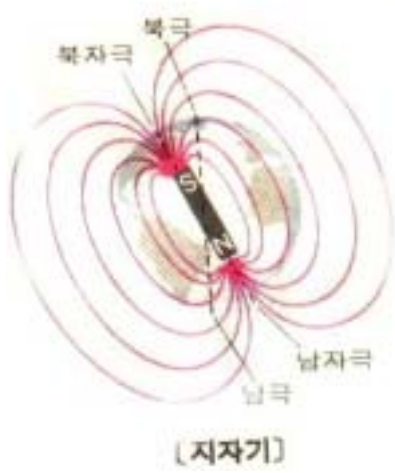
가



가 , 가

1. :
5 6°
2. :
3. :

$$H = \frac{H_0}{\cos \theta}$$



3 3



(H.C. Oersted) 가



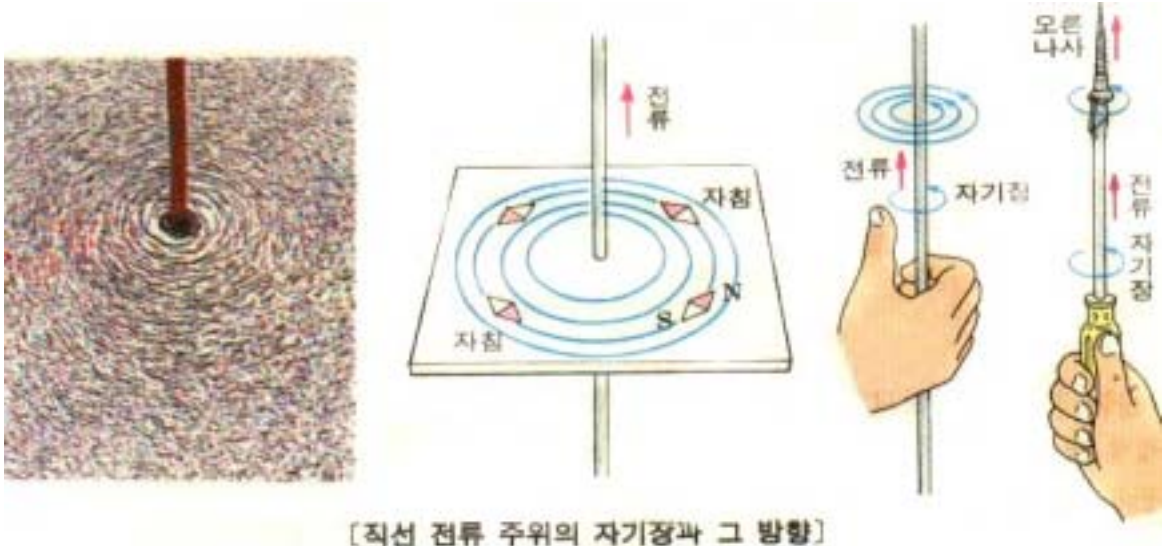
가

- 1.
- 1) ()

가 가

2)

가 가 (가 가)



[직선 전류 주위의 자기장과 그 방향]

2. B

가 B I
r

$$B = k \frac{I}{r} = (2 \times 10^{-7}) \frac{I}{r} (\text{T})$$

B (tesla, T)가

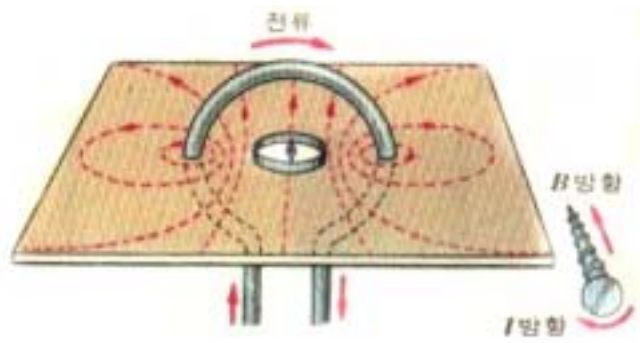
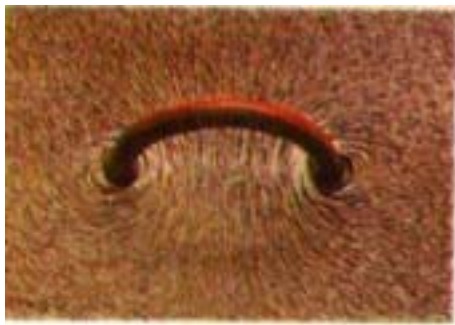
$$1 \text{ T} = 1 \text{ Wb/m}^2 = 1 \text{ N/A} \cdot \text{m}$$

B C.G.S 가 (gauss.G) 가 $1\text{T} = 10^4 \text{ G}$



가

1.



〔원형 전류에서의 자기장 방향〕

2.

r 가 B 가 가 가 .
 B l r .

$$B = (2\pi \times 10^{-7}) \frac{I}{r} (\text{T})$$

n B n 가 .



(solenoid)

1.

가 .

1)

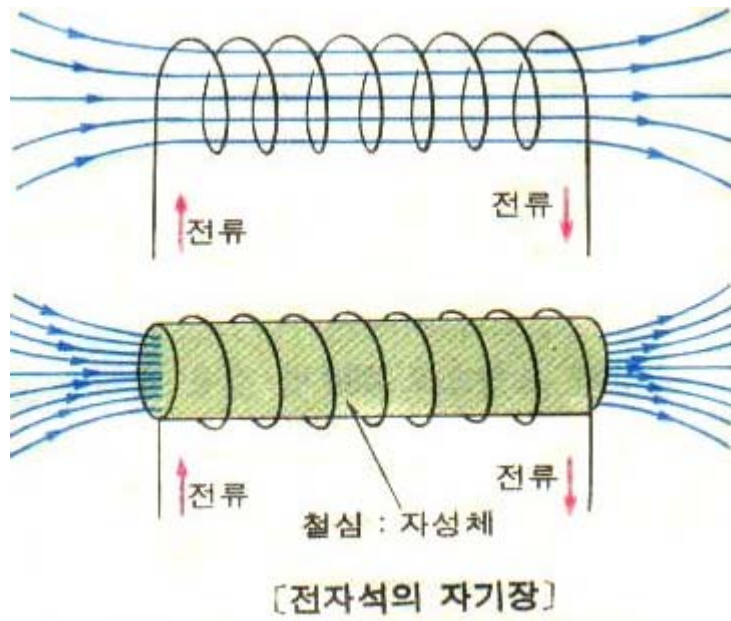
B .

2)

가 가 S N .



가



가



1.

가 가 (electric field) Q
(field)

2.

(+1C) (+) 가 가
E
+ q(C) 가 F(N) E

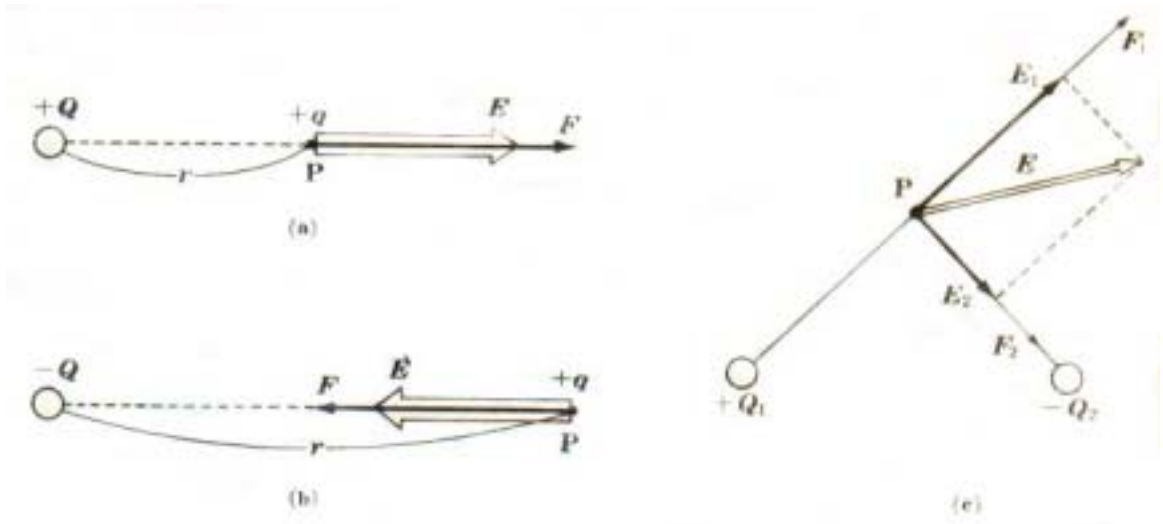
$$E = \frac{F}{q} \text{ (N/C)}$$

N/C

q가

E

F



[전기장의 세기]

$$F = qE(N)$$

(+)

(-)

(-)

(c) P E₁, E₂ + Q₁ - Q₂가 P 가

$$E = E_1 + E_2 (\quad)$$

10

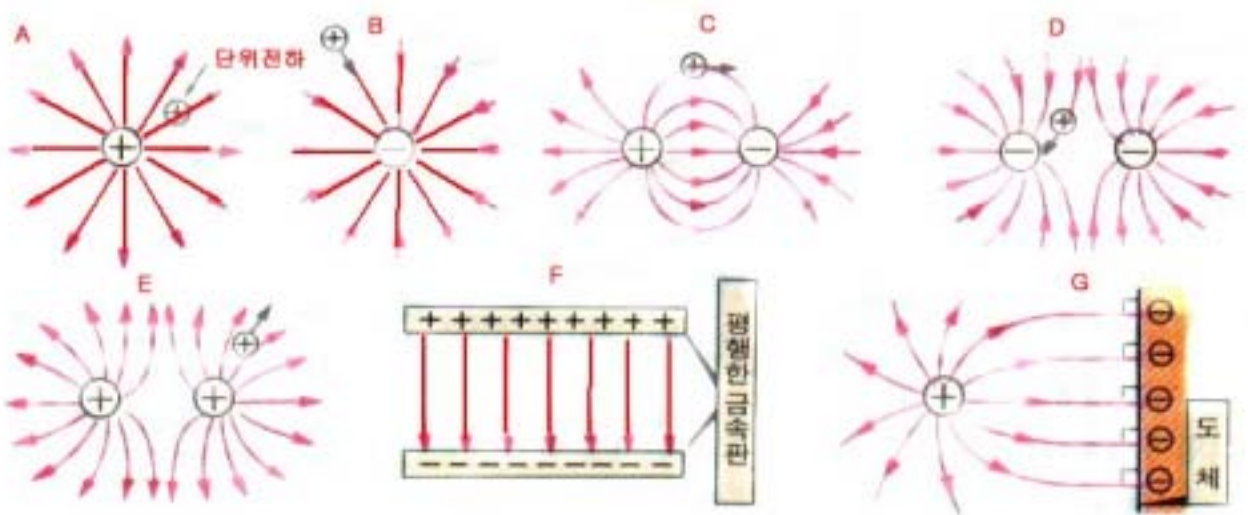
() q r E q` =

$$E = \frac{F}{q'} = \frac{kq}{r^2} \text{ (N/C)}$$

가



- (+) 가 가 가
- (+) 가 가
- (+) (-)
 -
 -
 - 가 가
 - E 1 m^2 E

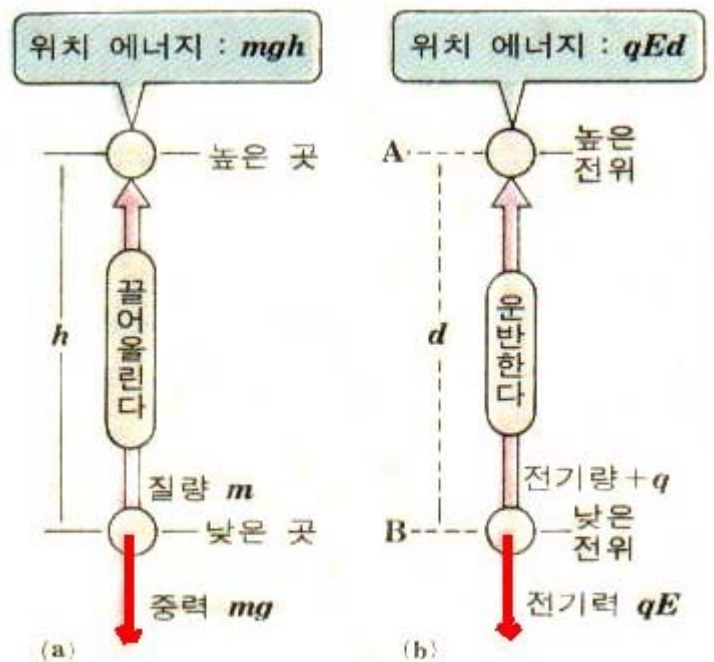


[전기력선의 모양]



-

h



[위치 에너지와 전위]

(+) 가 A (electric potential) (+) B A d , A B (+) (+ 1C)

1)

0 가
 2) + q r (0) + q' 가
 W

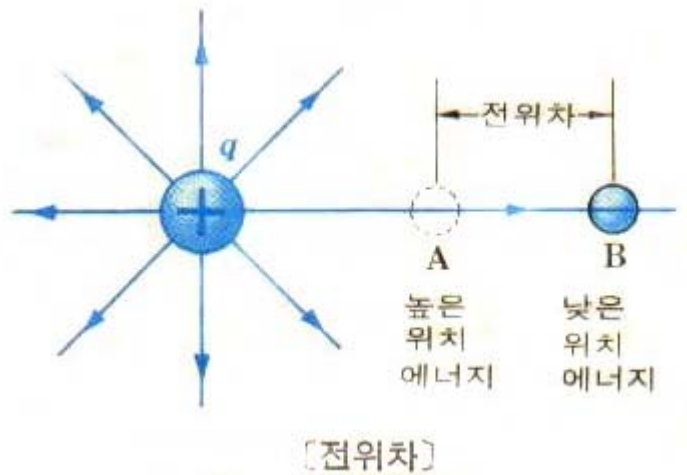
$$W = \frac{kqq'}{r} \text{ (J)}$$

V_r

$$V_r = \frac{W}{q'} = \frac{kq}{r} \text{ (단위 V)}$$

- 3) (v)
- 4) (+) , (-)
- 5) (+) (+) , (-) (-)
- 6) (+) 가 가 .()

2. ()
 가
 (+)
 B 가 A 가
 가 A B 가



A B W A B V (+) q B A

$$V = \frac{W}{q}$$

1) ()

+ 1C 1J 1 (V)

$$1V = 1J/C$$

2) V q

V + 1C W V(J)

$$W = qV(J)$$

3)

(+) 가 가 w = qv 가 가

0 v 가

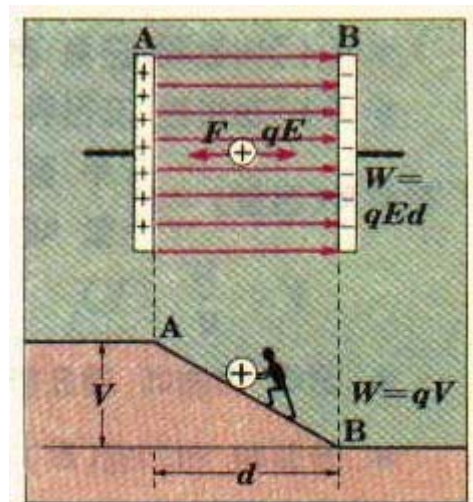
$$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = qv$$

(+) 가 가 (-)

4) (eV)

가 1V (1eV) (e)

$$1eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}C \times 1V = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}J$$



[균일한 전기장에서의 일]

가 E W (+)q B d A

$$W = Fd = qEd$$

가 .

qV E V q W W =

$$V = Ed$$

가 . E V/m(= N/C)



1. 가 0 (V = 0)

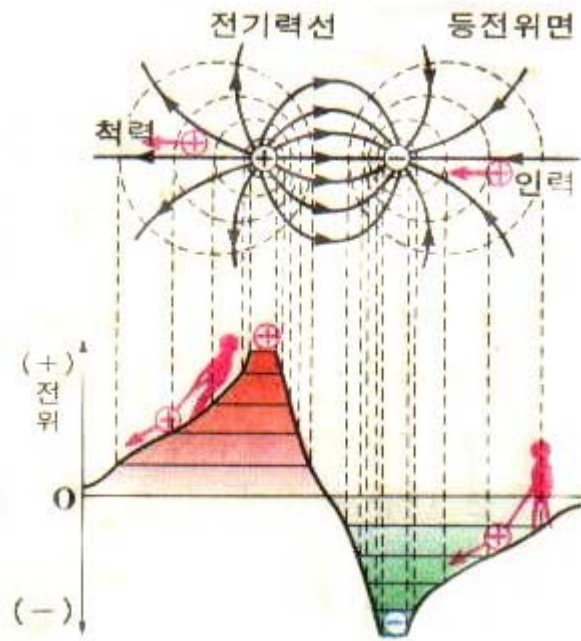
2. V가 0 (W = 0)

3. 가

4.

5. 가

6.



[전기력선과 등전위면]

가



1.

C

가

0

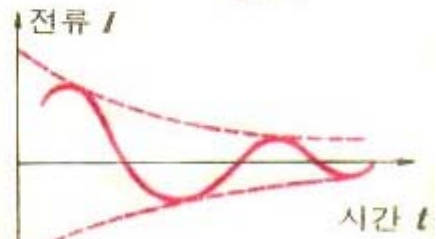
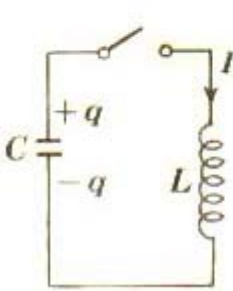
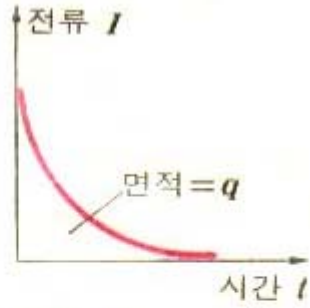
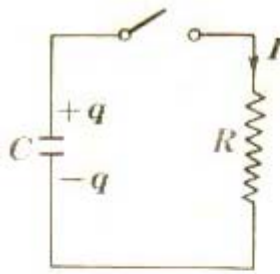
q가

가

L-C

가

(electricoscillation)



[전기 진동]

가

가

가

2.

() T

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC} \text{ (s)}$$

3.

가

가

가

가

0,
0

가

〈표〉 용수철 진자와 전기 진동

용수철 진자		전기 진동	
변위	x	전하량	q
속도	$v = dx/dt$	전류	$I = dq/dt$
복원력	$F = -kx$	축전기 전압	$V = -\frac{1}{C}q$
질량	m	인덕턴스	L
운동 에너지	$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$	자기 에너지	$\frac{1}{2}LI^2$
위치 에너지	$\frac{1}{2}kx^2$	전기 에너지	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{C}q^2$
주기	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	주기	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$
역학적 에너지 보존		진동 회로의 에너지 보존	
$\frac{1}{2}kx^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \text{일정}$		$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{C}q^2 + \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \text{일정}$	

4.

L , C , R

$$I = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} \quad (\omega = 2\pi\nu)$$

,R=

$$X = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

0 I 가

(electric resonance)

가 가 가

R-L-C

L C

$$4\pi^2\nu^2 LC = 1$$

(가)



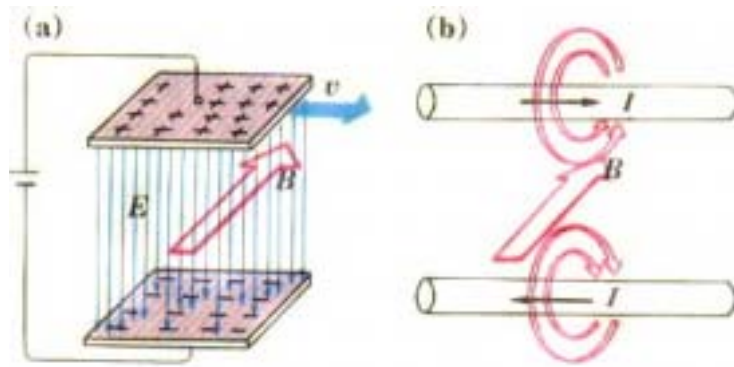
1.

가

가

(+),(-)

가

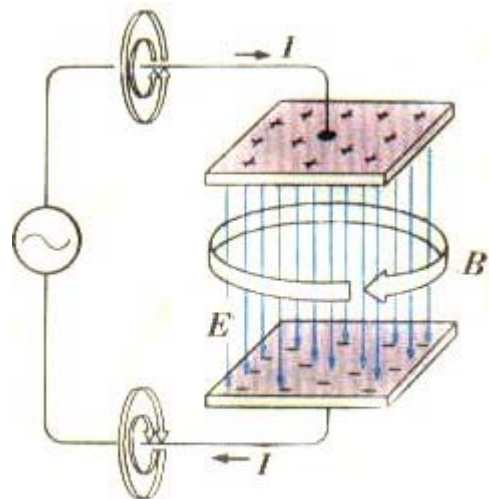


[전기장이 변할 때의 자기장의 발생]

2.

가

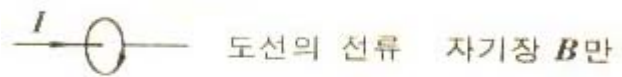
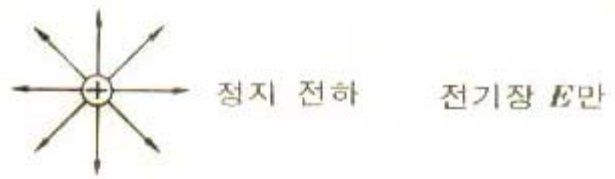
가



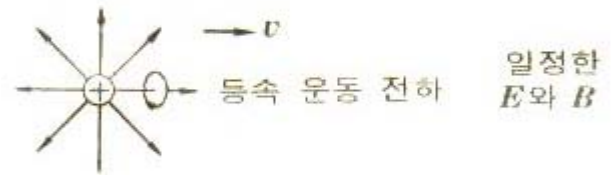
[변위 전류와 자기장]

(displacement current)

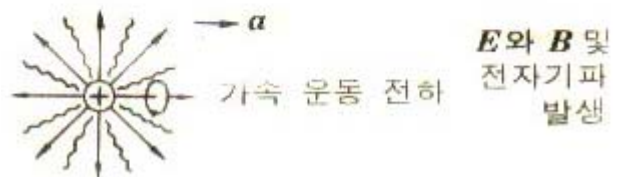
3.



가



가



가
(electromagnetic wave)

[전자기파의 발생]

1)

1864

(Maxwell)

가
가

가

가

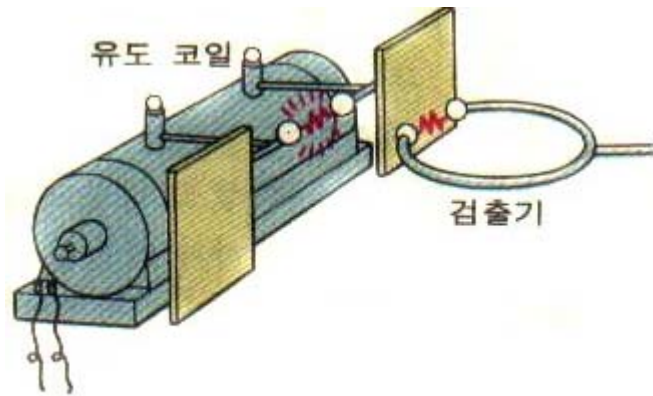
2)

1888

(Hertz)

가

가 가 ()



[헤르츠의 실험]

4.

1)

2)

3)

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

4)

5)

5.

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$$

$$\mu_0 = 1.26 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N/A}^2$$

c

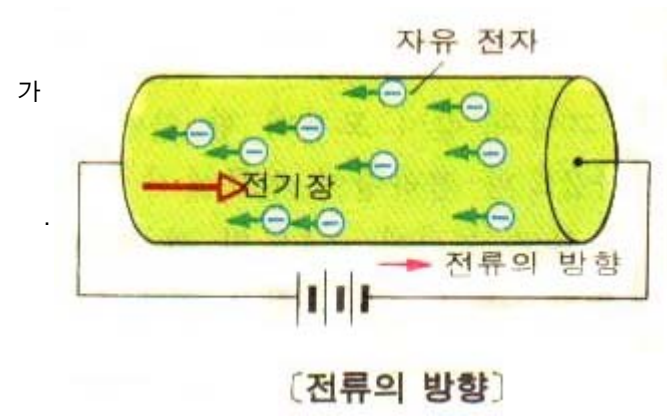
$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}} \approx 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

c

()가 ()가
 가 가

2.

가 가
 가 (+) 가
 가 가

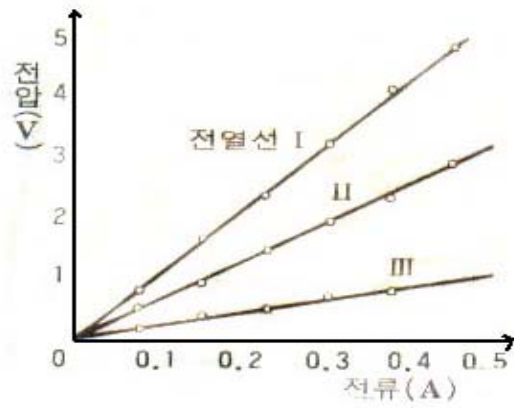
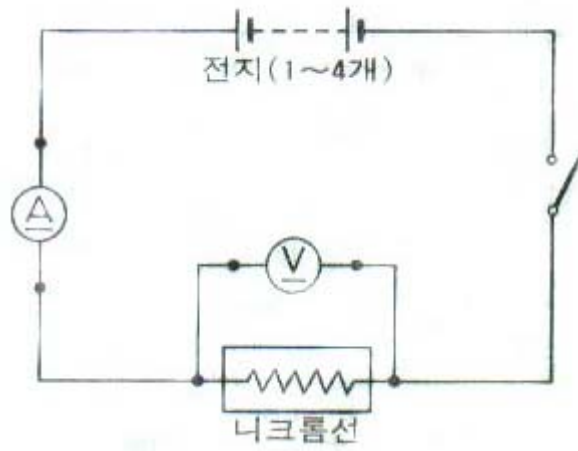


1.

2.

$$V = IR$$

(G.S. Ohm)



[전압-전류 그래프]

(V - I)

R

가

가

3.

1 ()

1V

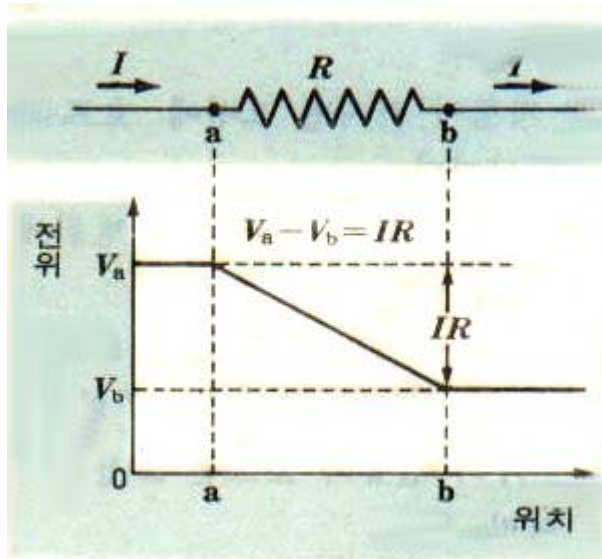
1A

가

4.



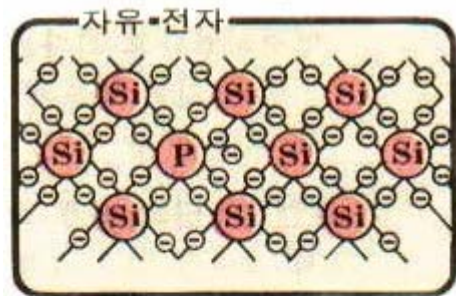
b 가 I a 가 b
 , 가 b 가 a
 IR
 R I 가 IR 가
 R
 V = IR



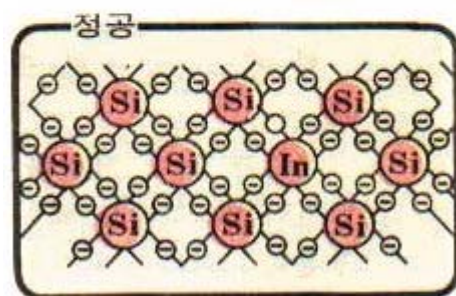
[저항에 의한 전압 강하]



(Si) (Ge)
 (P) (Sb), (In), (Al)
 1.n
 5가 가 4가
 가



<n형 반도체>



<p형 반도체>

[반도체의 모형]

. (n negative(-) .)

2. p

3가 , 가 가
 (hole) 가 가
 가 가

positive(+)

p .(p

3.

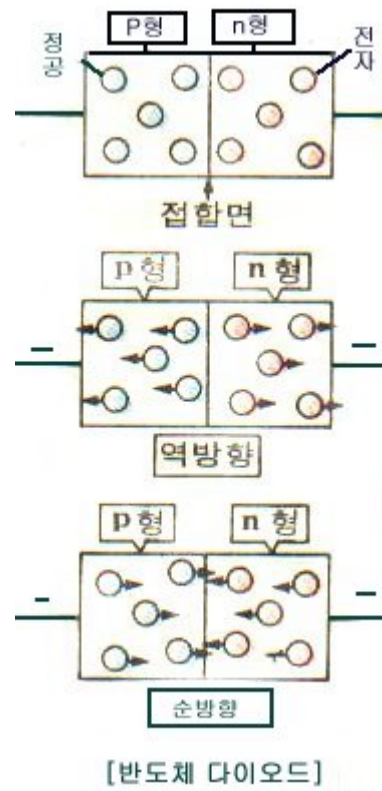
1)

p n

(-) p n (-),n (+)
 (+)
 가

p (+),n (-) p
 n 가 p
 p n

p-n



()

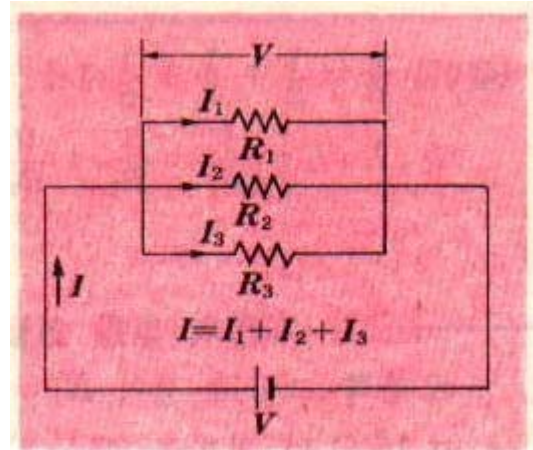
$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = I(V_1 + V_2 + V_3) = IR$$

R

$$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$$

2.

I_3, \dots 가 I_1, I_2, I_3 가
 R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots 가
 V 가
 $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$ 가
 I 가 R 가



[병렬 연결]

($V = \text{일정}, I \propto \frac{1}{R}$)

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1}, \quad I_2 = \frac{V}{R_2}, \quad I_3 = \frac{V}{R_3}$$

R

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = V\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right) = \frac{V}{R} \text{에서, } \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$



가 ()

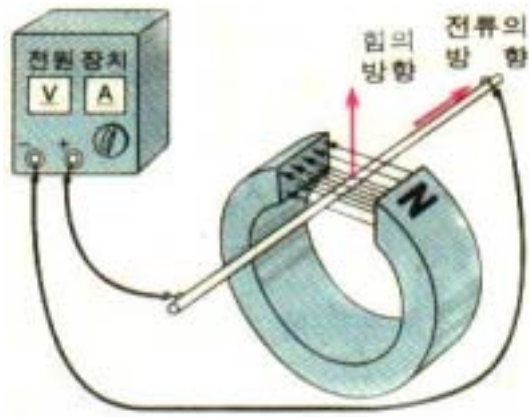
1.

가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가

2.

가 가 가 가

가 가



[전류가 자기장에서 받는 힘의 방향]

3.

N, B, I, T, m, A, I, F, F

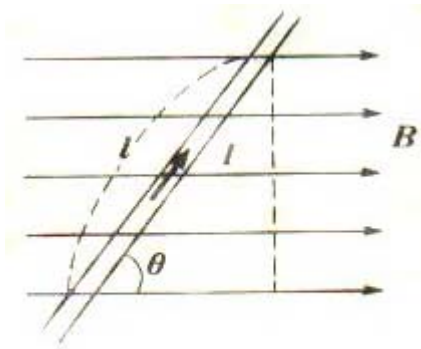
F =

B I L

()

0

가



F =

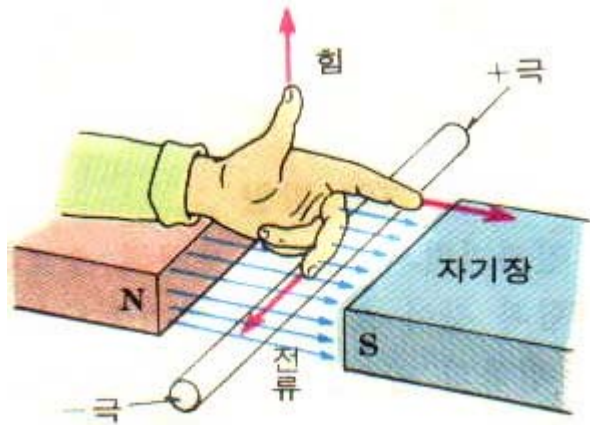
B I L sin (N)

[자기장과 각 θ 이룰 때]

B () I 가

4.

가
가
가

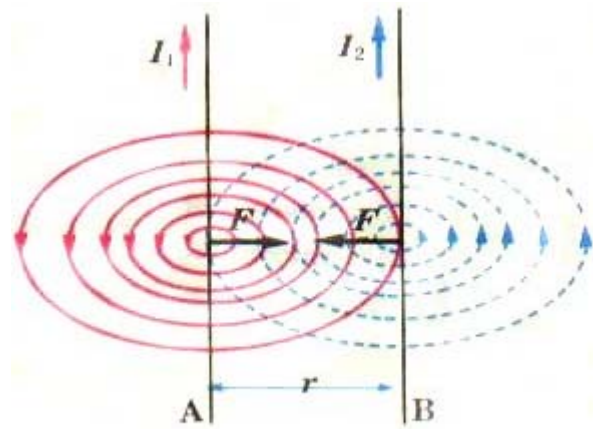


[플레밍의 왼손 법칙]



1.

가
 I_1
 I_2 가
가
A, B
B
 I_1
A



[직선 전류에 작용하는 힘]

$$B = k \frac{I_1}{r}$$

1) I_1 r B

2) I_1 r B I_2 가

I_2 가 F

$$F = BI_2l = k \frac{I_1 I_2 l}{r}$$

3) I_1, I_2 F

$$F = (2 \times 10^{-7}) \frac{I_1 I_2 l}{r} \text{ (N)}$$

2.



가

1)

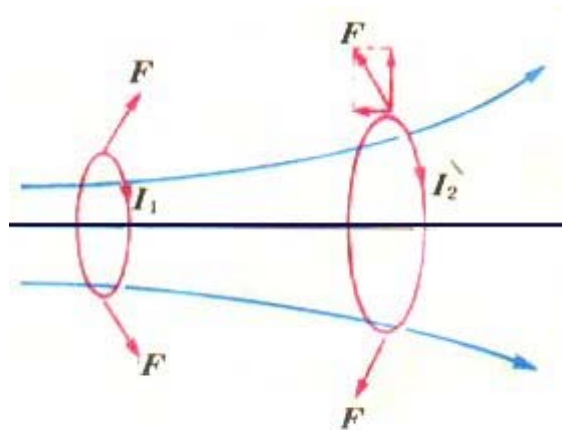
I_1 가 I_2 가 B , I_2 가 I_1 가

2)

가 가 (a) 가 (b) 가

$I_1 I_2$ 가
 I_2 가 I_2
 B I_2
 F B
 I_1 X, Y

I_1
 B
 $(F = BI_2L)$



[원형 전류 사이의 힘]

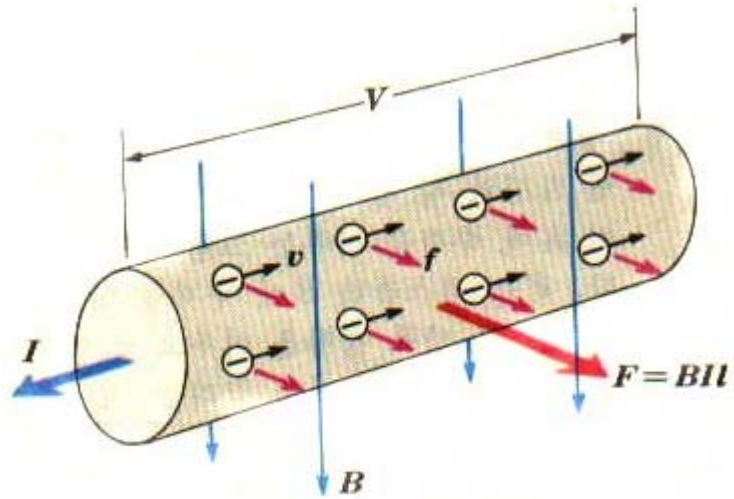


가

1.

가

가



B

가

F =

BIL

B I

[자기장에서 운동하는 전하가 받는 힘]

가

F

f

2.

1)

B

L

I가 t

F=BIl

I

$$I = \frac{Ne}{t}$$

가

e
F

N

$$F = B\left(\frac{Ne}{t}\right)l = BNe\left(\frac{l}{t}\right) = NevB$$

v

가 f

$$f = F/N = evB$$

B v q 가 F

$$F = qvB(N)$$

가 (Lorentz's force)

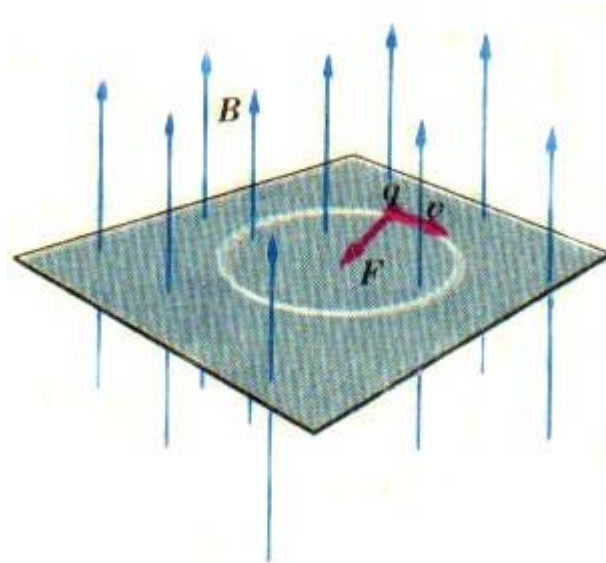
2)

가 , (+) 가 , (-) 가 가

가 ,
(가)



m, q 가 B
v
qvB



[대전 입자의 운동]

1. 가

=

1) (r)

m, q, B, v r

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{Bq} \text{ 가}$$

2) (T)

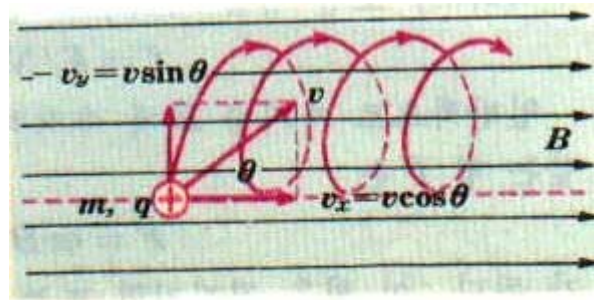
(1) T

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq}$$

T v r v

2.

B q 가
 $v_x = v \cos \theta$
 $v_y = v \sin \theta$
 $F = qvB \sin \theta$



[자기장에 비스듬히 입사]

$$r = \frac{mv}{Bq}$$

() 가

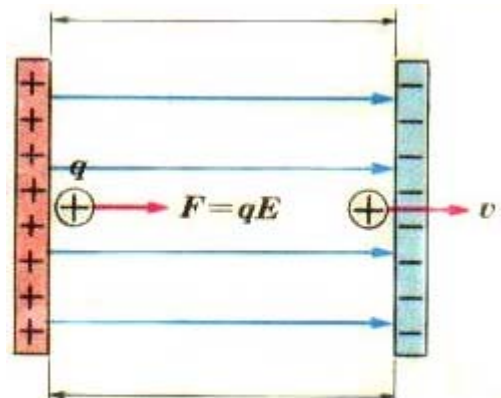


1. 가 :

q 가 E
 $F = qE = ma$ 가 a

$$a = \frac{qE}{m} = \frac{qV}{md}$$

가 가



$$v = v_0 + at, s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2, 2a = v^2 - \text{ [대전 입자의 운동]}$$

2.

q V 가 가 qv

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + qV = \text{일정}$$

$$0 + qV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + 0 \quad \therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{2qV}{m}}$$

3.

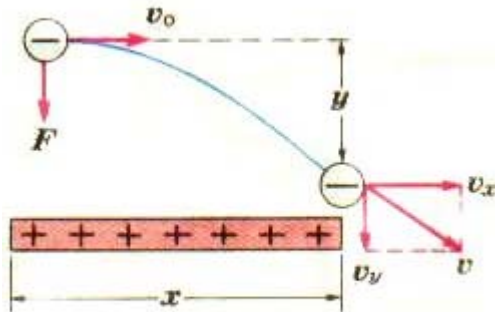
v_0 e y $F = eE$

x y $a = eE/m$ 가



1) 1 :

$$v_x = v_0, \quad v_y = at = \frac{eE}{m}t$$



2) t :

$$x = v_0t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE}{m}t^2$$

x, y t

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE}{m} \left(\frac{x}{v_0} \right)^2 = \frac{eE}{2mv_0^2} x^2$$

[전기장에 수직 입사]



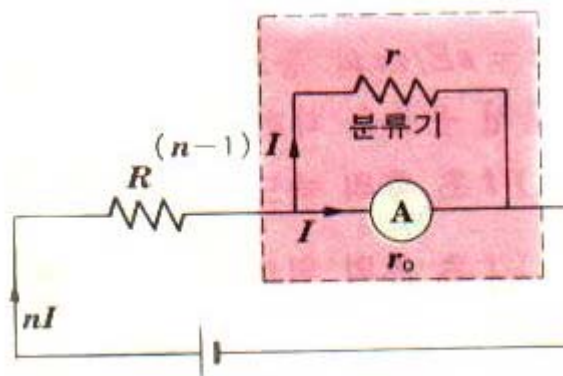
가

가

1.

가 가 가

가 가
 r_0
 r
 n
 r
 $(n-1)I$
 nI
 r_0
 r



[전류계와 분류기]

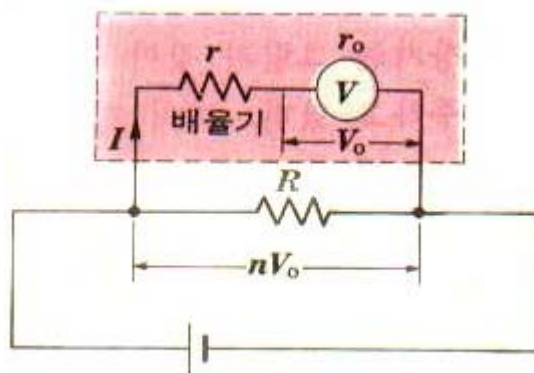
$$V = Ir_0 = (n-1)Ir$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{r_0}{(n-1)}$$

2.

r r_0

r_0
 r
 $V = Ir$ 가
 $V_0 = Ir_0$
 n
 $nV_0 = nIr_0$ 가
 R
 $nV_0 =$



[전압계와 배율기]

$$nIr_0 = Ir_0 + Ir \text{ 에서 } r = (n-1)r_0$$

r r_0

$V_0 + V$



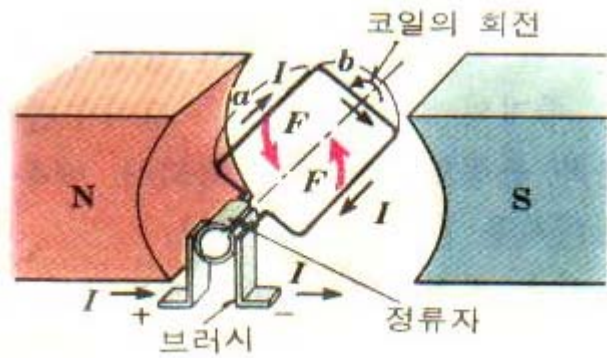
가

()

a,b) ()

$$F = B l a$$

(M = FL)가



[직류 전동기]



() F

가 PQ S₁

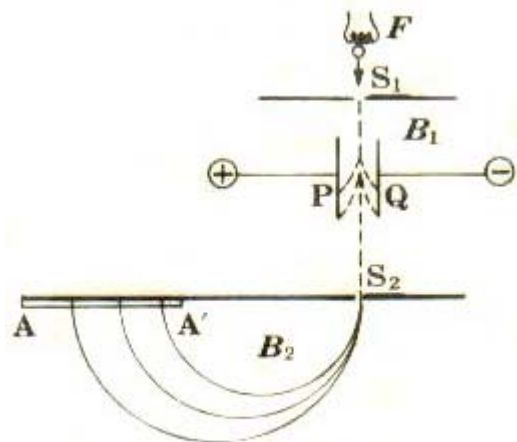
B₁

가 S₂ 가 E v

$$F = qE = qvB_1 \quad v \quad V = E/B_1 \text{가}$$

v 가 B₂

r



[질량 분석기]

$$\left(\frac{mv^2}{r} = qvB \right) \quad r = \frac{mv}{B_2 q} \text{가}$$

r m AA'



$$F = eE = e\frac{V}{d}$$

가 $a = \frac{eV}{md}$

(),

가 t t = l/v

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{eV}{md} \left(\frac{l}{v}\right)^2 \left(y = \frac{1}{2}at^2 \text{ 에서}\right)$$

B x , y v_x, v_y

$$v_x = v, v_y = \frac{eV}{md} \frac{l}{v} \quad (v = at \text{ 에서}) \text{ 이므로 } \tan \theta = \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{eVl}{mdv^2}$$

BC

$$y_2 = \left(L - \frac{l}{2}\right) \tan \theta = \left(L - \frac{l}{2}\right) \frac{eVl}{mdv^2}, \quad \therefore y = y_1 + y_2 = \frac{e}{m} \frac{VLl}{dv^2}$$

y, l, L, d, v e/m

v PQ

$$eE = e\frac{V}{d}$$

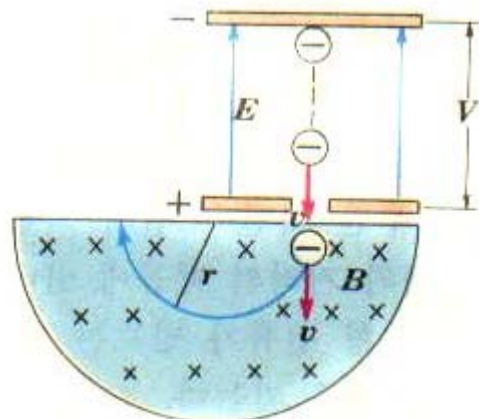
PQ

$$evB = e\frac{V}{d} \quad v = \frac{V}{Bd} = \frac{E}{B}$$

v

가 가

v



[자기장에서의 전자 운동]

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV$$

$$v = \sqrt{2eV/m}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = evB$$

가 V

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{2V}{B^2 r^2}$$

가 V r , B e/m

1897

$$e/m = 1.76 \times 10^{11} \text{C/kg}$$



1820 (Oersted)

1.

1831 (Faraday)

가 가

가

: 가

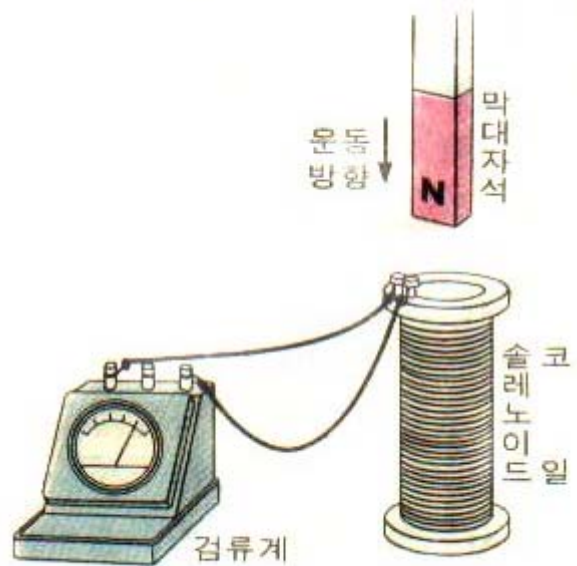
: 가

가

가 (electromagnetic induction)

가

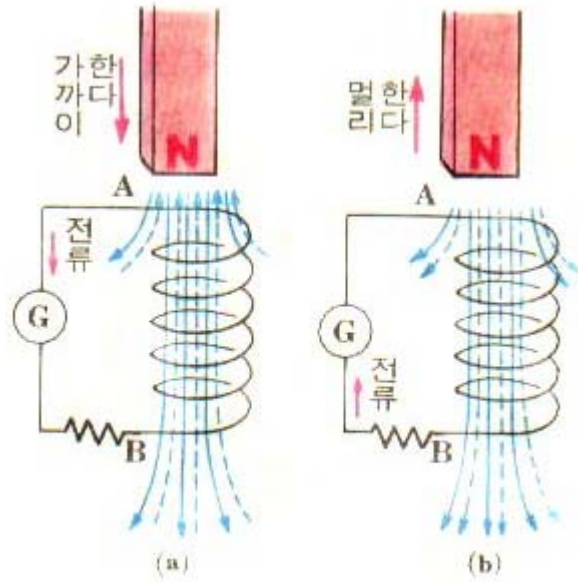
가



[전자기 유도 실험]

2.

(a) 가 가 N N 가 N 가
 B S A G B
 (b) 가 가 N 가
 A S 가 B G A
 N N S :
 N 가 :
 S 가 : S N

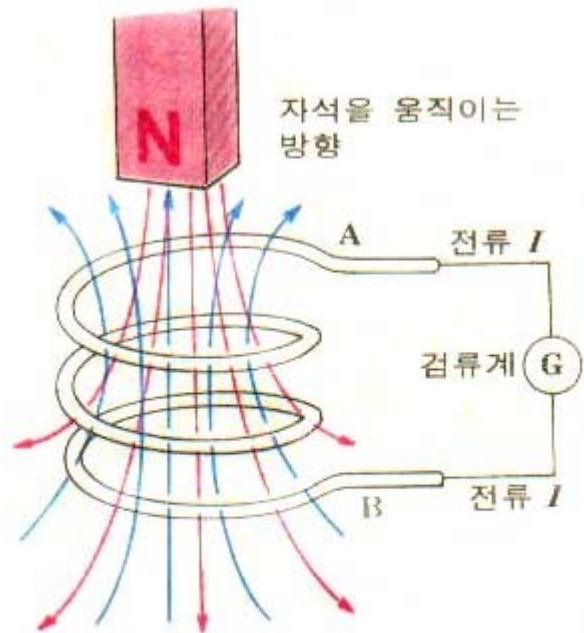


[유도 전류의 방향]

()가



가
 가
 (Lenz, H.F.E)



[렌츠의 법칙]

가 N 가 가 가 가
 가 B G A A N , B S



() 가

가

()
 (Faraday, M)

V, n, t

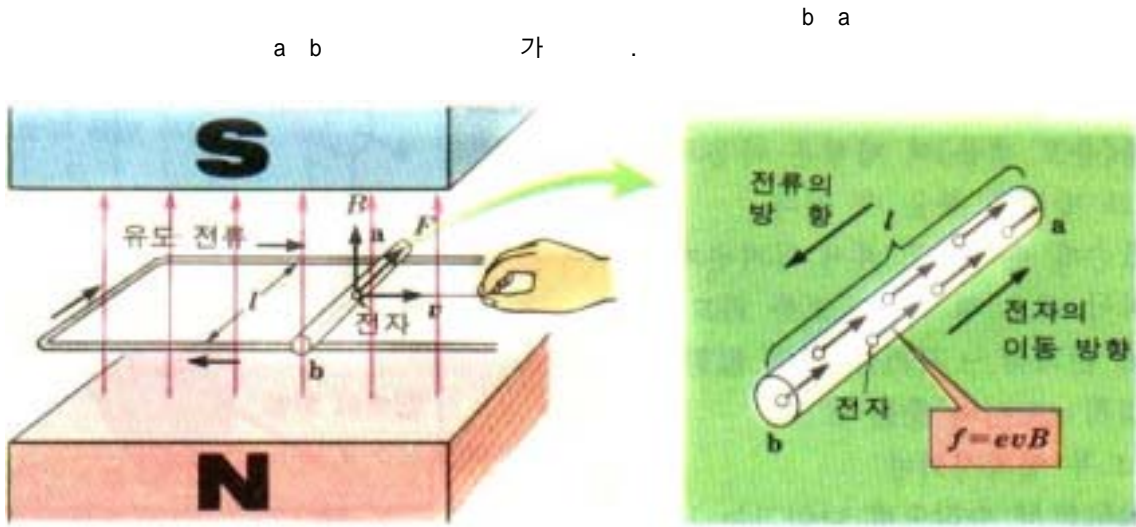
$$V = -n \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$$

(-)



1.

ab



[자기장 속에서 움직이는 도선에 생기는 유도 기전력]

$$F = evB$$

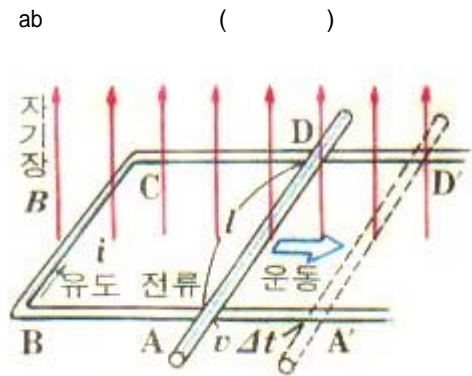
$$E = Bv$$

$$V = Ed$$

$$V = Blv$$

$$V = Blv$$

(+) 가 a b (+) 가 b
 $V = Blv$
 (+) 가 a b (+) 가 b
 $V = Blv$
 AD 가 V B L A'D'
 AA' ADD'A' V t (V t.L) 가
 가 t = BS = BV tL V



[운동하는 도선의 유도 기전력]

$$V = -\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} = -\frac{Blv\Delta t}{\Delta t} = -Blv$$

(-) V

2

v B
Blv가 a b

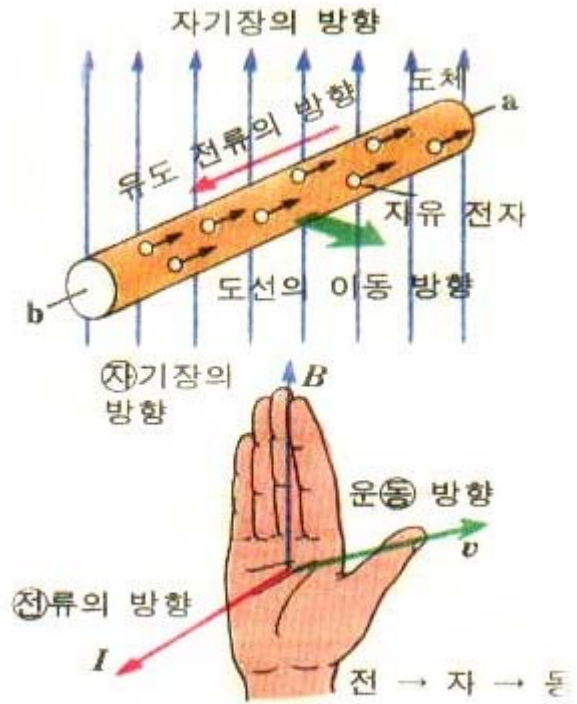
ab b a 가
a b

()

가 가

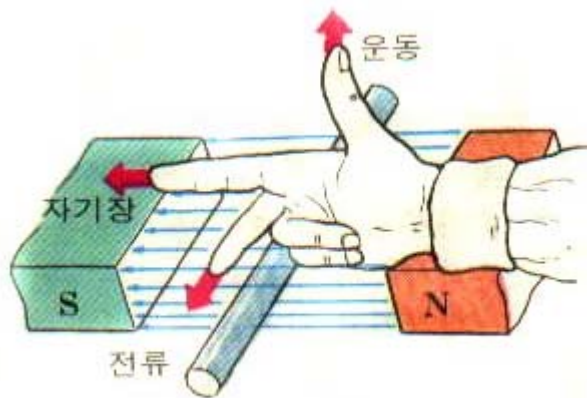
가 B

가



[유도 기전력의 방향]

가
가
가
가



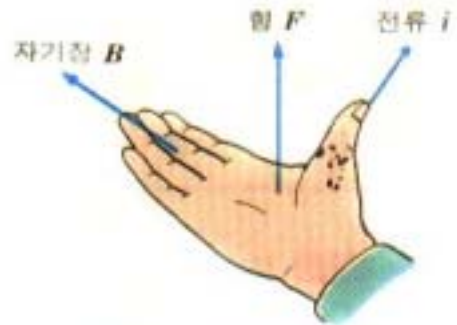
[플레밍의 오른손 법칙]



가 가 (가) 가
 가 가 가



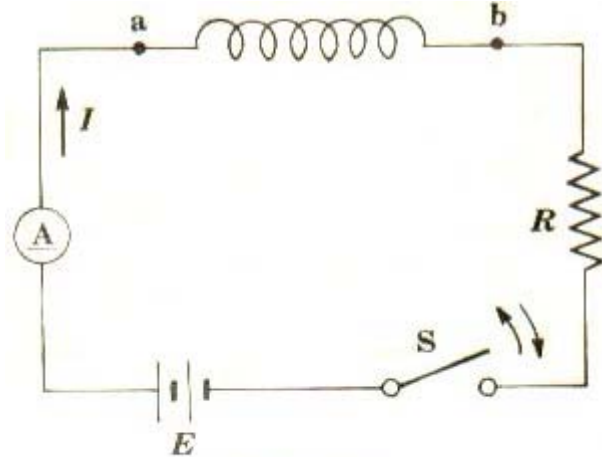
[플레밍의 오른손 법칙]



[플레밍의 왼손 법칙]



가 가
 가 가
 가 가



[자체 유도]

가

(self induction)

가

1.

가 I

V

t

$$V = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \text{ (V)}$$

L

(self inductance)

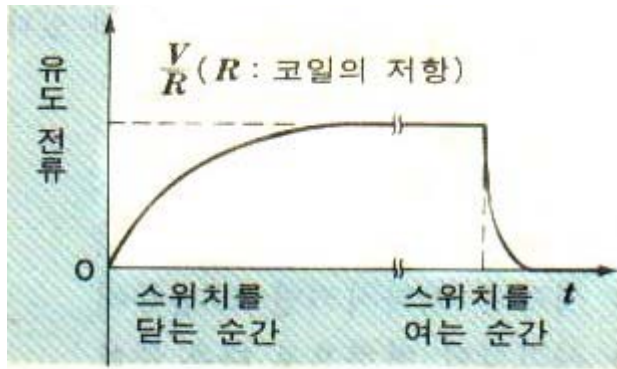
2.

(H)가

가

(1) 1A
1V
1 (Henry, H)

L



(a) 코일을 흐르는 전류의 변화

3.

L 가

S

가

가

$$I = \frac{E}{R} \text{ (E)}$$

)

가

$$\frac{E}{R} \text{ 가}$$

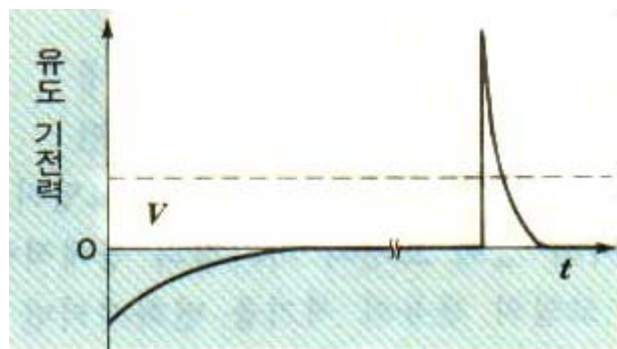
S

0

0

0

가



(b) 유도 기전력의 변화

[자체 유도 기전력]



1. (L)

N, L, S, μ B I
 $B = \mu \frac{N}{l} I$ 가 .

= BS V

$$V = -N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = - \frac{NS \Delta B}{\Delta t} = - \frac{NS \mu \cdot \frac{N}{l} \Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$= - \frac{\mu N^2 S}{l} \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$L = \frac{\mu N^2 S}{l} \text{ 가 .}$$

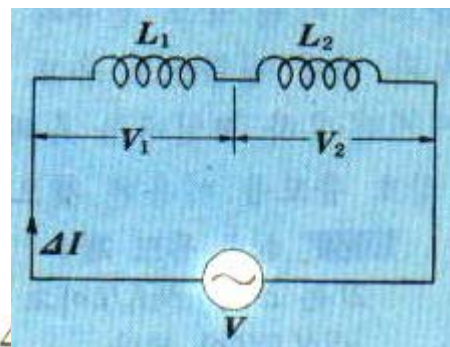
2.

1)

I / t

$V = V_1 + V_2$ 가 .

L



$$V = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}, \quad V_1 = -L_1 \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}, \quad V_2 = -L_2 \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$V = V_1 + V_2$

$L = L_1 + L_2$.

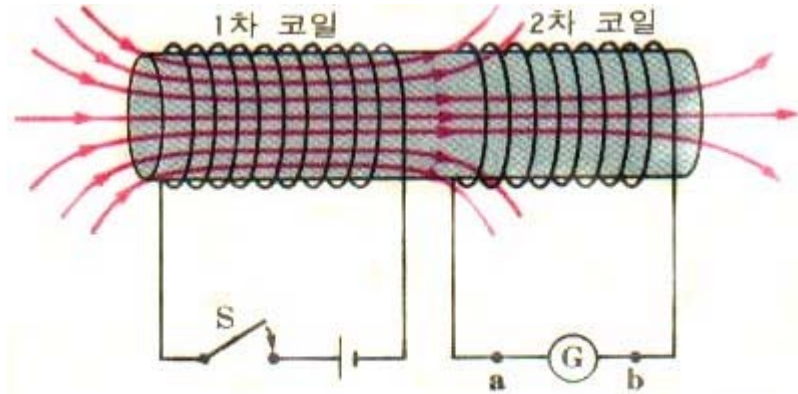
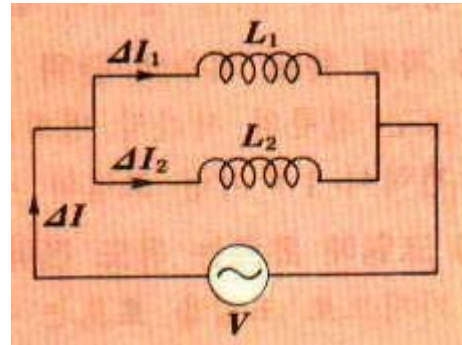
2)

V

$$V = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -L_1 \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = -L_2 \frac{\Delta I_2}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta I_2}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}$$



[상호 유도]

(∅)

1

가 2

가

(mutual

induction)

1.

1

가

t

I

V

$$V = -M \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} (\text{V})$$

M (mutual inductance)

2.

(H)

1 S 1 N_1 L I_1 B $B = \mu N_1 I_1 / L$
 $= BS = \mu N_1 I_1 / L$

$$\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \mu S \frac{N_1}{l} \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t}$$

2 $V = -N_2 \mu S \frac{N_1}{l} \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = -M \frac{\Delta I_1}{\Delta t}$

$$M = \frac{\mu N_1 N_2 S}{l}$$

3.

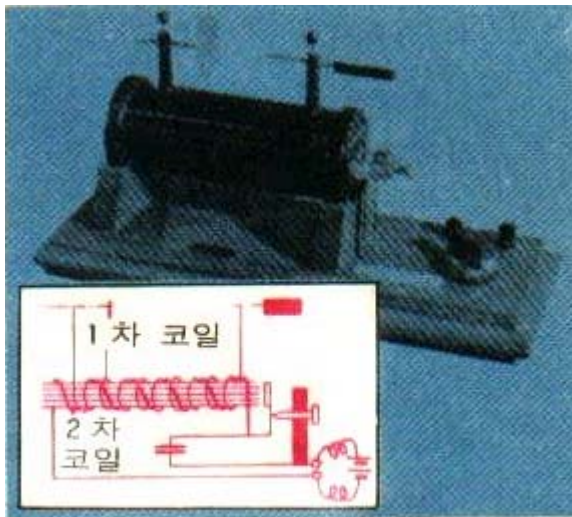
2 1 I_1 I_1 가 I_1 가 I_1 가

4.



V (induction coil)

1 , 2 가 1



[유도 코일]

1

2

가



, 1

가

2

가

1

2

1

1

2

V_2

N_1, N_2

$V_1, 2$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

가

가

1

2

1

2

I_1, I_2

$I_1V_1 = I_2V_2$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$



가

W ,

L

가

$$W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 \text{ (J)}$$

I 가 0
L
 $V = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$

코 일	입 자
V(전위차)	F(힘)
I(전류)	v(속도)
q(전하)	x(변위)
$V = L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$	$F = m \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$
$\frac{1}{2} LI^2$ (자기 에너지)	$\frac{1}{2} mv^2$
VI(일률)	Fv

P
P = W / t = VI

$$\frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t} = -LI \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} \quad \therefore \Delta W = -LI \Delta I$$

$$W = \int_I^0 (-IL) dI = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

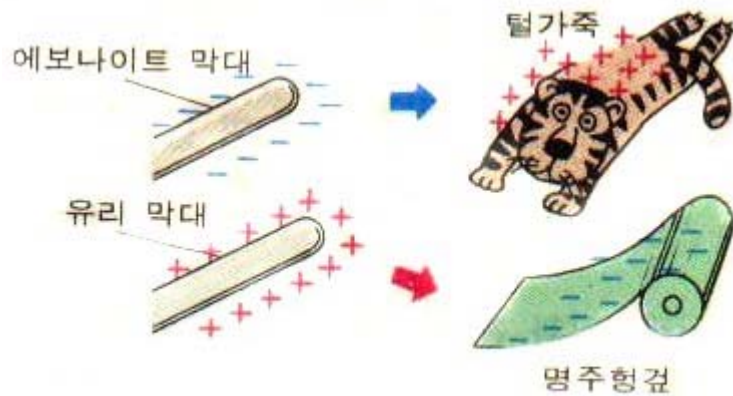


1.

가

가

가



[마찰 전기]

1)

가

2)

가

(electric charge)

2.

(+) () , 가 가 (-) () 가

3.

4.

(+) , (-) ,
(+) (-) ,
(+) , (-)

(+) 가 - - - - - (-)

(+)

5.

가

가



1.

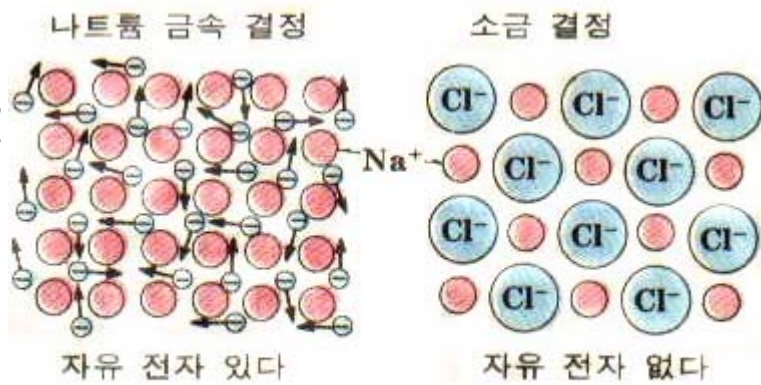
(free electron)

2.

1)

가

E= 0



[도체와 부도체]

2)

3)

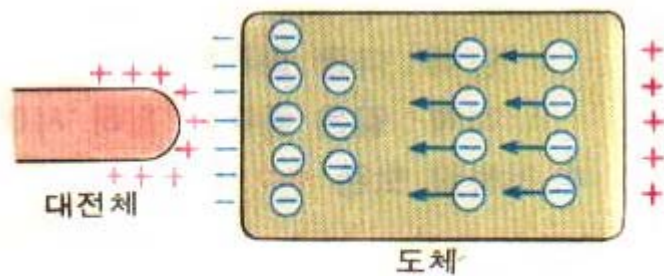
(Ge)

(Si),



1.

(+) 가 가 가 가

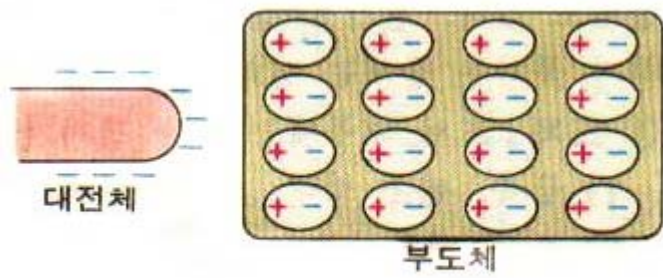


[도체의 정전기 유도]

(-) 가 , (+) 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 (+) (-)
 (+) (-)

2.

가 가 가
 가 가
 가 가

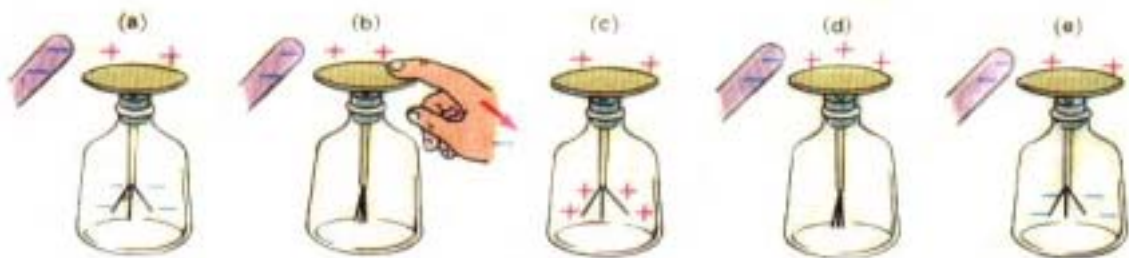


[부도체에서의 정전기 유도]

$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$



가

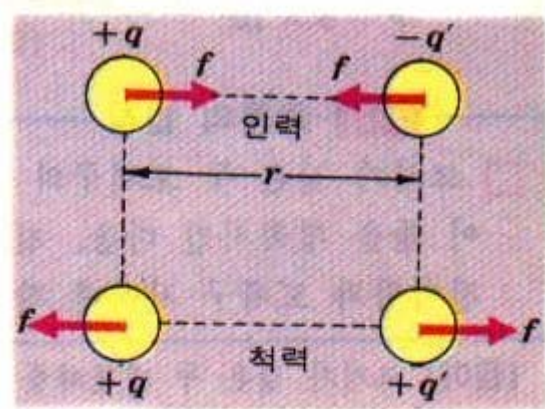


[금속막 검전기의 대전 방법]

- (a) (-) 가 (+) (-) 가
- (b) (+) (-) 가 (+) 가 (-) 가
- (c) (+) 가 (+) 가 (-) 가 (+) 가
- (d) (+) 가 (-) 가 (-) 가



1.



q_1, q_2

F

[쿨롱의 법칙]

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

가

o) k k

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9.0 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 / \text{C}^2$$

2.

1 (SI) 가 (C) 1C 1A() 가

3.

1 (C) $1m$ $K = 9 \times 10^9 N \cdot m^2 / C^2$ $9 \times 10^9 N$ F

$$F = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

가

C.G.S (Centimeter, Gram, Second) 1 (dyne) $1C.G.S$ (C.G.Sesu) $1cm$
 C.G.S $K = 1 \text{ dyn} \cdot \text{cm}^2 / \text{esu}^2$ 가

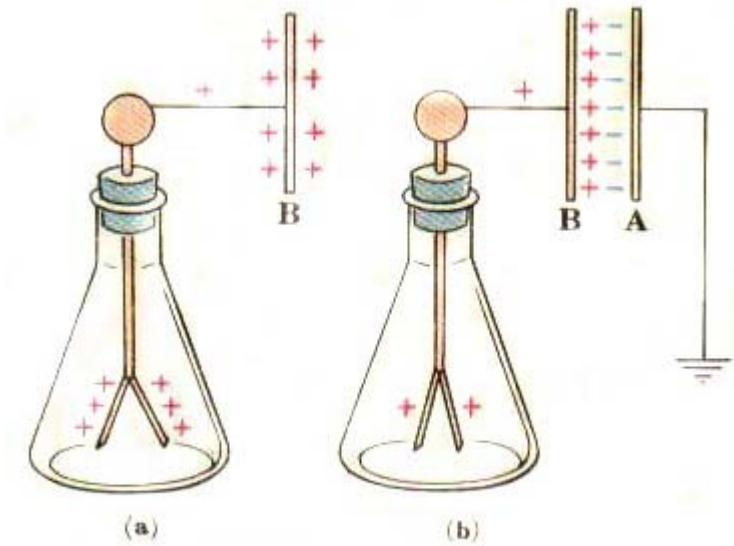
$$F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \text{ (dyn)}$$

C.G.S SI



1.

가
 가 (b)
 A B 가
 가



[축전기의 원리]

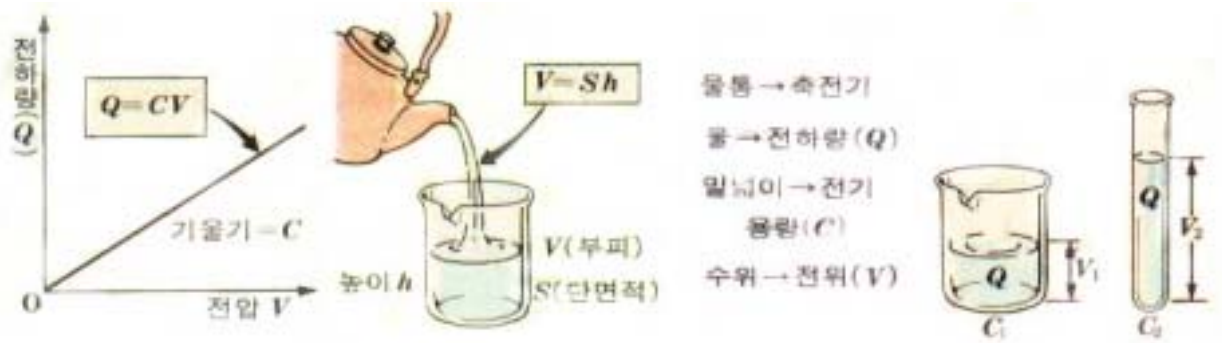
2.

가 2 가 2 가 2 가 2 가

$(W = Fd = qEd = qV)$ 가 Q 가 V

$$Q = C V$$

가 . C



[축전기의 전기 용량]

1)

1V

2)

(F)
1F

1V

1C

12

1F = 1C/V
(pF)

10⁻⁶

10⁻¹²

1 μF=10⁻⁶F,

1pF=10⁻¹²F

3)

4)

5)

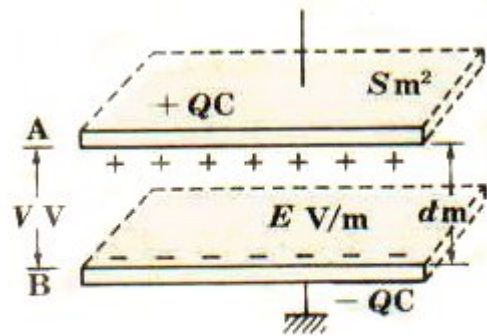


S(m²)

C(F)

d(m)

(F/m)



[평행한 축전기의 전기 용량]

C

$$C = \epsilon \frac{S}{d}$$

1. C 가

1) (S) (d)

2) ()

3) 가

2.

〈표〉 여러 가지 물질의
비유전율

물 질	비유전율
진 공	1
공기(건조)	1.0005
변압기 기름	2.22
고 무(자연)	2.94
종 이	2.25
에보나이트	2.1~3.3
운 모	3~6
유 리	5~9
물	80.4

o, C₀, , C

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$$

가



가 가
()

()



1.

C_1, C_2, C_3 3
V

V_1, V_2, V_3

$$(V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3)$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

C

$$Q = CV = C_1V_1 = C_2V_2 = C_3V_3 \quad (Q = \quad, \quad C \propto \frac{1}{V})$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}, \quad V_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1}, \quad V_2 = \frac{Q}{C_2}, \quad V_3 = \frac{Q}{C_3}$$

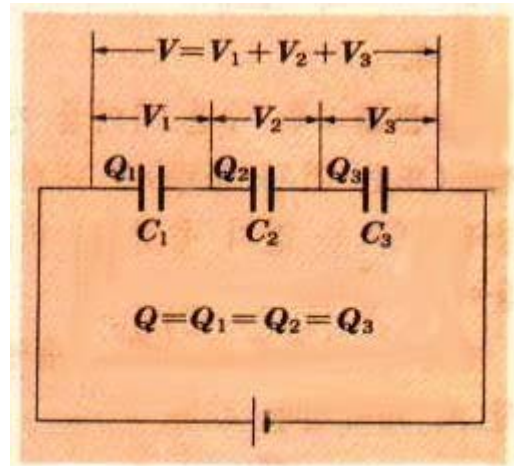
가

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

가

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$$

가



[축전기의 직렬 연결]

2.

$$C_1, C_2, C_3 \quad 3$$

$$V$$

$$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$$

$$Q_1 = C_1V, \quad Q_2 = C_2V, \quad Q_3 = C_3V$$

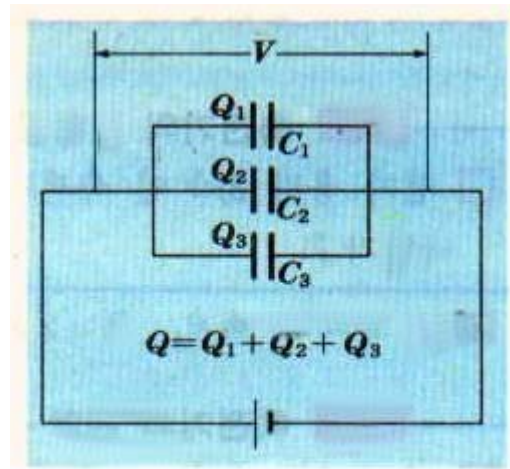
가 . C
Q

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \quad \text{가}$$

$$Q = CV = C_1V_1 = C_2V_2 = C_3V_3 = (C_1 + C_2 + C_3)V = CV$$

가 .

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$



[축전기의 병렬 연결]

3.

$$V \propto \frac{1}{C}$$

1) V가 , Q = , Q = CV
V = , Q C가 .

2)

3) 가

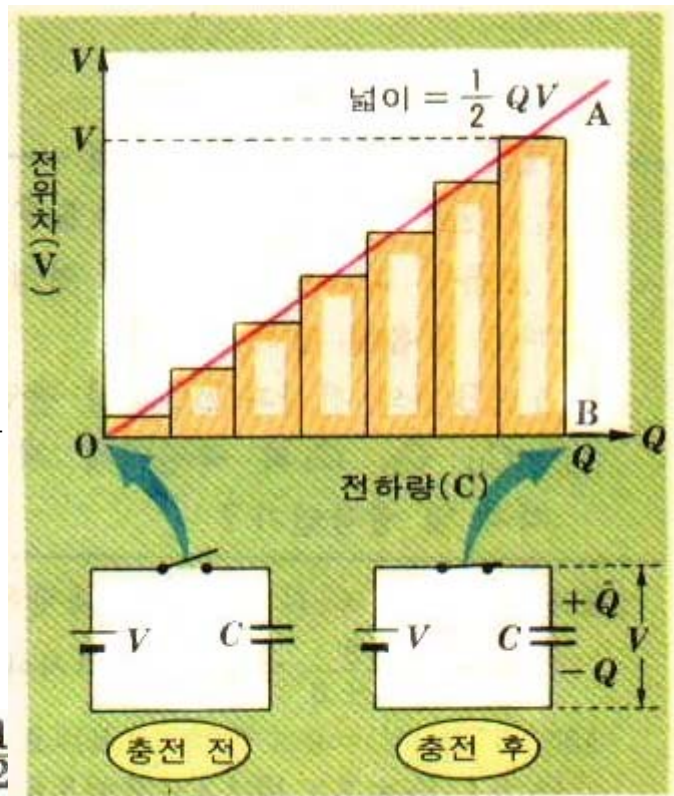
4)



C
(+) 가
가
C(F)
Q(C)
가
0 V
CV
0 V
V/2 가

V
가
(+) 가
가
가
Q =

$$W = \frac{1}{2} QV = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$



[축전기의 에너지]

(Q - V)

AOB

가