

Équations importantes du tome 1

$$\Delta x = x - x_0$$

$$\vec{s} = \Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_0$$

$$\bar{v}_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad \ddot{\vec{v}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{s}}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_x = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\bar{a}_x = \frac{\Delta v_x}{\Delta t} \quad \ddot{\vec{a}} = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$

$$a_x = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v_x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dv_x}{dt}$$

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$VSM = \frac{DP}{\Delta t}$$

$$v_{xAR} = v_{xAB} + v_{xBR}$$

$$\vec{v}_{AR} = \vec{v}_{AB} + \vec{v}_{BR}$$

$$v_{xAB} = -v_{xBA}$$

$$\vec{v}_{AB} = -\vec{v}_{BA}$$

$$v_x = v_{x0} + a_x t$$

$$x = x_0 + v_{x0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + \left(\frac{v_{x0} + v_x}{2} \right) t$$

$$v_x^2 = v_{x0}^2 + 2a_x(x - x_0)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} \quad f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{F}_{A \text{ sur } B} = -\vec{F}_{B \text{ sur } A}$$

$$F_g = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F}_g = m\vec{g} \quad g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$F_r = k|e| \quad e = L - L_{nat}$$

$$f_c = \mu_c n \quad 0 \leq f_s \leq \mu_s n$$

$$F_A = \rho_f Vg$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \quad P_B = P_S + \rho gh$$

$$\tilde{P} = P - P_{atm}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \bullet \vec{s} \quad W = F s \cos \theta_{Fs}$$

$$W = F_x \Delta x + F_y \Delta y + F_z \Delta z$$

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

$$K_f = K_i + W_{tot} \quad \Delta K = W_{tot}$$

$$U_r = \frac{1}{2}ke^2$$

$$U_g = mgy \quad \Delta U_g = mg\Delta y$$

$$U_g = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r}$$

$$E = K + U$$

$$E_f = E_i + W_{nc} \quad \Delta E = W_{nc}$$

$$W_c = -\Delta U \quad F_x = -\frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$v_{lib} = \sqrt{\frac{2Gm}{r}}$$

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\Delta(\text{énergie})}{\Delta t} \quad \bar{P} = \frac{W}{\Delta t}$$

$$P = \vec{F} \bullet \vec{v} \quad P = Fv \cos \theta_{Fv}$$

$$Q = mc\Delta T$$

$$Q = mL_f \quad Q = mL_v$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} \quad \sum \vec{p}_f = \sum \vec{p}_i$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$$

$$\sum \vec{F}_{ext} = 0 \rightarrow \sum \vec{p} = \text{constante}$$

$$v_{xBf} - v_{xAf} = -(v_{xBi} - v_{xAi})$$

$$\vec{J} = \Delta \vec{p} \quad \vec{J} = \sum \vec{F} \Delta t$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \left(\frac{\omega_0 + \omega}{2} \right) t$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$x = r\theta \quad v_x = r\omega \quad a_x = r\alpha$$

$$a_c = r\omega^2$$

$$\tau = \pm rF_{\perp} = \pm rF \sin \phi$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \quad \sum \tau = 0$$

$$\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{\sum m_i \vec{r}_i}{\sum m_i}$$

$$I = mr^2 \quad I = \int r^2 dm$$

$$I = mh^2 + I_{CM}$$

Cylindre : $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{2}mR^2$

Sphère : $I_{CM} = \frac{2}{5}mR^2$

Coquille : $I_{CM} = \frac{2}{3}mR^2$

Tige (centre) : $I_{CM} = \frac{1}{12}mL^2$

Tige (extrémité) : $I = \frac{1}{3}mL^2$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}I_{CM}\omega^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_{CM}^2$$

$$W = \tau \Delta \theta \quad P = \tau \omega$$

$$\sum \tau = I\alpha \quad \sum \vec{\tau} = I\vec{\alpha}$$

$$L = I\omega \quad \vec{L} = I\vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \quad \sum \vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$$

$$\sum \vec{\tau}_{ext} = 0 \rightarrow \sum \vec{L} = \text{constante}$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$G = 6,67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$P_{atm} = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ mmHg} = 133,3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4,19 \text{ J}$$

$$T(K) = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 273,15$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$C = 2\pi r \quad A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2 \quad V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1+nx \quad (x \ll 1)$$

$$\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \theta \quad (\theta \ll 1 \text{ rad})$$

$$|A_{opp}| = A \sin \phi$$

$$|A_{adj}| = A \cos \phi$$

$$\phi = \arctan \left| \frac{A_{opp}}{A_{adj}} \right|$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_{adj}^2 + A_{opp}^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{A} = \frac{\sin \beta}{B} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{C}$$

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos \gamma$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{A} \bullet \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta_{AB}$$

$$\vec{A} \bullet \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}\| = AB \sin \theta_{AB}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^A = A x^{A-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{Ax} = A e^{Ax}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(Ax) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(Ax) = A \cos(Ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(Ax) = -A \sin(Ax)$$