Nom:

Feuille de formule – Mécanique

Constantes:

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

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 $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$ $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

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

1 hp =
$$746 \text{ W}$$

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

1 mL = 1 cm³

1 atm =
$$1,013 \times 10^5 \,\text{Pa}$$
 1 mm Hg = $133,3 \,\text{Pa}$ $R = 8,31 \,\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \,\text{K}^{-1}$

Eau: 1 mL \leftrightarrow 1 g

1 mm Hg = 133,3 Pa
$$T(K) = T(C) + 273$$

$$R = 8.31 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-}$$

Formules:

$$v_x(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d} x(t)}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$v_x(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d} x(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad x(t) = x_0 + v_{x0}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2 \qquad a_C = \frac{v^2}{r} \qquad \omega_z(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d} \theta_z(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$a_{\rm C} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\omega_z(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\theta_z(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$a_x(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d} v_x(t)}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$v_{x}(t) = v_{x0} + a_{x}$$

$$a_x(t) = \frac{dv_x(t)}{dt}$$
 $v_x(t) = v_{x0} + a_x t$ $v_x^2 = v_{x0}^2 + 2a_x(x - x_0)$ $\alpha_z(t) = \frac{d\omega_z(t)}{dt}$

$$\alpha_z(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\omega_z(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

$$\vec{F}_g = m\bar{g}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \qquad \qquad \vec{F}_g = m\vec{g} \qquad \qquad g = G\frac{M}{r^2} \qquad \qquad F_r = ke \qquad \qquad f = \mu \ n$$

$$F_r = ke$$

$$f = \mu I$$

$$E_f = E_i + W_i$$

$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$$

$$E = K + U$$

$$E_f = E_i + W_a$$
 $W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$ $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$ $E = K + U$ $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$$\vec{p}_f = \vec{p}_i + \vec{J}$$
 $\vec{J} = \int \vec{F} \, \mathrm{d}t$ $\vec{J} = \vec{F} \, \Delta t$ $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$ $\vec{F} = \frac{\mathrm{d} \, \vec{p}}{\mathrm{d}t}$

$$\vec{J} = \int \vec{F} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$ec{J}=ec{F}\,\Delta t$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$P = \frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} \qquad E = \int P \, \mathrm{d}t \qquad U_r = \frac{1}{2}ke^2 \qquad U_g = mgy \qquad U_g = -G\frac{mM}{r}$$

$$x = r\theta$$

$$\Delta x_{\rm CR} = r \Delta \theta$$

$$x = r\theta$$

$$\Delta x_{\rm CR} = r\Delta\theta \qquad x_{\rm CM} = \frac{\sum m_i x_i}{m_{\rm tot}} \qquad I = \int r^2 dm \qquad I = mr^2 \qquad I = mh^2 + I_{\rm CM}$$

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

$$I = mr^2$$

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

$$\sum \tau_z = I\alpha_z \qquad \qquad \tau_z = \pm r F \sin(\theta)$$

$$\tau_{z} = \pm r F \sin(\theta)$$

$$W = \int \tau_z \, \mathrm{d}\theta_z$$

$$W = \tau_{\tau} \Delta \theta_{\tau}$$

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

$$W = \int \tau_z \, \mathrm{d}\theta_z \qquad \qquad W = \tau_z \, \Delta\theta_z \qquad \qquad K = \frac{1}{2} I_{\mathrm{CM}} \omega^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v_{\mathrm{CM}}^2$$

$$L_{zf} = L_{zi} + \Delta L_{zi}$$

$$\Delta L_z = \int \tau_z \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$\Delta L_z = \tau_z \, \Delta t$$

$$L_{zf} = L_{zi} + \Delta L_z$$
 $\Delta L_z = \int \tau_z \, dt$ $\Delta L_z = \tau_z \, \Delta t$ $L_z = \pm r \, p \sin(\theta)$ $L_z = I\omega_z$ $\tau_z = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_z}{\mathrm{d} t}$

$$L_z = I\omega_z$$

$$\tau_z = \frac{\mathrm{d} L_z}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$P=\tau_z\,\omega_z$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$P = P_{\rm ext} \pm \Delta$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} \qquad P = P_{\text{ext}} \pm \Delta P_{g} \qquad \Delta P_{g} = \rho g h \qquad PV = nRT$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\widetilde{P} = P - P_{\mathrm{atm}}$$

$$D = \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$D = Av$$

$$D = \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \qquad D = Av \qquad \qquad \sum D_{\mathrm{entrant}} = \sum D_{\mathrm{sortant}} \qquad \Delta P = -RD \qquad \qquad R = \frac{8\eta L}{\pi r^4}$$

$$\Delta P = -R D$$

$$R = \frac{8\eta L}{\pi \, r^4}$$

$$\widetilde{E} = P + \widetilde{K} + \widetilde{U}_g$$
 $\widetilde{K} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$ $\widetilde{U}_g = \rho g y$

$$\widetilde{K} = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$$

$$\tilde{U}_g = \rho g y$$

Feuille de formule – Mécanique

Tableau:

Moment d'inertie de corps homogène de masse m			
Cylindre plein de rayon <i>R</i> tournant autour de son axe de symétrie	Sphère pleine de rayon <i>R</i> tournant autour d'un axe passant par son centre	Tige mince de longueur <i>L</i> tournant autour d'un axe perpendiculaire à ellemême et passant par son centre	
$\frac{1}{2}mR^2$	$\frac{2}{5}mR^2$	$\frac{1}{12}mL^2$	
Cylindre creux de rayon R	Coquille sphérique mince de rayon R	Tige mince de longueur L tournant	
Tournant autour de son axe de	tournant autour d'un axe passant par	autour d'un axe perpendiculaire à elle-	
symétrie	son centre	même et passant par une extrémité	
mR^2	$\frac{2}{3}mR^2$	$\frac{1}{3}mL^2$	

Substance	Densité absolue (kg/m³)	Densité relative
Air	1,3	0,0013
Eau	1000	1
Sang	1050	1,05
Fer	7700	7,7
Mercure	13600	13,6

Substances	Viscosité (Ns/m²)	Température (C)
Eau	0,001	20
Plasma sanguin	0,0015	37
Sang	0,004	37
Mercure	0,0015	20
Air	0,000018	20

Mathématique:

$$\vec{A} = (A_x, A_y, A_z) = A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j} + A_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos(\theta) = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin(\theta) \hat{n} = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \vec{i} - (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \vec{j} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \vec{k}$$

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

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

$$\ln(A) + \ln(B) = \ln(AB)$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos(\theta) = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \sin(\theta) \hat{n} = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \vec{i} - (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \vec{j} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \vec{k}$$

$$C = 2\pi r, \quad A = \pi r^2, \quad A = 4\pi r^2, \quad V = 4\pi r^3 / 3$$

$$2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = \sin(2\theta)$$

$$\ln(A) - \ln(B) = \ln(\frac{A}{B})$$

Table de dérivée et d'intégrale:
$$\frac{d x^n}{dx} = nx^{n-1} \qquad \frac{d e^{Ax}}{dx} = Ae^{Ax} \qquad \frac{d \ln x}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \qquad \frac{d \cos x}{dx} = -\sin x \qquad \frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \cos x \qquad \frac{d \tan x}{dx} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \qquad \qquad \int e^{Ax} dx = \frac{e^{Ax}}{A} + C \qquad \qquad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C \qquad \qquad \int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C \qquad \qquad \int \tan(x) dx = \ln|\sec(x)| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{A^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{A} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{A}\right) + C \qquad \qquad \int \frac{x}{\left(A^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{A^2 + x^2}} + C \qquad \qquad \int \frac{1}{\left(A^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{x}{A^2 \sqrt{A^2 + x^2}} + C$$

Dérivée en chaîne :

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(y(x)) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}y} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f(y(x)) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}y}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \qquad \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f(x)\cdot g(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}g(x) + f(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}g(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

Intégrale par parties :

$$\int u \, \mathrm{d}v = uv - \int v \, \mathrm{d}u$$