

Kinematika

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\Delta v}{t} & s &= \frac{1}{2}at^2 \dots h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 & a_D &= \frac{v^2}{r} = r \cdot \omega^2 & \omega &= \omega_0 + \varepsilon \cdot t \\ s &= v_0t + \frac{\Delta vt}{2} & v &= \omega \cdot r & \varepsilon &= \frac{\Delta \omega}{t} & \varphi &= \omega_0t + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon t^2 \\ v &= g \cdot t = a \cdot t & s &= \varphi \cdot r & & & & \end{aligned}$$

Dynamika

$$F = m \cdot a \qquad p = m \cdot v \text{ [kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}] \qquad F = \frac{\Delta p}{t} \qquad F_T = F_N \cdot f$$

Práce, výkon, energie

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} = F \cdot s \cdot \cos \alpha \text{ [J]} & P_p &= \frac{W}{t} \text{ [W]} \text{ (výkon)} & \eta &= \frac{P}{P_0} \text{ (účinnost)} \\ E_p &= mgh & P &= F \cdot v \text{ (okamžitý výkon)} & & & & \\ E_k &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 & P_0 &= \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \text{ (příkon)} & & & & \end{aligned}$$

Dokonale pružná srážka:

$$V_1 = v_1 \cdot \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} + v_2 \cdot \frac{2m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \qquad V_2 = v_2 \cdot \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1 + m_2} + v_1 \cdot \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Pozn. Dokonale nepružná srážka – platí zákon zachování hybnosti.

Radiální gravitační pole

$$\begin{aligned} F_g &= G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} & v^2 &= G \cdot \frac{M}{r} & v_{II} &= \sqrt{2} \cdot v_I \\ \vec{K} &= \frac{\vec{F}_g}{m} \text{ (intenzita grav. pole)} & \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} &= \frac{T^2}{r^3} & E_p &= -G \frac{Mm}{r} \\ \frac{T^2}{a^3} &= \text{konst} & v_I &= \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} & G &= 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \end{aligned}$$

Vrhy v homogenním gravitačním poli

Osa x:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{0x} &= \cos \alpha \cdot v_0 \\ v_x &= v_{0x} \\ x &= v_{0x}t \end{aligned}$$

Osa y:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{0y} &= \sin \alpha \cdot v_0 \\ v_y &= v_{0y} - gt \\ y &= v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tuhé těleso

$$\begin{aligned} M &= F \cdot a \cdot \sin \alpha \text{ [Nm]} \\ E_r &= \frac{1}{2}J\omega^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_0: \text{obruč: } mr^2, \text{ koule: } \frac{2}{5}mr^2, \text{ válec: } \frac{1}{2}mr^2, \text{ tyč: } \frac{1}{12}ml^2 \\ J = J_0 + md^2 \end{aligned}$$

Struktura a vlastnosti látek

$$\begin{aligned} A_r &= \frac{m_a}{u} & N_A &= 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} & M_m &= 10^{-3} \cdot M_r \\ u &= 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} & n &= \frac{N}{N_A} \text{ [mol]} & V_m &= \frac{V}{n} \text{ [m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}] \\ M_r &= \frac{m_m}{u} & M_m &= \frac{m}{n} \text{ [kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}] & \rho &= \frac{M_m}{V_m} \end{aligned}$$

Termodynamika

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U &= Q + W & c &= \frac{C}{m} & \Delta l &= l_0 \alpha \Delta t & V &= V_0(\beta \Delta t + 1) \\ Q &= \frac{S \cdot \Delta t \cdot \lambda}{d} \cdot \tau & C_m &= \frac{Q}{u \cdot \Delta t} & l &= l_0(\alpha \Delta t + 1) & \beta &= 3\alpha \\ C &= \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \text{ [J}^{-1}] & Q &= mc\Delta t & \Delta V &= V_0 \beta \Delta t & \rho &= \rho_0(1 - \beta \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

Struktura a vlastnosti plynů

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{1}{3}\rho v^2 & pV &= NkT = RnT, \text{ tj. } \frac{pV}{T} = \text{konst} \\ E &= \frac{i}{2}kT, \text{ kde } k = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1} & R &= 8,31 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1} \\ v &= \sqrt{\frac{ikT}{m_0}}, \text{ pro pohyb } i = 3 & Q &= \Delta U + W' \\ & & \Delta U &= \frac{i}{2}nR\Delta T \end{aligned}$$

- i. izotermický: $T = \text{konst}$ a $Q = W'$
 ii. izochorický: $V = \text{konst}$ a $Q = \Delta U$

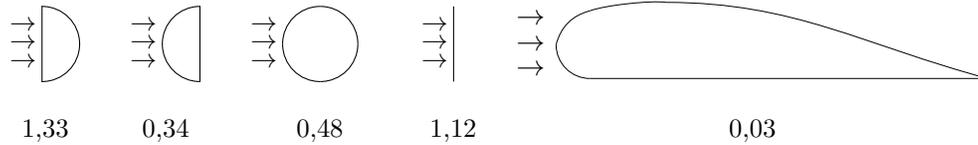
- iii. izobarický: $p = \text{konst}$ a $W' = p \cdot \Delta V$
 iv. adiabatický: $Q = 0$ a $p \cdot V^\kappa = \text{konst}$, kde $\kappa = 1 + \frac{2}{i}$

Mechanika tekutin

$$\begin{aligned} W &= Fx \\ p &= h\rho g \\ F_V &= V\rho g \\ Q_V &= \frac{V}{t} \\ S_1 v_1 &= S_2 v_2 \\ E_T &= p\Delta V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho gh + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + p &= \text{konst} \\ h = \text{konst} &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + p = \text{konst} \\ v &= \sqrt{2hg} \\ d &= 2\sqrt{h \cdot h'} \\ F_{ODP} &= \frac{1}{2}CS\rho v^2, \text{ kde } \rho \text{ je prostředí} \end{aligned}$$

Hodnoty součinitele odporu C pro vybraná tělesa:



Struktura a vlastnosti kapalin

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{l} \qquad W = \sigma \cdot \Delta S \qquad p_k = \frac{2\sigma}{r} \qquad V = V_0(1 + \beta\Delta t)$$

Struktura a vlastnosti pevných látek

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{S} \qquad \Delta l = l - l_0 \qquad \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} \dots \text{rel. prodloužení} \quad \sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon$$

Změny skupenství

$$l_V = \frac{L_V}{m}$$

Kmitání

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= 2\pi f \\ v &= 2\pi r f \\ y &= y_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \\ v &= \omega y_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) \\ a &= -\omega^2 y \\ F_p &= -ky, k \dots \text{tuhost} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{J}{mgd}} \\ y &= y_m e^{\frac{-bt}{2m}} \sin(\omega' t + \varphi_0) \\ \omega' &= \sqrt{\frac{4km - b^2}{4m^2}} \\ E_k &= \frac{1}{2}ky_m^2 \cos^2 \omega t \\ E_p &= \frac{1}{2}ky_m^2 \sin^2 \omega t \\ E_k + E_p &= \frac{1}{2}ky_m^2 \\ y &= y_m \sin\left[2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)\right] \\ y &= y_m \sin(\omega t - kx), k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \\ y &= Y_m \sin(\omega t) \\ Y_m &= 2y_m \cos(kx) \\ L &= \log \frac{I}{I_0}, I = \frac{P}{S} \\ f &= f_0 \frac{c_{\pm} v_{DET}}{c_{\pm} v_{ZDR}} \end{aligned}$$

Elektrostatika

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{F_e}{Q} [NC^{-1}] \\ E &= k \cdot \frac{Q_1}{r^2} \\ \varphi &= \frac{E_p}{Q} [JC^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= EQs \cos \alpha \\ U &= \Delta\varphi = Ed \\ W &= UQ \\ E_p &= -kQ_1 Q_2 \frac{1}{r}, k = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= E\varepsilon = \frac{Q}{S} \\ Q &= CU \\ E &= \frac{1}{2}QU = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 \\ C &= \frac{\varepsilon S}{d} \end{aligned}$$

Elektrodynamika

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{Q}{t} & R &= \frac{l}{S}\rho & R_A &= \frac{R_b R_c}{R_a + R_b + R_c} & P &= UI \\ U &= RI & R &= R_0(1 + \alpha\delta t) & W &= UI t & U &= U_e - IR_i \end{aligned}$$

Elektrický proud v kapalinách a plynech

$$m = AQ = AIt \qquad A = \frac{M_m}{Fz} \qquad K = It [C]$$

Stacionární magnetické pole

$$B = \frac{F_m}{Il} [T]$$

$$\text{přímý vodič: } B = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{d}$$

$$\text{smyčka: } B = \mu \cdot \frac{I}{2r}$$

$$\text{cívka: } B = \mu \cdot \frac{NI}{l}$$

$$\mu_{\text{vakua}} = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ TmA}^{-1}$$

$$F_m = I(\vec{l} \times \vec{B}) = Q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I_1 I_2 l}{d}$$

$$M = SIB$$

Nestacionární magnetické pole

$$F = QvB$$

$$E = \frac{F}{Q} = vB$$

$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$

$$U = \frac{\Delta(BS)}{t}$$

$$\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} [Tm^2] = [Wb] \text{ (Weber)}$$

$$U_i = \frac{-\Delta\Phi}{t} = -L \cdot \frac{\Delta I}{t}$$

$$\Phi = LI$$

$$L = \mu \cdot \frac{N^2 S}{l} [H]$$

$$E_m = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$