

## PREMO GIBANJE

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \varphi &= \Delta x / \Delta t && // \text{ smer hitrosti} \\ t &= \varphi * t_0 / 360^\circ \\ x &= v * t \\ x(t) &= x_0 + v * t \\ x(t) &= x_0 + v * t + a * t^2 / 2 && // \text{ enakomerno pospešeno} \\ &&& \text{gibanje} \\ a &= \Delta v / \Delta t \\ v &= v_0 + a * t \end{aligned}$$

## PROSTI PAD

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= g * t^2 / 2 \\ v(t) &= g * t \\ v &= \operatorname{sqrt}(v_0^2 + 2 * a * (x - x_0)) \\ a &= g * h / s = g * \sin \varphi && // \text{ pospešek na klancu (h -} \\ &&& \text{višina, s - pot po klancu)} \end{aligned}$$

## NAVPIČNI MET

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= h_0 + v_0 * t - g * t^2 / 2 \\ h(t) &= (v_0 - g * t / 2) * t \\ v_0 &= g * t / 2 \\ v &= v_0 - g * t \end{aligned}$$

## VODORAVNI MET

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= v_0 * t && // \text{ dolet} \\ h(t) &= g * t^2 / 2 && // \text{ višina s katere mečemo} \\ r(t) &= (x(t), h(t)) && // \text{ točka v prostoru po} \\ &&& \text{določenem času} \\ |r| &= \operatorname{sqrt}((v_0 * t)^2 + (g * t / 2)^2) && // \text{ velikost} \\ &&& \text{vektorja r} \\ \operatorname{tg} \varphi &= g * t / (2 * v_0) && // \varphi - \text{ kot med osjo meta} \\ &&& \text{in vektorjem r} \\ v &= (v_0, g * t) && // v \text{ je vektor} \\ |v| &= \operatorname{sqrt}(v_0^2 + (g * t)^2) && // \text{ velikost vektorja} \\ &&& \text{hitrosti} \end{aligned}$$

## POŠEVNI MET

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= v_0 * \sin \varphi * t - g * t^2 / 2 && // \text{ najvišja točka na y-osi} \\ x_1(t) &= v_0 * \cos \varphi * t && // \text{ razdalja na x-osi pri} \\ &&& \text{kateri telo doseže} \\ &&& \text{najvišjo točko} \\ x_2 &= v_0^2 * \sin 2\varphi / g && // \text{ dolet} \\ \Delta v &= g * \Delta t && // v - \text{ vektor, g - vektor} \end{aligned}$$

## NIHANJE

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &- \text{ perioda (nihanje čas)} \\ x_0 &- \text{ amplituda} \\ \omega &= 2 * \pi * \nu && // \text{ krožna frekvenca oz.} \\ &&& \text{kotna hitrost} \\ \nu &= 1 / t_0 && // \text{ frekvenca} \\ t_0 &= 1 / \nu \\ \varphi &= l / r && // l - \text{ lok, r - polmer} \\ x &= x_0 * \sin(2 * \pi / t_0) \\ x &= x_0 * \sin(\omega * t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 * \sin(2 * \pi * \nu * t) \\ v(t) &= x_0 * \omega * \cos(\omega * t) \\ v_0 &= x_0 * \omega \\ a(t) &= -x_0 * \omega^2 * \sin(\omega * t) \end{aligned}$$

## KROŽENJE

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \omega * r \\ \omega &= \Delta \varphi / \Delta t \\ a &= v * \omega \\ a_r &= \omega^2 * r = v^2 / r && // \text{ radialni pospešek} \\ a_t &= r * \Delta \omega / \Delta t && // \text{ tangentni pospešek} \\ |a| &= r * \operatorname{sqrt}((\alpha * t)^4 + \alpha^2) && // \text{ velikost pospeška;} \\ &&& a - \text{ vektor} \\ |a|^2 &= r^2 * \omega^2 \\ \alpha &= d\omega / dt && // \text{ kotni pospešek} \\ \varphi(t) &= \varphi_0 + \omega_0 * t + \alpha * t^2 / 2 \\ r &= \operatorname{sqrt}(x^2 + y^2) && // \text{ enačba krožnice} \\ v &= r * \omega \end{aligned}$$

## GIBALNA KOLIČINA

$$\begin{aligned} G &= m * v && // G - \text{ gibalna količina} \\ \text{Neprožni trk: } &G_0 = G_1; W_{k0} \neq W_{k1} - \text{ ostane skupaj} \\ \text{Prožni trk: } &G_0 = G_1; W_{k0} = W_{k1} - \text{ se odbije} \end{aligned}$$

## CUREK

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \rho S v^2 \\ v(t) &= u * \ln(m_0 / (m_r + \Phi_m * t)) - gt && // u - \text{ hitrost} \\ &&& \text{curka plina} \\ \Phi_m &= m / t && // \text{ masni tok} \\ \Phi_v &= S * v && // \text{ volumski tok} \\ F_c &= \Phi_m * v = \rho * \Phi_v * v = \rho * S * v^2 \end{aligned}$$

## HIDROSTATIKA

$$\begin{aligned} p &= F / S && // \text{ pritisk} \\ \rho &= m / V && // \text{ gostota} \\ \Delta p &= p_0 + \rho g \Delta h \\ \rho_p &= \rho_k / 1000 && // \rho_p - \text{ plinov; } \rho_k - \text{ kapljevlin} \end{aligned}$$

## HIDRODINAMIKA

$$\begin{aligned} \rho * \Phi_v &= \Phi_m = \text{konst.} \\ (\rho v_1^2) / 2 + \rho g h + p_1 &= \text{konst.} \\ W_k / 2 + W_p / 2 + p &= \text{konst.} \\ V &= \operatorname{sqrt}(2gh) && // \text{ hitrost iztekanja vode} \\ &&& \text{na dnu posode} \\ F_u &= \Delta p * S = S * \rho * v^2 / 2 && // \text{ sila zračnega upora} \\ F_u &= c_u * S * \rho * v^2 / 2 && // c_u - \text{ koeficient upora} \\ F_v &= F_g - F_z && // \text{ sila vzgona; } F_z - \text{ zunanje sile} \\ F_v &= c_v * a * l * \rho v^2 / 2 && // c_v - \text{ koeficient vzgona} \end{aligned}$$

## SILE

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$F_g = m \cdot g$$

$$a = m_2 \cdot g / (m_1 + m_2) \quad // \text{ za primer škripca ko se}$$

$$F_v = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot g / (m_1 + m_2) \quad // \text{ telo giblje vodoravno}$$

$$F_v = -k \cdot \Delta x \quad // \text{ Hookov zakon}$$

$$F_{tr} = k_s \cdot F_N \quad // \text{ sila trenja; } k_s - \text{ statični koeficient;}$$

$$k_s = \tan \varphi$$

## Sile pri kroženju

$$a_r = v^2 / r = \omega^2 \cdot r$$

$$F_r = m \cdot a_r = a_r \cdot \omega^2 \cdot r \quad // \text{ centripetalna sila}$$

$$F_v = F_r$$

$$r = l \cdot \sin \varphi \quad // l - \text{ dolžina vrvice}$$

$$v = \sqrt{k_s \cdot g \cdot r} \quad // \text{ hitrost s katero lahko avto spelje ovinek}$$

$$v_p = \Delta S / \Delta t = \text{konst.} \quad // \text{ površinska hitrost; 2. Keplerjev zakon}$$

$$r^3 / t_0^2 = \text{konst.} \quad // r - \text{ velika polos elipse oz. polmer krožnice; 3. Keplerjev zakon}$$

$$a_r = (r^3 / t_0^2) \cdot (1/r^2) \quad // \text{ velja za planete}$$

$$F_r = (r^3 / t_0^2) \cdot (m_s \cdot m_p) / r^2 \quad // m_s - \text{ masa sonca; } m_p - \text{ masa planeta}$$

$$F_g = G \cdot (m_s \cdot m_p) / r^2 \quad // G - \text{ gravitacijska konstanta} = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$g_0 = G \cdot m_p / R_p^2 \quad // R_p - \text{ polmer planeta}$$

$$m_p = g_0 \cdot R_p^2 / G$$

$$g(r) = g_0 \cdot (R_p / r)^2$$

$$(r^3 / t_0^2) = g_0 \cdot R_p^2 / (4 \cdot \pi^2)$$

$$t_0 = \sqrt{((4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot R_p) / g_0) \cdot (r / R)^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{(g_0 \cdot R_p^2) / r^2}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{v_1^2 \cdot r_1 / r_2} \quad // \text{ dva planeta krožita okoli sonca na razdaljah } r_1 \text{ in } r_2. \text{ Prvi kroži s hitrostjo } // v_1. \text{ Koliko je } v_2?$$

$$F = G \cdot m \cdot \sum_i (m_i / r_{ii}^2) \cdot (r_i / |r_i|) \quad // \text{ princip superpozicije}$$

## PLINSKI ZAKONI

$$pV = NkT \quad \text{enačba stanja (N št. Molekul)}$$

$$pV = nRT = mRT / M \quad // M - \text{ kilomolska masa}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{R}{M \cdot \text{kg}} T \quad \text{enačba stanja (ko rabimo } \rho)$$

$$\frac{p_0 V_0}{T_0} = \frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} \quad \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 T_0} = \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 T_1}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{T_0} = \frac{p_1}{T_1} \quad \text{volumen stalen}$$

$$\frac{V_0}{T_0} = \frac{V_1}{T_1} \quad \text{tlak stalen}$$

$$p_0 V_0 = p_1 V_1 \quad \text{temperatura stalna}$$

## TEMPERATURA

$$W_n = mcT \quad // \text{ notranja energija ( } c = \frac{3k}{2Mu} \text{ )}$$

$$\Delta l = \alpha l \Delta T \quad // \text{ linearni raztezek}$$

$$\Delta V = \beta V \Delta T \quad // \text{ prostorninski razt. ( } \beta = 3\alpha \text{ )}$$

$$dp = \frac{\beta}{\chi} dT \quad // \text{ tlak pri kapljevinah}$$

$$A = -p \Delta V \quad // \text{ delo tlaka}$$

$$c_p = c_v + \frac{p \Delta V}{m \Delta T} \quad // c_p \text{ pri volumnu, } c_v \text{ pri}$$

tlaku

$$C = mc_p \quad // \text{ toplotna kapaciteta}$$

$$R = \frac{d}{\lambda S} \quad // \text{ toplotni upor}$$

$$P = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{\Delta T}{R} \quad // \text{ toplotni tok}$$

$$P = \lambda S \frac{\Delta T}{d} \quad // \text{ prevajanje toplote ( } \lambda \text{ prevodnost)}$$

$$j = \frac{P}{S} \quad // \text{ gostota toplotnega toka}$$

$$j = \alpha (T_s - T_z) \quad // \text{ med steno in zrakom}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{d} \quad // \text{ gradient temperature}$$

## TOPLOTA

$$p_v = \rho_v \frac{RT}{M \cdot \text{kg}} \quad // \text{ absolutna vlažnost zraka}$$

$$\eta = \frac{p_v}{p_n} \quad // \text{ relativna vlažnost ( } p_n - \text{ nasičen)}$$

$$Q_i = m q_i \quad // \text{ izparilna toplota}$$

$$Q_t = m q_t \quad // \text{ talilna toplota}$$

$$Q_s = m q_s \quad // \text{ sublimacijska toplota}$$

## MAGNETNO POLJE

### Magnetna sila in tokovi na vodnike

$$F_m = Bev \quad // \text{ magnetna sila}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{eB} \quad // \text{ polmer krožnega loka}$$

$$I = e_0 N S v \quad // \text{ tok v vodniku}$$

$$j = \frac{I}{S} = e_0 N v \quad // \text{ gostota el. Toka}$$

$$F = IdB \quad // \text{ vodnik pravokoten na silnice}$$

$$F = IdB \sin \varphi \quad // \text{ vodnik pod kotom}$$

$$E_h = vB \quad // \text{ Hallovo el. polje}$$

$$U_h = E_h d = vBd = \frac{jBd}{eN} \quad // \text{ Hallova napetost}$$

### Navor magnetne sile

$$M = ISB \sin \varphi \quad // \text{ navor na ravno zanko}$$

$$M = nISB \sin \varphi \quad // \text{ navor na tuljavo}$$

$$p_m = nIS \quad // \text{ magnetni moment}$$

tuljave

### Gostota magnetnega polja

$$B = \mu_0 I \frac{n}{b} \quad // \text{ znotraj dolge tuljave}$$

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi r} \quad // \text{ okoli ravnega vodnika}$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 r I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \quad // \text{ med vzpor. vodnikoma}$$

$$B = \mu B_0 \quad // \mu - \text{ permeabilnost}$$

snovi

### ELEKTRIČNO POLJE

$$F = e E$$

$$U = E d$$

$$E = CU$$

$$U = \Delta V \quad // V - \text{ el. potencial}$$

$$A = F_e s$$

$$A = Ee(h_2 - h_1)$$

$$A = e(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$V = Eh$$

$$w = \frac{\epsilon_0 E^2}{2} \quad // \text{ gostota el. polja}$$

$$w = \frac{W}{e}$$

$$F = eE$$

$$F = \frac{e_1 e_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad // \text{ električna sila}$$

$$E = \frac{F}{e} = \frac{e}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad // \text{ jakost električnega}$$

polja okoli točke

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \quad // \text{ v homogenem el. polju}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \quad // \text{ 2 plošči v okolici 1 ravne plošče}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{e}{S} \quad // \text{ ploskovna gostota naboja}$$

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\epsilon} \quad // \text{ oslajeno polje v snovi}$$

$$A = eEh = eU \quad // \text{ v homogenem el. polju}$$

$$C = \frac{e}{U} = \epsilon \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \quad // \text{ kapaciteta}$$

kondenzatorja

$$W_e = \frac{e_1 e_2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \quad // \text{ električna potenc. energija}$$

$$W_e = \frac{CU^2}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{eE}{m} \quad // \text{ pospešek el. delca}$$

### ELEKTRIČNI TOK

$$e_0 = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ As}$$

$$e = I t$$

$$R_n = \frac{U_g - U}{I}$$

$$U = RI$$

$$U = U_g / (1 + R_n / R)$$

$$I = U_g / (R + R_n) \quad // U_g - \text{ gonilna ; } R_n - \text{ notranji}$$

$$I = n e_0$$

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \alpha \Delta T$$

$$R = \xi \frac{l}{S} \quad // \xi - \text{ električna upornost}$$

$$R = \frac{U_v R_v}{I_A R_v - U_v} \quad // V \text{ vzp. na } R; A \text{ zap. na}$$

oba

$$R = \frac{U_v}{A_A} - R_A \quad // V \text{ vzporedno na } R \text{ in } A$$

$$R = R_v \left( \frac{U}{U_0} - 1 \right) \quad // \text{ predupornik za}$$

voltmeter

$$R = R_A \frac{I_0}{I - I_0} \quad // \text{ predupornik za}$$

ampermeter

### Vzporedna vezava

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}, \quad I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3,$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$C = \sum C_i$$

### Zaporedna vezava

$$U = U_1 + U_2 \quad R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$I = jS$$

$$j = \frac{I}{S} \quad // \text{ gostota el. toka}$$

$$A = UI\Delta t \quad // \text{ električno delo}$$

$$P = UI = RI^2 = \frac{U^2}{R} \quad // \text{ električna moč}$$

$$Q = P\Delta t = I^2 R \Delta t \quad // \text{ Joulova toplota}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{\xi \Delta t}{\rho c} \left(\frac{I}{S}\right)^2 \quad // \text{ temperatura}$$

žičke

### ENERGIJA

$$W_k = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

$$W_p = mgh$$

$$W_{pr} = \frac{kx^2}{2}$$

### DELO IN MOČ

$$A = Fs \cos \varphi$$

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

$$P = Fv$$

$$A = Pt$$

### NAVOR IN VZTRAJNOSTNI MOMENT

$$A = M\varphi \quad ; \quad M = F \cdot r \cdot \sin \varphi \quad ; \quad M > 0 \quad \text{P.S.U.K.}$$

$$; \quad M < 0 \quad \text{S.U.K.}$$

$$P = M\omega \quad ; \quad M = J \cdot \alpha \quad ; \quad \alpha = a / r$$

$$W_k = \frac{J\omega^2}{2}$$

$$\text{tg} \varphi = 1 / (2 \cdot k_{tr}) = Y / X \quad // \text{ lestev prislonejena na steno}$$

$$J = mr^2 \quad // \text{ točkasto telo, obroč, prazen valj}$$

$$J = \frac{ml^2}{3} \quad // \text{ palica vpeta na koncu, ploskev}$$

vpeta na eni strani

$$J = \frac{mR^2}{2} \quad // \text{ poln valj vpet po osi}$$

$$J = \frac{2}{5} mR^2 \quad // \text{ kroglja}$$

$$J = (2mR^2) / 3 \quad // \text{ krogelna lupina}$$

$$J_t = J = \frac{ml^2}{12} \quad // \text{ palica vpeta v težišču}$$

$$J = J_t + mr^2 \quad // \text{ osi morajo biti vzporedne}$$

$$a = \frac{g \sin \varphi}{1 + \frac{J}{mr^2}} \quad // \text{ kotaljenje po klancu}$$

$$J = 3 \cdot J = 3 \cdot ((2mR^2) / 5 + md^2) \quad // \text{ sistem treh krogel}$$

$$J_y = J_x = mR^2 / 4 \quad // \text{ izrek o pravokotnih oseh - samo za plošče}$$

### VRTILNA KOLIČINA

$$\Gamma = J\omega$$

$$\omega_p = \frac{M}{I}$$

$$I_M = \Delta \Gamma \quad // \text{ sunek navora}$$

### NIHANJE

$$x = x_0 \sin \omega t \quad ; \quad \varphi = l / r \quad \dots \quad l - \text{ lok}$$

$$v_{\max} = x_0 \omega_0 \quad ; \quad a_{\max} = -x_0 \omega_0^2$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad // \text{ vzmet}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{k}{m} \quad // \text{ vzmetno nihalo}$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad // \text{ matematično nihalo}$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{ml_{tr}^2 + J_T}{mgl}} \quad // \text{ fizično nihalo}$$

$$l_m = 2 \cdot l / 3 \quad // \text{ da se obnaša kot matematično}$$

$$t_0 = \sqrt{\frac{l}{6g}} \quad // \text{ palica vpeta na koncu}$$

### SINUSNO NIHANJE

$$a = -x_0 \omega^2 - \sin \omega t$$

### POSPEŠENO KROŽENJE

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

$$\varphi = \omega_0 t + \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$a_t = \alpha R$$

$$a = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_r^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega}{t}$$

$$\varphi_{(t)} = \varphi_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

#### VESOLJE

$$F_{12} = F_{21} = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{R^2}$$

$$g = g_0 \frac{R^2}{(R+h)^2}$$

$$F_r = m\omega^2(R+h) = \frac{mv^2}{R+h}$$

$$F_g = mg_0 \frac{R^2}{(R+h)^2}$$

$$G = 6,675 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{\text{Nm}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = g_0 \frac{R^2}{(R+h)^3}$$

$$v^2 = g_0 \frac{R^2}{R+h}$$

Zemlja  $m = 6 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

$R = 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$

$r_{sz} = 1 \text{ a.e.} = 150 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}$

Sonce  $m = 2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}$

$R = 7 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m} = 110 R_z$

Luna  $m = 7,3 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ kg} = 1/80 m_z$

$R = 1,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$

$r_{zl} = 3,84 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m} = 60 R_z$