

1 Kinematika

$$a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{\Delta v t}{2}$$

$$v = g \cdot t = a \cdot t$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \dots h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v = \omega \cdot r$$

$$s = \varphi \cdot r$$

$$a_D = \frac{v^2}{r} = r \cdot \omega^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \omega}{t}$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \varepsilon \cdot t$$

$$\varphi = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon t^2$$

2 Dynamika

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$p = m \cdot v \text{ [kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p}{t}$$

$$F_T = F_N \cdot f$$

3 Práce, výkon, energie

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} = F \cdot s \cdot \cos \alpha \text{ [J]}$$

$$E_p = mgh$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$P_p = \frac{W}{t} \text{ [W]} \text{ (výkon)}$$

$$P = F \cdot v \text{ (okamžitý výkon)}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \text{ (příkon)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P}{P_0} \text{ (účinnost)}$$

Dokonale pružná srážka:

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

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

Pozn. Dokonale nepružná srážka – platí zákon zachování hybnosti.

4 Radiální gravitační pole

$$F_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{K} = \frac{\vec{F}_g}{m} \text{ (intenzita grav. pole)}$$

$$\frac{T^2}{a^3} = \text{konst}$$

$$v^2 = G \cdot \frac{M}{r}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{GM} = \frac{T^2}{r^3}$$

$$v_I = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$v_{II} = \sqrt{2} \cdot v_I$$

$$E_p = -G \frac{Mm}{r}$$

$$G = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

5 Vrh v homogenním gravitačním poli

Osa x:

$$v_{0x} = \cos \alpha \cdot v_0$$

$$v_x = v_{0x}$$

$$x = v_{0x} t$$

Osa y:

$$v_{0y} = \sin \alpha \cdot v_0$$

$$v_y = v_{0y} - gt$$

$$y = v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

6 Tuhé těleso

$$M = F \cdot a \cdot \sin \alpha \text{ [Nm]}$$

$$E_r = \frac{1}{2} J \omega^2$$

$$J_0: \text{obruč: } mr^2, \text{ koule: } \frac{2}{5} mr^2, \text{ válec: } \frac{1}{2} mr^2, \text{ tyč: } \frac{1}{12} ml^2$$

$$J = J_0 + md^2$$

7 Struktura a vlastnosti látek

$$A_r = \frac{m_a}{u}$$

$$u = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$M_r = \frac{m_m}{u}$$

$$N_A = 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A} [\text{mol}]$$

$$M_m = \frac{m}{n} [\text{kg} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}]$$

$$M_m = 10^{-3} \cdot M_r$$

$$V_m = \frac{V}{n} [\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}]$$

$$\rho = \frac{M_m}{V_m}$$

8 Termodynamika

$$\Delta U = Q + W$$

$$Q = \frac{S \cdot \Delta t \cdot \lambda}{d} \cdot \tau$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} [J^{-1}]$$

$$c = \frac{C}{m}$$

$$C_m = \frac{Q}{u \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$Q = mc\Delta t$$

$$\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta t$$

$$l = l_0(\alpha \Delta t + 1)$$

$$\Delta V = V_0 \beta \Delta t$$

$$V = V_0(\beta \Delta t + 1) \quad \beta = 3\alpha$$

$$\rho = \rho_0(1 - \beta \Delta t)$$

9 Struktura a vlastnosti plynů

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \rho v^2$$

$$E = \frac{i}{2} kT, \text{ kde } k = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{ikT}{m_0}}, \text{ pro pohyb } i = 3$$

$$pV = NkT = RnT, \text{ tj. } \frac{pV}{T} = \text{konst}$$

$$R = 8,31 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$$

$$Q = \Delta U + W'$$

$$\Delta U = \frac{i}{2} nR\Delta T$$

- 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 $\kappa = 1 + \frac{2}{i}$

10 Mechanika tekutin

$$W = Fx$$

$$p = h\rho g$$

$$F_V = V\rho g$$

$$Q_V = \frac{V}{t}$$

$$S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2$$

$$E_T = p\Delta V$$

$$\rho gh + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + p = \text{konst}$$

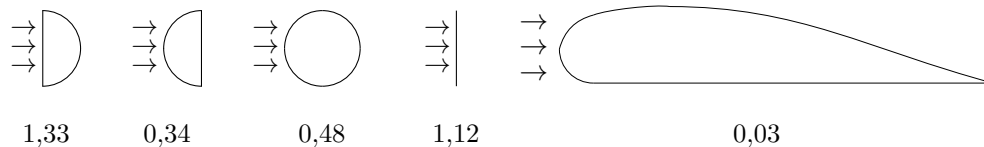
$$h = \text{konst} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + p = \text{konst}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2hg}$$

$$d = 2\sqrt{h \cdot h'}$$

$$F_{ODP} = \frac{1}{2} CS \rho v^2, \text{ kde } \rho \text{ je prostředí}$$

Hodnoty součinitele odporu C pro vybraná tělesa:



11 Struktura a vlastnosti kapalin

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{l}$$

$$W = \sigma \cdot \Delta S$$

$$p_k = \frac{2\sigma}{r}$$

$$V = V_0(1 + \beta \Delta t)$$