1 Kinematika

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = \frac{\Delta v}{t} & s = \varphi \cdot r \\ s = v_0 t + \frac{\Delta v t}{2} & a_D = \frac{v^2}{r} = r \cdot \omega^2 \\ v = g \cdot t = a \cdot t & \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta \omega}{t} \\ s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \dots h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 & \omega = \omega_0 t + \varepsilon \cdot t \\ v = \omega \cdot r & \varphi = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon t^2 \end{array}$$

2 Dynamika

$$F = m \cdot a$$

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

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

$$F_T = F_N \cdot f$$

3 Práce, výkon, energie

$$\begin{array}{ll} W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} = F \cdot s \cdot \cos \alpha \ [J] & P = F \cdot v \ (\text{okamžit\'y v\'ykon}) \\ E_p = mgh & P_0 = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \ (\text{p\'r\'ikon}) \\ E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 & \eta = \frac{P}{P_0} \ (\text{\'u\'cinnost}) \\ P_p = \frac{W}{t} \ [W] \ (\text{v\'ykon}) & \end{array}$$

Dokonale pružná srážka:

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

Pozn. Dokonale nepružná srážka – platí zákon zachování hybnosti.

4 Radiální gravitační pole

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

5 Vrhy v homogenním gravitačním poli

Osa x:	Osa y:
$v_{0x} = \cos \alpha \cdot v_0$	$v_{0y} = \sin \alpha \cdot v_0$
$v_x = v_{0x}$	$v_y = v_{0y} - gt$
$x = v_{0x}t$	$y = v_{0y}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

6 Tuhé těleso

$$M=F\cdot a\cdot \sin\alpha \ [Nm]$$
 J_0 : obruč: mr^2 , koule: $\frac{2}{5}mr^2$, válec: $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$, tyč: $\frac{1}{12}ml^2$ $J=J_0+md^2$

7 Struktura a vlastnosti látek

$$A_r = \frac{m_a}{u}$$
 $u = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 $M_r = \frac{m_m}{u}$

$$N_A = 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$
 $n = \frac{N}{N_A} \text{ [mol]}$

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

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

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

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

8 Termodynamika

$$\begin{split} \Delta U &= Q + W \\ Q &= \frac{S \cdot \Delta t \cdot \lambda}{d} \cdot \tau \\ C &= \frac{Q}{\Delta t} \left[J^{-1} \right] \\ c &= \frac{C}{m} \\ C_m &= \frac{Q}{u \cdot \Delta t} \end{split}$$

$$Q = mc\Delta t$$

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

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

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

$$V = V_0 (\beta \Delta t + 1), \text{ kde } \beta = 3\alpha$$

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

9 Struktura a vlastnosti plynů

$$\begin{split} p&=\tfrac{1}{3}\rho v^2\\ E&=\tfrac{i}{2}kT,\;\mathrm{kde}\;k=1,38\cdot 10^{-23}\;JK^{-1}\\ v&=\sqrt{\tfrac{ikT}{m_0}},\;\mathrm{pro\;pohyb}\;i=3 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} pV &= NkT = RnT, \text{ tj. } \frac{pV}{T} = \text{konst} \\ R &= 8, 31 \ J \cdot mol^{-1}K^{-1} \\ Q &= \Delta U + W' \\ \Delta U &= \frac{i}{2}nR\Delta T \end{aligned}$$

i.izotermický: $T={\rm konst}$ a Q=W'

ii. izochorický: $V = \text{konst a } Q = \Delta U$

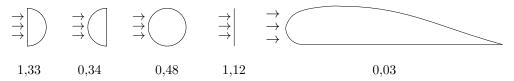
iii.izobarický: p=konst a $W'=p\cdot\Delta V$ iv.adiabatický: Q=0 a $p\cdot V^{\kappa}=$ konst, kde $\kappa=1+\frac{2}{i}$

10 Mechanika tekutin

$$\begin{aligned} W &= Fx \\ p &= h\rho g \\ F_V &= V\rho g \\ Q_V &= \frac{V}{t} \\ S_1v_1 &= S_2v_2 \\ E_T &= p\Delta V \end{aligned}$$

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

Hodnoty součinitele odporu ${\cal C}$ pro vybraná tělesa:



11 Struktura a vlastnosti kapalin

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

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

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

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

12 Struktura a vlastnosti pevných látek

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

$$\varepsilon=\frac{\Delta t}{l_0} \ ... \ {\rm relativn\'i} \ {\rm prodlou\check{z}en\'i}$$

$$\Delta l=l-l_0 \qquad \qquad \sigma=E\cdot\varepsilon$$