## Opérateurs différentiels

#### • Opérateur gradient

$$\overrightarrow{grad} \ U = \overrightarrow{\overline{grad}} \ U \cdot \overrightarrow{\overline{dl}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{grad} \ U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{\overline{grad}} \ U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{\overline{grad}} \ U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\overline{grad}} \ U = \overrightarrow{\nabla} U \quad \text{où (en cartésiennes)} \ \overrightarrow{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$
Formule du gradient : 
$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} U(M, t) \ \overrightarrow{dS} = \iiint_{(V)} \overrightarrow{\overline{grad}} \ U(M, t) \ d\tau$$

### • Opérateur divergence

$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} \vec{a}(\mathbf{M}, t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS} = \iiint_{(V)} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(\mathbf{M}, t) \, d\tau, \forall V$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{a}$$

#### • Opérateur rotationnel

$$\oint_{(\mathcal{C})} \vec{a}(M,t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dl} = \iint_{(\mathcal{S})} \overrightarrow{rot} \, \vec{a}(M,t) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS}$$
$$\overrightarrow{rot} \, \vec{a} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{a}$$

#### • Opérateur laplacien

$$\Delta U = \operatorname{div}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} U\right) \qquad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \overrightarrow{a} = \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} \left(\operatorname{div} \overrightarrow{a}\right) - \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \overrightarrow{a}\right) = \nabla^2 \overrightarrow{a}$$
En cartésiennes : 
$$\Delta U = \nabla^2 U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} \qquad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \overrightarrow{a} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta a_x \\ \Delta a_y \\ \Delta a_z \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Delta \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0$$

#### • Quelques formules de calcul

⊛ À savoir par coeur :

$$\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}\,\mathbf{U}\right) = 0$$
  $\overrightarrow{\text{div}}\left(\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}\,\overrightarrow{a}\right) = 0$   $\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}\left(\overrightarrow{\text{rot}}\,\overrightarrow{a}\right) = \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}\left(\overrightarrow{\text{div}}\overrightarrow{a}\right) - \overrightarrow{\Delta}\overrightarrow{a}$ 

⊛ À savoir retrouver :

$$\overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}}(\operatorname{U}\operatorname{V}) = \operatorname{U} \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}}\operatorname{V} + \operatorname{V} \overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}}\operatorname{U} \qquad \operatorname{div}(\overrightarrow{a} \wedge \overrightarrow{b}) = \overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \overrightarrow{b}$$

# Éléctromagnétisme

### • Équations de Maxwell

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{M};t) = 0 \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \; \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{M};t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{B}}}{\partial t}(\mathrm{M};t)$$
 
$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathrm{E}}(\mathrm{M};t) = \frac{\rho(\mathrm{M};t)}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \; \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{M};t) = \mu_0 \, \overrightarrow{j}(\mathrm{M};t) + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{E}}}{\partial t}(\mathrm{M};t)$$

### ⋄ Thermodynamique

#### • Statique des fluides

® Relation fondamentale de la statique des fluides et applications :

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f} = -\mathrm{P} \; \overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = -\rho g$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f} = -P \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\mathrm{dP}}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\rho \, \mathrm{g} \qquad \qquad \mathrm{P}(z) = \mathrm{P}_0 \, \exp\left(\frac{-\mathrm{M}_{air} \mathrm{g} \, z}{\mathrm{RT}_0}\right)$$

® Poussée d'Archimède :  $\vec{\Pi} = \vec{P_A} = -\rho V g$ 

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• Coefficients thermo-élastiques

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \Big|_{P}$$
 Dilatation thermique

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \Big|_{P}$$
 Dilatation thermique  $\chi_T = \frac{-1}{V} \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \Big|_{T}$  Compressibilité isotherme

• Equations d'état

$$PV = nRT$$

$$PV = nRT \qquad \left(P + \frac{n^2}{V^2}a\right)(V - nb) = nRT$$

• Capacités thermiques

$$C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\Big|_V \Leftrightarrow dU = C_V dT$$
  $C_P = \frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\Big|_P \Leftrightarrow dH = C_P dT$ 

$$C_P = \frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\Big|_P \Leftrightarrow dH = C_P dT$$

$$C_P - C_V = nR$$
  $\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$   $C_V = \frac{nR}{\gamma - 1}$   $C_P = \frac{nR\gamma}{\gamma - 1}$ 

$$\gamma = \frac{C_{P}}{C_{V}}$$

$$C_{V} = \frac{nR}{\gamma - 1}$$

$$C_{P} = \frac{nR\gamma}{\gamma - 1}$$

• Loi de Laplace

$$TV^{\gamma-1}=cste$$

$$PV^{\gamma} = cste'$$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = cste \qquad \qquad PV^{\gamma} = cste' \qquad \qquad T^{\gamma}P^{1-\gamma} = cste''$$

• Fonctions d'état

$$H = U + PV$$
  $G = H - TS$   $F = U - TS$ 

$$G = H - TS$$

$$F = U - TS$$

$$dU = T dS - P dV$$

$$dH = T dS + V dP$$
  $dF = -S dT - P dV$   $dG = -S dT + V dP$ 

$$dF - SdT - PdV$$

$$dG = -SdT + VdP$$

• Formule de Clapeyron

$$h_2 - h_1 = \mathrm{T}(v_2 - v_1) \left(\frac{\mathrm{dP}}{\mathrm{dT}}\right)_{\acute{e}quilibre}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Glace \xrightarrow{334\,\text{kJ.kg}^{-1}} Eau \xrightarrow[0 \circ \text{C}]{4.18\,\text{kJ.kg}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}} Eau \xrightarrow[100 \circ \text{C}]{2260\,\text{kJ.kg}^{-1}} Vapeur \\ \end{array}$$