Opérateurs différentiels

• Opérateur gradient

$$\overrightarrow{grad} U = \overrightarrow{\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)} \qquad \overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{grad} U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

• Opérateur divergence

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

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

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

• Opérateur rotationnel

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

• 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 : (Signes à adapter)

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_p} = -\mathrm{P} \overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dP}}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\rho g$$

$$\overrightarrow{df_p} = -P \overrightarrow{dS}$$
 $\frac{dP}{dz} = -\rho g$ $P(z) = P_0 \exp\left(\frac{-M_{air}gz}{RT_0}\right)$

$$\vec{\Pi} = \vec{P_A} = -\rho V g$$

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

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

• Capacités thermiques

$$\begin{split} C_V &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \bigg|_V \leftrightarrow dU = C_V \, dT & C_P &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \bigg|_P \leftrightarrow dH = C_P \, dT \\ C_P - C_V &= nR & \gamma &= \frac{C_P}{C_V} & C_V &= \frac{nR}{\gamma - 1} & C_P &= \frac{nR\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \end{split}$$

• Loi de Laplace

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

• Fonctions d'état

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

$$dU=T\,dS-P\,dV \qquad dH=T\,dS+V\,dP \qquad dF=-S\,dT-P\,dV \qquad dG=-S\,dT+V\,dP$$

• Formule de Clapeyron

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

$$Glace \xrightarrow{334 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}} Eau \xrightarrow{0^{\circ}\text{C}} \frac{4.18 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}}{donc} Eau \xrightarrow{100^{\circ}\text{C}} Eau \xrightarrow{100^{\circ}\text{C}} Vapeur \xrightarrow{100^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

• Phénomènes de diffusion

Loi de Stephan :
$$\mathcal{P}_{tot} = \sigma \, \mathrm{T}^4$$
 Loi de Wien : T $\lambda_{max} \approx 2800 \, \mathrm{K.} \mu m$
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \mathrm{div} \vec{j} = 0 \, (conservation) \qquad \vec{j}_n = - \mathrm{D} \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{C} \, (\mathrm{Fick}) \qquad \vec{j}_Q = - \lambda \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{T} \, (\mathrm{Fourier})$$