♦ Éléctromagnétisme

• Électrocinétique

$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d} U_c}{\mathrm{d} t}$$
 $q = C U$ $U = L \frac{\mathrm{d} i}{\mathrm{d} t}$ $e = r \eta \; (\text{Thèvenin} \sim \text{Norton})$

Ampli Op : Idéal $\Rightarrow i^{\oplus} = i^{\ominus} = 0$ et en régime linéaire \Rightarrow $V^{\oplus} = V^{\ominus}$

• Équations de Maxwell

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{M};t) = 0 \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}} \; \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{M};t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{B}}}{\partial t}(\mathrm{M};t)$$

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

Induction

$$\vec{\mathrm{E}}_m = -\frac{\partial \vec{\mathrm{A}}}{\partial t} + \vec{v_e} \wedge \vec{\mathrm{B}} \qquad \qquad e_{\mathrm{AB}} = \int_{\mathrm{A}}^{\mathrm{B}} \vec{\mathrm{E}}_m \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}l} \qquad \qquad e = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \qquad \Phi = \mathrm{L}\; i$$

Mécanique des fluides

• Statique des fluides

® Relation fondamentale de la statique des fluides et applications :

$$\overrightarrow{df_p} = P \overrightarrow{dS}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\operatorname{grad}} P = \overrightarrow{f_{vol}}$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_p} = P \overrightarrow{\mathrm{dS}} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} P = \overrightarrow{f_{vol}} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}z} = -\rho \, \mathrm{g} \qquad P(z) = P_0 \, \exp\left(\frac{-M_{air} \mathrm{g} \, z}{\mathrm{RT}_0}\right)$$

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

• Cinématique des fluides

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \rho \vec{v} = 0$$
 $\rho = C^{ste} \rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{S} = C^{ste}$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \vec{v}$$

• La viscosité

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_{viscosit\acute{e}}} = \eta \frac{\mathrm{d}V_x}{\mathrm{d}y} \, \mathrm{d}S \, \overrightarrow{x} \qquad \overrightarrow{f_{vol/viscosit\acute{e}}} = \eta \, \Delta \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \nu = \frac{\eta}{\rho} \quad (m^2.s^{-1})$$

$$\rho \frac{\mathrm{D}\, \overrightarrow{v}}{\mathrm{D}\, t} = - \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{P} + \rho \, \overrightarrow{g} + \eta \, \Delta \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \mathrm{Navier-Stockes}$$

On en déduit : Bernouilli (permanent, parfait, incompressible, LdC/irrotationnel)

$$\rho \frac{v^2}{2} + P + \rho g z = C^{ste}$$

$$\overrightarrow{f_{flu \to sph\`ere}} = -6\pi \eta r \overrightarrow{v} \qquad \text{Re} = \frac{rv}{v} \qquad \overrightarrow{f_{flu \to objet}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \, v^2 \, \text{S} \, C_x \, (\text{coeff train\'ee})$$

• Ondes acoustiques

$$c^{2} = \frac{1}{\rho_{0}\chi_{S}}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$

$$P = \mathcal{Z}v \quad \mathcal{Z} = \pm \rho_{0}c$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\rho_{0}v^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\chi_{S}p^{2}$$

♦ Thermodynamique

• Coefficients thermo-élastiques

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right|_{P} \text{Dilatation thermique} \qquad \quad \chi_{T} = \frac{-1}{V} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right|_{T} \text{Compressibilit\'e isotherme}$$

• Equations d'état

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

• Capacités thermiques

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

• Loi de Laplace

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

• Fonctions d'état

$$H = U + PV \qquad G = H - TS \qquad F = U - TS \qquad \delta W = -P_{ext} \, dV$$

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

• Formule de Clapeyron

$$h_2 - h_1 = T(v_2 - v_1) \left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_{\acute{e}q}$$
Glace $\xrightarrow{334 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}} \text{Eau} \xrightarrow{0^{\circ}\text{C}} \xrightarrow{4.18 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}.\text{K}^{-1}} \text{Eau} \xrightarrow{100^{\circ}\text{C}} \xrightarrow{2260 \text{ kJ.kg}^{-1}} \text{Vapeur}$

• Phénomènes de diffusion

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

$$\frac{\partial \mathrm{T}}{\partial t} = \frac{\lambda}{\rho c} \, \Delta \mathrm{T} \, (eq \, chaleur) \qquad \Phi_{1 \to 2} = h \, \mathrm{S}(\mathrm{T}_1 - \mathrm{T}_2) \, (\mathrm{Newton})$$