Optique

• Optique géométrique

® Prisme:

$$n = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + D_m}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)} \qquad n^2 = a + \frac{b}{\lambda^2}$$

Miroirs sphériques :

$$\gamma = \frac{\overline{FA'}}{\overline{FS}} = \frac{\overline{FS}}{\overline{FA}} = -\frac{\overline{SA'}}{\overline{SA}} = \frac{\overline{CA'}}{\overline{CA}} \qquad \overline{FA}\,\overline{FA'} = FS^2 \; (\text{Newton}) \qquad \frac{1}{\overline{SA'}} + \frac{1}{\overline{SA}} = \frac{1}{\overline{SF}} \; (\text{Descartes})$$

⊕ Lentilles:

$$\gamma = \frac{\overline{F'A'}}{\overline{F'O}} = \frac{\overline{FO}}{\overline{FA}} = \frac{\overline{OA'}}{\overline{OA}} \qquad \overline{FA} \, \overline{FA'} = -f'^2 \, (\text{Newton}) \qquad \frac{1}{\overline{OA'}} - \frac{1}{\overline{OA}} = \frac{1}{f'} \, (\text{Descartes})$$

• Modèle scalaire de la lumière

$$E = h\nu = h\frac{c}{\lambda} = \hbar\omega$$
 $\phi(M) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{vide}}(SM) + \phi_S$ $\delta = p\lambda$

• Trous d'Young

$$\delta = \frac{2ax}{D} \qquad i = \frac{\lambda D}{2a}$$

Michelson

$$\delta = 2e = 2\alpha x \qquad \qquad i = \frac{\lambda}{2\alpha}$$

$$\delta = 2e\cos i$$

$$\delta = 2e \cos i$$

$$C = \frac{E_{max} - E_{min}}{E_{max} + E_{min}}$$

• Diffraction

$$\sin i' - \sin i = pn\lambda = p\frac{\lambda}{d}$$

♦ Mécanique

- Mouvement à forces centrales
- Réduction du problème à 2 corps

$$\vec{r} = r \, \vec{e_r} = \overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2} \qquad \qquad \mu = \frac{m_1 \, m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \, (masse \, r\acute{e}d \, uite) \qquad \qquad \mu \ddot{\vec{v}} = f_{\mathbf{G}}(r) \vec{e_r} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}_1(t) + \vec{r}_2(t) \\ m_1 \vec{r}_1(t) + m_2 \vec{r}_2(t) \end{array} \right.$$

• Cinétique des systèmes matériels

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ r \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2 \\ r \ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r} \dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{z} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \vec{a} = \vec{a}_{\mathrm{T}} + \vec{a}_{\mathrm{N}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{\mathrm{T}} + \frac{v^2}{\mathbb{R}} \vec{\mathrm{N}}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{A}} = \vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{B}} + \overrightarrow{\mathrm{AB}} \wedge m \vec{v}_{g} \text{ (Varignon)} \qquad \vec{\sigma}_{\mathrm{A}} = \vec{\sigma}^{\star} + \overrightarrow{\mathrm{AG}} \wedge m \vec{v}_{g} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{E}_{c} = \mathbf{E}_{c}^{\star} + \frac{1}{2} m v_{\mathrm{G}}^{2} \text{ (König)}$$

• Cinématique du solide

$$\overrightarrow{v_P} = \overrightarrow{v_Q} + \overrightarrow{PQ} \wedge \overrightarrow{\Omega}_{\mathcal{S}} \qquad \qquad \sigma_{\Delta} = \mathcal{J}_{\Delta} \, \Omega \qquad \qquad E_c = \mathcal{J}_{\Delta} \frac{\Omega^2}{2} \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{M_A} = \overrightarrow{M_B} + \overrightarrow{BA} \wedge \overrightarrow{F}$$

• Lois de Coulomb

Glissement (opposé au mouvement) :
$$\|\vec{\mathbf{T}}\| = f \|\vec{\mathbf{N}}\|$$
 Non glissement : $\|\vec{\mathbf{T}}\| \le f \|\vec{\mathbf{N}}\|$

• Puissance et travail

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{P}_{glisseur} &= \vec{\mathbf{F}} \cdot \vec{v}_{pt \; app} & \mathcal{P}_{couple} &= \vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{\Gamma} & \delta W_{conserv} = - \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{E}_{p} x \\ & \frac{\mathrm{d} \mathbf{E}_{c}}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{\delta W_{int}}{\mathrm{d} t} + \frac{\delta W_{ext}}{\mathrm{d} t} = \mathcal{P}_{int} + \mathcal{P}_{ext} \end{split}$$

Opérateurs différentiels

• Opérateur gradient

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

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

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

• 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 : $\Delta U = \nabla^2 U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} \qquad \overrightarrow{\Delta} \overrightarrow{a} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta a_x \\ \Delta a_y \\ \Delta a_z \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r \end{pmatrix} = 0$

• 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 :

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$$
 (U V) = U $\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$ V + V $\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}$ U $\overrightarrow{\text{div}}$ ($\overrightarrow{a} \land \overrightarrow{b}$) = $\overrightarrow{b} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \overrightarrow{a} - \overrightarrow{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{rot}} \overrightarrow{b}$

Dérivée particulaire

$$\frac{\mathrm{D}\,\vec{a}}{\mathrm{D}\,t} = \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t} + \left(\vec{a} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}}\right)(\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t} + \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right) - \vec{a} \wedge \overrightarrow{\mathrm{rot}}\,\vec{a}$$

Éléctromagnétisme

• Équations de Maxwell

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

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

• 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 :

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}f_p} = \mathrm{P} \overrightarrow{\mathrm{d}\mathrm{S}}$$

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

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

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

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

• Cinématique des fluides

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

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

• 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

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

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma R T}{M}}$$

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

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

♦ 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 : $\mathrm{T} \, \lambda_{max} \approx 2800 \, \mathrm{K.\mu}m$
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \mathrm{div} \, \vec{j} = 0 \, (conservation) \qquad \vec{j}_n = - \, \mathrm{D} \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{C} \, (\mathrm{Fick}) \qquad \vec{j}_Q = - \lambda \, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{grad}} \, \mathrm{T} \, (\mathrm{Fourier})$$

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