

Mécanique

Newtonienne

Relativiste

Approche dynamique

Mécanique :

$$\delta W = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TEC} : \Delta E_c &= W \\ \text{TEM} : \Delta E_m &= W_{m.c.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\delta W = \mathcal{P} dt$$

$$\text{TPC} : \frac{dE_c}{dt} = \mathcal{P}$$

$$m \vec{a} = \sum \vec{F}_{ext}$$

Approche énergétique

Principes

Translation

Rotation

Application : force centrale

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interaction newtonienne} \\ F &= -\frac{K}{r^2} \quad \epsilon_p = \frac{K}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Lois de Kepler :

- ① Trajectoires = ellipses
- ② Constante des aires $C = \pi \dot{\theta}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} C$
- ③ $\frac{T^2}{a^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L}_0 &= \vec{OM} \wedge \vec{p} \\ \vec{M}_0(\vec{F}) &= \vec{OM} \wedge \vec{F} \\ \frac{d\vec{L}_0}{dt} &= \sum \vec{M}_0(\vec{F}_{ext}) \end{aligned}$$

Auton d'un axe Δ :

$$\begin{aligned} L_\Delta &= \vec{L}_0 \cdot \vec{e}_\Delta \\ L_\Delta &= J_\Delta \omega \\ J_\Delta &= \int dm r_\Delta^2 \end{aligned}$$

Méthode de Binet :

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\mu} \\ \ddot{r} &= -C u' \\ n(\theta) &= \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Transformée de Lorentz :

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{v}{c} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \\ ct' &= \gamma(ct - \beta x) \quad y' = y \\ x' &= \gamma(x - \beta ct) \quad z' = z \end{aligned}$$

Référentiels et compositions

PFD non-galiléen : $m \vec{a} = \vec{F} - m \vec{a}_e - m \vec{a}_c$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a}_e &= \vec{a}_0' + \vec{\Omega} \wedge (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{\Omega}) + \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dt} \wedge \vec{r} \\ \vec{a}_c &= 2 \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{v}_{M/R} \end{aligned}$$

Relation de Bour :

$$\left(\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \right)_R = \left(\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \right)_{R'} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{B}$$

Relations de Coriolis :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_{M/R} &= \vec{v}_{M/R'} + \vec{v}_{R'/R} + \vec{\Omega} \wedge \vec{r}' \\ \vec{v}_{B/R} &= \vec{v}_{A/R} + \vec{BA} \wedge \vec{\Omega} \\ \vec{M}_B &= \vec{M}_A + \vec{BA} \wedge \vec{R} \end{aligned}$$

Formules de König :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L}_0 &= \vec{L}^* + \vec{OG} \wedge m \vec{v}_{G/R} \\ E_c &= E_c^* + \frac{1}{2} m v_{G/R}^2 \end{aligned}$$

référentiel barycentrique