

---

## Table of contents

$\exists$  Work done or received  $W \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists$  Change of State (“Displacement”, “Deformation”)  
 $r \neq 0$ :

$$E = \mathcal{K} + \mathcal{U} \quad E_{kin} := \mathcal{K} = \frac{1}{2}pv \quad E_{pot} := \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} + \mathcal{Z} \quad (1)$$

Energy is conserved in konservative systems; There is no work in closed path between two points (loop) of any shape under path variation, hence the “Principle of Action” applies (extremities of bumps and saddles exist):  $\delta A = 0$

Potentials:

$$\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} + \mathcal{Z} \quad \mathcal{V} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{1}{2}kr^2 : \text{isotrop harmonical oscilator central field Potential,} \\ \quad \text{closed bounded path, "spring constant" } k = m\omega^2 = 2\pi \cdot \nu \\ = -\frac{1}{r}\alpha : \text{gravitational central field Potential,} \\ \quad \text{closed bounded path, } \alpha = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Delta\varphi}\right)^2 = \text{const.} \\ \sim \frac{1}{r}e^{\mu r} : \text{Yukawa Potential, "Photon mass" } m_\gamma = \mu\frac{\hbar}{c} \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

Centrifugal Potential:

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m} \left( \frac{L_0}{r} \right)^2, \text{ angular momentum} = L_0 \quad (3)$$

Work:

$$W = \partial_t A = \partial_t(E \cdot t) = \partial_t(p \cdot r) = F_1 \cdot r_1 + p_2 \cdot v_2 = \begin{cases} F \cdot r \\ p \cdot v \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

*Geometrical:*

$$W = F \cdot r = mr \cdot a = I \cdot \frac{v}{t} = \frac{p}{t} \cdot tv = Ft \cdot v = pv = mv^2 \quad (5)$$

*Analytical:*

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(r, \dot{r}, t) = E_{kin} - E_{pot} \quad (6)$$

---


$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(r, p, t) = \sum_i^f \dot{r}_i p_i - \mathcal{L} \stackrel{\text{konse}^v.}{=} E_{kin} + E_{pot} = \text{const.} \quad (7)$$

$$A = E \cdot t = p \cdot r \stackrel{\mathcal{H}=0}{=} \int_{t_0}^{t_x} \mathcal{L} dt \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W = p \cdot v = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{H} &= (\mathcal{K} - \mathcal{U}) + \mathcal{H} \\ &\stackrel{\text{konse}^v.}{=} (\mathcal{K} - \mathcal{U}) + (\mathcal{K} + \mathcal{U}) = (\mathcal{K} - \mathcal{U}) + E \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

*Electro Magnetic:*

$$W = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{H} = \left( \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - q(\Phi - \vec{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \vec{v}) \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m} (\vec{p} - q\vec{\mathcal{A}})^2 + q\Phi \right) \quad (10)$$

*Relativistic:*

$$W = p \cdot v = \frac{v}{c} \sqrt{E^2 - (mc^2)^2} \quad (11)$$

*Thermal:*

$$\begin{aligned} W = Fr = PV^\iota &= T \cdot V^{\frac{f+2}{f}} = T \cdot V^{(\frac{c_P}{c_V}-1)} = TV^{\kappa-1} \\ &= T \cdot l \cdot g_0 = T \cdot n \cdot b_0 = T \cdot m \cdot c_0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

*Thermo Statistical:*

$$W = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{H} = \Delta U - \Delta H = \Delta(T \cdot \Delta S - P \cdot \Delta V) - \Delta(T \cdot S) \quad (13)$$

*Quantistic:*

$$W = p \cdot v = k \cdot \omega = h\nu k = Ek \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta A = \Delta p \cdot \Delta r = \Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar \quad (15)$$

see description of “movement” ?@eq-movement

acronyms see ?@sec-acroworkenergy