

## GIBANJE

### Enakomerno (a=0)

$$s = vt$$

### Enakomerno pospešeno (a=konst)

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{a_0 t^2}{2}$$

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as \quad v = at$$

### Prosti pad (a=-g)

$$y = h - \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

\*tik preden pade (y=0):

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad v = -\sqrt{2gh}$$

### Navpični met (a=-g)

$$y = v_0 t - \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

\*Najvišja točka dosežena:

$$t = \frac{v_0}{g} \quad h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

### Vodoravni met

$$vx_0 = v_0 \quad vy_0 = -gt$$

$$x = v_0 t \quad y = h - \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

\*Ko telo pade:

$$t_p = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} \quad x = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

### Poševni met

$$vx_0 = v_0 \cos \varphi \quad vy_0 = v_0 \sin \varphi$$

$$v_x = v_0 \cos \varphi \quad v_y = v_0 \sin \varphi - gt$$

$$x = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin(2\varphi) \quad \text{-domet}$$

$$y = x \tan \varphi - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \quad \text{-enačba}$$

parabole leta

### KROŽENJE

$\alpha$  – kotni pospešek

$\omega$  – kotna hitrost

$a_r$  – radialni pospešek

$a_t$  – tangentni pospešek

$t_0$  – obhodni čas

$f$  – frekvenca

$$f = \frac{1}{t_0}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad \omega = \frac{\varphi}{t}$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{t_0} = \omega r$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega}{t} = \frac{a_t}{r} \quad a_t = \alpha r$$

$$a_r = \omega v = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega^2 r$$

$$s = r\varphi$$

\*enakomerno ( $\alpha=0$ ,  $\omega = \omega_0 =$

$konst.$ )

$$\varphi = \omega_0 t$$

\*enakomerno pospešeno

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha_0 t$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha_0 \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \omega_0 t + \frac{\alpha t^2}{2}$$

$$N = \frac{\varphi}{2\pi} = \text{število obratov}$$

### SILA

#### Gravitacijski zakon

$g_0$  – težn. posp. zemlje

( $= 9.81 \text{ kgm/s}^2$ )

$R$  – polmer zemlje (6400 km)

$h$  – višina telesa nad zemljo

$G$  – gravitacijska konst

( $= 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$ )

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \quad F_g = G \frac{M m}{(R+h)^2}$$

$$g_0 = G \frac{M}{R^2} \quad F_g = m g_0$$

$$g(h) = g_0 \frac{R^2}{(R+h)^2}$$

\*satelit okoli planeta

$$g = a_r = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{v^2}{(R+h)}$$

### Drugi Newtonov zakon

$$\sum F = m a$$

### Trenje in lepenje

$$F_t = k_t F_n$$

$k_t = \tan \alpha$  - ko telo zdrsne

### Sile na klanec

$$F_d = F_g \sin \alpha$$

$$F_s = F_g \cos \alpha$$

$$F_l = k_l \cdot F_s, \dots, k_l = \tan \alpha$$

$$a = g(\sin \varphi - k_{tr} \cos \varphi)$$

### Sile pri kroženju

$$F_{cf} = m \omega^2 r_0$$

$$F_{Cor} = -2m(\omega \times v_r)$$

$$F_{sist} = m \omega^2 r_0 - 2m(\omega \times v_r)$$

### GIBALNA KOLIČINA

$\int F dt$  – sunek sile

$$\int F dt = \Delta G = G_2 - G_1$$

$$G = m v$$

\*če sunek zunanje sile=0

$$G_1 = G_2$$

\*popolnoma neelastični trk:

$$m_1 v_1 + 0 = (m_1 + m_2) v$$

\*popolnoma elastični trk:

$$m_1 v_1' + m_2 v_2' = m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2$$

\*streljanje iztrezkov z maso m:

$$v_{n+1} = v_n + \frac{mv'}{M - Nm}$$

### Sila curka

$$\phi_m = \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho \phi_v = \rho S v$$

$$\phi_v = \frac{dV}{dt} = S v$$

$$F_c = \phi_m (v_2 - v_1) = 2\rho S v (v_2 - v_1)$$

### Sistem točkastih mas

$$\vec{r} = \sum_i \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \sum_i \vec{M}_i = \vec{M}$$

### NAVOR

$J$  – vztrajnostni moment

$\Gamma$  – vrtilna količina

$\int M dt$  – sunek navora

$$M = J\alpha \quad M = F r \sin \varphi$$

$$\Gamma = J\omega \quad \Gamma = r G$$

$$\int M dt = \Delta \Gamma = \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1$$

$$r \int F dt = \int M dt$$

### Vztrajnostni moment

\*Steinerjev izrek:

$$J = J^* + m r^{*2}$$

$$\text{Palica: } J^* = \frac{ml^2}{12} \quad J = \frac{ml^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Obroč: } J = m r^2$$

$$\text{Valj: } J = \frac{m r^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Točka: } J = m r^2$$

$$\text{Krogla: } J = \frac{2}{5} m r^2$$

### ENERGIJA

#### Delo (duli)

$A$  – delo ( $j = Nm = kg \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$ )

$A = F s \cos \varphi$  delo pri premiku

$A = M \varphi$  delo navora pri vrtenju

$A = -p \Delta V$  delo tlaka

(deformacijsko)

$$A = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

### Kinetična energija

$$W_k = \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{J\omega^2}{2}$$

### Potencialna energija

$$W_p = mgh$$

### Prožnostna energija

$$W_{pr} = \frac{kx^2}{2}$$

### Ohranitev energije

$$A = \Delta W_k + \Delta W_p + \Delta W_{pr}$$

### MOČ (watti)

$$A = \int P dt$$

$$P = \frac{A}{t}$$

$P = F v$  moč pri premem gibanju

$P = M \omega$  moč navora pri vrtenju

### NIHANJE

$\omega_0$  – lastna krožna frekvenca

$x_0$  – amplituda (odmik)

$\delta$  – fazni zamik

$$x(t) = x_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$v(t) = x(t) = x_0 \omega \cos(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$a(t) = \ddot{x}(t) =$$

$$= -x_0 \omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$W = \frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{kx^2}{2}$$

\*če je nihanje sinusno (nastavek)

$$\ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x \quad \ddot{\varphi} = -\omega^2 \varphi$$

$$a = \ddot{x} \quad \alpha = \ddot{\varphi}$$

### Nihalo na vijačno vzmet

$$F = -k x \quad l = \frac{m g}{x_0}$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$W_{pr} = \frac{k x^2}{2} \quad W_k + W_{pr} = \frac{k x_0^2}{2}$$

### Nihalo na polžasto vzmet

$D$  – konstanta vzmeti

$$M = -D\varphi \quad M = J\alpha$$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{D}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{J}{D}}$$

$$dA = M \cdot d\varphi = D\varphi \cdot d\varphi$$

$$A = \frac{D\varphi_0^2}{2} = W_{pr}$$

### Matematično nihalo (nitno)

$$M \doteq mgl\varphi \quad \alpha = -\frac{g}{l}\varphi$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

### Fizično nihalo

$r_T$  – ročica telesa

$$M \doteq mgr_T \varphi$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{J}{mgr_T}}$$

### Nedušeno nihanje

$$\omega_0 t_0 = 2\pi$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{t_0} = 2\pi r_0$$

$$W_{nihanja} = \frac{kx_0^2}{2} = \frac{mv_0^2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = x_0 \omega_0 \cos(\omega_0 t + \sigma)$$

$$a = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} =$$

$$= -x_0 \omega_0^2 \sin(\omega_0 t + \sigma)$$

$$a = -\omega_0^2 x(t)$$

$$x = x_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \sigma)$$

### Dušeno nihanje

$$-kx - 2m\beta \dot{x} = m\ddot{x} \quad \text{2. člen je}$$

sila upora

Koeficient dušenja

$$\beta = \frac{\gamma}{2m}$$

$$x = x_0 e^{-\beta t} \cos(\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2} \cdot t)$$

Znižana frekvenca zaradi dušenja

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \beta^2}$$

Če je  $\beta > \omega_0$ :

$$x = x_0 e^{-(\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 - \omega_0^2})t}$$

### Vsiljeno nihanje

$$F(t) = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{k}{m}$$

$$\omega \ll \omega_0$$

$$\omega_0^2 x \cong \frac{F_0}{m} \sin(\omega t)$$

### Fazni zamik

$$\tan \sigma = \frac{-2\beta\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega}$$

### Sklopljeno nihanje

$$M = J\ddot{\varphi}$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} = \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = \alpha$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega$$

$$M = mgr_T \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi \ll 1$$

$$\sin \varphi = \varphi$$

### Sestavljanje dveh pravokotnih nihanj

$$x = x_0 \cos(\omega_1 t)$$

$$y = y_0 \sin(\omega_0 t - \sigma)$$

$$F_v = \frac{k_{upora} e S v^2}{2}$$

### VALOVANJE

$k$  – valovno št.

$\lambda$  – valovna dolžina

$c$  – hitrost valovanja

$f$  – frekvenca

$$c = \lambda \cdot f = \frac{\omega}{k} \dots k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{w}{c} \dots \omega \cdot t = 2\pi$$

$$y = A \sin(\omega t - kx)$$

$$y = A \sin(2\pi \cdot f(t - \frac{x}{c}))$$

### Napeta struna

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\rho S}} = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$

### Stoječe valovanje

$$y(x, t) = -2y_0 \cos(\omega t) \sin(kx)$$

$$A = 2y_0 \sin(kx)$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{F_0}{\delta S}} \dots \lambda_n = \frac{2l}{N+1}$$

$$v_n = \frac{c(N+1)}{2l}$$

Glasnost

$$g = 10 \log \frac{j}{j_0}$$

### Dopplerjev pojav

\*Gibanje zvočnika

- približevanje, + oddaljevanje

$$f = \frac{f_0}{1 \mp \frac{v_0}{c}}$$

$$f = f_0 (1 \pm \frac{v_0}{c})$$

\*Gibanje opazovalca

Amplituda

$$S_0 = 2s_0 \cos \frac{\delta}{2}$$

Lomni zakon

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{c_1}$$

Energija valovanja

$$W = \rho \cdot s_0^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t - kx)$$

Gostota moči

$$j = \frac{s^2 \omega^2 \rho \cdot c}{2}$$

Gostota energije

$$j = w \cdot c, w = \frac{\rho(s_0 \omega)^2 c}{2}$$

Gostota toka

$$P = \int j \cdot dS$$

**TLAK / NAPETOST**

$p$  – tlak (F pravokotno na S)

$$p = \frac{F}{S} \quad F = -kx$$

**\*natezna obremenitev**

$E$ - prožnostni (Youngov) modul

$\varepsilon$  – relativni raztezek

$\sigma$  – natezna trdnost

$$\frac{F}{S} = E\varepsilon \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{F}{S}\right)_{max}$$

**\*tlačna obremenitev**

$\chi$  – stisljivost snovi (hi)

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = -\chi \Delta p$$

**\*strižna obremenitev**

$\vartheta$  – kot zasuka

$G$  – strižni modul

$\tau$  – strižna napetost (F vzporedna na S)

$$\tau = \frac{F}{S} = G \vartheta$$

**\*Torzijska obremenitev**

$$D = \frac{\pi G R^4}{2l} \quad M = D \varphi$$

**\* $\mu$  – Poissonovo število**

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \mu)} \quad \chi = \frac{3(1 - 2\mu)}{E}$$

**\*deformacije**

-elastične

-plastične

-viskozne ( $n$  – viskoznost snovi)

$$\frac{F}{S} = \eta \frac{v}{h} \quad \begin{array}{l} v - \text{hitrost premika, } h - \text{višina snovi} \\ F \text{ je vzporedna površini (S)} \end{array}$$

-snov z vsemi tremi: visoko elastična

**Deformacija trdnih snovi**

$$\frac{F}{S} = E \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$

**Strižna deformacija**

$$\tau_x = \frac{F}{S} = G \varphi$$

**Vsestransko stiskanje**

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = -\chi \frac{F}{S}$$

**MEHANIKA TEKOCIN**

**1.Hidrostatika(tekoč. miruje)**

$p_0$  – zračni tlak na 0m

(= 1.013 Bar)

$$1 \text{ Bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa} \quad (Pa = \frac{N}{m^2})$$

$\rho_0$  – gostota vode (= 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

**\*Kapljica**

$$\Delta p = \frac{2\eta}{R} = \eta \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

**\*Kapilarni dvig/spust**

$$h = \frac{2\eta \cos \alpha}{\rho g r}$$

**\*Pascalovo načelo hidravlika**

$$\frac{F}{S} = \frac{F_1}{S_1}$$

**\*Hidrostatični tlak**

$$p = p_0 + \rho g \Delta h$$

**\*Arhimedovo načelo** sila vzgona

$$F_{vzg} = \rho_0 g V$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V} = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \quad \begin{array}{l} V \text{ in RO: del telesa nad vodo} \\ V_1 \text{ in RO 0: del telesa v vodi} \end{array}$$

$\rho < \rho_0$  teža manjša od vzgona (dviganje)

$\rho = \rho_0$  teža enaka vzgonu (lebdenje)

$\rho > \rho_0$  teža večja od vzgona (padanje)

**\*Površinska napetost**

$W_0$  – povprečna potencialna energija

$$\Delta W_p = \sigma \Delta S \quad \Delta W_p = \frac{(\Delta S / \pi r_0^2)(NW_0)}{2}$$

$F = \sigma 2l$  sila za povečanje S milnice na prečki

**2.Hidrodinamika (gibanje tekočin)**

**\*Kontinuitetna enačba**

$$\phi_{m1} = \phi_{m2} \quad v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2$$

**\*Bernulijeva enačba**

$$p_1 + \frac{\rho v_1^2}{2} + \rho g h_1 = p_2 + \frac{\rho v_2^2}{2} + \rho g h_2$$

**\*Viskoznost**

$$\frac{F}{S} = -\eta \frac{v}{z}$$

**\*Upor**

$d$  – največji čelni presek

$$R_e = \frac{d \rho v}{\eta}$$

1. Linearen zakon

$F_u = 6\pi r \eta v$  – Viskozni upor

2. Kvadraten zakon

$F_u = \frac{1}{2} C_u S \rho v^2$  – Dinamični upor

$C_u$  – koeficient dinam. upora

**\*Vzgon**

$F_v = \frac{1}{2} C_v S \rho v^2$  – Dinamični vzgon

$C_v$  – koeficient dinam. vzgona

$$F_p = \rho g V$$

$$F_{upora} = G \pi R \mu V$$

**\*Zastojni tlak**

$$\Delta p = \frac{\rho v^2}{2}$$

$$F_{upora} = \frac{S Q v^2 k_{upora}}{2}$$

**\*Tok v ceveh (Poiseuille-ov zakon)**

$$\Phi_v = \frac{(\rho_1 - \rho) \pi \cdot r^4}{8 \cdot \eta \cdot l}$$

**\*Volumski pretok**

Široka cev:

$$\Phi_v \cong V_0 \cdot S = V_0 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2$$

Ozka cev:

$$\Phi_v = \frac{V_0 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2}{2}$$

**\*Povprečna ukrivljenost**

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

**TERMODINAMIKA**

**1.Zakon termodinamike**

$$\Delta W_n = A_z + Q$$

$$dA = -p dV$$

$$dW_n = dQ - p dV$$

**\*Temperatura**

$$v_{ef} = \sqrt{\overline{v^2}}$$

$$\frac{\overline{W}_k}{\overline{W}_k} = \frac{\overline{v^2} m}{2} = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$\overline{W}_k = \frac{5}{2} kT$$

**\*Splošna plinska enačba**

**idealnega plina**

$N_A$  – avogadrovo število =

$$6,02 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ 1/kmol}$$

$k$  – Boltzmanova konst =

$$1,38 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

$R$  – splošna plinska konst =

$$8314 \text{ J/kmol K}$$

$N$  – število molekul v vzorcu

$$pV = nRT$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

$$p = nkT \quad k = R/N_A$$

**\*Notranja energija (idealnega plina)**

$$\Delta W_n = c_v m \Delta T \quad W_n = N \overline{W}_k$$

$$= m \left( \frac{3R}{2M} \right) T$$

$$Q = c_p m \Delta T$$

$$c_p = c_v + \frac{R}{M}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

**\*Izohorna sprememba**

( $V$ =konst.)

$$\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p}{T} \quad A = - \int_{V_1}^V \rho dV$$

$$W_n - W_{n1} = (Q)_V =$$

$$= mc_v(T - T_1)$$

**\*Izobarna sprememba**

**p=konst.**

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V}{T}$$

$$W_n - W_{n1} = (Q)_p + (A)_p$$

$$= mc_p(T - T_1)$$

**\*Izotermna sprememba**

**T=konst.**

$$(A)_T = -p_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V}{V_1}$$

$$p_1 V_1 = pV$$

-razpenjanje:  $A < 0$ ,  $Q > 0$

dovajamo  $Q$  če ne bi se ohladu

-stiskanje:  $A > 0$ ,  $Q < 0$  sistem

oddaja toploto

**\*Adiabatna sprememba**

**S=konst.**

$$T \propto pV \quad T_1 V_1^{\kappa-1} = T V^{\kappa-1}$$

$$p \propto \frac{T}{V} \quad p_1 V_1^{\kappa} = p V^{\kappa}$$

$$V \propto \frac{T}{p} \quad \frac{T_1^{\kappa}}{p_1^{\kappa-1}} = \frac{T^{\kappa}}{p^{\kappa-1}}$$

**\*Izotermna stisljivost ( $pV$  =**

**konst)**

$$\chi_T = \frac{1}{p}$$

**\*Adiabatna stisljivost ( $pV^{\kappa}$  =**

**konst)**

$$\chi_Q = \frac{1}{\kappa p}$$

**\*Temperaturni raztezek snovi**

-Volumenski

$$\Delta V = \beta V \Delta T$$

-Dolžinski

$$\Delta l = \alpha l \Delta T \quad \beta = 3\alpha$$

**\*Izračun toplote**

- $V$  = konst.

$$A = -p dV$$

$$\Delta W_n = Q$$

$$Q = mc_v \Delta T$$

- $p$  = konst.

$$A = -p(V - V_1)$$

$$\Delta W_n = Q - p(V - V_1)$$

$$Q = mc_p \Delta T$$

$$< v^2 > = \frac{3kT}{m_1}$$

**\*Prevajanje toplote**

$$P = \frac{Q}{t} \quad j = \frac{P}{S}$$

$$j = -\lambda \frac{T_1 - T_2}{d}$$

**Toplotni stroj**

$\eta$  -izkoristek

$$\eta = \frac{|A_{kr}|}{Q_{do}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{od}|}{Q_{do}}$$

$$\Delta W_n = A_{kr} + Q_{do} - |Q_{od}| = 0$$

Idealni toplotni stroj

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

**Hladilnik**

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1, \dots, P = P_0 \cdot \eta$$

**Entropija**

$\Delta S \geq \int \frac{dQ}{T}$ , enačaj če je

sprememba reverzibilna

$$S = k \ln W, \quad W = \frac{M!}{N! (M - N)!}$$

M št. mrežnih mest, N št.

Atomov

$$M_0 = \frac{V}{V_0}$$