

Gibalna količina:

$$G = m \times v$$
$$F_{\text{at}} = m \times v_2 - m \times v_1 = G_2 - G_1$$
$$F = G \times m_1 \times m_2 / r^2$$

Kinetična energija:

$$W_k = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$$
$$[J = \text{kgm}^2/\text{s}^2]$$

Delo:

$$A = \Delta W$$
$$A = F \times s \cos \alpha$$

Prožnostna energija:

$$A = h \times x^2/2$$

Moč kot fizikalna količina:

$$A = P \times t$$

Moč pri premem gibaju:

$$P = F \times v$$

Izkoristek:

$$\eta = A_h/A_v = P_v/P_v$$

(koristno/vloženo)

Temperatura:

3 plinski zakoni:

1. Boylev: $T = \text{kost}$.

$$p_1 \times V_1 = p_2 \times V_2$$

2. Guy Lussacov: $p = \text{kost}$.

$$T/V_1 = T_2/V_2$$

3 plinski: $V = \text{kost}$.

$$P_1/T_1 = P_2/T_2$$

Oblike plinske enačbe:

$$1. p \times V_1/T_1 = p_1 \times V_1/T_1$$

$$2. p \times V = n \times P \times T$$

$$P = 8310 \text{ J/kmol} \times K$$

$$n=m/M$$

$$p \times V = n \times k \times T$$

$$p = (2/3) \times n \times (1/2) \times m \times v^2$$

$$W_i = (1/2) \times n \times v^2$$

$$W_k = (3/2) \times k \times T$$

$$n \times W_i = W_a$$

$$A \times m = P \times t$$

$$c_p = A/(m \times \Delta T)$$

$$Q = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$Q = m \times q$$

$$P = Q/\Delta t$$

$$P = \lambda \times S \times \Delta T/d$$

$$R = d/(\lambda \times S)$$

$$\Delta T/d = \text{temper. gradient}$$

Legenda:

$$p = \text{tlak}$$

$$N = \text{št. mol}$$

$$k = \text{bobneki konst.}$$

$$W_k = \text{kin. ene.}$$

$$W_a = \text{notr. ene.}$$

$$q = \text{specifična topota}$$

$$\lambda = \text{topl. prevodnost}$$

$$P = \text{toplotni tok}$$

$$R = \text{toplotni upor}$$

$$S = \text{površina}$$

$$d = \text{dolžina}$$

Kirchoffov izrek-za razvejijoče v ele. krogu velja,

da je vsota pritekajočih tokov = vsoti odtekajočih.

2 K. izrek-vsota vseh napetosti v ele. krogu = 0

Vsota goničnih napetosti in padcev napetosti je enaka

Pri vzdoredni vezavi: $I = I_1 + I_2, 1/R = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2, U_1 = U_2$

Pri zaporedni vezavi: $U = U_1 + U_2, R = R_1 + R_2$

Legenda:

$$U = R \times I$$

$$R = \xi \times d/S$$

$$A = U \times I \times t$$

$$P = U \times I$$

$$P = A/t$$

$$U = A/e$$

$$I = A/e$$

$$I = \Delta e / \Delta t$$

legenda:

$$C = \text{kapaciteta}$$

$$e = \text{naboj}$$

$$E = F/e$$

$$\sigma = e/S$$

$$\sigma = E \times \xi_0$$

$$E = \sigma/2 \times \xi_0$$

kondenzator:

$$E = \sigma/\xi_0$$

$$A = F \times d$$

$$A = U \times e$$

$$E = U/d$$

$$d = a \times s^2/2 \times v_0^2$$

potencial:

$$V = W_e / e$$

$$E = e/s \times \xi_0$$

za 1 ploščo:

$$E = e/2 \times s \times \xi_0$$

kapaciteta:

$$C = e/U$$

$$C = \xi_0 \times S/d$$

Prevodnik:

$$E = e/4 \pi r \times \xi_0 \times r^2$$

Katodna cev:

$$W = A = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2 = e \times U$$

$$v^2 = 2 \times \xi_0 \times U/m$$

mag. polje:

$$F_m = I \times l \times B (\sin \beta)$$

gostota:

$$B = \mu_0 \times I / 2\pi$$

$$B = m \times v / e \times r$$

$$B = [N/A \cdot m = Vs/m^2 = T]$$

v tuljavo:

$$B = I \times N \times \mu_0 / l$$

sila na delce:

$$F = e \times v \times B (\sin \beta)$$

navor:

$$M = F \times r$$

$$M = I \times B \times S (\sin \beta)$$

za tuljavo:

$$M = N \times I \times B \times S (\sin \beta)$$

mag. pretok:

$\Phi = B \times S (\cos \beta)$
 induktivnost tuljave:
 $\Phi = N \times B \times S \rightarrow$
 $\Phi = \mu_0 \times N^2 \times S \times I / l$
 $L = \mu_0 \times N^2 \times S / l$
 $L = [Vs/A = H]$
 elektromag. induk.:
 $I_i = |x \times B|$
 indukcija - pridobivanje ele. napetosti
 ind. zakon:
 $U_i = \Phi / A$
 zanka u mag. polju:
 $U_i = \alpha \times b \times \omega \times B(\sin \theta)$
 $U_i = U_0 \times \sin \theta$

$$U_{el} = U_0 / \sqrt{2}$$

moč:

$$P = U_{el} \times I_{el}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} P_0 = \frac{1}{2} U_0 \times I_0$$

transformator:

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_1}{N_1}$$

izkoristek:

$$\gamma = P_1 / P_2$$

Nihanje:

$$\gamma = n / t$$

$$t_0 = 1 / \gamma$$

$$s = s_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = 2\pi / t_0$$

$$v_0 = \omega s_0$$

$$v = v_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$a_0 = 2\pi v_0 / t_0$$

$$a = -a_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

Legenda:

$$m - masa$$

$$k - konstanta$$

$$l - dolžina$$

$$g - gravitacija$$

$$L - injektivnost$$

$$C - kapaciteta$$

$$c - hit. valovanja$$

$$\lambda - valovna dolž.$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k} \quad - na vzmeti \quad N - št nihajev$$

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{l/g} \quad - na nitri$$

F = k s

$$W_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - ravnov. lega$$

$$W_k = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$W_p = mgl$$

$$W_p = 0 - ravnovesna lega$$

El nihanje:

$$t_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{L/C}$$

Valovanje:

$$\lambda = c t_0$$

$$c = \lambda \gamma$$

Stoječe valovanje:

$$c = \sqrt{F/\eta}$$

$$\eta = m/l$$

Interferenca:

$$\sin \alpha = a/l$$

$$\lambda = d \sin \alpha$$

$$\lambda/d = a/l$$

$$N = d/\lambda$$

(legenda:
 d - razdalja med izviroma
 a - od simetrale-pasu ojač
 l - r. od zaslona do izvira
 N - št pasov)

Zvok: $\gamma = c/d$

sprejemnik miruje, oddajnik premika:

-oddajnik približuje:

$$\gamma' = \gamma / (1 - v/c)$$

$$\lambda' = \lambda - vt_0$$

-oddajnik oddaljuje:

$$\gamma' = \gamma / (1 + v/c)$$

$$\lambda' = \lambda + vt_0$$

oddajnik miruje, sprejemnik premika:

-sprejemnik približuje:

$$\gamma' = \gamma (1 + v/c)$$

-sprejemnik oddaljuje:

$$\gamma' = \gamma (1 - v/c) \quad \gamma \propto \lambda, \eta$$

Svetloba:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \delta} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$