

Τυπολόγιο Φυσικής Ι

Κίνηση γενικά: $\vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} \equiv x(t) \cdot \hat{x} + y(t) \cdot \hat{y} + z(t) \cdot \hat{z}$ $\vec{v} := \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$ $\vec{v}_s := \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$
$\vec{v} := \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} \equiv \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \equiv \dot{\vec{r}}$ $\vec{v} = v \cdot \hat{e}_{\tan}$ $v = \left \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right = \frac{ d\vec{r} }{dt} \equiv \frac{dr}{dt} \equiv \frac{ds}{dt}$ $s = s_0 + \int_0^t v \cdot dt$ $\vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_{i_0} + \int_0^t v_i \cdot dt$ $\vec{a} := \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$
$\vec{a} := \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} \equiv \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \equiv \dot{\vec{v}} = \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} \equiv \ddot{\vec{r}}$ $\alpha = \frac{ d\vec{v} }{dt} \equiv \frac{dv}{dt} \stackrel{v = \frac{dr}{dt}}{=} \frac{ d^2 \vec{r} }{dt^2} \equiv \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2}$ $v_i = v_{i_0} + \int_0^t \alpha_i \cdot dt$ $\vec{a} = \vec{a}_\epsilon + \vec{a}_\kappa$
$\vec{a}_\epsilon = \frac{d \vec{v} }{dt} \cdot \hat{v} \stackrel{v = \hat{e}_{\tan}}{=} \frac{d \vec{v} }{dt} \cdot \hat{e}_{\tan}$ $\vec{a}_\kappa = v \cdot \frac{d\hat{v}}{dt} = \frac{v^2}{\rho} \hat{e}_n$ $\alpha = \sqrt{\alpha_\epsilon^2 + \alpha_\kappa^2}$ $\alpha_\epsilon = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$ $\alpha_\kappa = \frac{v^2}{\rho}$
Ευθύγραμμη μεταβαλλόμενη κίνηση: $\vec{a}_\kappa = 0$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \vec{r} \\ \vec{v} \\ \vec{a} \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{ευθύγραμμη κίνηση}} \begin{cases} x \\ v_x \equiv v \\ \alpha_x \equiv \alpha \end{cases}$ $x = x_0 + \int_0^t v dt$
$\vec{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ $v = \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 + \int_0^t \alpha dt$ $\vec{a} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$ $\alpha = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt}$ $s = s_0 + \int_0^t v dt$ $\vec{v}_s = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} \geq 0$
$\Delta s(t_0 \rightarrow t) = \sum_{i=0}^k \Delta x_i $
Ευθύγραμμη ομαλά μεταβαλλόμενη κίνηση: $\alpha = \text{σταθ.}$
$v = v_0 + \alpha \cdot t$ $x = x_0 + v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cdot t^2$ $s = s_0 + \text{επιφάνεια} \left[\text{μεταξύ } v(t) \text{ και } t \right]$
Ευθύγραμμη ομαλή κίνηση: $\alpha = 0$ $v = \vec{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \vec{v}_s = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = v_0 = \text{σταθ.}$ $x = x_0 + v \cdot t$
$s = s_0 + v \cdot t \geq 0$
Δεδομένη καμπυλόγραμμη τροχιά: ισχύουν σχέσεις ευθύγραμμης κίνησης με L(t) αντί x(t)
Κυκλική τροχιά γενικά: $\vec{\omega} := \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t}$ $\omega = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} \equiv \frac{d\theta}{dt}$ $v = \omega \cdot r \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\vec{v} = [\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}]$ $\vec{\omega} = \frac{[\vec{r} \times \vec{v}]}{r^2}$
$\vec{a}' := \frac{\Delta \vec{\omega}}{\Delta t}$ $\vec{a}' := \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{\omega}}{\Delta t} \equiv \frac{d\vec{\omega}}{dt} \equiv \dot{\vec{\omega}}$ $\vec{a}' = \frac{d \vec{\omega} }{dt} \cdot \hat{\omega} + \omega \frac{d\hat{\omega}}{dt}$ $\vec{a} = [\vec{a}' \times \vec{r}] + [\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}] \equiv \vec{a}_\epsilon + \vec{a}_\kappa$ $\alpha_\epsilon = \alpha' \cdot r$
$\alpha_\kappa = \omega \cdot v = \omega^2 r = \frac{v^2}{r}$
Κυκλική τροχιά σταθερός άξονας: $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{σχέσεις καμπυλογραμμής} \\ \text{δεδομένης τροχιάς με} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{cases} L \rightarrow \theta \\ v \rightarrow \omega \\ \alpha_\epsilon \rightarrow \alpha' \end{cases}$ $\alpha' = \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$
$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$
Δυναμική υλικού σημείου: $\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \vec{v} \right) \equiv \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ $\vec{p} := m \vec{v}$ $\vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt$

Τυπολόγιο Φυσικής Ι

$\vec{L} := [\vec{r} \times \vec{p}] = [\vec{r} \times m\vec{v}] = m[\vec{r} \times \vec{v}] \quad \vec{L} = m r^2 \vec{\omega}$	
Δυνάμεις: $B = mg$ $g = G \frac{M}{r^2}$ $T = \mu \cdot N$ $F_k = m \frac{v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r$	
Έργο, ισχύς, ενέργεια: $W_{AB} = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^B F \cdot \cos \theta \cdot dr = \int_A^B F \cdot \cos \theta \cdot ds$ $W_{T_{\rho i} \beta \eta \varsigma}} = - \int_A^B T_k \cdot ds$	
$W_{AB} (\vec{F} = \sigma \tau \alpha \theta) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}_{BA} = F \cdot r_{AB} \cdot \cos \theta$ $W_{\beta \acute{\alpha} \rho \upsilon \varsigma} = m g h$ $W_{\epsilon \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $W_{\epsilon \pi \iota \tau \acute{\alpha} \chi \nu \sigma \eta \varsigma} = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$	
$\bar{P} := \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}$ $P := \frac{dW}{dt}$ $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$ $W_{\sigma \tau \alpha \theta, \acute{\alpha} \zeta \omicron \nu \alpha \varsigma} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} M d\theta$ $P = M\omega$ $(E_{\delta} + E_{\kappa})_{\alpha \rho \chi \iota \kappa \acute{\eta}} + \Delta E = (E_{\delta} + E_{\kappa})_{\tau \epsilon \lambda \iota \kappa \acute{\eta}}$	
Δυναμική στερεού: $\vec{M} := [\vec{r} \times \vec{F}]$ $\vec{M}_{\alpha} = ([\vec{r} \times \vec{F}] \cdot \hat{\alpha}) \cdot \hat{\alpha}$ $E_{\kappa \omicron \lambda} = \frac{1}{2} m v_{\kappa M}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_{\kappa M} \omega^2$	
$I = \int_m r^2 dm = \int_v \rho r^2 dV$ $I := \sum_i m_i r_i^2$ $I = I_{\kappa M} + m R^2$ $\vec{L} = \sum_i \vec{L}_i = \sum_i m_i \vec{r}_i \times \vec{v}_i$	
$\vec{L} = \int_m [\vec{r} \times \vec{v}] dm = \int_v [\vec{r} \times \vec{v}] \rho dV$	
Διανύσματα: $R_{\pm} = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 \pm 2AB \cos(\vec{A}, \vec{B})}$ $\sin(\vec{B}, \vec{R}_{\pm}) = \frac{A \sin(\vec{A}, \vec{B})}{R_{\pm}}$ $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$	
$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$ $\hat{\alpha} := \frac{\vec{A}}{A}$ $\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} A_x + B_x \\ A_y + B_y \\ A_z + B_z \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \equiv (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) := A \cdot B \cdot \cos(\vec{A}, \vec{B})$	
$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x \cdot B_x + A_y \cdot B_y + A_z \cdot B_z$ $\vec{C} = [\vec{A} \times \vec{B}] \Rightarrow C = AB \sin(\vec{A}, \vec{B})$ $[\vec{A} \times \vec{B}] = \begin{pmatrix} A_y B_z - A_z B_y \\ A_z B_x - A_x B_z \\ A_x B_y - A_y B_x \end{pmatrix}$	
Σταθερές: $G = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$	