

Formelsammlung Physik I (Mechanik) für PHB

Rechnen Sie mit $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

Schiefer Wurf: $y(x) = y_0 + \frac{v_{0y}}{v_{0x}}x - \frac{g}{2v_{0x}^2}x^2$

$$\vec{a}_{\text{Coriolis}} = -2\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v}$$

$$a_{\text{Zentri}} = \omega^2 r = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$F_{R,\text{Stokes}} = 6\pi\eta r v, \quad F_{\text{Fluidtr agheit}} = \frac{1}{2}c_W A \rho v^2$$

$$W = \int \vec{F}_{\text{Akteur}} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$P = \dot{W} = Fv$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\text{Schwerpunkt}} = \frac{1}{m_{\text{ges}}} \left\{ \sum_i \vec{r}_i m_i \text{ (Punktmasse)} \right. \\ \left. \int \vec{r} dm \text{ (ausgedehnter K rper)} \right.$$

$$\vec{p} = \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i$$

1D elastischer Sto : $v'_1 = 2 \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2}{m_1 + m_2} - v_1$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = J\vec{\alpha}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = J\vec{\omega}$$

$$J = \int r^2 dm$$

$$J_{\text{Kugel}} = \frac{2}{5}mR^2$$

$$J_{\text{Kugelschale}} = \frac{2}{3}mR^2$$

$$J_{\text{Stab bzgl. Mitte}} = \frac{1}{12}ml^2$$

$$J_{\text{Quader}} = \frac{1}{12}m(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$J = J_{\text{SP-Achse}} + mr^2$$

Pr zession: $\omega_p = M/L$

W rterbuch Translation: $s \ v \ a \ F \ m \ p$

Rotation: $\varphi \ \omega \ \alpha \ M \ J \ L$

$$\frac{F}{A} = \sigma = E\varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}, \quad \mu = -\frac{\Delta d}{d} / \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$

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$$F/A = \tau = G\gamma = \text{Schubspannung}$$

$$D^* = \frac{\pi G R^4}{2h}$$

$$p = \rho gh$$

$$p = p_0 e^{-h/H} \text{ mit } H = 8000 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Auftrieb } F_A = \rho V g$$

$$p_{\text{Seifenblase}} = \frac{4\sigma}{r}$$

$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{r\rho g}$$

$$p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh = \text{const}$$

$$\dot{V} = Av, \quad \dot{m} = \rho \dot{V}$$

$$F = \eta A \frac{v}{d} = \eta A \dot{\gamma}$$

$$\dot{\gamma} = \frac{dv_x}{dz} \text{ bei Str mung in x-Richtung mit Geschwindigkeitsgef lle in z}$$

$$\text{Platten: } v(x) = \frac{\Delta p}{2\eta l} x(a-x)$$

$$\text{Rohr: } v(r) = \frac{\Delta p}{4\eta l} (R^2 - r^2), \quad \dot{V} = \frac{\pi \Delta p}{8\eta l} R^4$$

$$\frac{T}{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{D}}, \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}, \sqrt{\frac{J}{mgs}}, \sqrt{\frac{J}{D^*}}, \text{ ggf. Korrekturfaktor } 1 + \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + \dots$$

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B} = \frac{\omega_0}{2\delta} = \frac{\pi}{\Lambda}, \quad B = \frac{\delta}{\pi}, \quad \Lambda = \delta T = \ln \left(\frac{\hat{x}_i}{\hat{x}_{i+1}} \right)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\delta t} (a \cos \omega t + b \sin \omega t) \text{ mit } \omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$

relative  nderung =  nderung / Anfangswert

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots) \Rightarrow \Delta y \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \Delta x_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \Delta x_2 + \dots$$

$$y = cx_1^{n_1} \cdot x_2^{n_2} \cdot \dots \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{y} \approx n_1 \frac{\Delta x_1}{x_1} + n_2 \frac{\Delta x_2}{x_2} + \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \\ \tan x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} |x| \ll 1 \\ \approx x \end{array}$$

$$(1+x)^n \approx 1+nx \quad |x| \ll 1$$

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