Outils techniques transversaux

Extraire une grandeur d'une relation mathématique

☆☆☆ **« j'ai besoin de m'entrainer sur des exemples simples »**

$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	$m =$	$V =$
$n = c \times V$	$c =$	$V =$
$Q = I \times \Delta t$	$I =$	$\Delta t =$
$E_C = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$	$m =$	$v =$
$E_m = E_C + E_P$	$E_C =$	$E_P =$
$E_{PP} = m \times g \times z$	$m =$	$z =$
$A = k \times c$	$c =$	$k =$
$i = \frac{\lambda \times D}{e}$	$e =$	$D =$
$P \times V = n \times R \times T$	$n =$	$V =$
$\sigma = \frac{l}{S} \times G$	$S =$	$G =$
$C_1 \times V_1 = C_2 \times V_2$	$V_1 =$	$C_2 =$
$\tau = R \times C$	$R =$	$C =$
$E = \frac{U_{AB}}{d}$	$d =$	$U_{AB} =$

☆☆☆ **« je vérifie que je suis à l'aise »**

$E = P \times (t_f - t_i)$	$P =$	$t_i =$
$v = \frac{d}{t_2 - t_1}$	$d =$	$t_1 =$
$n = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{M}$	$M =$	$m_1 =$

$n_T = c_1 \times V_1 - c_2 \times V_2$	$c_1 =$	$c_2 =$
$n_f = n_0 - 3 \times x_{max}$	$n_0 =$	$x_{max} =$
$E_1 - E_4 = \frac{h \times c}{\lambda}$	$E_4 =$	$\lambda =$
$E_f - E_i = (m_f - m_i) \times c^2$	$E_i =$	$m_i =$
$E = \frac{1}{m} \times (m_1 \times c_1 + m_2 \times c_2) \times \Delta\theta$	$m =$	$m_1 =$
$pH = -\log(\frac{[H_3O^+]}{c^0})$	$[H_3O^+] =$	
$\mathrm{L} = 10 \times \log(\frac{I}{I_0})$	$I =$	

☆☆☆ **« je peux faire face à toutes les situations »**

$E_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v_2^2 + m \times g \times z_2$	$v_2 =$	$m =$
$c_1 \times V_1 - 2 \times x_{max} = 0$	$x_{max} =$	$c_1 =$
$v = c \times \frac{f_A - f_E}{f_E}$	$f_E =$	$f_A =$
$\frac{T^2}{a^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{G \times M}$	$T =$	$a =$
$\sigma = \lambda_1 \times c_1 + \lambda_2 \times c_2$	$c_1 =$	$\lambda_2 =$
$E = m \times c \times (\theta_f - \theta_i)$	$m =$	$\theta_f =$
$W_{AB}(\vec{F}) = F \times AB \times \cos(\alpha)$	$F =$	$\alpha =$
$\frac{Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_{th}}$	$R_{th} =$	$T_2 =$
$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$	$L =$	$g =$
$u(C_B) = C_B \times \sqrt{+(\frac{u(V_B)}{V_B})^2 + (\frac{u(V_e)}{V_e})^2}$	$u(V_B) =$	$V_B =$