

Given (red):

x(t)	→	$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$	→	$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt}$
$x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$	$v(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}; \int_{x_0}^x dx = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$	←	v(t)	→
$x - x_0 = \int_{t_0}^t v(t) dt$	$v(t) = v_0 + \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt$	←	$v - v_0 = \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt$	$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt}; \int_{v_0}^v dv = \int_{t_0}^t a(t) dt$
viz předchozí řádek				← a(t)
$v(x) = \frac{dx}{dt}$	$t - t_0 = \int_{x_0}^x v(x) dx$	←	$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$	$\boxed{v(x)}$
	$a(x) = v \frac{dv}{dx}$		$\frac{v^2 - v_0^2}{2} = \int_{x_0}^x a(x) dx$	← a(x)
	$a(v) = \frac{dv}{dt}$	$t - t_0 = \int_{v_0}^v \frac{dv}{a(v)}$		← a(v)