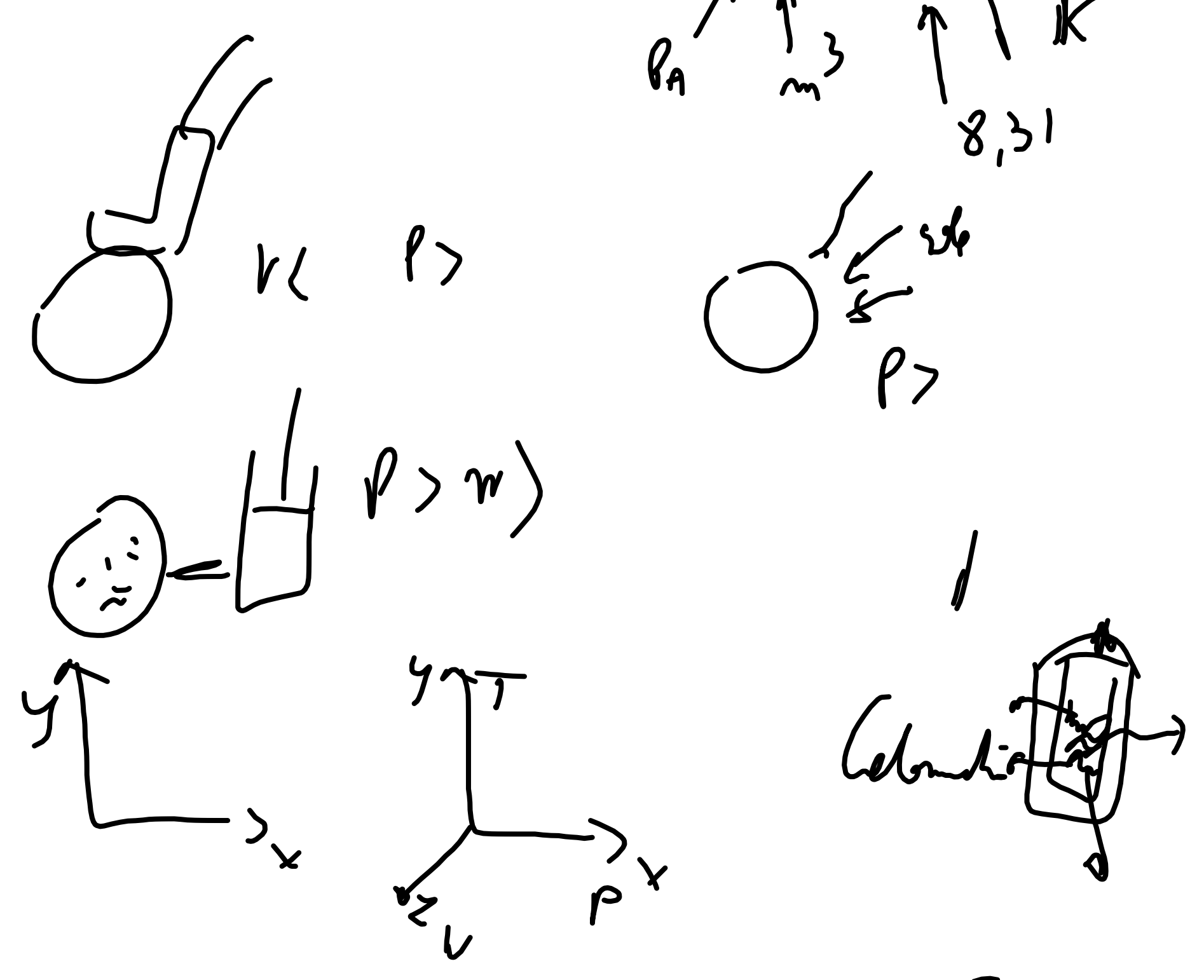
P, V, T → $PV = nRT$

P_A, m^3, 8,31, K



ISOCORA V=K P, T
ISOBARA P=K V T
ISOTERMA T=K V P
ADIABAT. No Q

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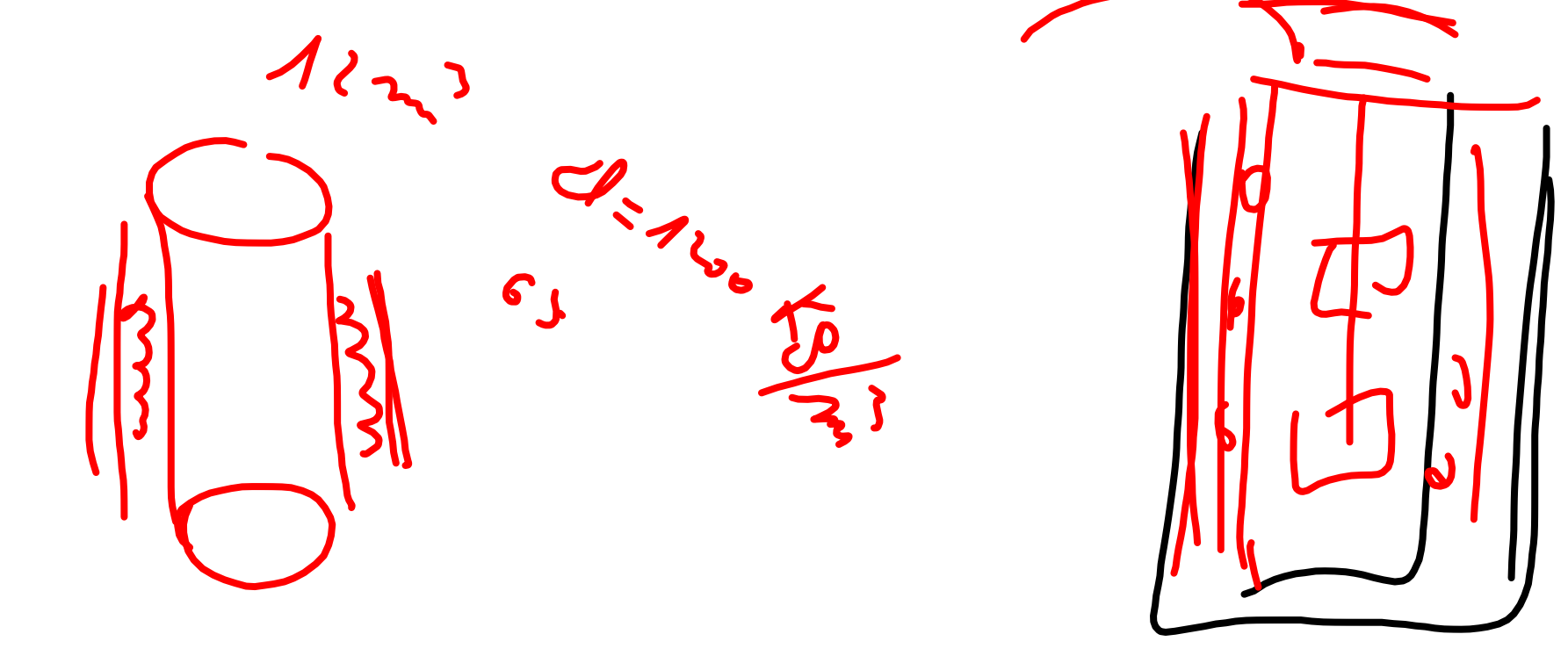
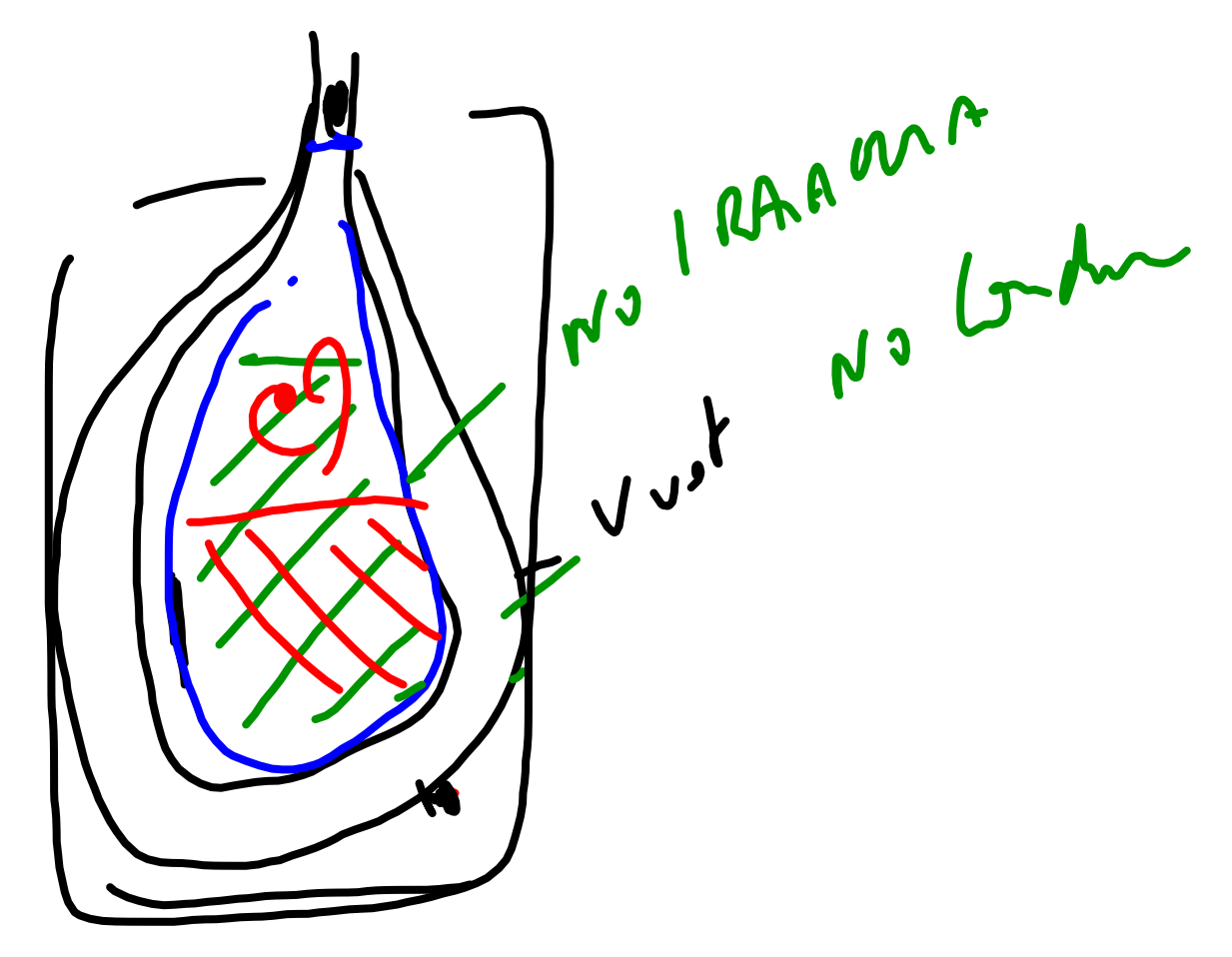
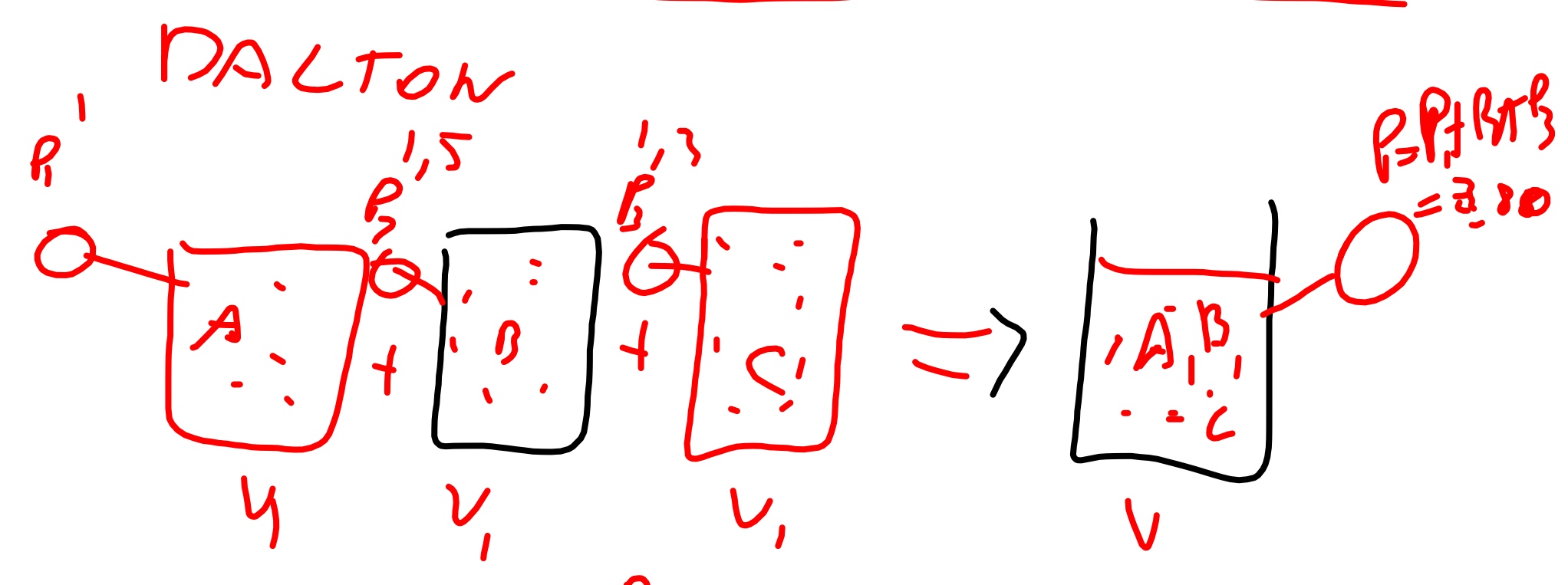




DALTON



$P_A = P_O + P_N + P_{CO_2}$ .....

$P_{parziale}$ O_2 ...

AVOGADRO

Mole → $N_A = 6,02 \; 10^{23}$

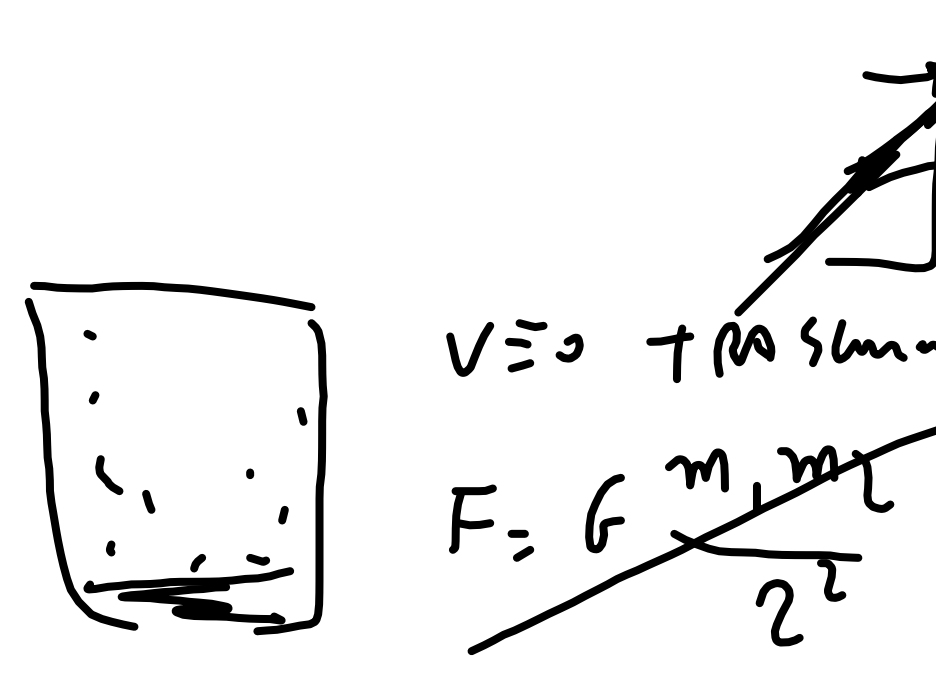
1 O_2, 1 CO_2, 1 H_2SO_4

P_{atm}, t = 0° V = 22,4 litri

$m_H = 1,008$ gr $= 1,008 \; 10^{-3}$ Kg

$= \frac{m_H}{N_A} = 1,67 \cdot 10^{-27}$ Kg

GAS PERFETTI MOTO PERFETTO



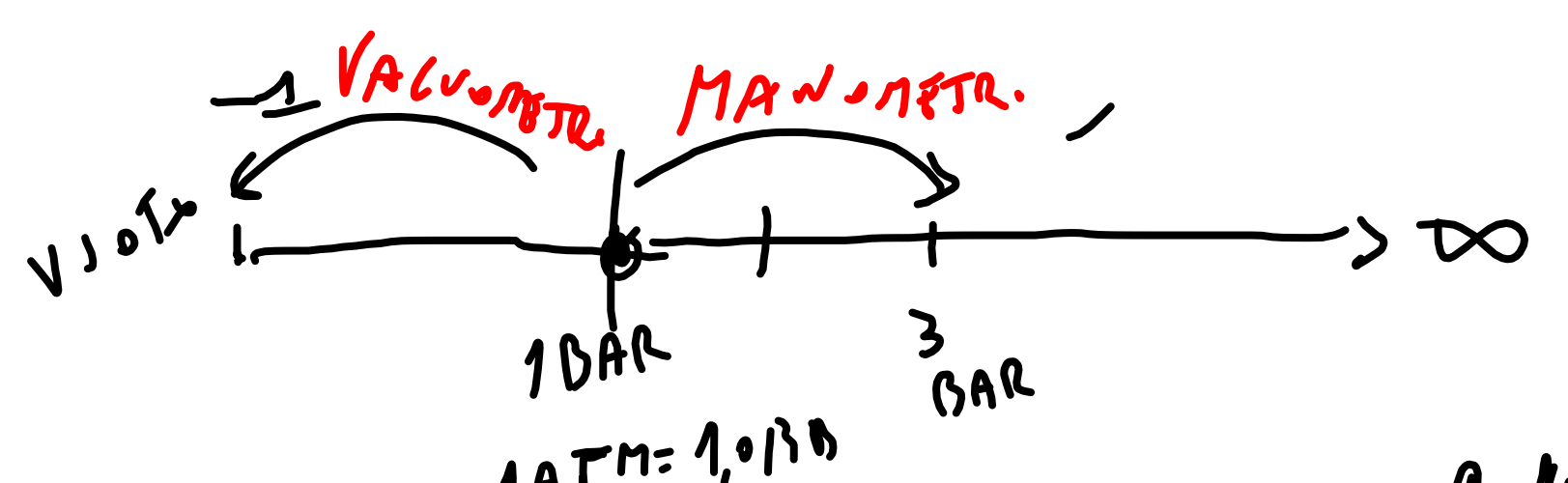
V = 0 trascurabile

~~$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{2^2}$~~

G.P.L

URTI ELASTICI
T> P>

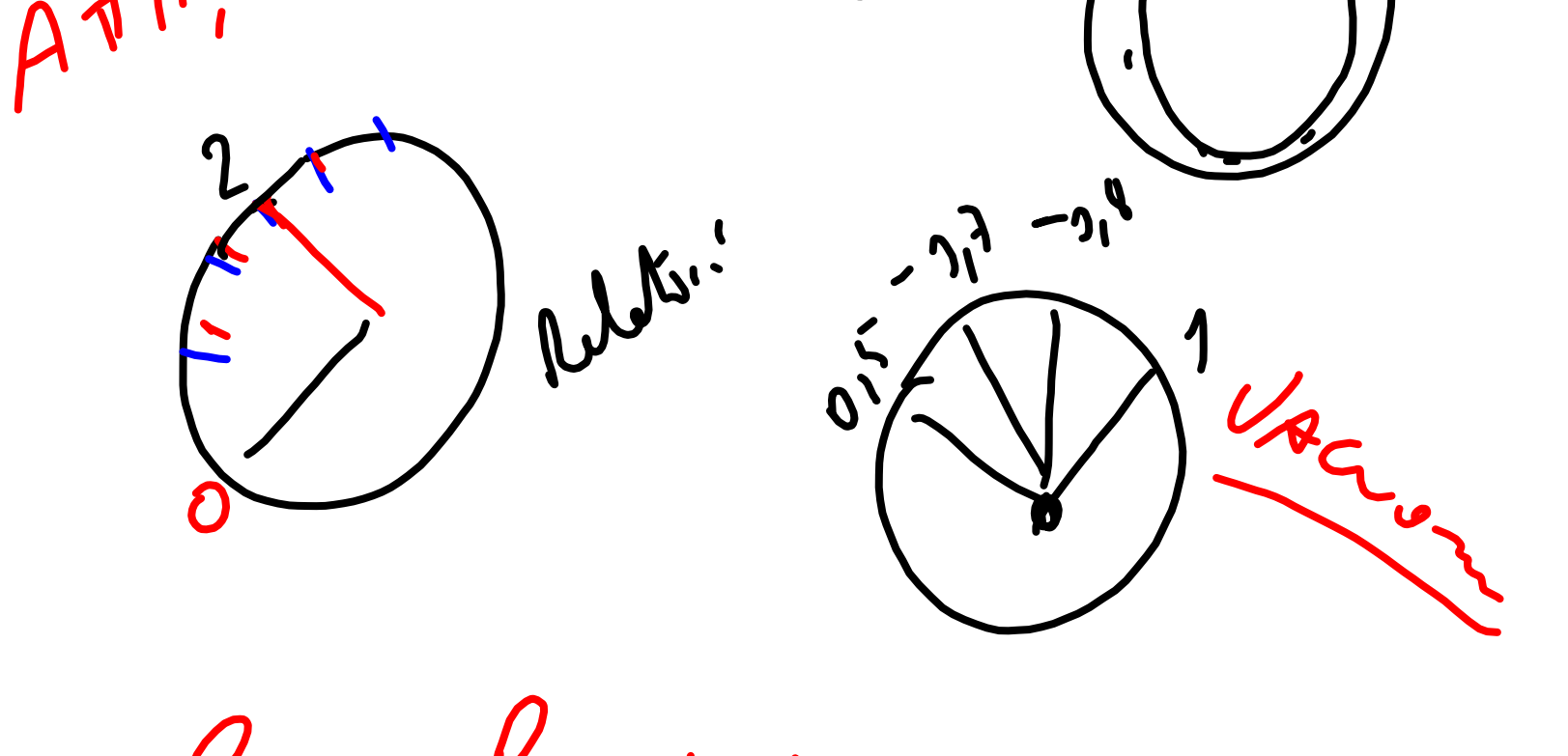
{ 1: cons. mv
{ " " $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$



Rel. Assol.

2 BAR Relat.
3 BAR Assoluti

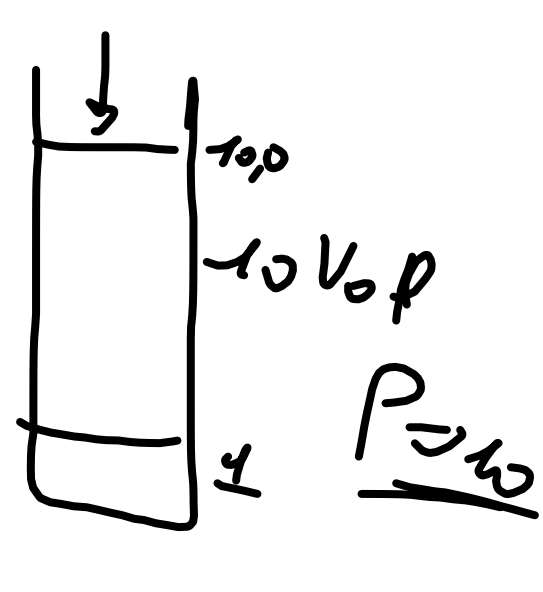
ATM, BA



$P_A = P_2 + 1$

$P_2 = P_A - 1$

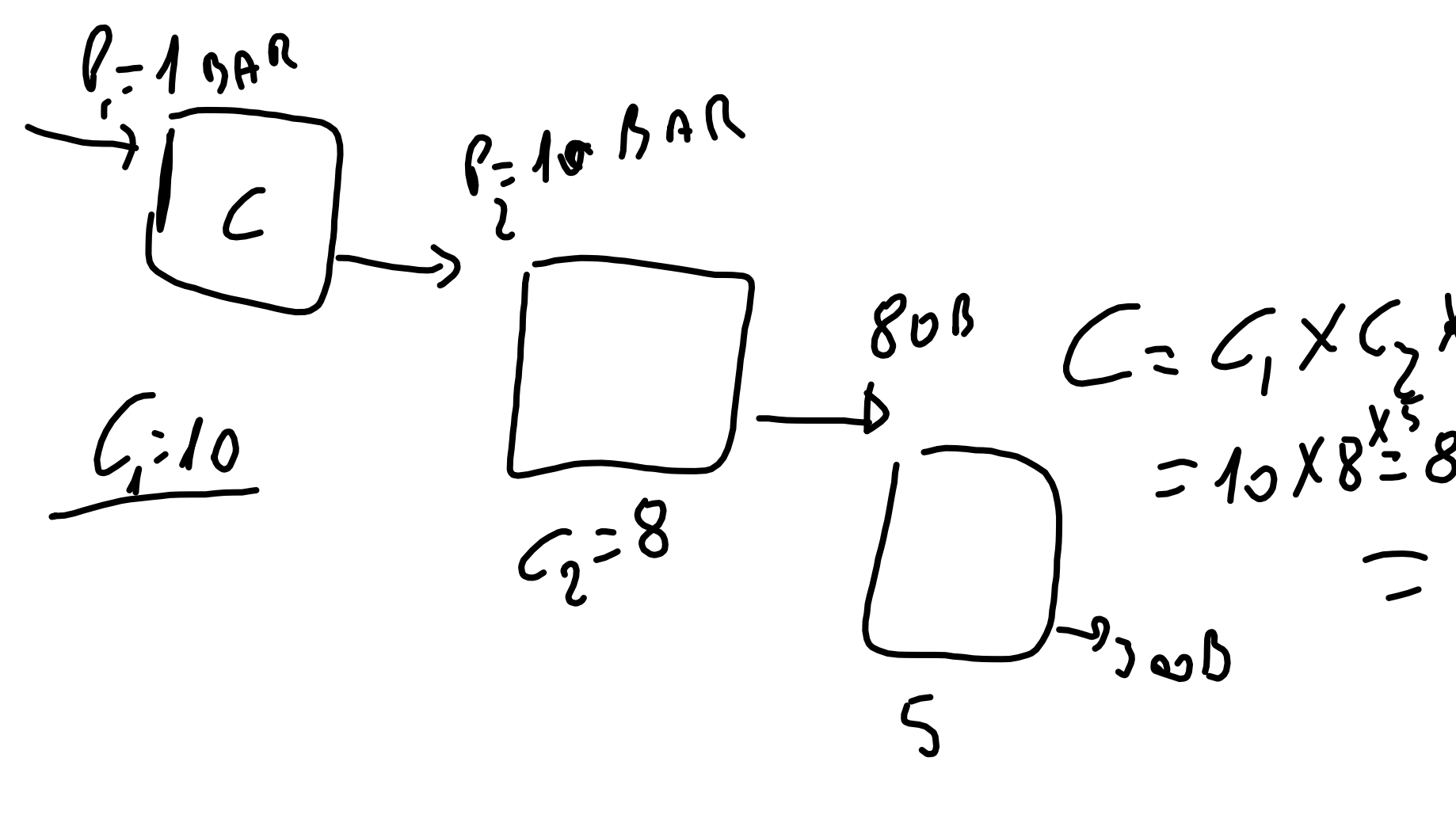
Compressore Pompe



$P = 10$

Portata m^3/s m^3/m m^3/h

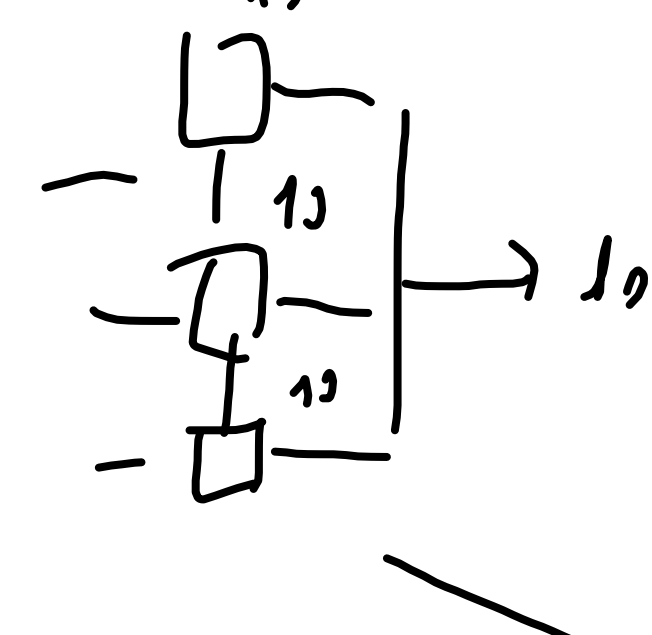
rapp. di compressione $\frac{P_f}{P_i} = 10$



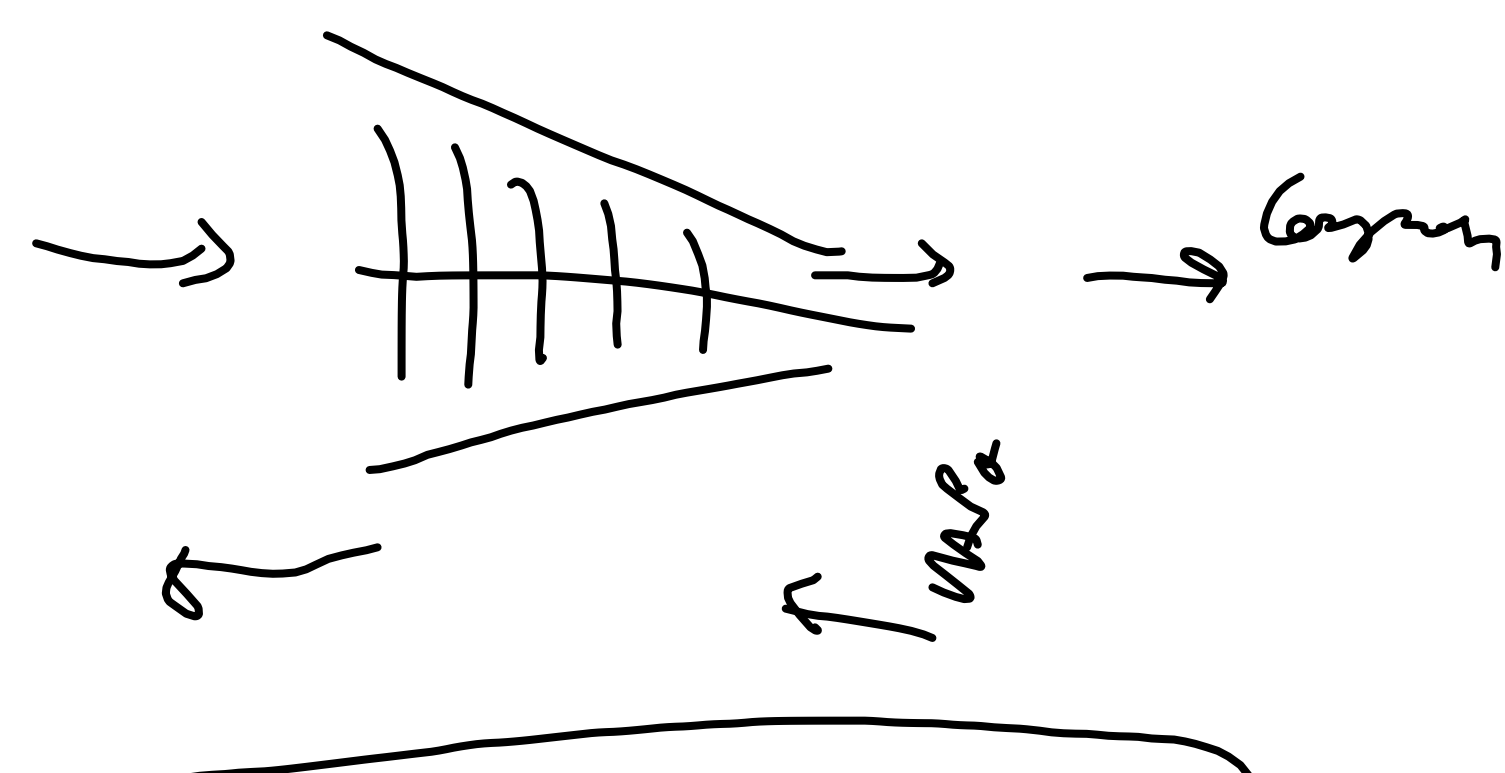
$C_1 = 10$ $C_2 = 8$

$C = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3$
$= 10 \times 8 \times 5 = 80 \times 5$
$= 400$

SERIE P>>



Portata $= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$



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