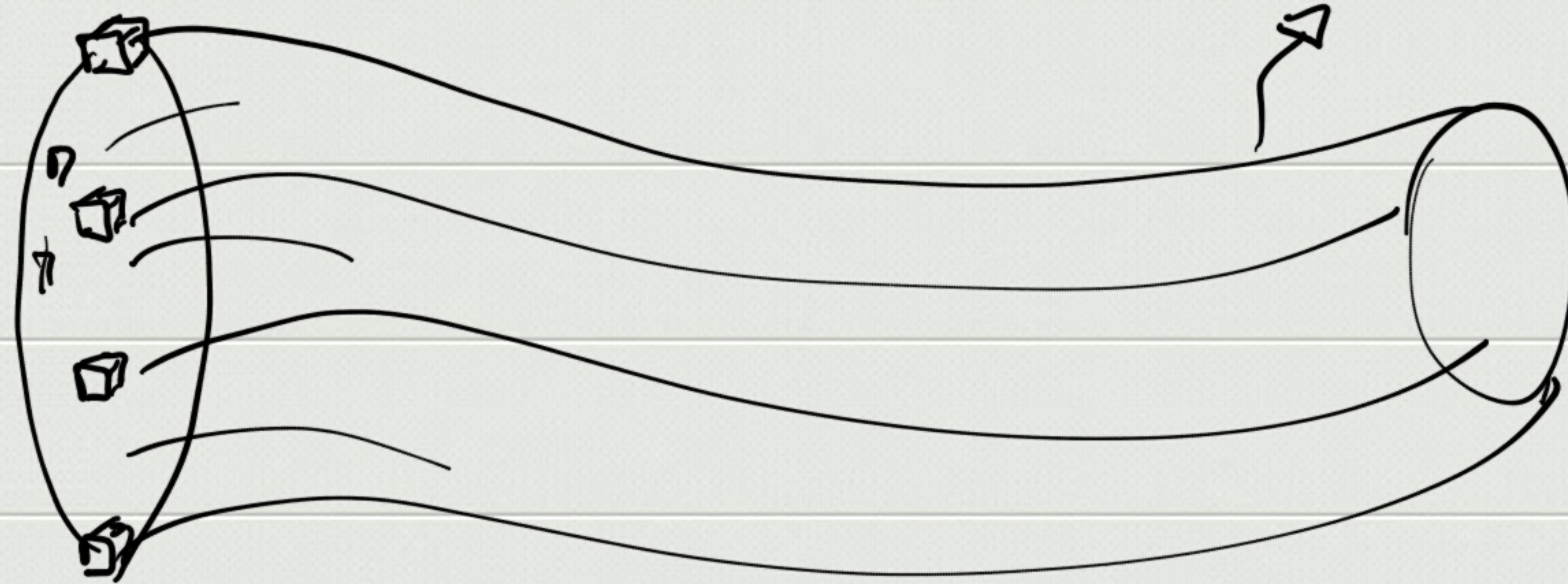


Fluido ideale : $\eta = 0$ $\rho = \text{cost}$

Moto laminare \Rightarrow no moti "vorticosi"

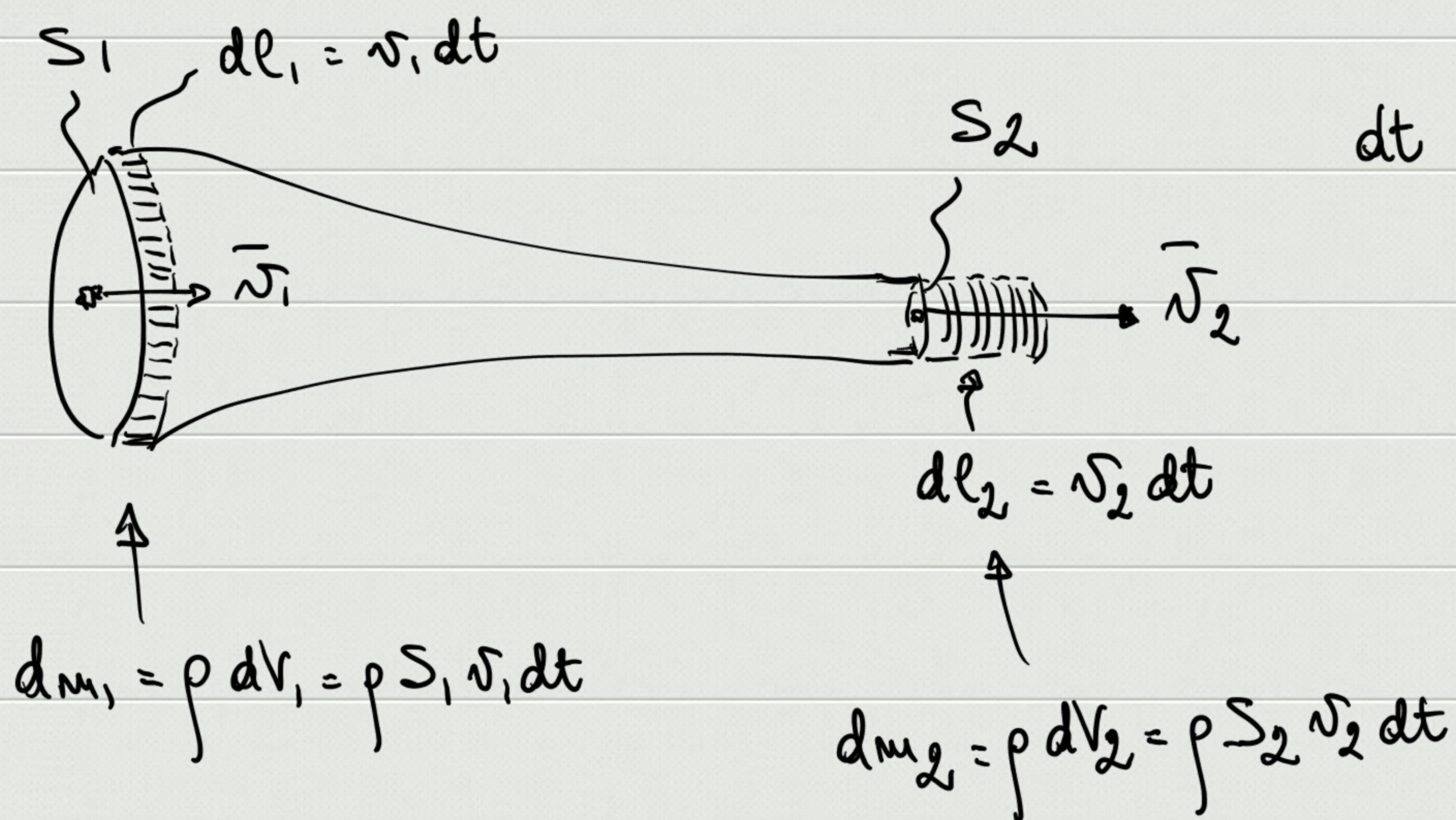
Moto "stationario"

dm, dV



linee di flusso

tubo di flusso

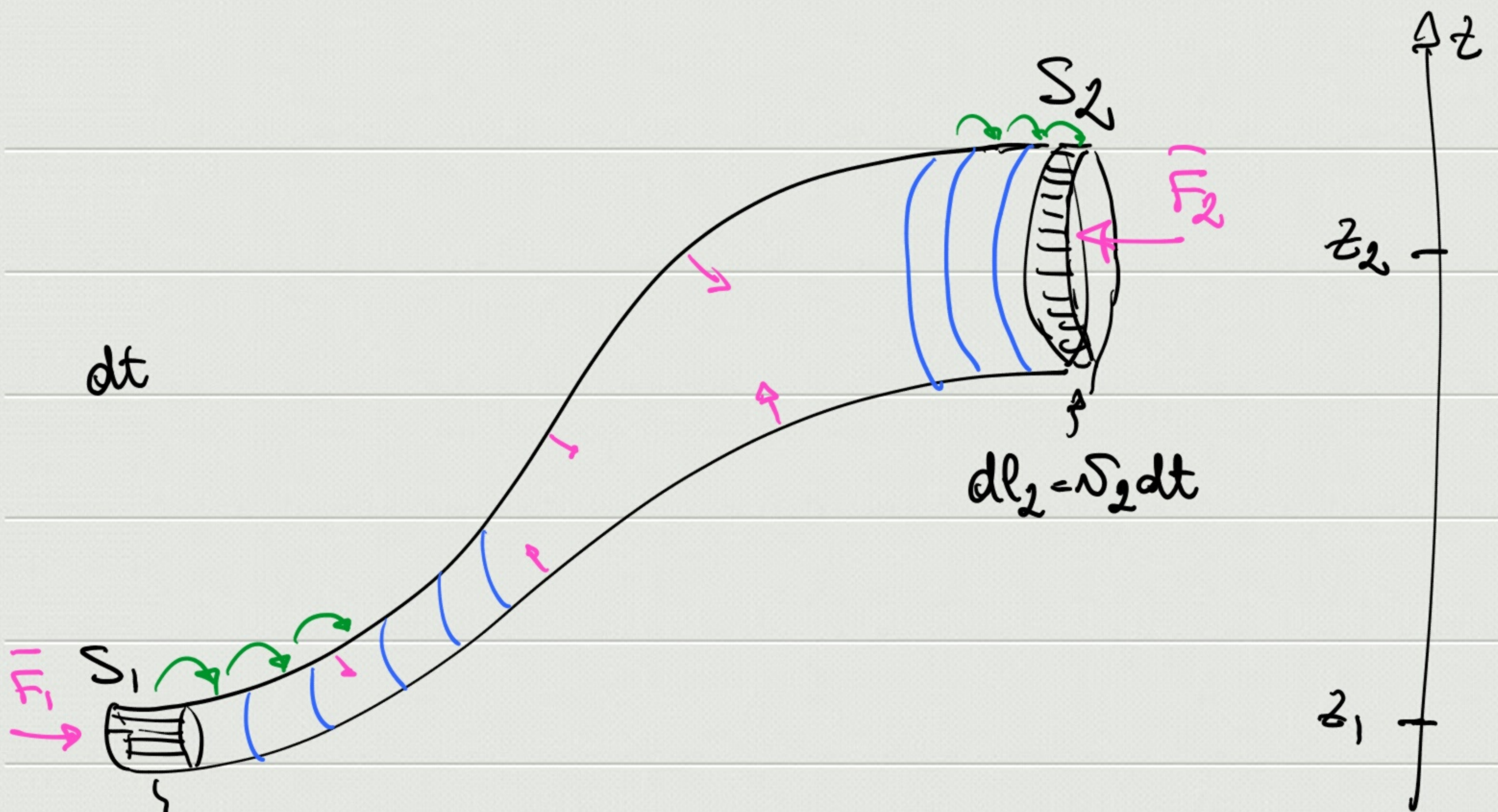


$$dm_1 = dm_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2}$$

portata $\boxed{q = vS = \text{costante}}$

$$dq = v dS \Rightarrow q = \int_S dq = \int_S v dS = v_m S$$

$\boxed{v_m = \frac{1}{S} \int_S v dS}$



dt

$$dl_2 = v_2 dt$$

$$dl_1 = v_1 dt$$

$$p = \text{const}$$

$$dm_1 = dm_2 \Rightarrow dV_1 = dV_2 = dV$$

$$dE_k = dW_{\text{TOT}}$$

$$dW_{\text{TOT}} = dW_{\text{r.o.e}} + dW_{\text{sup}}$$

↓
perso

↓
pressione

$$dW_{\text{r.o.e}} = dW_{\text{perso}} = -dE_{p,\text{perso}}$$

*

$$- (\cancel{E'_{p,1}} - E_{p,1}) - (\cancel{E'_{p,2}} - \cancel{E_{p,2}}) - (\cancel{E'_{p,3}} - \cancel{E_{p,3}}) - \dots$$

$$* = - (dm g z_2 - dm g z_1) = - p dV (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$dW_{\text{sup}} = \bar{F}_1 d\bar{\ell}_1 + \bar{F}_2 d\bar{\ell}_2 = p_1 S_1 d\ell_1 - p_2 S_2 d\ell_2 = \\ = (p_1 - p_2) dV$$

$$dE_k = \frac{1}{2} dm v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} dm v_1^2 \stackrel{dm = \rho dV}{=} \frac{1}{2} \rho dV (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = -\rho (z_2 - z_1) + (p_1 - p_2)$$

$$p_1 + \rho z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = p_2 + \rho z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p + \rho z + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \text{cost}}$$

Teorema di
Bernoulli

