

## - PRESSIONE

$$P = \frac{\vec{F}}{A} \quad [Pa] \equiv \left[ 1 \frac{N}{m^2} \right] \quad | \quad d = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$P_0 = \text{Pressione aria} = 1,00 \text{ atm} = 1,013 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

- LEGGE di PASCAL

$$P \equiv P_0 + dgh$$

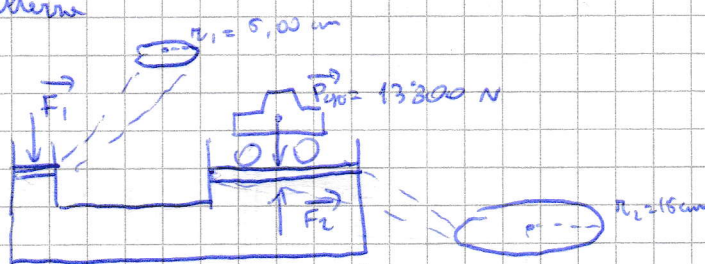
$\nearrow$  densità       $\nearrow$  altezza

es. 15.1)

$$r_1 = 5,00 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_2 = 15,0 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = 13300 \text{ N}$$



I) <sup>auto</sup> Per essere sollevato  $|\vec{F}_2| > |\vec{P}_0|$

$$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2} \Rightarrow F_1 = \left( \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) F_2 = \frac{\pi (5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2}{\pi (15 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} (1,33 \cdot 10^4 \text{ N})$$

$$= 1,48 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

Press. nel  
primo cilindro

pressione nel  
secondo cilindro

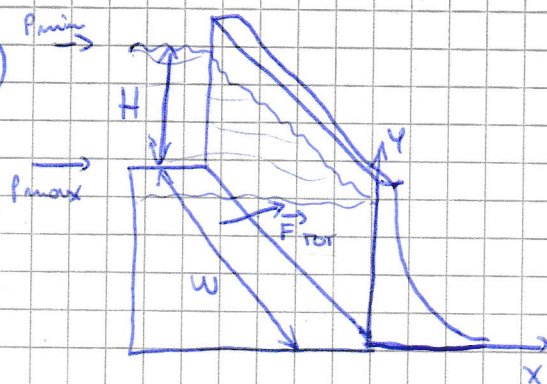
Forza da applicare  
sul primo cilindro  
per sollevare la  
macchina

II) Quale pressione di aria produce questo forza?

$$\boxed{P = \frac{\vec{F}}{A}} \Rightarrow P_{\text{nel cilindro}} = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{1,48 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}{\pi (5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} = 1,38 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



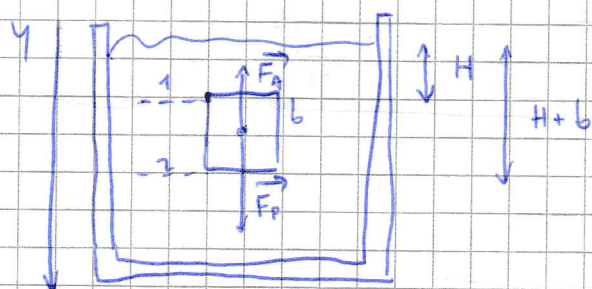
es. 15.2)



$$P_{media} = \frac{P_{maxima} + P_{minima}}{2} = \frac{d \cdot g \cdot H + 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} d \cdot g \cdot H$$

$$F_{TOT DIGA} = P_{media} \cdot A = \left( \frac{1}{2} d \cdot g \cdot H \right) (H \cdot w) = \frac{1}{2} d \cdot g \cdot H^2 \cdot w$$

### • PRINCIPIO DI ARCHIMEDE



$$\Rightarrow m \cdot g - F_A = m \cdot a$$

se  $F_A > F_P \Rightarrow$  GALLEGGIA  
 $F_P > F_A \Rightarrow$  SOTTO FONDA  
 $F_P = F_A \Rightarrow$  RIMANE STATICO

$$P_1 = P_0 + d \cdot g \cdot H_1$$

$$P_2 = P_0 + d \cdot g \cdot (H + b)$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = d \cdot g \cdot b$$

$$(b^2) \Delta P = F_A = d \cdot g \cdot (b \cdot b^2) = m_L \cdot g$$

$\downarrow$  superficie  
 $\downarrow$  densità  
 $\downarrow$  volume

$$F_A = d \cdot g \cdot V_{liquida}$$

$$F_A = m_L \cdot g$$

$$F_A = d \cdot g \cdot (A \cdot h)$$



$$I) \vec{F}_{\text{peso}} = m_{\text{egg}} \cdot g = d_{\text{egg}} \cdot V_{\text{egg}} \cdot g$$

corpo sommerso

$$d = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = d \cdot V$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = \vec{F}_A - \vec{F}_{\text{peso}} = (d_{\text{fluido}} - d_{\text{egg}}) \cdot V_{\text{egg}} \cdot g$$

$$d_{\text{fluido}} > d_{\text{egg}} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} \uparrow$$

$$d_{\text{fluido}} < d_{\text{egg}} \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} \downarrow$$

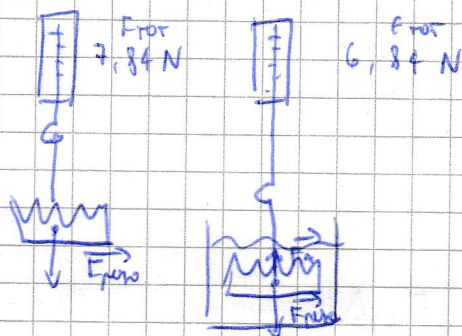
II)

$$\frac{V_{\text{emerso}}}{V_{\text{egg}}} = \frac{d_{\text{egg}}}{d_{\text{fluido}}}$$

$$d_{\text{fluido}} V_{\text{emerso}} \cdot g = d_{\text{egg}} V_{\text{egg}} \cdot g$$

corpo emerso

es. 18.3)



~~F\_A = d\_{\text{acqua}} V\_{\text{emerso}} g~~

$$\vec{F}_A = d_{\text{acqua}} V_{\text{emerso}} g$$

(corpo sommerso)

$(V_{\text{emerso}} = V_{\text{corona}})$

$$\vec{F}_A = \vec{F}_p - \vec{F}_{\text{tot}} = 1 \text{ N}$$

$$d_c = \frac{m_c}{V_c} = \frac{m_c}{\left( \frac{F_A}{d_{\text{acqua}} \cdot g} \right)}$$

$$V_{\text{corona}} = \frac{F_A}{d_{\text{acqua}} \cdot g}$$

$$= \frac{m_c \cdot g \cdot d_{\text{acqua}}}{F_A} = 7,84 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$



## EQUAZIONE DI CONTINUITÀ PER I FLUIDI

Incompressibilità  $\Rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 = \text{cost}$

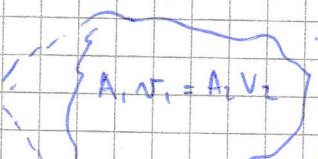
es. 15.5)  $r = 2,5 \text{ cm}$   
 $V = 30 \text{ L}$   
 $t = 4 \text{ min}$

$A_2 = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$   
 ~~$A_2 = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$~~

sez.  $A_1 = \pi r^2 = 4,91 \text{ cm}^2$

flusso.  $A_1 v_1 = 30 \text{ L/min} = 0,5 \text{ L/sec} = 500 \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$

$v_1 = \frac{500 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{A_1} = \frac{500 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{4,91 \text{ cm}^2} = 102 \text{ cm/s} = 1,02 \text{ m/s}$

$v_2?$   $v_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} v_1$    $\frac{4,91 \text{ cm}^2}{0,5 \text{ cm}^2} (1,02 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}) = 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$

## PRINCIPIO DI BERNOULLI

su un tubo  $\Delta t$

$W_1 = F_1 \Delta x_1$

$P_1 \cdot A_1 \cdot \Delta x_1$

$(P_1 \cdot V_1)$

$W_2 = F_2 \cdot \Delta x_2$

$P_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot \Delta x_2$

$(P_2 \cdot V_2)$

$(v_1 = v_2)$

$W = P_1 \cdot V_1 - P_2 \cdot V_2$   
 $W = (P_1 - P_2) V$

$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$

$\Delta U = m g y_2 - m g y_1$

$W = \Delta K + \Delta U$

$\frac{(P_1 - P_2) V}{V} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 + m g y_2 - m g y_1}{V}$

$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} d_L v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} d_L v_1^2 + d_L g y_2 - d_L g y_1$

$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_1^2 + d_L g y_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_2^2 + d_L g y_2$

La somma delle pressioni  $P$ , dell'energia cinetica per unità di volume  $\frac{1}{2} d_L v^2$  e dell'energia potenziale gravitazionale  $d_L g y$  è costante in TUTTI i punti di una linea di corrente.

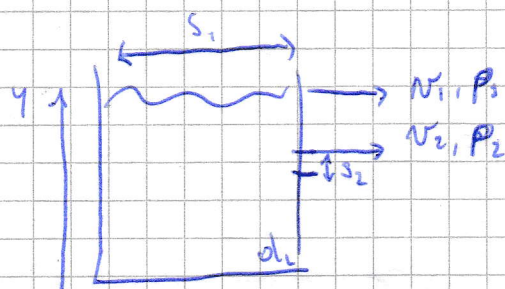


### Caso Part

$$\bullet v_1 = v_2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad p_1 - p_2 = d_L g (y_2 - y_1) = d_L g h$$

~~non si applica~~

### LEGGE DI FORMICOLI



$$S_2 \ll S_1$$

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_1^2 + d_L g y = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_2^2 + d_L g h$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = p_0 \Rightarrow \text{cisterna e foro aperti}$$

$$v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2$$

eq. cont. fluidi

$$v_1 = v_2 \left( \frac{S_2}{S_1} \right)$$

$$p_0 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_2^2 \left( \frac{S_2}{S_1} \right)^2 + d_L g y = p_0 + \frac{1}{2} d_L v_2^2 + d_L g h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{S_2}{S_1} \right)^2 \right] = g (y - h)$$

$$\rightarrow S_2 \ll S_1$$

$$v_2 \approx \sqrt{2g(y-h)}$$

Velocità di deflusso

• NON DIPENDE DALLA DENSITÀ DEL FLUIDO

• = CADUTA LIBERA