

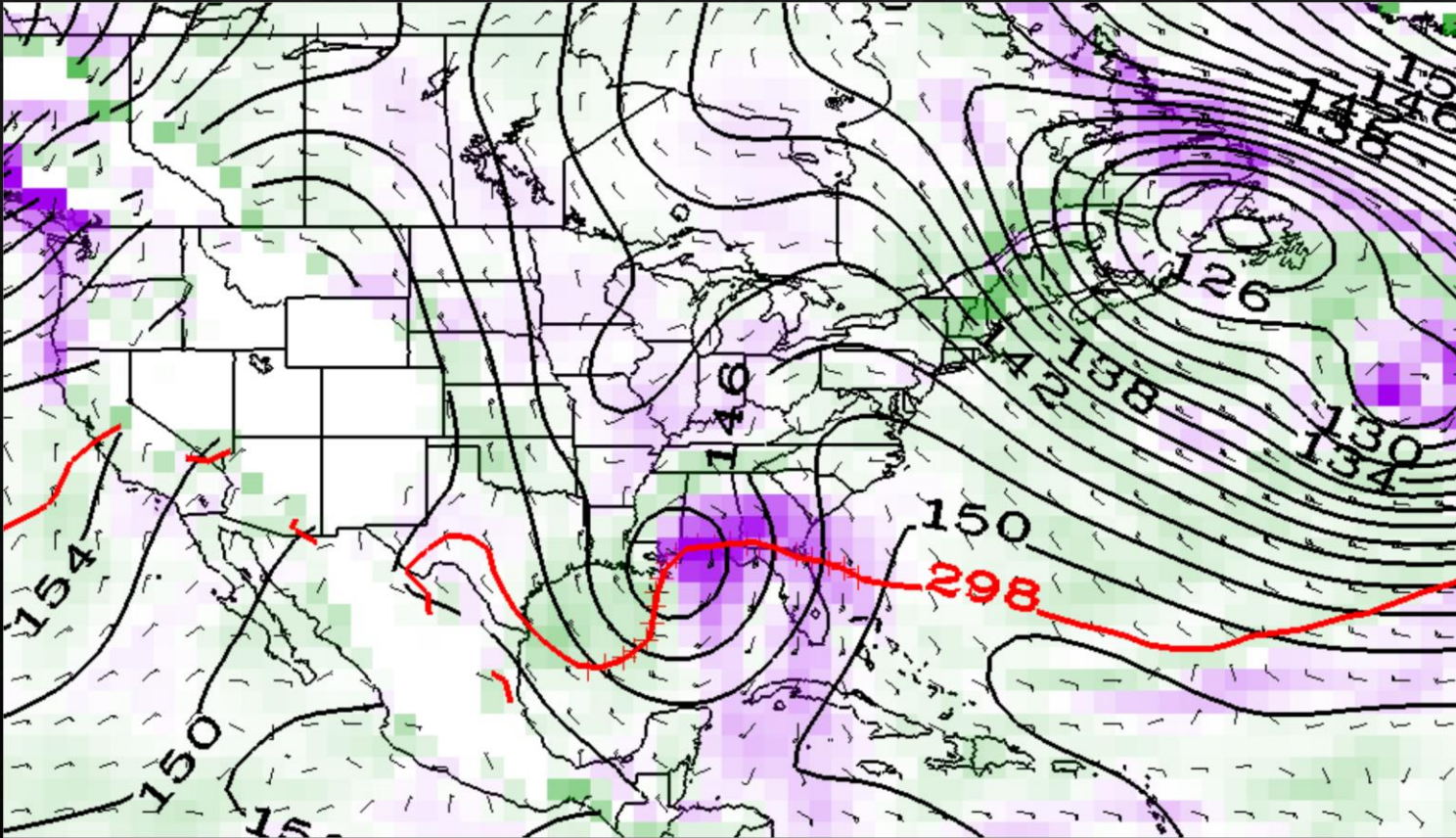


The background of the slide is a meteorological map of North America. It features isobars (lines of equal pressure) and isotherms (lines of equal temperature). A low-pressure system is visible in the upper right, with isobars labeled 1008, 1012, 1016, 1020, and 1024. A high-pressure system is in the lower left, with isobars labeled 1016, 1020, and 1024. Isotherms are labeled with values such as 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. A red line is drawn across the map, and a black line is also visible. The map is color-coded with a gradient from blue to red.

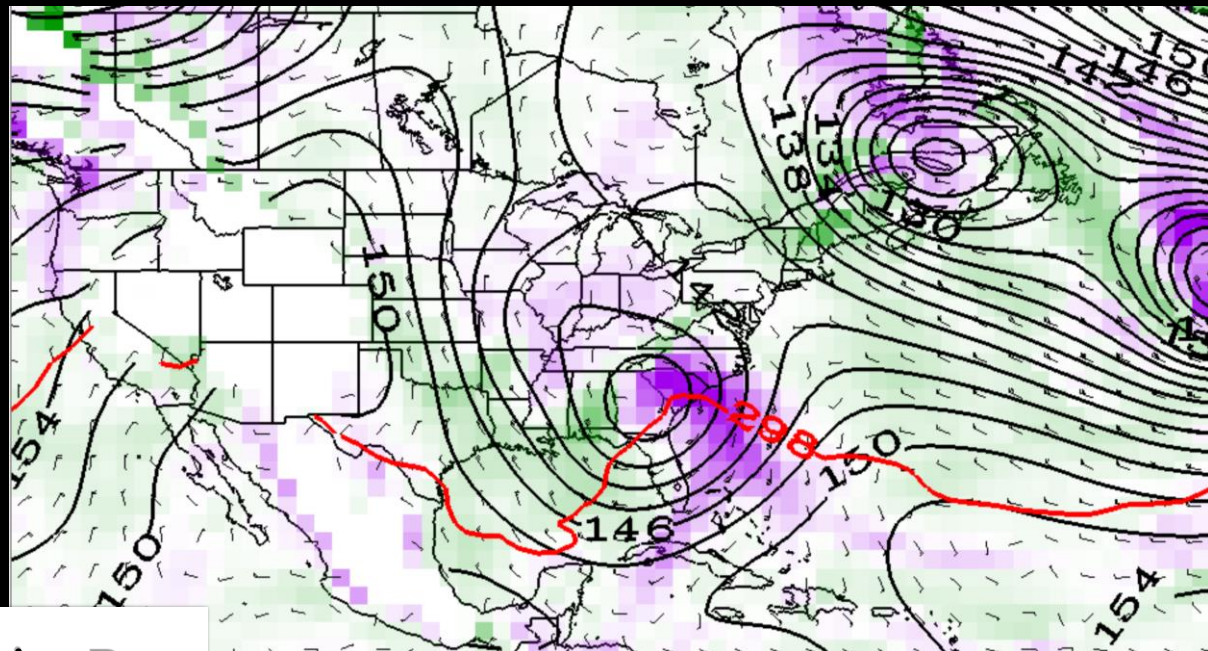
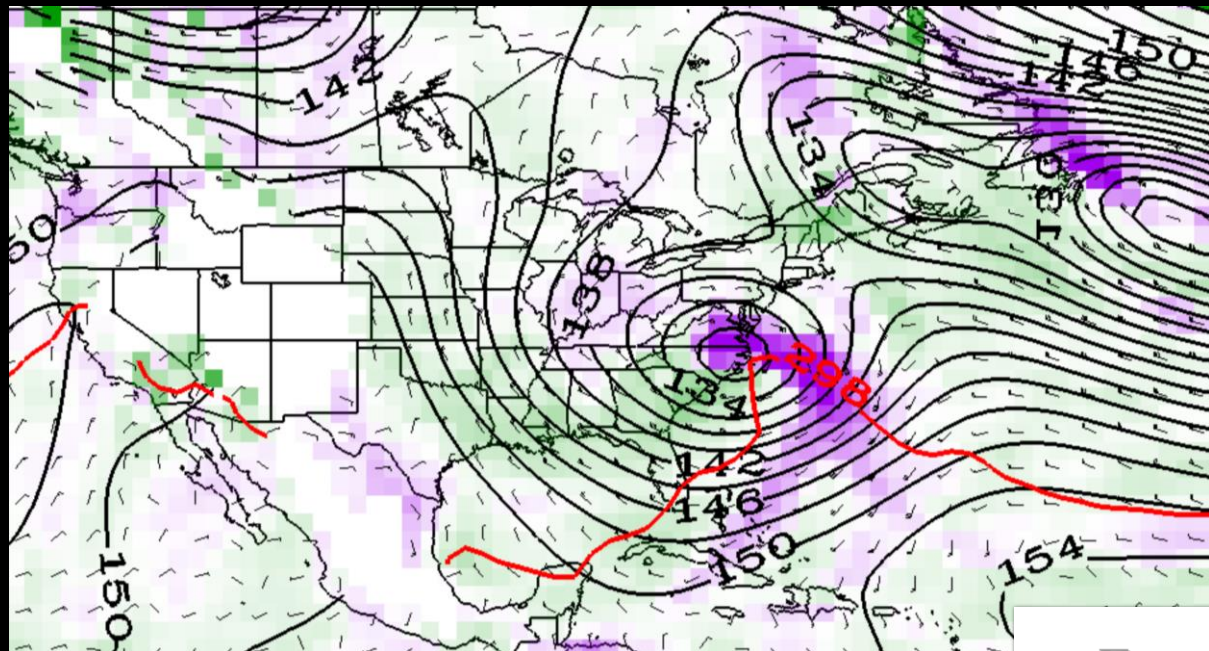
Exercise/Bundle 3.2

Cristina Fayad Martínez - Dynamics

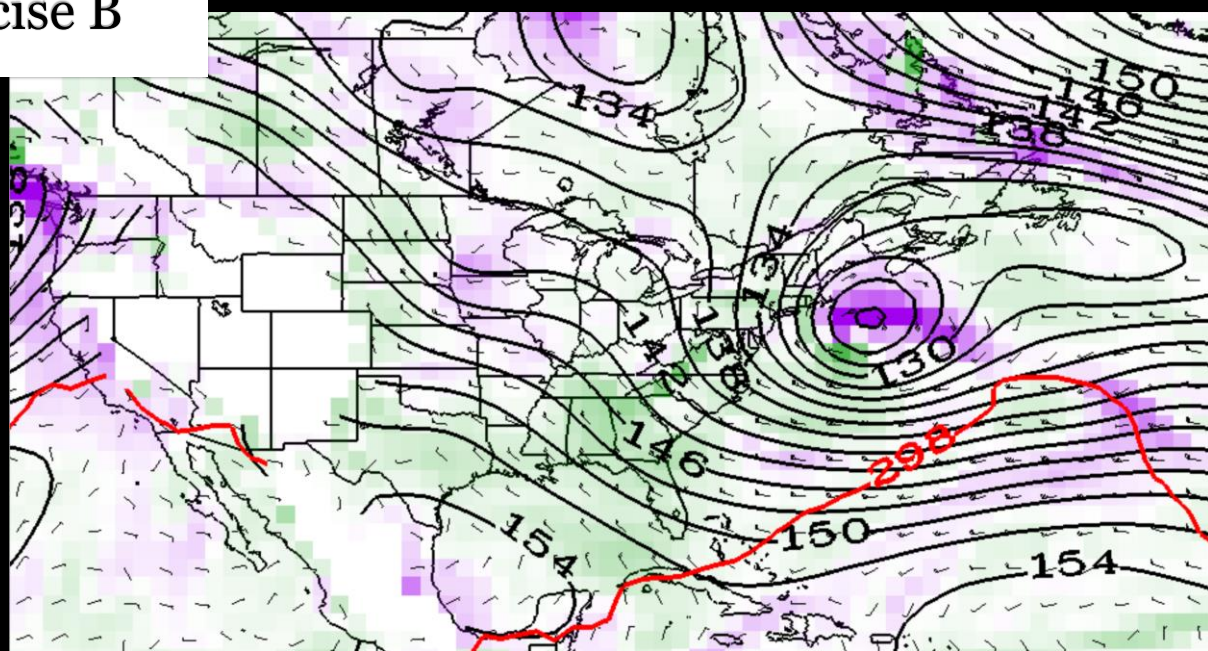
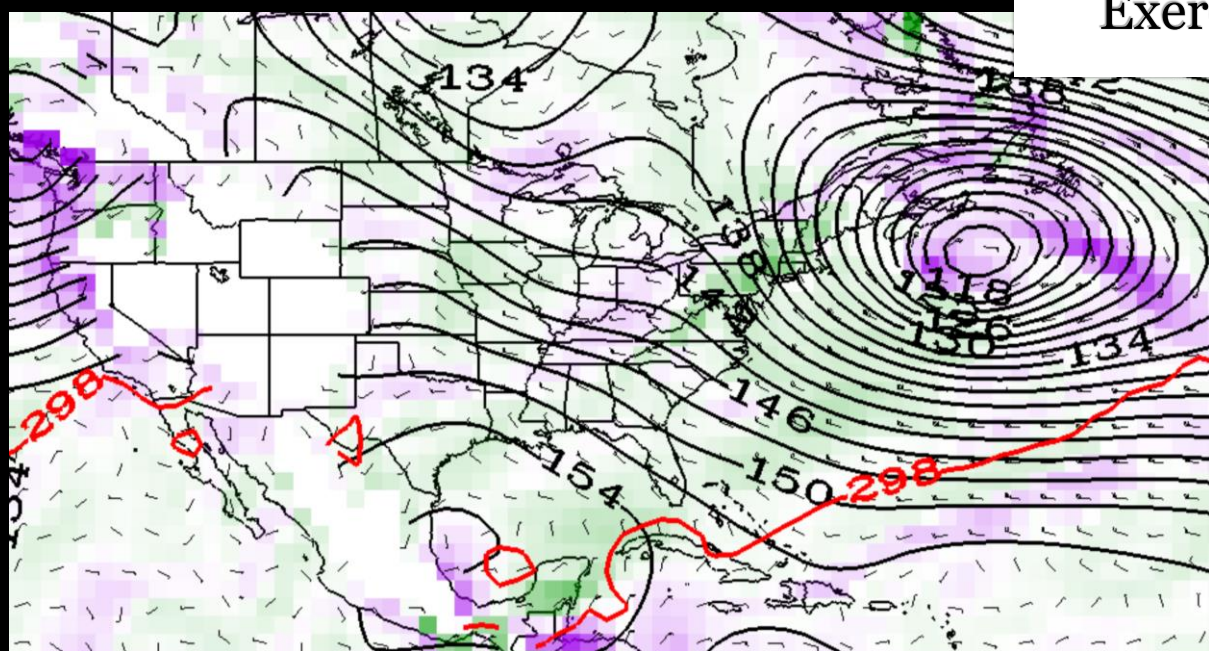
Exercise A

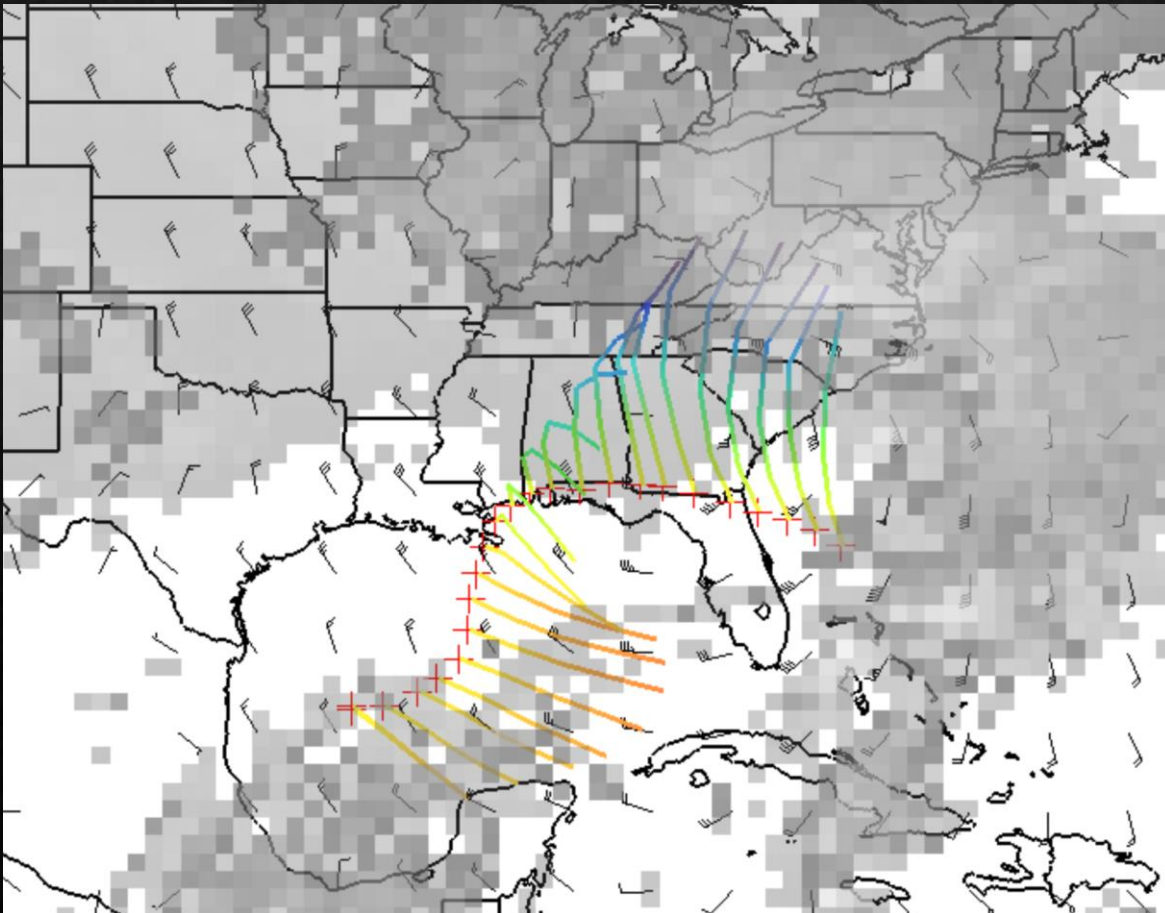
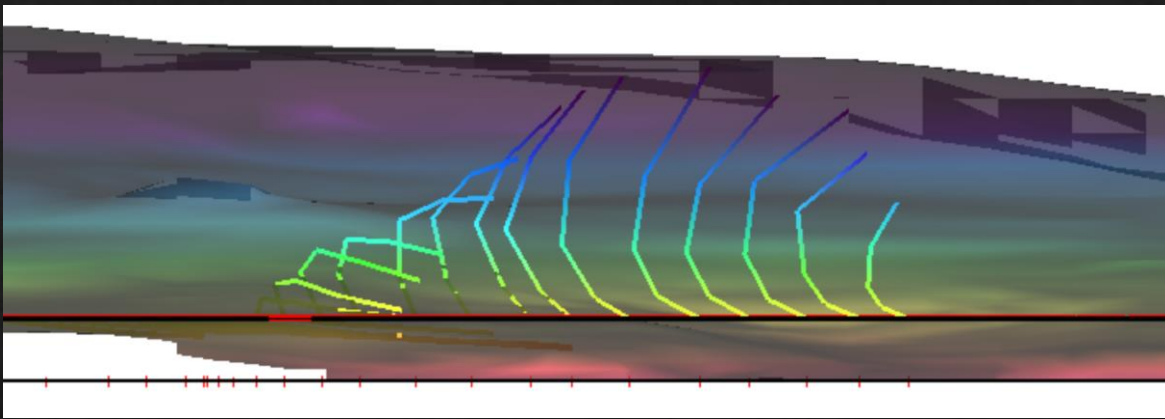


Yes: Purple areas represent a rising of air parcel, while greens is the sinking of the parcel
→ matches red line



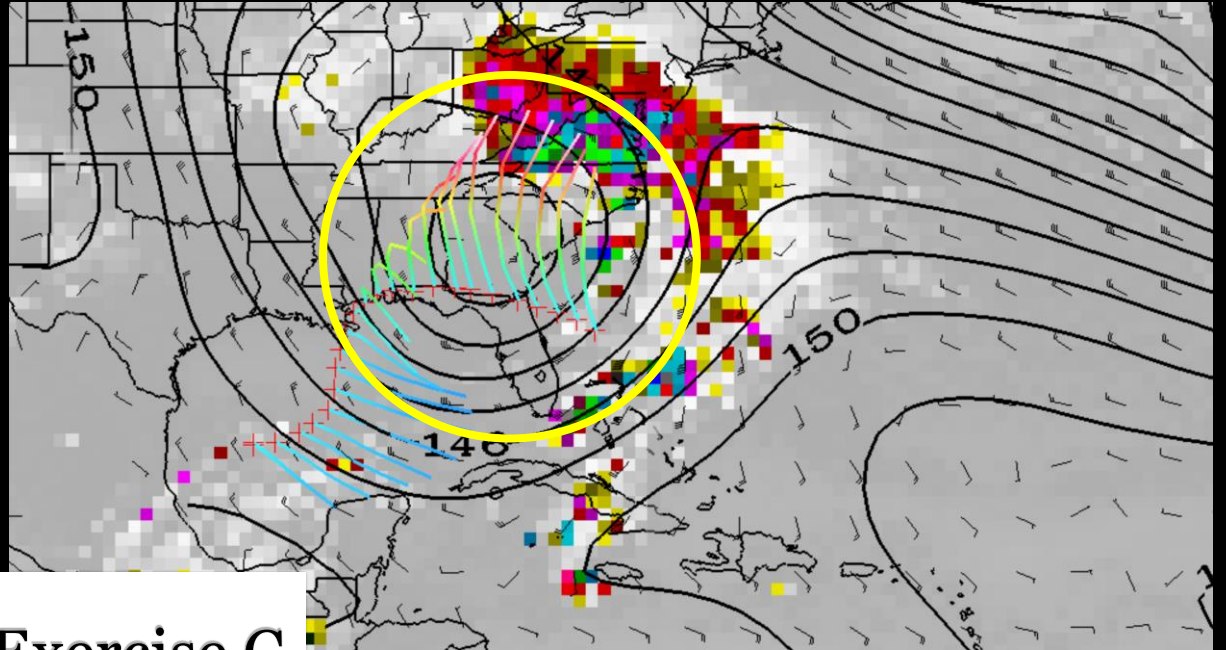
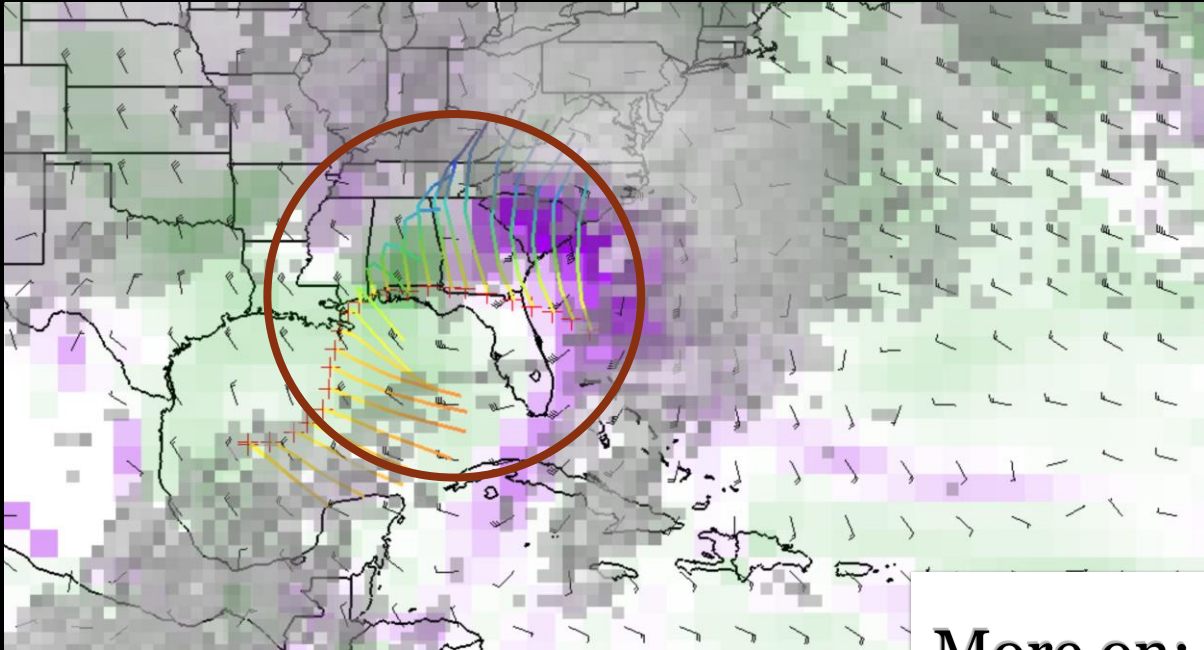
Exercise B





Exercise C

- ◇ Does not involve exchange in heat
- ◇ Physical process: convective or stratiform cloud, synoptic clouds
- ◇ Weather Fronts:
 - ◇ Warm: wind crosses lines of potential temperature (increasing heights)
 - ◇ Colds: decreasing heights
- ◇ They got far above the isentropic Surface because they are a representation of a warm front



More on: Exercise C

