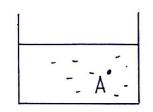
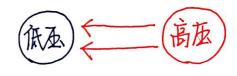
课前公益:

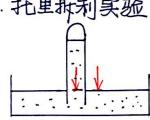
流体总是从高压流向低压.



A点的承绳 A=Po+Pgh. A点受到液体的压强 p=lgh



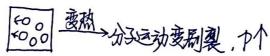
一. 托里拆利实验



原理. po=fgh=1.01×105Pa. =760 mmHg = 76 cmHg < 新的表示方法.

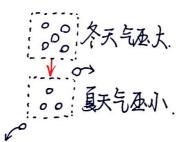
- ①混有空气 编小
- ②粗细
- ③长度 太短不行
- 中倾斜 (题系)
- ⑤破裂、水银枝落鸣5槽内液面相平。 一种满、水喷出、
- 二.气压的相关知识大金(重要,考试多混点)
 - 1、海拔越高,气压越低
 - 2. 气压,越大、沸点越高
 - 3. 冬天气压高, 夏天气压低,
 - 4. 晴天气压高,阳天气压底
 - 5.对于一段封闭线 温度越高,与压越大 体积越小气压越大

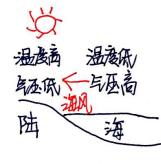
封闭体



V動 圆 受加热或, 於

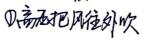
不封闭气体







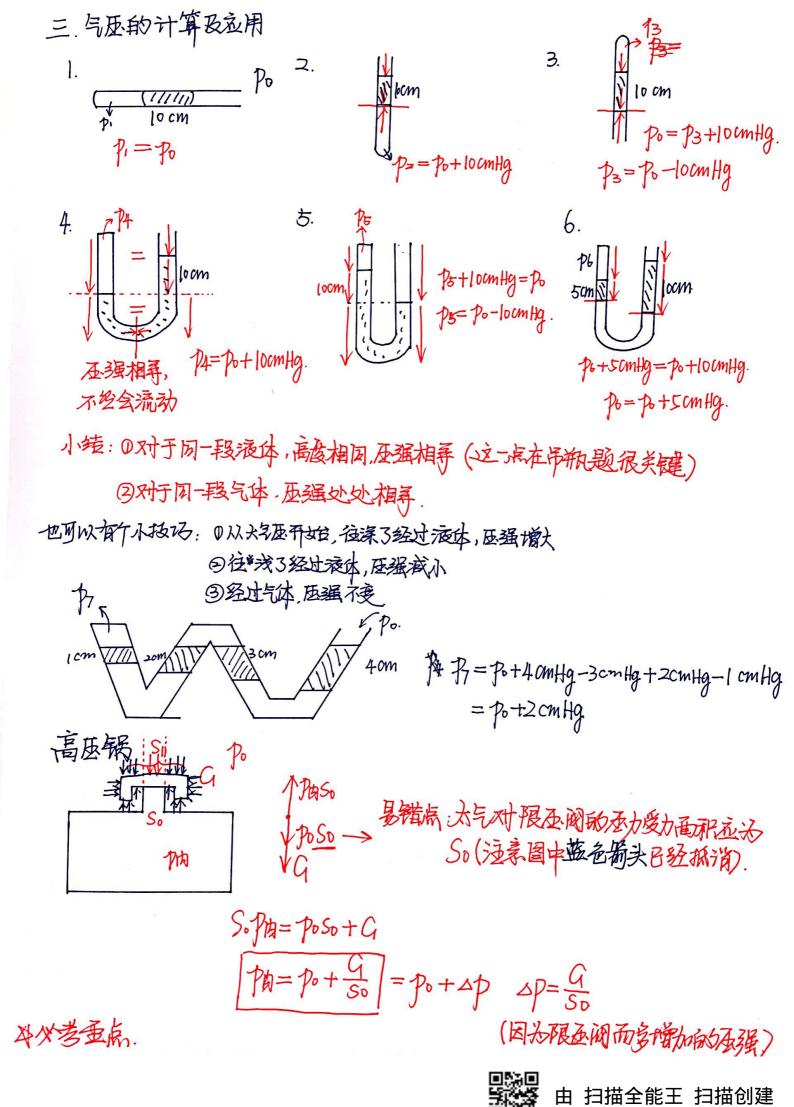




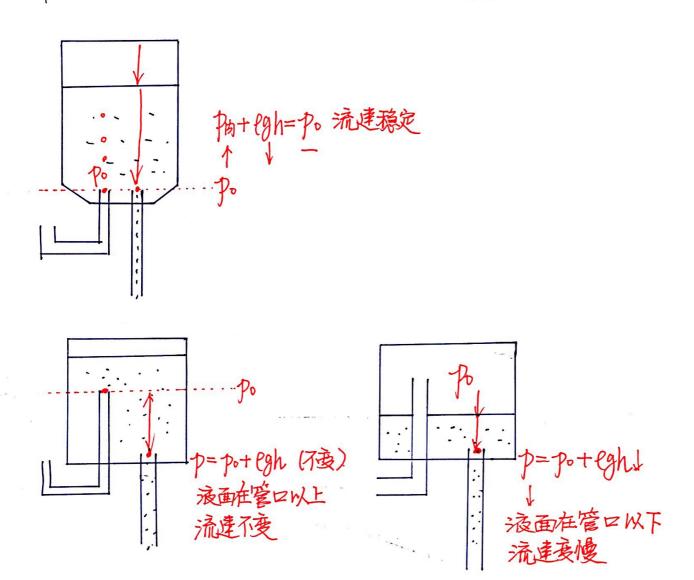


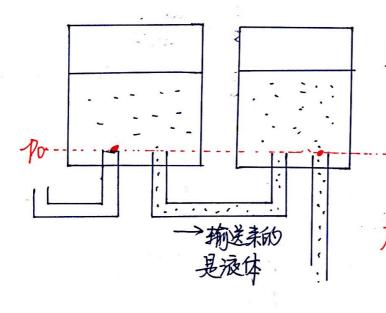
D外面的风吹向低迅





吊瓶问题(与汽相通的管口的困么人的)





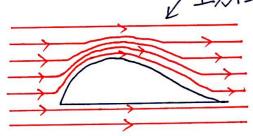
若液面下降,Vc个,内以且1ghV 则总压强变小 但实现际不会变,p=po

左边先打完,右边液面再下降 相当于左瓶-开始再给在边输液 维持液面.

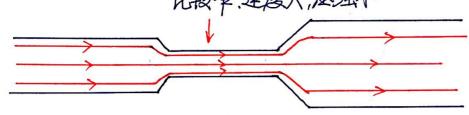


流達与巫强的关系:流速越大,压强越小

上方凸起,比较挤,所以流建大,还强小.



比较窄,建度大,承强小



→V 对地画函)F< G中.