

~~speed~~
 * Average of velocity ① ثابتة فقط
تأخذون واحد

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t}$$

وذلك بالثبة \vec{a}

وإذا كان المسار دائرياً / بيضاوياً ... ولا تتغير
 المساحة عليها

* في حال تتحرك نقطة على قوساً غير كامل $\frac{1}{4}$ مع إبقاء
 θ عبر ال $\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{x}\right)$ مثلاً .

* في المقادير إذا لم تتناسب معادلات الحركة كأنه
 السؤال ودالاتها شيئاً يتضخم إبتدئاً خاصة كمنها
 تتأخرى لهم .

* بدل المعادلات والاطلاع على جميع المقادير واضح
 معطى من المعادلات مبارك السؤال انقل

$$v_x = v_{0x} + at$$

$$\Delta x = v_{0x}t + \frac{1}{2}a_x t^2$$

$$v_y = v_{0y} + at$$

$$\Delta y = v_{0y}t + \frac{1}{2}a_y t^2$$

Projection.

$$v_x = v_{0x}$$


$$\Delta x = v_{0x} t$$

دالة العوايب فاي ليه

$$v_y = v_{0y} - gt$$

$$\Delta y = v_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} gt^2$$

Free Falling

on the ground not
on love  hahaha

Done?

Done!

↑ Med Exam

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

$$R = C + 273.15$$

$$\text{pressure } P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Force \rightarrow $F_{\text{net}} = F_{\text{in}} - F_{\text{out}}$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 1.013 \text{ bar}$$

$$\Delta l = \alpha l_0 \Delta T$$

$$= 760 \text{ Torr}$$

$$\Delta A = 2\alpha A \Delta T$$

$$= 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\Delta V = 3\alpha V \Delta T$$

$$3\alpha = \beta$$

- Buoyant Force $B = \rho_0 V g$ \hat{z}

- for floating objects $B = \rho_0 V_s g$

- the fraction of an object = $\frac{V_s}{V} = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$

- the fraction above = $1 - \frac{V_s}{V} = 1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$

$$Q = AV = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$$

$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

* Diameter = $2r_1$

* radius = r_1

$$P_a + \rho g y_a + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_a^2 = P_b + \rho g y_b + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_b^2$$

Pressure at rest. $P_B = P_A + \rho gh$

gauge pressure = $P - P_{atm} = \underline{\underline{\rho gh}}$

- Force viscosity

$$F = \eta A \frac{v}{y}$$

اللزوجة

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2} v_{max}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta P R^2}{8 \eta L}$$

- The flow rate

$$Q = A \cdot \bar{v}$$

$$Q = \frac{\Delta P \pi R^4}{8 \eta L}$$

- Power dissipation

$$P = F \cdot \bar{v}$$

$$P = \Delta P \pi R^2 \bar{v}$$

تسريع الطاقة

- Flow resistance

$$R_s = \frac{\Delta P}{Q}$$

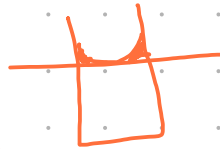
$$R_s = \frac{8 \eta L}{\pi R^2}$$

- Cohesive forces in liquids

$$F = 2 \gamma L \rightarrow \text{معدل}$$

- F. slide wire $F = 2 \gamma L$ \rightarrow سطح سائل

* Adhesive \rightarrow تلتصق



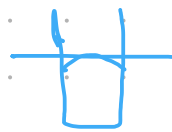
o Its surface is concave
 \rightarrow سطح مقعر

o It wets the surface.

* Cohesive \rightarrow تلتصق

o like Mercury.

o Its surface is convex $\underline{=}$



o Doesn't wet the surface.

The fluid are



Rise \uparrow

—

depressed \downarrow

$$\theta < 90$$

$$\theta = 90$$

$$\theta > 90$$

$$\cos \theta = +$$

$$\cos 90 = 0$$

$$\cos \theta = -$$

in the capillarity action

$$h = \frac{2\delta \cos\theta}{\rho r g}$$