

HYDROSTATICS

ה'בכ'וילג'י'ה

DENSITY

۲۱۰

3D - VOLUMETRIC :

2D - AREA

$$\Gamma = \frac{M}{A} \text{ ג'דרן ג'דרן}$$

1D - LINEAR :

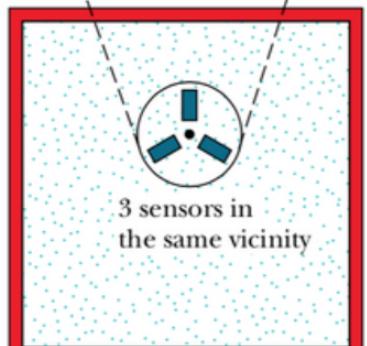
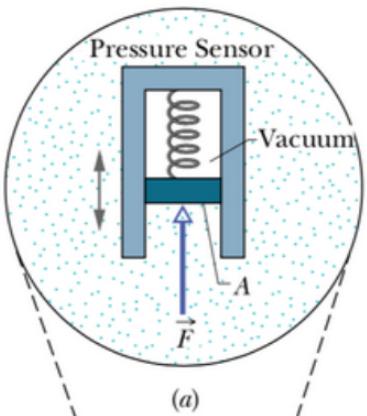
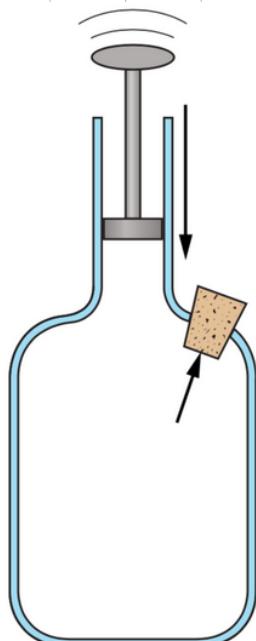
$$\lambda = \frac{m}{L} \quad \text{near } 12.63$$

PRESSURE

g n δ

$$P \equiv \frac{|F_L|}{A}, \text{ SCALAR!}$$

$$P_a = \frac{N}{m^2} ; \text{ PASCAL}$$



הנץ



מהו הלחץ שעקב של נעל על הרצפה,
בבנחה שהאדם הנועל את הנעל עומד רק
על העקבים? מסת האדם: 56 ק"ג.

א. שטח העקב: 0.45 cm^2 .

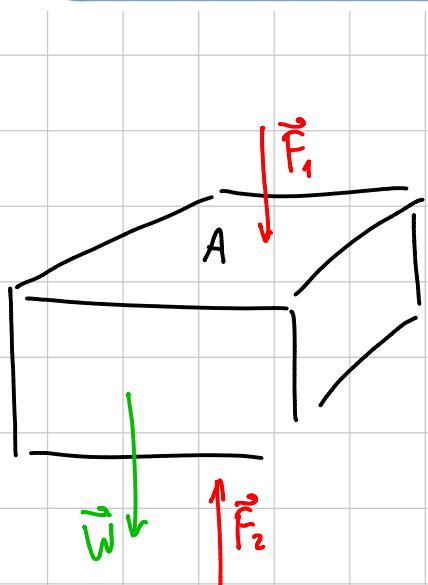
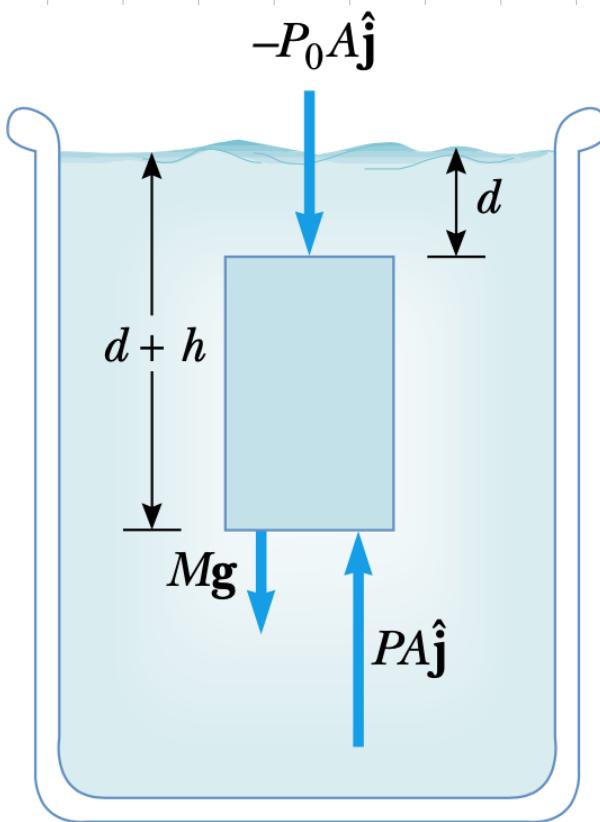
ב. שטח העקב: 16 cm^2 .

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\frac{m}{2}g}{A} = \frac{56}{2} \cdot 9.8 \cdot \frac{1}{(0.45 \text{ cm}^2)} \left(\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \quad \boxed{\times}$$

$$P = \frac{56 \cdot 9.8}{2} \frac{100^2}{0.45^2} \text{ Pa} \longrightarrow P = 13.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\frac{m}{2}g}{A} = \frac{56}{2} \cdot 9.8 \cdot \frac{1}{(16 \text{ cm}^2)} \left(\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$P = \frac{56 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 100^2}{2 \cdot 16^2} \text{ Pa} \longrightarrow P = 0.01 \text{ MPa}$$



(3) סעיף ב' מינימום כוחות

הנתקה ממרכז כדור הארץ נזקפת כלפי חוץ.

$$\vec{W} = -mg\hat{j}$$

$$F = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow m = FV$$

$$\vec{W} = -FVg\hat{j}$$

$$V = A \cdot h$$

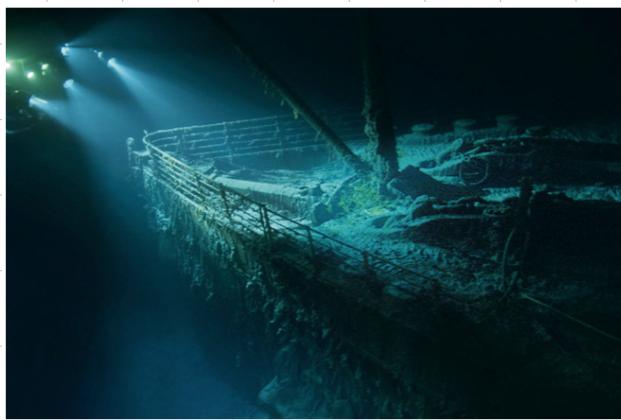
$$\vec{W} = -FgA\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_o + \vec{F} + \vec{W} = 0$$

$$-P_0 A \hat{y} + P A \hat{z} - pg A h \hat{z} = 0$$

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

גרעינן



טיטנייק נמצא בשנת 1985 בעומק 3.8 ק"מ
 מתחת לפני הים. מהו לחץ בעומק זה?

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

$$P_{TITANIC} = P_{ATM} + \rho_{SEA} \cdot g \cdot h_{TITANIC}$$

$$P_{TITANIC} = 1.013 \cdot 10^5 + 1050 \cdot 9.8 \cdot 3.8 \cdot 10^3$$

$$P_{TITANIC} = 39.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_{TITANIC} = 387 P_{ATM}$$

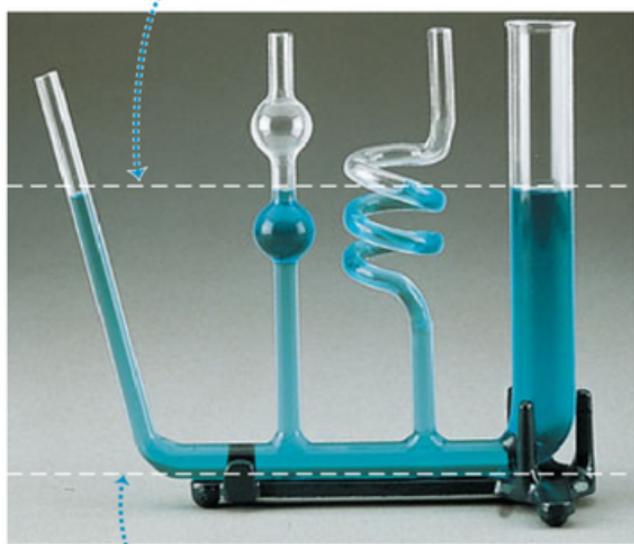
? P_{ATM} הוא 101.3 kPa כיוון שפיזי

$$\Delta P = P_{ATM} = \rho g \Delta h \rightarrow \Delta h = \frac{P_{ATM}}{\rho g} = \frac{1.013 \cdot 10^5}{1050 \cdot 9.8} = 9.84 \text{ m}$$

היררכיה

COMMUNICATING VESSELS

The pressure at the top of each liquid column is atmospheric pressure, p_0 .



The pressure at the bottom of each liquid column has the same value p .

The difference between p and p_0 is ρgh , where h is the distance from the top to the bottom of the liquid column. Hence all columns have the same height.



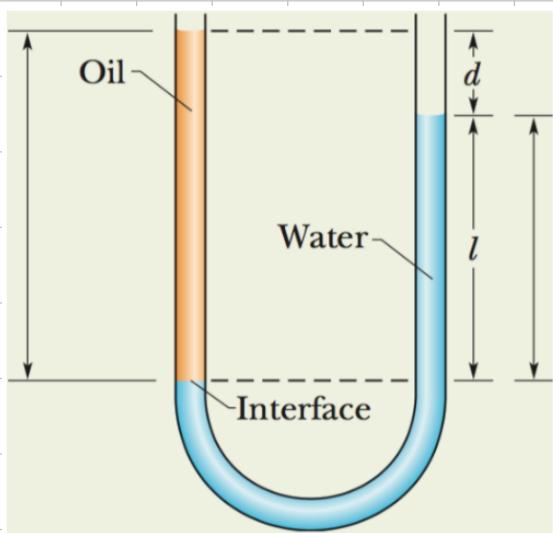
עליה

מים ושמן נמצאים בצינור, בפי שרוואים באוויר.

מהי צפיפות השמן? נתונים:

$$l = 135 \text{ mm}, \rho_{H_2O} = 998 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$d = 12.3 \text{ mm}$$



$$P_A = P_B$$

$$P_{ATM} + \rho_{oil} \cdot g \cdot (l+d) = P_{ATM} + \rho_{H_2O} \cdot g \cdot l$$

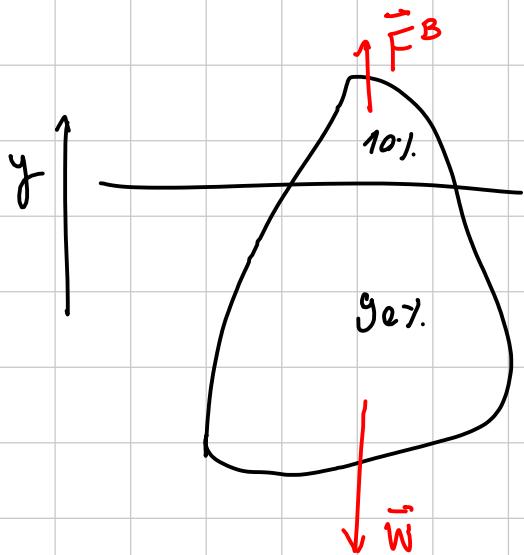
$$\rho_{oil} = \rho_{H_2O} \frac{l}{l+d} = 915 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

חוק ארכימדס

על כל גוף, מוקף באופן מלא או חלקו בזרם, פועל כוח ציפה שווה למשקל הזרם הנבדק על-ידי הגוף.

תרגיל

קרחון צף במים (1050 kg/m^3). 10% מנפח הקרחון מהו. למיים. מהרי צפיפות הקרח?



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_B &= F_B \hat{j} \\ \vec{W} &= -m g \hat{j}\end{aligned}\quad \vec{W} + \vec{F}_B = 0$$

$$F_B = m_{\text{קרח}} \cdot g$$

$$F_B = m_{\text{קרח}} \cdot g$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow m_{\text{קרח}} = \rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot V_{\text{קרח}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m_{\text{קרח}} &= \rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot V_{\text{קרח}} \\ &= \rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot V_{\text{מים}} \cdot 0.9\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot V_{\text{מים}} \cdot 0.9 = \rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot V_{\text{מים}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{מים}} = \rho_{\text{מים}} \cdot 0.9 = 945 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

תל'י

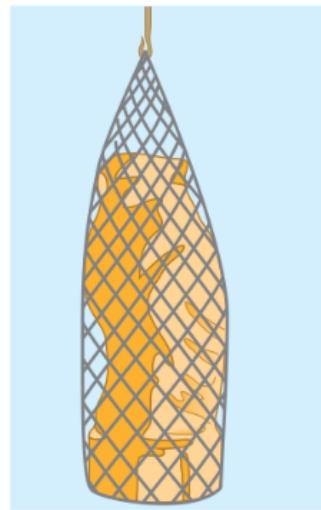
A 15.0-kg solid gold statue is raised from the sea bottom. What is the tension in the hoisting cable (assumed massless) when the statue is

- (a) at rest and completely underwater, and
- (b) at rest and completely out of the water?

$$\text{Density of gold} = 19.3 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Density of sea water} = 1.03 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Density of air} = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

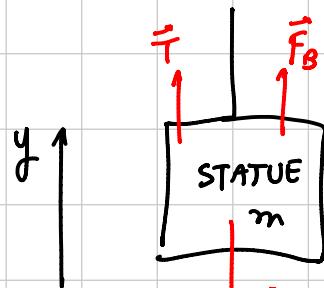


$$\vec{T} = T\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F}_B = F_B \hat{j} = \rho_{FL} \cdot V \cdot g = m_{ST} \frac{\rho_{FL}}{\rho_{ST}} \cdot g$$

$$\vec{w} = -mg\hat{j}$$

$$V = V_{\text{STATUE}} = \frac{m_{\text{STATUE}}}{\rho_{\text{STATUE}}}$$



FLUID
(SEA WATER
OR AIR)

$$m = 15 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 : \vec{T} + \vec{F}_B + \vec{w} = 0$$

$$T + F_B - mg = 0$$

$$T = mg - F_B$$

$$T = m_{ST}g - m_{ST} \frac{\rho_{FL}}{\rho_{ST}}g$$

$$T = m_{ST}g \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{FL}}{\rho_{ST}}\right)$$

$$(a) \quad \rho_{FL} = 1.03 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\rho_{FL}}{\rho_{ST}}\right) = 1 - \frac{1.03 \cdot 10^3}{19.3 \cdot 10^3} = 0.947$$

$$T = m_{ST}g \cdot 0.947 = 139 \text{ N}$$

$$(b) \quad \rho_{FL} = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

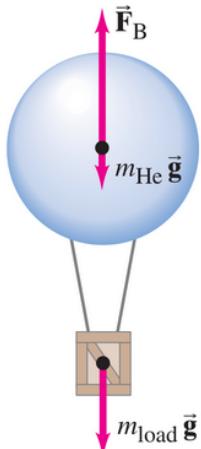
$$\left(1 - \frac{\rho_{FL}}{\rho_{ST}}\right) = 1 - \frac{1.2}{19.3 \cdot 10^3} = 0.9959$$

$$T = m_{ST}g \cdot 0.9959 = 147 \text{ N}$$

What volume V of helium is needed if a balloon is to lift a load of 180 kg (including the weight of the empty balloon)?

ANSWER

Density of helium = 0.179 kg/m³ (at 0 degrees Celcius, 1 atm)
 Density of air = 1.2 kg/m³



$$T_1 = T_2$$

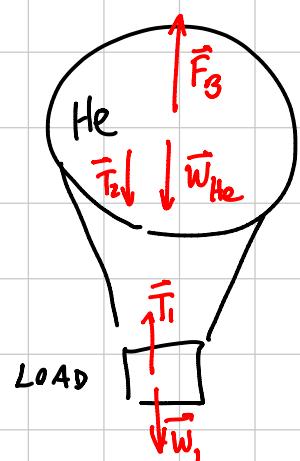
BALLOON:

$$F_B - T_2 - W_{\text{He}} = 0 \rightarrow F_B = W_i + W_{\text{He}}$$

LOAD :

$$T_1 - W_i = 0 \rightarrow T_1 = W_i$$

$$F_B = \rho_{\text{air}} V g = \rho_{\text{air}} V g = W_i + W_{\text{He}}$$



$$W_i = m_i g$$

$$W_{\text{He}} = m_{\text{He}} g = \rho_{\text{He}} V g$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} V g = m_i g + \rho_{\text{He}} V g \rightarrow V(\rho_{\text{air}} - \rho_{\text{He}}) = m_i$$

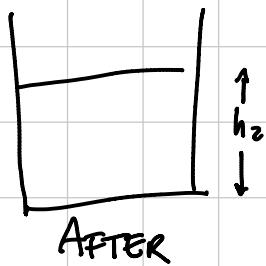
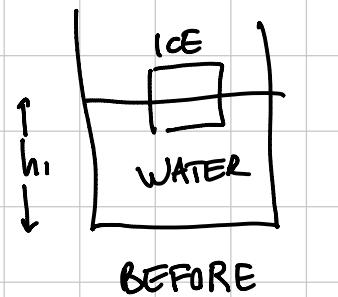
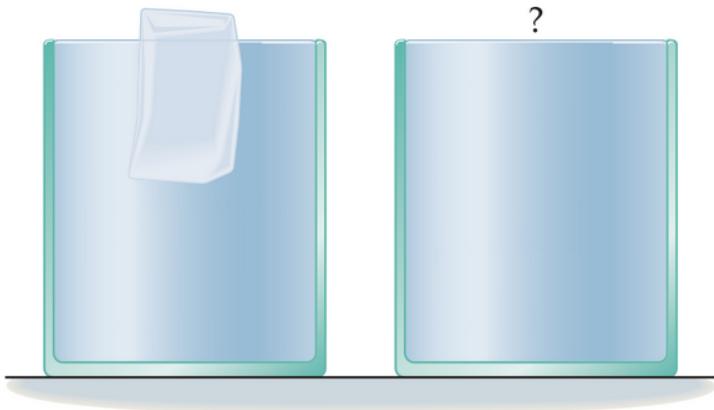
$$V = \frac{m_i}{\rho_{\text{air}} - \rho_{\text{He}}} = \frac{180}{1.2 - 0.179} = 176 \text{ m}^3$$

IF THE BALLOON IS SPHERICAL ...

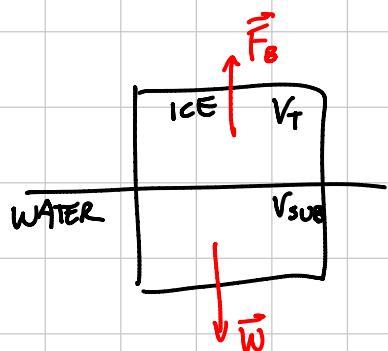
$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \frac{m_i}{\rho_{\text{air}} - \rho_{\text{He}}} \rightarrow R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{m_i}{\rho_{\text{air}} - \rho_{\text{He}}}} = 3.5 \text{ m}$$

אלרקי

נה יקרה גאנז אונין
וואלי פהו ?



$$\rho_{H_2O} > \rho_{ice}$$



$$W = F_B$$

$$m_{ice} g = m_{disp H_2O} g$$

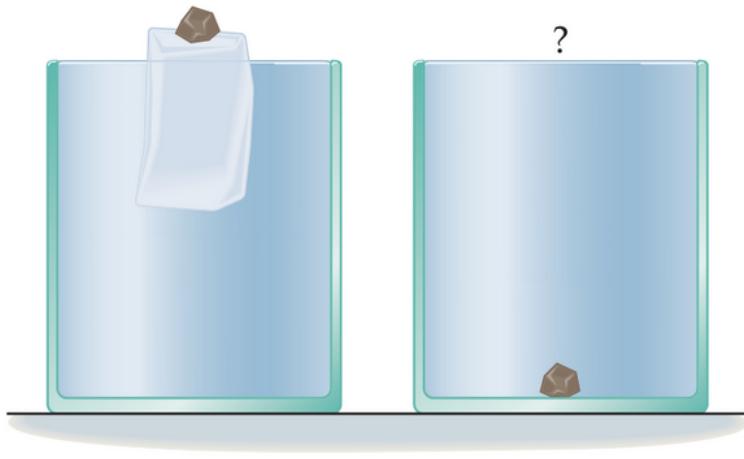
$$\rho_{ice} V_{tot} = \rho_{H_2O} V_{sub}$$

$$V_{sub} = V_{tot} \frac{\rho_{ice}}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$m_{ice} = \rho_{ice} V_{tot} = m_{ice \underset{IT MELTS}{\text{AFTER}}} = \rho_{H_2O} V_{ice \underset{IT MELTS}{\text{AFTER}}} \rightarrow V_{after} = V_{tot} \frac{\rho_{ice}}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

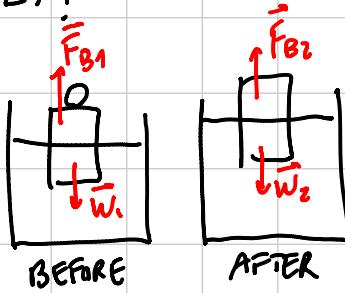
$$V_{after} = V_{sub}$$

THE LEVEL STAYS THE SAME!



נִזְמָן ? ? ? ? ?

BEFORE THE ICE MELTS, WE REMOVE THE STONE FROM THE WATER. THERE WILL BE LESS FORCE PUSHING THE ICE DOWN, SO IT MUST GO UP, DISPLACING LESS WATER, AND THUS THE WATER LEVEL GOES DOWN. BY HOW MUCH EXACTLY?



$$W_1 = (m_{\text{ICE}} + m_{\text{STONE}})g$$

$$W_2 = m_{\text{ICE}}g$$

$$\bar{F}_{B1} = \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} V_1 g$$

$$\bar{F}_{B2} = \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} V_2 g$$

$$F_{B1} = W_1$$

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} V_1 g = (m_{\text{ICE}} + m_{\text{STONE}})g$$

$$V_1 = \frac{m_{\text{ICE}} + m_{\text{STONE}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$F_{B2} = W_2$$

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} V_2 g = m_{\text{ICE}}g$$

$$V_2 = \frac{m_{\text{ICE}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

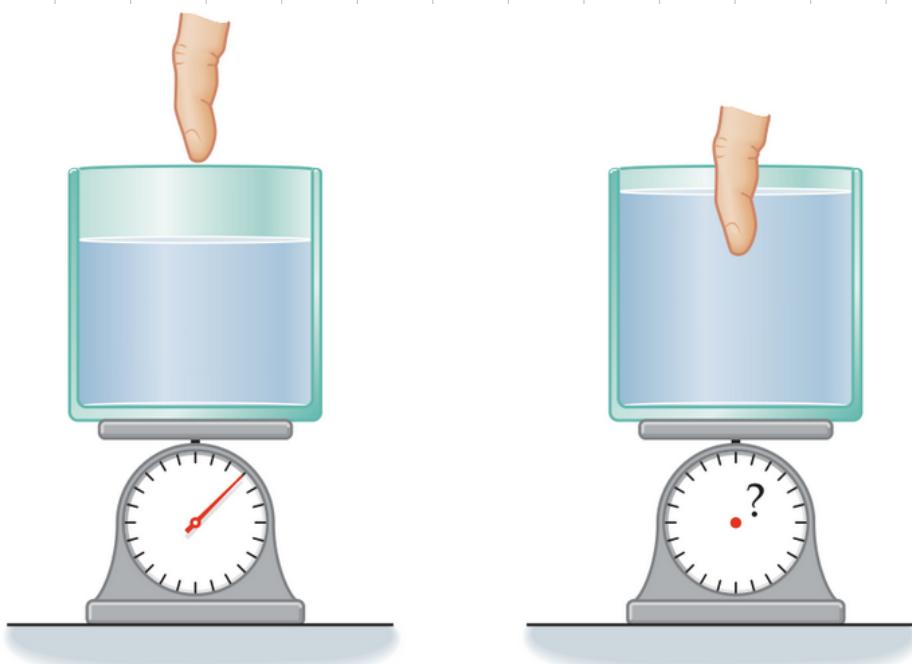
$$V_1 - V_2 = \frac{m_{\text{ICE}} + m_{\text{STONE}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} - \frac{m_{\text{ICE}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$V_1 - V_2 = \frac{m_{\text{STONE}}}{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

WHEN WE EXTRACT THE STONE THE WATER LEVEL GOES DOWN BECAUSE A VOLUME OF $(V_1 - V_2)$ IS NOT BEING DISPLACED ANY LONGER. NOW WE LET THE ICE MELT, AND THAT DOESN'T CHANGE THE WATER LEVEL. FINALLY, WE PUT THE STONE BACK INTO THE WATER, AND IT WILL CAUSE THE WATER LEVEL TO RISE, BECAUSE A VOLUME OF $V_{\text{STONE}} = \frac{m_{\text{STONE}}}{\rho_{\text{STONE}}}$ IS DISPLACED. BECAUSE $\rho_{\text{STONE}} > \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$, WE CONCLUDE THAT $V_{\text{STONE}} < V_1 - V_2$, MEANING THAT OVER ALL THE CHANGE IN VOLUME IS NEGATIVE $[V_{\text{STONE}} - (V_1 - V_2) < 0]$, THEREFORE THE WATER LEVEL GOES DOWN.

סימן

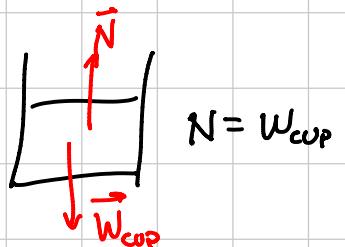
הסימן יזכיר
טבילה מים בסען
טבל'ריק, זכר
? גאנז אוניק



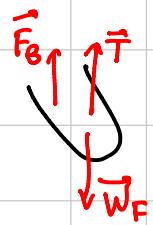
FREE BODY DIAGRAM:

THE WATER PUSHES THE FINGER UP (\vec{F}_B), AND THE FINGER PUSHES THE WATER (CUP) DOWN.
 $| \vec{F}_B | = | \vec{F}_{\text{FINGER}} |$

CUP
BEFORE

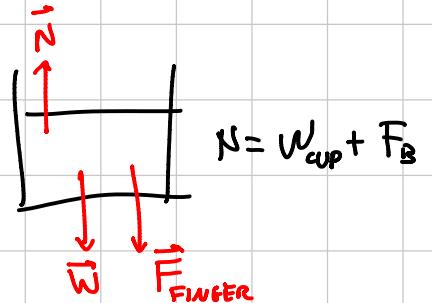


FINGER
AFTER



THE NORMAL FORCE INCREASES AFTER THE FINGER ENTERS THE WATER, THEREFORE THE READING OF THE SCALE GOES UP!

CUP
AFTER



פְּרִיסָה בְּגַזְבֵּן כְּנִיחָתָה קְרִירָה
בְּמִינְיָן כְּפָלָה נִזְחָמָה כְּכִימָה
בְּנִזְחָמָה פְּרִיסָה כְּנִיחָתָה

פְּרִיסָה

$$P = P_0 + \rho gh$$

עכפ'ם: נאצ'ר פְּרִיסָה כְּנִיחָתָה נִכְלָיָה
בְּפְרִיסָה כְּנִיחָתָה כְּמִינְיָן גְּדֹלָה
נִכְלָיָה כְּמִינְיָן גְּדֹלָה
? (30 cm 01.3) (30 cm 01.3) נִכְלָיָה כְּנִיחָתָה



$$m = 1000 \text{ kg}$$

$$A_{in} = \pi R_{in}^2 = \pi (3/16)^2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{out} = \pi R_{out}^2 = \pi (0.3)^2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$F_{in} = ?$$

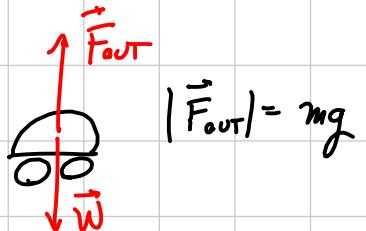
$$P_{in} = P_{out} : \text{הנ'ל י. נ.}$$

$$\frac{F_{in}}{A_{in}} = \frac{F_{out}}{A_{out}}$$

$$F_{out} = F_{in} \frac{A_{out}}{A_{in}} \quad \text{יע. נ. / י. נ.}$$

$$F_{in} = F_{out} \frac{A_{in}}{A_{out}} = mg \frac{A_{in}}{A_{out}}$$

$$F_{in} = mg \cdot \frac{1}{100} = 98 \text{ N}$$



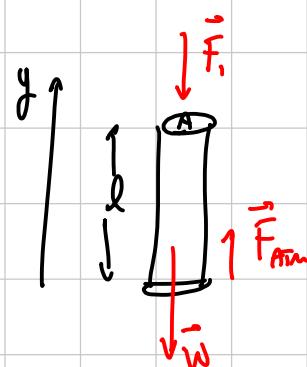
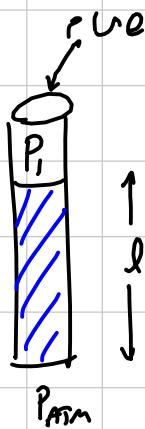
? נִזְחָמָה כְּנִיחָתָה?

$$d_{in} = d_{out} \frac{A_{out}}{A_{in}}$$

$$W_{in} = F_{in} \cdot d_{in} = F_{out} \frac{A_{in}}{A_{out}} \cdot d_{out} \frac{A_{out}}{A_{in}} = F_{out} \cdot d_{out} = W_{out}$$

הוינט איקל בוכ, גאנזקן רט גאנטן : ט'יכונ

$P_i = ?$? גאנזקן פון נטן גאנטן ?



רינט גאנטן

: גאנטן

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_i &= -F_i \hat{j} \\ \vec{F}_{atm} &= F_{atm} \hat{j} \\ \vec{W} &= -mg \hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{W} + \vec{F}_{atm} + \vec{F}_i = 0$$

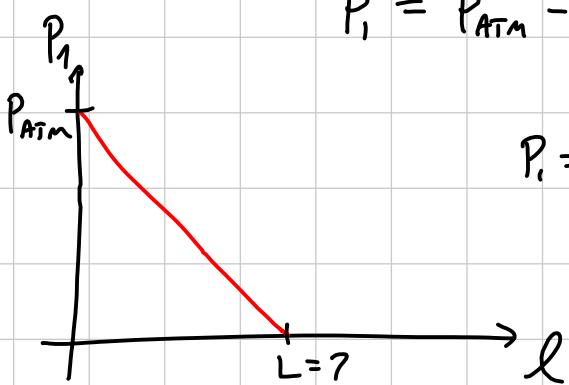
$$-mg + F_{atm} - F_i = 0$$

$$-P_{H_2O} \cdot A \cdot l \cdot g + P_{atm} \cdot A - P_i \cdot A = 0$$

$$P_i = P_{atm} - P_{H_2O} \cdot l \cdot g$$

$$P = \frac{F_i}{A} \rightarrow F_i = PA$$

$$m = P_{H_2O} \cdot V = P_{H_2O} \cdot A \cdot l$$



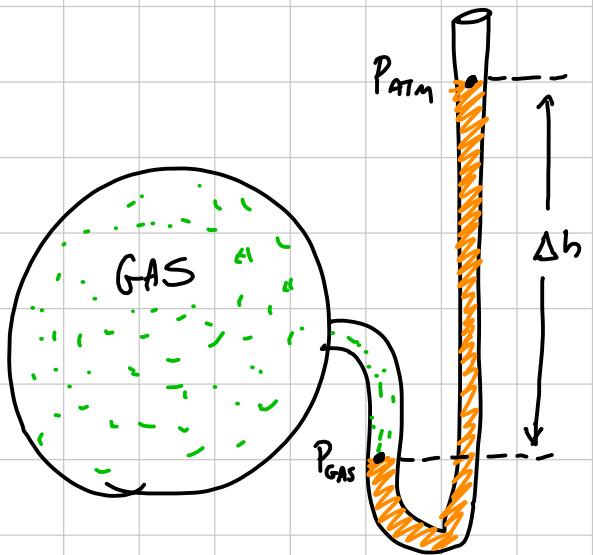
$$P_i = 0 \rightarrow P_{atm} = P_{H_2O} \cdot l \cdot g \rightarrow l = \frac{P_{atm}}{P_{H_2O} \cdot g}$$

$$l \approx \frac{10^5 Pa}{1000 kg/m^3 \cdot 10 m/s^2} = 10 m$$

. ט'יכונט גאנטן גאנטן גאנטן
 $L = 760 \text{ mm}$ גאנטן גאנטן גאנטן, גאנטן

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1.01 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 760 \text{ torr} = 14.7 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

EVANGELISTA TORRICELLI $\ell'' \times$



NIVEL FÍSICO NACIONAL

$$P_{\text{GAS}} = P_{\text{ATM}} + \rho g \Delta h$$

(EN FÍSICA)

$$P_{\text{GAS}} - P_{\text{ATM}} = \rho g \Delta h$$

(EN FÍSICA)

GAUGE PRESSURE