



:

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1-2

.

.

(atom)

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.(10⁻⁹ m)

(molecule)

. H₂O O₂ H₂

.

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2-2

.

.(gas)

(liquid)

(solid)

.

.

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.(1-2)

.



:(1-2)

3-1

.
 .
 .

.
 ()
 : V M

(1-2)
$$\rho = \frac{M}{V}$$

1 1000 kg/m³ kg/m³
 1 1 1 g/cm³
 . 1
 . 19300 kg/m³

ρ_{rel}

:

$$(2-2) \quad \rho_{rel} = \frac{\rho_{obj}}{\rho_{H_2O}} = \frac{\rho_{obj}(\text{kg/m}^3)}{1000}$$

.

.

0.739

13.6

.

.

(1-2)

.

:(1-2)

(kg/m ³)				(kg/m ³)	
1.00	1000	(4°C)	2.70	2700	
0.129	1.29	(0°C)	13.60	13600	
0.12	1.2	(25°C)	8.90	8900	
1.06	1060	(25°C) دم	7.80	7800	

1.03	1030		10.50	10500	
0.92	920	(15°C)	11.30	11300	
0.739	739	(15°C)	19.30	19300	
0.92	920		7.80	7800	

(1-2)

. 600 cm³ 300 cm³

:

.

:

$$m_{\text{water}} = \rho_{\text{water}} V_{\text{water}} = (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(300 \text{ cm}^3) = (1 \text{ g/cm}^3)(300 \text{ cm}^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{water}} = 300 \text{ g} = 0.3 \text{ kg}$$

:

$$m_{\text{benz}} = \rho_{\text{benz}} V_{\text{benz}} = (739 \text{ kg/m}^3)(600 \text{ cm}^3) = (0.739 \text{ g/cm}^3)(600 \text{ cm}^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{\text{benz}} = 443 \text{ g} = 0.443 \text{ kg}$$

:

$$m_T = m_{\text{water}} + m_{\text{benz}} = (0.3 + 0.443) \text{ kg} = 0.743 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_T = V_{\text{water}} + V_{\text{benz}} = (300 + 600) \text{ cm}^3 = 900 \text{ cm}^3 = 9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

:

$$\rho = \frac{m_T}{V_T} = \frac{0.743\text{kg}}{9 \times 10^{-4}\text{m}^3} = 825.6\text{kg/m}^3$$

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4-2

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(3-2)

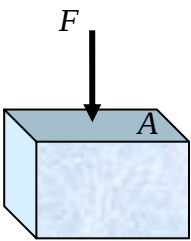
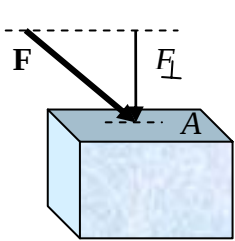
$$p = \frac{F}{A}$$

F

A

2-2)

.(



()

()

:(2-2)

(4-2)

$$F = pA$$

(B. Pascal, 1623-

: Pa

1662)

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

:

:(atm) 4-2

10)

: .(

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

.

.

:() (bar) 4-2

:

$$1 \text{ bar} = 1000 \text{ mbar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

980

.

:(mmHg) 4-2

$$\frac{760 \text{ mm}}{76 \text{ cm}} = \frac{1 \text{ cm}^2}{760}$$

:

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$(1 \text{ torr}) = 1 \text{ mmHg}$$

:

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ torr} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

(2-2)

$$2 \text{ m} \quad 10 \text{ m} \quad 50 \text{ m}$$

:

:

$$F = mg = (\rho V)g$$

حيث V حجم المسبح ويساوي الطول $\times$ العرض $\times$ الارتفاع، أي أن:

$$V = (50 \text{ m})(10 \text{ m})(2 \text{ m}) = 1000 \text{ m}^3$$

ومن ثم فالقوة المؤثرة على القاع هي:

$$F = (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(1000 \text{ m}^3)(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2) = 9.80 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

كما أن مساحة القاع تساوي الطول $\times$ العرض، أي $A = 500 \text{ m}^2$ ، لذا يكون الضغط عليه هو:

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{9.80 \times 10^6 \text{ N}}{500 \text{ m}^2} = 19.6 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

)

(

.

(incompressible)

.

N/m

$$\text{N.m/m}^3 = \text{J/m}^3 \quad \text{m}$$

.

.

5-2

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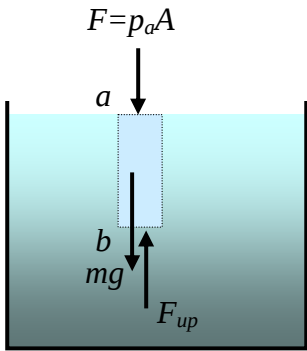
(1-2)

:

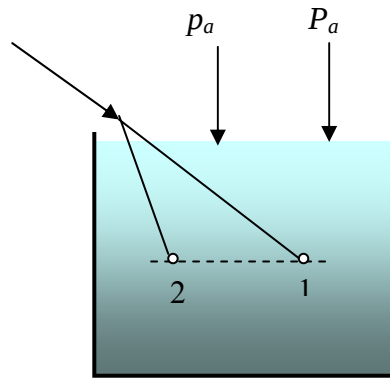
(3-2)

-

$\cdot p_a$



()



()

:(3-2)

-

. (3-2) 2 1 .
-

.a (3-2) b
.b A h

.mg (p_a A) :
F_up :

$$(5-2) \qquad F_{up} = mg + p_a A$$

:

$$m = \rho V = \rho(Ah)$$

: b

$$F_{up} = p_b A$$

$.b$

p_b

: (5-2)

$$p_b A = (\rho Ah)g + p_a A$$

:

A

$$(6-2) \qquad p_b = p_a + \rho gh$$

ρgh

b

:

$.b$

-1

.

.

" :

-2

(manometer formula) (6-2)

:

$$\Delta p = p_b - p_a = \rho gh$$

.b a (gauge pressure)

(6-2)

(4-2)

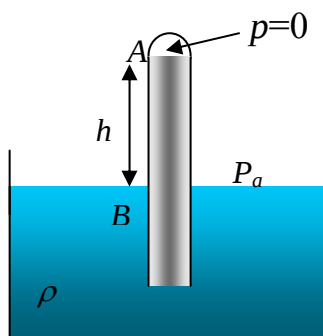
) A

(

76

(6-2)

76



:(4-2)

6-2

: .

: 6-2

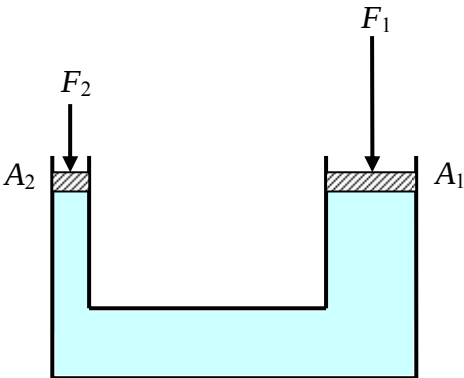
(5-2)

U

A_1 F_1
 A_2 F_1
:

(7-2)

$$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$$



:(5-2)

(3-2)

$$\frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{0.01 \text{ m}^2} = \frac{F_2}{0.3 \text{ m}^2}$$

:

$$(1000 \text{ kg})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

: (7-2)

$$\frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2} \Rightarrow \frac{(1000 \text{ kg})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)}{(0.01 \text{ m}^2)} = \frac{F_2}{(0.3 \text{ m}^2)}$$

:

$$F_2 = 326.7 \text{ N}$$

33

!

:

6-2

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(6-2)

.

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:(6-2)

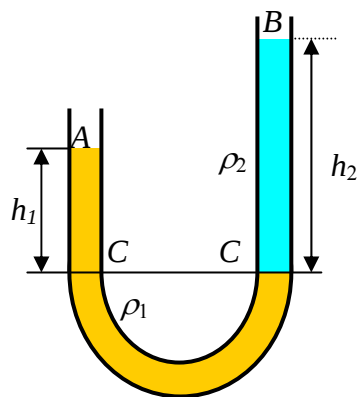
-2)

(7

: (6-2)

(6-2)

C B A



(7-2)

$$p_B - p_C = \rho_1 g h_1$$

$$p_A - p_C = \rho_2 g h_2$$

$$: \quad (\quad) \quad p_A = p_B = p_a$$

$$(8-2) \qquad \rho_1 h_1 = \rho_2 h_2$$

.

$$: \qquad \qquad \qquad \mathbf{6-2}$$

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$$(\quad)$$

)

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(

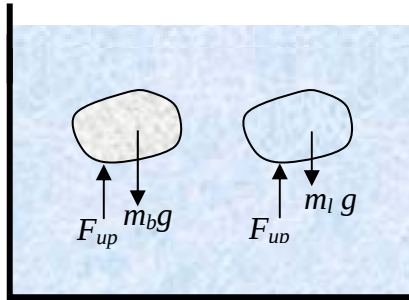
$$.(Eureka!) \qquad :$$

"

.

"

.(buoyancy force)



(8-2)

ρ_l

V_l

.(8-2)

$$m_l g = (\rho_l V_l) g \text{ للأسفل}$$

:

(9-2)

$$F_{up} = m_l g = \rho_l V_l g$$

)

ρ_b

(

F_{up}

$m_b g$

:

(8-2)

$$F_{Total} = w' = m_b g - F_{up}$$

.(apparent weight)

w'

(9-2)

(10-2)

(10-2)

$$\rho_b V_b - \rho_l V_l = 0$$

(11-2)

(4-2)

1030 kg/m³ 920 kg/m³



:(9-2)

:

(11-2)

:

$$\rho_b V_b = \rho_l V_l$$

V_l

V_b

:

$$\rho_b V_b = \rho_l V_l \Rightarrow \frac{V_l}{V_b} = \frac{\rho_b}{\rho_l} = \frac{920 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1030 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0.89$$

89%

.(10-2)

! 11%



:(10-2)

:

6-2

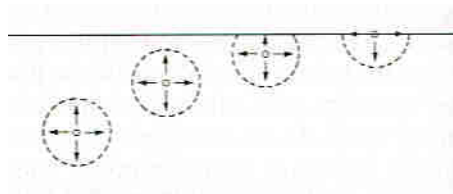
.

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(11-2)

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-



:(11-2)



:(12-2)

7-2

(ideal fluid)

(non-viscous)

.(incompressible)

(shear

stress)

.(steady flow)

$$h = vt$$

(13-2)

:

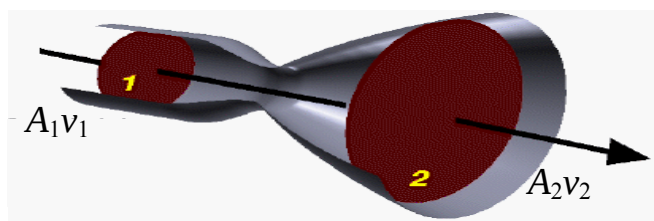
$$m = \rho V = \rho Ah = \rho A(vt)$$

$$m = \rho A_1 v_1 \Delta t = \rho A_2 v_2 \Delta t$$

$$A_1 \rho g v_1 = A_2 \rho g v_2$$

$$(12-2) \quad A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

.(equation of continuity)



$$:(13-2)$$

$$p + \rho gy + \frac{\rho v^2}{2} = \text{constant}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho g y + p$$

:

$$(13-2) \quad \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 + p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g y_2 + p_2$$

(D. Bernoulli, 1700-1782)

.

(5-2)

$$\begin{array}{cc} 0.2 \text{ cm}^2 & 1060 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \cdot 0.05 \text{ cm}^2 & 20 \text{ m/s} \end{array}$$

:

:

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow (0.2 \text{ cm}^2)(20 \text{ m/s}) = (0.05 \text{ cm}^2) v_2$$

:

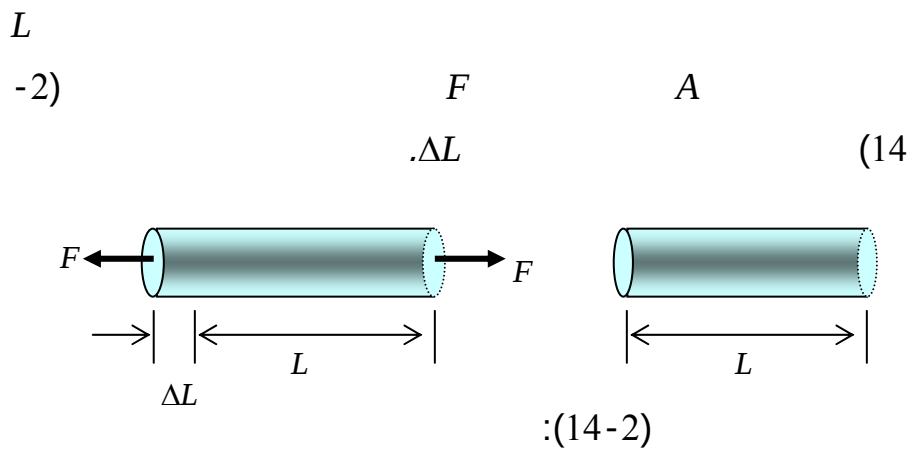
$$v_2 = 80 \text{ m/s}$$

:

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + p_1 = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + p_2 \Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1060 \text{ kg/m}^3)(6400 - 400)(\text{m/s})^2 = 31.8 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

8-2



:

:(stress)

$$\frac{F}{A} =$$

:(strain)

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} =$$

)

.(!

:

$$Y = \frac{(F / A)}{(\Delta L / L)} = \text{————} \quad (14-2)$$

.N/m²

(2-2)

:(2-2)

Y (10 ¹⁰ N/m ²)	
70	
110	
90	
190	
16	
200	
360	

9-2

(15-2)

:

:A O -1

(elastic region)

$F=-kx$

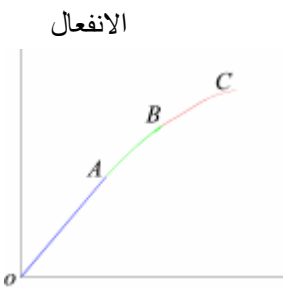
:B A -2

C

-3

.(breaking point)

C



(15-1)

:(6-2)

500

0.15

3 m

.kg

cm²

:

$$F=mg=(500 \text{ kg})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)=4900 \text{ N}$$

:

$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{4900 \text{ N}}{0.15 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} = 3.27 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$$

-2)

(3-2)

: (14

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{(F / A)}{Y} = \frac{3.27 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2}{200 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2} = 1.63 \times 10^{-4}$$

:

$$\Delta L = 3 \times 1.63 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 4.89 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m} \cong 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

10-2

:

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11-2

B

A

.

C
 $B \quad A \quad C \quad B \quad C \quad A$

100° C

0° C

212° F

32° F

$(16-2)$



$(16-2)$

$$(15-1) \quad T_F = \left(\frac{9}{5}T_C + 32\right) ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$(16-1) \quad T_C = \frac{5}{9}(T_F - 32)^\circ\text{C}$$

() () ()
 K 273.16 K .

$$\vdots \quad T_3$$

$$T_3 = 273.16 \text{ K}$$

.(absolute zero) 0 K
) 20
(20 20
.° 20
:
0.001 K=1 mK

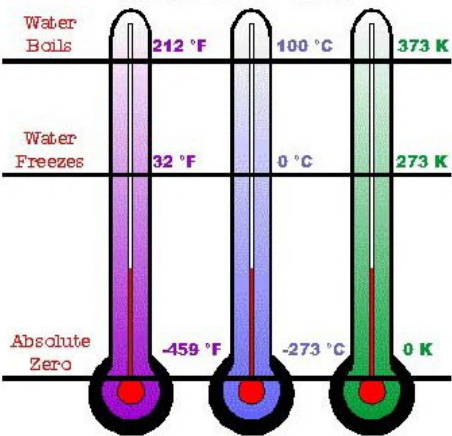
312.16 K

□

□

(17-1) $T_C = T_K - 273.16^\circ$

.(17-6)



:(17-1)

12-2

: 12-2

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 & \quad l_0 \\ \Delta T = T - T_0 & \quad T \\ : & \quad \Delta l = l - l_0 \quad l \end{aligned}$$

(18-1) $\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta T$

α

1/°C 1/K

.

: (14-1)

(19-1) $l = l_0(1 + \alpha \Delta T)$

.

(3-1)

:(3-6)

$\alpha(1/^{\circ}\text{C})$		$\alpha(10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C})$	
0.0018		24	
1.01		17	
1.51		12	
0.95		29	
0.49		11	
0.68		3.3	
1.18		12	

:(7-2)

25°C

:

: (18-2)

$$\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta T \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = \alpha \Delta T$$

:

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = \alpha \Delta T = (17 \times 10^{-6} 1/^{\circ}\text{C})(25^{\circ}\text{C}) = 425 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = 0.0425\% \quad :$$

: 12-2

: (19-1) w l

$$l = l_0(1 + \alpha \Delta T), \quad w = w_0(1 + \alpha \Delta T)$$

:

$$A = l.w = l_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T).w_0(1 + \alpha\Delta T) = l_0w_0(1 + 2\alpha\Delta T + \alpha^2\Delta T^2)$$

$$\alpha^2\Delta T^2$$

$$A_0 = l_0w_0$$

:

(20-2)

$$A = A_0(1 + \beta\Delta T)$$

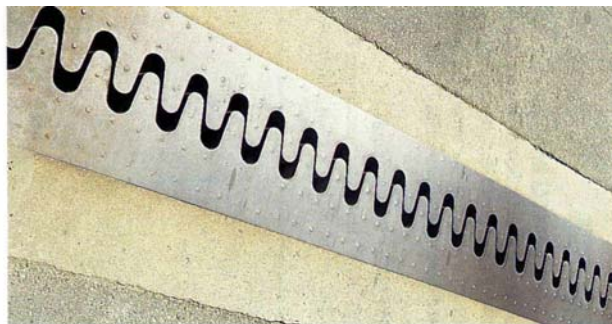
.

$$\beta = 2\alpha$$

:

(21-2)

$$\frac{\Delta A}{A_0} = \beta\Delta T$$



:(18-2)

: 12-2

:

$$(22-2) \quad V = V_0(1 + \gamma \Delta T)$$

$$. (\quad) \quad \gamma = 3\alpha \quad \gamma$$

:

$$(23-2) \quad \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \gamma \Delta T$$

.

0°C

!

4°C

.

13-2

.

" "

" "

.

m :

ΔT

:

(24-2)

$$Q = mc\Delta T$$

c

.

(4-2)

.

.

Q

:

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4.18 \text{ J}$$

$$. 4180 \text{ J/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \quad 1 \text{ cal/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

(24-2)

.

:(4-2)

$c(\text{kJ/kg.C})$		$c(\text{kJ/kg.C})$	
0.39		4.18	
0.91		3.89	
0.80		2.52	
0.23		0.14	
0.13		2.11	
0.13		0.67	

:(8-2)

300 °C

0.5 kg

0.5 kg

0.2 kg

.25 °C

•

•

T_f

$$\vdots \quad Q_{Pb} = Q_{Cu+H_2O}$$

$$Q_{Pb} = m_{Pb} c_{Pb} (\Delta T)_{Pb} = (0.5 \text{ kg})(0.13 \text{ kJ/kg.C})(300 - T_f)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{Cu+H_2O} = (m_{Cu}C_{Cu} + m_{H_2O}c_{H_2O})(\Delta T)$$
$$= [(0.2\text{ kg})(0.39\text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}) + (0.5\text{ kg})(4180\text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C})](T_f - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

• •

$$T_f = 32.8^\circ\text{C}$$

(Phase Change)

14-2

) Q : m (

$$(25-2) \quad Q = ml$$

(latent heat of fusion) l

(latent heat of l_f

l_v vaporization)

$$l_v \quad l_f \quad (5-6)$$

:(5-2)

l_v (kJ/kg)	(°C)	l_f (kJ/kg)	(°C)	
2256	100	334	0	
200	196	25.9	210	
213	183	13.8	218	

25	269	—	—	
448	253	62.8	259	
10549	2467	399	660	
5191	2567	205	1083	
6781	2750	272	1535	
850	1740	28.5	328	

:(9-2)

20 g

20 °C

:

100

:(24-2)

20 °C °C

$$Q = mc\Delta T = (1\text{kg})(4.18\text{kJ/kg}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C})(100-20)^{\circ}\text{C}=334.4\text{ kJ}$$

Q_2

Q_1

.20 °C

:(25-1)

Q_1

n

$$Q_1 = m_{ice}l_v = n(20\text{g})(334\text{kJ/kg}) = n(0.02\text{kg})(334\text{kJ/kg}) = n(6.68\text{kJ})$$

20

: °C

$$Q_2 = mc\Delta T = n(0.02\text{ kg})(4.18\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C})(20-0)^\circ\text{C}=n(1.67\text{ kJ})$$

$$: \quad Q_1+ Q_2= Q$$

$$334.4\text{ kJ} = n(6.68\text{ kJ}) + n(1.67\text{ kJ})=n(8.35\text{ kJ})$$

:

$$n = \frac{334.4}{8.35} \cong 40$$

15-2

:

15-2

.

.

.

(heat H

A

current)

$$\Delta T \qquad H \qquad L$$

$$(26-2) \qquad H = K \frac{A \Delta T}{L}$$

K

(coefficient of thermal conduction)

$K \qquad .W/K.m$

$$K \quad (6-2)$$

:(6-2)

K(W/K.m)		K(W/K.m)	
0.1		0.6	
1.0		0.05	
0.15		2.0	
0.024		0.59	
72		365	
8.0		418	

:(10-2)

$$2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$2 \text{ mm}$$

$$0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

:

$$: (26-2)$$

$$H = K \frac{A \Delta T}{L} = (1 \text{ W/K.m}) \frac{(2 \text{ m}^2)(25 - 0) \text{ K}}{2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}} = 25 \text{ kW}$$

.

.

15-2

.

.

.

.

25 °C (6-2)
 80

W

15-2

.

.

.

.(!)

:

(27-2) $\varepsilon = \sigma T^4$

(Stefan constant) σ

T $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$
 (27-2)

.

.

=

=

$$p = p_a + \rho gh :$$

:

:

:

.

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 :$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 + p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g y_2 + p_2 :$$

=

=

:

$$Q = mc\Delta T :$$

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

$$Q = ml :$$

$$H = K \frac{A \Delta T}{L}$$

$$\epsilon = \sigma T^4$$

2 m	500 kg/m ³		1-2
		cm 4	75 cm
	2 cm		2-2
	3×4×5 m		3-2
() 3×10 ⁸ N/m ²			4-2
() 0.4 mm			
10 kg			5-2
	1.5 cm ²		
		Y . 0.0065%	
() .	600 m		6-2
		()	
		15 cm	
25 cm	15 cm		7-2
600		() .	
		() kg/m ³	
U			8-2
() .15 cm			
()			
	125 N		9-2

	0.2 m^3		10-2
	() .600 N	()	()
	10 N	12 N	11-2
$2 \times 2 \times 0.3$			12-2
500 kg/m^3		65 kg	m
			13-2
		() .4 m/s	0.8 cm^2
		()	0.06 cm^2
0.2			14-2
		() .	m^2
		()	$0.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
			3.8 m/s
	10 cm^2		15-2
			$.5 \text{ cm}^2$
		300 Pa	
	4 cm		16-2
	() .		24 cm
		()	$20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
		25.4 cm	
	$.-182.86 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		17-2

	100 g		18-2
	18.3 °C	500 g	100 °C
		.21.7 °C	
90 °C	200 g		19-2
	.20 °C	500 g	
			20-2
	30 cm	20 °C	100 °C
50 C			20 °C
			21-2
	500 g	200 g	22-2
	()	()	.20 °C
-190 °C	20 °C	50 g	23-2
	1 cm	2 m	24-2
	() .0 °C	100 °C	‘
25		()	
			cm
			25-2
	5000 °C		
		700	