

\bullet i am in 3002

$$1 = \frac{1 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2}{32.2 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}$$

$2 \text{ lbm} = 2 \text{ lbm}$


$3 \text{ lbf} = 2 \text{ lbm}$

$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ lbf}$

$$\frac{1 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2}{32.2 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}$$

$\frac{3 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2}{32.2 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft}}$

$\text{lbf} \cdot \text{sec}^2$

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$$F = ma \rightarrow g_{\text{standard}}$$

$$1 \text{ lbf} = 1 \text{ lbm} \cdot 32.2 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Pressure : Force on
surface per unit area.

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

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Hydrostatics

gravity ↙


$$P_A - P_B = -\rho g (H_A - H_B)$$

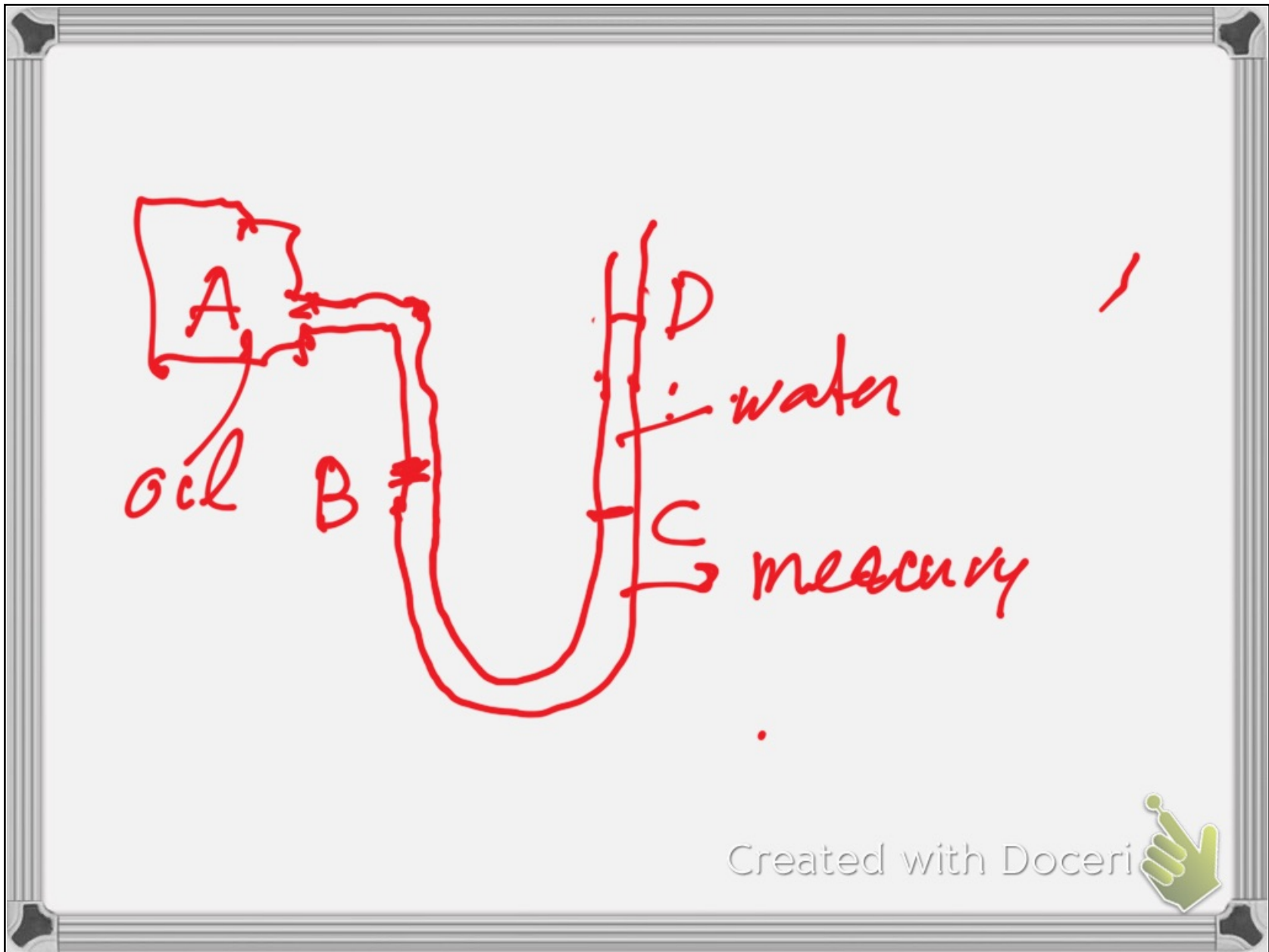
↑
density of the fluid

↓
height (Z)
- (H = Z)

lower H
↓
higher P

$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

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Work : Force \times displacement
 SI: Newton-meter Nm = J
 British: Force ~~lb~~ lbf Joule
 displ ft
 work: lbf ft

1 Btu = 778 ft lbf

1 = $\frac{1 \text{ Btu}}{778 \text{ ft lbf}}$
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Temperature

$^{\circ}\text{F}$

Fahrenheit

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

Centigrade

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

$$C = \frac{(F - 32) \cdot 5}{9}$$

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Absolute zero T
molecules have lost all
the energy they can


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Abs
Zero

Centigrade Kelvin Fahr. Rank



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	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Kelvin K	$^{\circ}\text{F}$ $^{\circ}\text{F}$	Rankine R
Abs zero	-273	0	-460	0
water freeze	00	273	32	492
water boils	100	373	212	672

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density $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$: $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}}$

specific volume $v = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1}{\rho}$

Tables: only specific quantities: Independent of the amount of substance

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