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Excerpt from A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive, Vol. 1: Containing the Theory of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Pneumatics It may, probably, be imagined by some, that considering the advantages for that purpose, with which my situation at Woolwich furnishes me, I should insert descriptions of the various kinds of machinery used in the artillery service. This, however, I have not done: chiefly because such descriptions, by Muller and other respectable authors, are already easily procured in works appropriated exclusively to that important object, and where the accounts are given with far greater copiousness than they could be in a performance where so many other objects are handled. About the Publish-

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This text provides an introduction to the theory of continuum mechanics in a logically satisfying form. A simple knowledge of Cartesian tensors is a sufficient prerequisite for this book. The book deals with two major branches of continuum mechanics - the mechanics of elastic solids and the mechanics of fluids providing the basis of civil and mechanical engineering, applied mathematics and physics. Traditional courses in solid mechanics and fluid mechanics are usually taught separately with emphasis on physical behaviour at the cost of rigorous mathematical foundation neglecting the analogies between solids and fluids. The book brings two disciplines under one roof seeking to generalize and unify specialized topics.

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The Twenty-Second Symposium on Naval Hydrodynamics was held in Washington, D.C., from August 9-14, 1998. It coincided with the 100th anniversary of the David Taylor Model Basin. This international symposium was organized jointly by the Office of Naval Research (Mechanics and Energy Conversion S&T Division),

the National Research Council (Naval Studies Board), and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division (David Taylor Model Basin). This biennial symposium promotes the technical exchange of naval research developments of common interest to all the countries of the world. The forum encourages both formal and informal discussion of the presented papers, and the occasion provides an opportunity for direct communication between international peers.

Sect 2. 317 tinuity surfaces 1. This suggests that a wake pressure P_w be associated with each flow past a bluff body, and that a wake parameter (2. 4) which plays the same role as the cavitation parameter (2. 1), be defined for the flow. This idea has been made the basis of a modified wake theory (ef. Sect. 11) which proves to be in good quantitative agreement with pressure and drag measurements. It should be emphasized, however, that unlike the cavitation number, the wake parameter is a quantity which is not known a priori, and must be empirically determined in each case. (3) Jet flows. The problem of jet efflux from an orifice is one of the oldest in hydrodynamics and the first to be treated by Fig. 3a. the HELMHOLTZ free streamline theory. Of particular importance for engineering applications is the discharge coefficient C_d which is defined in terms of the discharge Q per unit time, the pressure P , and the cross-sectional area A of the orifice, by the formula, (2. 5) where ρ is the fluid density. Two methods of measuring C_d have been most frequently adopted. In the first the liquid issues from an orifice in a large vessel under the influence of gravity g , (Fig. 3 a), while in the second it is forced out of a nozzle or pipe under high pressure

(Fig. 3 b).

Sedimentary structures, their character and physical basis Volume 1

Excerpt from Treatise on Hydrostatics and Hydromechanics, Vol. 2 The sciences of Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics are considered at the present time to comprise the higher branches of the mechanical sciences, or those which treat of the relations of matter, force, space and time, in their higher developments. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Excerpt from A Treatise on Hydrodynamics, Vol. 2: With Numerous Tramples In the Chapter on Waves, I have made considerable use of Prof. Greenhill's Article on Waves in the American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. IX., which contains an exhaustive discussion of most of the principal problems of interest. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections pre-

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One studying the motion of fluids relative to particulate systems is soon impressed by the dichotomy which exists between books covering theoretical and practical aspects. Classical hydrodynamics is largely concerned with perfect fluids which unfortunately exert no forces on the particles past which they move. Practical approaches to subjects like fluidization, sedimentation, and flow through porous media abound in much useful but uncorrelated empirical information. The present book represents an attempt to bridge this gap by providing at least the beginnings of a rational approach to fluid particle dynamics, based on first principles. From the pedagogic viewpoint it seems worthwhile to show that the Navier-Stokes equations, which form the basis of all systematic texts, can be employed for useful practical applications beyond

the elementary problems of laminar flow in pipes and Stokes law for the motion of a single particle. Although a suspension may often be viewed as a continuum for practical purposes, it really consists of a discrete collection of particles immersed in an essentially continuous fluid. Consideration of the actual detailed boundary value problems posed by this viewpoint may serve to call attention to the limitation of idealizations which apply to the overall transport properties of a mixture of fluid and solid particles.

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Annotation "Structural Dynamics in Aeronautical Engineering is a comprehensive introduction to the modern methods of dynamic analysis of aeronautical structures. The text represents carefully developed course materials, beginning with an introductory

chapter on matrix algebra and methods for numerical computations, followed by a series of chapters discussing specific aeronautical applications. In this way, the student can be guided from the simple concept of a single-degree-of-freedom structural system to the more complex multidegree-of-freedom and continuous systems, including random vibrations, nonlinear systems, and aeroelastic phenomena. Among the various examples used in the text, the chapter on aeroelasticity of flight vehicles is particularly noteworthy with its clear presentation of the phenomena and its mathematical formulation for structural and aerodynamic loads.

Handbook of Fluid Dynamics offers balanced coverage of the three traditional areas of fluid dynamics-theoretical, computational, and experimental-complete with valuable appendices presenting the mathematics of fluid dynamics, tables of dimensionless numbers, and tables of the properties of gases and vapors. Each chapter introduces a different fluid

Excerpt from Treatise on Hydrodynamics, Vol. 1: With Numerous Examples In the Treatise I have endeavoured to lay before the reader in a connected form, the results of the most important investigations in the mathematical theory of Hydrodynamics, which have been made during modern times. The Science of Hydrodynamics may properly be considered to include an enquiry into the motion of all fluids, gaseous as well as liquid; but for reasons which are stated in the introductory paragraph of Chapter I., the present treatise is confined almost entirely to the motion of liquids. The progress of scientific knowledge in all its branches has been the peculiar feature of the present century, and it is therefore not surprising that during the last fifty years a great in-

crease in hydrodynamical knowledge has taken place; but many of the most important results of writers upon this subject have never been inserted in any treatise, and still lie buried in a variety of British and foreign mathematical periodicals and transactions of learned Societies; and it has been my aim to endeavour to collect together those investigations which are of most interest to the mathematician, and to condense them into a form suitable for a treatise. The present work is divided into two volumes, the first of which deals with the theory of the motion of frictionless liquids, up to and including the theory of the motion of solid bodies in a liquid. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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