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5.3 Conservation of momentum; 5.4 Conservation of angular momentum; 5.5 Problems  
CHAPTER 6. FLOW OF VISCOUS FLUID  
6.1 Continuity equation; 6.2 Navier-Stokes equation; 6.3 Velocity distribution of laminar flow; 6.4 Velocity distribution of turbulent flow; 6.5 Boundary layer; 6.6 Theory of lubrication; 6.7 Problems; CHAPTER 7. FLOW IN PIPES; 7.1 Flow in the inlet region; 7.2 Loss by pipe friction; 7.3 Frictional loss on pipes other than circular pipes; 7.4 Various losses in pipe lines; 7.5 Pumping to higher levels; 7.6 Problems; CHAPTER 8. FLOW IN A WATER CHANNEL; 8.1 Flow in an open channel with constant section and flow velocity; 8.2 Best section shape of an open channel  
8.3 Specific energy  
8.4 Constant discharge; 8.5 Constant specific energy; 8.6 Constant water depth; 8.7 Hydraulic jump; 8.8 Problems; CHAPTER 9. DRAG AND LIFT; 9.1 Flows around a body; 9.2 Forces acting on a body; 9.3 The drag of a body; 9.4 The lift of a body; 9.5 Cavitation; 9.6 Problems; CHAPTER 10. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS AND LAW OF SIMILARITY; 10.1 Dimensional analysis; 10.2 Buckingham's  $\pi$  theorem; 10.3 Application examples of dimensional analysis; 10.4 Law of similarity; 10.5 Problems; CHAPTER 11. MEASUREMENT OF FLOW VELOCITY AND FLOW RATE; 11.1 Measurement of flow velocity  
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14.2 Propagation of pressure in pipe line

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Fluid mechanics is often seen as the most difficult core subject encountered by engineering students. The problem stems from the necessity to visualise complex flow patterns and fluid behaviour modelled by high level mathematics. This text overcomes this difficulty by introducing the concepts through everyday examples, before moving on to the more involved mathematics. The various theories of flow have been correlated with real phenomena and, combined with numerous figures and photographs, help the reader place the subject in context. Examples from a broad range of engineering disciplines are

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