

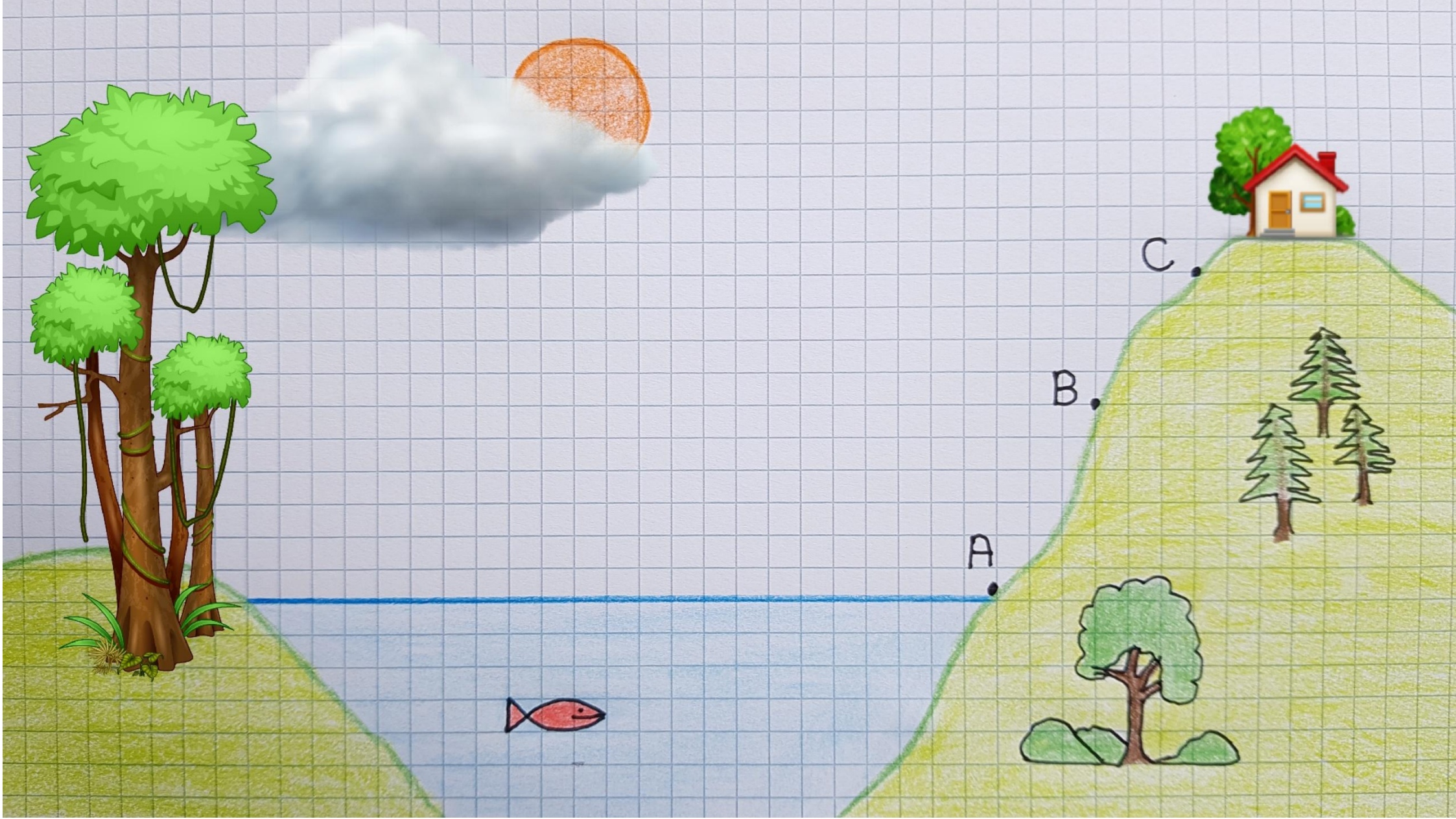


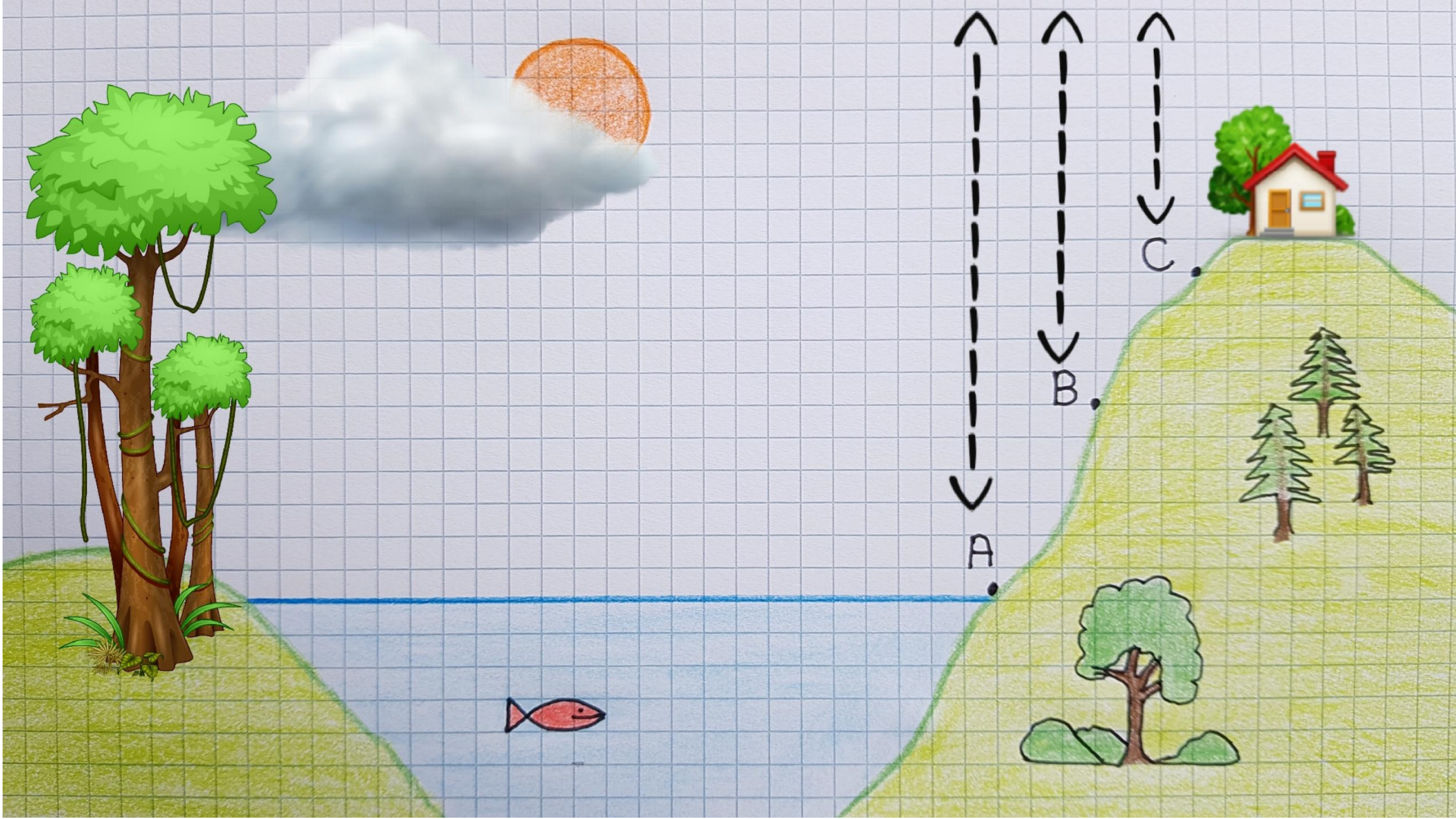
Erkmen Altunkaynak

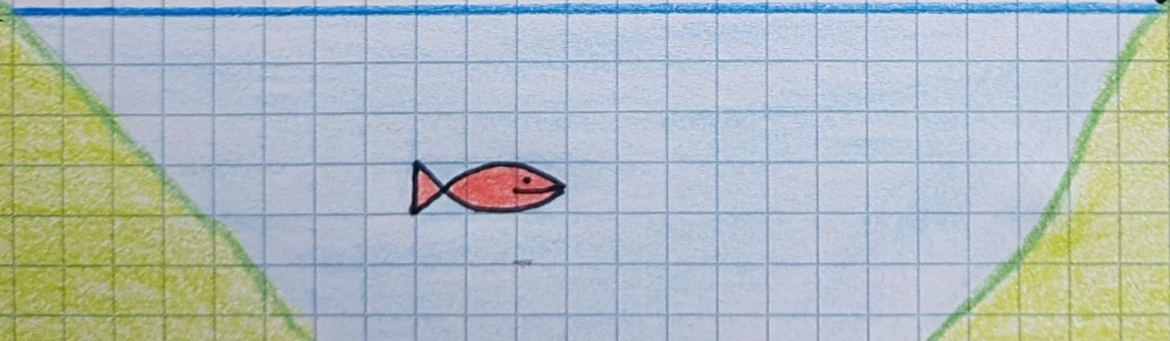


HAVA BASINCI

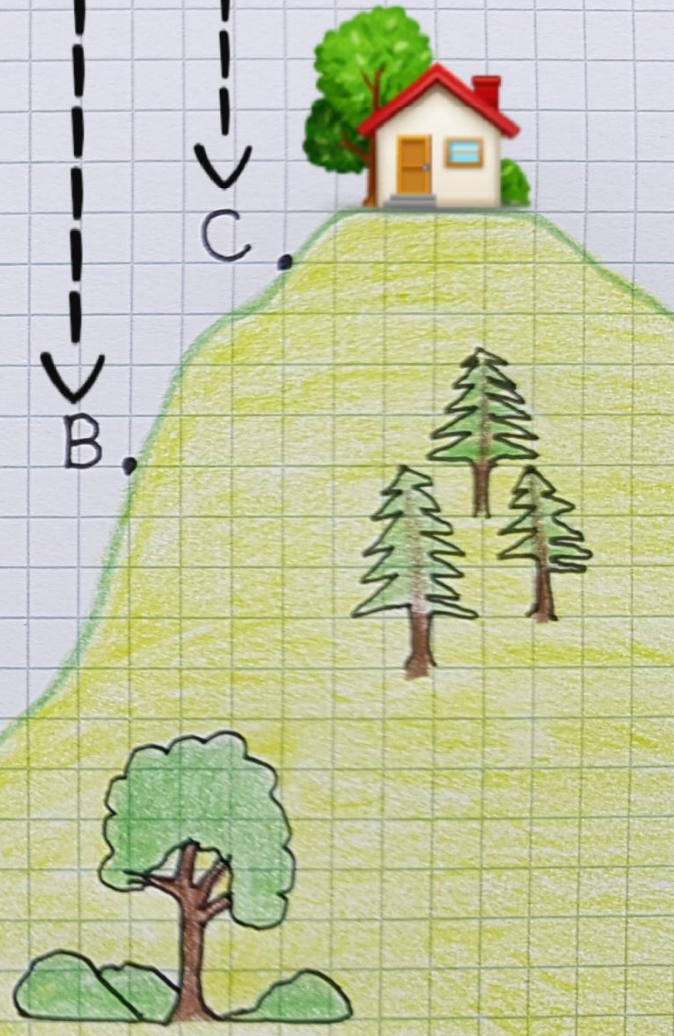
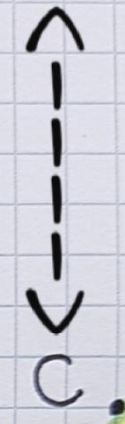
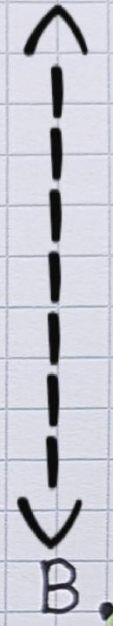
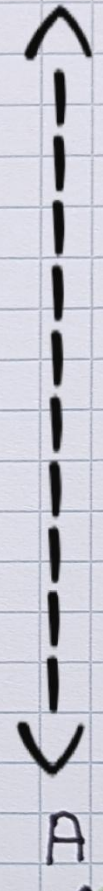






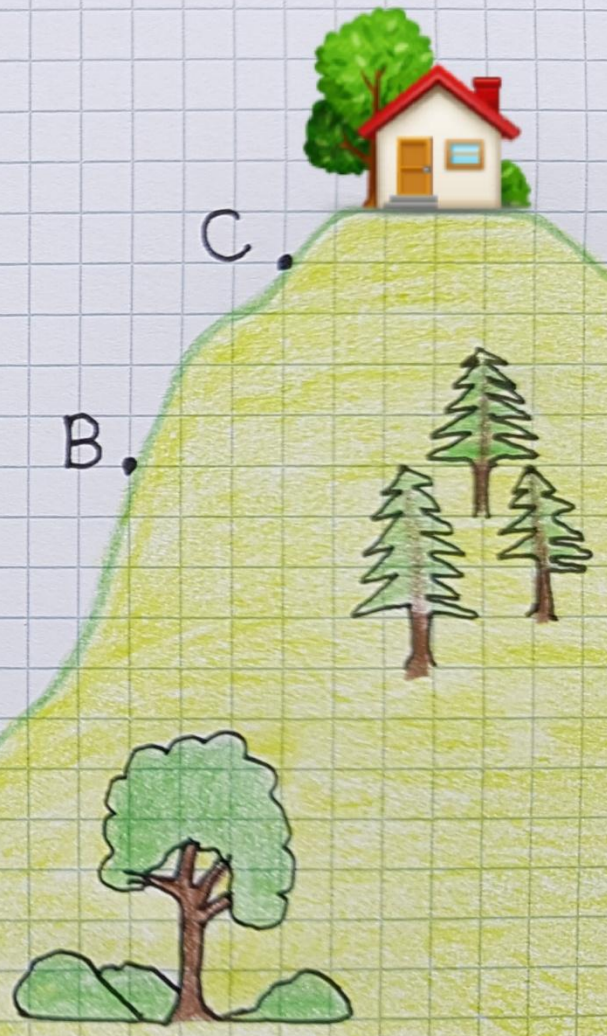
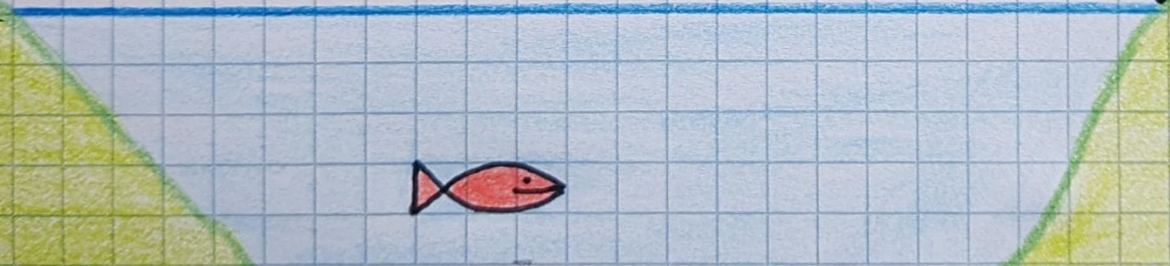


A > B > C





X $1\text{cm}^2 = 1\text{kg}$





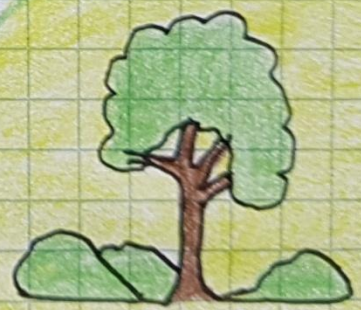
1,5m²
15 ton



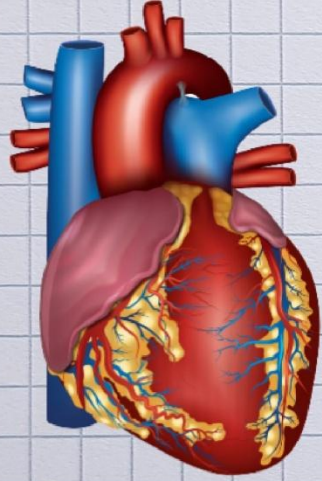
A

B

C



Peki bu basınca
nasıl dayanıyoruz?



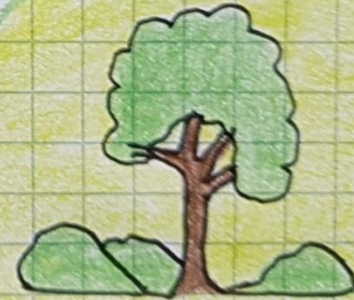
Hava basıncı,
kan basıncıyla
dengelenir.



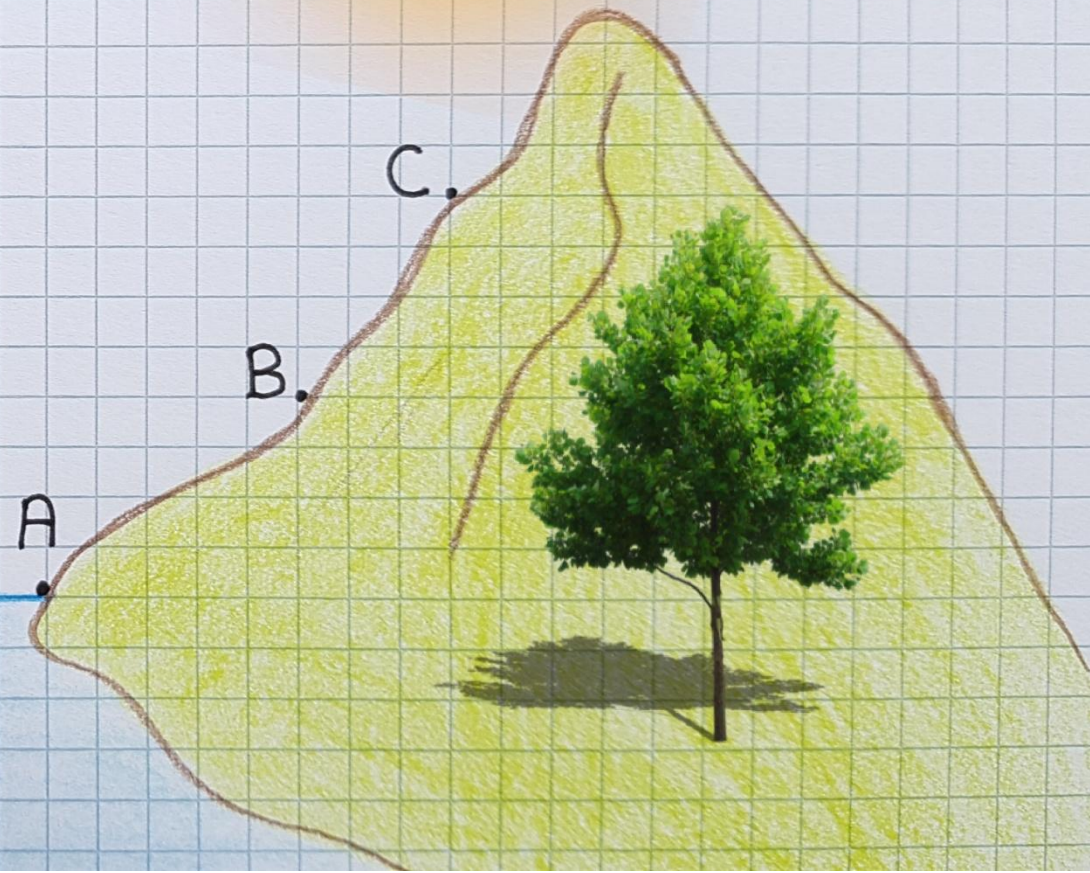
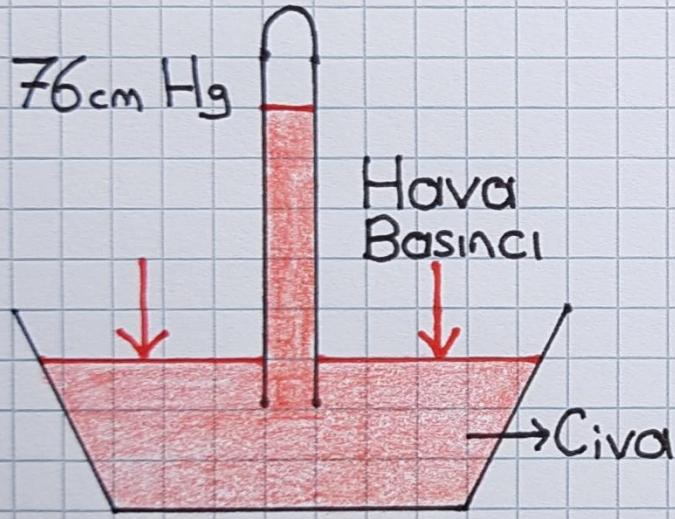
A

B

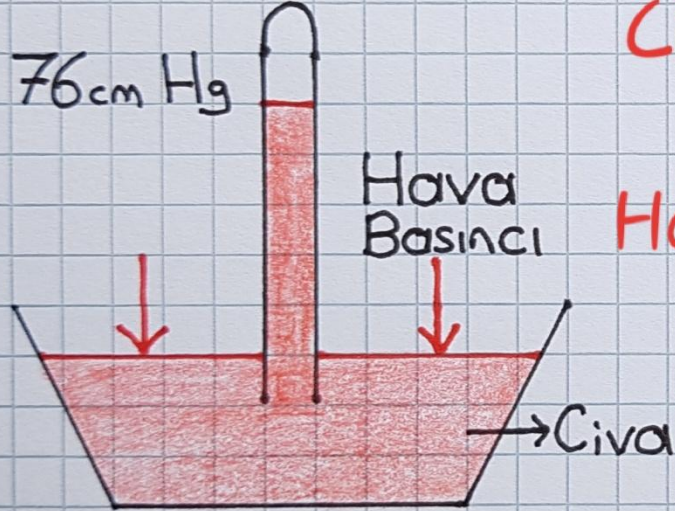
C



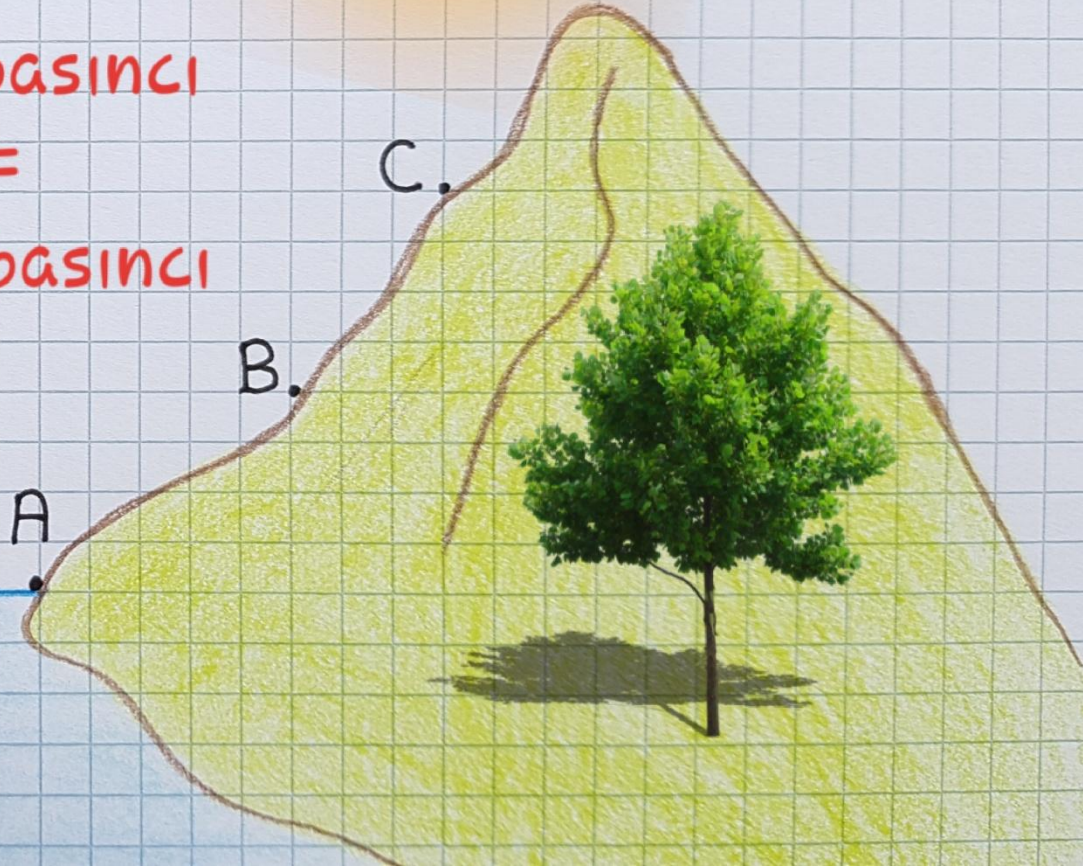
EVANGELISTA TORRICELLI



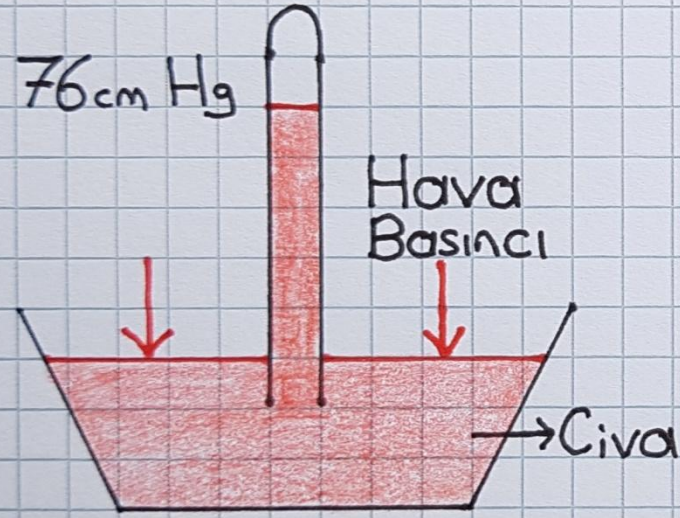
EVANGELISTA TORRICELLI



Civa basinci
=
Hava basinci



EVANGELISTA TORRICELLI



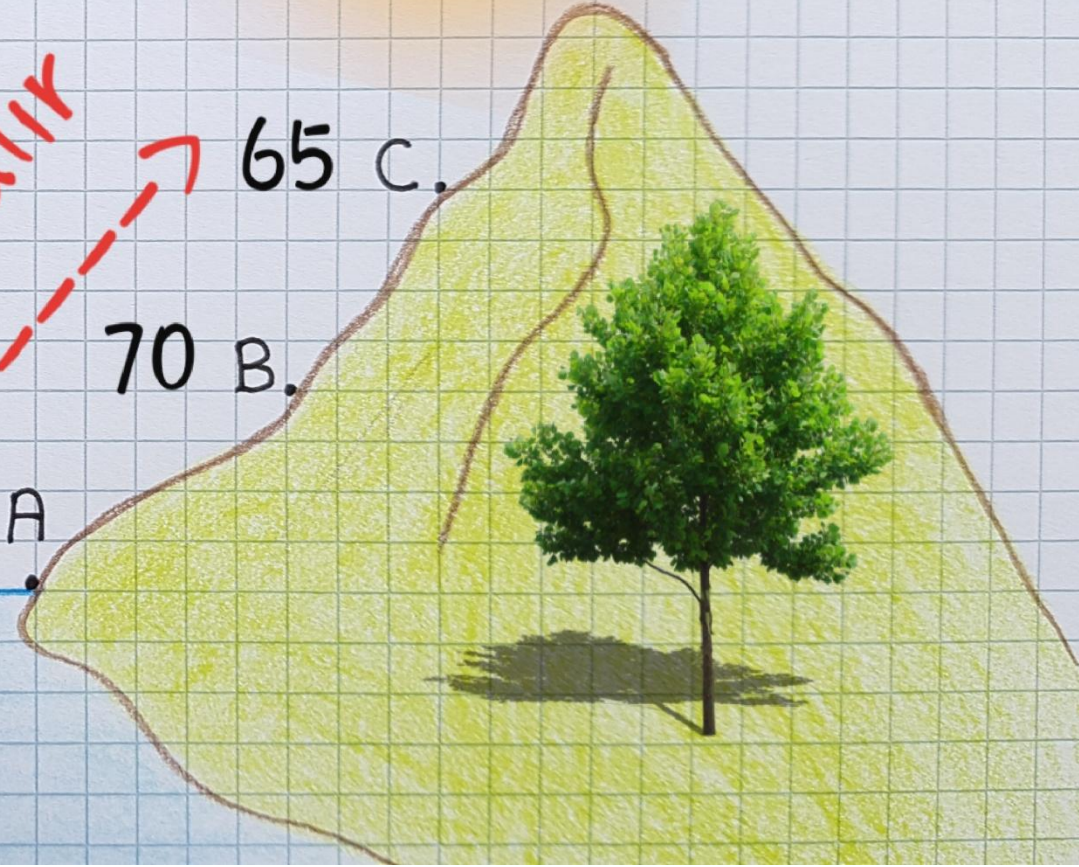
Azalıp

A red dashed arrow points upwards and to the right, indicating a decrease in a value as altitude increases.

76 A

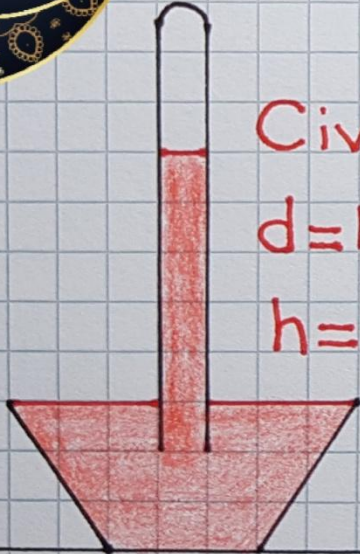
70 B.

65 C.

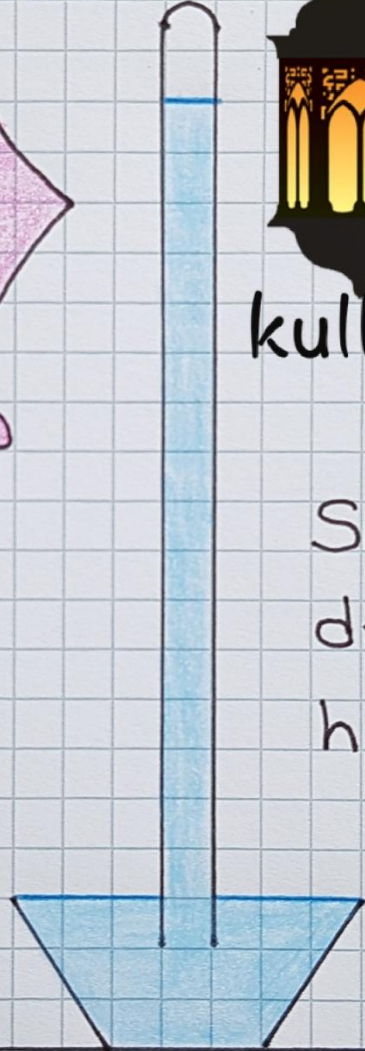


TORRICELLI AMCA İLE

RAMAZAN ÖZEL



Civa
 $d=13,6$
 $h=76\text{cm}$



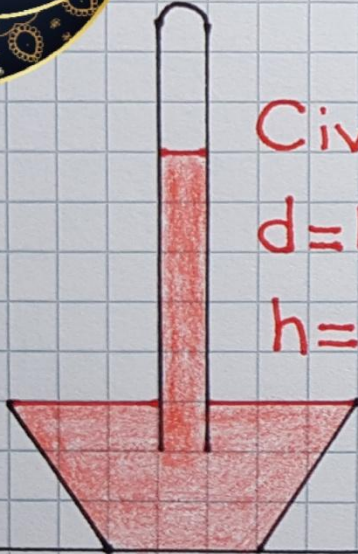
Su
 $d=1$
 $h=$

Neden su kullanmadınız?



TORRICELLI AMCA İLE

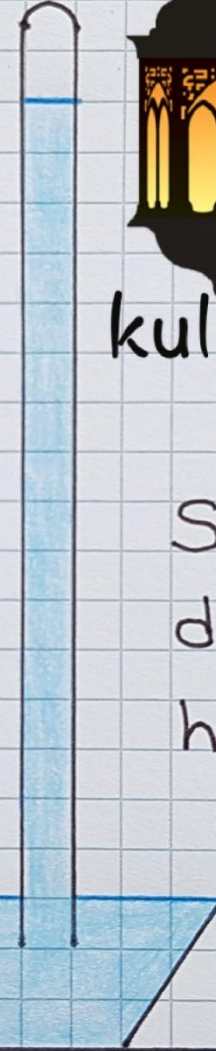
RAMAZAN ÖZEL



Cıva $76 \times 13,6$

$d=13,6 = 1033$

$h=76\text{cm}$

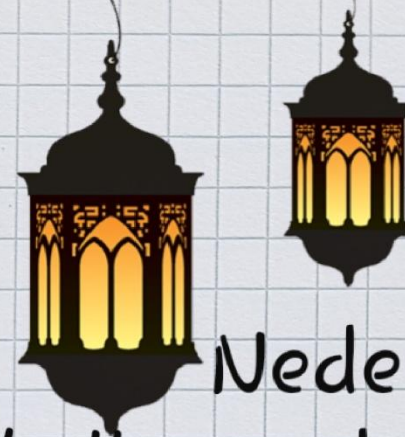


Su

$d=1$

$h=1033\text{cm} = 10\text{m}$

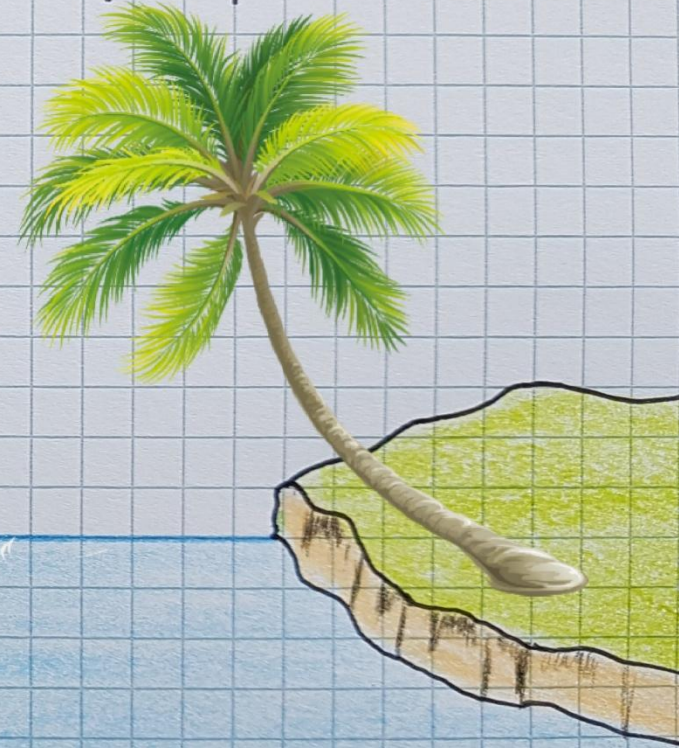
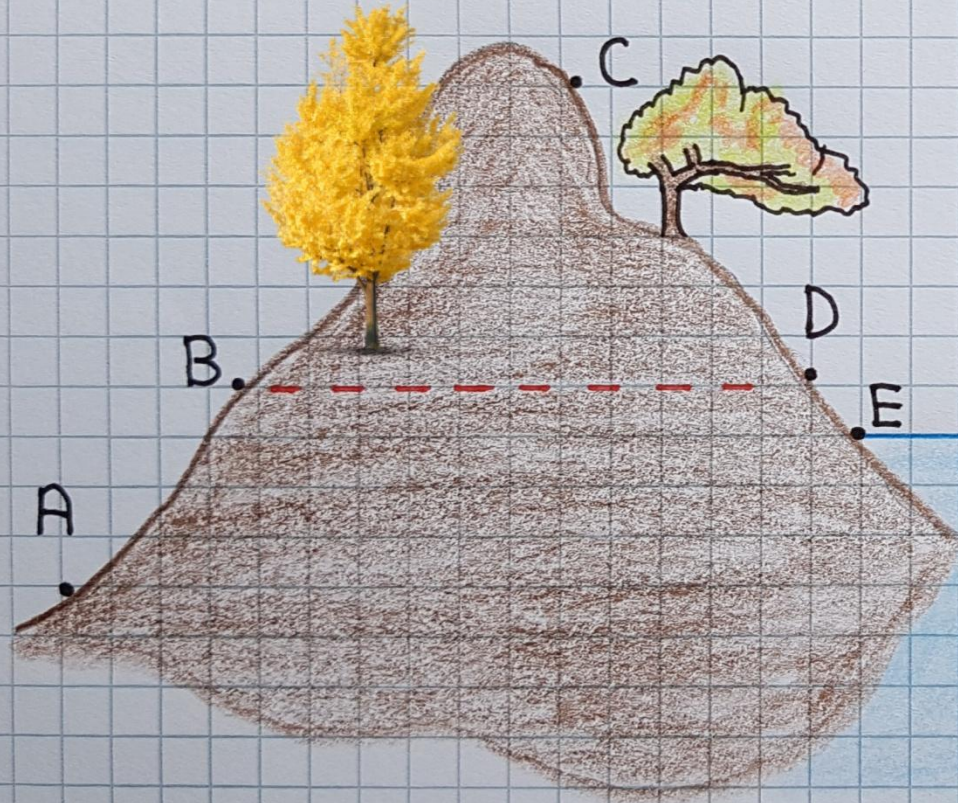
Neden su kullanmadınız?



10 metrelik
boruyla mı 😂😂
gezeyim oğluum

ÖRNEK

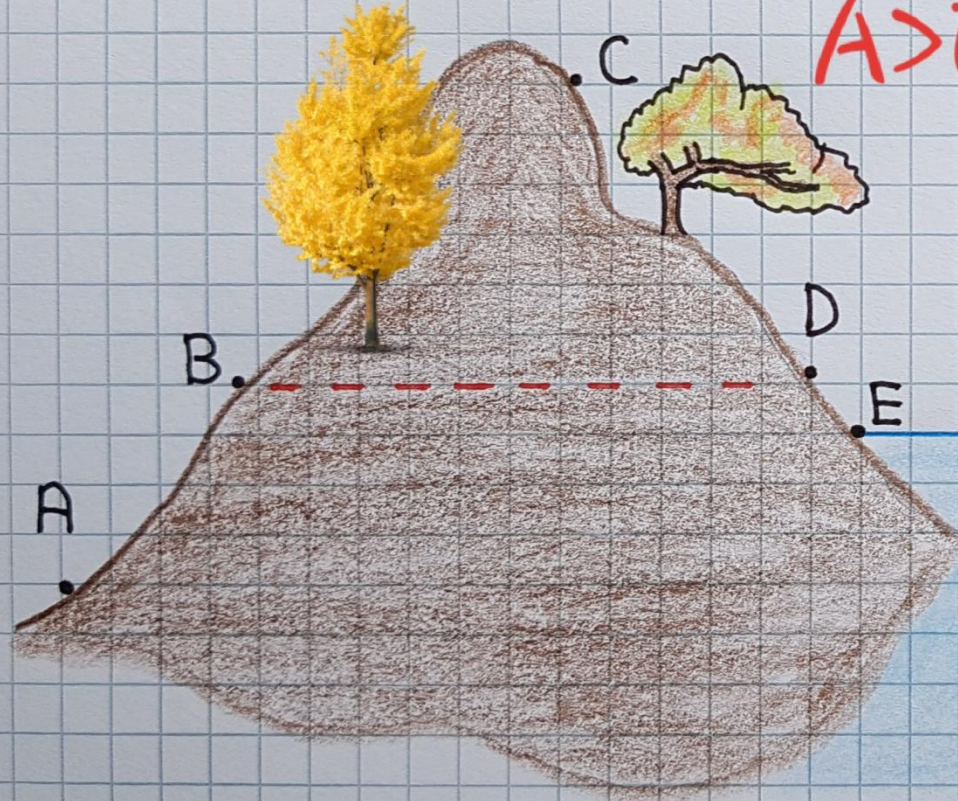
• Basınçları karşılaştırın.



ÖRNEK

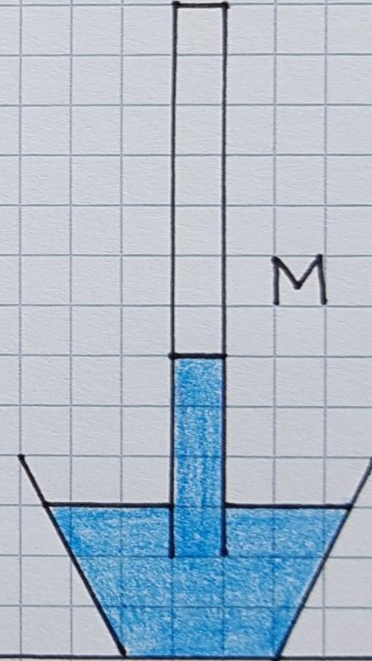
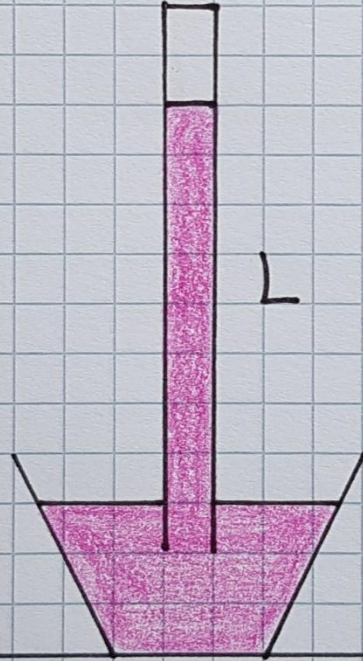
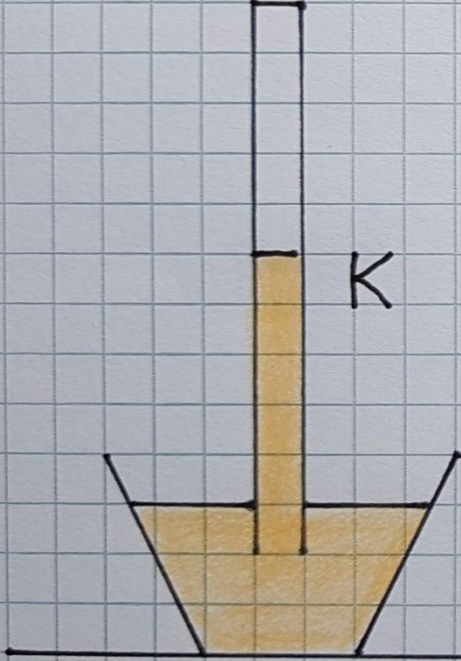
• Basınçları karşılaştırın.

$A > E > B = D > C$



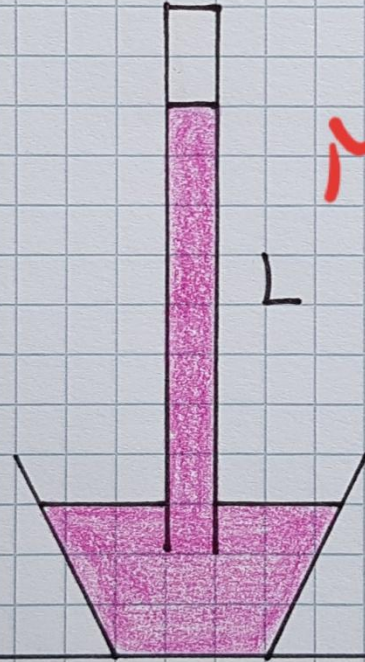
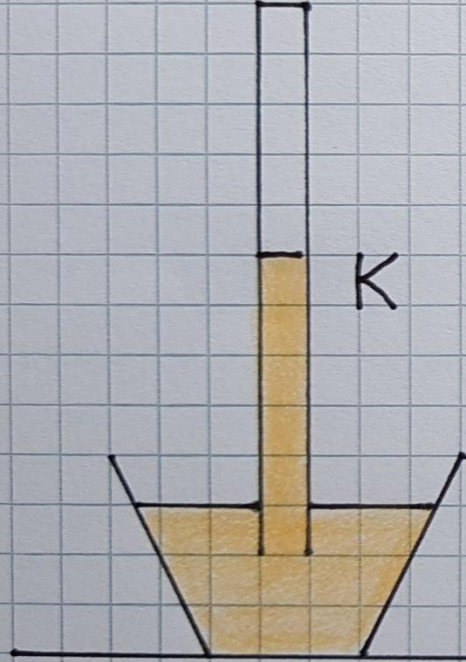
ÖRNEK

• Sıvıların yoğunluklarını karşılaştırın.

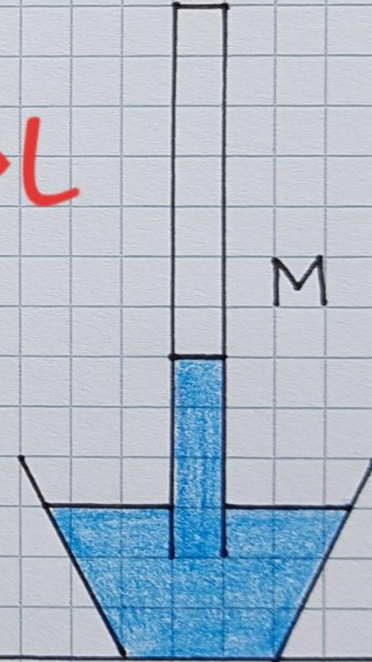


ÖRNEK

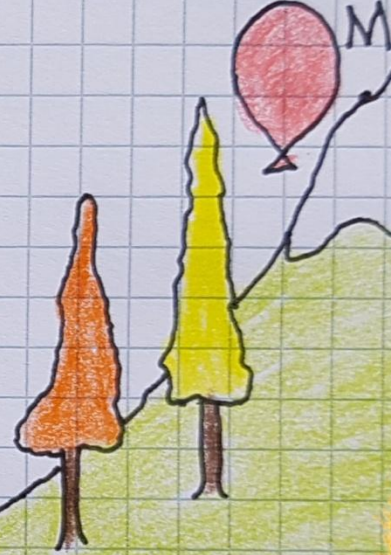
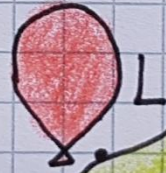
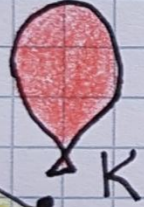
- Sıvıların yoğunluklarını karşılaştırın.



$$M > K > L$$



ÖRNEK



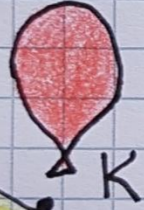
● Balonun
şişkinliğini
karşılaştırın.



ÖRNEK



$M > K > L$



● Balonun
şişkinliğini
karşılaştırın.



KAPALI KAPLARIN BASINCI

- Tanecik hareketi
basıncı oluşturur.



MADDE MİKTARI

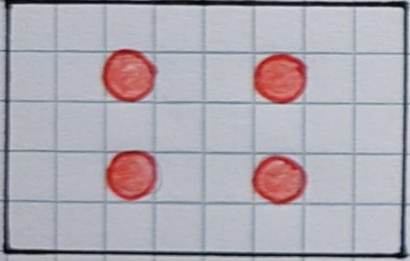
HACİM

SICAKLIK

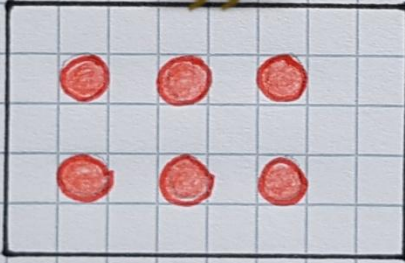


MADDE MIKTARI

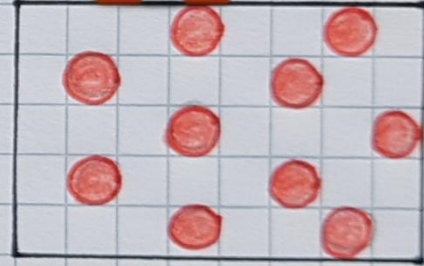
- Miktar artarsa Basınc da artar.



P_1



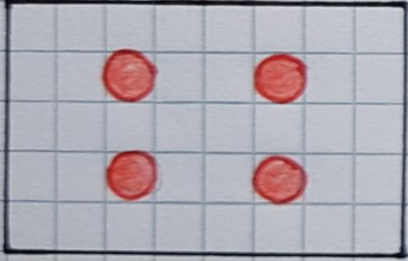
P_2



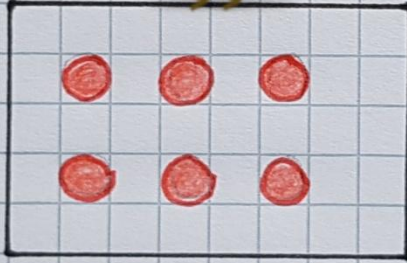
P_3

MADDE MIKTARI

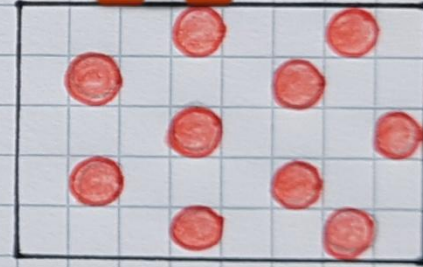
- Miktar artarsa Basınc da artar.



P_1



P_2

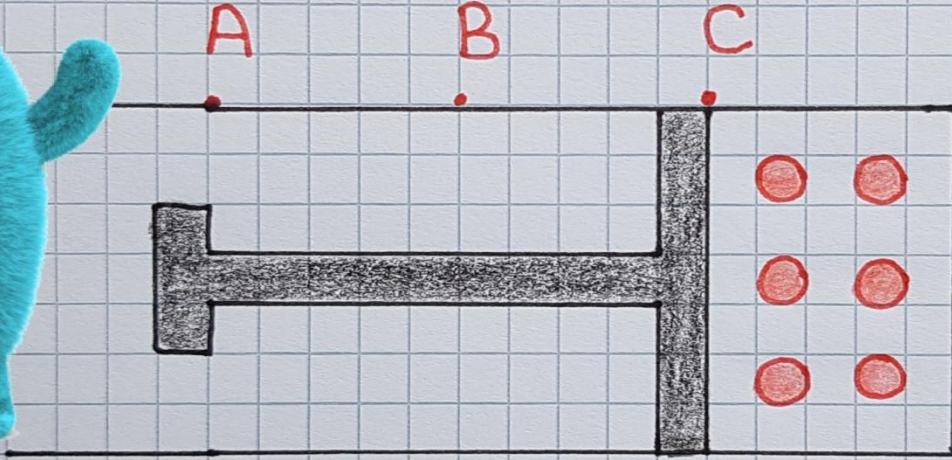


P_3

$P_3 > P_2 > P_1$

HACİM

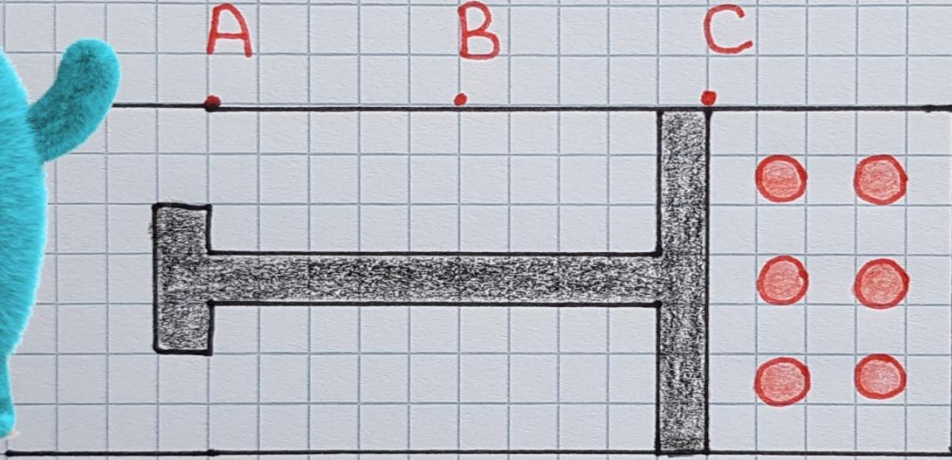
Hacim artarsa, basınç azalır.



A, B ve C noktalarındaki basınçları karşılaştır.

HACİM

Hacim artarsa, basınç azalır.



$C > B > A$

A, B ve C noktalarındaki basınçları karşılaştır.

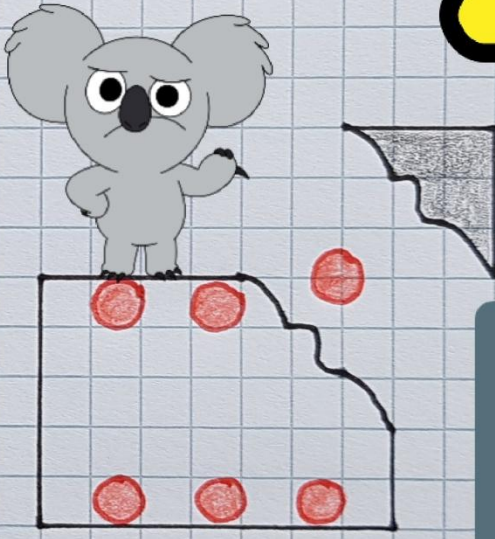
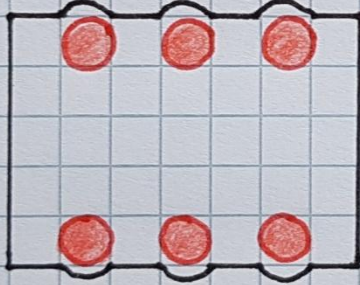
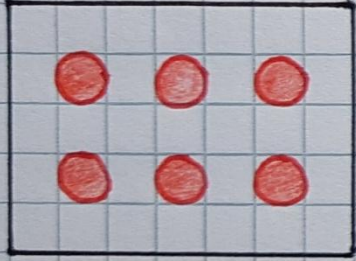
SICAKLIK

Sıcaklık artarsa,
Basıncı da artar.



Oh be!
Hayat güzel.

Yandım
anaam.



20°C

100°C

200°C

Al, kıldın
kıldıın

KULLANIM ALANLARI



Oksijen tüpleri



Elektrik süpürgesi

ÖRNEK

- Aşağıdakilerden hangilerinde hava(gaz) basıncı etkilidir?



Berber koltuğu

Oksijen tüpü

Bıçağın bil.

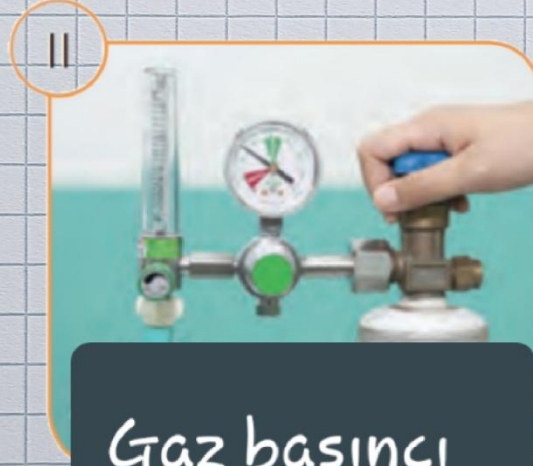
ÖRNEK

- Aşağıdakilerden hangilerinde hava(gaz) basıncı etkilidir?



Sıvı Basıncı

Berber koltuğu



Gaz basıncı

Oksijen tüpü



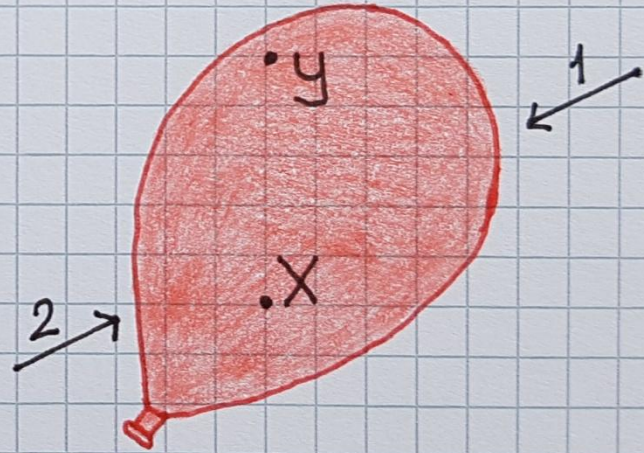
Katı basıncı

Bıçagın bil.

ÖRNEK

- X ve Y noktalarına uygulanan basınç P kadardır. 1 ve 2 noktalarından bastırılırsa basınçlar nasıl olur?

	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
A)	$2P$	$3P$
B)	$3P$	$3P$
C)	$2P$	P
D)	$4P$	$2P$

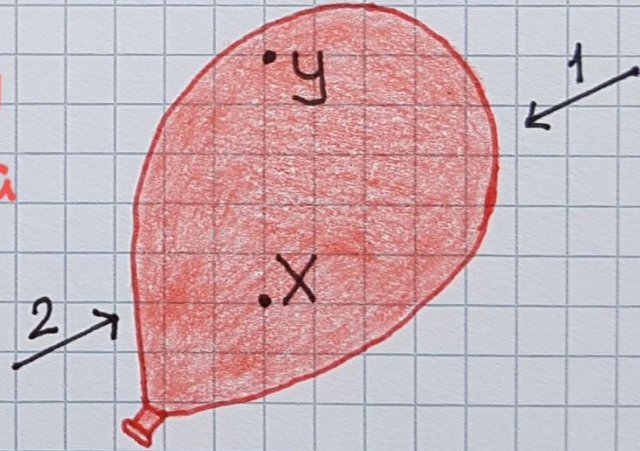


ÖRNEK

- X ve Y noktalarına uygulanan basınç P kadardır. 1 ve 2 noktalarından bastırılırsa basınçlar nasıl olur?

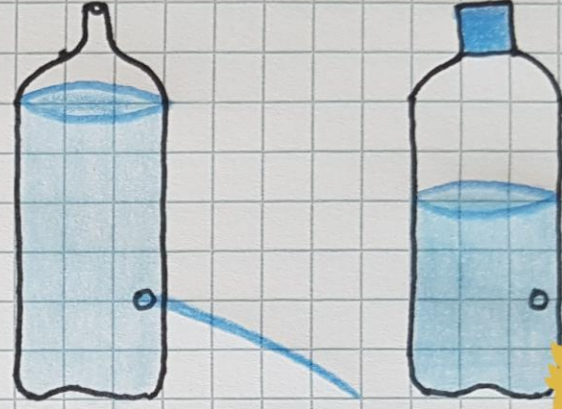
	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
A)	$2P$	$3P$
B)	$3P$	$3P$
C)	$2P$	P
D)	$4P$	$2P$

Gaz basıncı
her noktada
eşittir.





• Deneğin sonucu nedir?

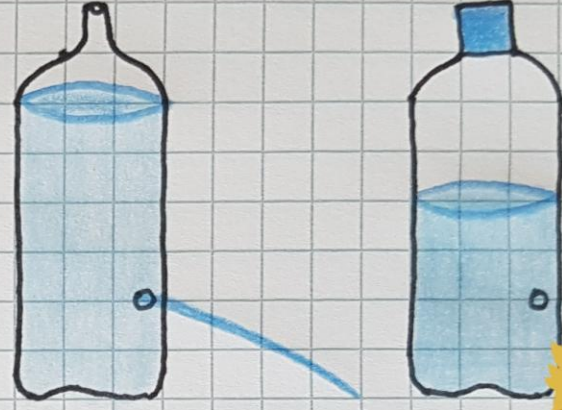


- A) Suyun miktarı azalırsa basınç oluşmaz.
- B) 2. şekilde suyun basıncı sıfırdır.
- C) 2. şekilde hava basıncı akışı engellemiştir.
- D) Kapak açılırsa su yine de akmaz.





• Deneğin sonucu nedir?



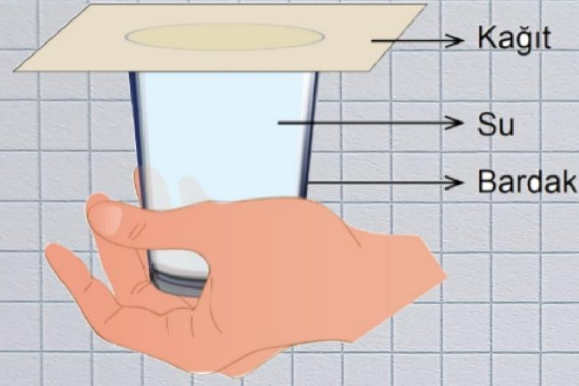
A) Suyun miktarı azalırsa basınç oluşmaz.

B) 2 şekilde suyun basıncı sıfırdır.

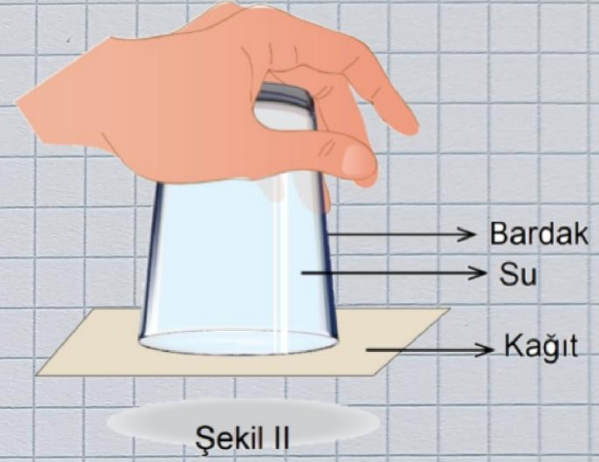
C) 2. şekilde hava basıncı akışı engellemiştir.

D) Kapak açılırsa su yine de akmaz.



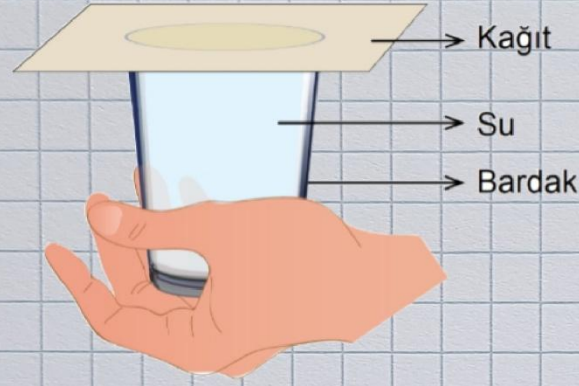


Şekil I

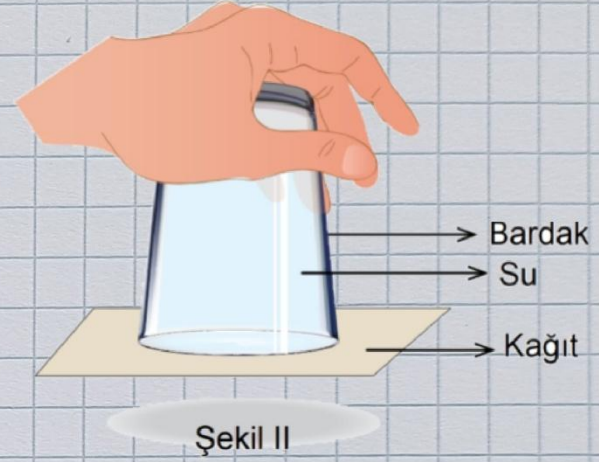


Amaç nedir?

- Açık havanın oluşturduğu bir basınç vardır.
- Sıvı basıncı kabın şekline bağlıdır.
- Sıvı yüksekliği sıvı basıncını etkiler.
- Kuvvet, katı basıncını etkiler.



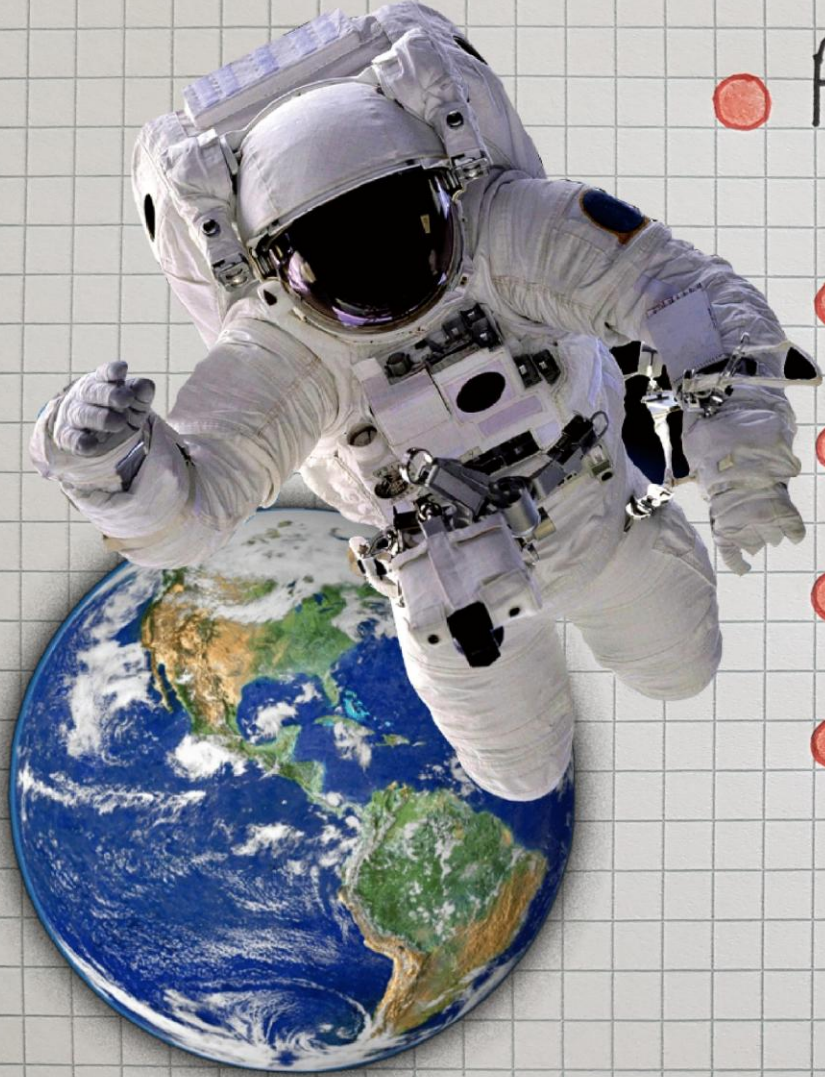
Şekil I



Şekil II

Amaç nedir?

- A) Açık havanın oluşturduğu bir basınç vardır.
- B) Sıvı basıncı kabın şekline bağlıdır.
- C) Sıvı yüksekliği sıvı basıncını etkiler.
- D) Kuvvet, katı basıncını etkiler.



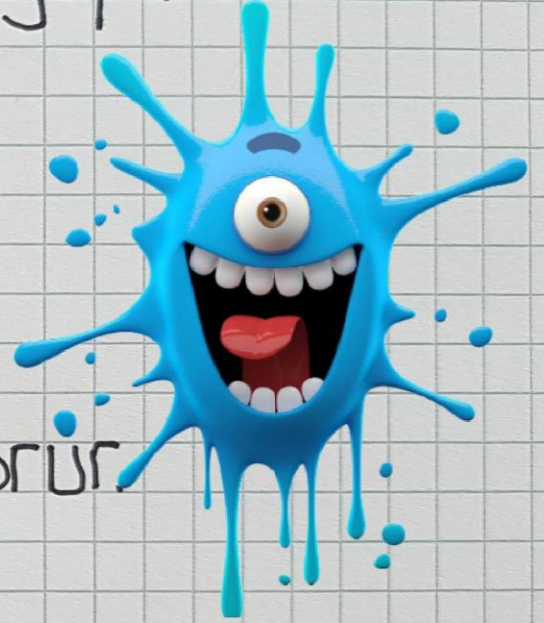
● Astronot kıyafeti ne yapar?

● Oksijen sağlar.

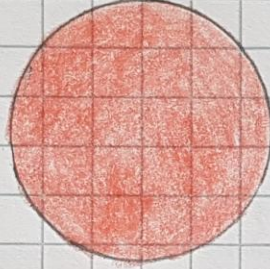
● Astronotu ısıtır.

● Zararlı ışıklardan korur.

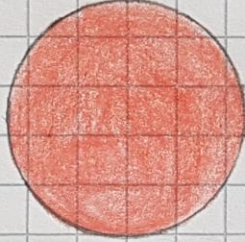
● Basınç oluşturur.



● Yükselen balonlara ne olur?



0,6 atm



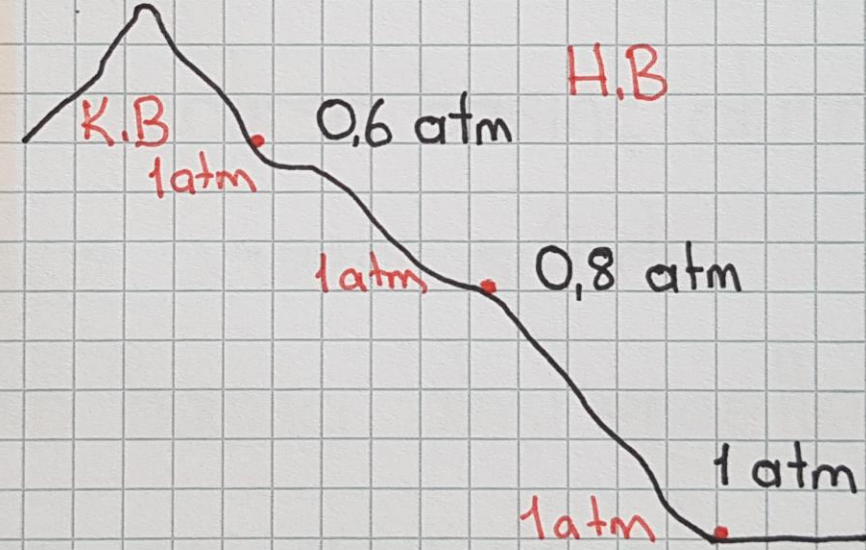
0,8 atm



1 atm



Yükseklere çıkıldıkça niçin
burun kanaması olur?



Erkmen
Attunkaynak