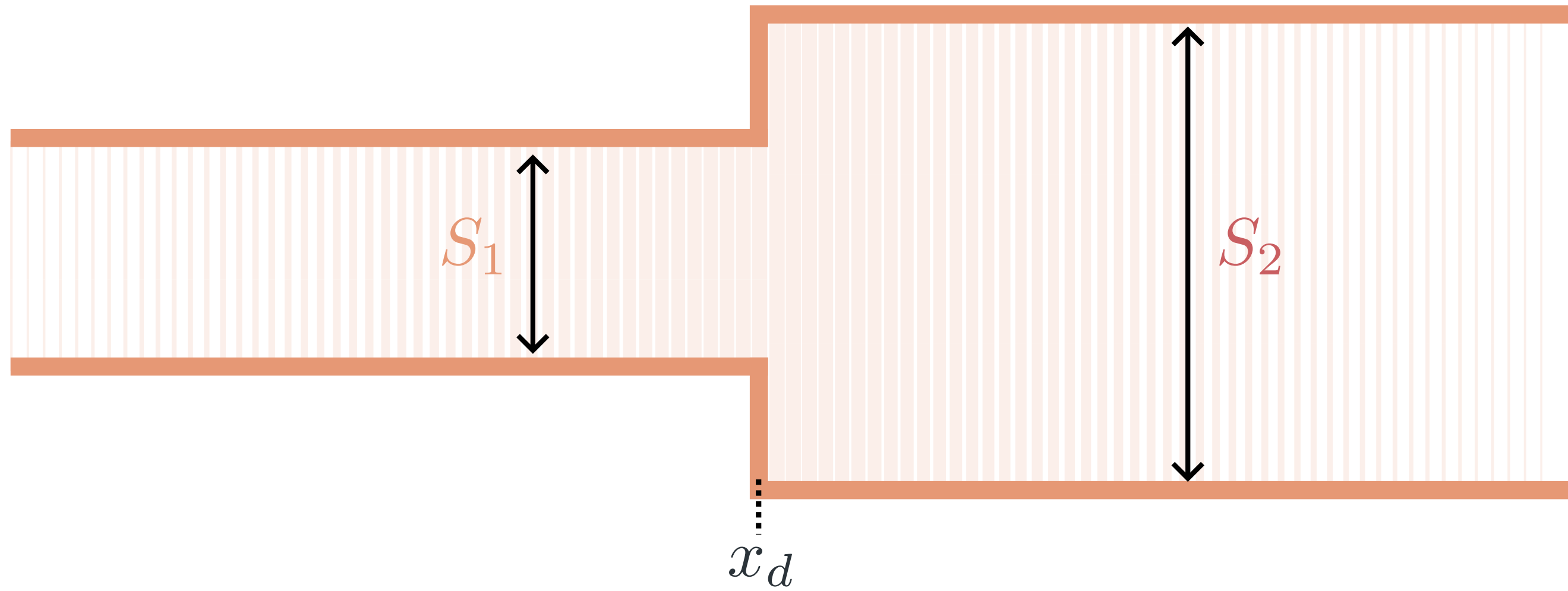


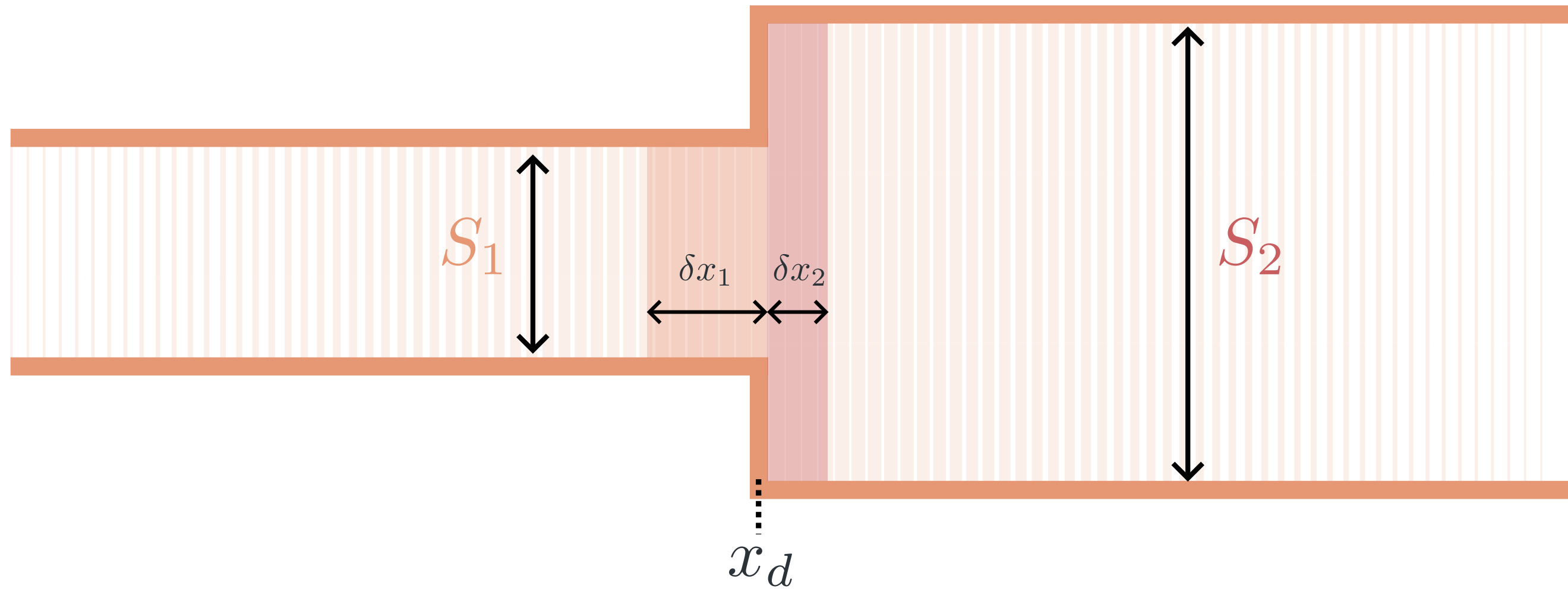
Hola

Introducción C.E. del tubo



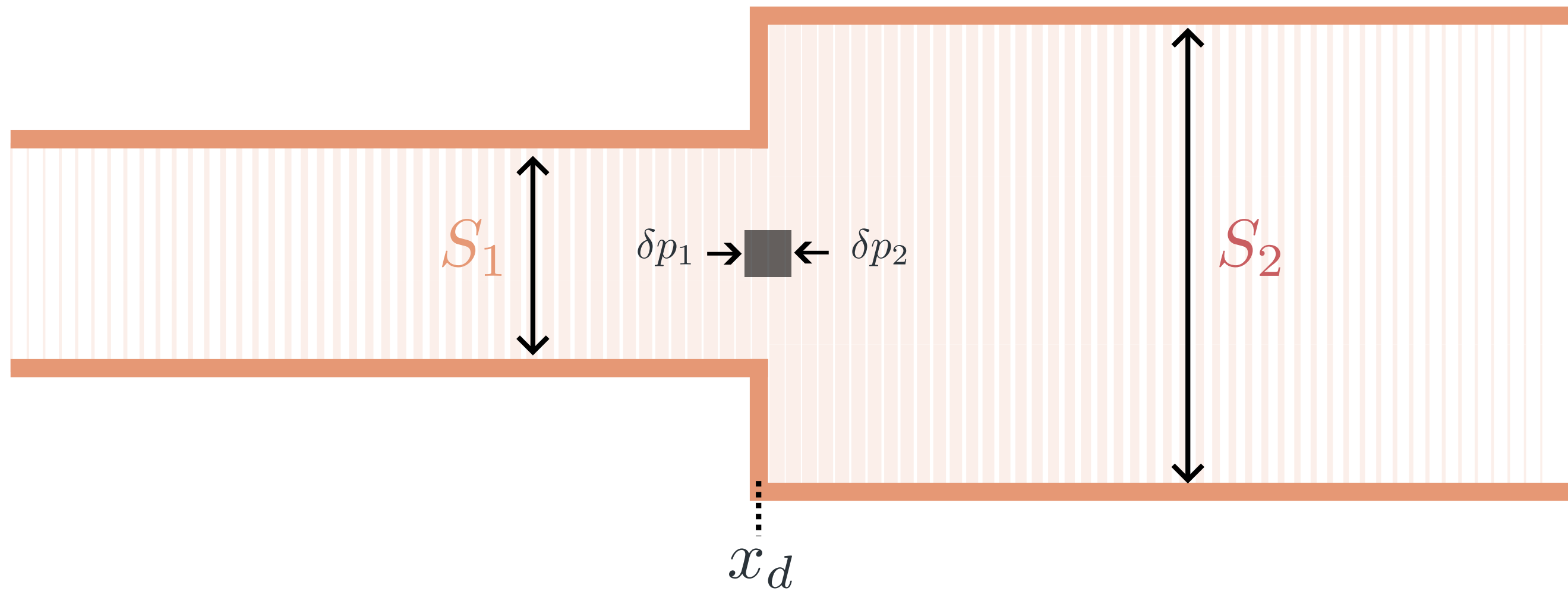
Introducción

C.E. del tubo: conservación del caudal



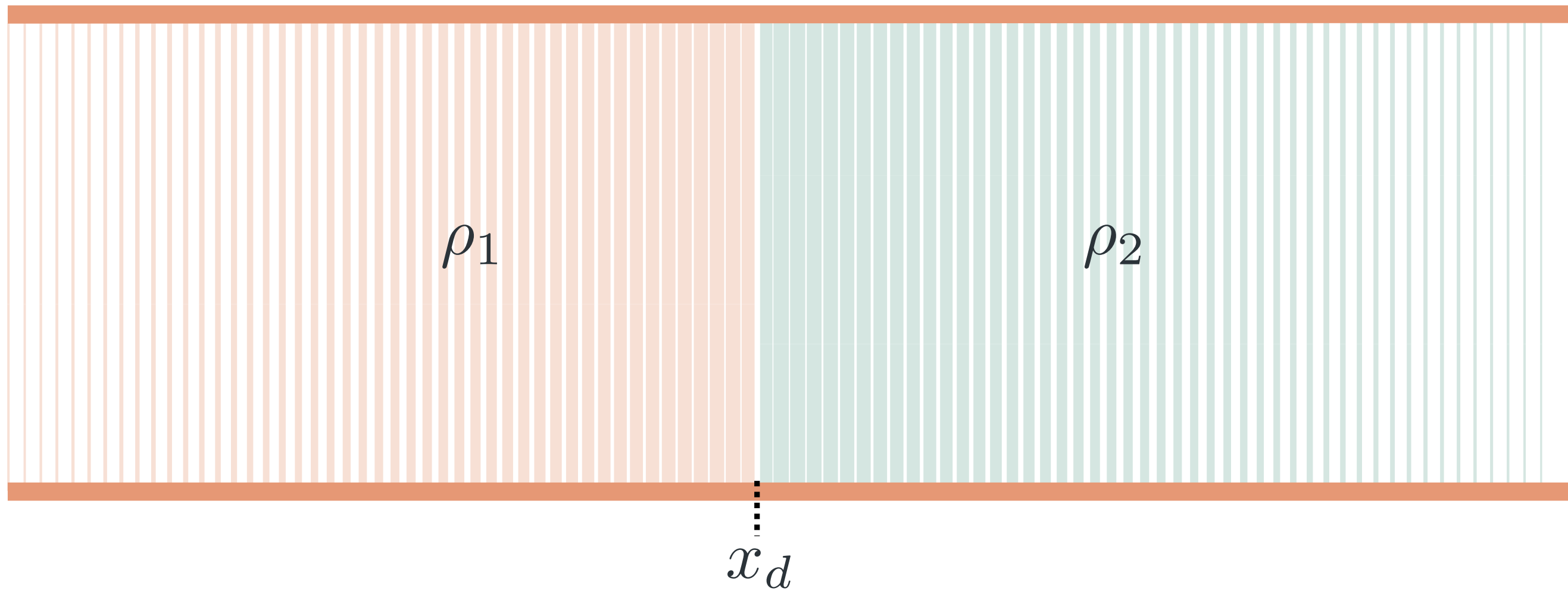
Introducción

C.E. del tubo: continuidad de la presión



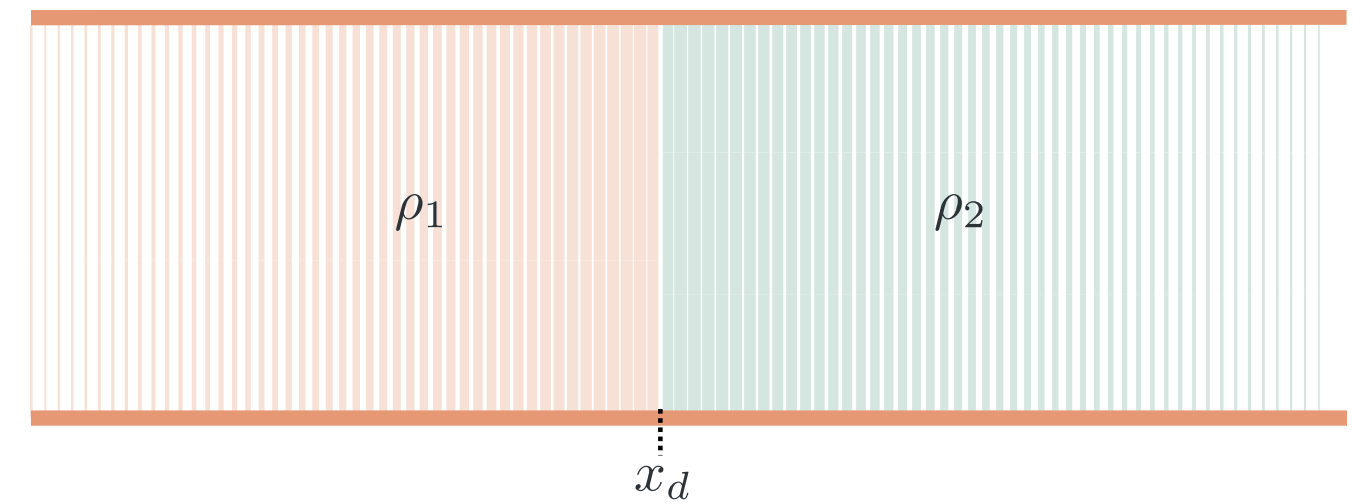
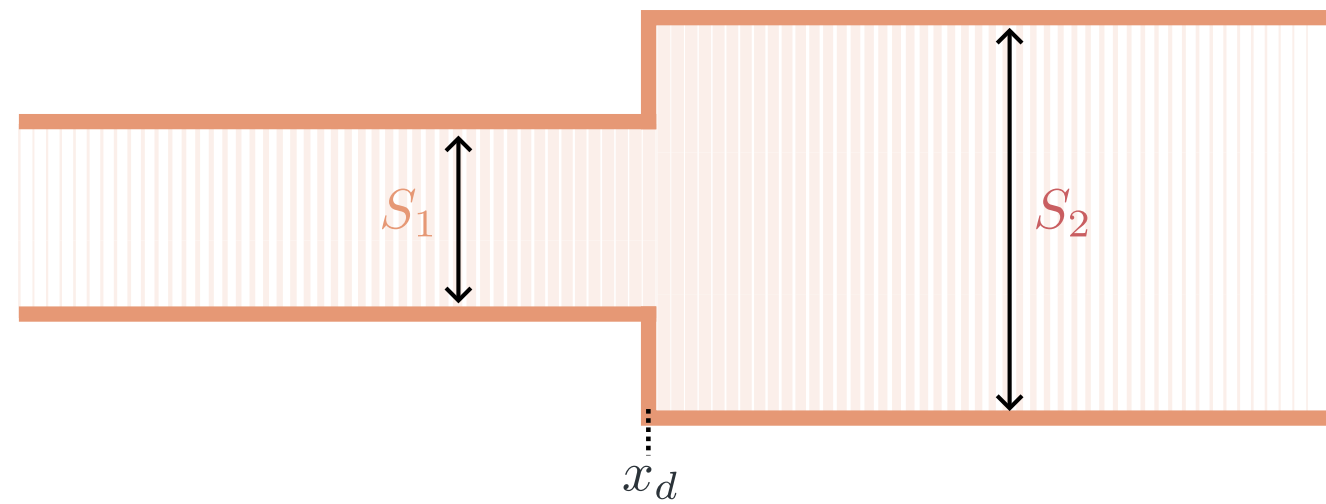
Introducción

C.E. del tubo: condición de adherencia



Introducción

Resumen C.E. del tubo



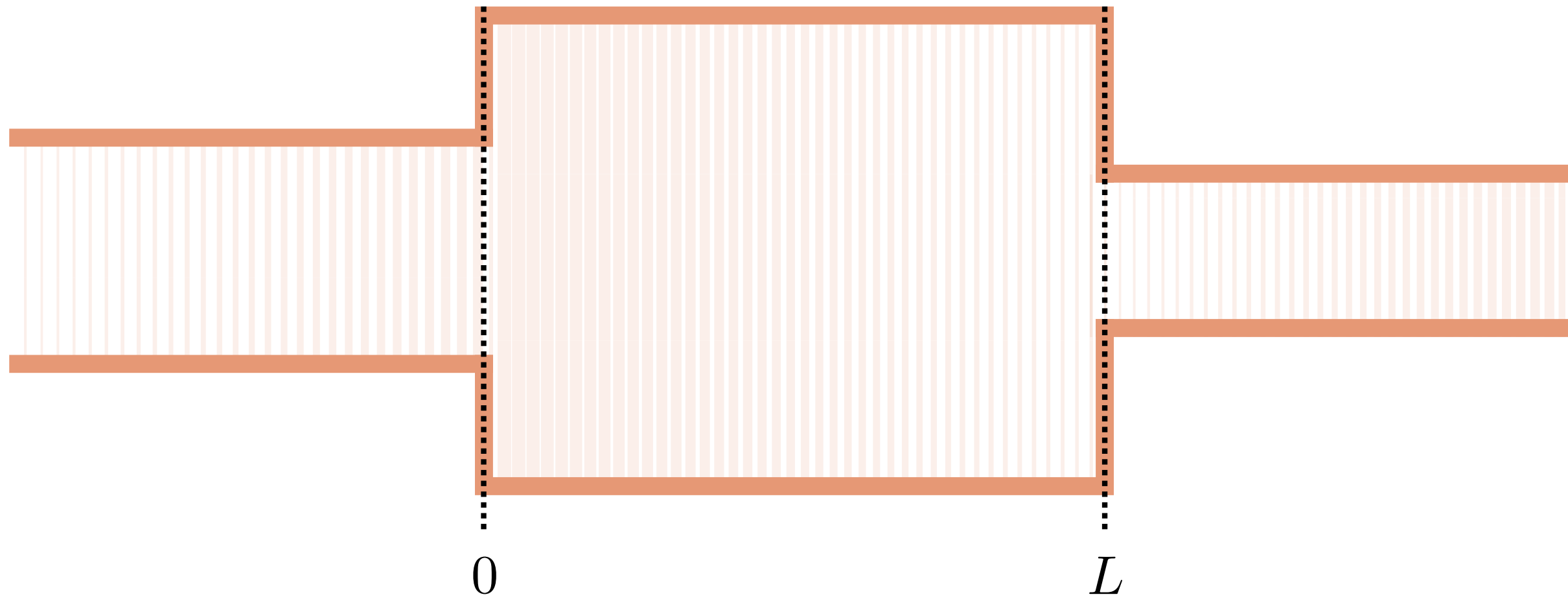
Conservación de la masa/cond. de adherencia:
$$S_1 \left. \frac{\partial \psi_1(x, t)}{\partial t} \right|_{x_d} = S_2 \left. \frac{\partial \psi_2(x, t)}{\partial t} \right|_{x_d}$$

Continuidad de las presiones:
$$\gamma_1 \left. \frac{\partial \psi_1(x, t)}{\partial x} \right|_{x_d} = \gamma_2 \left. \frac{\partial \psi_2(x, t)}{\partial x} \right|_{x_d} ; \quad \gamma_i = -\rho_i v_{si}^2$$

Introducción

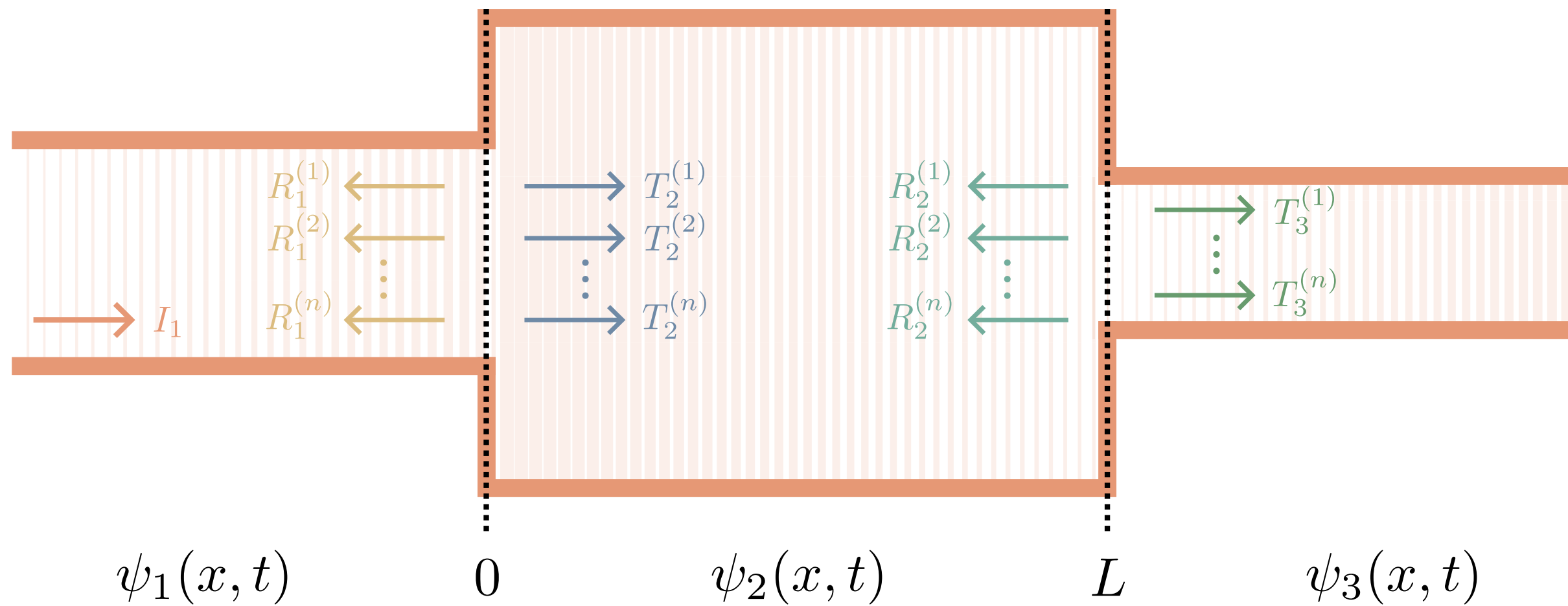
Guía n problema p

Esquema



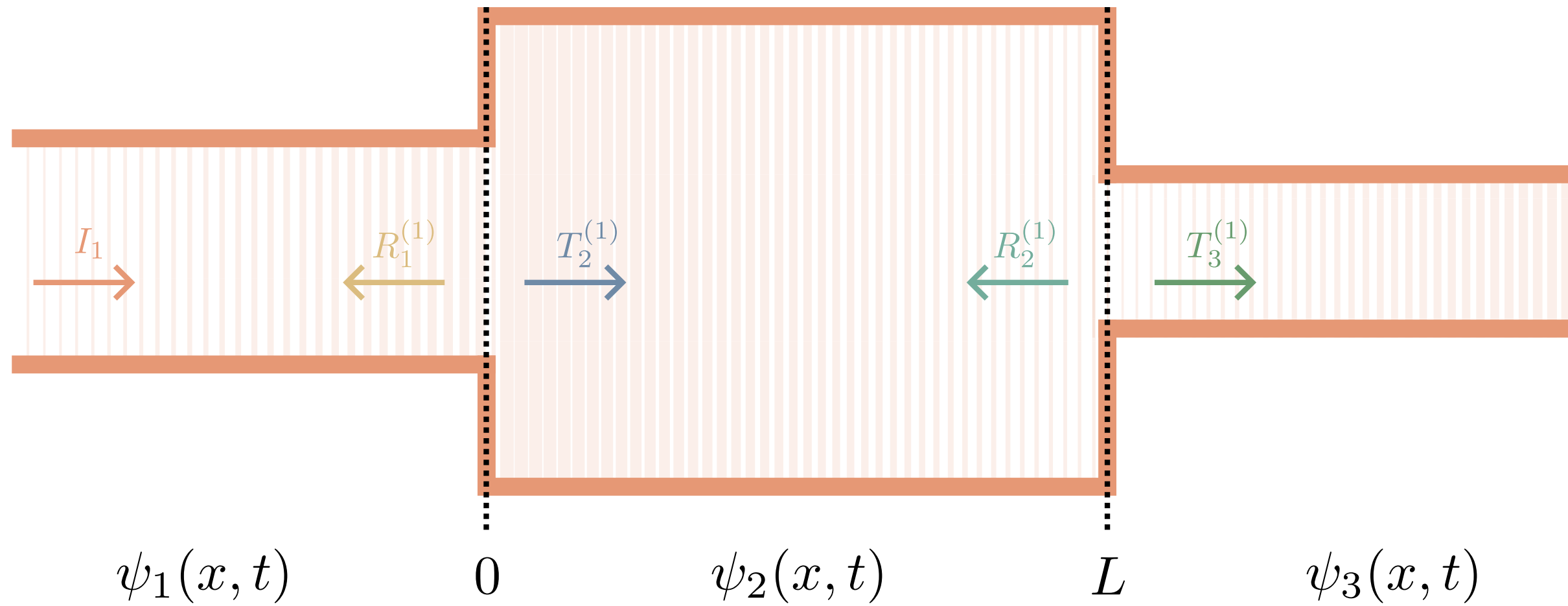
Guía n problema p

Esquema



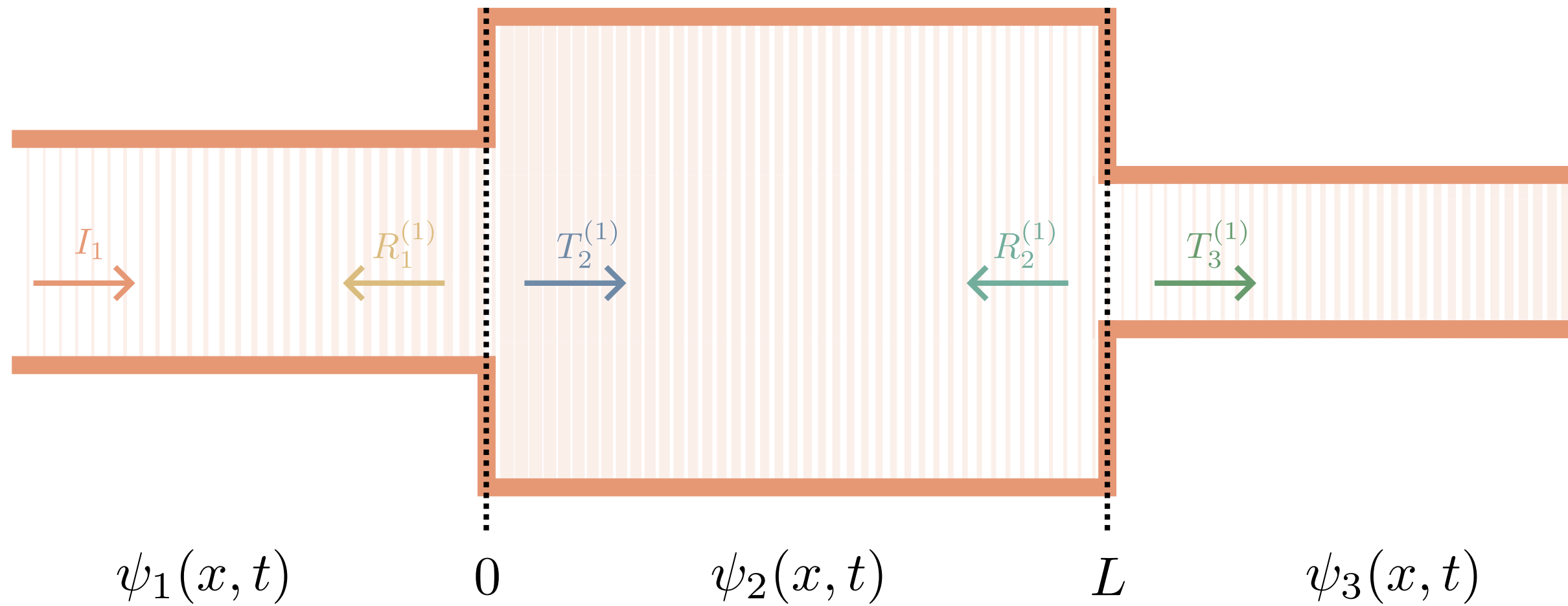
Guía n problema p

Esquema



Guía n problema p

Esquema



$$\begin{aligned}\psi_1(x, t) &= A_1^I e^{i(\omega t - kx)} + A_1^R e^{i(\omega t + kx)} \\ \psi_2(x, t) &= A_2^T e^{i(\omega t - kx)} + A_2^R e^{i(\omega t + kx)} \\ \psi_3(x, t) &= A_3^T e^{i(\omega t - kx)}\end{aligned}$$

Eso es todo.