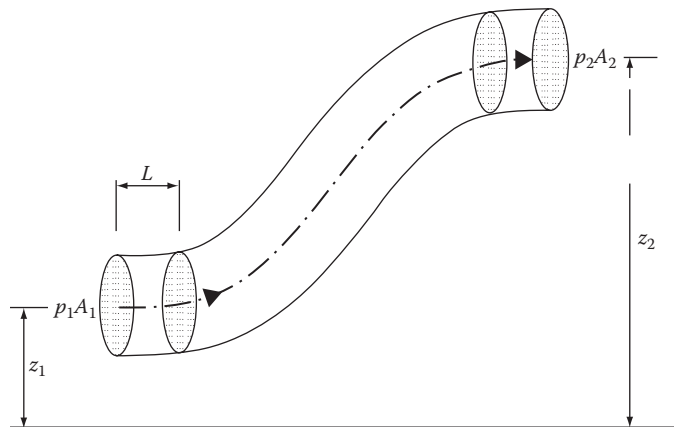
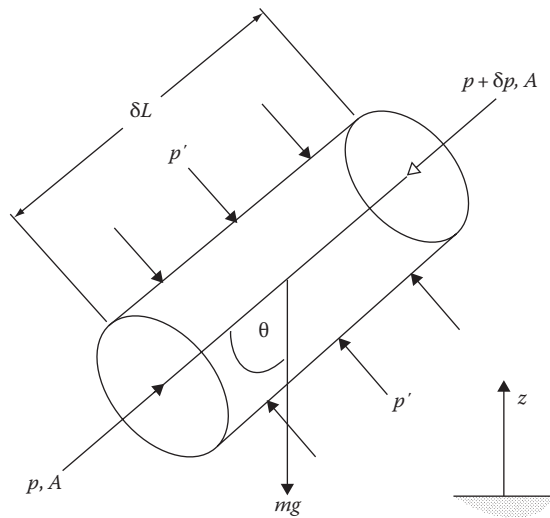


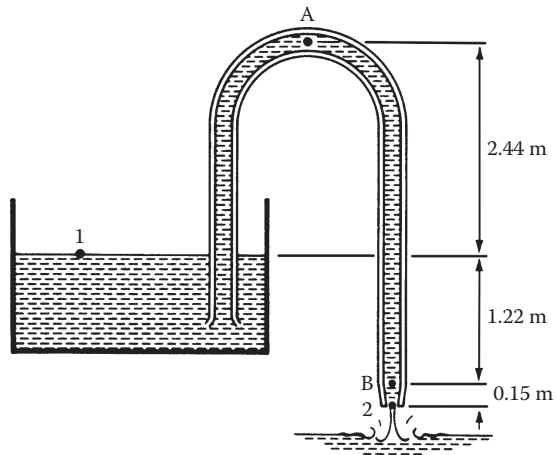
**Figure 2.1** Definitions of a (a) streamline and a (b) streamtube.



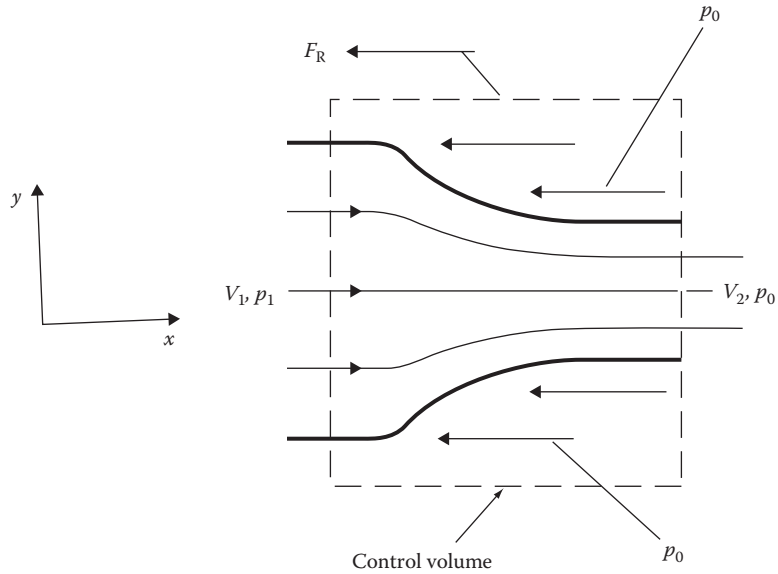
**Figure 2.2** Streamtube used to derive the energy equation.



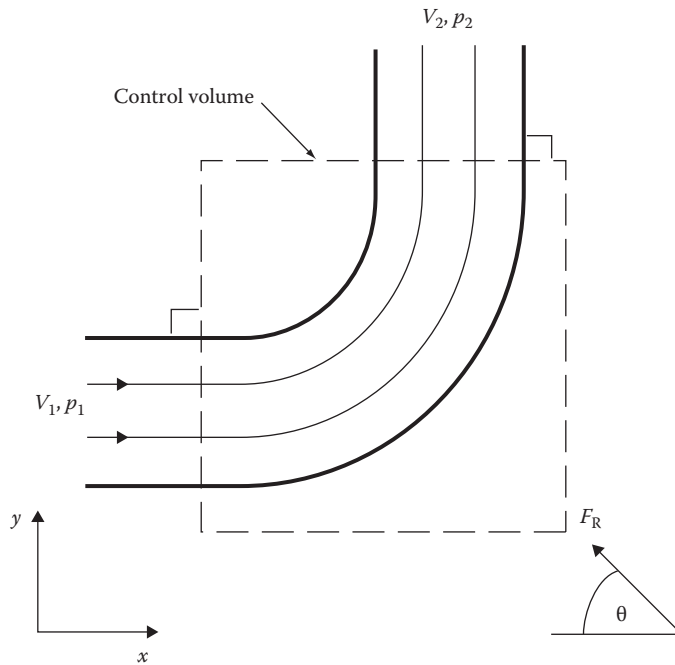
**Figure 2.3** An elemental cylindrical streamtube.



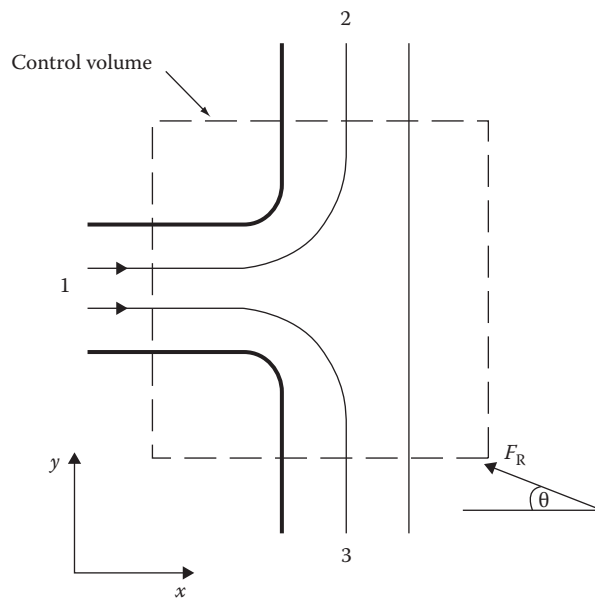
**Figure 2.4** Siphon arrangement for Example 2.1.



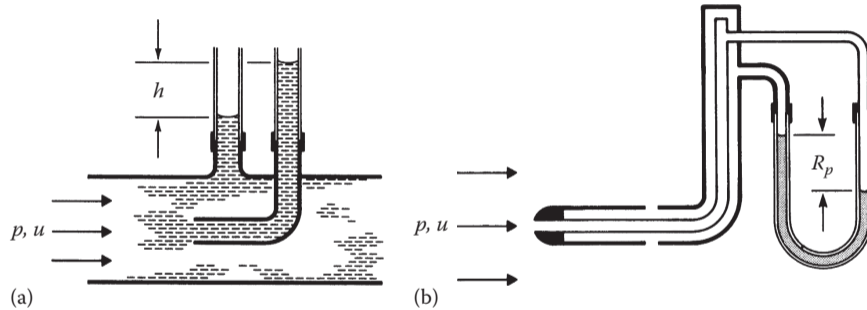
**Figure 2.5** Forces on a nozzle.



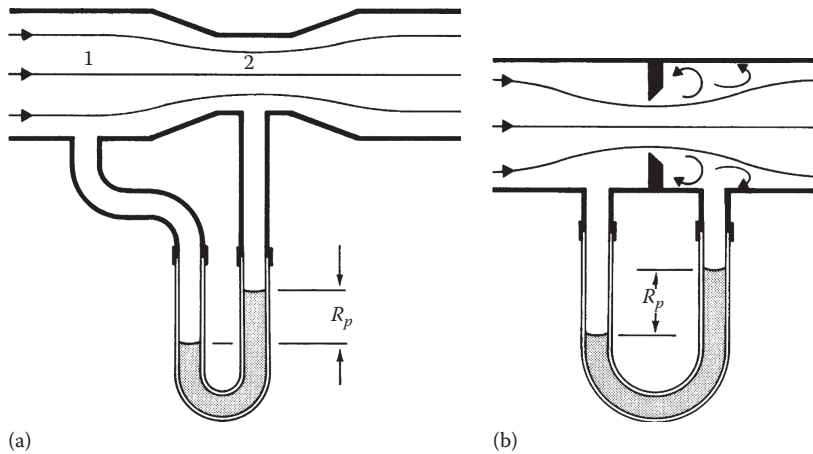
**Figure 2.6** Forces on a pipe bend.



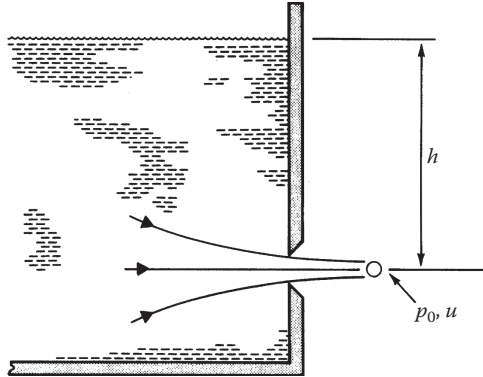
**Figure 2.7** Forces on a T-junction.



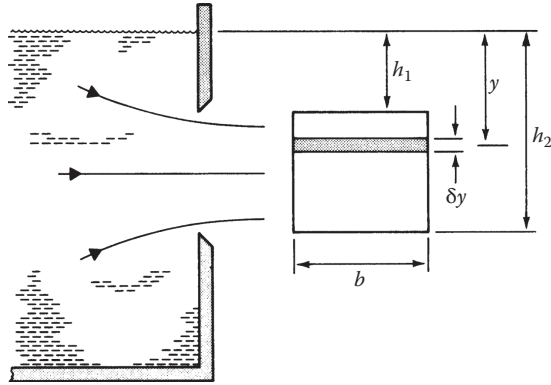
**Figure 2.8** Velocity measurement. (a) Pitot tube and (b) pitot static tube.



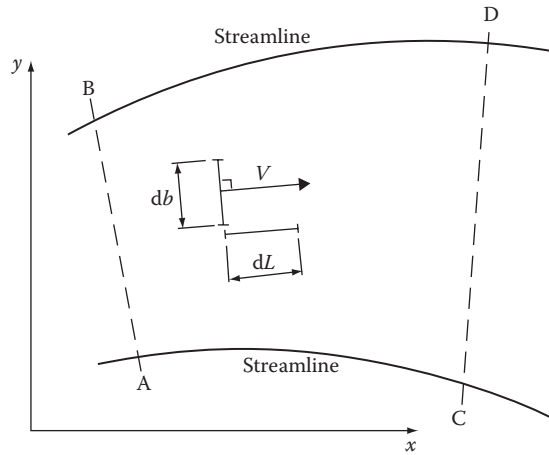
**Figure 2.9** Discharge measurement. (a) Venturi meter and (b) orifice plate.



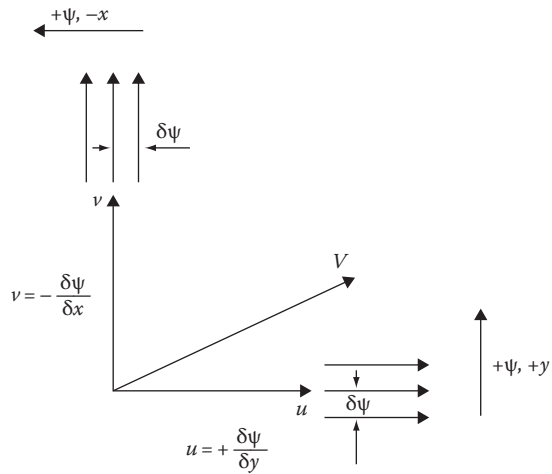
**Figure 2.10** Discharge through a small orifice.



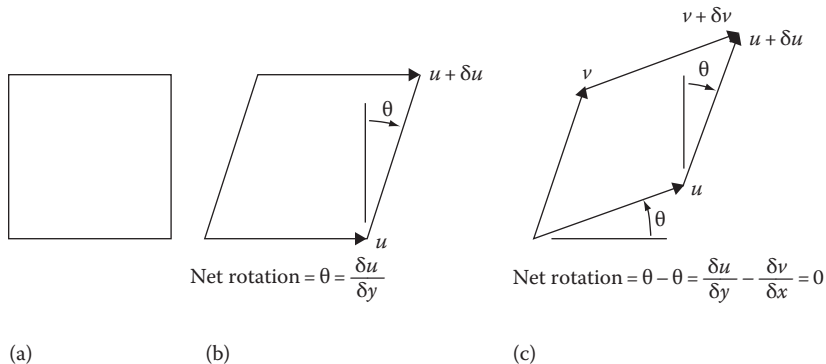
**Figure 2.11** Discharge through a large orifice.



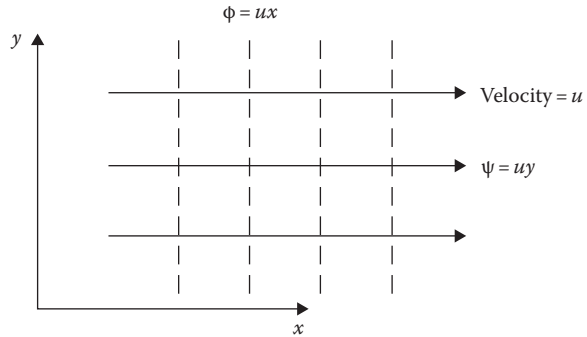
**Figure 2.12** Two-dimensional flow.



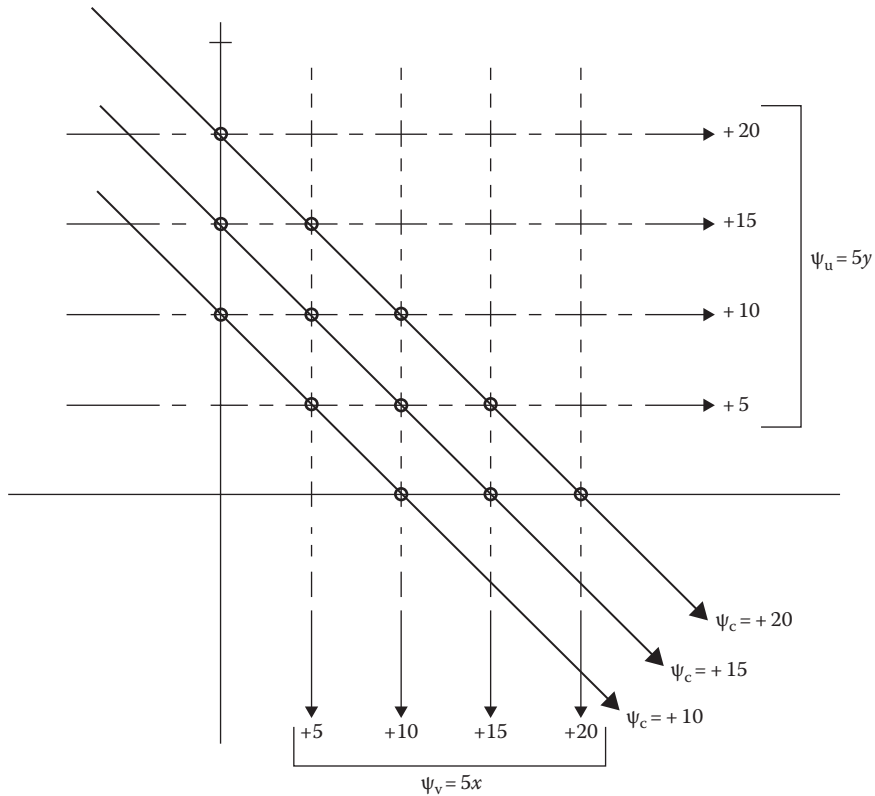
**Figure 2.13** Components of flow in Cartesian coordinates.



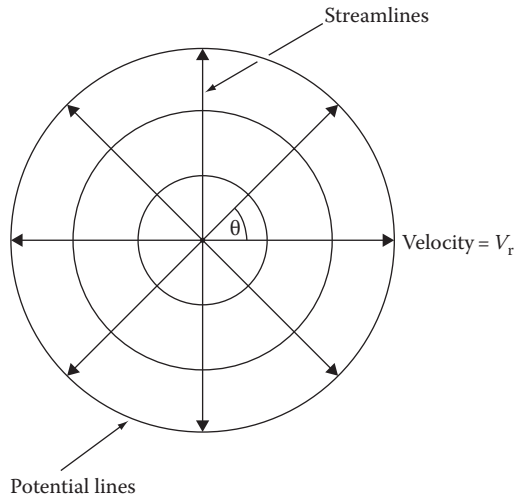
**Figure 2.14** Rotational and irrotational flows. (a) Initial position, (b) position after unit time and (c) alternative position after unit time.



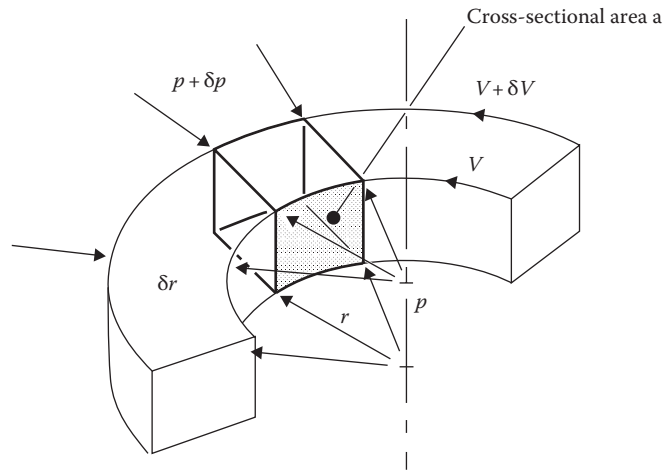
**Figure 2.15** Rectilinear flow.



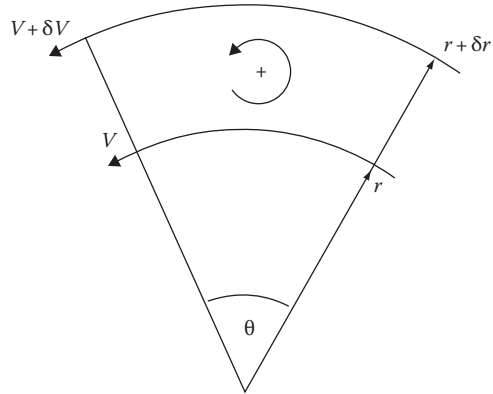
**Figure 2.16** Addition of two rectilinear flows (Example 2.6).



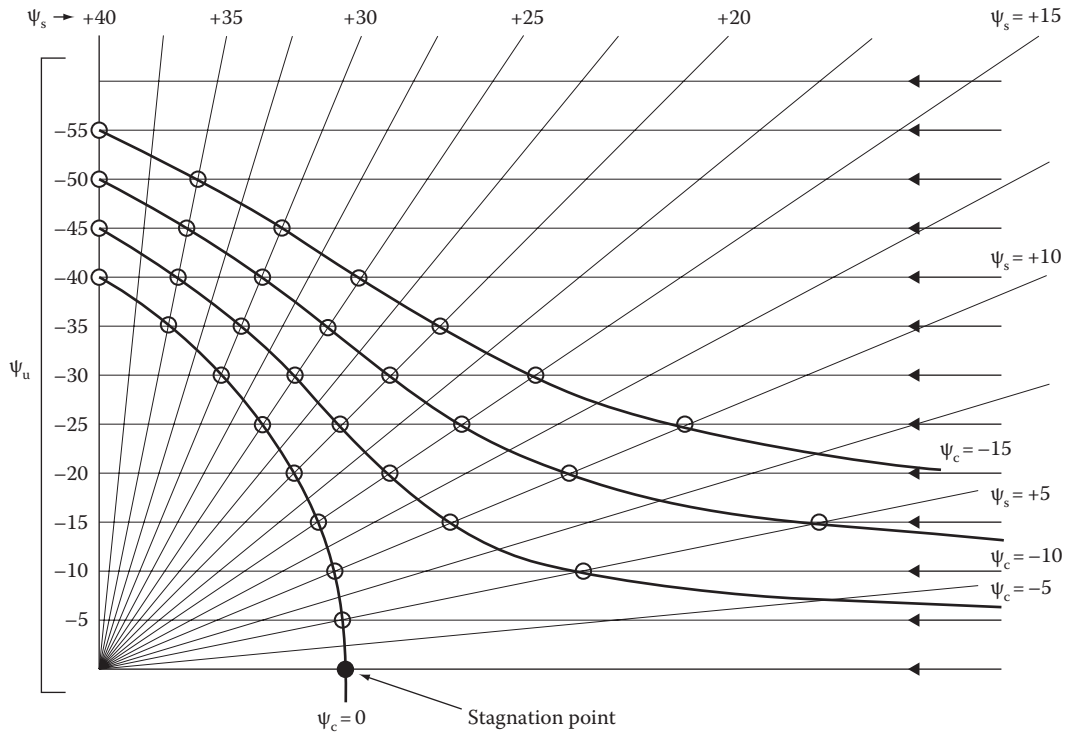
**Figure 2.17** Radial flow.



**Figure 2.18** Flow in a curved path.



**Figure 2.19** Definition diagram for vorticity and circulation.



**Figure 2.20** Streamline pattern – source, plus linear flow (Example 2.8).