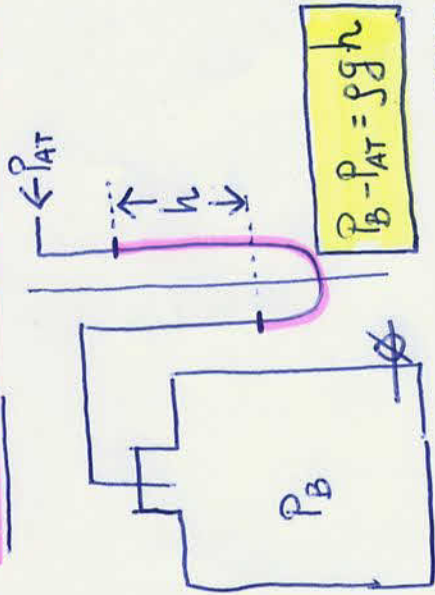


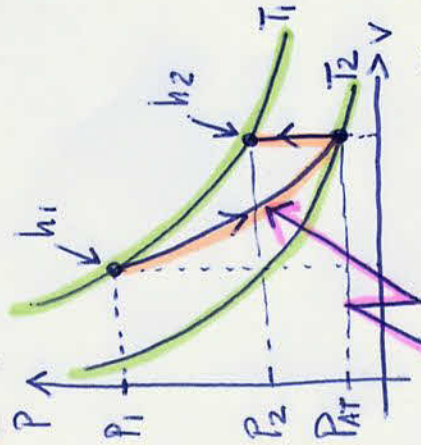
METODO-1: CLEMENT-DEJORMES



$$P_B - P_{AT} = \rho g h$$

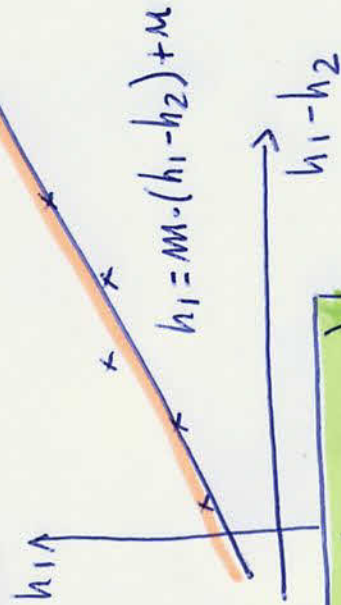
EXPANSION ADIABATICA $P \cdot V = cte$ con $\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$

$$\gamma = \frac{h_1}{h_1 - h_2}$$



PROCEDIMIENTO EXPERIMENTAL:

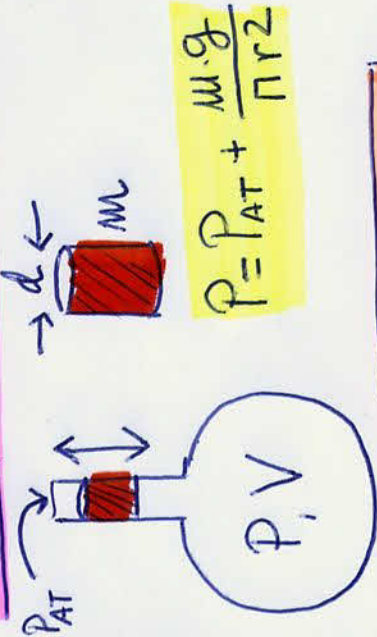
	h_1	h_2	$h_1 - h_2$
1			
2			
$\vdots$			
5			



$$m = \gamma \text{ y } m = 0 \text{ (COMPATIBLE)}$$

RESULTADO: $\gamma \pm \Delta\gamma$ (REDONDEADO)

METODO-2: OSCILADOR DE FLAMMERSFELD



$$P = P_{AT} + \frac{m \cdot g}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{64 \cdot m \cdot V}{T^2 \cdot P \cdot d^4}$$

- m $\equiv$ MASA DEL OSCILADOR ($d = 2 \cdot r$)
- d $\equiv$ DIAMETRO DEL OSCILADOR ($d = 2 \cdot r$)
- V $\equiv$ VOLUMEN DE AIRE = $1,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$
- P $\equiv$ PRESION DEL AIRE (VEASE ARRIBA)
- T $\equiv$ PERIODO DE LAS OSCILACIONES

PROCEDIMIENTO EXPERIMENTAL:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{5} \sum \gamma_i$$

$$\Delta\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\gamma_i - \bar{\gamma})^2}{5(5-1)}}$$

N_{osc}	T	γ
N_1	T_1	γ_1
N_2	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
N_5	T_5	γ_5