2. The diagrams in Fig. II-22 represent capillaries of varying construction and arrangement. The diameter of the capillary portion is the same in each case, and all of the capillaries are constructed of glass, unless otherwise indicated. The equilibrium rise for water is shown at the left. Draw meniscuses in each figure to correspond to (*a*) the level reached by water rising up the clean, dry tube and (*b*) the level to which the water would recede after having been sucked up to the end of the capillary. The meniscuses in the capillary may be assumed to be spherical in shape.

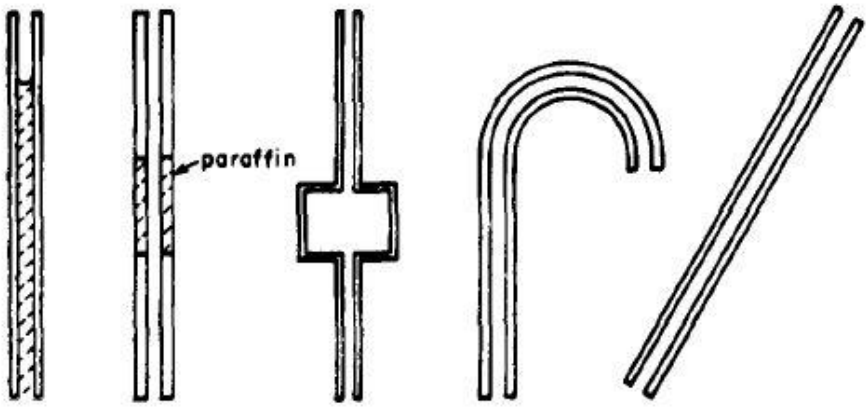

Fig. II-22

2. Se mide la tension superficial de un líquido que moja al vidrio determinando la altura Δh entre los niveles de los dos meniscos en un tubo en forma de U, el radio pequeño es

$R_1 = 1.00 \times 10^{-3}$ m, el radio grande es $R_2 = 1.00 \times 10^{-2}$, $\Delta h = 1.90 \times 10^{-2}$ m,

$\rho = 950$ kg/m^3 a 20^0 C.

Calcule la tensión superfical del líquido.