

SUYA UYUM ÇALIŞMALARI

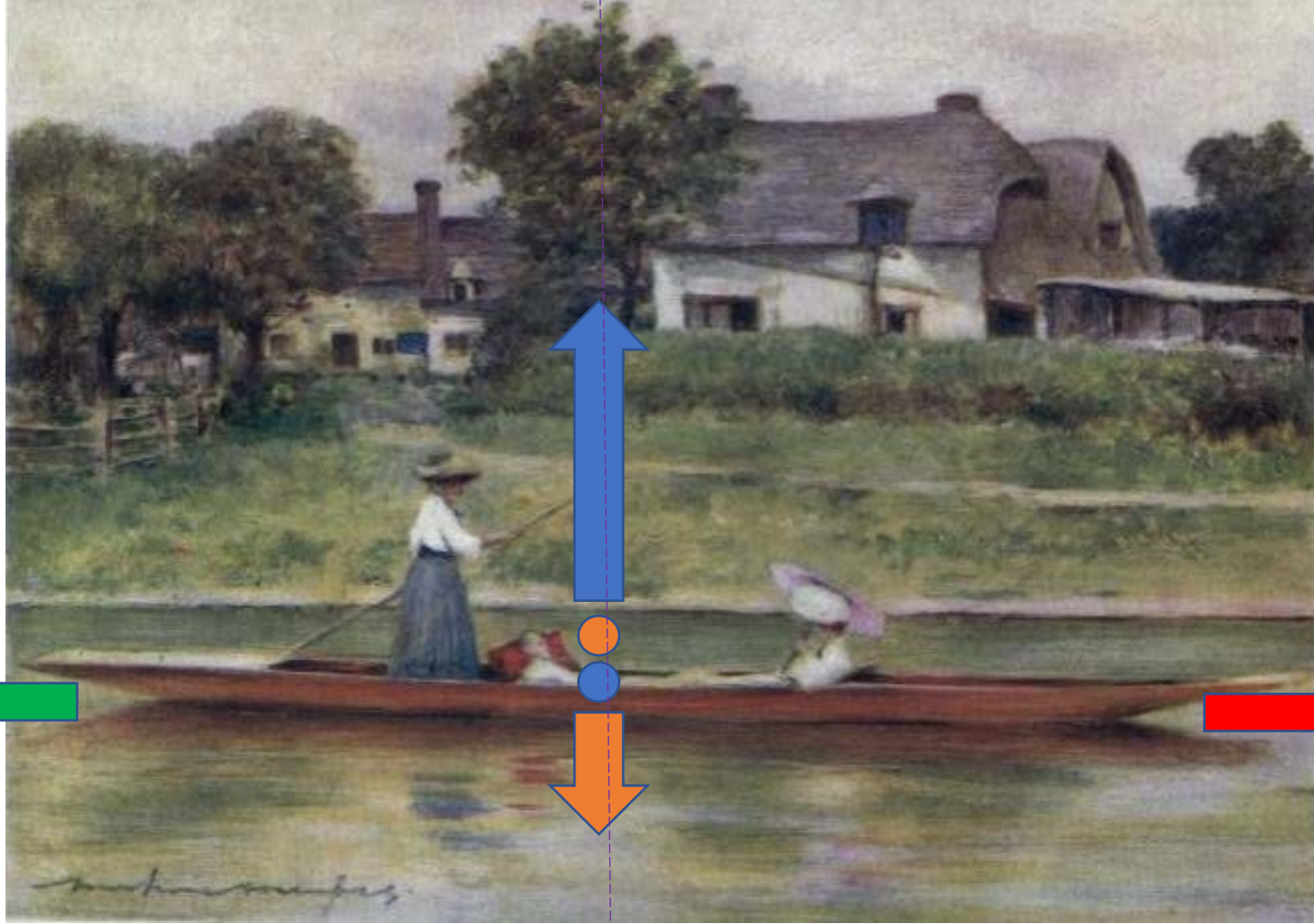
**SUDA DURUŞLAR
STREAMLINE POZİSYONU
KAYMALAR
SÜZÜLMELER
ÇİVİLEME ATLAMA VE SÜZÜLME**

SU İÇİ ÇALIŞMALAR

- Aksi söylenmediği sürece havuz kenarını hiçbir zaman bırakmayın.
- Her zaman suyun dışında nefes alın.
- Her zaman suyun içine nefes verin.
 - Hocam, ben yüzüyorum ama suda nefes alırken sorun yaşıyorum.
 - Normaldir. Boğuluyorsundur. Biz balık değiliz.
- Nefes tutarak yapılan çalışmalarda hava her zaman akciğerde olsun, yanaklarda tutmayın.
- Nefes alırken her zaman ağız tamamen, kocaman açık olsun. Ağızı açmak için zorlamayın.
- Nefes verirken her zaman burundan nefes verin. Burundan hava çıktığı sürece su giremez.
- Nefes alış verişinde havayı akciğerde tutmaya çalışmayın. Tamamen doldurup, tamamen boşaltın.
- Normal yolda yürürken yaptığınız nefes alış verişinden farklı bir hareket yaptığınızı düşünmeyin.
- Yüzme rahat bir spordur. Hiçbir zaman vücudunuzu sıkarak hareketleri yapmaya çalışmayın.
- Hareketler her zaman rahat, geniş, yumuşak olsun. Suyu zorla bir şey yaptıramazsınız, onu kullanır, yönlendirirsiniz.
- Her zaman algılarınız açık olsun. Hareketleri ilk başlarda düşünerek yapın, zamanla otomatiğe bindirin.
- Suyun kaldırma kuvvetine güvenin.
- Kendinize güvenin. Sudaki en ağır şey soru işaretidir. Aklınızdan «*olur mu acaba*» diye geçerse, olmaz.
- Eğitimcinize güvenin, onu sevin, sayın, yolda görürseniz selam vermekten çekinmeyin. Ders dışında çay, kahve ısmarlamak her zaman eğitmenin sorumluluğundadır.
- Ders dışında hareketleri çalışın.
- Ders dışında hareketleri çok çalışın.
- Bedensel hareketler beceri işidir. Kimi için 1 derste olan hareket sizin için aylar alabilir. Kendinize zaman tanıyın.

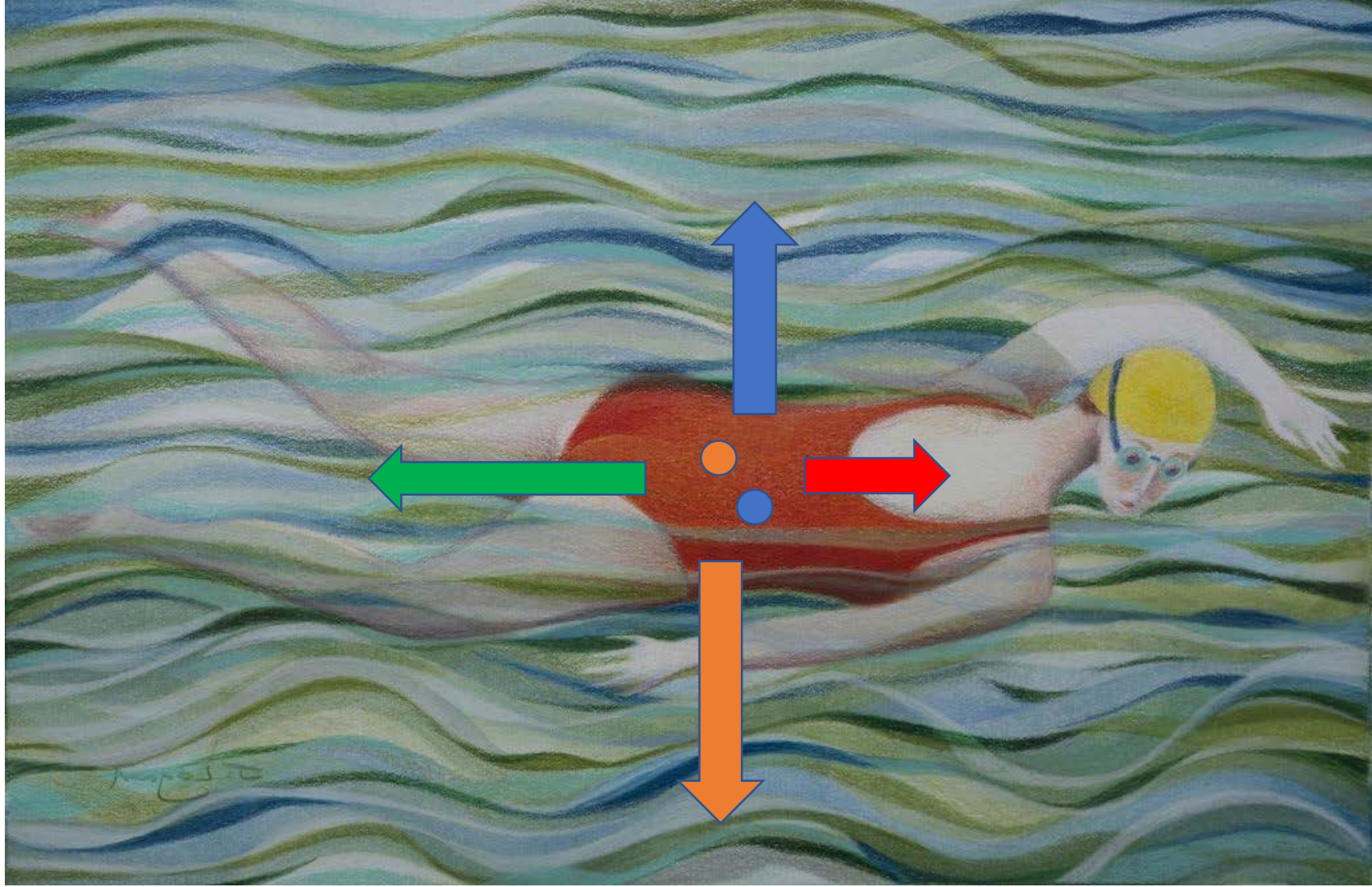
Sudaki bir cisme etki eden 4 temel kuvvet

-  Buoyancy
-  Center of Buoyancy
-  Weight
-  Center of Weight
-  Drag
-  Thrust/Propulsion



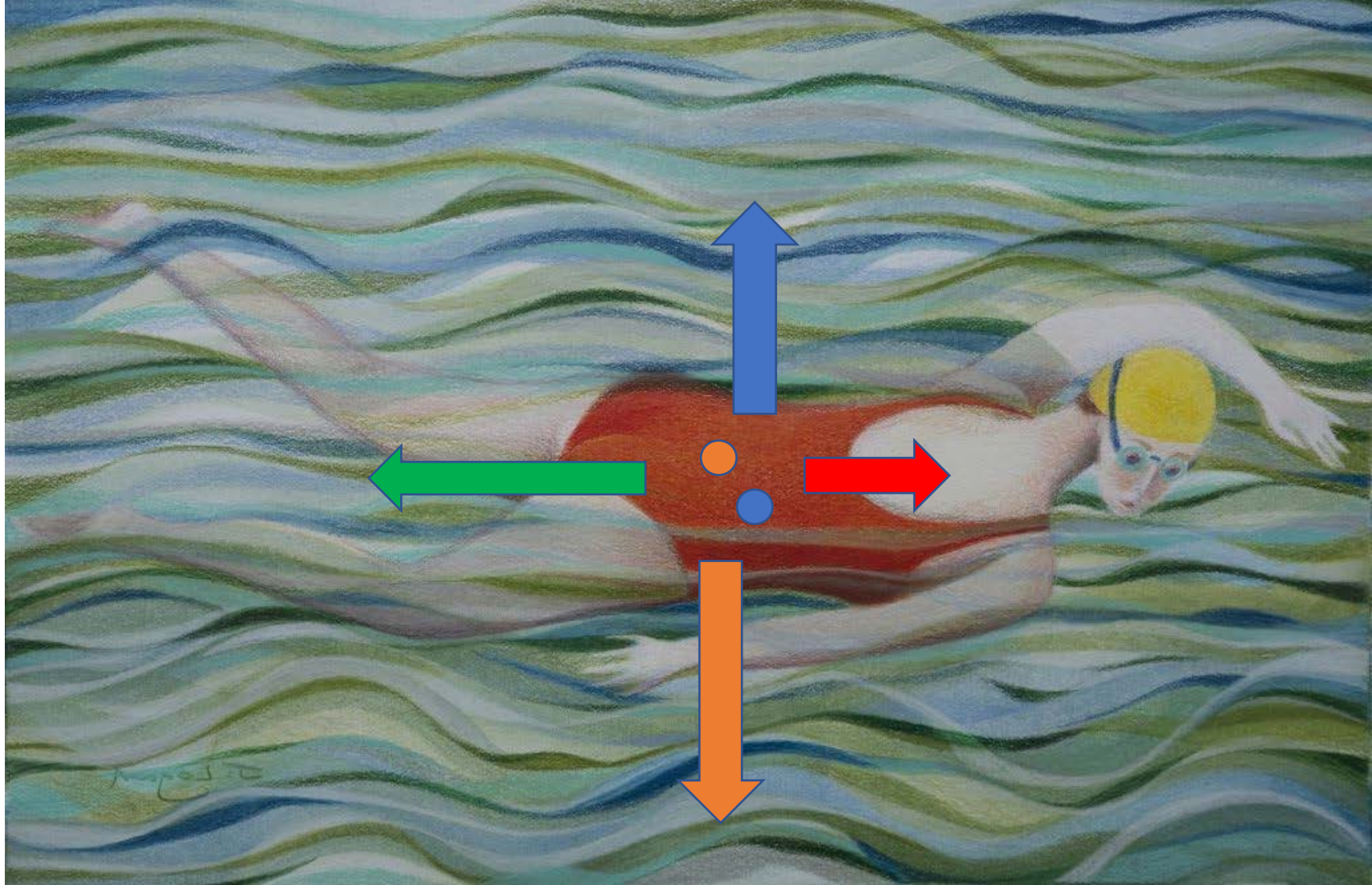
Yüzücüye etki eden 4 temel kuvvet

-  Buoyancy
-  Center of Buoyancy
-  Weight
-  Center of Weight
-  Drag
-  Thrust/Propulsion



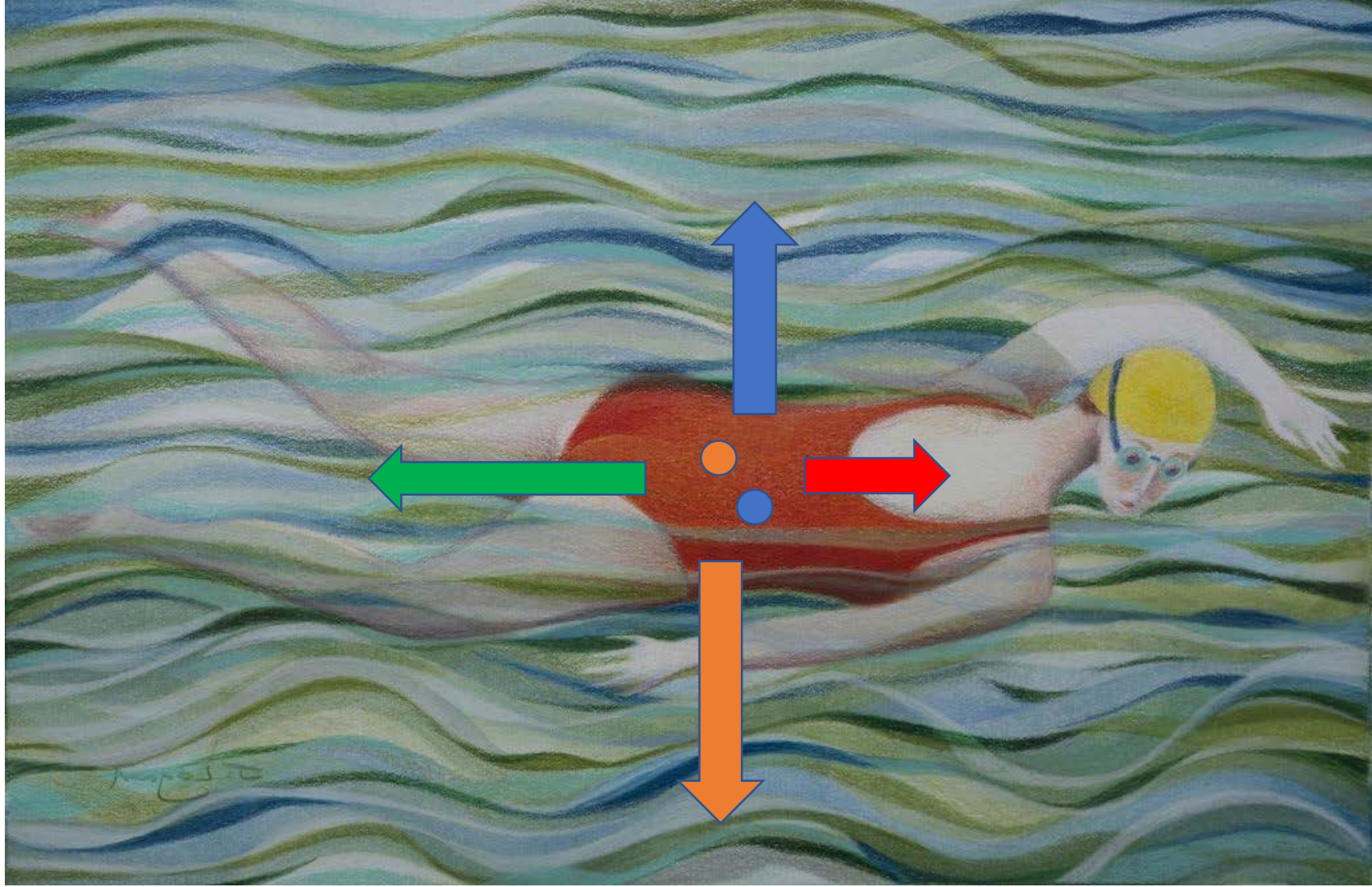
Yüzücüye etki eden dikey kuvvetler.

-  Buoyancy
-  Center of Buoyancy
-  Weight
-  Center of Weight
-  Drag
-  Thrust/Propulsion

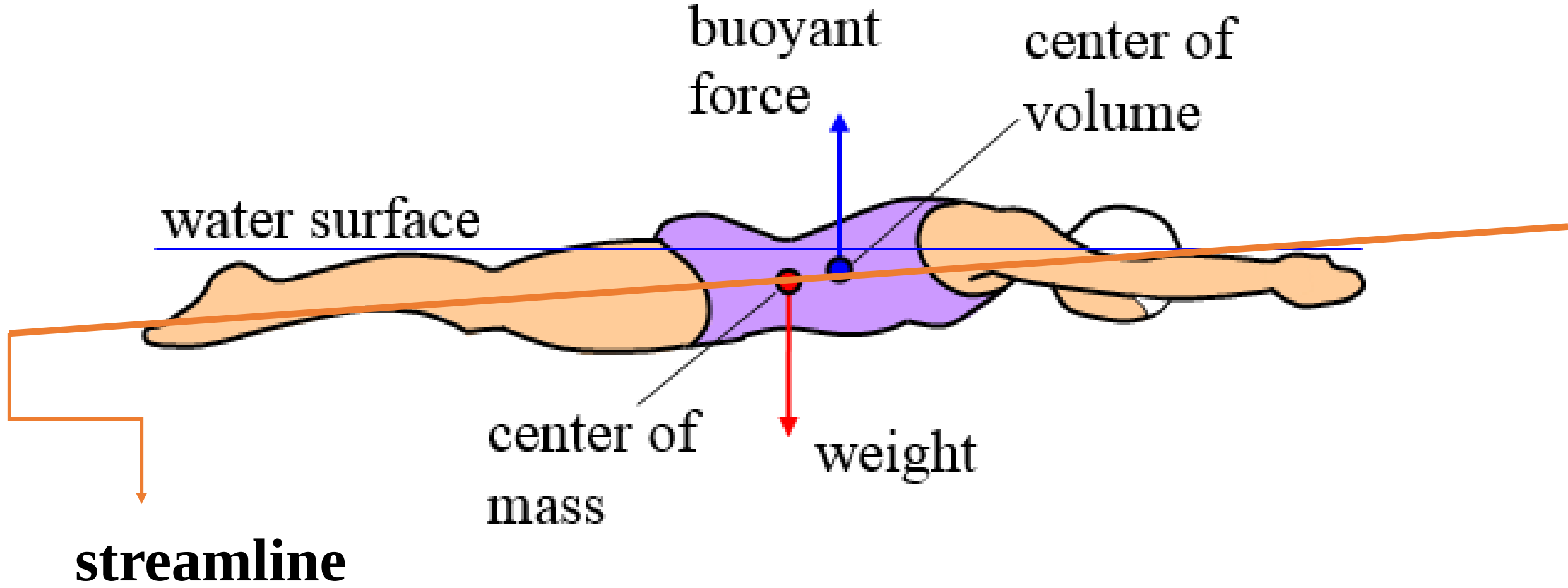


Yüzücüye etki eden durdurucu/yavaşlatıcı kuvvet olarak sürüklenme kuvveti

-  Buoyancy
-  Center of Buoyancy
-  Weight
-  Center of Weight
-  Drag
-  Thrust/Propulsion



Yüzücüye etki eden durdurucu/yavaşlatıcı kuvvet olarak sürüklenme kuvvetini azaltmada **streamline pozisyonunun önemi**



DERSİN HAVUZDA İŞLENİŞİ

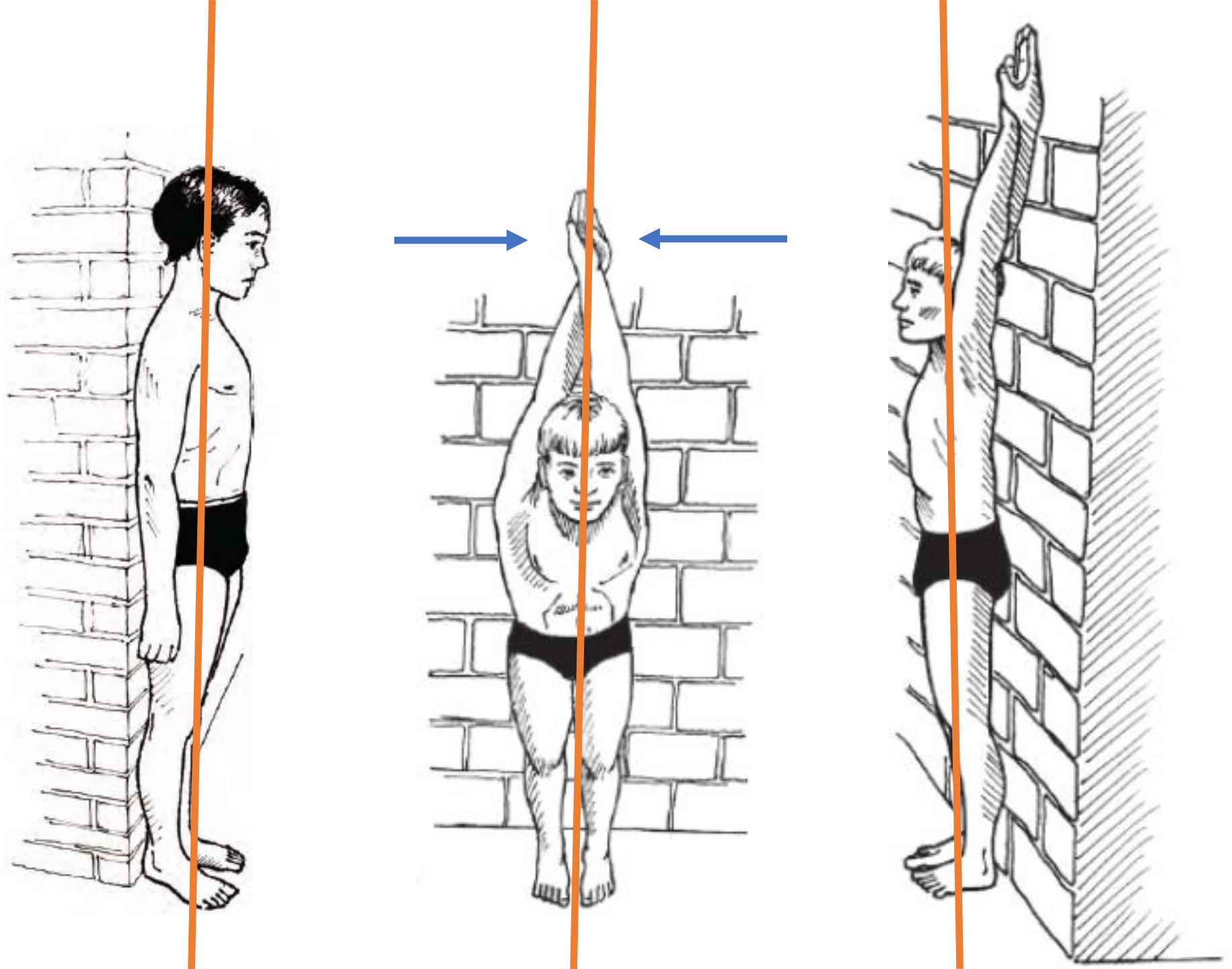
Dersin su içinde yapılacak çalışılmalarının öğretilmesinde izlenecek adımlar aşağıdaki gibidir:

1. **Önceki derste anlatılan hareketlerin tekrar edilmesi.**
2. **Yapılacak yeni hareketin anlatılması ve çalışılması.**
 - a) Hareketin mekaniğinin ve yüzmedeki öneminin **su dışında eğitmen tarafından sözlü olarak açıklanması**, anlatılması.
 - b) Hareketin **eğitmen tarafından su dışında gösterilmesi.**
 - c) Hareketin **öğrenciler tarafından su dışında yapılması.**
 - d) Hareketin **eğitmen tarafından su içinde gösterilmesi.**
 - e) Hareketin **öğrenciler tarafından su içinde denenmesi.**
 - i. Hareketin **duvardan tutunarak** denenmesi.
 - ii. Hareketin **yardımcı malzeme ile** denenmesi.
 - iii. Hareketin **yardımcı malzeme olmadan** denenmesi.
 - f) Hareketin öğrenciler tarafından ders dışında havuzda çalışılması.
 - g) Hareketin öğrenciler tarafından ders dışında havuzda çok çalışılması.
3. **Önceki derste anlatılan hareketlerle yeni hareketin birleştirilmesi.**

Streamline pozisyonu

Dışarıda, sırt bir duvara dayalı, kollar yukarı uzanmış dümdüz, eller üst üste, ayaklar birleşik şekilde, olabilecek en yukarı ulaşmaya çalışacak şekilde **streamline pozisyonu**nun gösterilmesi

Vücudun tam ortasından varsayımsal bir eksen geçtiğinin ve bunun adının **streamline** olduğunun ve yüzmede öneminin açıklanması.



Suda duruşlar (Folating)

The goal of this first step is to **move from a vertical position to the horizontal neutral position** that serves as the platform for swimming in all four competitive strokes.

This step also helps you **become comfortable in the water.**

By the end of this step, you should be able to

- transition **from vertical to floating on your back,**
- transition **from vertical to floating on your front,**
- balance on your center of buoyancy in **a streamlined position on your back,** and
- balance on your center of buoyancy in **a streamlined position on your front.**

Floating is a skill, which means that anyone can do it if he or she learns how.

As humans, we float naturally, at least to some degree, because our lungs are filled with air. In fact, **our center of buoyancy is located approximately in the center of the chest,** at the sternum.

The priority in swimming, is to find that center while moving through the water.

Suda duruş çalışmaları

- Yüzüstü ölü duruşu
- Sırtüstü ölü duruşu
- I/T/X-duruşu
- Karpuz kabuğu duruşu
- Yüzüstü I/T/X-duruşundan karpuz kabuğu pozisyonuna arka arkaya geçiş
- Sırtüstü ölü duruşundan I/T/X-duruşuna arka arkaya geçiş

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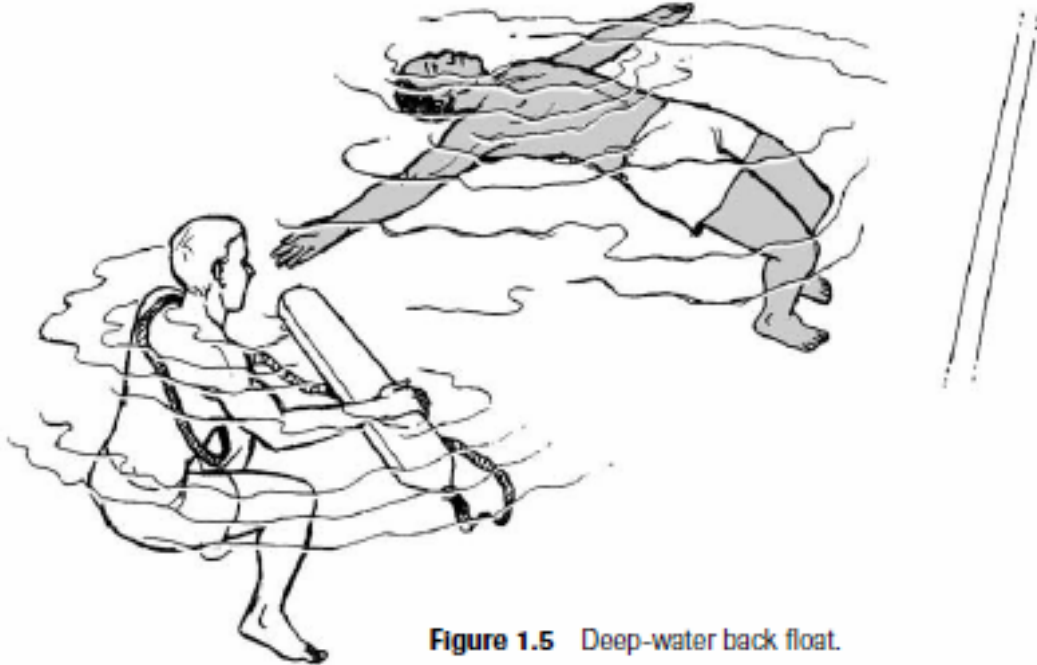
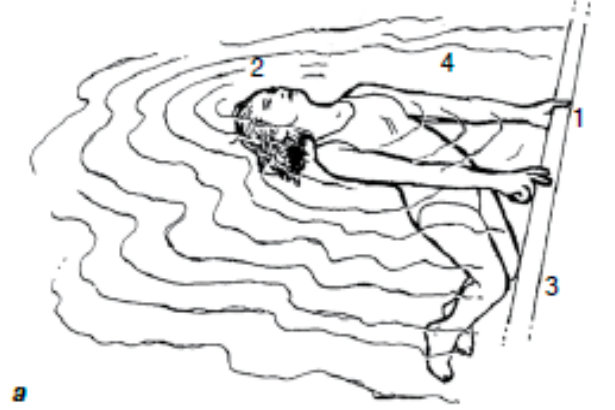


Figure 1.5 Deep-water back float.

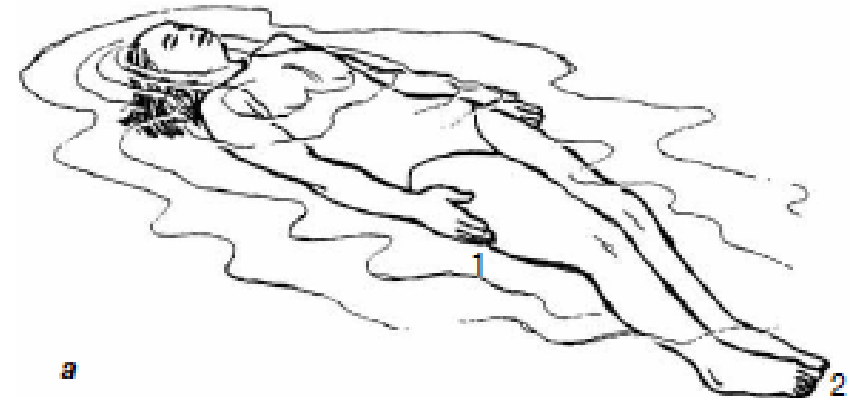
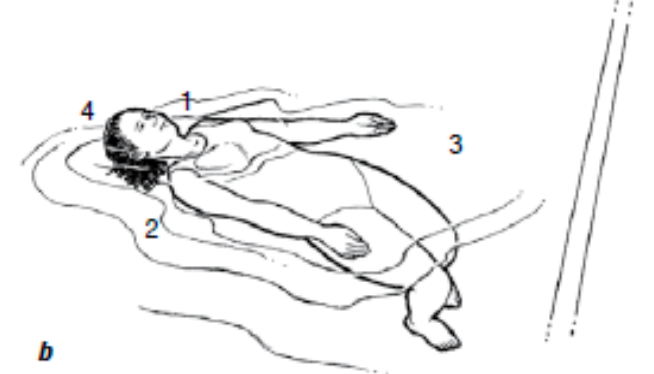
GET READY

1. Hold pool wall
2. Bring head back
3. Bend knees
4. Straighten elbows



FLOAT

1. Take a deep breath
2. Arch back
3. Let go of wall
4. Quickly exhale and inhale



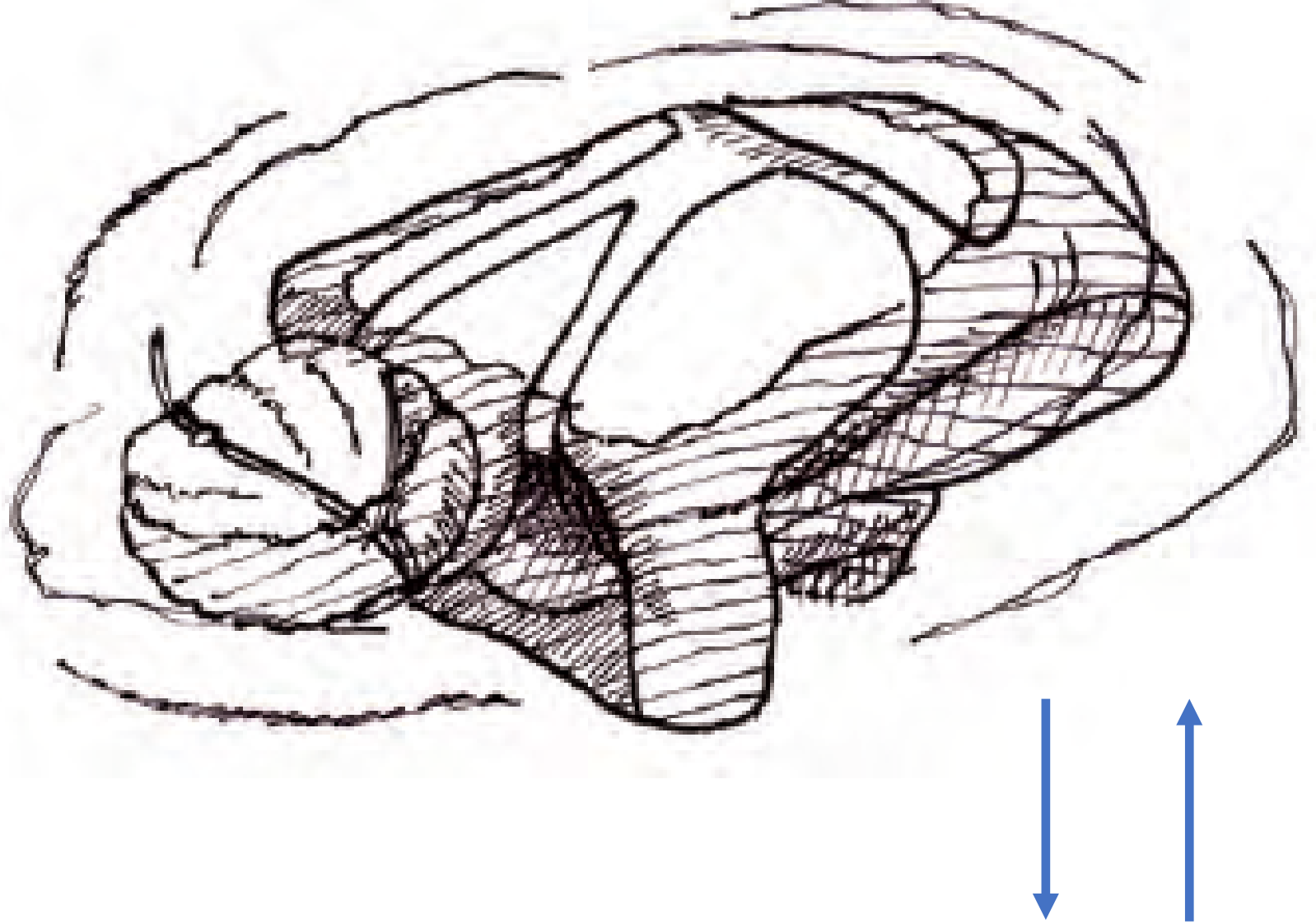
Suda duruş çalışmaları

- Yüzüstü ölü duruşu
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- **I/T/X-duruşu**
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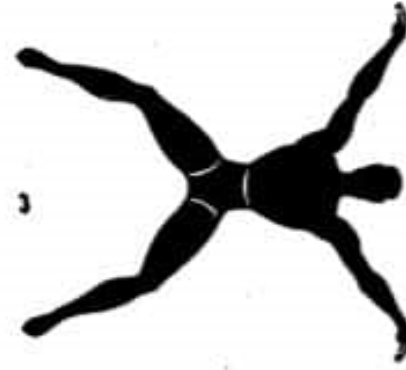
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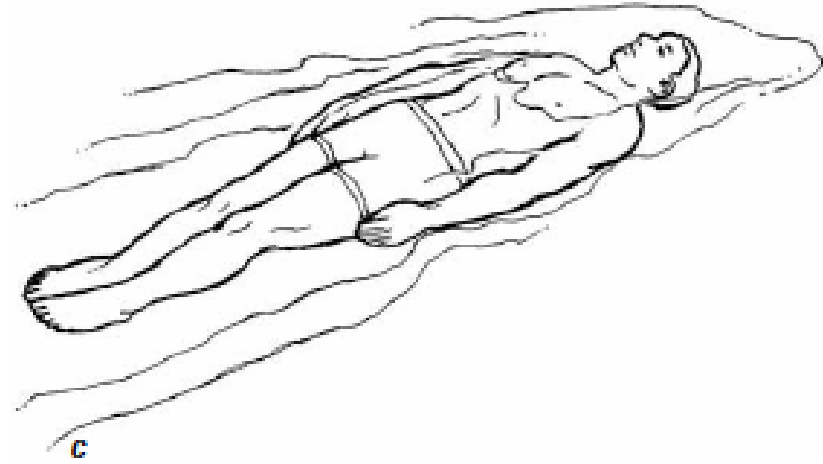
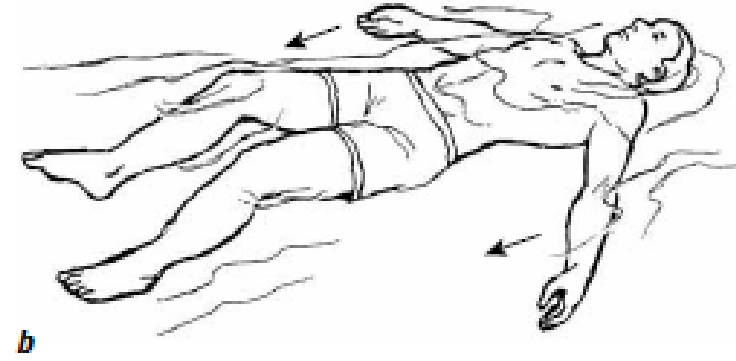
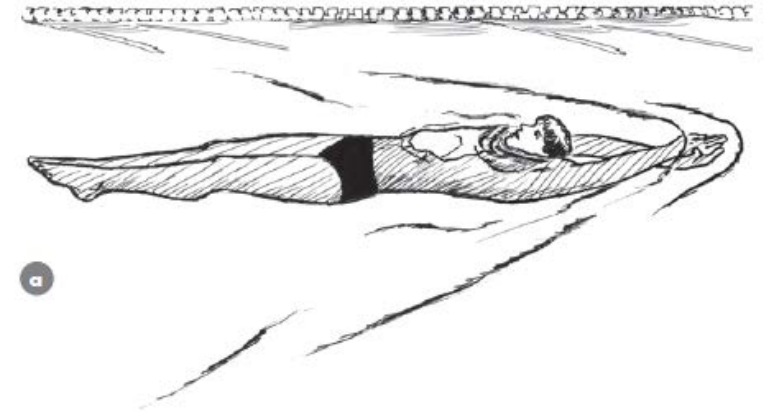
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In this video



Suda duruş çalışmaları

- **Yüzüstü ölü duruşu**
- **Sırtüstü ölü duruşu**
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- Duruşlarda baş aşağı yukarı hareket etmemeli.
- Duruşlarda yüze gelen, kulağa giren sudan rahatsız olmamalı, sudan uzaklaşmak için baş kaldırılmamalı.
- Sırtüstü duruşta ağız her zaman açık olmalı.
- Sırtüstü duruşta gözlerle arkaya bakmaya çalışılmalı.
- Erkeklerin batma eğiliminde olması normaldir.
- Kadınların genelde yüzerliliği pozitifdir.



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- Vücudun inip çıkması normaldir ama kesinlikle ağız dışarı çıktığı için nefes alınmaya çalışılmamalı.
- Erkeklerin ağız ve burunu ve hatta tüm vücudu batabilir, normaldir.
- Kadınların genelde ağızları dahi suyun dışında kalabilir.
- Ciğerde hava olduğu sürece vücut ağız-burun hizasına kadar suya batacaktır.
- Ciğerdeki hava boşalırsa vücut tamamen batacaktır.

- Ağız suyun dışına çıktığı için nefes verip yenisi almaya çalışılmamalı, vücut hemen batacaktır..

- T/X duruşlarında el su yüzeyinin üstüne çıkmamalıdır. Suyun dışındaki her şeyin ağırlığı vardır, vücut hemen batacaktır.

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- **Karpuz kabuęu duruřu**
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- Vücut olmaması gerektięi bir pozisyonda olduęu için devamlı bacakları bırakıp, bařı kaldırıp dik duruma gemeye alıřacaktır. Buna karřı koymak gereklidir.
- Vücut dik duruma gelir gelmez nefes de almaya alıřacaęından ve bunun için önce nefes verilmesi gerektięinden, nefes almadan önce vücut batacaktır. Buna karřı koymak gereklidir.



Suda duruş alıřmaları

- Yüzüstü ölü duruşu
- Sırtüstü ölü duruşu
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- Karpuz kabuęu duruşu
- **Yüzüstü I/T/X-duruşundan karpuz kabuęu pozisyonuna arka arkaya geiş**
- **Sırtüstü ölü duruşundan I/T/X-duruşuna arka arkaya geiş**

- Sırtüstü duruşta rahat nefes alışveriři yapılmalıdır.
- Farklı pozisyonlar arasında geişler yaparken nefes her zaman cięerde tutulmalıdır.
- Yüzüstü pozisyondan sırtüstü pozisyona geildięi anda, bař tamamen suyun yüzeyine yatırıldıktan sonra tekrardan normal nefes alışveriřine bařlanabilmelidir.



Streamline pozisyonu

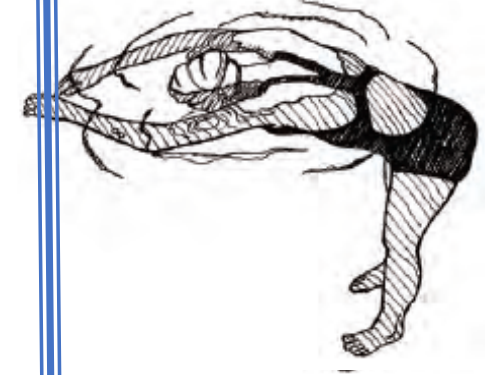
Dışarıda yapılan streamline pozisyonunun eller duvarda yan yana olacak şekilde tutunarak, kollar önde dümdüz, streamline çizgisinin su yüzeyinde tamamen karşıyı gösterecek şekilde, yüz tamamen suyun içinde, ayaklar birbirine yapışık, bacaklar hareket etmeden, gözler açık, nefes tutarak beklemek suretiyle gösterilmesi.

- Nefes alışverişi (nargile) hareketi çalışılırken de eller duvardan yan yana tutulması aynı zamanda streamline pozisyonunun çalışılmasıdır.

a

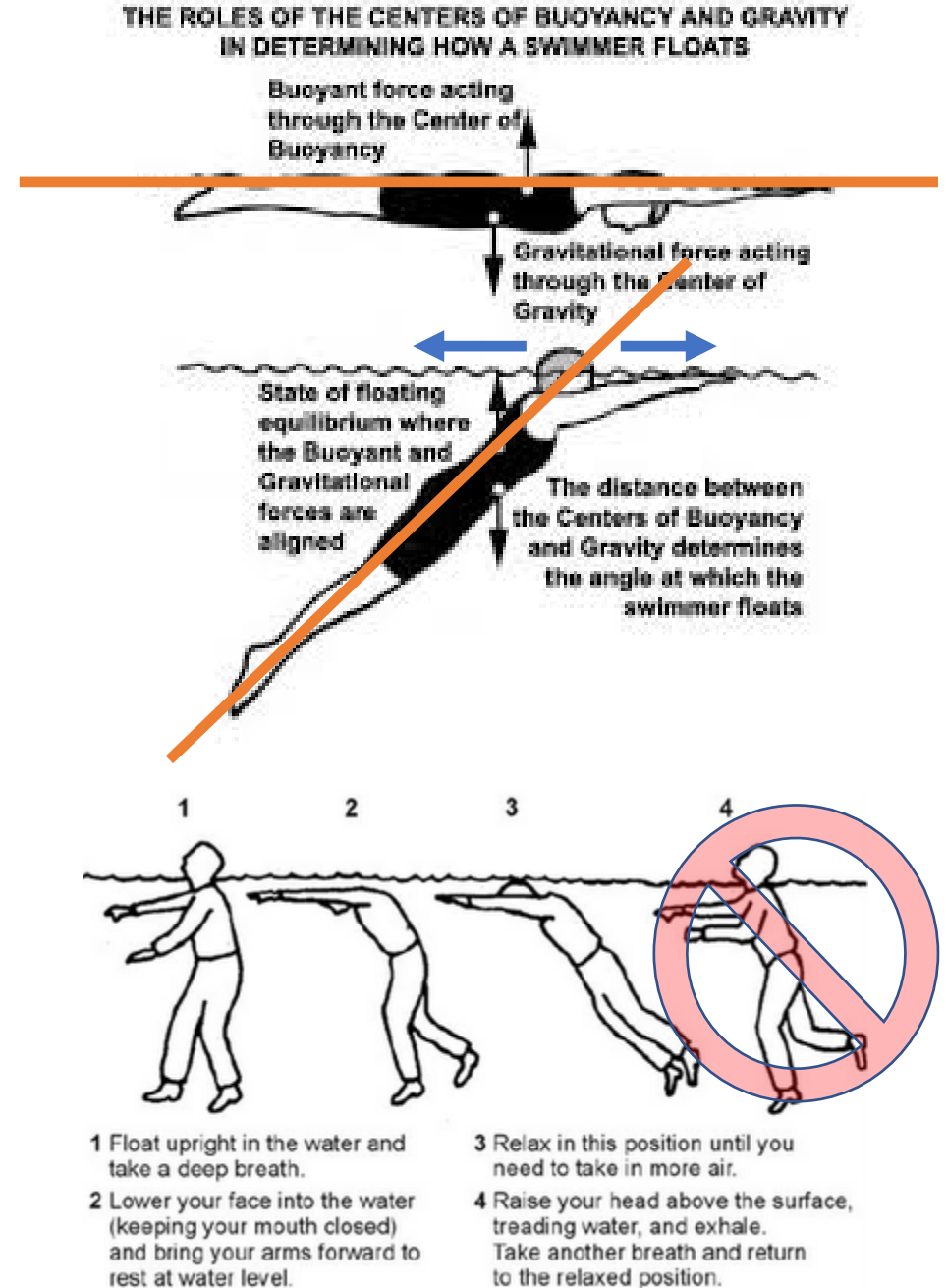


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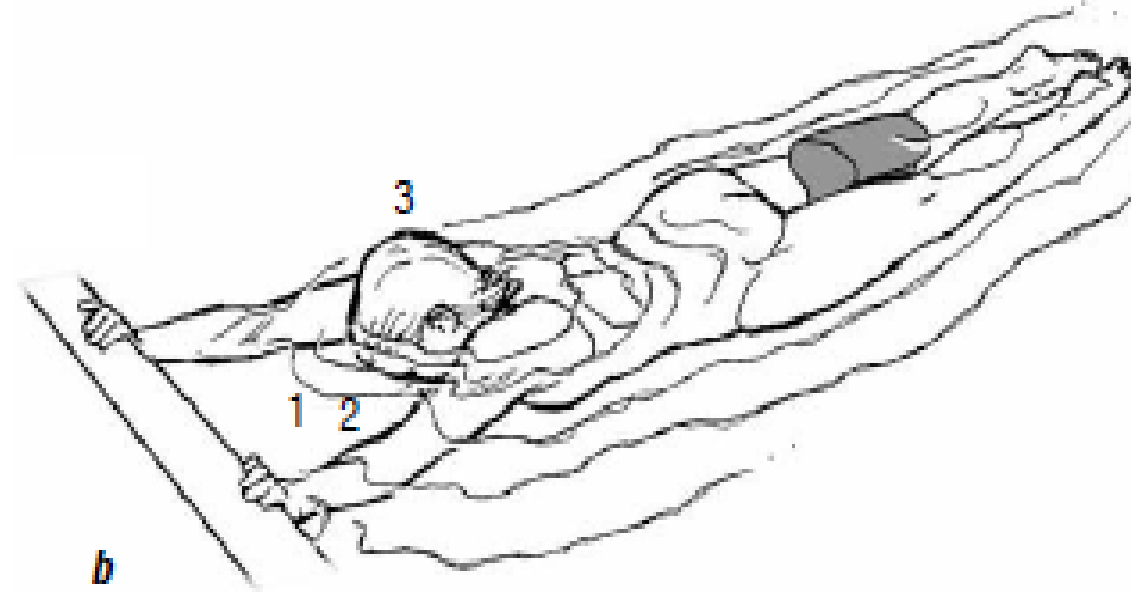
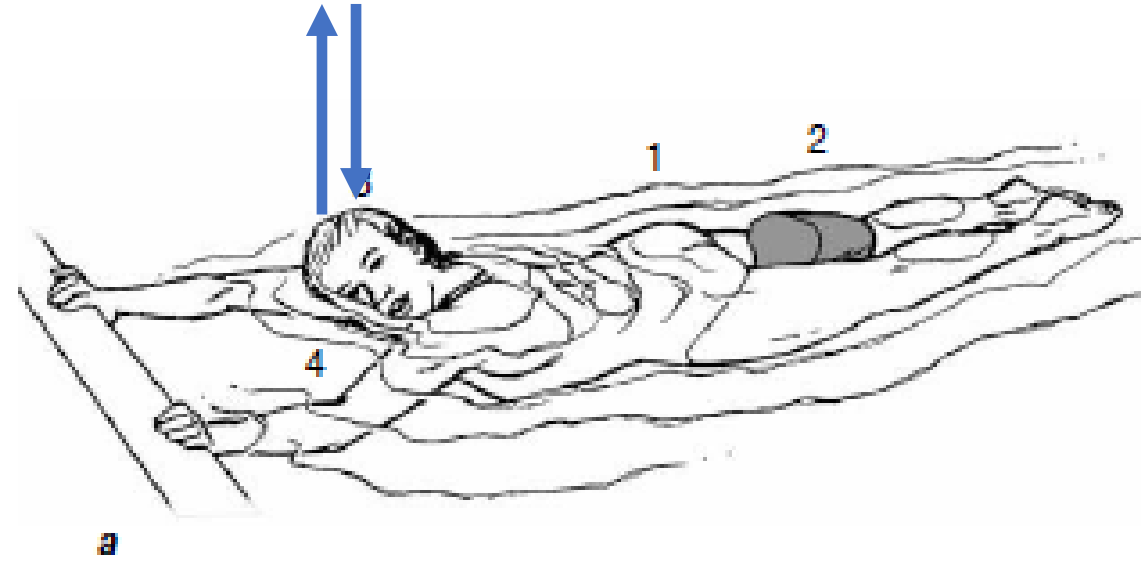
Streamline pozisyonu ve nargile hareketi

Kenardan tutularak streamline pozisyonunda nefes tutarak beklerken, nefes bittiği zaman, kollar önde dümdüz durmaya devam edecek şekilde başı boyundan geriye doğru yatırıp, ağız sudan çıktıktan sonra nefes alıp başı tamamen geriye yatacak şekilde nefes alma ve sonra derin bir nefes alıp ciğerde tutarak tekrardan sadece boyundan öne doğru eğerek tekrardan streamline pozisyonuna geçme ve başı hareket ettirince vücudun aldığı şekli görme.



Ayak tahtası veya pull-buoy bacak arasındayken, kenardan tutunarak streamline pozisyonundayken boyundan başı kaldırıp derin bir nefes alıp, boyundan başı öne eğerek, nefes tutmadan su içine nefes verilmesi ile nargile ve streamline pozisyonunun birleştirilmesi.

- Nefes alışverişinde baş boyundan yukarı aşağı indirip kaldırılmalı.
- Bu aşamada başı sağa sola çevirerek nefes alışverişisi yapılmamalı.
- Baş kalktığı anda vücut batma eğiliminde olduğundan bu hareketin yardımcı malzemesiz (pull-buoy) yapılması çok güç olacaktır. Öğrenme aşamasında denenmememli.



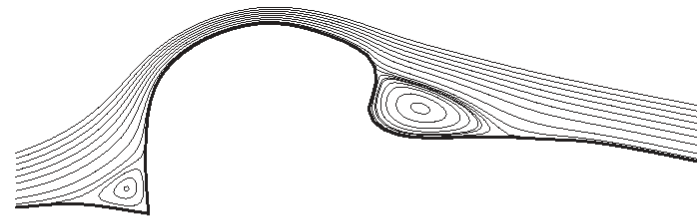
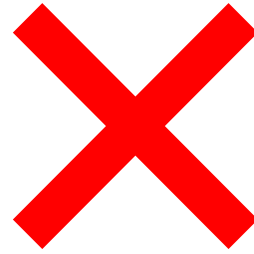
Streamline pozisyonu



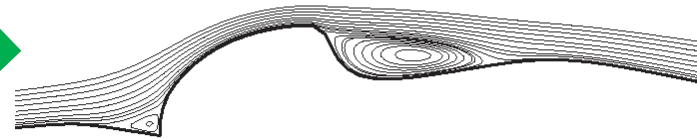
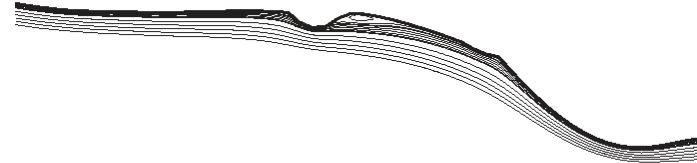
Small drag in streamlined position



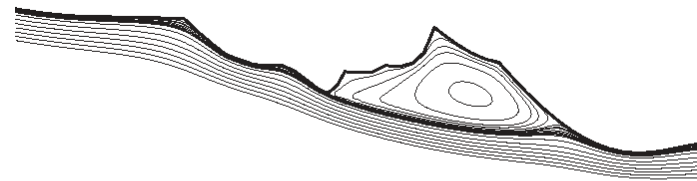
Large drag in unstreamlined position



Position 1



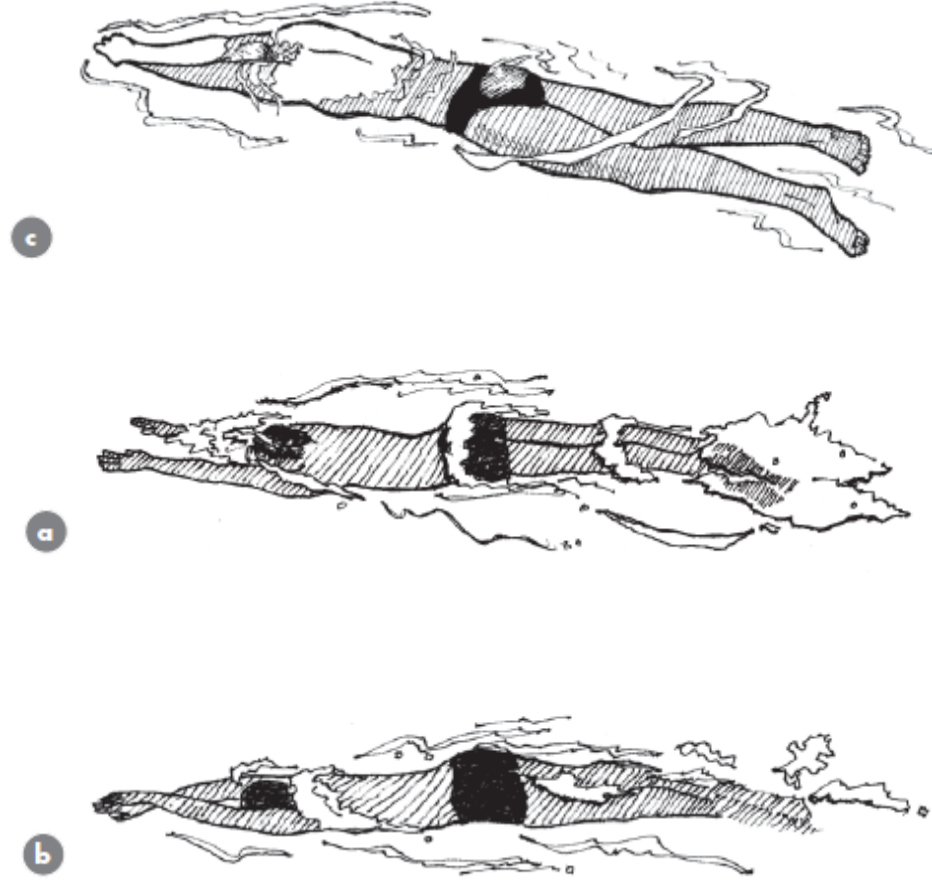
Position 2



Position 3



Süzülmeler/Kaymalar



In the case of swimming, almost everything stems from a single equation: Newton's second law. In its simplest form, we know it as force is equal to mass times acceleration.

$$F = m \cdot a$$

That is, in order for a body of mass, m , to undergo an acceleration, a (i.e., to increase velocity with time), we need to apply a force, F .

In real life, F is often not just a single force. Rather, it is the sum of a number of forces acting on the body, sometimes simultaneously, sometimes at different times. In swimming, for example, **the swimmer pulls with her arms, kicks with her legs, and possibly throws in some sort of dolphin motion.** The forces created by these body motions vary with time and do not all occur at the same time, though presumably an elite swimmer has figured out how to coordinate these forces in an optimum way to go as fast as possible.

These **propulsive forces** are counteracted by the resistance of the water to the swimmer's attempts to move through it. We can classify the propulsive forces as **Thrust Forces** and those that oppose motion as **Drag Forces**. We can rewrite Newton's second law as

$$\textit{Thrust Forces} - \textit{Drag Forces} = m \cdot a$$

or for simplicity,

$$T - D = m \cdot a$$

Here, T represents all of the propulsive forces and D represents all of the forces that resist forward motion.

Note that when we write Newton's second law in this manner, we can draw the following insights.

- If the thrust forces are larger than the drag forces ($T > D$), the swimmer will speed up.
- If the drag is too great, the swimmer will either slow down ($D > T$) or will have to work a lot harder (i.e., increase T) to maintain speed.
- Finally, regardless of how fast the swimmer is swimming, at a constant speed the thrust exactly offsets the drag ($T = D$).

In the context of swimming then, Newton's second law states that **a competitive swimmer needs to maximize thrust while minimizing drag**. Maximizing thrust comes from building strength and improving technique, and **minimizing drag is optimized primarily through adjusting body position in the water**.

Note that noncompetitive swimmers who swim primarily for fitness do not need to worry about minimizing drag. The greater the drag is on the swimmer, the more calories the swimmer will burn. Still, using those calories to go far or fast and at less risk of injury is more satisfying.

BİZİM İÇİN YÜZME, İKİ NOKTA ARASINDAKİ MESAFİYİ EN VERİMLİ ŞEKİLDE GİTMEKTİR.

Drag Force

Drag is any force opposing motion of a body or body part in a particular direction.

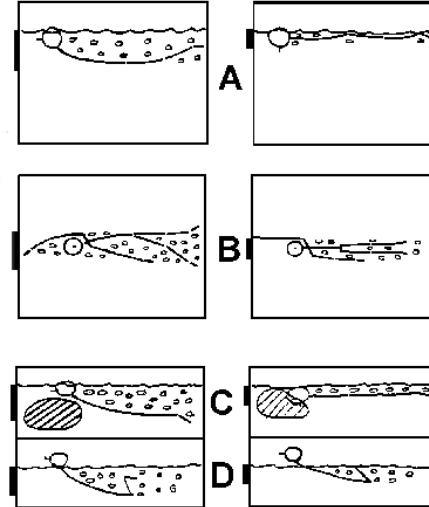
The three types of drag are

1. Pressure drag (form drag),
2. Viscous drag (frictional drag),
3. Wave drag

FORM (CROSS-SECTIONAL) RESISTANCE

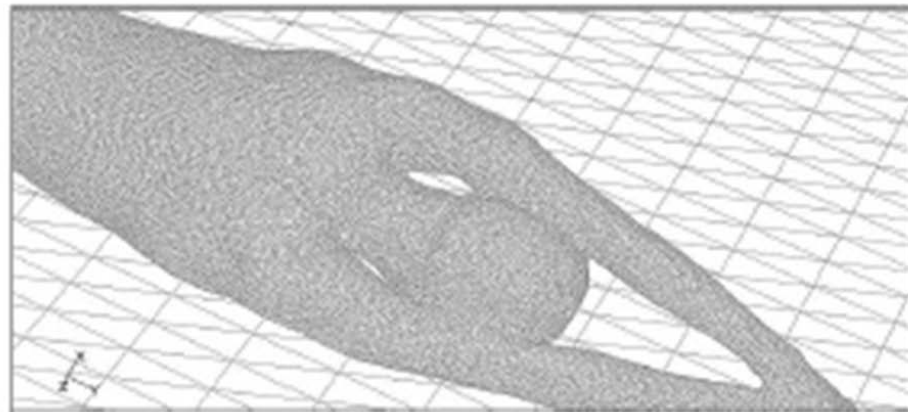
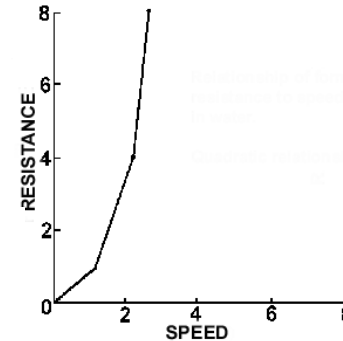
The shape of the swimmer causes a cross-sectional area to be presented to the oncoming water. The greater the departure from streamline, the greater will be the resistance.

Two components are frontal and eddy resistance.

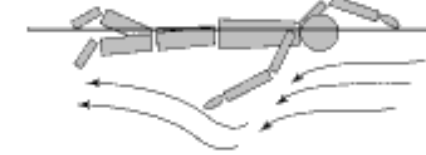


Relationship of form resistance to speed in water.

Quadratic relationship.

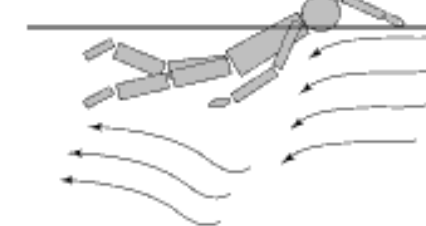


Sagittal plane view: Example (A)



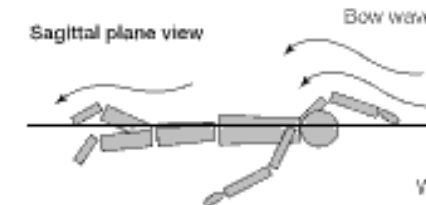
Reduced form drag (streamlined shape)

Sagittal plane view: Example (B)



Increased form drag (non-streamlined shape)

Fig. E5.1. Drag forces in swimming (form drag)



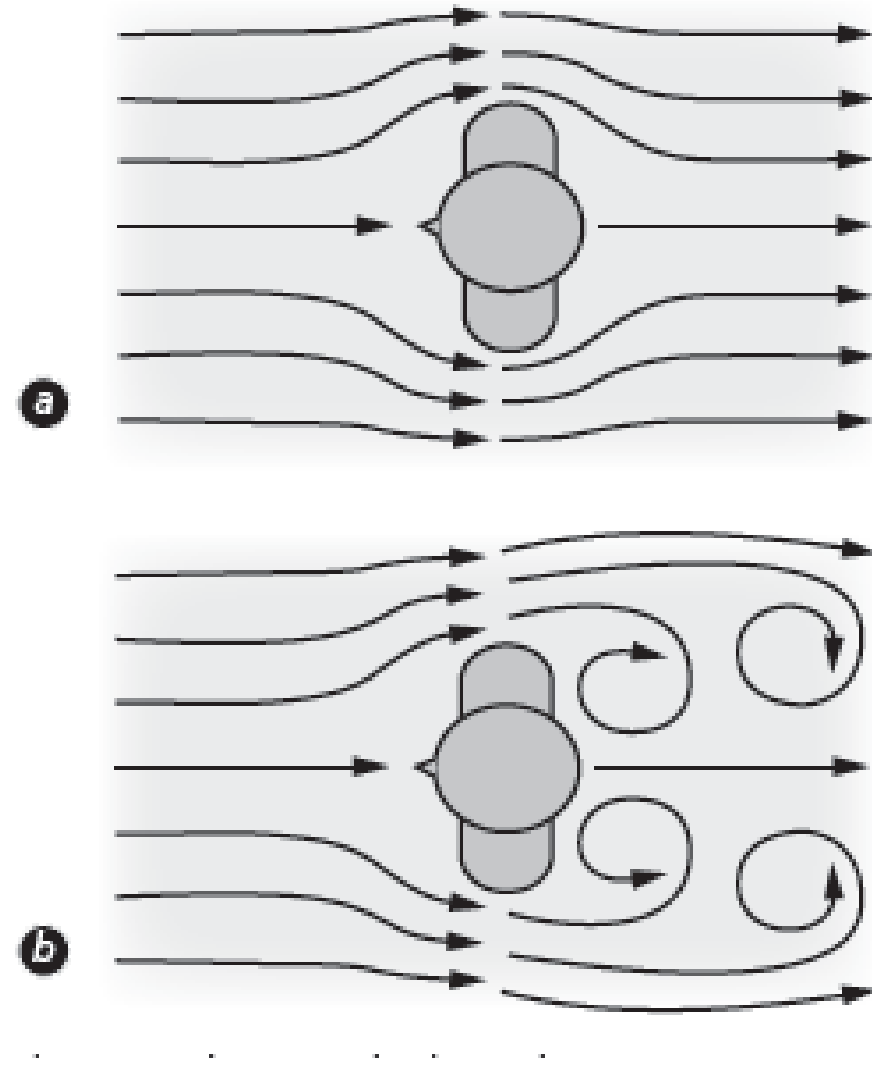
Waves formed above the water and at each side of the swimmer, which are caused by excessive movements (splashing) of the arms (inefficient technique) and the forward motion of the swimmer through the water

Figure 3 - Cross-section of the fluid area around the swimmer.

Pressure/Form drag

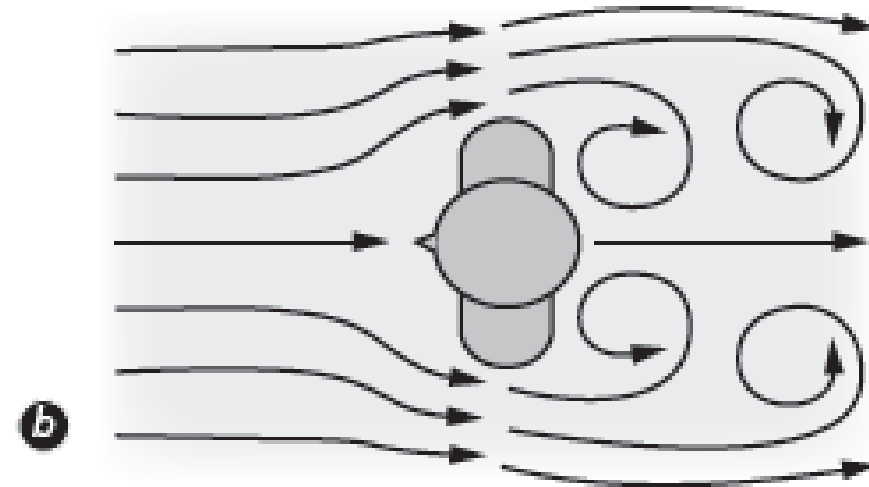
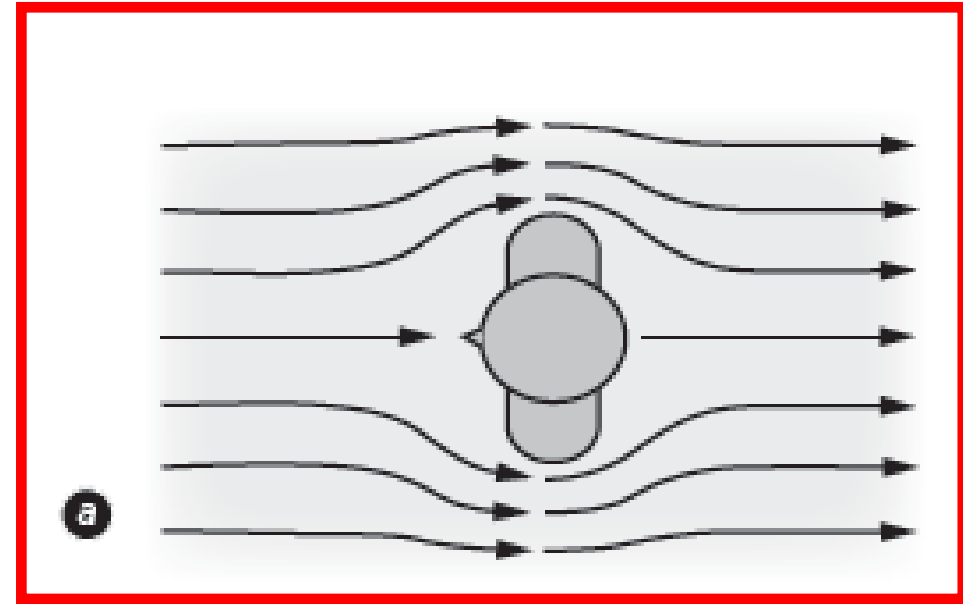
Pressure drag is also known as bluff body drag. As the alternative name implies, **this is most dominant when the body is not streamlined**, or bluff.

Consider for instance, how you have to lean into the wind on a windy day, shown schematically in the figure. As the moving air approaches your body, it decelerates. And we know from the Bernoulli equation that decreasing speed means increasing pressure. Remember that pressure is force divided by area, or, conversely, force caused by pressure is pressure multiplied by an appropriate area. It is incorrect, although common, to use the terms pressure and force interchangeably. This error is perhaps the greatest contributor to incorrect analysis and understanding of the fluid dynamics associated with swimming.



Pressure/Form drag

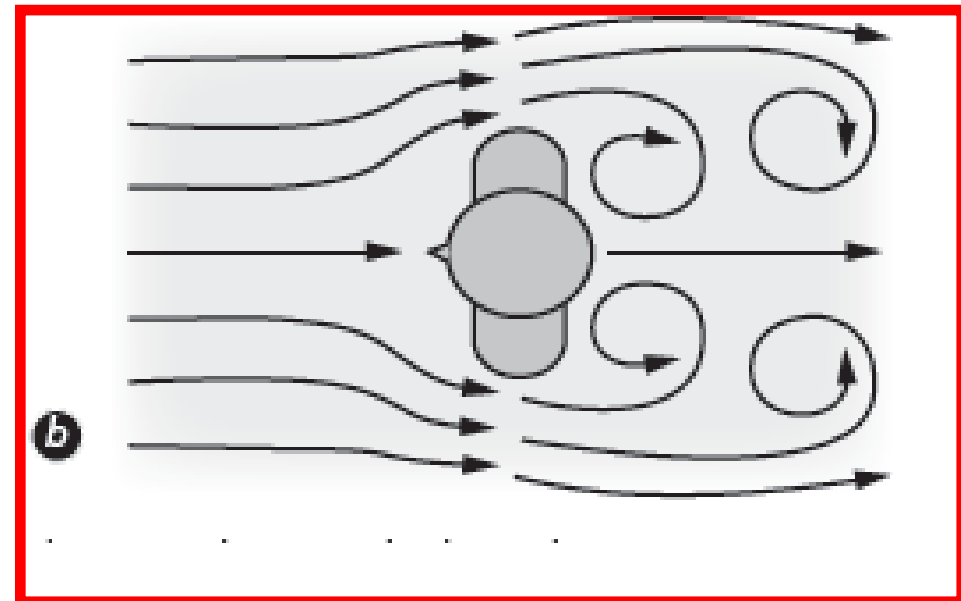
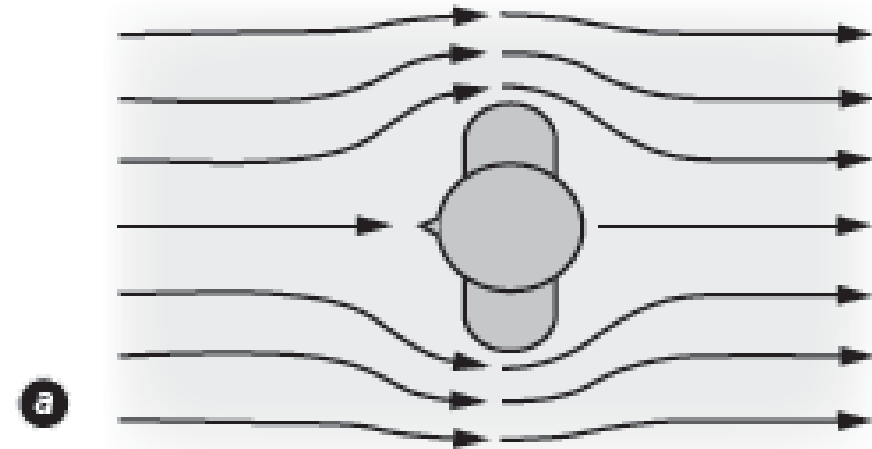
In an ideal fluid, figure «a», the flow would smoothly accelerate around your body and then decelerate again as it passes around to your back. Note that in this ideal case, the flow is symmetric front to back. From the Bernoulli equation, we would then expect that the pressure on the back of your body would exactly return to the pressure on the front of your body. In this scenario, because the pressure is the same front to back, you wouldn't feel any force pushing on you. Fluid dynamicists refer to this situation as complete pressure recovery. The concept that you could somehow move through the wind without feeling any resistance is what is known as d'Alembert's paradox.



Pressure/Form drag

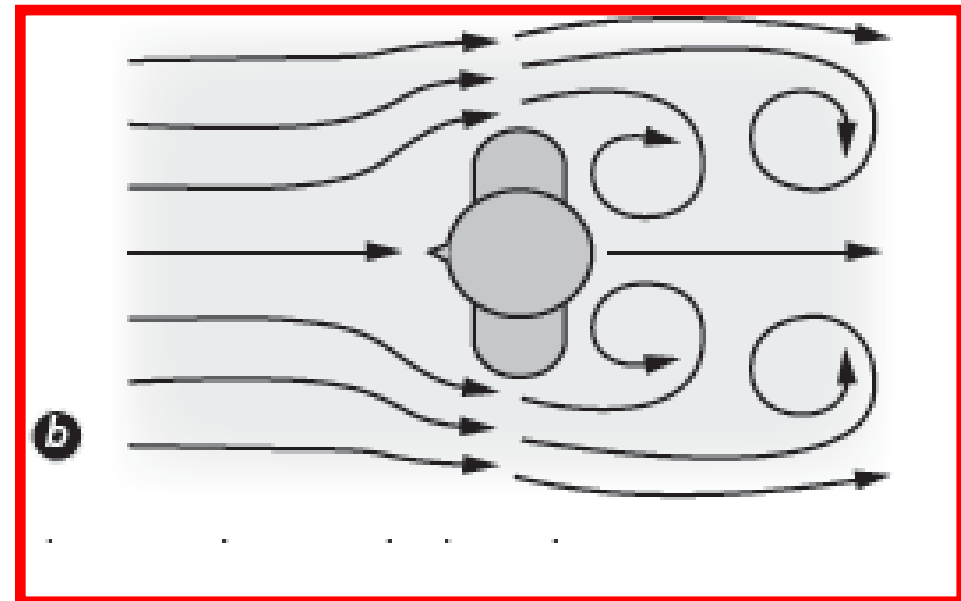
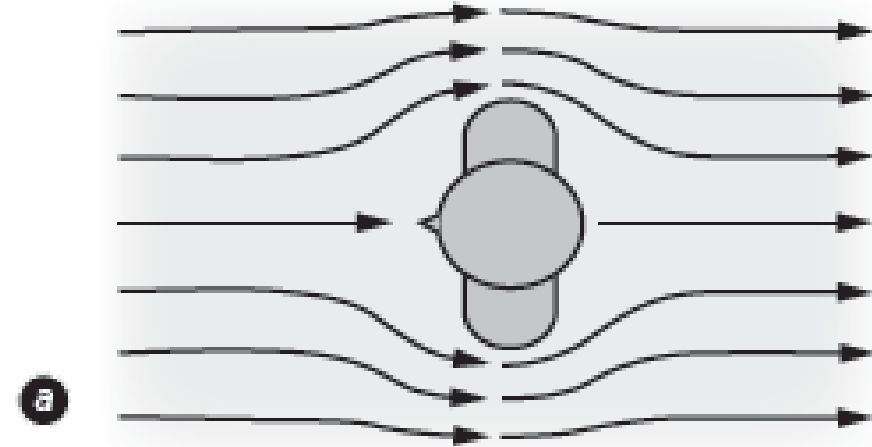
In real life, of course, the harder the wind is blowing, the more you have to lean into the wind to avoid being blown over. **A great deal of turbulence (lots of interacting vortices) is generated behind your body.** The flow doesn't return to being nice and smooth after it passes behind your body. Rather, what is called **a wake region is found behind your body**, shown in figure «b», and the pressure immediately behind you does not return to the same level as the pressure in front of you. **Now a pressure difference is seen between the front and back of your body; the higher pressure is in front, and the lower pressure is in back.** The net force acting against you is the pressure on the front of your body minus the pressure on the back of your body multiplied by the projected frontal area of your body, represented mathematically as

$$\text{Pressure drag} = (p_{\text{front}} - p_{\text{back}}) \cdot A_{\text{front}}$$



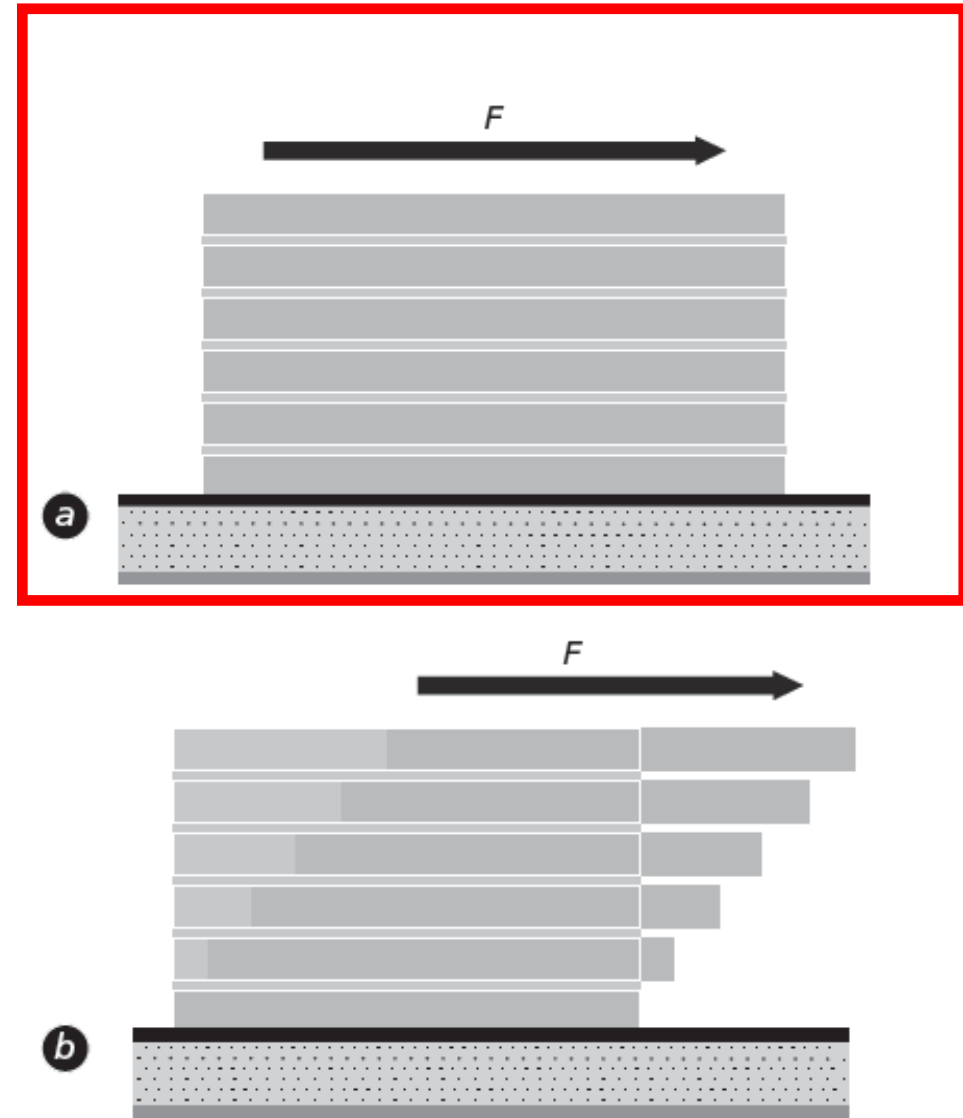
Pressure/Form drag

The projected frontal area is the area of the silhouette that would be formed if someone were to shine a spotlight from behind you with you standing facing a wall. That frontal area would naturally be the same whether you were standing facing the wall or standing with your back to the wall. Because p_{front} is larger than p_{back} , you feel the wind pushing you backward as you try to move forward into it. This phenomenon is called **pressure drag** or **bluff body drag**. If the body shape does not allow the flow to travel smoothly from front to back, then pressure drag will be significant. If, however, the body shape permits smooth flow all the way around, **if the body is streamlined like a wing, then pressure drag will be minimal or nonexistent**. That does not mean that the drag will be zero. All real fluids are viscous, which means there is always a frictional resistance to motion through or by a fluid.



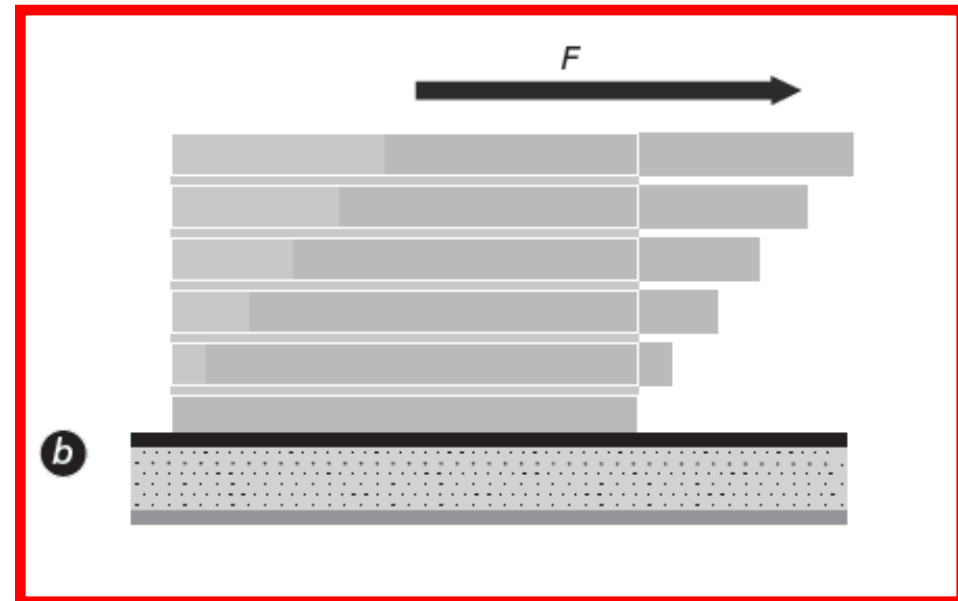
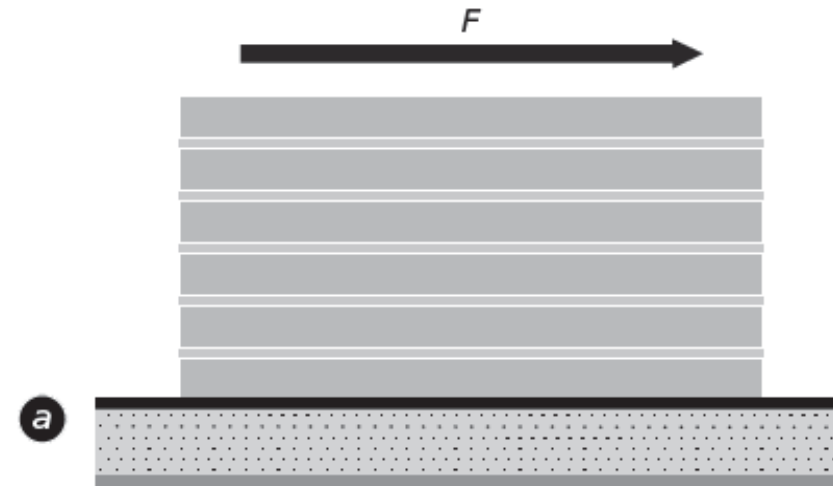
Viscous/Frictional drag

To visualize this, think about a brand new deck of cards. Imagine that you set the deck on a flat horizontal table and place the palm of your hand flat on top of the deck. Now imagine sliding your hand horizontally to the right, as shown in the figure. **If the cards were perfectly frictionless, they would not sense the motion of your hand and the entire deck would stay put.** In the figure, the deck set on the table appears as dark rectangles with light edges. The deck after the application of the sliding force, F , is shown as grey rectangles. Clearly, if no friction were present, the before and after pictures would be identical and look like figure «a».



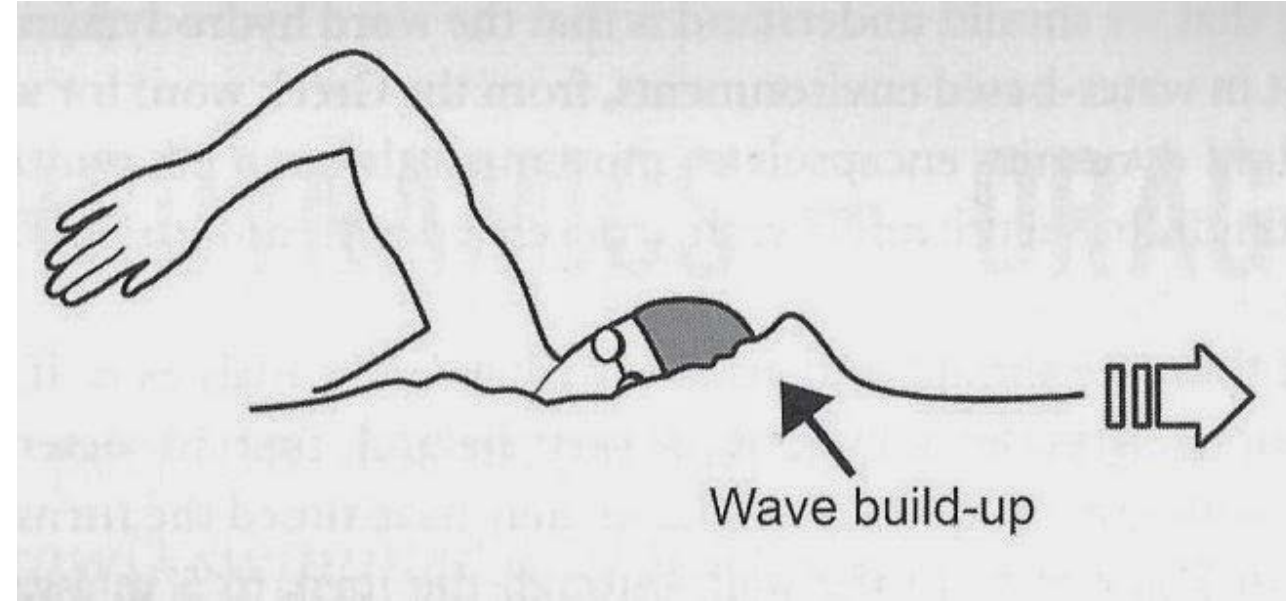
Viscous/Frictional drag

In reality, some amount of **friction** is present between your hand and the top card, between the table and the bottom card, and between the individual adjacent cards in the deck. In that case, when your hand moves parallel to the table top, the top card moves with your hand, the bottom card sticks to the table, and all the cards in between move by varying amounts depending on how close they are to either the table or your hand. This concept is illustrated in figure «b». The closer the cards are to your hand, the more they will move. The closer they are to the table, the less they will move. The card closest to the table is held in place by the frictional force between the table and that card. The top card experiences a frictional force imparted by the movement of your hand, which drags it forward at the same speed as your hand. Each card in between the top and bottom cards experiences a force pulling it forward from the card above and a resisting frictional force imparted by the card below. In the end, the entire deck starts to lean.



Wave drag

The third form of drag relevant to swimming is **wave drag**. Probably the simplest way to gain a conceptual understanding is to remember that **as a body moves through any fluid, a bow wave forms in front of the body**. For a boat or a swimmer, this wave is clearly visible. Below a certain speed, **the bow wave sits in front of the swimmer and the swimmer is essentially swimming uphill**, trying to get on top of the wave but never getting there. This phenomenon is known as wave drag.



For every object, there is a critical speed at which it is possible for the object to climb up on top of the bow wave. This speed is known as the hull speed. The formula for calculating the speed at which a body can overcome its own wave drag is:

$$V_{hull} = 1.248 \times \sqrt{H}$$

where V_{hull} is the hull's, that is, the swimmer's, speed in meters per second and $\sqrt{H}$ is the square root of the height of the swimmer expressed in meters.

Wave drag

When V_{hull} is achieved or exceeded, the swimmer is in a sense surfing her own bow wave. When this happens, the wave drag drops dramatically and the speed can increase equally dramatically. To visualize this, think of a motorboat when you first try to get it to go as fast as it can and then when it later gets to high speed. When you first push the throttle forward, the hull is deep in the water. The bow rides very high, the back of the boat is very low, and the boat essentially plows through the water. When the boat speed exceeds its hull speed, the boat rises out of the water and can accelerate to high speeds by planing across the top of the water.



The reason that wave drag is so interesting is that **the hull speed of a human swimmer turns out to be right around the same speed as world-class swimming speeds.** As a rough estimate, suppose a swimmer is about 2 meters tall; his hull speed would be 1.76 meters per second. This speed translates to a 56.7-second time in a 100-meter race. We are, of course, neglecting the start and turn, but you will notice that only a relatively few swimmers can swim faster than this.

As a quick summary up to this point, the three forms of drag experienced by a swimmer are

- pressure or bluff body drag or form drag,
- viscous or friction drag, and
- wave drag.

Pressure drag and wave drag are the dominant forms of drag in swimming.

Friction drag dominates only for very streamlined bodies such as airplanes or animals that depend on high-speed swimming or flight for survival. In those cases, friction becomes dominant not because frictional drag increases but because the pressure drag is extremely small, by virtue of body shape. Note that fish and birds typically do not move at the air or water interface like competitive swimmers do. As such, their wave drag is zero. **In any event, swimmers can do little to eliminate viscous drag. Their focus needs to be on optimizing body position to reduce pressure drag and optimizing stroke production to maximize thrust.** Swimmers need to be constantly winning the battle between thrust and drag by **both maximizing thrust and minimizing drag.**

Drag Forces

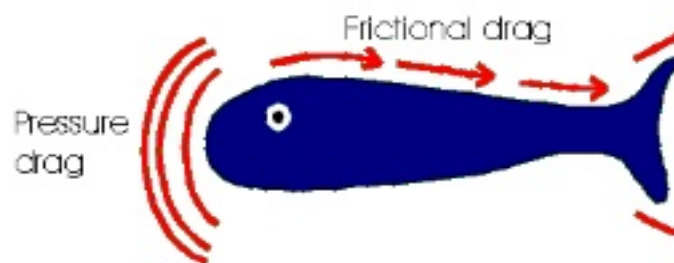
Pressure drag : *Caused by pressure differential between front and back of fish*

- minimize by...
 - improving streamlining (fusiform shape, fin slots)
 - directing flow (caudal keels, finlets, scales)

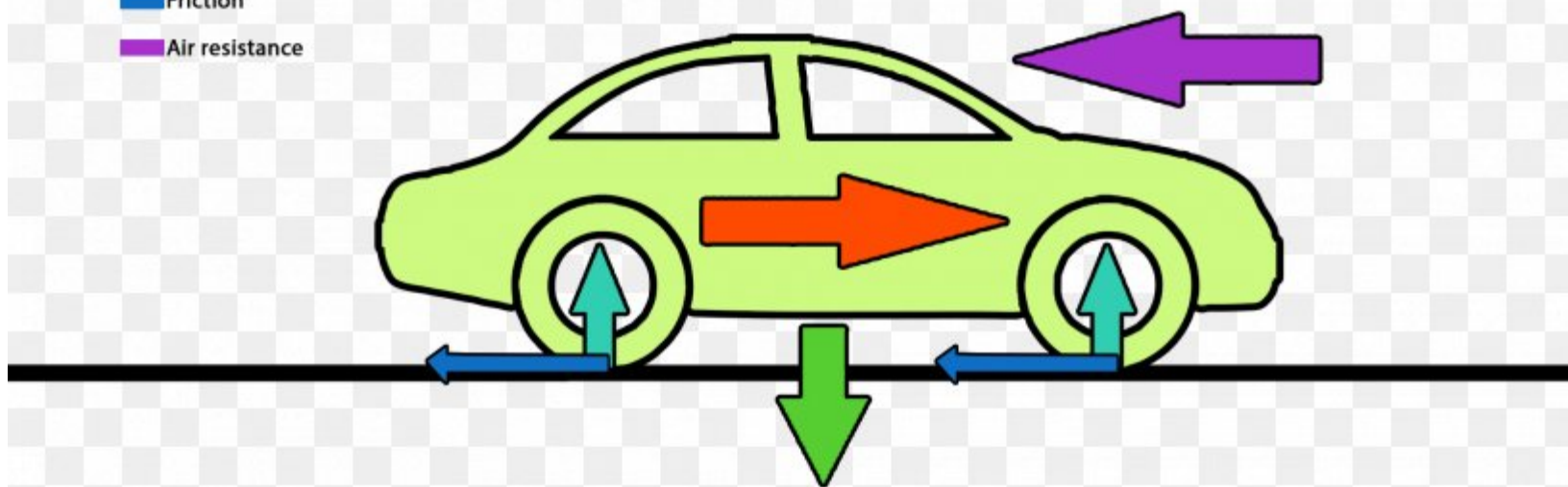
Form drag: *caused by displacement of water*

- proportional to:
(cross-sectional area of body) x (velocity²)
 - minimize by being slender

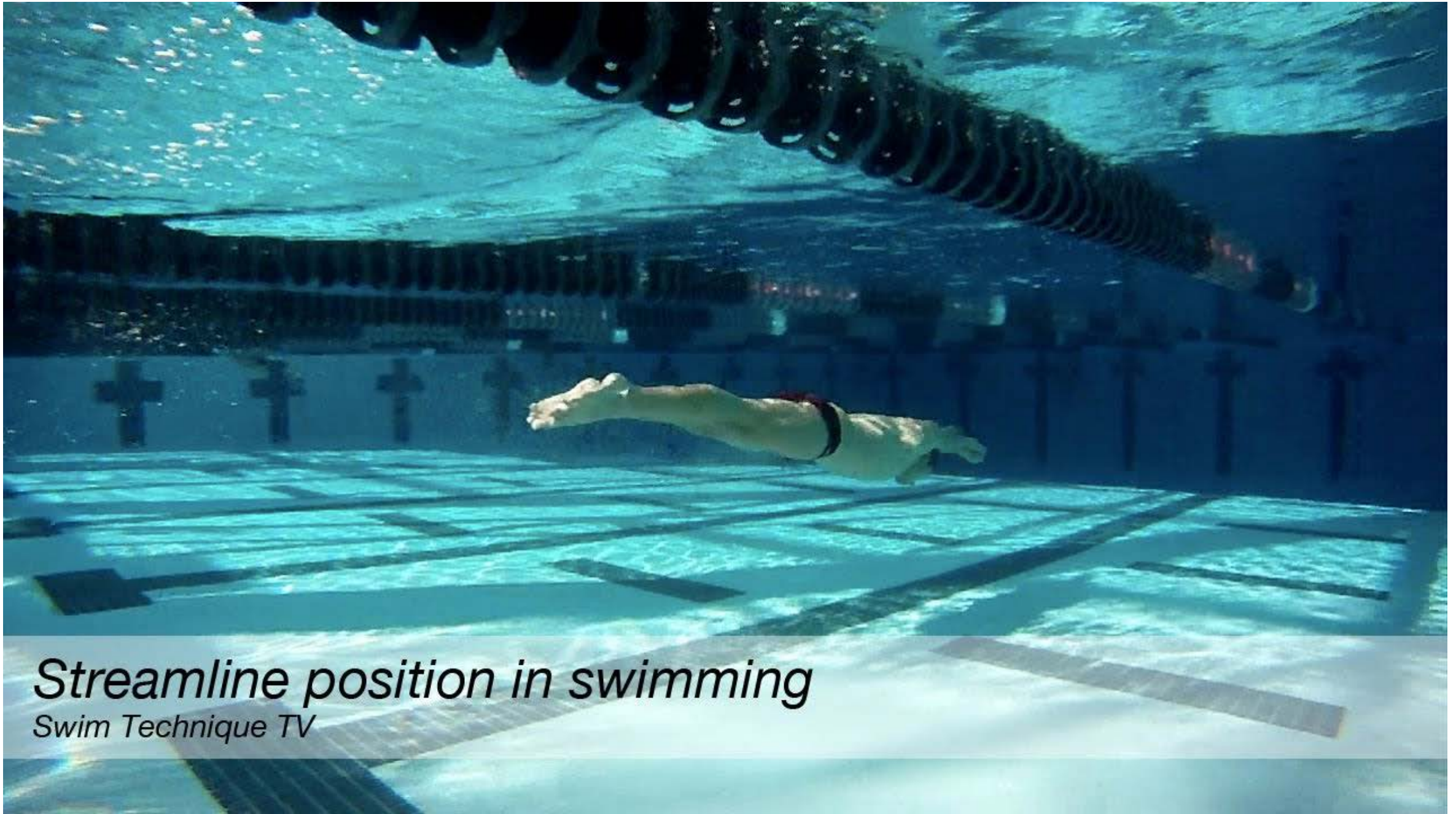
- **Frictional drag:** *caused by water molecules sticking to skin*
 - **proportional to: (surface area of body) x (velocity)**
 - minimize surface area (be a sphere)
- The **slime coat** provides a smooth surface that allows laminar flow and minimizes frictional drag.



- Weight
- Reaction force
- Driving force
- Friction
- Air resistance



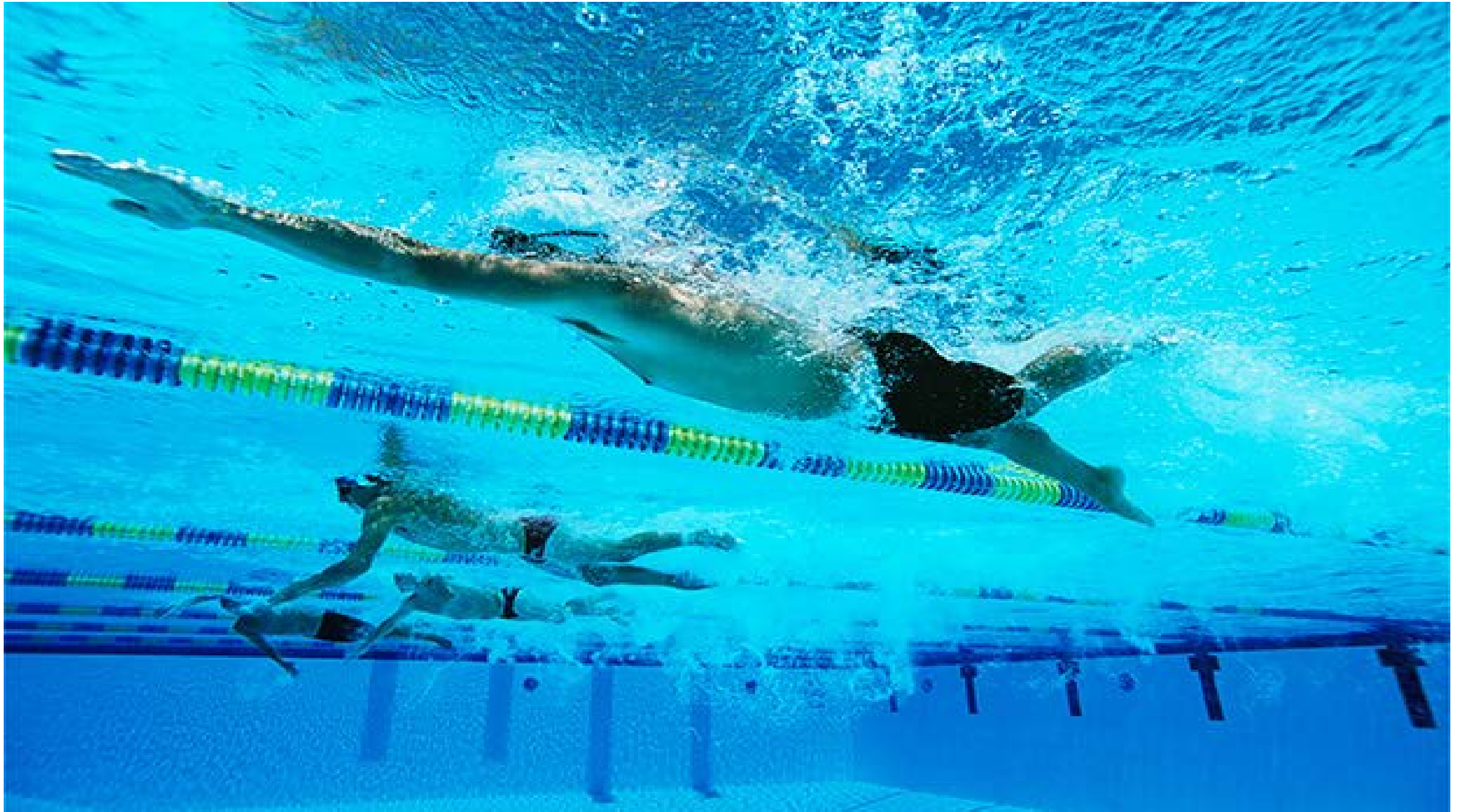
- FORM DRAG-START AND TURN



Streamline position in swimming

Swim Technique TV

- **FORM DRAG-DURING SWIMMING**

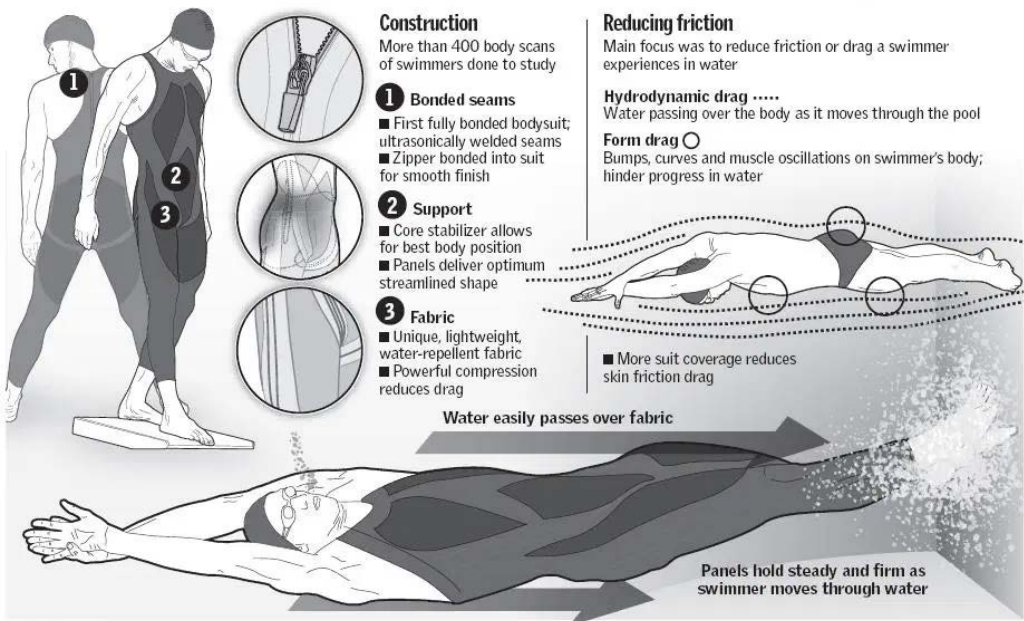


• FRICTIONAL DRAG-



Built for speed

The LZR RACER, a new swimsuit developed by Speedo with the help of NASA, will be worn by swimmers in the 2008 Summer Olympics.



Drag:-

Drag is a force acting opposite to the relative motion of any object moving with respect to a surrounding fluid. This can exist between two fluid layers (or surfaces) or a fluid and a solid surface.

- Mathematically Drag Force can be expressed by:

$$F_D = C_D \rho A \frac{v^2}{2}$$

F_D

= Drag force

C_D

= Coefficient of drag

ρ

= fluid density

v

= Relative velocity of the object with respect to the fluid



Small drag in streamlined position



Large drag in unstreamlined position



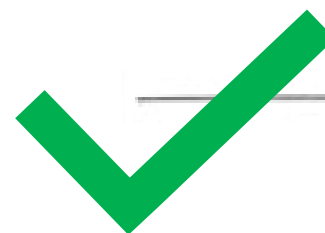
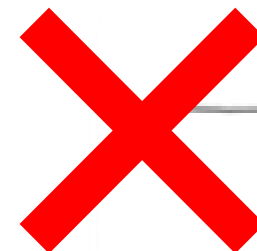
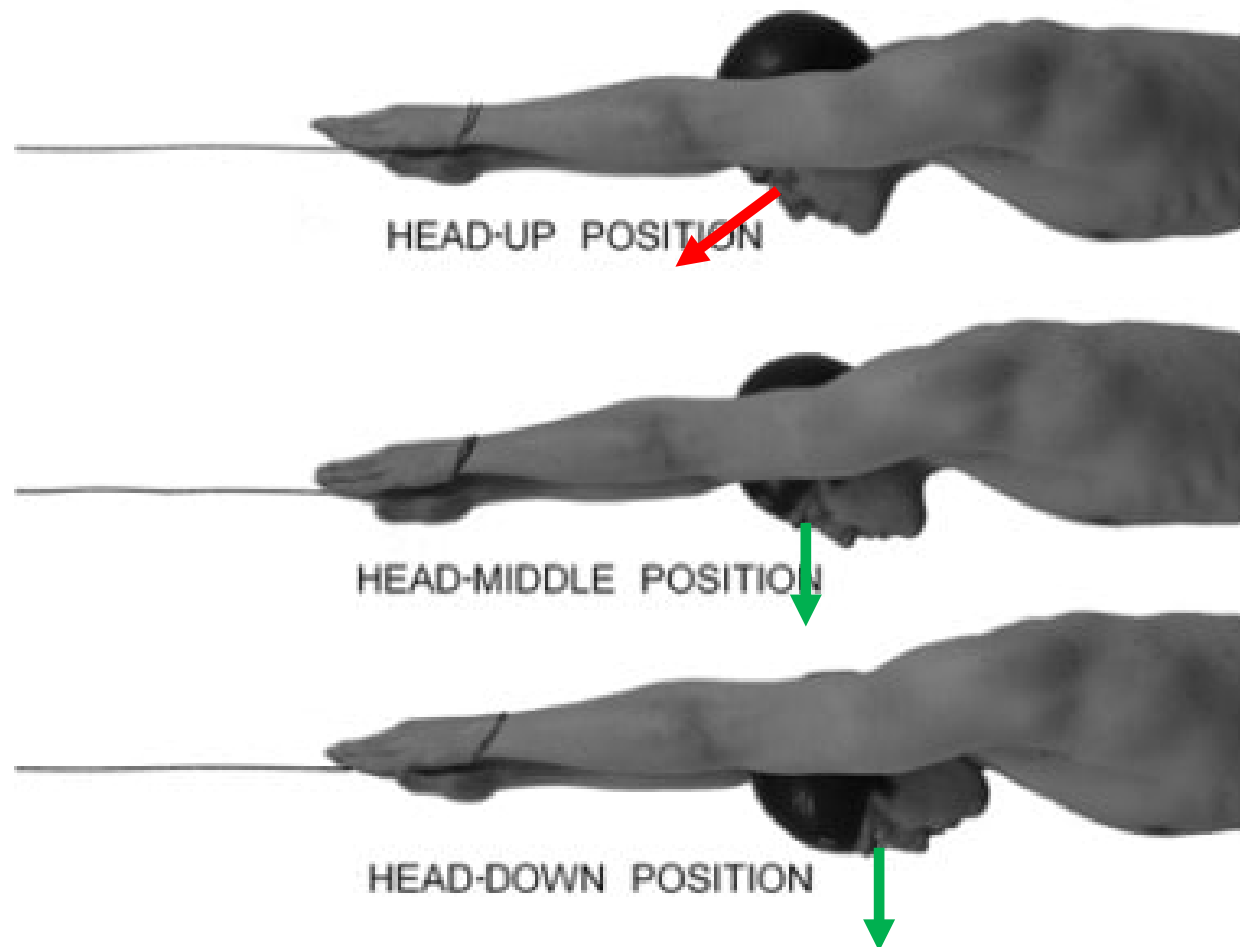
a



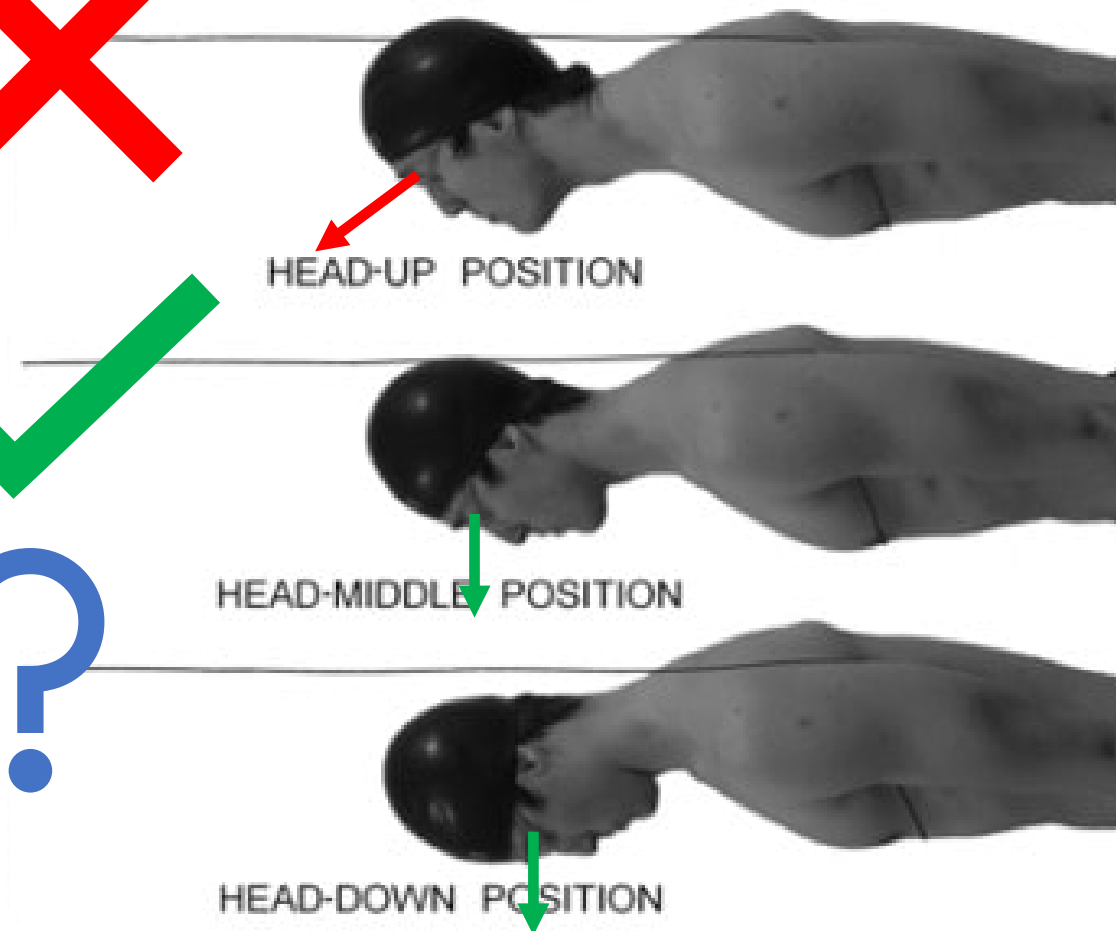
b



LONG ARMS

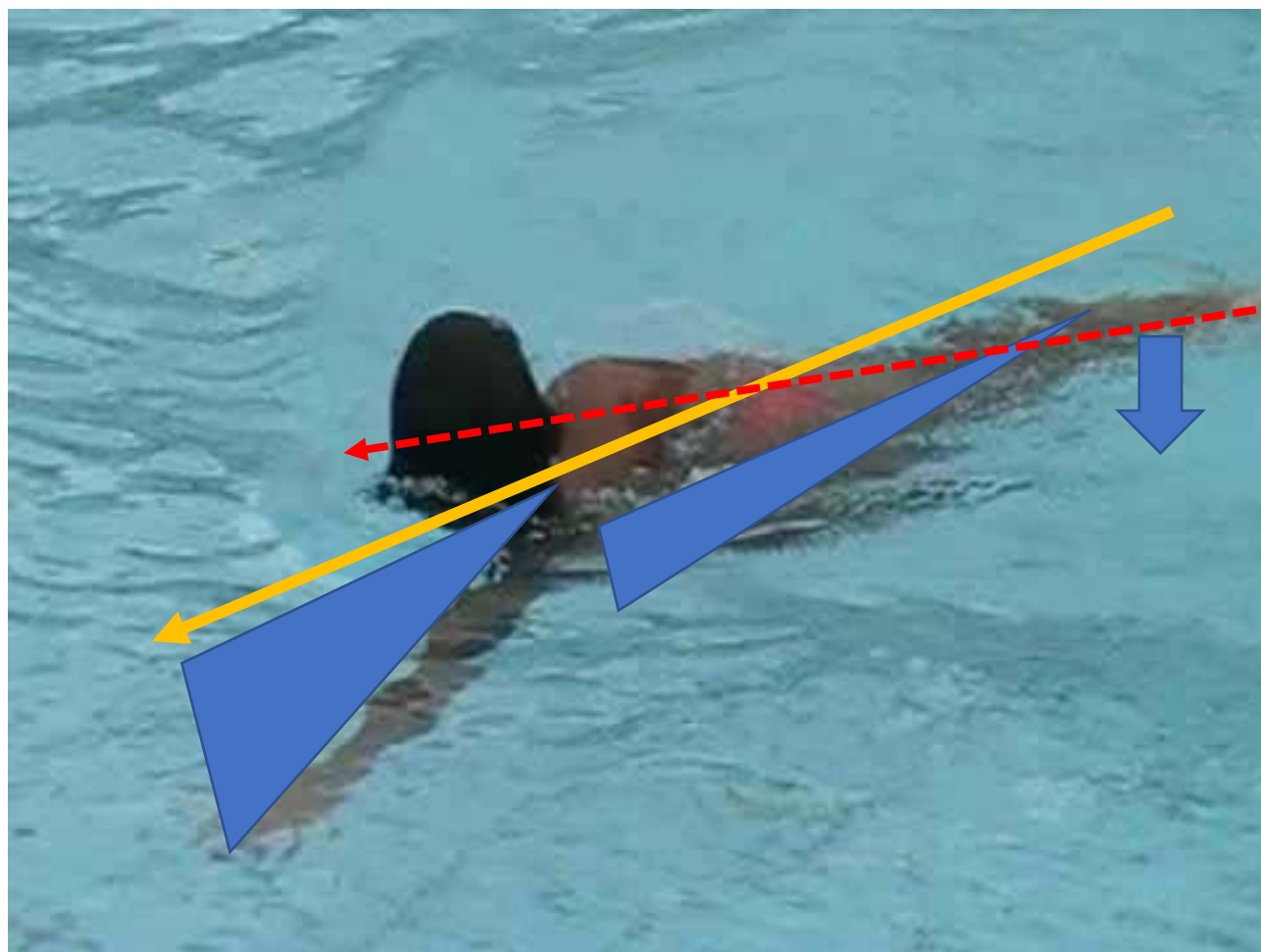
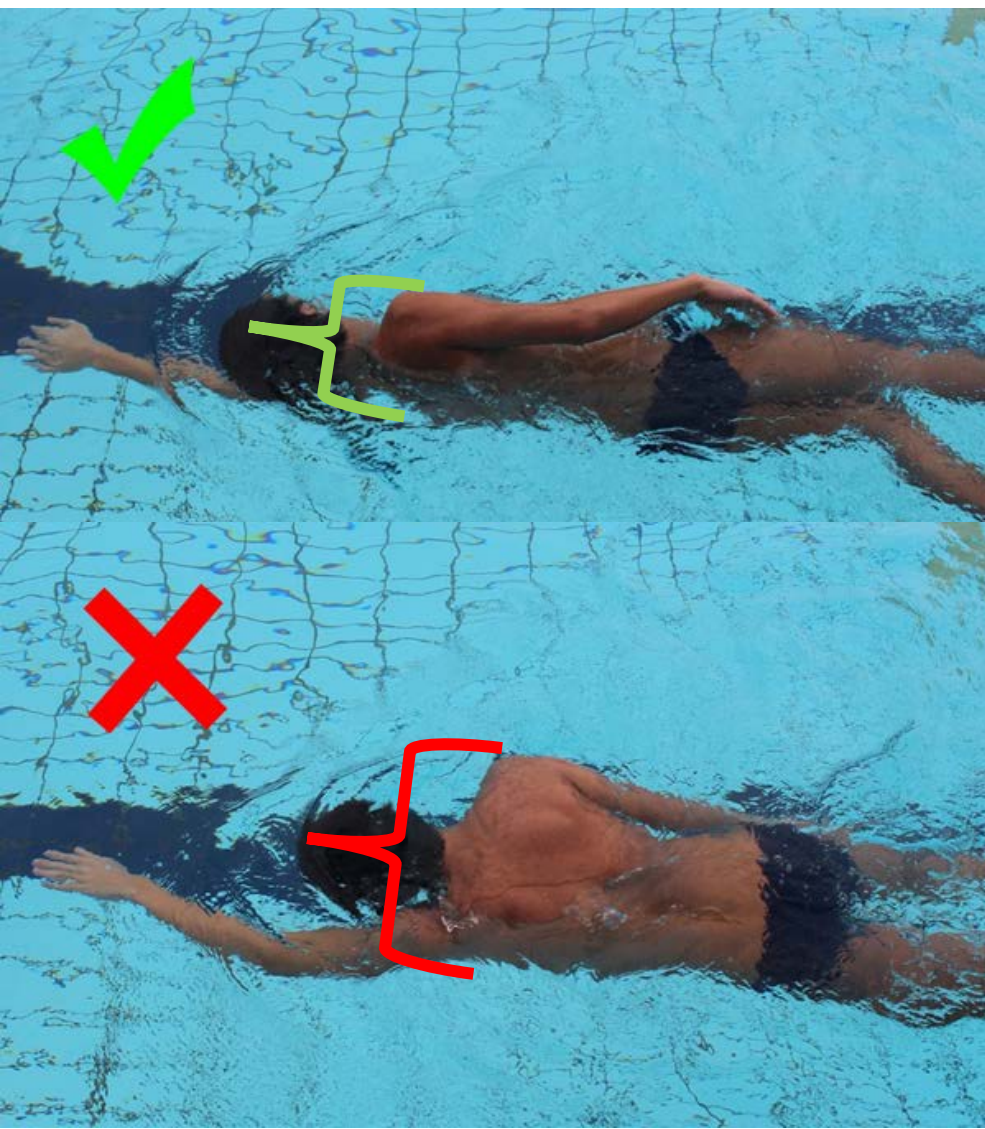


SHORT ARMS





www.enjoy-swimming.com



Streamline pozisyonunda su yüzeyinden kayma

Streamline pozisyonunda su yüzeyinin altından kayma

Streamline pozisyonunda su altından kayma





SWIM GYM

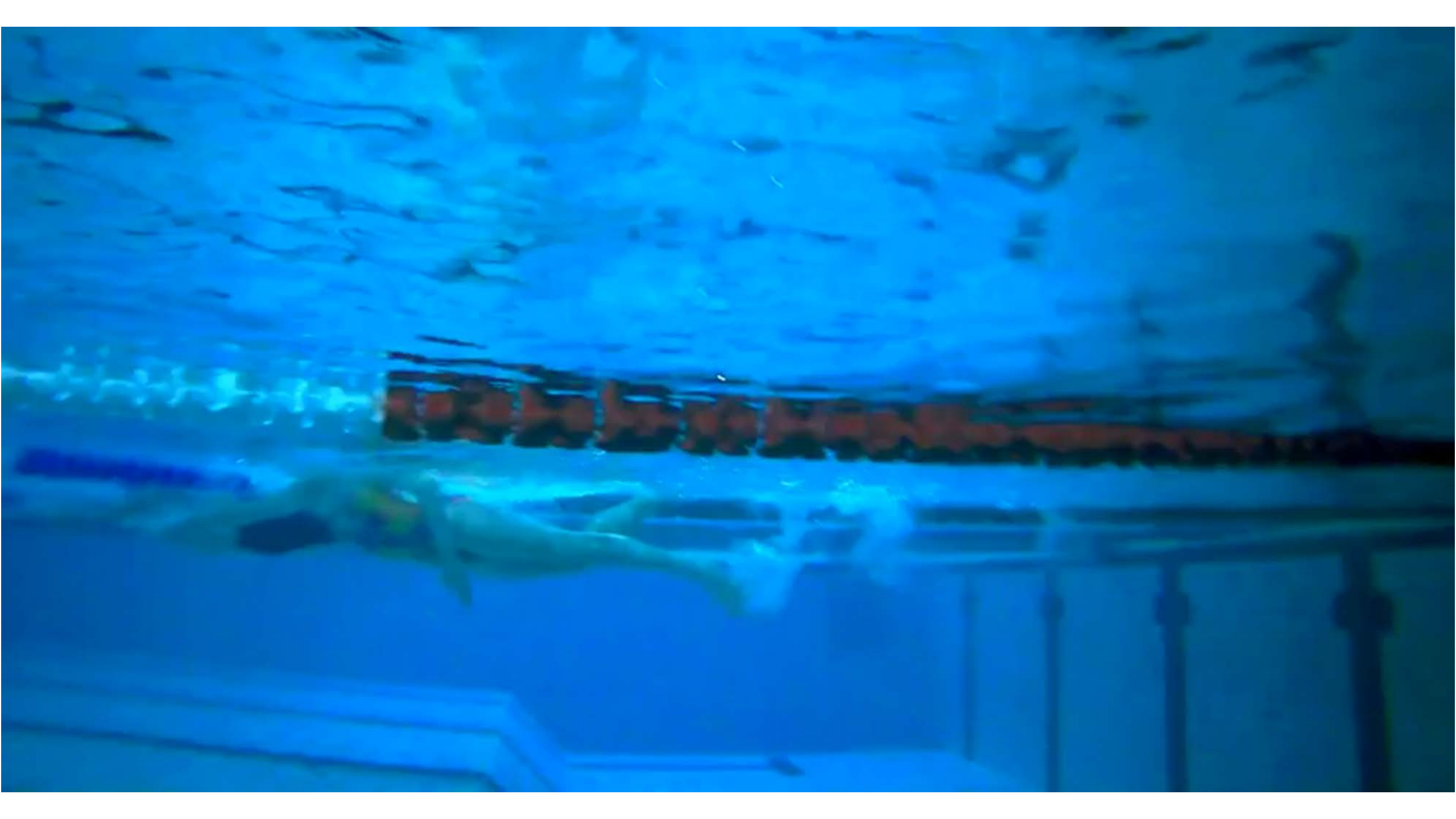
SWIM GYM



*THE
PURPOSEFUL
PUSH-OFF*

A swimmer in a black swimsuit is gliding underwater in a pool. The swimmer is in a streamlined position, with arms extended forward and legs straight back. The background shows the pool's lane lines and a tiled wall with a large cross-shaped tile pattern.

GoSwim 





SWIMMING

Learn to Dive

