	Newtoniarrak	Potentzia legea	Bingham plastikoak	Herschel-Bulkley jariakinak
Reynolds zenbakia	$Re = \frac{\rho \bar{u} D}{\mu}$	$Re_G = \frac{D^n u^{2-n} \rho}{K 8^{n-1}} \left(\frac{4n}{3n+1}\right)^n$	$Re_B = \frac{uD\rho}{\mu}$	$Re_G = \frac{D^n u^{2-n} \rho}{K 8^{n-1}} \left(\frac{4n}{3n+1}\right)^n$
Emari laminarra edo zurrunbilotsua?	Re<2100; Laminar 2100<Re<4000; Trantsizioa 4000<Re<10000; Ia zurrunbilotsua. Re>10000; Zurrunbilotsua	$Re_{G)kritikoa} = \frac{6464n}{(1+3n)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2+n}\right)^{(2+n)/(1+n)}}$	$Re_{B)kritikoa} = \frac{He}{8\, m_c} \left(1 - \frac{4m_c}{3} + \frac{m_c^4}{r}\right)$	$He = \frac{D^2 \rho}{K} \left(\frac{\sigma_0}{K}\right)^{\left(\frac{2}{n}-1\right)}$
Abiadura profilak	$u(r) = \frac{\Delta P R^2}{4\mu L}\left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2\right]$	$u(r) = \left(\frac{\Delta P}{2LK}\right)^{1/n} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)\left(R^{\frac{n+1}{n}} - r^{\frac{n+1}{n}}\right)$	$u = \frac{1}{\mu}\left[\frac{\Delta P}{4L}(R^2 - r^2) - \sigma_0(R - r)\right]$	$u = \frac{2L}{\Delta P(b+1)K^b}\left[(\sigma_w - \sigma_0)^{b+1} -$ *rΔP2L−σ0b+1*
Emari bolumetrikoa	$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 \Delta P}{8\mu L}$	$Q = \pi \left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)\left(\frac{\Delta P}{2LK}\right)^{1/n} R^{\frac{3n+1}{n}}$	$Q = \frac{\pi R^3}{4}\frac{\sigma_w}{\mu}\left(1 - \frac{4}{3}m + \frac{1}{3}m^4\right)$	$Q = \pi R^3 \frac{(\sigma_w - \sigma_0)^{m+1}}{\sigma_w^3 K^m}\left[\frac{(\sigma_w - \sigma_0)^2}{m+3} +$ *2σ0(σw−σ0)2m+2+σ02m+1*
Batazbesteko abiadura	$\bar{u} = \frac{\Delta P R^2}{8\mu L}$	$\bar{u} = \left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)\left(\frac{\Delta P}{2LK}\right)^{1/n} R^{\frac{n+1}{n}}$	$\bar{u} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4\dot{Q}}{\pi D^2}$	$\bar{u} = \frac{\dot{V}}{A} = \frac{4\dot{Q}}{\pi D^2}$
f (laminarra)	$f = \frac{16}{Re}$	$f = \frac{16}{Re_G}$	$\frac{1}{Re_B} = \frac{f}{16} - \frac{He}{6(Re_B)^2} + \frac{(He)^4}{3f(Re_B)^8}$	$f = \frac{16}{\psi Re_G}$
f (zurrunbilotsua)	Moody-ren diagrama	Dodge eta Metzner-en diagrama	Hedstrom-en diagrama	Herschell-Bulkley (n=0,2) eta (n=0,5)