

# Fluid Mechanics

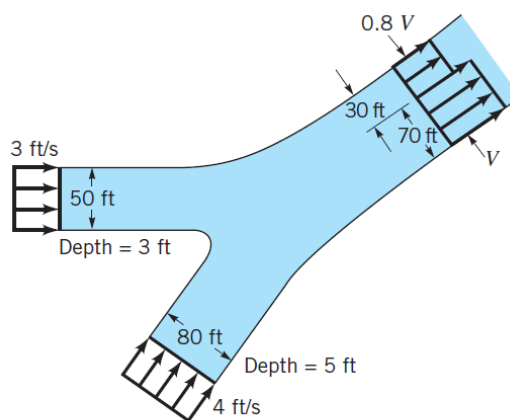
## Assignment # 5

**4.1** The velocity field of a flow is given by  $\mathbf{V} = (3y + 2)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + (x - 8)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 5z\hat{\mathbf{k}}$  ft/s, where  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are in feet. Determine the fluid speed at the origin ( $x = y = z = 0$ ) and on the  $y$  axis ( $x = z = 0$ ).

**4.5** The  $x$  and  $y$  components of velocity for a two-dimensional flow are  $u = 3$  ft/s and  $v = 9x^2$  ft/s, where  $x$  is in feet. Determine the equation for the streamlines and graph representative streamlines in the upper half plane.

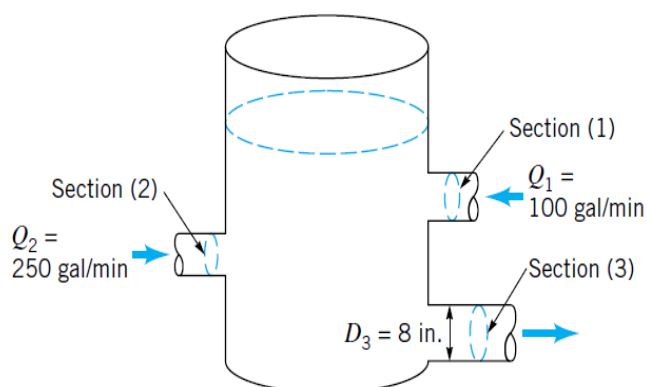
**4.6** Show that the streamlines for a flow whose velocity components are  $u = c(x^2 - y^2)$  and  $v = -2cxy$ , where  $c$  is a constant, are given by the equation  $x^2y - y^3/3 = \text{constant}$ . At which point (points) is the flow parallel to the  $y$  axis? At which point (points) is the fluid stationary?

**5.13** Two rivers merge to form a larger river as shown in Fig. P5.13. At a location downstream from the junction (before the two streams completely merge), the nonuniform velocity profile is as shown and the depth is 6 ft. Determine the value of  $V$ .



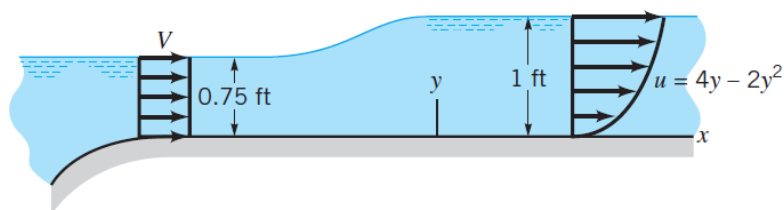
■ FIGURE P5.13

**5.10** Water enters a cylindrical tank through two pipes at rates of 250 and 100 gal/min (see Fig. P5.10). If the level of the water in the tank remains constant, calculate the average velocity of the flow leaving the tank through an 8-in. inside-diameter pipe.



■ FIGURE P5.10

**5.19** As shown in Fig. P5.19, at the entrance to a 3-ft-wide channel the velocity distribution is uniform with a velocity  $V$ . Further downstream the velocity profile is given by  $u = 4y - 2y^2$ , where  $u$  is in ft/s and  $y$  is in ft. Determine the value of  $V$ .

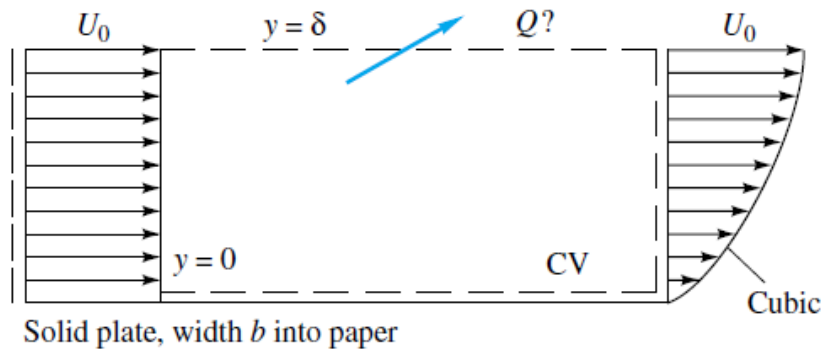


■ FIGURE P5.19

**P3.16** An incompressible fluid flows past an impermeable flat plate, as in Fig. P3.16, with a uniform inlet profile  $u = U_0$  and a cubic polynomial exit profile

$$u \approx U_0 \left( \frac{3\eta - \eta^3}{2} \right) \quad \text{where } \eta = \frac{y}{\delta}$$

Compute the volume flow  $Q$  across the top surface of the control volume.



**P3.16**