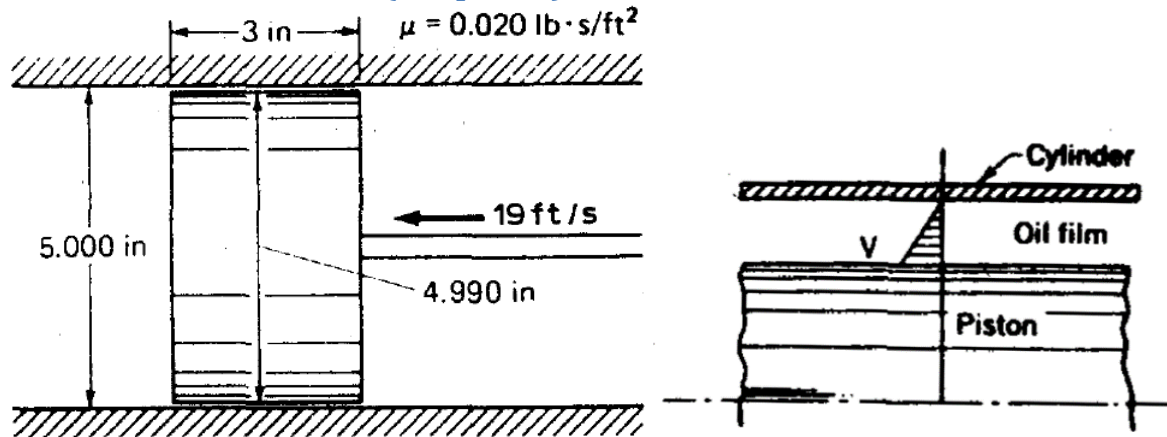


## EXAM1 Solutions

## Problem 1: Shear stress (Chapter 1)



## Information and assumptions

- $\mu = 0.020 \text{ lb s}/\text{ft}^2$
- $V = 19 \text{ ft}/\text{s}$

## Find

- Find (a) shear stress on piston surface, (b) required force

## Solution

(a) Shear stress

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} \quad +5 \text{ points}$$

$$u = \frac{V}{h}y$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{V}{h} \quad +2 \text{ points}$$

$$\therefore \tau = \mu \frac{V}{h} = \left(0.020 \frac{\text{lb s}}{\text{ft}^2}\right) \left[ \frac{19 \text{ ft}/\text{s}}{(5.000 - 4.990) / 2 \text{ in} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}}} \right] = 912 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^2 \quad +1 \text{ points}$$

(b) Force required

$$F_f = \tau A \quad +1 \text{ points}$$

$$F_f = (912 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^2) \left[ \pi \left( \frac{4.990}{12} \right) \left( \frac{3}{12} \right) \right] = 298 \text{ lb} \quad +1 \text{ points}$$

## EXAM1 Solutions

### Problem 2: Hydrostatic force (Chapter 2)

#### Information and assumptions

- Gate width is 3 m
- $\gamma = 9.80 \text{ kN/m}^3$

#### Find

- Find (a) the hydrostatic force, (b) pressure center and (c) the Force F

#### Solution

(a) Pressure force

$$F_R = \bar{p}A = \gamma h_c A$$

+3 points

$$F_R = (9800) \left( 1.5 + \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ}{2} \right) (3 \times 3) = \mathbf{198.45 \text{ kN}}$$

+1 points

(b) Pressure center

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1.5}{\sin 30^\circ} + \frac{3}{2} = 4.5 \text{ m}$$

+1 points

$$y_R = \bar{y} + \frac{I_x}{\bar{y}A}$$

+2 points

$$y_R = 4.5 + \frac{(3)(3)^3/12}{(4.5)(3 \times 3)} = \mathbf{4.667 \text{ m}}$$

+1 points

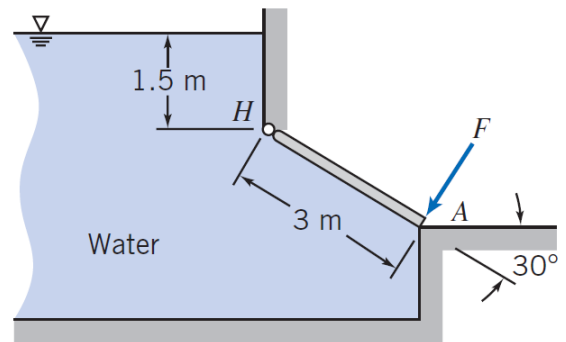
(c) Force to hold the gate closed

$$\Sigma M_H = \left( y_R - \frac{1.5}{\sin 30^\circ} \right) (198,480) - (3)(F) = 0$$

+1 points

$$\therefore F = \frac{(4.667 - 3)(198,480)}{3} = \mathbf{110.29 \text{ kN}}$$

+1 points



## EXAM1 Solutions

### Problem 3: Bernoulli equation (Chapter 3)

#### Information and assumptions

- $\gamma = 64.2 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
- ignore friction loss
- SG = 13.6 for the manometer fluid
- $g = 32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2$

#### Find

- Determine (a) pressure drop, (b) flow rate

#### Solution

a) Manometer

$$p_A + \left(z + \frac{14.3}{12}\right)\gamma - \frac{14.3}{12}(\text{SG} \cdot \gamma) - \left(z + \frac{30}{12}\right)\gamma = p_B$$

$$\therefore \Delta p = p_A - p_B = \left(\frac{30}{12} + \left(\frac{14.3}{12} - 1\right) \cdot (13.6)\right)(64.2) = \mathbf{1124.46 \text{ lb/ft}^2}$$

+2 points

b) Continuity equation

$$A_A V_A = A_B V_B$$

+1 points

$$V_A = \left(\frac{A_B}{A_A}\right) V_B = \left(\frac{6}{12}\right)^2 V_B = 0.25V_B$$

+1 points

Bernoulli equation

$$\frac{p_A}{\gamma} + \frac{v_A^2}{2g} + z_A = \frac{p_B}{\gamma} + \frac{v_B^2}{2g} + z_B$$

+3 points

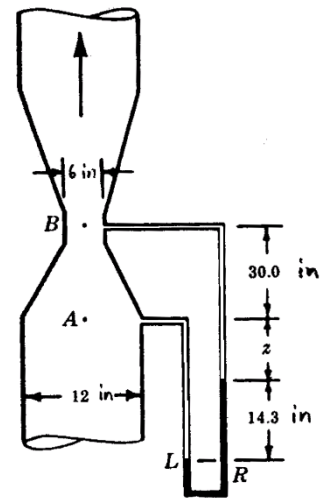
$$\frac{p_A}{64.2} + \frac{(0.25V_B)^2}{(2)(32.2)} + z_A = \frac{p_B}{64.2} + \frac{V_B^2}{(2)(32.2)} + \left(z_A + \frac{30}{12}\right)$$

+2 points

$$\therefore V_B = \sqrt{\frac{(2)(32.2)}{1 - 0.25^2} \left(\frac{p_A - p_B}{64.2} - \frac{30}{12}\right)} = \mathbf{32.12 \text{ ft/s}}$$

$$\therefore Q = A_B V_B = \left(\frac{\pi(6/12)^2}{4}\right)(32.12) = \mathbf{6.31 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}$$

+1 points



## EXAM1 Solutions

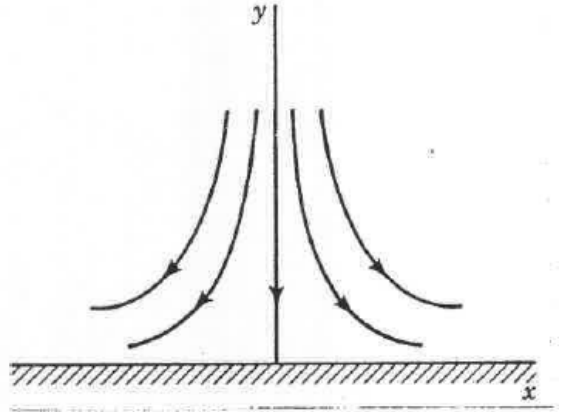
### Problem 4: Acceleration and Euler equation (Chapter 4)

#### Information and assumptions

- Two dimensional flow
- $\underline{V} = Kx \hat{i} - Ky \hat{j}$
- $K = 2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $\rho = 998 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\mu = 1.003 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Ns/m}^2$
- $\rho a_y = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$

#### Find

- Calculate (a) the acceleration components, and  
(b) pressure gradient  $\partial p / \partial y$ , at  $x = 0, y = 1$ .



#### Solution

(a) Acceleration

$$a_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad +2 \text{ points}$$

$$a_x = 0 + (Kx)(K) + (-Ky)(0) = K^2 x \quad +1 \text{ points}$$

At (0, 1)

$$a_x = (2)^2(0) = \mathbf{0 \text{ m/s}^2} \quad +0.5 \text{ points}$$

$$a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad +2 \text{ points}$$

$$a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 + (Kx)(0) + (-Ky)(-K) = K^2 y \quad +1 \text{ points}$$

At (0, 1)

$$a_y = (2)^2(1) = \mathbf{4 \text{ m/s}^2} \quad +0.5 \text{ points}$$

(b) Navier-Stokes equation

$$\rho a_y = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu(0 + 0) \quad +2 \text{ points}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -\rho a_y = -(998)(4) = \mathbf{-3,992 \text{ Pa/m}} \quad +1 \text{ points}$$