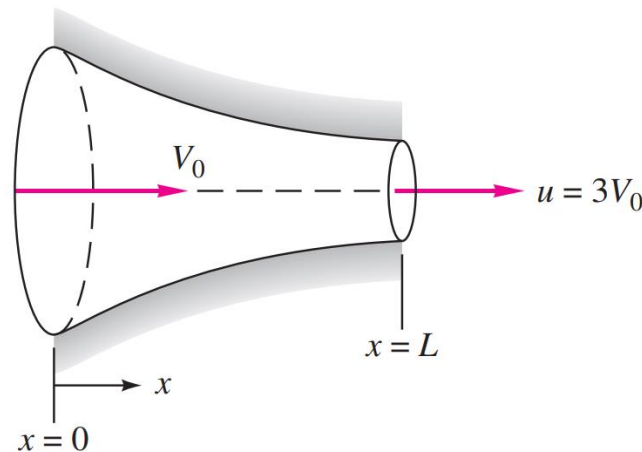
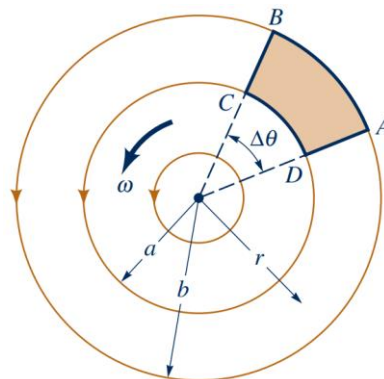




- 1- Flow through the converging nozzle in Figure can be approximated by the one-dimensional velocity distribution $u = V_0 \left(1 + \frac{2x}{L}\right)$, $v = 0$, $w = 0$
- (a) Find a general expression for the fluid acceleration in the nozzle.
- (b) For the specific case $V_0 = 10 \text{ ft/s}$ and $L = 6 \text{ in}$, compute the acceleration, in g 's, at the entrance and at the exit.



- 2- Velocity field for a certain two-dimensional flow is $\vec{V} = (x^2 - 3xy + z^3)\hat{i} + (5xy + z - 2)\hat{j} + (x + y^2)\hat{k}$. find the following values in general and at $(2,1,-1)$:
- (a) linear strain rate
- (b) angular deformation rate
- (c) volume dilution rate
- (d) vorticity in z direction
- 3- The streamlines in a particular two-dimensional flow field are all concentric circles, as shown in Figure. The velocity is given by the equation $v_\theta = \omega r$ where ω is the angular velocity of the rotating mass of fluid. Determine the circulation around the path $ABCD$.



- 4- The streamlines in a certain incompressible, two-dimensional flow field are all concentric circles so that $v_r = 0$. Determine the stream function for
- (a) $v_\theta = Ar$
- (b) $v_\theta = Ar^{-1}$
- where A is a constant.

- 5- Liquid drains from a small hole in a tank, as shown in the Figure, such that the velocity field set up is given by $v_r = 0$, $v_z = 0$, $v_\theta = KR^2/r$, where $z = H$ is the depth of the water far from the hole. Is this flow pattern rotational or irrotational? Find the depth z_C of the water at the radius $r = R$. (Note: $\omega_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_\theta) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_r) = 0$)

