

**Prob. 1****Information and assumptions**

Provided in problem statement

**Find**

- (a) a relation for the drag force  
 (b) the value of the drag force

**Solution**

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 Shear stress

$$\tau_w = -\mu \left. \frac{du}{dr} \right|_{r=R} = -\mu u_{\max} \frac{du}{dr} \left( 1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right) = \mu u_{\max} \left. \frac{2r}{R^2} \right|_{r=R} = \frac{2\mu u_{\max}}{R}$$

(Eqn. + Inter. + Ans. = 4+1+1)

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Frictional drag force relation

$$F_D = \tau_w A_s = \left( \frac{2\mu u_{\max}}{R} \right) (2\pi RL) = 4\pi\mu L u_{\max}$$

(Eqn. + Ans. = 2)

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Substituting

$$F_D = 4\pi\mu L u_{\max} = 4\pi \times 0.001 \times 15 \times 3 = 0.565 N$$

(Eqn. + Ans. = 2)

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**Prob. 2****Information and assumptions**

Provided in problem statement

**Find**

The required weight

**Solution**

The average pressure is the pressure at the centroid of the surface

$$P_{ave} = \rho g y_C = 62.4 \times 32.2 \times \frac{12}{2} \times \left( \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{32.2 \text{ lbm} \cdot \text{ft} / \text{s}^2} \right) = 374.4 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2$$

(Eqn. + Ans = 3)

The hydrostatic force

$$F_R = P_{ave} A = P_{ave} (ba) = 374.4 \times (12 \times 5) = 22,464 \text{ lbf}$$

(Eqn. + Ans = 2)

The line of action of the force passes through the pressure center

$$y_p = y_C + \frac{I_{xx,C}}{y_C A} = \frac{1}{2} b + \frac{\frac{1}{12} ab^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} b\right)(ba)} = \frac{2}{3} b = 8 \text{ ft}$$

(Eqn. + Ans = 4)

Taking the momentum about the hinge point

$$\sum M = 0$$

$$F_R (s + y_p) = W \overline{AB}$$

$$W = \frac{s + y_p}{\overline{AB}} F_R = \frac{3 + 8}{8} \times 22,464 = 30,900 \text{ lbf}$$

(Eqn. + Ans = 1)

## Prob. 3

## Information and assumptions

Provided in problem statement

## Find

$$P_B - P_A$$

$$P_C - P_A$$

## Solution 1

$$\frac{P_A - P_B}{H} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -\rho(g + a_z)$$

$$P_B - P_A = \rho(g + a_z)H$$

$$= 1,300 \times \left( 9.81 - \frac{2}{3} \times 9.81 \right) \times 3 = 12.75 \text{ kPa}$$

(Eqn. + Inter. + Ans. = 3+1+1)

$$\frac{P_B - P_C}{L} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -\rho a_x = -\rho g$$

$$P_C - P_B = \rho g L = 1300 \times 9.81 \times 2 = 25.506 \text{ kPa}$$

(Eqn. + Inter. + Ans. = 3+1)

$$P_C - P_A = 12.75 + 25.51 = 38.26 \text{ kPa}$$

(Eqn. + Ans. = 1)

**Prob. 4****Information and assumptions**

Provided in problem statement

**Find**

The acceleration

**Solution 1**

$$a_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= x + (xt + 2y)t + (xt^2 - yt)(2) + 0$$

$$= 1 + (3 + 4)(3) + (9 - 6)(2) + 0 = 28 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Eqn. + Inter. + Ans. = 2+2+1)

$$a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$= (2xt - y) + (xt + 2y)t^2 + (xt^2 - yt)(-t) + 0$$

$$= (6 - 2) + (3 + 4)(9) + (9 - 6)(-3) + 0 = 58 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(Eqn. + Inter. + Ans. = 2+2+1)

$$\mathbf{a} = (28\mathbf{i} + 58\mathbf{j}) \text{ m/s}^2$$