4.14

4.14 A velocity field is given by $u = cx^2$ and $v = cy^2$, where c is a constant. Determine the x and y components of the acceleration. At what point (points) in the flow field is the acceleration zero?

$$a_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (cx^2)(2cx) = \underline{\underline{2c^2x^3}}$$

and

$$a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = (cy^2)(2cy) = \underline{\underline{2c^2y^3}}$$

Thus, $\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j} = 0$ at $\underline{\underline{(x,y) = (0,0)}}$

4.15

4.15 Determine the acceleration field for a three-dimensional flow with velocity components $u = -x$, $v = 4x^2y^2$, and $w = x - y$.

$u = -x$, $v = 4x^2y^2$, and $w = x - y$ so that

$$a_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
$$= 0 + (-x)(-1) + 4x^2y^2(0) + (x-y)(0) = x$$

$$a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$
$$= 0 + (-x)(8xy^2) + (4x^2y^2)(8x^2y) + (x-y)(0)$$
$$= -8x^2y^2 + 32x^4y^3 = 8x^2y^2(4x^2y - 1)$$

and

$$a_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$
$$= 0 + (-x)(1) + (4x^2y^2)(-1) + (x-y)(0)$$
$$= -x - 4x^2y^2$$

Thus,

$$\vec{a} = a_x\hat{i} + a_y\hat{j} + a_z\hat{k}$$
$$= \underline{\underline{x\hat{i} + 8x^2y^2(4x^2y-1)\hat{j} - (x+4x^2y^2)\hat{k}}}$$