

$$dx = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

(f-v)

$$a_x(\text{local}) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{vt}{(1-\omega x/L)^r} \right] = \frac{v}{[1-\omega(\omega L)/L]^r} = \frac{v}{(1-\omega^2)^r} = v/\omega^2$$

(5)

$$a_x(\text{conv}) = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{vt}{(1-\omega x/L)^r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{vt}{(1-\omega x/L)^r} \right] = \frac{vt^r}{L(1-\omega x/L)^{r+1}} = \frac{f(\omega s)^r}{(f_m) \left\{ [1-\omega(\omega x/L)] / r \right\}^2}$$

$$= v/\omega^2$$

1 7 10

10-10

$\rho_1 \bar{c}_1 A_1 = \rho_2 \bar{c}_2 A_2$

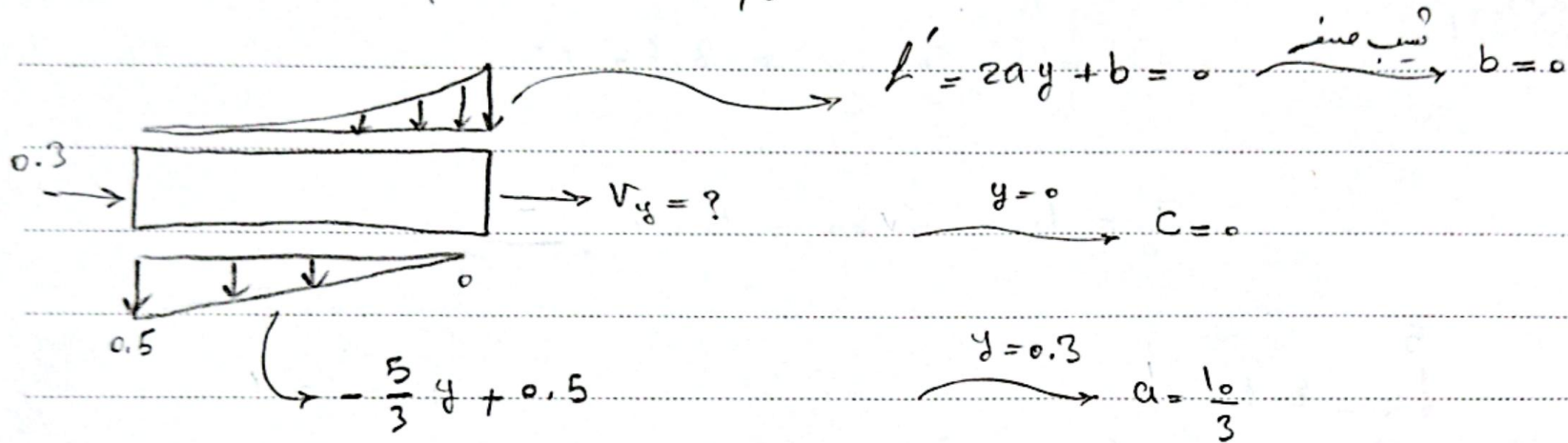
$$\rho_1 = \frac{P_1}{RT_1} = \frac{190 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{297 \times 290} = 2.102 \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{P_2}{RT_2} = \frac{1.2 \times 10^5}{297 \times 300} = 1.27 \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\bar{c}_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho_1} \quad \bar{c}_2 = \frac{1.2 \times 10^5}{2.102}$$

$$\bar{c}_1 = 57.1 \text{ (m/s)}$$

10



$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3}y^2 = 0$$

$$0.3 + \int_0^{0.05} \frac{10}{3}y^2 dy - \int_0^{0.05} \left(-\frac{5}{3}y + 0.5\right) dy - V_y \times 0.1 = 0$$

$$0.3 + \frac{10 \times 0.05^3}{9} - \left(-\frac{5 \times 0.05^2}{6} + 0.5 \times 0.05\right) - V_y \times 0.1 = 0 \rightarrow V_y = 2.55 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\sum_{in} \dot{m} = \sum_{out} \dot{m} \quad \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2 + \dot{m}_3$$

$$\dot{m}_1 = \rho \bar{V}_1 A_1 = 1000 \times 8 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (0.3)^2 \right) = 565.5$$

(3-28)

$$\dot{m}_2 = \rho V_2 A_2 = 1000 \times U_2 \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (0.3)^2 \right) = 70.69 U_2$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = \int_0^2 0.4 U_2 \frac{r}{l} (2\pi R dr) = \frac{0.4 \pi \rho U_2 R}{l} \left| r^2 \right|_0^2$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = \frac{0.4 \pi \times 1000 \times U_2 \times 0.15^2}{2} = 377 U_2$$

$$377 U_2 + 70.69 U_2 = 565.5$$

$$U_2 = \frac{565.5}{447.7} = 1.263$$

$$\dot{m}_3 = 377 \times (1.263) = 476.2$$

(5)

$$B = m b = 1 \quad \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV + \int_{CS} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA \quad (34-3)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV = \frac{dh}{dt} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 0.14^2 \times M \times \rho = 0.109 \times M \times \rho \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\int_{CS} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \times M \times 0.104^2 \times \rho \times 3.14 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} M \times 0.104^2 \times \rho \times 1.14 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times M$$

$$\times 0.104^2 \times \rho \times 1.14 = 5.14 \times 10^{-6} M \rho$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV = - \int_{CS} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

$$0.109 \times M \times \rho \times \frac{dh}{dt} = 5.14 \times 10^{-6} \times M \times \rho \times 1.14 \rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = 5.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV = - \int_{CS} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA \quad \text{B}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 0.14^2 \times M = V_a \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 0.104^2 \times M \Rightarrow V_a = \left(\frac{0.14^2}{0.104^2} \right)^2 \times 5.14 \times 10^{-6} = 5.14 \times 10^{-6}$$

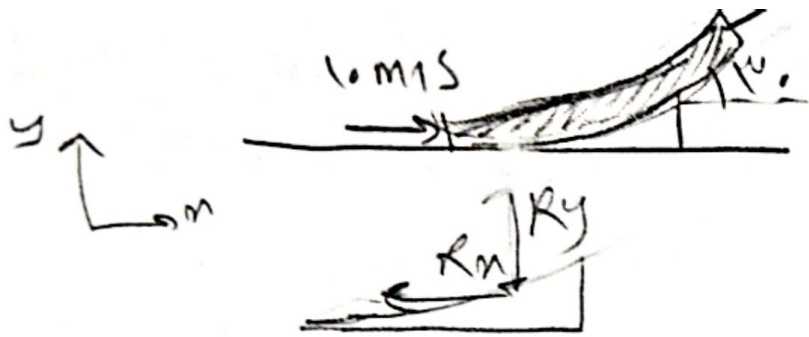
$$\sum \rho Q v_x = \sum F_x = R_x + P_1 A_1 + P_2 A_2$$

$$(-\dot{m}_1) v_1 + \dot{m}_2 v_2 = -R_x + \frac{1}{2} \rho h_1 (h_1 v) - \frac{1}{2} (\rho h_2) (h_2 v)$$

$$\text{H} \text{ : } A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow 1 \times 4 = v_2 \times 2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R_x = \frac{\rho g}{2} [h_1^2 - h_2^2] - \rho v_1 A_1 (v_2 - v_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^3 [4 - 1] - 10^3 \times 1 \times 4 (2 - 1) = 26 \text{ kN}$$



در نیروی کشش است $\sum_{CS} P R v_n = \sum_{CV} F_n$ (قانون فشر) $\sum_{CS} P R v_n = \sum_{CV} F_n$

$$v_{n1} \times -\dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_2 \times v_{n2} = R_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} (v_{n2} + v_{n1}) = R_n \quad \dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_2$$

$$1 \times (-10 + 10 \cos 30^\circ) = R_n \quad R_n = 1.33 \text{ KN}$$

$$R_y = \dot{m} (v_{y2} + v_{y1}) = 1 \times 10 \times \sin 30^\circ + 0 \Rightarrow R_y = 5 \text{ KN}$$

$$W = mg = 9.81 \text{ KN}$$

$$W > R_y \Rightarrow 9.81 \text{ KN} > 5 \text{ KN}$$

$$F_f = \frac{F_f}{R_y + W} \Rightarrow F_f = 1.5 \text{ KN}$$

نیروی اصطکاک در وزن بیشتر از کشش است یا نه؟
 برای اینکه بزرگ حرکت نکند $W > R_y$
 پس بزرگ حرکت نکند

(5)

$$S = \rho Q_1 V_1^2 - \rho Q_2 V_2^2 = \rho Q_1 V_1^2 - \rho Q_2 V_2^2$$

$$S = 1000 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (1)^2 \times 30^2 - 1000 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.5)^2 \times 30^2$$

$$\Sigma f_x = \rho Q (S = 5301,43 \text{ N} \approx 5,3 \text{ kN})$$

(5)

54-3

۳-۵۹
پس

تغیر اندازه حرکت در جهت افقی به من حرکت این وسیله می شود

CS
PQ

الف چون سطح مقطع مخروطی بیشتر از ورودی است رابطه اندازه حرکت منفی است و یعنی به سمت راست حرکت می کند

مثبت

ب) اندازه حرکت در دو سطح منفی است پس به سمت راست حرکت می کند

د) فقط در ورودی برای اندازه حرکت منفی است پس به سمت راست حرکت می کند

$$\beta = \frac{\int_A \vec{v} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA}{\dot{m} \vec{v}} \quad (1) \quad \int_A \vec{v} \rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = r \int_A (y-r) \rho (y-r) \omega dy = r \rho \omega \int_A (y-r)^2 dy \quad (yA - r^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow r \rho \omega \int_A (y^2 + r^2 - 2ry) dy = r \rho \omega \frac{r^3}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{m} \vec{v} &= \rho \omega r^3 \\ \vec{v} &= \frac{\rho \omega r^3}{\rho \omega r} = \frac{r^2}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \dot{m} \vec{v} = \rho \omega \frac{r^3}{4} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{r \rho \omega \frac{r^3}{4}}{\rho \omega \frac{r^3}{4}} = \frac{\Sigma}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \dot{m} \vec{v}}{\Sigma \dot{m} \vec{v}}$$

$$\dot{m} = pVA \quad , \quad p = pRT \rightarrow p = \frac{p}{RT} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{m} = \frac{p}{RT} VA$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = \int_A u_c \left(1 - \left(\frac{p}{R}\right)^r\right) \frac{p}{R_{air}} \times \left(T_c \left(1 + \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{p}{R}\right)^r - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p}{R}\right)^r\right)\right)^{-1} dA =$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = \pi u_c T_c \frac{p}{R_{air}} \int_0^R \left(1 - \frac{r^r}{R^r}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{r^r}{rR^r} - \frac{r^r}{rR^r}}\right) r dr$$

(10-1)

11.5

(5)