

1. 4.11, instead let the pool volume be 65 m^3 .
2. Consider flow in a pipe with constant cross-sectional area A . Flow enters a fixed control volume at the inlet i and exits at the exit e . The velocity in the x direction is $\mathbf{v}$. Derive the control volume version of the linear x -momentum equation for a fluid in a fashion similar to that used in lecture for the mass and energy equations. The only force you need to consider is a pressure force; neglect all wall shear forces and gravity forces. The final form should be of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho \mathbf{v} dV = \dot{m}_i \mathbf{v}_i - \dot{m}_e \mathbf{v}_e + P_i A - P_e A.$$

You may wish to consult any of a variety of undergraduate fluid mechanics textbooks for more guidance.

3. 4.25, instead, let the final pressure be 1.35 MPa .
4. 4.48, instead let the flow rate be 3.2 kg/s .
5. Take data from Table A.8 for O_2 and develop your own third order polynomial curve fit for $u(T)$. That is find a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 such that

$$u(T) \sim a_0 + a_1 T + a_2 T^2 + a_3 T^3,$$

well describes the data in the range $200 \text{ K} < T < 3000 \text{ K}$. Give a plot which gives the predictions of your curve fit $u(T)$ as a continuous curve for $200 \text{ K} < T < 3000 \text{ K}$. Superpose on this plot discrete points of the actual data. Take an appropriate derivative of the curve fit for $u(T)$ to estimate $c_v(T)$. Give a plot which gives your curve fit prediction of $c_v(T)$ for $200 \text{ K} < T < 3000 \text{ K}$. Superpose discrete estimates from a simple finite difference model $c_v \sim \Delta u / \Delta T$, where the finite difference estimates come from the data in Table A.8, onto your plot. You will find a discussion on least squares curve fitting in the online course notes to be useful for this exercise.