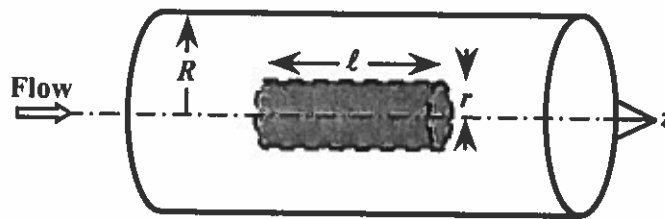
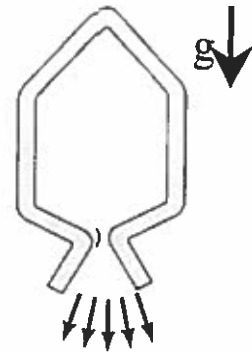


1. Consider the fully-developed, steady, laminar and unidirectional flow of a power-law fluid of constant density ρ through a horizontal pipe of inner radius R driven by a known axial pressure gradient $\Delta p / L$ (note that $\Delta p / L > 0$), which you may assume is constant. The velocity field in this flow is $\vec{V} = V_z(r)\hat{z}$, and the viscous stress for a power-law fluid in such a flow is $\tau_{rz} = K(dV_z / dr)^N$.



- a) Sketch a free-body diagram of the forces acting along the z -direction on the shaded fluid element shown above, which is a cylinder of fluid of radius r and axial dimension l centered about the pipe centerline. Clearly identify all of your forces in words.
- b) If this flow has zero acceleration, determine the velocity in this flow \vec{V} . As a check of your answer, show that your solution reduces to the parabolic profile for a Newtonian fluid, which is the special case of a power-law fluid where $K = \mu$ and $N = 1$.
- c) Finally, determine the volume flow rate Q across a cross-section of the pipe.

2. A rocket is fired vertically from the surface of Moon. The initial rocket mass with the fuel is m_0 . The pressure, density, and velocity of the exhaust gas are P_e , ρ_e , and V_e at the nozzle exit that has a cross-sectional area A_e . The gravitational acceleration is $g = \text{const}$. Find how the velocity of the rocket changes after the launch.



3. The thrust due to any one of a family of geometrically similar airplane propellers is to be determined experimentally from a wind tunnel test with a model. By means of dimensional analysis, find suitable nondimensional parameters for plotting the test results. The thrust F_T depends on speed of rotation ω , speed of advance V_0 , diameter D , air viscosity μ , density ρ , and speed of sound c .

