



What does  $P_1$  need to be for  $Q_{\text{exit}} = 0.09 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$

$\rho_{\text{gas}}, \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  given

Incompressible fluids  $Q = AV$   $V$  is uniform

$$Q_{\text{exit}} = Q_3 = \frac{\pi d_3^2}{4} V_3$$

Assume steady, inviscid, no losses, no work, assume  $d_3 \ll dz$

Bernoulli's Eqn.

$$\frac{P_2}{\gamma_w} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 = \frac{P_3}{\gamma_w} + \frac{V_3^2}{2g} + z_3$$

$$\frac{P_2}{\gamma_w} = \frac{P_3}{\gamma_w} + \frac{V_3^2 - V_2^2}{2g} + z_3 - z_2$$

hydrostatic across gas

$$P_2 = P_1 + \gamma_g h_g$$

$h_g$  - height of gasoline

plugging in

$$\frac{P_1}{\gamma_w} + \frac{\gamma_g h_g}{\gamma_w} = \frac{P_3}{\gamma_w} + \frac{V_3^2 - V_2^2}{2g} + z_3 - z_2$$

$P_3 = 0$  at atm

rearrange

$$P_1 = P_3 + \gamma \left( \frac{v_3^2}{2g} - z_2 \right) - \gamma_s h_s$$

$$P_1 = \gamma_w \left( \frac{v_3^2}{2g} - z_2 \right) - \gamma_s h_s$$

$$v_3 = \frac{Q}{\pi d_3^2}$$

$$\gamma_w = 62.4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\gamma_s = 42.5$$

$$P_1 = 746 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2} = 5.18 \text{ psi}$$

$u = v_0(1 - e^{-ct})$

$\rightarrow u = v_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1 - e^{-ct})$

Centerline velocity is ~~at the center~~  $\vec{v} = \hat{i} v_0(1 - e^{-ct})\left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$

if  $v_0 = 10 \text{ ft/s}$  and  $l = 5 \text{ ft}$

what value of  $C$  is the fluid acceleration equal to zero for any  $x$  at time  $t = 1 \text{ s}$

$$a = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt}$$

$$u = v_0(1 - e^{-ct})\left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$$

$$v = 0$$

$$w = 0$$

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

$$= v_0(c e^{-ct})\left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right)$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v_0(1 - e^{-ct})\left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \left( v_0(1 - e^{-ct}) \left(-\frac{1}{l}\right) \right)$$

$$a_x = v_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{l}\right) \left[ c e^{-ct} - \frac{v_0}{l} (1 - e^{-ct})^2 \right]$$

at  $t = l/s$   $a_x = 0$

$$c e^{-c} - \frac{v_0}{l} (1 - e^{-c})^2 = 0$$

expression for  $c$

$$c = 0.49040396465$$