

Homework 9

DUE Friday, 28 March, 8:50 am
Read Ch. 9 (sections 1, 2, 7, 8; skim 3-5), Ch. 10 (all sections), *BSL*

Note: Exam 2 will be Tuesday, April 1 (Tues, 5-7 pm), location to be announced. The exam will be closed-book, closed-note and cover material through Homework 9 and through our November 5 class meeting.

1. Analogy building. Consider the laminar motion of a Newtonian fluid between two parallel flat plates, as shown in Fig. 1.1-1 of *BSL*.
 - (i) To what extent does the steady-state (or long-time) velocity profile $v_x(y)$ depend on the viscosity μ of the fluid?
 - (ii) How does the magnitude of the flux of x-momentum in the y-direction depend on the viscosity of the fluid?
 - (iii) Consider now the laminar (no rippling) flow of a viscous isothermal liquid film down an incline, as shown in Fig. 2.2-3. To what extent does the steady-state (or long-time) velocity profile, $v_z(x)$ depend on the viscosity μ of the fluid? Compare or contrast this result with your result in part (i).
 - (iv) For the flow in Fig. 2.2-3 how does the flux of z-momentum in the x-direction depend on the viscosity of the fluid? Compare or contrast this result with your result in part (ii).
 - (v) Consider the transfer of energy as heat from one plate at temperature T_1 to another plate at temperature T_0 as shown in Fig. 9.1-1. To what extent does the steady-state (or long-time) temperature profile $T(y)$ depend on the thermal conductivity k of the material between the two plates? Compare or contrast this result with your answer to part (i) for momentum transfer.
 - (vi) Consider the flux of energy as heat q_y in Fig. 9.1-1. To what extent does the magnitude of the steady-state (or long-time) flux depend on the thermal conductivity k of the material between the two plates? Compare or contrast this result with your answer to part (ii) for momentum transfer. What is the momentum-transport analog of a heat source?

2. Solve 10.A.1 Heat loss from an insulated pipe.

3. Solve 10.A.5 Free convection velocity.

4. Solve 10.A.6 Insulating power of a wall.

5. Solve 10.A.8 Temperature rise in an electrical wire.