

**Solution:** Substitute the given component into continuity and solve for the unknown component:

$$(a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2xy, \quad \text{or: } v = -xy^2 + f(x) \quad \text{Ans. (a)}$$

$$(b) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2y); \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -x^2, \quad \text{or: } u = -\frac{x^3}{3} + f(y) \quad \text{Ans. (b)}$$

$$(c) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 - xy) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2x + y, \quad \text{or: } v = -2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + f(x) \quad \text{Ans. (c)}$$

$$(d) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 - xy); \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2y + x \quad \text{or: } u = -2xy + \frac{x^2}{2} + f(y) \quad \text{Ans. (d)}$$

**4.11** Derive Eq. (4.12b) for cylindrical coordinates by considering the flux of an incompressible fluid in and out of the elemental control volume in Fig. 4.2.

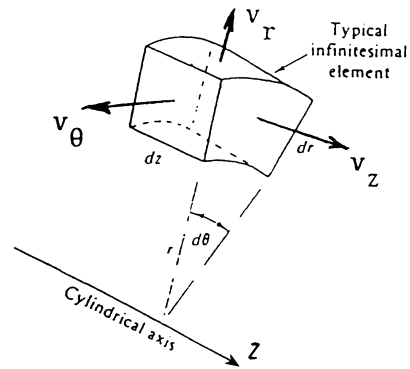


Fig. 4.2

**Solution:** For the differential CV shown,

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} d\text{vol} + \sum \dot{m}_{\text{out}} - \sum \dot{m}_{\text{in}} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \left( r + \frac{dr}{2} \right) d\theta dr dz + \rho v_r r dz d\theta + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho v_r) dr (r + dr) dz d\theta + \rho v_\theta dz dr \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\rho v_\theta) d\theta dz dr + \rho v_z \left( r + \frac{dr}{2} \right) d\theta dr + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho v_z) \left( r + \frac{dr}{2} \right) d\theta dr \\ & - \rho v_r r dz d\theta - \rho v_\theta dz dr - \rho v_z \left( r + \frac{dr}{2} \right) d\theta dr = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Cancel ( $d\theta dr dz$ ) and higher-order (4th-order) differentials such as ( $dr d\theta dz dr$ ) and, finally, divide by  $r$  to obtain the final result:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho r v_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\rho v_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho v_z) = 0 \quad \text{Ans.}$$