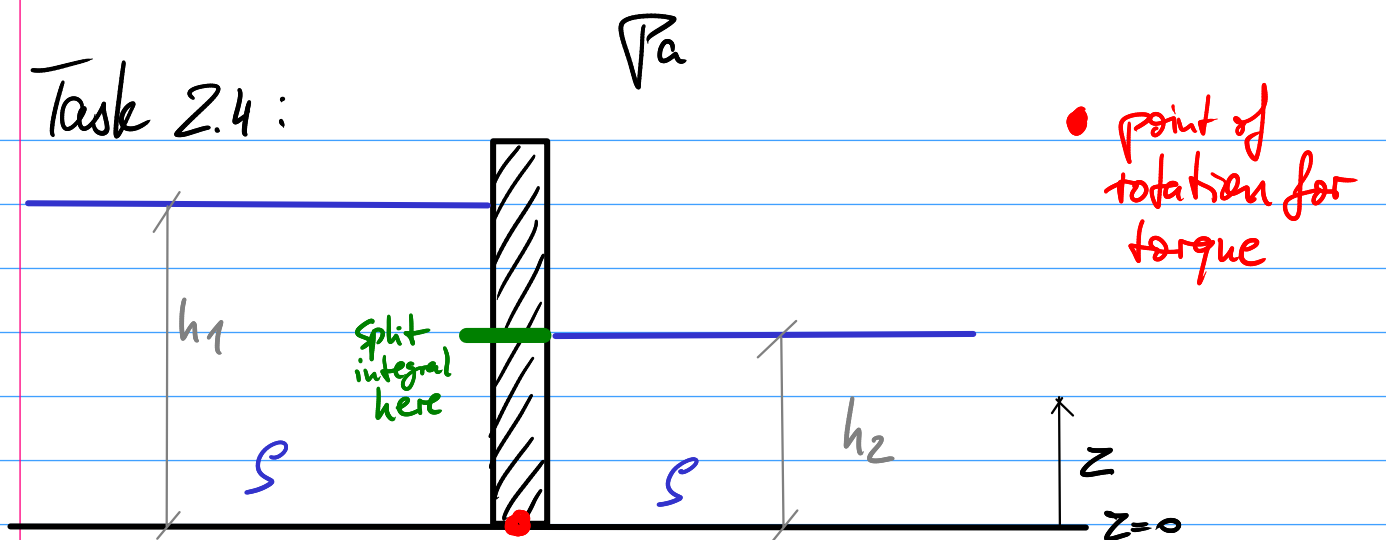


Task 2.4:



$$dF = dF_L - dF_R \quad \text{cf. lecture}$$

common zero
for both sides!

$$F_S = \int dF \quad \text{Correct, but formulae change along the way} \Rightarrow \text{split!}$$

$$dA = B dz$$

$$= \int_{z=0}^{h_2} dF + \int_{h_2}^{h_1} dF \quad \leftarrow \text{Now formulae in each integral fixed.}$$

$$0 \leq z \leq h_2: \quad P_L = P_a + \rho g (h_1 - z) \quad dF_L = P_L dA$$

$$P_R = P_a + \rho g (h_2 - z) \quad dF_R = P_R dA$$

$$h_2 \leq z \leq h_1: \quad P_L = P_a + \rho g (h_1 - z) \quad dF_L = P_L dA$$

$$P_R = P_a \quad dF_R = P_R dA$$

$$\dots = \int_0^{h_2} (P_L - P_R) dA + \int_{h_2}^{h_1} (P_L - P_R) dA$$

$$= \int_0^{h_2} (\cancel{P_a} + \rho g (h_1 - z)) - (\cancel{P_a} + \rho g (h_2 - z)) B dz$$

$$+ \int_{h_2}^{h_1} \cancel{P_a} + \rho g (h_1 - z) - \cancel{P_a} B dz$$

$$= \int_0^{h_2} \rho g (h_1 - h_2) dz + \int_{h_2}^{h_1} \rho g (h_1 - z) dz$$

$$= \rho g (h_1 - h_2) [z]_0^{h_2} + \rho g \left[h_1 z - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_{h_2}^{h_1}$$

$$= \rho g (h_1 - h_2) h_2 + \rho g \left(\underbrace{h_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} h_1^2}_{\frac{1}{2} h_1^2} - (h_1 h_2 - \frac{1}{2} h_2^2) \right)$$

$$= \cancel{\rho g h_1 h_2} - \rho g h_2^2 + \rho g \frac{1}{2} h_1^2 - \cancel{\rho g h_1 h_2} + \rho g \frac{1}{2} h_2^2$$

$$= \rho g \frac{1}{2} h_1^2 - \rho g \frac{1}{2} h_2^2 = F_S$$

Torque for Rotation point at $z=0$
(lower end of the wall)

$$M_S = \int_0^{h_1} z dF = \int_0^{h_2} z dF + \int_{h_2}^{h_1} z dF$$

Lever

use pressure expressions from above:

$$= \int_{h_2}^{h_1} (P_e - P_r) z \underbrace{dz}_{\rho dz} + \int_{h_2}^{h_1} (P_e - P_r) z \underbrace{dz}_{\rho dz}$$

P.T.O.

$$= \int_0^{h_2} ((\cancel{p_a} + g \rho (h_1 - z)) - (\cancel{p_a} + g \rho (h_2 - z))) z \, dz$$

$$+ \int_{h_2}^{h_1} ((\cancel{p_a} + g \rho (h_1 - z)) - \cancel{p_a}) z \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^{h_2} \rho g \rho (h_1 - h_2) z \, dz$$

$$+ \int_{h_2}^{h_1} \rho g \rho (h_1 - z) z \, dz$$

$\underbrace{h_1 z - z^2}_{h_1 z - z^2}$

$$= \rho g \rho (h_1 - h_2) \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^{h_2}$$

$$\rho g \rho \left[h_1 \frac{1}{2} z^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^3 \right]_{h_2}^{h_1}$$

$$= \rho g \rho (h_1 - h_2) \frac{1}{2} h_2^2 - 0$$

$$+ \rho g \rho \left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} h_1^3 - \frac{1}{3} h_1^3 \right)}_{\frac{1}{6} h_1^3} - \left(h_1 \frac{1}{2} h_2^2 - \frac{1}{3} h_2^3 \right) \right)$$

$$= \cancel{\rho g \rho h_1 \frac{1}{2} h_2^2} - \rho g \rho \frac{1}{2} h_2^3$$

$$+ \rho g \rho \frac{1}{6} h_1^3 - \cancel{\rho g \rho h_1 \frac{1}{2} h_2^2} + \rho g \rho \frac{1}{3} h_2^3$$

$$= \rho g \rho \frac{1}{6} (h_1^3 - h_2^3) = M_s$$

P.to.

Substitution point from:

$$M_S = z_S \bar{F}_S$$

Note: This is in fact the correct lever for the point of interest here.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow z_S &= \frac{M_S}{\bar{F}_S} = \frac{\cancel{RgS} \frac{1}{6} (h_1^3 - h_2^3)}{\cancel{RgS} \frac{1}{2} (h_1^2 - h_2^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{h_1^3 - h_2^3}{h_1^2 - h_2^2} = \dots \text{Numbers} \dots \end{aligned}$$