

Nome: Helder Henrique da Silva

RA: 20250326

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0 $\vec{V} = Ax^3y^2\hat{i} - Ax^2y^3\hat{j}$; $A = 2\text{ m}^{-5}$ • Regime permanente ($\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$)

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} u &= Ax^3y^2 \\ v &= -Ax^2y^3 \end{aligned} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 3Ax^2y^2 ; \quad \frac{dv}{dy} = -3Ax^2y^2 \quad \frac{dw}{dz} = 0$$

Para escoamento incompressível $\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

$$\rho \left(\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{dw}{dz} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho (3Ax^2y^2 - 3Ax^2y^2) = 0$$

\therefore Incompressível

\rightarrow Aceleração em x

$$\vec{a}_p = \frac{D_u}{Dt} = u \frac{du}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dy} + \cancel{w \frac{du}{dz}} + \cancel{\frac{du}{dt}}$$

$$\vec{a}_p = Ax^3y^2 \cdot 3Ax^2y^2 + (-Ax^2y^3)(2Ax^3y)$$

$$\vec{a}_{px} = (3A^2x^5y^4) - (2A^2x^5y^4) ; \quad \text{Para } x = 1\text{ m e } y = 0,5\text{ m}$$

$$\vec{a}_{px} = (3 \cdot A^2 \cdot 1^5 \cdot 0,5^4) - (2A^2 \cdot 1^5 \cdot 0,5^4)$$

$$\vec{a}_{px} = 0,1875A^2 - 0,125A^2 = 0,0625A^2 \quad A = 2\text{ m}^{-5}$$

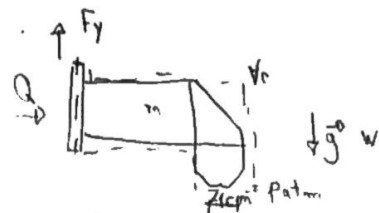
$$\boxed{\vec{a}_{px} = 0,0625 \cdot 2^2 = 2,5\text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_{px} = 2,5\hat{i} \text{ [m/s}^2\text{]}$$

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- ③ Hipóteses: 1) Regime permanente
2) Efluente incompressível



Dados

3) Apenas em x //

$$Q = 0,2 \text{ L/s} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}; \quad m = 0,2 \text{ Kg}; \quad d = 4 \text{ cm}^2 = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ Kg/m}^3; \quad g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{QDM: } \cancel{\frac{d}{dt} \int_{Vc} \vec{V} \rho dV} + \int_{Sc} \vec{V} \rho \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{A} = \cancel{F_s + F_o}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $F_y \quad V$

$$\text{Pela continuidade: } Q_1 = Q_2 \Rightarrow Q = AV \Rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{A} \therefore V = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4}}{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$\therefore V = 0,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Para } y: \rho \cdot V_x^2 \cos 0^\circ A = F_y - w \Rightarrow F_y = \rho V^2 A + w$$

$$\Rightarrow F_y = 1000 \cdot 0,5^2 \cdot 4 \times 10^{-4} + 0,2 \cdot 9,81$$

$$\boxed{F_y = 2,062 \text{ N}_{//}}$$

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⑤ → Convertendo $Q_{\min} = 3,5 \frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{min}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{1 \cdot \pi}}{60s} \cdot \frac{1m^3}{1000\cancel{L}} = 5,83 m^3/s //$

Dados tabelados e aço comercial = 0,046 mm

Dados

→ Descobrimos a velocidade

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa s}$$

$$D = 12,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = 500 \text{ Pa}$$

$$Q = \bar{V} \cdot A \Rightarrow \bar{V} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4,583 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\pi (12,7 \cdot 10^{-3})^2} \therefore \bar{V} = 0,46 \text{ m/s}$$

→ Cálculo de Reynolds: $Re = \frac{\rho \bar{V} D}{\mu} = \frac{1000 \cdot 0,46 \cdot 12,7 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-3}}$

$$Re = 5842 \therefore \text{Turbulento}$$

→ Determinar o fator de atrito: $\frac{e}{D} = \frac{0,046}{12,7} = 3,62 \cdot 10^{-3} //$

Pelo diagrama de Moody: $f \approx 0,03 //$

→ Pela equação da energia:

$$\left(\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \alpha_1 \frac{\bar{V}_1^2}{2} + g z_1 \right) - \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho} + \alpha_2 \frac{\bar{V}_2^2}{2} + g z_2 \right) = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{\bar{V}^2}{2} ; \quad \begin{matrix} h_L & A_1 = A_2 \\ V_1 = V_2 \\ \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = \rho \left(f \frac{L}{D} \frac{\bar{V}^2}{2} \right) \Rightarrow 500 = 1000 \cdot \left(\frac{0,03 \cdot L \cdot (0,46)^2}{2 \cdot (12,7 \cdot 10^{-3})} \right)$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{500}{249,9} \approx 2,0 \text{ m} //$$