

Useful equations:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin \theta) = (\cos \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{D\bar{X}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \bar{X}}{\partial t} + (\bar{V} \cdot \nabla) \bar{X} = \begin{cases} Y_x = \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial X_x}{\partial z} \\ Y_y = \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial X_y}{\partial z} \\ Y_z = \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial X_z}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{D\bar{V}}{Dt}$$

where \bar{X} and \bar{Y} are generic vector quantities

The 1-dimensional momentum equation states that:

$$\text{Reactive Force} + \text{Net Pressure Forces} = \sum_{OUT} \text{Momentum Flux} - \sum_{IN} \text{Momentum Flux}$$

where momentum flux is

$$\dot{m}V = \rho QV = \frac{\dot{\gamma}}{g} V$$