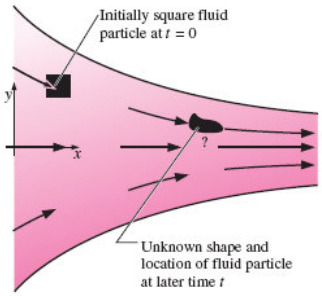
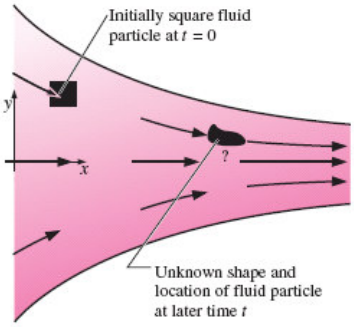
Page No	Current version	Corrected version
160	**4–24E** Converging duct flow is modeled by the steady, two-dimensional velocity field of Prob. 4–15. For the case in which $U_0 = 5.0$ ft/s and $b = 4.6\ s^{-1}$, plot several streamlines from $x = 0$ ft to 5 ft and $y = -3$ ft to 3 ft. Be sure to show the *direction* of the streamlines.	4-24E Converging duct flow is modeled by the steady, two dimensional velocity field of Prob. 4-15. For the case in which U_0 = 1.5m/s and b = $4.6s^{-1}$, plot several streamlines from x = 0m to 1.5m and y = -1m to 1m. Be sure to show the direction of the streamlines.
163	**4–49E** Converging duct flow is modeled by the steady, two-dimensional velocity field of Prob. 4–15. For the case in which $U_0 = 5.0$ ft/s and $b = 4.6\ s^{-1}$, consider an initially square fluid particle of edge dimension 0.5 ft, centered at $x = 0.5$ ft and $y = 1.0$ ft at $t = 0$ (Fig. P4–49E).	4-49 Converging duct flow is modeled by the steady, two-dimensional velocity field of prob. 4-15. For the case in which U_0 = 1.5m/s and b = $4.6s^{-1}$, consider an initially square fluid particle of edge dimension 15cm centered at x = 0.15m and y = 0.3m at t = 0 (Fig. P4-49)
164	 FIGURE P4–49E	 FIGURE P4-49
164	**4–50E** Based on the results of Prob. 4–49E, verify that the converging duct flow field is indeed incompressible.	4-50 Based on the results of Prob. 4-49, verify that the converging duct flow field is indeed incompressible.