Section3.1

1. 对无黏、均熵可压缩流动, 证明涡运动方程的表达形式可写为

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}$$

己知:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla H + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u} - T \nabla s - \mathbf{e} = 0 \tag{1}$$

两边求旋度得:

$$\nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla H + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u} - T \nabla s - \mathbf{e} \right) = 0$$
 (2)

因为 $\nabla \times \nabla H \equiv 0$, 因此有:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}) - \nabla T \times \nabla s - \nabla \times \mathbf{e} = 0$$
 (3)

又因为:

$$\nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}) = \boldsymbol{\omega}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{u}(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\boldsymbol{\omega} - (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{e} = \nu \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}$$
(4)

结合 $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{u}) = 0$ 得:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u}) - \nabla T \times \nabla s - \nabla \times \mathbf{e}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}$$

$$- \mathbf{u} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) - \nabla T \times \nabla s - \nu \nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{D \boldsymbol{\omega}}{D t} + \boldsymbol{\omega} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} - \nabla T \times \nabla s - \nu \nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$= 0$$
(5)

根据连续方程,有:

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho^2} \left(\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho^2} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) = 0$$
 (6)

因此有:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} - (\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla T \times \nabla s - \frac{\nu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho^2} \frac{D\rho}{Dt}
= \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho}\right) - \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \cdot \nabla\right) \mathbf{u} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla T \times \nabla s - \frac{\nu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega}
= 0$$
(7)

对于无粘、等熵流动,有:

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla T \times \nabla s = 0 \tag{8}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega} = 0 \tag{9}$$

因此有:

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \right) = \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \cdot \nabla \right) \mathbf{u} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\rho} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}$$
 (10)

原式得证。

2. 对无黏正压流体的可压缩运动, 证明浴运动方程的表达形式可写为

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} = (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\omega}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})$$

根据第1题中的推导,已知:

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} + \boldsymbol{\omega}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} - \nabla T \times \nabla s - \nu \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega} = 0$$
 (11)

对于无粘流动,有:

$$\frac{\nu}{\rho} \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\omega} = 0 \tag{12}$$

对于正压流动,有:

$$\nabla T \times \nabla s = 0 \tag{13}$$

因此有:

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} + \boldsymbol{\omega}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} = 0$$
 (14)

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} = (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} - \boldsymbol{\omega}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \tag{15}$$

原式得证。