?
ρ

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t}+(\overrightarrow{u}.\overrightarrow{\nabla})\rho = 0$$

(1)
$_0.eps$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}+(\overrightarrow{u}.\overrightarrow{\nabla})F = 0$$

(2)
?

$$N_x = -\frac{1}{\Delta x}[F_{r+1,c+1} + 2F_{r,c+1} + F_{r-1,c+1} - F_{r+1,c-1} - 2F_{r,c-1} - F_{r-1,c-1}] \quad (3)$$

$$N_y = -\frac{1}{\Delta y}[F_{r+1,c+1} + 2F_{r+1,c} + F_{r+1,c-1} - F_{r-1,c+1} - 2F_{r-1,c} - F_{r-1,c-1}] \quad (4)$$

N_x
N_y
θ
θ
θ
θ
θ
θ

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}-tan^{-1}(\frac{N_x}{N_y})$$

(5)
$\frac{-\pi}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\frac{N_y}{N_x}$
$[\frac{N_y}{N_x}$

$$\beta=atan(\frac{N_y}{N_x}) \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha=\beta \quad (7)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}-fabs(atan(\frac{N_x}{N_y}))$$

(8)
θ
θ
$A =$
$\Delta^2 F$

$a=\Delta tan\theta\theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$

(9)

$\Delta \frac{}{tan\theta}\theta >=$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$
(10)

$\{ \; 12\Delta^2 tan\theta\theta <$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$
(11)

$\Delta^2 \frac{}{2tan\theta}\theta >=$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$
(12)

θ

$$A = \{ (\frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 tan\theta, (1-\frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 tan\theta))\theta < \frac{\pi}{4}(\frac{\Delta^2}{2tan\theta}, (1-\frac{\Delta^2}{2tan\theta}))\theta >= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(13)
$_p.eps Prependicular distance in a triangle$

$$c=\frac{b}{cos\theta}$$

$$b=\frac{p}{sin\theta}$$

$$c=\frac{p}{sin\theta cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}pc=F\Delta^2$$

$$\frac{p^2}{sin2\theta}=F\Delta^2$$