```
in(+):= ClearAll["Global`*"]; (* Fluids Exam #3 F22 *)
       h = H (1 + \epsilon Sin[\omega t]);
                                                     V = dh = HEW Cowt
       V = \partial_t h
Out[ ]=
       H \in \omega Cos[t \omega]
 M(x): Ovy = H \in \omega; Ovx = H \in \omega = \frac{L}{L}; Odvxdx = \frac{Ovx}{L} (* O means order-magnitude *)
       Ovxdvxdx = Ovx Odvxdx
                                                       Vy~ HEW
       0 dvx dy = \frac{0vx}{}
                                                       Vx~ H Vy (cont) = LEW
       Ovydvxdy = Ovy Odvxdy
       0dvxdt = 0vx \omega (* d/dt ~ order \omega *)
                 (* part a *)
        Odvxdt
                                                   VX 2x ~ LEW TEW = LEW.
Out - j=
       \in \omega
out-je
       L \in ^2 \omega^2
                                                      2Vx ~ LEW. W = LEW2
Out - ]-
Out - Ja
       L e^2 \omega^2
                                             a) Vx 3x ~ LEW2 ~ E
Outf-1-
       L\in\omega^2
out - 1-
       Visc = \frac{L \in H \mu \omega}{m^2};
       Iner = \frac{LeH \rho \omega^2}{U};
                                                 Visc~ M 242~ A H=
       Iner/Visc (* part b *) 
                                                b) unsteady ~ plaw ~ pwH2 ~ pwH2 ~
Gut[-]-
        H^2 \rho \omega
 log_{-1} = vy = V \left[ a\theta + a1 \frac{y}{h} + a2 \frac{y^2}{h^2} + a3 \frac{y^3}{h^3} \right];
                                                                                 a Reyn humber
```

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{i} &= v_{i} - \int_{0}^{x} (vy) \, dx \\ \omega_{i} &= \frac{3 \text{ a3} \times y^{2} \in \omega \cos[t\omega]}{H^{2} (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega])^{3}} - \frac{2 \text{ a2} \times y \in \omega \cos[t\omega]}{H (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega])^{2}} - \frac{1 \times \varepsilon \omega \cos[t\omega]}{1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega]} \\ v_{i} &= x \in \omega \cos[t\omega] \left[-\frac{2 \text{ a2} y}{H (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega])^{2}} - \frac{3 \text{ a3} y^{2}}{H^{2} (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega])^{3}} - \frac{\text{a1}}{1 + \varepsilon \sin[t\omega]} \right]; \text{ (* part c *)} \\ y &= 0 : v_{i} = v_{i} = 0; \text{ (* solve for the a's *)} \\ w_{i} &= 1 = 30 = 0; \text{ (* solve for the a's *)} \\ v_{i} &= v_{i} = v_$$

```
Solve [(vy /. y \rightarrow h) = V, a2]
                                                                                          Vy (y=h) = V
             \{\{a2 \to 3\}\}
                                                                                                 => a2
            vx (* part e *)
Out[-]+
            x \in \omega \operatorname{Cos}[t \, \omega] \left( \frac{6 \, y^2}{H^2 \, (1 + \epsilon \, \operatorname{Sin}[t \, \omega])^3} - \frac{6 \, y}{H \, (1 + \epsilon \, \operatorname{Sin}[t \, \omega])^2} \right)
            vy (* part f *)
           H \in \omega Cos[t\omega] \left( -\frac{2y^3}{H^3(1+eSin[t\omega])^3} + \frac{3y^2}{H^2(1+eSin[t\omega])^2} \right)
  \omega_{i} = vy = He \omega Cos[t \omega] \left( -\frac{2y^3}{H^3 (1 + e Sin[t \omega])^3} + \frac{3y^2}{H^2 (1 + e Sin[t \omega])^2} \right);
 vx = x \in \omega \operatorname{Cos}[t \omega] \left( \frac{6y^2}{H^2 (1 + \varepsilon \operatorname{Sin}[t \omega])^3} - \frac{6y}{H (1 + \varepsilon \operatorname{Sin}[t \omega])^2} \right);
                                                                                                               Vy = - 24
 M = - \int vy \, dx + f[y]
                                                                                                                                4=- Sry dx + f (4)
           f[y] + \frac{2 \times y^3 \in \omega \cos[t \, \omega]}{H^2 (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t \, \omega])^3} = \frac{3 \times y^2 \in \omega \cos[t \, \omega]}{H (1 + \varepsilon \sin[t \, \omega])^2}
 \psi = f[y] + x e \omega H Cos[t\omega] \left( \frac{2y^3}{H^3 (1 + e Sin[t\omega])^3} - \frac{3y^2}{H^2 (1 + e Sin[t\omega])^2} \right);
V \chi = \frac{2 + e}{2 + e}
            VX = \partial_V \psi
           \operatorname{Hxe}\omega\operatorname{Cos}[\mathsf{t}\omega]\left(\frac{6\,\mathsf{y}^2}{\mathsf{H}^3\,(1+\operatorname{e}\operatorname{Sin}[\mathsf{t}\omega])^3}-\frac{6\,\mathsf{y}}{\mathsf{H}^2\,(1+\operatorname{e}\operatorname{Sin}[\mathsf{t}\omega])^2}\right)+\mathsf{f}'[\mathsf{y}]\qquad \qquad \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{y}}\left(\mathsf{y}=0\right) \implies f'(\mathsf{y})=0
Out[ - ]-
            ψ = x ∈ ω H Cos[tω] \left(\frac{2y^3}{H^3 (1 + e Sin[tω])^3} - \frac{3y^2}{H^2 (1 + e Sin[tω])^2}\right); (* part g *)
            (* compare to vx above, f=0 *)
  II = 2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] + \text{vzP}[x, y, z, t]) \partial_z \left( (\text{vxB}[x, y, z, t] + \text{vxP}[x, y, z, t])^2 \right) 
            T1 = 2 vxB[x, y, z, t] × vzB[x, y, z, t] vxB(0,0,1,0) [x, y, z, t] \Rightarrow \sqrt{2V_{x}}
T1av = 2 vxB[x, y, z, t] vxB(1,0,0,0) [x, y, z, t]
            T2 = 2 \text{ vxP}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxB}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]
            T2av = 2 vzB[x, y, z, t] vxB^{(\theta,\theta,1,\theta)}[x, y, z, t] vxP[x, y, z, t] = 0
                                                   VXB =7 Vx VXP= Vx' etc
                           4=(Vx+V2) = (Vx+2VxVx+ Vx)
```

 $T_1 = 2V_X V_Z \frac{\partial V_X}{\partial x}$ 4 Exam# 3 F22 solution C.nb 4=Vz (2Vx 2Vx)+ .. = 8 terms total T3 = $2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxB}^{(\theta,\theta,1,\theta)}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vzP}[x, y, z, t]$ T3 = $2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxB}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vzP}[x, y, z, t] = 0$ av -T4 = $2 \text{ vxP}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzP}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxB}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]$ T4av = 2 vxB^(0,0,1,0) [x, y, z, t] Average[xP[x, y, z, t] × vzP[x, y, z, t]] T5 = $2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxp}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]$ T5av = $2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxP}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t] = 0$ T6 = $2 \text{ vxP}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzB}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxP}^{(0,0,1,0)}[x, y, z, t]$ T6 = 2 vzB[x, y, z, t] \times Average [vxP[x, y, z, t] vxP(0,0,1,0) [x, y, z, t]] T7 = $2 vxB[x, y, z, t] \times vzP[x, y, z, t] vxP^{(\theta,\theta,1,\theta)}[x, y, z, t]$ T7 == $2 \text{ vxB}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{Average}[\text{vzP}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxP}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]]$ $T8 = 2 \text{ vxP}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzP}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxP}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]$ T8 = Average $[2 \text{ vxP}[x, y, z, t] \times \text{vzP}[x, y, z, t] \text{ vxP}^{(\theta, \theta, 1, \theta)}[x, y, z, t]]$ $vS = \sqrt{\frac{\tau w}{\rho}}$; $yplus = \frac{vSy}{y}$; $dvdy = \frac{\tau w}{\mu}$; $lmix = xy \left(1 - Exp\left[-\frac{yplus}{\Delta}\right]\right);$ $\mu t = \rho \operatorname{lmix}^2 \operatorname{Abs}[\operatorname{dvdy}];$ $\tau = (\mu + \mu t) dvdy$ Out[]=

 $ln[+]: v = 1.5 \times 10^{-5}; \rho = 1.2; \mu = \rho v;$

A = 25.; U = 10.; κ = 0.41; τ W = 0.2; γ Yf = 0.012; γ VS = $\sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2}}$

sabstitutions

