

Øving 11: Høst 2014

Oppgave 1: Shallow water waves

Assume that a monochromatic wave with small amplitude ($ka \ll 1$) is propagating in shallow water ($kd \ll 1$), here k is the wave number, a is the wave amplitude and d is still water depth. Under these conditions, the following approximations are valid

$$u = u(x, t) \quad \text{og} \quad w \approx 0 \quad (1)$$

a

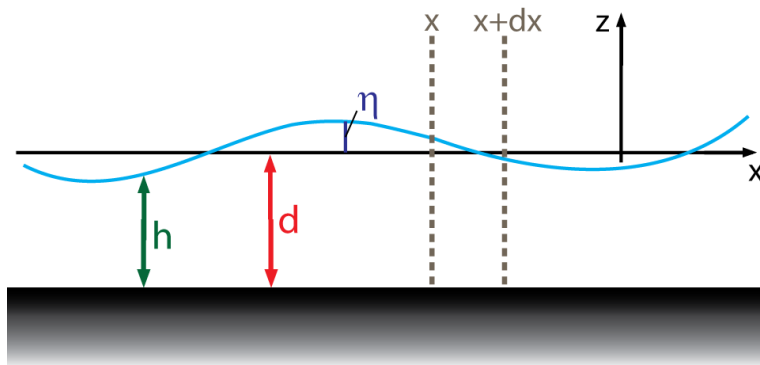
Show, using the linearized version of the Euler equations, that

$$p = p_0 + \gamma(\eta - z) \quad \text{og} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \quad (2)$$

b

Show, by considering mass conservation between two vertical planes at position x and $x+dx$, that the continuity equation in this case can be written as

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(hu)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{med} \quad h(x, t) \equiv d + \eta(x, t). \quad (3)$$



c

Using the equations above, derive the wave equation for η . Find the phase velocity of the wave. Compare the results to the general dispersion relation for waves with small amplitude. Is our wave dispersive?

Oppgave 2: Ocean waves

An ocean waves with period $T = 12\text{s}$ travels on water with depth $d = 50\text{m}$. Find the wavelength L .