

1. Skalarinng

$$x(t) = v_0 t \cos(\theta)$$

$$y(t) = v_0 t \sin(\theta) - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

a) Finn t_m , $y=0$, $x(t_m)=x_m$

$$y(t_m) = 0 = v_0 t_m \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t_m^2$$

bruger a, b, c - formlen

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} g, b = v_0 \sin \theta, c = 0$$

$$\frac{-v_0 \sin \theta \pm \sqrt{(-v_0 \sin \theta)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} g \cdot 0}}{2 \left(\frac{1}{2} g \right)}$$

$$\frac{-v_0 \sin \theta \pm v_0 \sin \theta}{-g}$$

$$t_{m1} = 0 \quad \vee \quad t_{m2} = \frac{-2 v_0 \sin \theta}{-g}$$

Valger t_m , som t_m siden $t_{m1} = 0$ er starten

$$\underline{\underline{t_m = \frac{-2 v_0 \sin \theta}{-g}}}$$

$$x(t_m) = x_m = v_0 \left(\frac{-2 \sin \theta}{-g} \right) \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 v_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g}$$

b) introduce dimensionless variable (x^*, y^*, t^*) for x, y, t

Skaleren t

$$t^* = \frac{t}{t_m} \Leftrightarrow t = t^* t_m \Rightarrow t = \frac{-2t^* V_0 \sin(\theta)}{g}$$

Skaleren y

$$y^* = \frac{y}{x_m}$$

$$\frac{V_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2}{\frac{2 V_0 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{g}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{V_0 t \sin \theta} g}{2 \cancel{V_0 \sin \theta} \cos \theta} - \frac{g^2 t^2}{4 V_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{t g}{2 \cos \theta V_0} - \frac{g^2 t^2}{4 V_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

Setter inn for t

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\cancel{2 t^* V_0 \sin(\theta)}}{\cancel{g}} \right) \cancel{g}}{\cancel{2 V_0 \cos \theta}} - \frac{g^2 \left(\frac{\cancel{2 t^* V_0 \sin(\theta)}}{\cancel{g}} \right)^2}{\cancel{4 V_0^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \tan \theta \text{ på begge leddene}$$

$$y^* = \tan \theta t^* - \tan \theta t^{*2}$$

Skalar X

$$X^* = \frac{X}{x_m} = \frac{\cancel{V_0} \cancel{t} \cancel{\cos \theta}}{2 \cancel{V_0} \cancel{\frac{t}{g}} \cancel{\cos \theta} \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{t g}{2 V_0 \sin \theta}$$

løst inn for t

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{\cancel{2 V_0 t^* \sin \theta}}{\cancel{g}} \right) \cancel{g}}{\cancel{2 V_0 \sin \theta}} = t^*$$

$$\text{Smed } x^*, y^*, z^* = t^*, \tan(\theta) t^*, \tan(\theta) t^*, \frac{2 V_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

Vi trenger ikke skalere θ videre den ikke har en enhet

$$2 \quad V = V_x \underline{i} + V_y \underline{j} = xy \underline{i} + y \underline{j}$$

$$V_x = xy, V_y = y$$

a) finn strømningene

Løser krysproduktet

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ xy & y & 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx} & \frac{d}{dy} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (xy \frac{d}{dy} - y \frac{d}{dx}) \underline{k} = 0$$

av dette ser vi at langs en strømning må

$$xy dy = y dx$$

ser at det er en separabel differensialligning. separerer

$$\frac{xy dy}{xy} = \frac{y dx}{xy}$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

integrerer

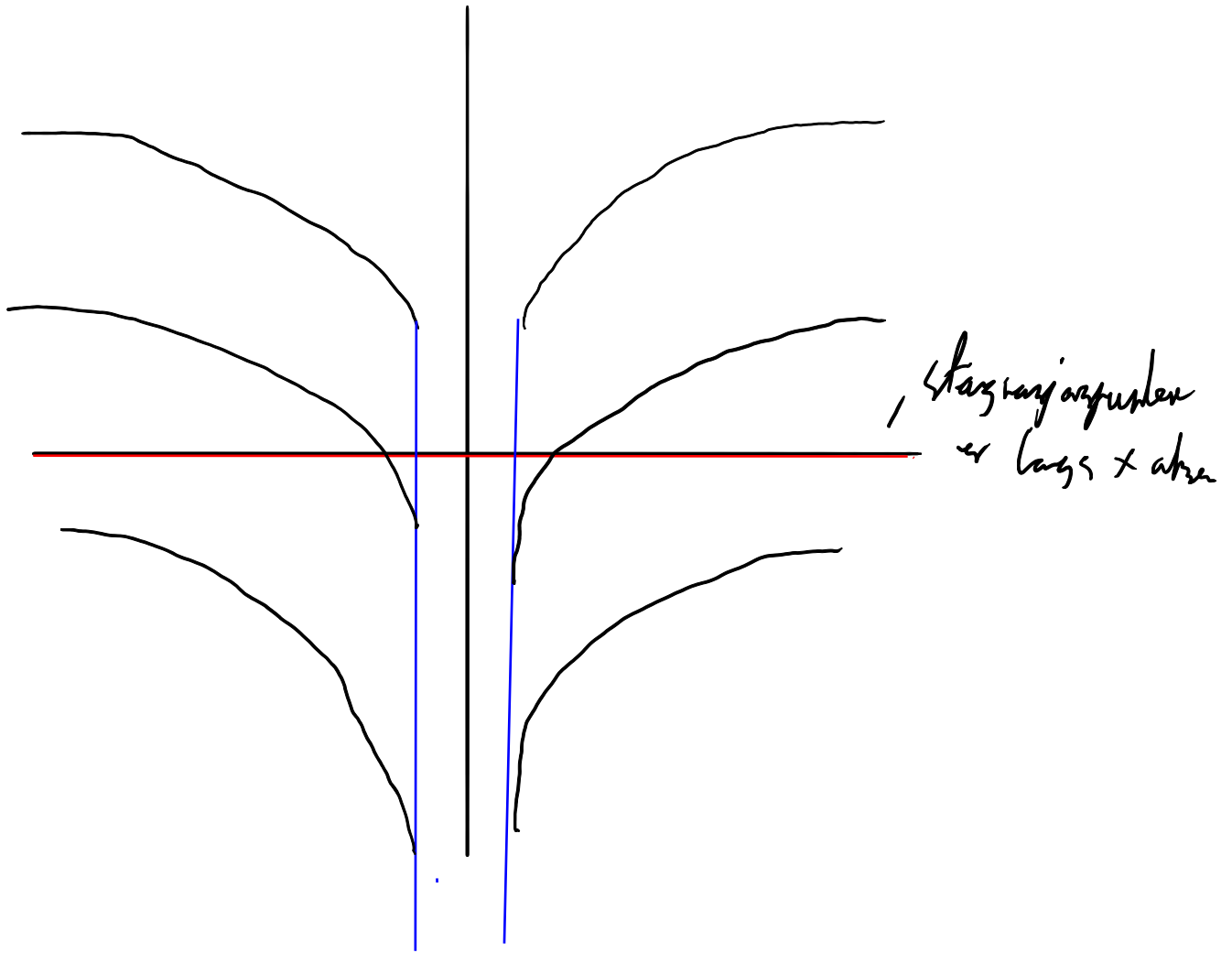
$$\int dy = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$y = \ln|x| + C$$

Løser for C

$$C = \ln|x| - y, \text{ Velger konstant "C" så for da en strømning}$$

(2)



c) Viser at det ikke findes en strategier
 Ved at sætte $\nabla \cdot V \leq 0$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dx} = y, \frac{dV_y}{dy} = 0$$

$$y + 1 < 0$$

Vi mener at det ikke findes en strategier ~~11~~

3. Et hastigkeitsfelt i xy-planen er gitt ved $v = v_x \underline{i} + v_y \underline{j}$

$$v_x = \cos(x) \sin(y), \quad v_y = -\sin(x) \cos(y)$$

a) divergensten er gitt ved

$$\nabla \cdot v = \frac{dv_x}{dx} + \frac{dv_y}{dy}$$

virvelingen er gitt ved

$$\nabla \times v = (dv_y/dx - dv_x/dy) \underline{k}$$

Finner divergensten

$$\frac{dv_x}{dx} = -\sin(x) \cos(y), \quad \frac{dv_y}{dy} = \sin(x) \sin(y)$$

$$\nabla \cdot v = \underline{\underline{-\sin(x) \cos(y) + \sin(x) \sin(y)}}$$

Finner virvelingen

$$\frac{dv_y}{dx} = -\cos(x) \cos(y), \quad \frac{dv_x}{dy} = -\sin(x) \sin(y)$$

$$\nabla \times v = \underline{\underline{(-\cos(x) \cos(y) + \sin(x) \sin(y)) \underline{k}}}$$

b) Teilw. Stromdichtever

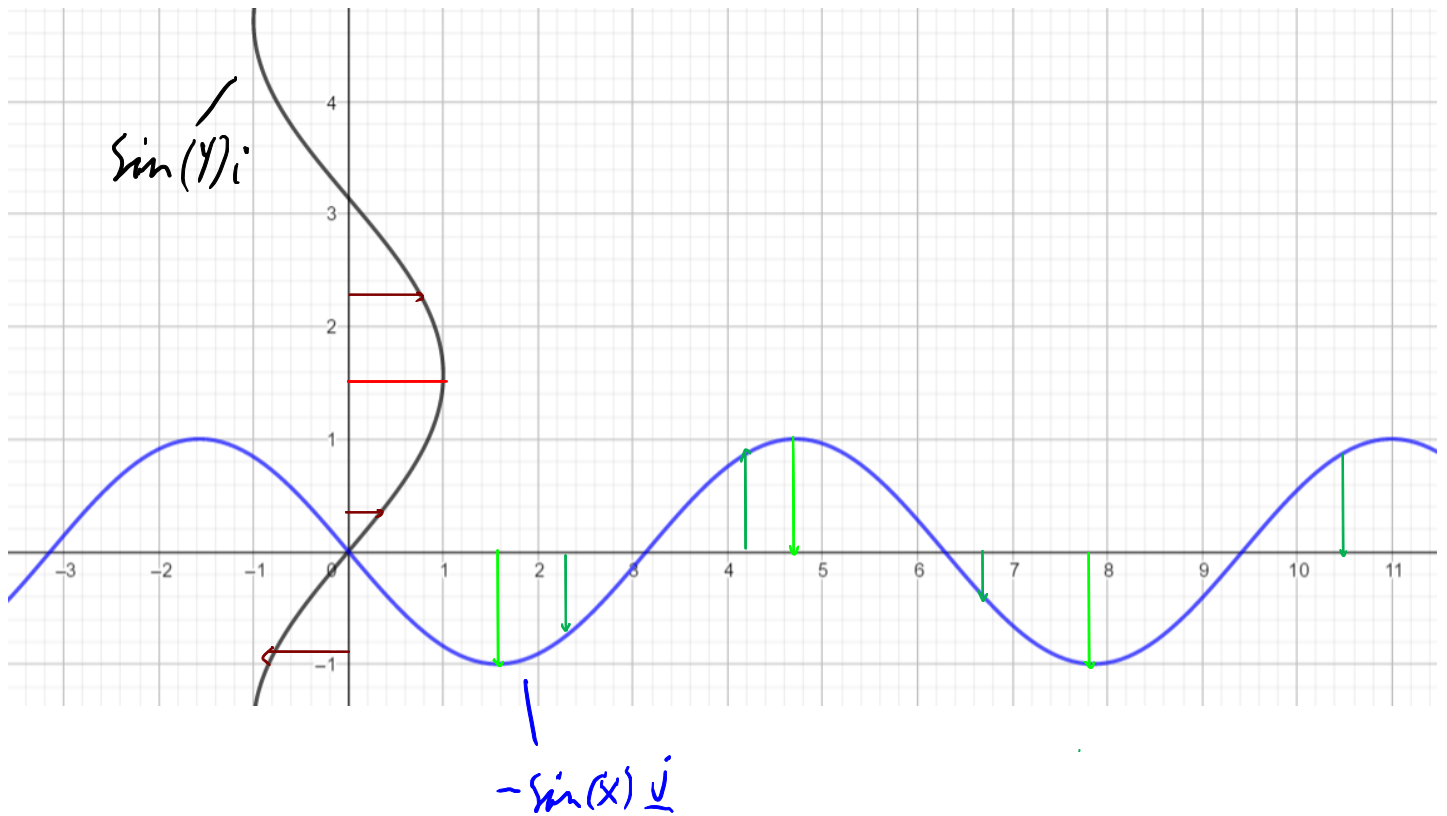
$$V = \cos(x) \sin(y) \underline{i} + (-\sin(x) \cos(y)) \underline{j}$$

bei $y=0$ $\Rightarrow \cos(x) \sin(0) \underline{i} + (-\sin(x) \cos(0)) \underline{j}$
 $= -\sin(x) \underline{j}$

$\Rightarrow \cos(0) \sin(y) \underline{i} + (-\sin(0) \cos(y)) \underline{j}$
 $= \sin(y) \underline{i}$

$\sin(0) = 0$ $\cos(0) = 1$
 $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$ $\cos(\pi/2) = 0$

$\cos(x) \sin(y) dy - \sin(x) \cos(y) dx = 0$
 $\frac{\cos(x) \sin(y) dy}{\cos(y)} = \frac{\sin(x) \cos(y) dx}{\cos(x)}$



d) Vis at et firkantet strømrektor af findes

$$\frac{dV_x}{dx} + \frac{dV_y}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dV_x}{dx} = -\sin(x) \sin(y), \quad \frac{dV_y}{dy} = \sin(x) \sin(y)$$

$$-\cancel{\sin(x)} \cancel{\sin(y)} + \cancel{\sin(x)} \cancel{\sin(y)} \Leftrightarrow 0$$

Siden divergensen er 0 så findes det en
strømfunktion

Findes funktionen

$$\frac{d\psi}{dy} = -\cos(x) \sin(y), \quad \frac{d\psi}{dx} = -\sin(x) \cos(y)$$

$$\int -\cos(x) \sin(y) dy = \cos(x) \cos(y) + f_1(x)$$

$$\int -\sin(x) \cos(y) dx = \cos(x) \cos(y) + f_2(x)$$

Se at de er lige derfor er $f_1(x) = f_2(x) = 0$

denne er strømfunktionen: $\psi = \cos(x) \cos(y)$

e) Taylorutvikling av andre orden, her origo

$$\psi = \cos(x) \cos(y)$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} = -\sin(x) \cos(y), \quad \frac{d\psi}{dy} = -\cos(x) \sin(y)$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\cos(x) \cos(y), \quad \frac{d^2\psi}{dy^2} = -\cos(x) \cos(y)$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx dy} = -\sin(x) \sin(y)$$

$$T_2(\psi(x_0, y_0)) = \cos(x_0) \cos(y_0)$$

$$+ \cancel{(-\sin(x_0) \cos(y_0))(x - x_0)} + \cancel{(-\cos(x_0) \sin(y_0))(y - y_0)}$$

$$+ \cancel{(-\sin(x_0) \sin(y_0))(x - x_0)(y - y_0)}$$

$$T_2(\psi(x_0, y_0)) = 1 - \gamma, \text{ ser at hvis } \gamma \text{ går mot } 1 \text{ så}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \underline{\underline{\gamma \text{ går } T_2 \text{ opp mot } 1}}$$