

Divergenz

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right)$$

Wirktung

$$\nabla \times \bar{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$$

Stromfunktion (Ψ) ($\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0$)

$$\Psi_1 = \int \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = \int -v_x dy, \quad \Psi_1 = \int \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \int \bar{v}_y dx, \quad c_1 = f_1(x, f_2(y))$$

$\Psi_1 = \Psi_2$ und \Rightarrow Kurven f_1 og f_2

Skewlinje (ϑ)

$$\bar{v} \times d\bar{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ v_x & v_y & 0 \\ dx & dy & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (v_x dy - v_y dx) \bar{k} = 0$$

$$\vartheta = \int \bar{v}_x dy + \int \bar{v}_y dx = 0 + c \quad \text{integriert}$$

lineær former og \Rightarrow sætte en værdi for c

største værdi former man ved $\vartheta = 0$

Potentialfunktion ($\nabla \times \vec{v} = 0$)

$$V_1 = \int \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} = \int -v_x dx, \quad V_2 = \int \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} = \int -v_y dy$$

$V_1 = V_2$ ved at bestemme f_1, g, f_2

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{2} x^2 + f_1(y), \quad V = \frac{\lambda}{2} y^2 + f_2(x)$$

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{2} (x^2 + y^2) + c, \quad f_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} y^2 + c \quad g, \quad f_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} x^2 + c$$

Partikkeldannelsen

Regn ut hastighetsfeltet

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \omega \vec{k} \times (r \vec{i} + z \vec{k})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ r & 0 & z \end{vmatrix} = \omega r \vec{i}$$

Regn ut partikkeldannelsen av hastighetsfeltet

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial r} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \vec{v}$$

i dette eksemplet får vi ingen bidrag fra $\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \nabla = \omega r \vec{i} \cdot \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

Så regn vi ut resten

$$(\nabla \cdot \vec{v})v = w \frac{d}{dx} rw \vec{i}_x - w^2 r \vec{i}_r$$

integrierter Fluss vom Materialintegral

$$\vec{v} = xyz\vec{i} + xyz\vec{j} + xyz\vec{k}$$

$$x:[0,1], y:[0,1], z:[0,1]$$

$$x=0, -i : \iint_0^1 0 \cdot y \cdot z \vec{i} \cdot -\vec{i} dy dz$$

$$x=1, \vec{i} : \iint_0^1 1 \cdot y \cdot z \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} dy dz$$

$$y=0, -j : \iint_0^1 x \cdot 0 \cdot z \vec{j} \cdot -\vec{j} dx dz$$

$$y=1, \vec{j} : \iint_0^1 x \cdot 1 \cdot z \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} dx dz$$

$$z=0, -k : \iint_0^1 x \cdot y \cdot 0 \vec{k} \cdot -\vec{k} dx dy$$

$$z=1, \vec{k} : \iint_0^1 x \cdot y \cdot 1 \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} dx dy$$

Summe der Flüsse

Integriert Fluss Gauss:

$$\vec{v} = 4x^2y\vec{i} + xyz\vec{j} + yz^2\vec{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 8xy + xz + 2yz$$

$$\iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 \nabla \cdot \vec{v} dx dy dz = \iint_0^1 \iint_0^1 8xy + xz + 2yz dx dy dz = 2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{4}$$

Ecken linien uten avhengighet av tid

$$P = P_0 - \rho g z$$

Løsholdskonst $\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t}$

Konvektiv drift
 $(\bar{v} \cdot \nabla) \bar{v}$

