

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u} \otimes \boldsymbol{u}) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} + \rho \boldsymbol{f} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{u} \otimes \boldsymbol{u}) = -\frac{\nabla p}{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} + \boldsymbol{f} \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\boldsymbol{u}^{n+1} - \boldsymbol{u}^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{\nabla p^{n+1}}{\rho} + \boldsymbol{RHS}^n \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u}^{n+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\boldsymbol{u}^* - \boldsymbol{u}^n}{\Delta t} = \boldsymbol{RHS}^n \\ \frac{\boldsymbol{u}^{n+1} - \boldsymbol{u}^*}{\Delta t} = - \frac{\nabla p^{n+1}}{\rho} \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u}^{n+1} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{\mathbf{W}}_{i,j,k}}{\mathrm{d}t} = & -\frac{\cancel{\Delta y}\cancel{\Delta z}}{\Delta x\cancel{\Delta y}\cancel{\Delta z}}\left(\mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k}-\mathbf{F}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j,k}\right)- \\
& -\frac{\cancel{\Delta z}\cancel{\Delta x}}{\Delta y\cancel{\Delta z}\cancel{\Delta x}}\left(\mathbf{G}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2},k}-\mathbf{G}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2},k}\right)- \\
& -\frac{\cancel{\Delta x}\cancel{\Delta y}}{\Delta z\cancel{\Delta x}\cancel{\Delta y}}\left(\mathbf{H}_{i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}}-\mathbf{H}_{i,j,k-\frac{1}{2}}\right)+\overline{\mathbf{S}}_{i,j,k-\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$y_i^{n+1} = y_i^n - u \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (y_{i+1}^n - y_i^n) \quad \text{if } u < 0$$

$$y_i^{n+1} = y_i^n - u \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (y_i^n - y_{i-1}^n) \quad \text{if } u > 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} = \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k}^L & \text{if } u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} > 0 \\ \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k}^L + \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k}^R \right) & \text{if } u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} = 0 \\ \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} = \mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k}^R & \text{if } u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j,k} < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^R = u_i - \frac{1}{2} \Theta \left(\kappa_i \right) \left(u_{i+1} - u_i \right) \\ u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^L = u_i + \frac{1}{2} \Theta \left(\kappa_i \right) \left(u_{i+1} - u_i \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^L = \omega_0^L \left(\frac{1}{3}u_i + \frac{5}{6}u_{i+1} - \frac{1}{6}u_{i+2} \right) + \omega_1^L \left(-\frac{1}{6}u_{i-1} + \frac{5}{6}u_i + \frac{1}{3}u_{i+1} \right) + \\ \quad + \omega_2^L \left(\frac{1}{3}u_{i-2} - \frac{7}{6}u_{i-1} + \frac{11}{6}u_i \right) , \\ u_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^R = \omega_0^R \left(\frac{11}{6}u_i - \frac{7}{6}u_{i+1} + \frac{1}{3}u_{i+2} \right) + \omega_1^R \left(\frac{1}{3}u_{i-1} + \frac{5}{6}u_i - \frac{1}{6}u_{i+1} \right) + \\ \quad + \omega_2^R \left(-\frac{1}{6}u_{i-2} + \frac{5}{6}u_{i-1} + \frac{1}{3}u_i \right) . \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{IS}_0 = \frac{13}{12} (u_{i+2} - 2u_{i+1} + u_i)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (u_{i+2} - 4u_{i+1} + 3u_i)^2 \\ \text{IS}_1 = \frac{13}{12} (u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1})^2 + \frac{1}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_{i-1})^2 \\ \text{IS}_2 = \frac{13}{12} (u_i - 2u_{i-1} + u_{i-2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} (3u_i - 4u_{i-1} + u_{i-2})^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho(\phi) = \rho_1 + (\rho_2 - \rho_1) H(\phi) \\ \mu(\phi) = \mu_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1) H(\phi) \\ \boldsymbol{f}_{sf}(\phi) = \sigma \kappa(\phi) \nabla H \end{cases}$$

$$H\left(\phi\right)=\begin{cases} 0 & \phi<-\varepsilon \\ \frac{1}{2}+\frac{\phi}{2\varepsilon}+\frac{1}{2\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi\phi}{\varepsilon}\right) & -\varepsilon\leq\phi\leq\varepsilon \\ 1 & \phi>\varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_x : \Omega_x \longrightarrow \Omega_c$$

$$\boldsymbol{G}_x : \Omega_c \longrightarrow \Omega_x$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_y : \Omega_y \longrightarrow \Omega_c$$

$$\boldsymbol{G}_y : \Omega_c \longrightarrow \Omega_y$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_z : \Omega_z \longrightarrow \Omega_c$$

$$\boldsymbol{G}_z : \Omega_c \longrightarrow \Omega_z$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta t_h = \text{CFL}_h \frac{\Delta x}{\max_{\Omega} (|u_i|)} \\ \Delta t_v = \text{CFL}_v \frac{\Delta x^2}{\nu} \\ \Delta t = \min (\Delta t_h, \Delta t_v) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} u = -\Omega(y-0.5) \\ v = \Omega(x-0.5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y) = U_0 \sin\left(2\pi \frac{x}{L}\right) \cos\left(2\pi \frac{y}{L}\right) \\ v(x, y) = -U_0 \cos\left(2\pi \frac{x}{L}\right) \sin\left(2\pi \frac{y}{L}\right) \\ p(x, y) = \frac{\rho U_0^2}{4} \left[\cos\left(4\pi \frac{x}{L}\right) + \cos\left(4\pi \frac{y}{L}\right) \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{-2\Delta t \pi \sin(2\pi x) \cos(2\pi y)}{\rho(x, y)} \\ v = \frac{-2\Delta t \pi \cos(2\pi x) \sin(2\pi y)}{\rho(x, y)} \end{cases}$$

$$k_n = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{g_0 k_n (\rho_2 - \rho_1)}{\rho_1 \coth (\omega_{2n+1} t) + \rho_2 \coth (k_{2n+1} x)}$$

$$y(x, t) = h_2 + \frac{a}{g_0} \left[x - \frac{L}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{L k_{2n+1}^2} \cos (\omega_{2n+1} t) \cos (k_{2n+1} x) \right]$$