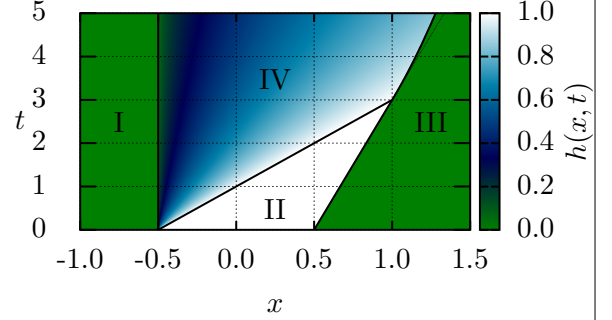


Figure 1: Beer spilled on a table.

Figure 2: $\alpha = \pi/6$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

1 2d

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{3} \nabla \cdot (h^3 \nabla h) \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} h \, dx \quad (2)$$

$$h(x, t) = t^\alpha f(\eta) \text{ where } \eta = xt^{-\beta}$$

$$\alpha = -1/5 \quad \beta = 1/5$$

$$\frac{-3}{5} (\eta f' + f) = (f^3 f)'$$

$$f = \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^{1/3} (\eta_*^2 - \eta^2)^{1/3}$$

$$\eta_* = \left(\frac{6075 \Gamma^6(\frac{2}{3}) \Gamma^6(\frac{11}{6})}{16\pi^9} \right)^{1/10}$$

$$\approx 0.747412$$

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2 Polar

solve (1) and (2) in polar

$$\alpha = -1/4 \quad \beta = 1/8$$

$$\frac{-3}{8} (2\eta f + \eta^2 f') = (\eta f^3 f')'$$

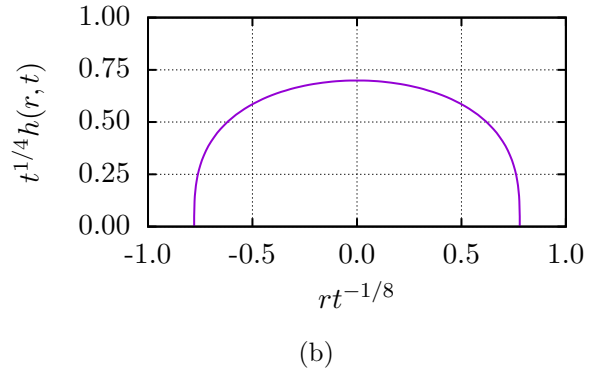
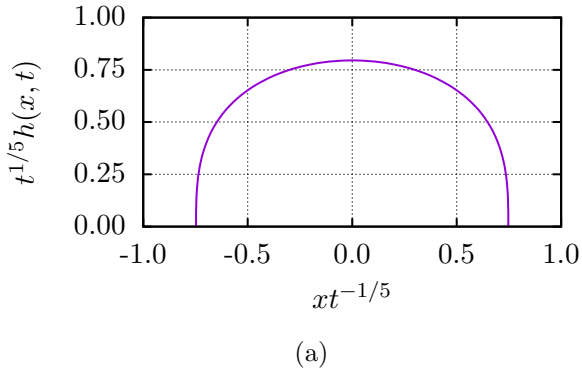


Figure 3

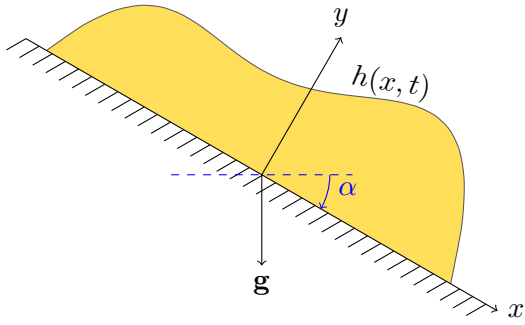


Figure 4: Beer spilled on a crooked table.

$$f = \left(\frac{9}{16}\right)^{1/3} (\eta_*^2 - \eta^2)^{1/3}$$

$$\eta_* = \left(\frac{1024}{243\pi^3}\right)^{1/8} \approx 0.779212$$

[1, 2]

References

- [1] I. S. Gradshteyn and I. M. Ryzhik, *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*. Academic Press, 7 ed., 2007.
- [2] D. Zwillinger, *Handbook of Differential Equations*. Academic Press, 2 ed., 1992.