

- 6.1. a)** Dass $\operatorname{div} v = 0$ erfüllt ist, folgt aus der Annahme der Gestalt von v . Weiters gilt

$$(v \cdot \nabla)v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \partial_1 v_1 + v_2 \partial_2 v_1 + v_3 \partial_3 v_1 \\ v_1 \partial_1 v_2 + v_2 \partial_2 v_2 + v_3 \partial_3 v_2 \\ v_1 \partial_1 v_3 + v_2 \partial_2 v_3 + v_3 \partial_3 v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_{22} v_1 = \partial_2 \left(v_1' \frac{x_2}{r} \right) = v_1'' \frac{x_2^2}{r^2} + v_1' \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x_2^2}{r^3} \right) \Rightarrow \Delta v_1 = v_1'' + v_1' \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) = v_1'' + \frac{1}{r} v_1'$$

Also

$$\nabla p = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 p \\ \partial_2 p \\ \partial_3 p \end{pmatrix} = \eta \Delta v = \begin{pmatrix} \eta(v_1'' + \frac{1}{r} v_1') \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Daher $p = p(x_1)$ und die linke Seite hängt nur von x_1 ab, während die rechte Seite nur von x_2 und x_3 abhängt. Also müssen beide Seiten konstant sein.

$$p' = c \Rightarrow p = cx_1 + d$$

$$p_1 = p(0) = d, \quad p_2 = p(L) = cL + p_1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{L}$$

Mit Ansatz $v_1 = ar^2 + b$ gilt

$$\frac{c}{\eta} = v_1'' + \frac{1}{r} v_1' = 2a + 2a = 4a \Rightarrow a = \frac{c}{4\eta} = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{4\eta L}$$

Weiters gilt:

$$0 = v(R) \Rightarrow 0 = v_1(R) = aR^2 + b \Rightarrow b = -aR^2$$

$$v_1(r) = a(r^2 - R^2) = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{4\eta L} (R^2 - r^2)$$

b)

$$\int_{\Omega} v_1 \, dx = 2\pi \int_0^R v_1(r) r \, dr = \frac{\pi(p_1 - p_2)}{2\eta L} \left[\frac{R^4}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_{r=0}^R = \frac{\pi(p_1 - p_2)}{2\eta L} \frac{R^4}{4}$$

- 6.2. a)**

$$\nabla \times \nabla \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 \partial_3 \phi - \partial_3 \partial_2 \phi \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

b)

$$0 = \nabla \cdot v = \nabla \cdot \nabla \phi = \Delta \phi$$

c) Wir starten bei der Impulserhaltung:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t(\rho v) + v \operatorname{div}(\rho v) + \rho(v \cdot \nabla)v + \nabla p &= \rho f \\ \Rightarrow \nabla p &= -\partial_t(\rho v) - v \operatorname{div}(\rho v) - \rho(v \cdot \nabla)v \\ \nabla p &= -\partial_t \rho v - \rho \partial_t v - v \operatorname{div}(\rho v) - \rho(v \cdot \nabla)v\end{aligned}$$

Aus der Massenerhaltung $\rho_t + \operatorname{div}(\rho v) = 0$ folgt:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla p &= -\rho \partial_t v - \rho(v \cdot \nabla)v \\ \Rightarrow \int_C \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \cdot ds &= \int_C -\partial_t v - (v \cdot \nabla)v \cdot ds = \int_C -\partial_t \nabla \varphi - (\nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla) \nabla \varphi \cdot ds \\ &= \int_C -\partial_t \nabla \varphi - \nabla \left(\frac{1}{2} \|\nabla \varphi\|^2 \right) \cdot ds = \left[-\partial_t \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \|v\|^2 \right]_{x_0}^{x_1}\end{aligned}$$

d) Inkompressible Navier-Stokes Gleichungen für homogenes Fluid:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho[v_t + (v \cdot \nabla)v] + \nabla p &= \Delta v + \rho f \\ \operatorname{div} v &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Annahmen: stationär, $f = 0$ und Potentialströmung

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v_i &= \Delta \partial_i \varphi = \partial_i \Delta \varphi = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \nabla p &= -\rho(v \cdot \nabla)v \\ \Rightarrow p &= -\rho \frac{1}{2} \|v\|^2 + c\end{aligned}$$

6.3. Transformation der NS-Gleichungen auf Zylinderkoordinaten:

$$(u_1, u_2, u_3) = u_r(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0) + u_\theta(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0) + u_z(0, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \left(\frac{Du_r}{Dt} - \frac{u_\theta^2}{r} \right) &= \rho f_r - \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left[\Delta u_r - \frac{u_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right] \\ \rho \left(\frac{Du_\theta}{Dt} + \frac{u_r u_\theta}{r} \right) &= \rho f_\theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\Delta u_\theta + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{u_\theta}{r^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Du_z}{Dt} &= \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \Delta u_z\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{D\varphi}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$