10. 🗓 . 2012

Cuicaenia caw. 14:15 , s. 5050

vapisač program, który liczy trajektorię w czasie

=,

(dany punkt albo kupka punktas)

Ceas: 5. II. 2013

Ruch punktu: Obserwator wewnętany + obszerwator zewnętrany

$$\frac{d\times(t)}{dt}=\vee(t)$$

$$\frac{d \times (t,y)}{dt} = v(t,x)$$

$$\times (0,y) = y$$

jednoznaczność: VE L, (O, T; Woo (A))

ine).

$$x(t,y) = y + \int_{0}^{t} v(t', x(t', y)) dt' x dy$$

$$D_y \times (t,y) = Id + \int_0^t D_y u(t',y) dt' = Id + \int_0^t D_x v(t',x(t',y)) \cdot \frac{dx(t',y)}{dy} dt'$$

Dango te woodragene og naturalne?

$$\frac{du}{dt}(t,y) = \frac{d}{dt}v(t,x(t,y)) = v_t + \nabla_x v(t,x(t,y)) \cdot \frac{dx(t,y)}{dt} = v_t + v \cdot \nabla_x v$$

$$\frac{d}{d} = \partial_{\xi} + \sqrt{\gamma}$$

pochodna substancjalna, materialna, transportu, šledceo.

Ròunania N-S

$$V_t + V.\nabla V - \Delta u + \nabla p = 0$$

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Podstawowe modele:

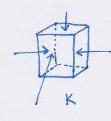
0. Równanie ciąglości

$$g_{t}$$
 + div $(gu) = 0$ dane pole wektorowe i saukamy g_{t} $\frac{d}{dt} \int g dx = - \int v \cdot n g dt = - \int div (gv) dx$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{D} S = \int_{D} St$$

$$g_t + v \nabla g = 0$$
, cayli mozna rozwazać ptyn niesusliwy o zmiennej gęstości

Ràonania Eulera



$$g\dot{v} = -\nabla p$$

 $g\frac{Dv}{Dt} = -\nabla p$

$$gv_t + pvVv + \nabla p = 0$$
 - rain. Eulera bezdywergentne div $v = 0$ div $v = 0$

Dyssypacja energii

$$gv_{k} + gv\nabla v - v\Delta v + \nabla p = 0$$

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$$- 3\Delta v + \nabla p = - \operatorname{div} T(v, p) = - \operatorname{div} S(v) + \nabla p$$

$$S(v) = \frac{1}{2} \Im(\nabla u + (\nabla u)^{T})$$

Interesuje mes:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} u_{\xi} - \Delta u + \nabla p = f$$

$$\text{div } u = 0$$

$$\text{ul}_{\xi=0} = u_{0}$$

Untad Stoke se

$$rot u = 0$$

$$u = \nabla \varphi$$

$$\Delta \varphi = "0"$$

Robonania N-S $u_t + u\nabla u - \nu \Delta u + \nabla \rho = 0$ div u = 0 $ul_{t=0} = V_0$ $ul_{t=0} = V_0$ $ul_{t=0} = V_0$

$$\int u |_{t=0} = u_0$$

Payp:
$$\left[(u \cdot \nabla) u \right]^1 = \sum_{k=1}^{d} u^k \partial_{x_k} u^1$$
, $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$

$$\int_{\Omega} (u \cdot \nabla) u \cdot u = Z \int_{\Omega} u^{k} \partial_{k} u^{l} \cdot u^{l} = Z \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^{k} \partial_{k} (u^{l})^{2} = Z - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\partial_{k} u^{k}) (u_{l})^{2} = 0$$

Przeptyw quasigeostroficany: 122 $\theta_{t} + u \cdot \nabla \theta + (-\Delta)^{\alpha} \theta = 0$ $u = (R_2 \Theta - R_1 \Theta) ; \hat{R}_k = \frac{i \xi_k}{|\xi|}$ x = 3

Najprostère podejècie: H^S(Rd) - przestrzen Sobolewa, SEIR

ue SCRd)

$$\hat{u} = \mathcal{F}u = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-ix\xi} u(x) dx$$

$$= \mathcal{F}^{-1}v = (2\pi)^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{ix\xi} v(\xi) d\xi$$

potreby wyktodu $\|u\|_{L_2} = \|\hat{u}\|_{L_2}$ ||u||_Hs(Rd) = ||(1+ |\frac{1}{2}|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\d ||_{L_0}

Podstawowe washości:

Policaymy równanie ciepta: $\int_{0}^{\infty} u_{t} - \Delta u = f \qquad w \quad \mathbb{R}^{d} \times (0,T)$ $u|_{t=0} = u_{0}$ (w. u, ε H'(Rd), fε L₂ (Rd × (9T)), to ut, D²u ∈ L₂ (Rd× (9T)) $\begin{cases} u_{\xi} - \Delta u = 0 & \mathbb{R}^{d} \times (0, T) \\ u|_{\xi=0} = u_{0} \end{cases}$ Roswazamy dwa problemy $\begin{cases} u_t - \Delta u = f & \omega & \mathbb{R}^d \times (0, T) \\ u|_{t=0} = 0 & \omega & \mathbb{R}^d \end{cases}$ 1 (m. d) m. m. = Z 1 m. o 2 m. m. = Z + 1 m. o 2 (m.) = Z - + 1 (o m.) (m.) + o 2 m. m.

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