Musterlösung: Navier-Stokes

a.)

$$v_x = v_y = 0$$

$$v_z = v(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dv}{dr} \right) = 0$$

b.)

$$v(r = R_1) = u$$
$$v(r = R_2) = 0$$

c.)

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dv}{dr}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} = \frac{c_1}{r}$$

$$v(r) = c_1 \cdot \ln r + c_2$$

Jetzt in die Randedingungen einsetzen:

$$u = v(R_1) = c_1 + \ln R_1 + c_2$$

$$0 = v(R_2) = c_1 + \ln R_2 + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{u}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}} c_2 = -\frac{u \ln R_2}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$

Ergebnis:

$$v(r) = u \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{r}{R_2}}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}$$



