

### Un test pour un problème 3D (corrigé)

On pose  $\Lambda = \{(x, y) : -1 < x, y < 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\Omega = \Lambda \times (0, h) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\partial\Omega_s = \Lambda \times \{h\}$ ,  $\partial\Omega_i = \Lambda \times \{0\}$ ,  $\partial\Omega_{lat} = \partial\Lambda \times (0, h)$ .

- Résoudre  $-\Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = \mathbf{f}$ ,  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{u}) = 0$  dans  $\Omega$  avec
- $\mathbf{u} = 0$  sur  $\partial\Omega_{lat}$ ,
- $u_z = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} = 0$  sur  $\partial\Omega_s \cup \partial\Omega_i$ .

Avec

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet f_x &= \begin{pmatrix} -[8x^2(y^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^4 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) - (x^2-1)^2(y^2-1)^2(3h-6z) + \\ 8y^2(x^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) + \\ 4(x^2-1)(y^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) + \\ 4(x^2-1)^2(y^2-1)(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3)] + \\ 3x^2y^4z^5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \bullet f_y &= \begin{pmatrix} -[8x^2(y^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^4 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) - (x^2-1)^2(y^2-1)^2(3h-6z) + \\ 8y^2(x^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) + \\ 4(x^2-1)(y^2-1)^2(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3) + \\ 4(x^2-1)^2(y^2-1)(\frac{1}{4}h^3 - \frac{3}{2}hz^2 + z^3)] + \\ 4x^3y^3z^5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \bullet f_z &= \begin{pmatrix} (\frac{1}{4}h^3z - \frac{1}{2}hz^3 + \frac{1}{4}z^4) \left( 24y(x^2-1)^2 + 32xy^2(x^2-1) + 16x(x^2-1)(y^2-1) \right) + \\ (\frac{1}{4}h^3z - \frac{1}{2}hz^3 + \frac{1}{4}z^4) \left( 24x(y^2-1)^2 + 32x^2y(y^2-1) + 16y(x^2-1)(y^2-1) \right) + \\ (3z^2 - 3hz) \left( 4x(x^2-1)(y^2-1)^2 + 4y(x^2-1)^2(y^2-1) \right) + \\ 5x^3y^4z^4 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$