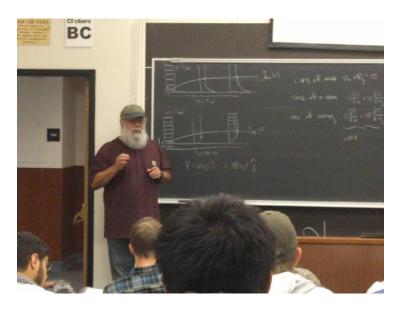
Notes in APPM 4650 Adam Norris

Zachary Vogel November 16, 2015

1 2nd Project



conservation of mass $u_x + \mathfrak{v}_y = 0$. conservation of x-momentum $u\frac{du}{dx} + \mathfrak{v}\frac{du}{dy} = \nu\frac{d^2u}{dy^2}$ conservation of energy $u\frac{d\tau}{dx} + \mathfrak{v}\frac{dT}{dy} = \alpha\frac{d^2T}{dy^2}$ first 2 terms are convection and last is diffusion. $v = u(x,y)\hat{i} + \mathfrak{v}(x,y)\hat{j}$ u is horizontal and v is vertical. T(x,y) need this and u(x,y) and $\mathfrak{v}(x,y)$

highest order x derivative of u is 1, x=0 $u=u_{\infty}$ highest order y derivative of u is 2, y=0 u=0, $y\to\infty$ $u\to u_{\infty}$

highest order v derivative with respect to x is 0 highest order v derivative with respect to y is 1, y = 0 v = 0

highest order T derivative with respect to x is 1, x=0 $T=T_{\infty}$ highest order T derivative with respect to y is 2, y=0 $T=T_{\infty}$ and $y\to\infty$ $T=T_{\infty}$

$$\eta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{\frac{\nu x}{u_{\infty}}}}$$

$$F(\eta) = f(\eta)$$

$$u = u_{\infty}F'(\eta)$$

$$\mathfrak{v} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\nu u_{\infty}}{x}}(\eta F'(\eta) - F(\eta))$$

$$G = \frac{T - T_{\infty}}{T_{\omega} - T_{\infty}} = G(\eta, Pr)$$

Pr is the Prendel number $Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$.

these transform to:

$$f''' + \frac{1}{2}ff'' = 0$$
$$g'' + \frac{Pr}{2}fg' = 0$$

Leading edge $\eta \to \infty$ $F'(\infty) = 1$ $G(\infty) = 0$ Wall $\eta = 0$ F'(0) = 0 G(0) = 1 f(0) = 0 For shield $\eta \to \infty$

Our job: use RK-4

$$u_{1} = f$$

$$f' = u'_{1} = u_{2}$$

$$f'' = u'_{2} = u_{3}$$

$$f''' = u'_{3} = -\frac{1}{2}ff'' = \frac{-1}{2}u_{1}u_{3}$$

$$u_{4} = g$$

$$g' = u'_4 = u_5$$

$$g'' = u'_5 = \frac{-Pr}{2}u_1u_5$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\hline
\eta & u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & u_4 & u_5 \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 1 & \ddots \\
\hline
\cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & 0 & \ddots \\
\end{array}$$

so this is actually a boundary value problem because we don't have all the initial conditions.