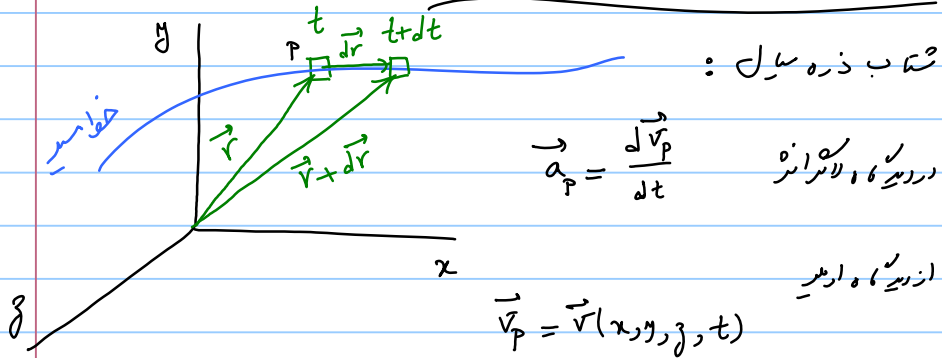


مسائل ۱ - تکسینه ۳۱، ۱، ۹۹



$$\vec{a}_p = \frac{d\vec{v}_p}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v}_p = \vec{v}(x, y, z, t)$$

$$d\vec{v}_p = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\vec{a}_p = \frac{d\vec{v}_p}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_p = \frac{d\vec{v}_p}{dt} = u \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}$$

مشتق کامل بردار = $\frac{D\vec{v}_p}{Dt}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_p = \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = u \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{v} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}$$

مسئله ذره سیال

مسئله ذره سیال

$$a_x = \frac{Du}{Dt} = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$a_y = \frac{Dv}{Dt} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

$$a_z = \frac{Dw}{Dt} = u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$$

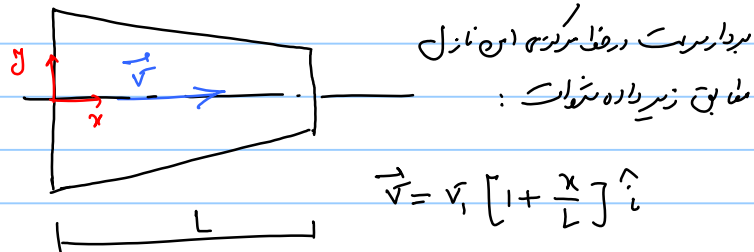
برای به تفکیک اجزای در دستگاه مختصات استوانه‌ای: $\vec{v} = (v_r, v_\theta, v_z)$

$$a_r = v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t}$$

$$a_\theta = v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} + v_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t}$$

$$a_z = v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t}$$

مثال: مبدون دوسری دائم و متناهی را درون یک کانال مطابق شکل زیر در نظر بگیرید.



شتاب ذره سیال که خط میسر آن، خط میکرزی کانال است را از روی داده (لاگرانژی) و از روی سرعت آن بدست آورید.

شتاب ذره از روی داده آورید:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = (\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{v} = v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v} = \left\{ \left[v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right] \right\} \left[v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i} \right]$$

$$= \left\{ v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\} \left[v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i} \right]$$

$$= \frac{v_1^2}{L} \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{v_1^2}{L} \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i} \quad \leftarrow$$

شتاب ذره را از روی داده لاگرانژی:

$$\vec{v} = v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right) \hat{i}, \quad x = f(t)$$

$$u = \frac{dx}{dt} = v_1 \left(1 + \frac{x}{L} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = v_1 \left(1 + \frac{f}{L} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{1 + \frac{f}{L}} = v_1 dt$$

$$\int_0^f \frac{df}{1 + \frac{f}{L}} = \int_0^t v_1 dt \Rightarrow L \ln \left(1 + \frac{f}{L} \right) = v_1 t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = x(t) = L \left[\exp\left(\frac{v_1 t}{L}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = v_1 \left\{ 1 + \left[\exp\left(\frac{v_1 t}{L}\right) - 1 \right] \right\} \hat{i} = \text{بردار است مثل اندیشه، لاگرانژ}$$

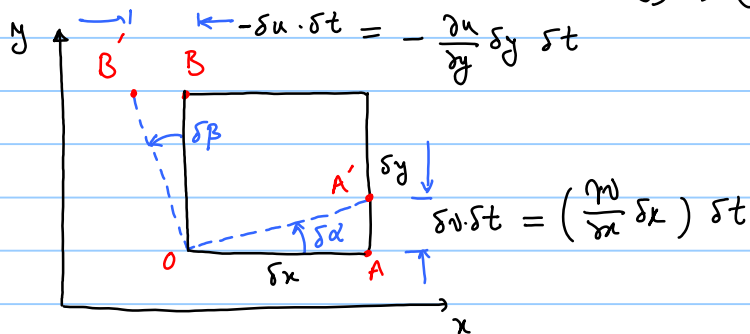
$$\vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} = v_1 \left\{ \frac{v_1}{L} \exp\left(\frac{v_1 t}{L}\right) \right\} \hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{v_1^2}{L} \exp\left(\frac{v_1 t}{L}\right) \hat{i}$$

بردار است زره مثل از دیدگاه لاگرانژ

Fluid Rotation

چرخش ذره مثل :



$$\Rightarrow \delta \alpha = \frac{\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \delta x\right) \delta t}{\delta x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \delta t$$

$$\delta \beta = \frac{-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \delta y \delta t}{\delta y} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \delta t$$

$$\omega_{OA} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \alpha}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\omega_{OB} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \beta}{\delta t} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_{OA} + \omega_{OB}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\omega_y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\omega_x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega_x \hat{i} + \omega_y \hat{j} + \omega_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \hat{i} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \hat{j} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \hat{k}$$

میدان غیر میرفشی
 $\vec{\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow$ Irrotational Flow

میدان میرفشی
 $\vec{\omega} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ Rotational Flow

تاوانی : Vorticity

مبنی تعریف دو برابر بردار سرعت زاویه ای یونش زیر سطح تاوانی گردنیز.

$$\vec{\xi} = 2\vec{\omega} \Rightarrow \vec{\xi} = \nabla \times \vec{v}$$

درجهت استکان :

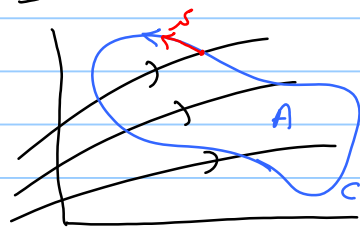
$$\vec{\xi} = \nabla \times \vec{v} = \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_{\theta}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{e}_r + \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) \hat{e}_{\theta}$$

$$+ \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r v_{\theta})}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{e}_z$$

گردش : circulation

گردش Γ ، مبنی تعریف مایک از انترال روی هر مسیر بسته از مؤلفه سرعت ماس برآورد میسر . یعنی :

$$\Gamma = \oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r}$$



Γ

$\vec{\xi}$

$$\oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_A (\nabla \times \vec{v}) \cdot \hat{n} dA$$

قضیه استوکس :

