



$\nabla^2 T = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla^2 Y - \dot{Y} = a \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla^2 (T - T_A) / S_F$

$\nabla \cdot \hat{n} = \hat{n} \cdot \nabla u + \frac{(\nabla u)^2}{2} - \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \frac{1}{S_F}$
 $l_g / D_k^{3/2} = l_k = l_p D_k^{3/2}$
 $l_F = k / S_F$
 $l_S = (k/\chi)^{1/2} T / T_A$

$G_t + u \cdot \nabla G = S / |\nabla G|$
 $B = l_F / l_S$

$(\psi_T - \gamma e^{\psi})_{TT} = (\psi_T - e^{\psi})_{XX}$
 $y_t + \frac{1}{2} y_x^2 + y_{xxx} + \delta^2 y_{xxxx} = 0$

$\nabla \cdot T_0 \sim -\epsilon \ln(t_1 - t) - \alpha L \phi_{xx}$
 $\tilde{r} \sim \tau + k_p \chi^{(2-\beta)/\gamma}$

$v_1 - u_0 = m(V_b - V_u) \hat{n}$
 $-P_0 V_0 + P_0 V - V_0 P = 2 \frac{(\rho_0 - \rho)}{\rho_0}$
 $P - P_0 = m^2 (V - V_0)$
 $D \sim D_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \beta \rho - \beta \rho^2$

