

MATH35001: EXAMPLE SHEET¹ VI

- 1.) An infinite pipe of circular cross-section and radius b has a rigid circular rod of radius a lying along its axis which coincides with the z -axis of a circular cylindrical coordinate system. The annular region between the rod and the walls of the pipe is filled with a viscous fluid of dynamic viscosity μ . The rod is drawn along the length of the pipe with constant speed $U \mathbf{e}_z$ and the fluid is subject to an axial pressure gradient $\nabla p = G \mathbf{e}_z$.
- (i) Find the flow field in the pipe and the drag (per unit axial length) exerted by the fluid onto the rod.
 - (ii) Determine the value of $G = G_0$ for which the drag is equal to zero. Sketch velocity distributions for $G = 0, G < 0$ and $G = G_0$.
- 2.) Fluid is contained in an infinitely long pipe of square cross section whose edges of length a are situated at $x = \pm a/2$ and $y = \pm a/2$. The fluid is driven through the pipe by an applied pressure gradient $\nabla p = G \mathbf{e}_z$. Determine the flow field in the pipe. You might want to follow these steps:
- (i) Choose a particular solution which is independent of x and fulfills the boundary conditions at $y = \pm a/2$.
 - (ii) Use separation of variables for the homogeneous solution; choose the sign of the constant such that the y -dependence involves trigonometric functions.
 - (iii) Determine the unknown coefficients from the boundary conditions at $x = \pm a/2$. Hint: Expand the particular solution into a Fourier series. You can use the following results:

$$\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cos\left(\frac{(2m-1)\pi y}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{(2n-1)\pi y}{a}\right) dy = \begin{cases} a/2 & \text{for } n = m \\ 0 & \text{for } n \neq m \end{cases}$$
$$\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \frac{G}{2\mu} \left(y^2 - \frac{1}{4}a^2\right) \cos\left(\frac{(2m-1)\pi y}{a}\right) dy = 2 \frac{a^3 G (-1)^m}{(2m-1)^3 \pi^3 \mu}$$

Coursework

Please hand in the solution to question 1 by 12 noon on Thursday. Please place them into the envelope at the door of Prof. Heil's office (room 2.224 in the Alan Turing building).

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