

$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \rho g \sin \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \rho g \cos \alpha \quad (2)$$

No slip: $u = 0 \quad @ \quad y = 0 \quad (3)$

Traction BC $p(y=h) = p_A \quad (4)$

$$0 = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad @ \quad y = h \quad (5)$$

(2) & (4):
 $p(x, y) = p_A + \rho g \cos \alpha (h - y)$
 into (1)

$$0 = -\cancel{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \rho g \sin \alpha$$

Flow is driven only by gravity.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} \text{ because } u(y):$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = - \frac{\rho g \sin \alpha}{\mu}$$

integrate twice:

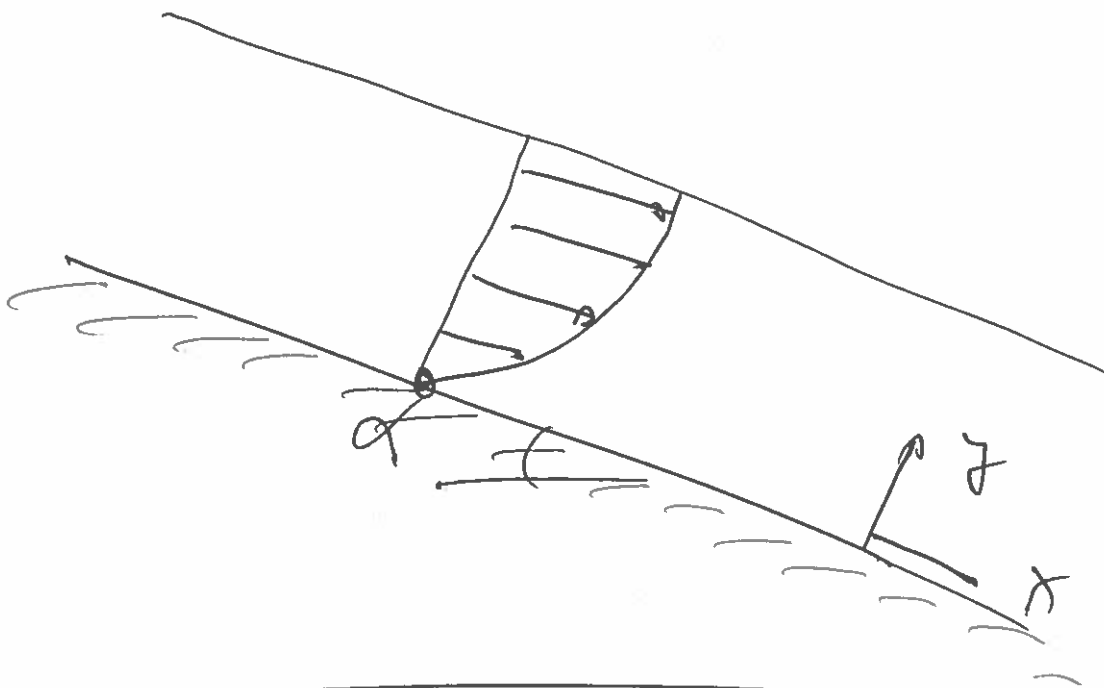
$$u(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho g \sin \alpha}{\mu} y^2 + Ay + B$$

A & B from BCs:

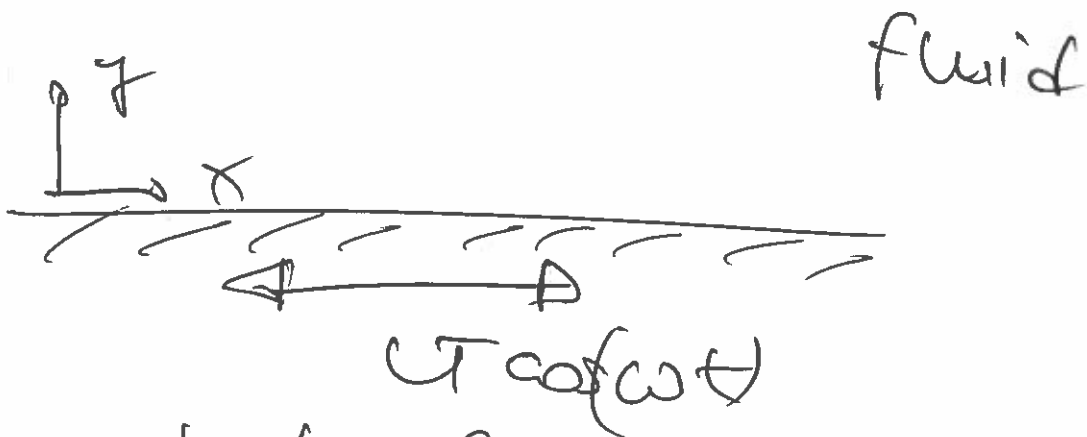
$$u(y=0) = 0$$

$$\mu \frac{du}{dy} \Big|_{y=h} = 0$$

$$u(y) = \frac{\rho g \sin \alpha}{\mu} \left(hy - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right)$$



Example: The vibrating plate



- No body force
- Assume: no press. gradient

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad u(y, t)$$

BC:

$$u = U \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{at } y = 0$$

$$u \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow \infty$$

Look for time-periodic solutions:

(4)

$$u(y, t) = f(y) \cos(\omega t + \phi(y))$$

Easier to use complex variables

$$u(y, t) = f(y) e^{i\omega t}$$

then take real part.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

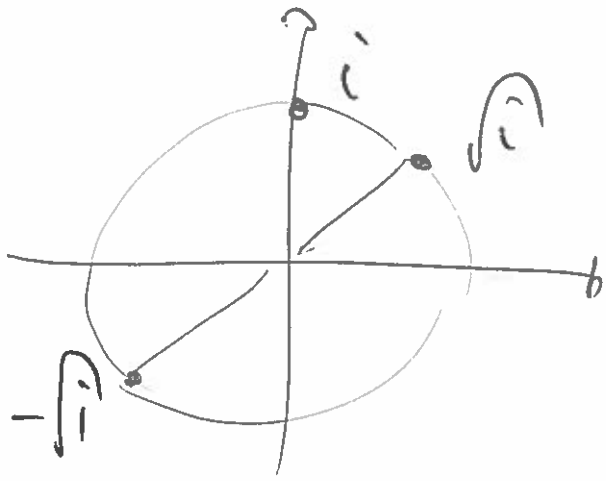
$$i\omega f = \nu f''$$

$$f'' - \frac{i\omega}{\nu} f = 0$$

$$f \sim e^{\lambda y}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{i\omega}{\nu} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{i\omega}{\nu}} = \pm \sqrt{i} \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\nu}}$$



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$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2} R (1+i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\nu}}$$

$$\lambda = \pm (1+i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\nu}}$$

$$f(\gamma) = A e^{(1+i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\nu}} \gamma} + B e^{-(1+i) \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\nu}} \gamma}$$

BC:

~~$$u(\gamma=0) = 0$$~~

~~$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 0 = A + B$$~~

$$f \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \gamma \rightarrow \infty : A = 0$$

$$u(\gamma=0, t) = U e^{i\omega t}$$

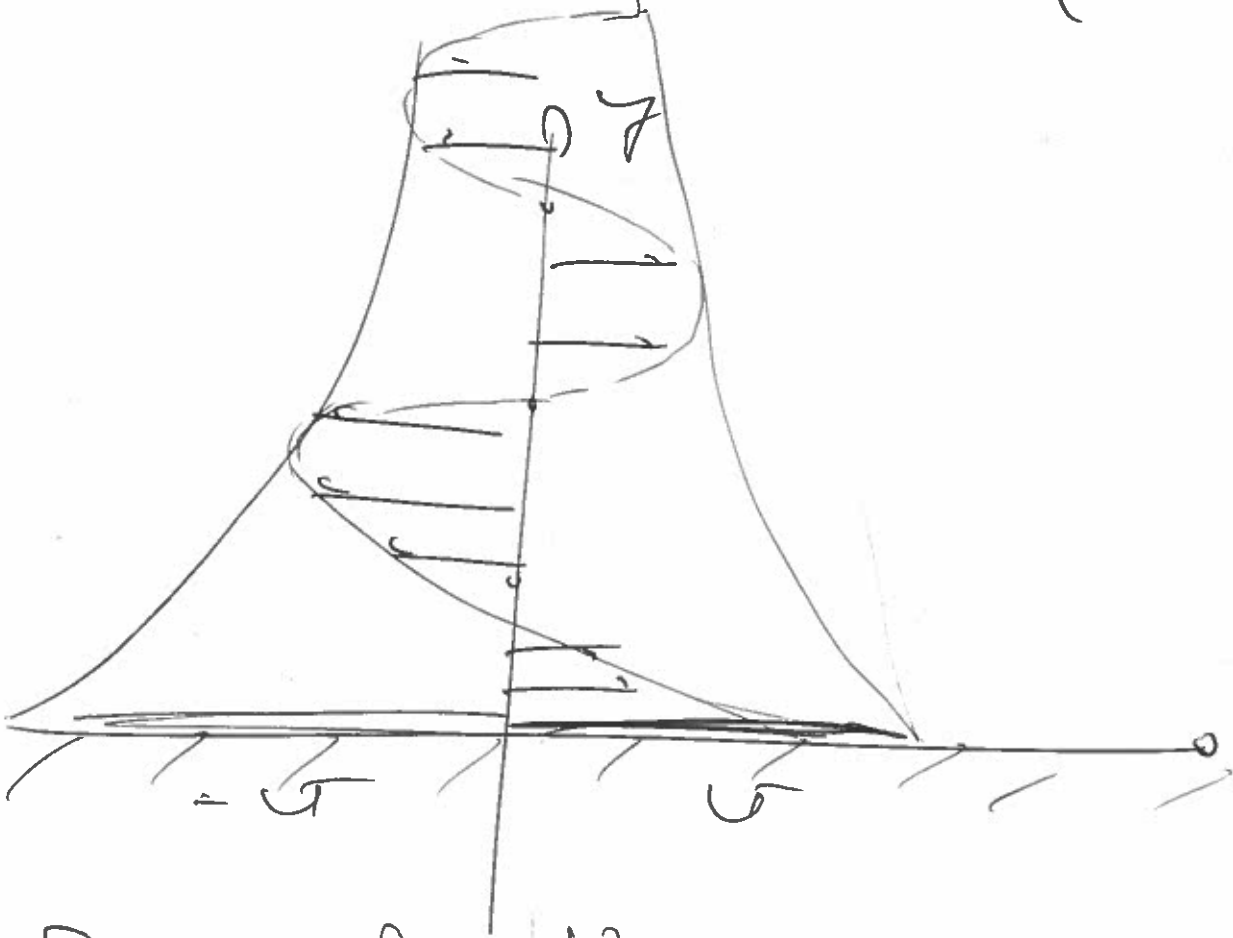
$$f(\gamma=0) e^{i\omega t} = U e^{i\omega t}$$

$$f(\gamma=0) = U = A + B$$

$$u(y, t) = U e^{-((1+i)\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\nu}})y} e^{i\omega t} \quad (6)$$

extract real part:

$$u(y, t) = U e^{-\frac{\omega}{2\nu}y} \cos\left(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{2\nu}y\right)$$



See animation on www.