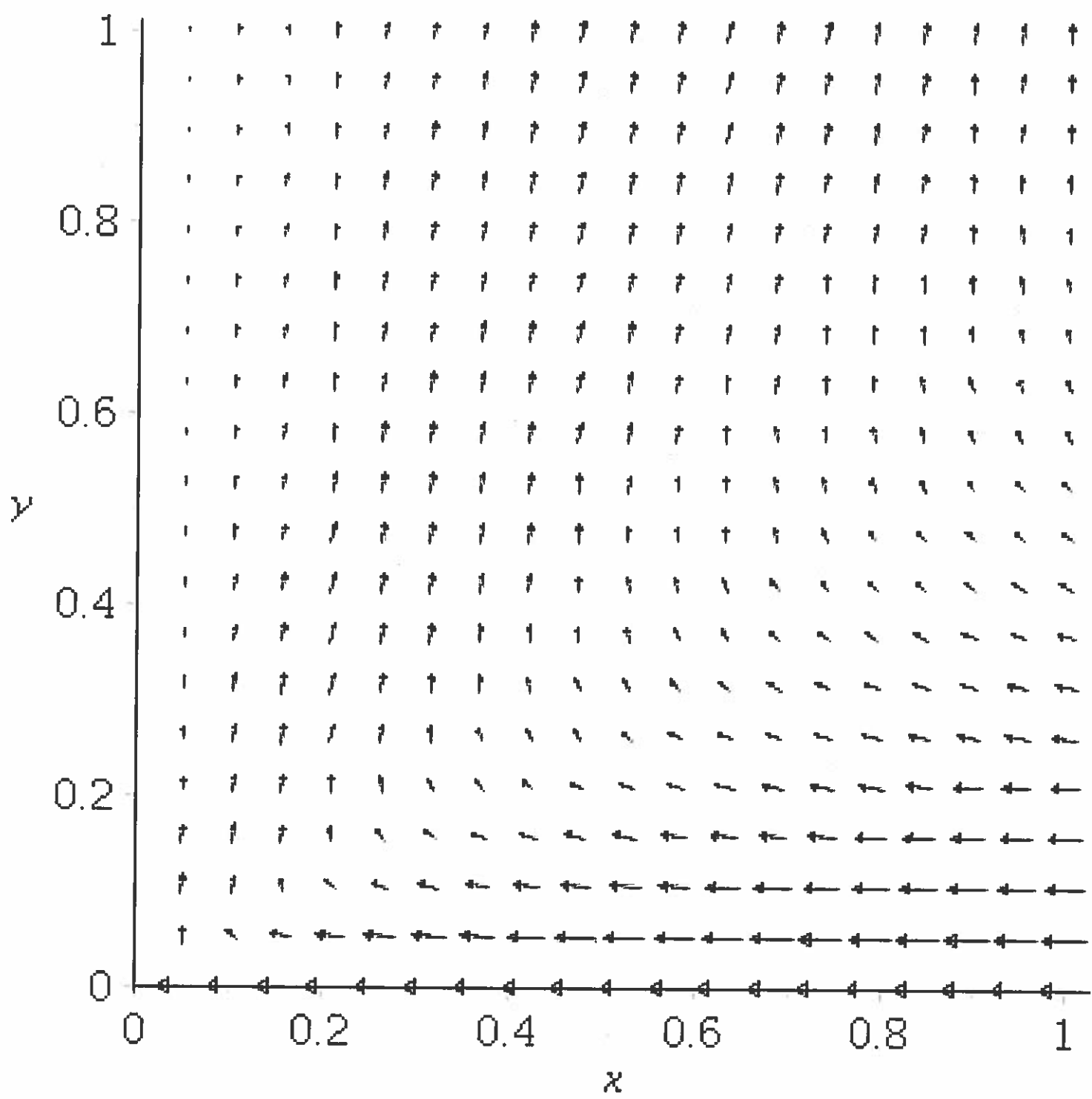
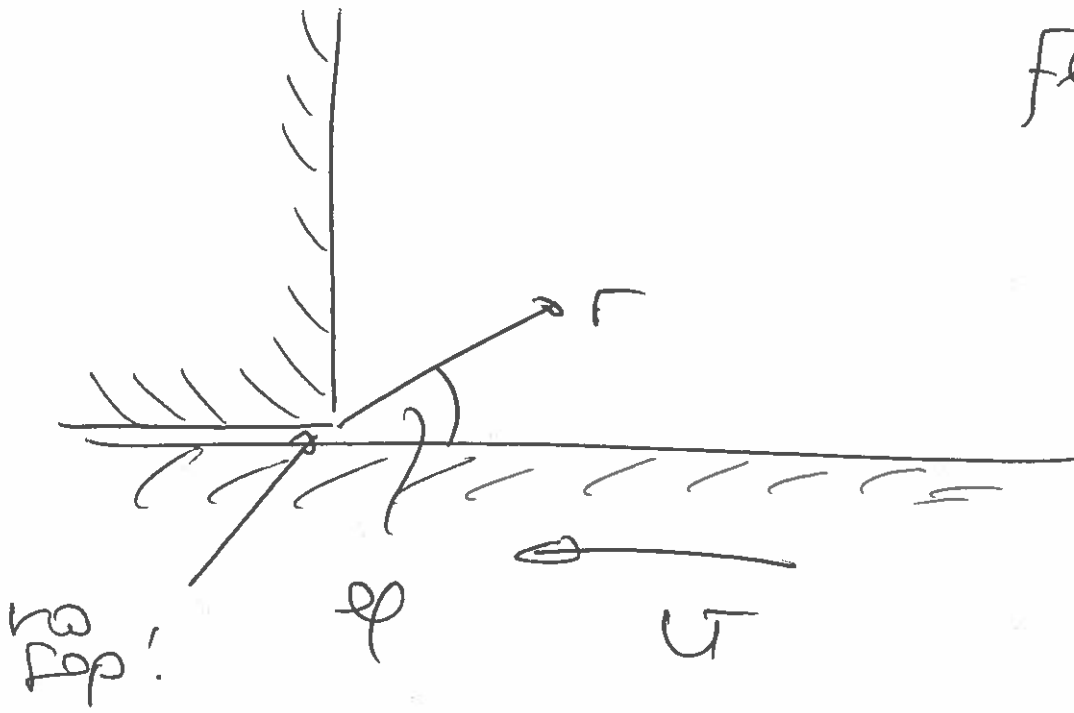


①



fluid



slow, viscous $Re = 0$

$$\nabla^4 \psi = 0 \quad + \text{BC}$$

$$\psi = \frac{U L^2}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - 1} \left(-\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2} \varphi \sin \varphi \right)$$

ψ indep. of r !

Discussion

① Non-uniformity of soln.

had assumed

$$Re = \frac{U L S}{\mu} \ll 1$$

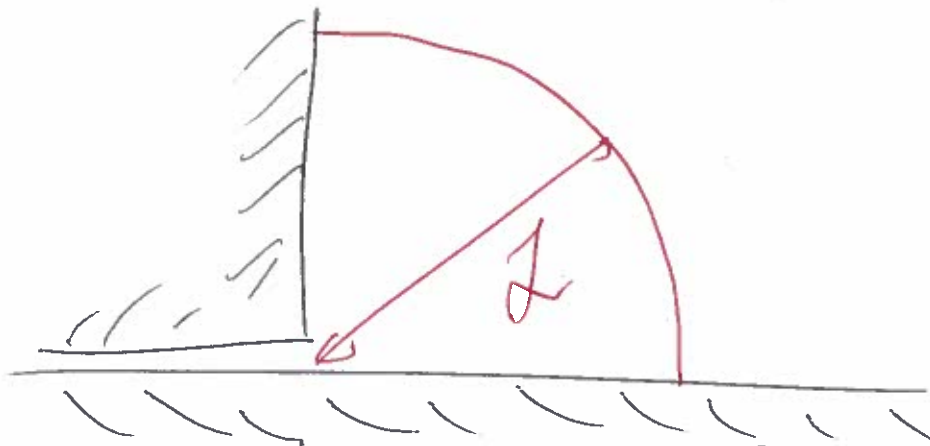
μ, ρ given

$$u = U$$

$$L = ???!$$

The problem has no intrinsic length scale!

Choose one!



E.g. distance from corner.

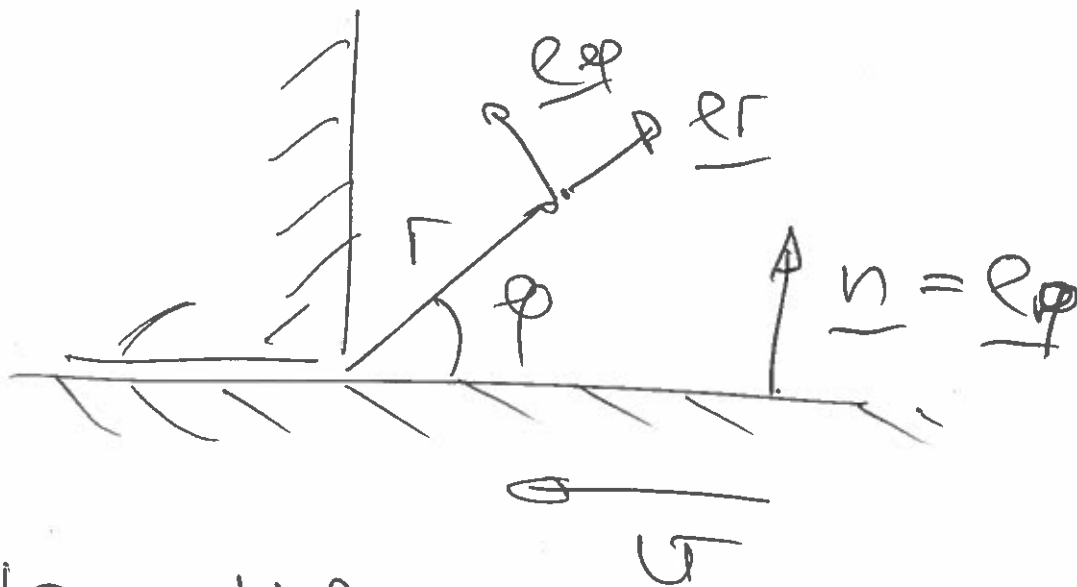
For given fluid (μ, ρ) & veloc. U I can choose L small enough to make Re small.

Stokes eqns & hence our solution becomes more & more accurate the closer to the corner we are.

However at large distances $\llbracket 3$
 from the corner the
 full N.S. have to be
 solved.

\Rightarrow Nonuniformity of
 soln.

(II) force on bottom wall



Horizontal component of traction
 is $\tau_{r\phi}$ [Exercise]

$$F = \left(\int_{r=0}^{\infty} \tau_{r\phi} dr \right)$$

$$\tau_{ij} = -p \delta_{ij} + 2\mu \epsilon_{ij}$$

(4)

$$i, j = (r, \varphi, z)$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi} = 2\mu \epsilon_{r\varphi}$$

from handout

$$\frac{\tau_{r\varphi}}{\mu} = r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}$$

Had noticed of r . v is indep. of $\varphi = 0$

$$r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v}{r} \right) \sim r^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \sim r^{-1}$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi} \sim r^{-1}$$

$$F = \mu \dots \int_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r} dr = \infty$$

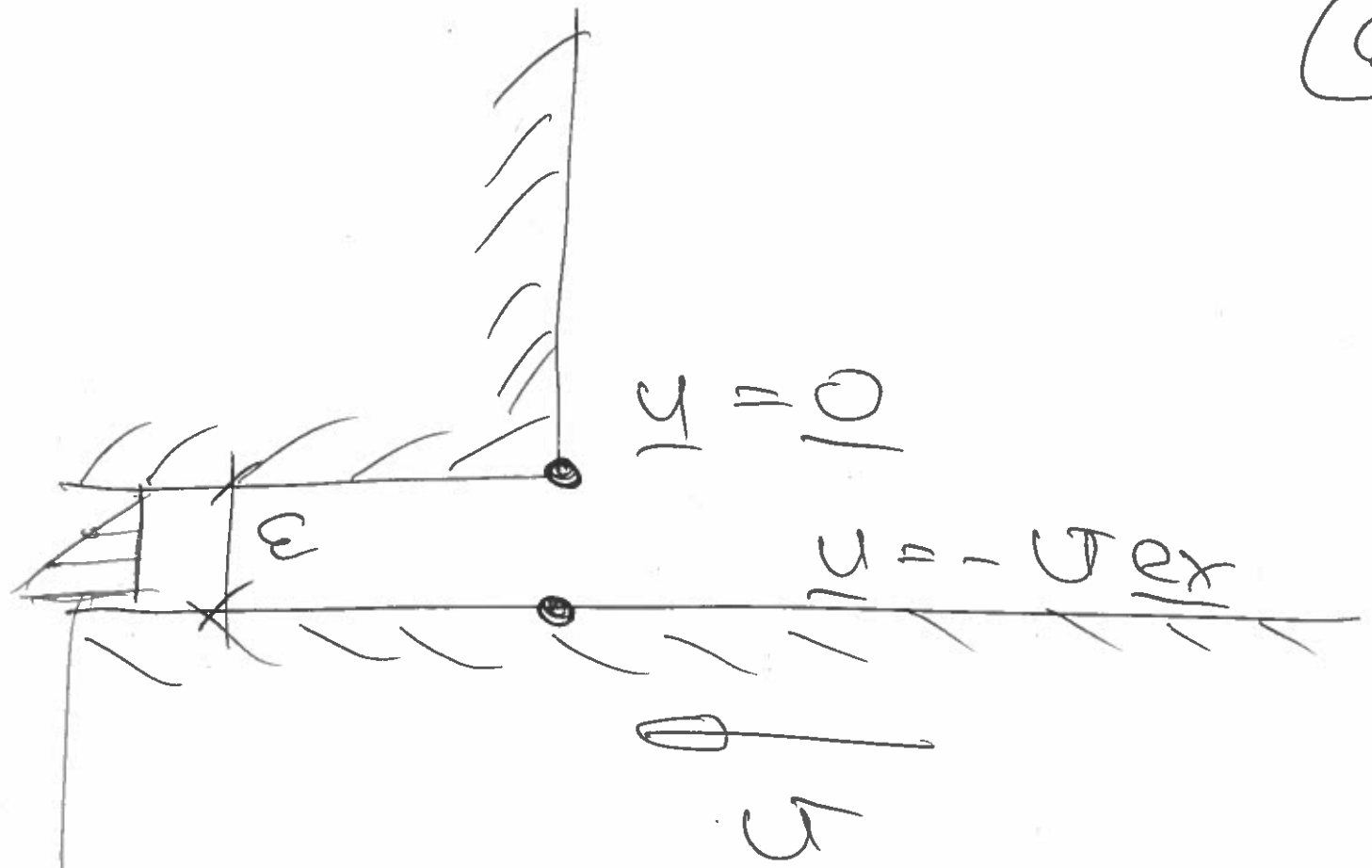
Horizontal force needed $\left[\int \right]$
to move the plate is
infinite.

Maybe ok because plate
is as long.

compute force on plate
between $x=0$ & $x=L$

$$F_L = \mu \dots \int_{r=0}^L \frac{1}{r} dr = \infty$$

So a second source for
the unboundedness of
the force is associated
with the corner.



we have considered $\epsilon = 0$

shear rate

$$\epsilon_{xy} \approx \frac{u}{h}$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ $\epsilon_{xy} \sim \frac{u}{h} \rightarrow 0$
 in a non-integrable way.