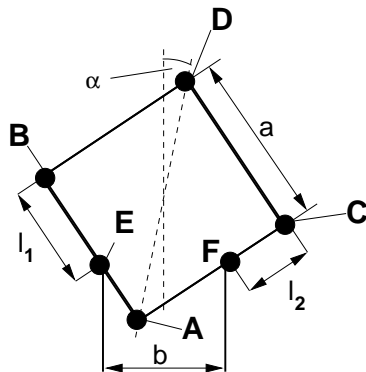


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15. 03. 2008

1. Aufgabe

a) -b) Geometrie:



$$\alpha^+ = \frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha,$$

$$\alpha^- = \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha,$$

$$l_1 = a - b \cos(\alpha^+),$$

$$l_2 = a - b \sin(\alpha^+),$$

$$z_A = h + (a - l_1) \sin(\alpha^+), \quad z_B = h - l_1 \sin(\alpha^+),$$

$$z_C = h - l_2 \cos(\alpha^+), \quad z_D = z_B - a \cos(\alpha^+)$$

c) Druckkraft normal auf die Fläche $a(s_i - s_j)$: $F_{p,n} = \int_{s_i}^{s_j} p(s) a ds$

$$\text{Druck: } p(z) = p_a + \int_0^z \varrho(z) g dz = p_a + \varrho_0 g z + \frac{1}{2} k g z^2$$

Koordinatentransformation:

$$E \rightarrow B : \quad s_1 = \frac{h - z}{\sin(\alpha^+)} \rightarrow z = h - s_1 \sin(\alpha^+), \quad ds_1 = -\frac{dz}{\sin(\alpha^+)}$$

$$F \rightarrow C : \quad s_2 = \frac{h - z}{\cos(\alpha^+)} \rightarrow z = h - s_2 \cos(\alpha^+), \quad ds_2 = -\frac{dz}{\cos(\alpha^+)}$$

$$B \rightarrow D : \quad s_3 = \frac{z_B - z}{\cos(\alpha^+)} \rightarrow z = z_B - s_3 \cos(\alpha^+), \quad ds_3 = -\frac{dz}{\cos(\alpha^+)}$$

$$C \rightarrow D : \quad s_4 = \frac{z_C - z}{\sin(\alpha^+)} \rightarrow z = z_C - s_4 \sin(\alpha^+), \quad ds_4 = -\frac{dz}{\sin(\alpha^+)}$$

Druckkraft in z -Richtung:

$$\overline{EB} : \quad F_{p,z,1} = -F_{p,n,1} \cos(\alpha^+), \quad \overline{FC} : \quad F_{p,z,2} = -F_{p,n,2} \sin(\alpha^+),$$

$$\overline{BD} : \quad F_{p,z,3} = F_{p,n,3} \sin(\alpha^+), \quad \overline{CD} : \quad F_{p,z,4} = F_{p,n,4} \cos(\alpha^+)$$

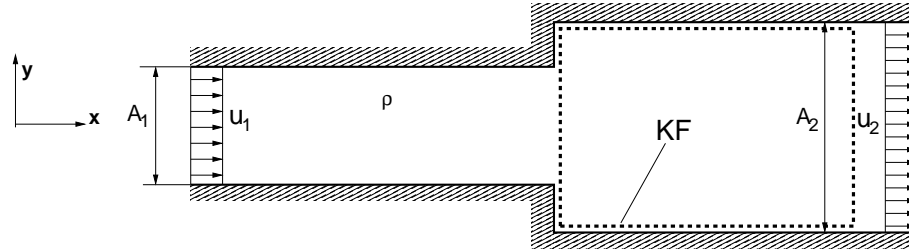
$$\overline{EF} : \quad F_{p,z,5} = -F_{p,n,5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{p,z,1} &= \int_h^{z_B} (p_a + \varrho_0 g z + k g z^2) a \cos(\alpha^+) \frac{dz}{\sin(\alpha^+)} \\
&= \frac{a}{\tan(\alpha^+)} \left[p_a(z_B - h) + \frac{\varrho_0 g}{2}(z_B^2 - h^2) + \frac{k g}{6}(z_B^3 - h^3) \right] \\
F_{p,z,2} &= \int_h^{z_C} (p_a + \varrho_0 g z + k g z^2) a \sin(\alpha^+) \frac{dz}{\cos(\alpha^+)} \\
&= a \tan(\alpha^+) \left[p_a(z_C - h) + \frac{\varrho_0 g}{2}(z_C^2 - h^2) + \frac{k g}{6}(z_C^3 - h^3) \right] \\
F_{p,z,3} &= - \int_{z_B}^{z_D} (p_a + \varrho_0 g z + k g z^2) a \sin(\alpha^+) \frac{dz}{\cos(\alpha^+)} \\
&= a \tan(\alpha^+) \left[p_a(z_B - z_D) + \frac{\varrho_0 g}{2}(z_B^2 - z_D^2) + \frac{k g}{6}(z_B^3 - z_D^3) \right] \\
F_{p,z,4} &= - \int_{z_C}^{z_D} (p_a + \varrho_0 g z + k g z^2) a \cos(\alpha^+) \frac{dz}{\sin(\alpha^+)} \\
&= \frac{a}{\tan(\alpha^+)} \left[p_a(z_C - z_D) + \frac{\varrho_0 g}{2}(z_C^2 - z_D^2) + \frac{k g}{6}(z_C^3 - z_D^3) \right] \\
F_{p,z,5} &= -p_a a b
\end{aligned}$$

Notwendige Kraft F_N zum Abheben: $F_N = \sum_{i=1}^5 F_{p,z,i} + G$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_N = G + \frac{a}{\tan(\alpha^+)} \Big\{ & p_a \left[-b \tan(\alpha^+) + z_B + z_C - h - z_D + \right. \\
& \left. \tan^2(\alpha^+)(z_B + z_C - h - z_D) \right] + \\
& \frac{\varrho_0 g}{2} \left[z_B^2 + z_C^2 - h^2 - z_D^2 + \tan^2(\alpha^+)(z_B^2 + z_C^2 - h^2 - z_D^2) \right] + \\
& \left. \frac{k g}{6} \left[z_B^3 + z_C^3 - h^3 - z_D^3 + \tan^2(\alpha^+)(z_B^3 + z_C^3 - h^3 - z_D^3) \right] \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Aufgabe



a) Volumenstrom-, Energie- und Impulserhaltung:

Konti: $u_1 A_1 = u_2 A_2$

IES x: $\frac{dI_x}{dt} = -\rho u_1^2 A_1 + \rho u_2^2 A_2 = (p_1 - p_2) A_2 = \rho u_2 A_2 (u_2 - u_1)$

Bernoulli 1-2: $\Delta p_{v1,2} = p_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 - \left(p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 \right)$
 $= \rho u_1^2 \frac{u_2}{u_1} \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1} - 1 \right) + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 - \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2$
 $\rightarrow \zeta = 2 \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1} \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1} \right) + 1 - \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1} \right)^2$
 $= \left(1 - \frac{u_2}{u_1} \right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2$

b) $\zeta = \frac{1}{9}$

c) zwei Rohrerweiterungen:

Bernoulli 1-2: $p_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 = p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + \zeta_1 \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2$

Bernoulli 2-3: $p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 = p_3 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_3^2 + \zeta_2 \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2$

mit Hinweis: $\Delta p_{v1,3} = p_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 - \left(p_3 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_3^2 \right)$
 $= p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + \zeta_1 \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 - \left(p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 - \zeta_2 \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 \right)$

$\zeta = \zeta_1 + \zeta_2 \left(\frac{u_2}{u_1} \right)^2 = \zeta_1 + \zeta_2 \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2$

aus a): $\zeta_1 = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2, \quad \zeta_2 = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_3} \right)^2$

$\zeta = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} - \frac{A_1}{A_3} \right)^2$

d) $\zeta = 0.139$

e) $m \equiv \frac{A_1}{A_2}, \quad k \equiv \frac{A_1}{A_3}$

$\rightarrow \zeta = (1 - m)^2 + (m - k)^2$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial m} = -2(1 - m) + 2(m - k) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{k + 1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial m^2} = 4 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Minimum bei } m = \frac{k + 1}{2} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)_{min}$$

3. Aufgabe

a) $\dot{V} = v_e b h = v_{a,n} 2\pi R h, \quad v_{a,n} = v_a \cos(\alpha), \quad v_{a,t} = v_a \sin(\alpha)$
 $\rightarrow v_e = \frac{\dot{V}}{b h}, \quad v_a = \frac{\dot{V}}{2\pi R h \cos(\alpha)}, \quad v_{a,n} = \frac{\dot{V}}{2\pi R h}, \quad v_{a,t} = \frac{\dot{V}}{2\pi R h} \tan(\alpha)$

b) Impulsmomentensatz: Moment \vec{M}_L auf den Leitapparat:

$$\vec{M}_L = \vec{M}_{p,e} + \vec{M}_{p,a} - \vec{M}_{k,a} - \vec{M}_{k,e}$$

Eintritt: $M_{k,z,e} = -\varrho v_e^2 b h d = -\frac{\varrho \dot{V}^2}{b h} d$

$$M_{p,z,e} = p_e b h d$$

Austritt: $M_{k,z,a} = \varrho v_{a,n} v_{a,t} 2\pi R h R = \varrho 2\pi R^2 h v_a^2 \sin(\alpha) \cos(\alpha)$
 $= \frac{\varrho \dot{V}^2}{2\pi h} \tan(\alpha)$

$$M_{p,z,a} = 0$$

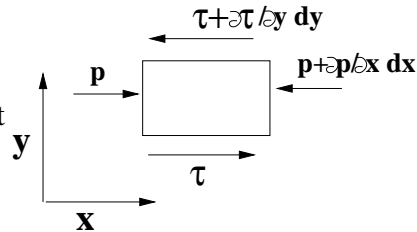
$$\longrightarrow M_{L,z} = \varrho \dot{V}^2 \left(\frac{d}{b h} - \frac{\tan(\alpha)}{2\pi h} \right) + p_e b h d$$

Ebenes Problem in der $x - y$ -Ebene, d.h. $M_{L,x} = M_{L,y} = 0$.

4. Aufgabe

- a) Kräftebilanz am Volumenelement in x-Richtung:

$$\left(p - \left(p + \frac{\delta p}{\delta x} dx \right) \right) dy + \left(\tau - \left(\tau + \frac{\delta \tau}{\delta y} dy \right) \right) dx = 0$$



$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -\frac{d\tau}{dy} \quad 1. \text{ Integration } \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} y + C_1 = -\tau:$$

$$1. \text{ Randbedingung } \tau(y=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\tau = -\eta \frac{du}{dy} \quad 2. \text{ Integration } \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{y^2}{2} + C_2 = \eta u:$$

$$2. \text{ Randbedingung } u(y=0) = u_{max} \Rightarrow C_2 = \eta u_{max}$$

$$u(x=L, y) = \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{y^2}{2} + u_{max}(x=L)$$

Bestimmung des Druckgradienten: Randbedingung $y = \pm 2h \Rightarrow u = 0$:

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -\eta \frac{u_{max}(x=L)}{2h^2}$$

$$u(x=L, y) = u_{max}(x=L) \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{2h} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\dot{V} = const \quad : \quad \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=0, y) dy = \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=L, y) dy$$

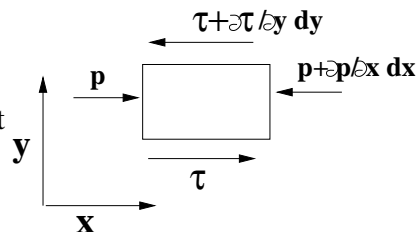
$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} h u_m = \frac{8}{3} h u_{max}(x=L)$$

$$u_{max}(x=L) = \frac{5}{4} u_m \Rightarrow u(x=l, y) = \frac{5}{4} u_m \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{2h} \right)^2 \right)$$

===== Alternative 1 =====

- Kräftebilanz am Volumenelement in x-Richtung:

$$\left(p - \left(p + \frac{\delta p}{\delta x} dx \right) \right) dy + \left(\tau - \left(\tau + \frac{\delta \tau}{\delta y} dy \right) \right) dx = 0$$



$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -\frac{d\tau}{dy} \quad 1. \text{ Integration } \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} y + C_1 = -\tau:$$

$$1. \text{ Randbedingung } \tau(y=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\tau = -\eta \frac{du}{dy} \quad 2. \text{ Integration } \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{y^2}{2} + C_2 = \eta u:$$

$$2. \text{ Randbedingung: Haftbedingung } u(y = \pm 2h) = 0$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{2}{\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} h^2$$

Bestimmung des Druckgradienten mit Konti

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} = \text{const} \quad &: \quad \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=0, y) dy = \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=L, y) dy \\ \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} h u_m &= -\frac{16}{3\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} h^3 \\ \frac{dp}{dx} &= -\frac{5}{8} \eta \frac{u_m}{h^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(x=l, y) = \frac{5}{4} u_m \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{2h} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

===== Alternative 2 =====

ausgebildete Rohrströmung + Newton'sches Fluid \Rightarrow Parabel

$$\begin{aligned} u(y) &= ay^2 + by + c, \quad \text{Randbed: } u(\pm 2h) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_{y=0} = 0 \\ b &= 0, \quad c = -4ah^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung: } \dot{V} = \text{const} \quad &: \quad \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=0, y) dy = \int_{-2h}^{2h} u(x=L, y) dy \\ \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} h u_m &= -\frac{32}{3} ah^3 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{16} \frac{u_m}{h^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u(x=l, y) = \frac{5}{4} u_m \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{2h} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

=====

b) Impulssatz in x-Richtung:

$$-\varrho \int_{-2h}^{2h} u^2(x=0, y) dy + \varrho \int_{-2h}^{2h} u^2(x=L, y) dy =$$

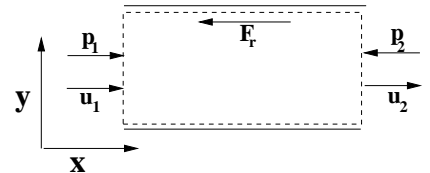
$$-2 \int_0^L \tau(x) dx + (p_1 - p_2) 4h$$

$$\int_0^L \tau(x) dx = \frac{\tau(x=0) + \tau(x=L)}{2} L$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau(x=0) &= -\eta \left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_{x=0, y=2h} = 2\eta \frac{u_m}{h} \\ \tau(x=L) &= -\eta \left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_{x=L, y=2h} = \frac{5}{4} \eta \frac{u_m}{h} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_0^L \tau(x) dx = \frac{13}{8} \eta u_m \frac{L}{h}$$

$$\int_{-2h}^{2h} \varrho u_1^2(y) dy = \frac{46}{15} \varrho h u_m^2, \quad \int_{-2h}^{2h} \varrho u_2^2(y) dy = \frac{10}{3} \varrho h u_m^2$$

$$\Delta p = p_1 - p_2 = -\frac{23}{30} \varrho u_m^2 + \frac{5}{6} \varrho u_m^2 + \frac{13}{16} \eta u_m \frac{L}{h^2} = \frac{13}{16} \eta u_m \frac{L}{h^2} + \frac{1}{15} \varrho u_m^2$$



5. Aufgabe

- a) • Energieerhaltungsgleichung für kompressible Strömungen unter Vernachlässigung von Reibungseffekten.
• Gültig für ein ideales Gas mit konstanter spezifischer Wärmekapazität und Temperaturleitfähigkeit.

b) Dimensionslose Größen:

$$\bar{\varrho} = \frac{\varrho}{\varrho_\infty}, \bar{T} = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_p - T_\infty} = \frac{T - T_\infty}{\Delta T}, \bar{t} = \frac{t}{\Delta t}, \bar{p} = \frac{p}{\Delta p}, \bar{v} = \frac{v}{u_\infty}, \bar{\nabla} = \nabla L.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho_\infty c_V \bar{\varrho} \left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \frac{u_\infty}{L} \Delta T \bar{v} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \bar{T} \right) &= \frac{\lambda}{L^2} \Delta T \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{T} - \frac{\Delta p u_\infty}{L} \bar{p} (\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{v}) \\ \frac{\varrho_\infty u_\infty c_V \Delta T}{L} \left(\frac{L}{u_\infty \Delta t} \bar{\varrho} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \bar{\varrho} \bar{v} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \bar{T} \right) &= \frac{\lambda}{L^2} \Delta T \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{T} - \frac{\Delta p u_\infty}{L} \bar{p} (\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{v}) \\ \underbrace{\frac{L}{u_\infty \Delta t} \bar{\varrho} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{t}} + \bar{\varrho} \bar{v} \cdot \bar{\nabla} \bar{T}}_{K_1} &= \underbrace{\frac{\lambda}{\varrho_\infty u_\infty L c_V} \bar{\nabla}^2 \bar{T}}_{K_2} - \underbrace{\frac{\Delta p}{\varrho_\infty c_V \Delta T} \bar{p} (\bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{v})}_{K_3} \end{aligned}$$

c) inkompressible Strömung: $\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$, stationäre Strömung: $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$

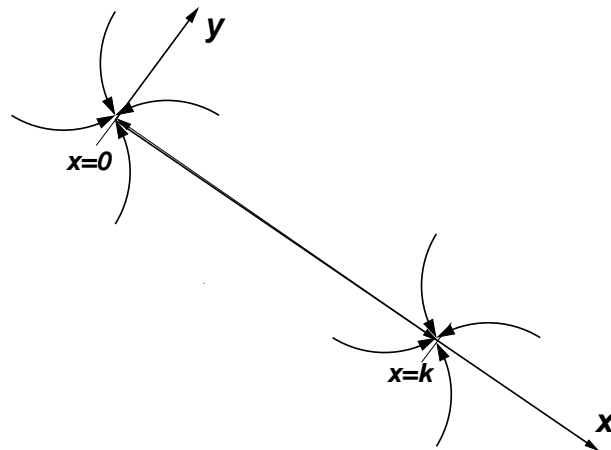
$$\longrightarrow \varrho c_V \left(u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Einführen dimensionsloser Größen:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{L}, \bar{y} = \frac{y}{\delta}, \bar{u} = \frac{u}{u_\infty}, \bar{v} = \frac{v}{\frac{\delta u_\infty}{L}}, \bar{T} = \frac{T - T_\infty}{\Delta T},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho c_V \left(\frac{u_\infty \Delta T}{L} \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \frac{\delta u_\infty}{L} \Delta T \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) &= \lambda \left(\frac{\Delta T}{L^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\Delta T}{\delta^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \right) \\ \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}} &= \frac{\lambda L}{\varrho u_\infty \delta^2 c_V} \left(\underbrace{\frac{\delta^2}{L^2}}_{\approx 0} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \right) \\ \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}} &= \frac{\lambda L}{\varrho u_\infty \delta^2 c_V} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \end{aligned}$$

6. Aufgabe



- a) $F(z)$ setzt sich aus zwei Potentialwirbeln und zwei Senken zusammen:

$$F(z) = -\frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln z - \frac{E}{2\pi} \ln z - \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln(z-k) - \frac{E}{2\pi} \ln(z-k)$$

$$\Gamma > 0, \quad E > 0$$

- b) Wirbel gleicher Stärke und gleichen Drehsinns: Es existiert ein Staupunkt auf der Verbindungslinie zwischen beiden Wirbeln, d.h. bei $x = \frac{k}{2}$.

- c) Symmetrisches Problem; Winkelgeschwindigkeit um das Zentrum bei $x = \frac{k}{2}$:

$$\omega = \frac{v}{k/2} = \frac{2v}{k}$$

Betrachte den Wirbelsturm bei $(x, y) = (k, 0)$:

$$\overline{w} = u - iv = \frac{dF}{dz} = -\frac{i\Gamma + E}{2\pi} \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{i\Gamma + E}{2\pi} \frac{x - k - iy}{(x - k)^2 + y^2}$$

$$v(x = k, y = 0) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi k} \longrightarrow \omega = \frac{2v}{k} = \frac{\Gamma}{\pi k^2}$$

- d) Die Winkelgeschwindigkeit wird größer, da der Abstand k der beiden Wirbelstürme aufgrund der Senken kleiner wird.

e) $\Gamma_A = \Gamma, \quad \Gamma_B = -2\Gamma, \quad \Gamma_C = 0$

7. Aufgabe

a) Randbedingungen:

$$(a) \frac{y}{\delta} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{u}{u_a} = 0 \rightarrow a_0 = 0$$

$$(b) \frac{y}{\delta} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{u}{u_a} = 1 \rightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$(c) \text{ Wandbindung: } v(x, 0) \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{\eta}{\varrho} \left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right|_{y=0}$$

$$\rightarrow v(x, 0) \frac{u_a}{\delta} \left. \frac{\partial \frac{u}{u_a}}{\partial \frac{y}{\delta}} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{\eta}{\varrho} \frac{u_a}{\delta^2} \left. \frac{\partial^2 \frac{u}{u_a}}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2} \right|_{y=0}$$

$$\rightarrow a_1 = -2a_2 \frac{\eta}{\varrho k}$$

$$\rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{1 - 2\frac{\eta}{\varrho k}}, \quad a_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - 2\frac{\eta}{\varrho k}}$$

b) Verlauf der Grenzschichtdicke:

$$\left. \frac{\tau}{\varrho u_a^2} \right|_{y=0} = -\frac{\eta}{\varrho u_a^2} \frac{u_a}{\delta} \left. \frac{\partial \frac{u}{u_a}}{\partial \frac{y}{\delta}} \right|_{y=0} = -\frac{\eta}{\varrho u_a \delta} a_1$$

$$\frac{\delta_2}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{u_a} \left(1 - \frac{u}{u_a}\right) d\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)$$

$$\xi = \frac{y}{\delta} \rightarrow \frac{\delta_2}{\delta} = \int_0^1 (a_1 \xi + (1 - a_1) \xi^2) - (a_1 \xi + (1 - a_1) \xi^2)^2 d\xi$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\delta_2}{\delta} = \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} a_1 - \frac{1}{30} a_1^2$$

$$\text{v. Kármán-Polhausen: } \frac{\delta_2}{\delta} \frac{d\delta}{dx} + \left. \frac{\tau}{\varrho u_a^2} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{v(x, 0)}{u_a}$$

$$\text{eingesetzt: } \left(\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} a_1 - \frac{1}{30} a_1^2 \right) \frac{d\delta}{dx} + \left(-\frac{\eta}{\varrho u_a \delta} a_1 \right) = -\frac{k}{u_a \delta}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\delta^2}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{u_a} \left(\frac{\eta}{\varrho} a_1 - k \right)}{\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} a_1 - \frac{1}{30} a_1^2} x + c$$

$$\text{Anfangsbedingung: } x = x_0 \rightarrow \delta(x_0) = \delta_0$$

$$c = \frac{\delta_0^2}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{u_a} \left(\frac{\eta}{\varrho} a_1 - k \right)}{\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} a_1 - \frac{1}{30} a_1^2} x_0$$

$$\delta(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{u_a} \left(\frac{\eta}{\varrho} a_1 - k \right)}{\frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} a_1 - \frac{1}{30} a_1^2} (x - x_0) + \delta_0^2}$$

8. Aufgabe

a) Massenerhaltung (Kontinuitätsgleichung):

$$\frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\varrho \vec{v}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \varrho u \\ \varrho v \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varrho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\varrho v)}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$u \frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial x} + \varrho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \varrho}{\partial y} + \varrho \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

In inkompressibler Strömung gilt $\nabla \varrho = 0$, d.h. $\varrho = \text{konst.}$.

$$\varrho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = \text{div} \vec{v} = 0$$

b) Eindimensionale Eulergleichung: $u \, du = -\frac{dp}{\varrho}$

$$\text{Mit } dp = c^2 d\varrho: \quad u \, du = -c^2 \frac{d\varrho}{\varrho}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\varrho}{du} = -\frac{\varrho u}{c^2}$$

$$\text{Mit } \frac{d\varrho}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{d(\varrho u)}{du} - \varrho \right): \quad \frac{d(\varrho u)}{du} = \varrho \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) = \varrho (1 - M^2)$$

$$\longrightarrow d(\varrho u) = \varrho (1 - M^2) \, du$$

Diskussion: Im Unterschall wird die Stromdichte mit zunehmender Geschwindigkeit größer. Im Überschall nimmt sie mit zunehmender Geschwindigkeit ab.