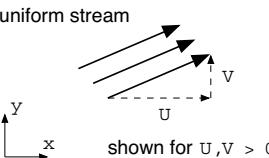
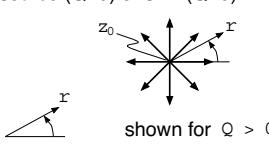
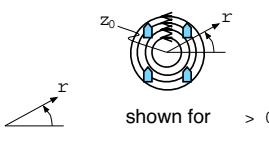
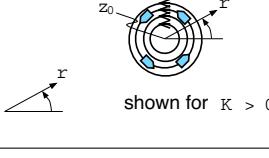
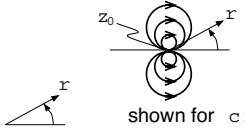
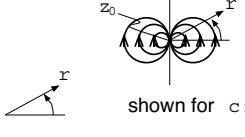
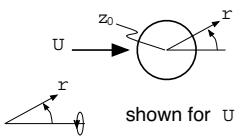
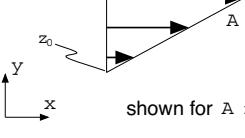
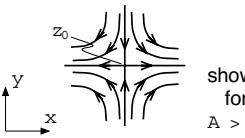


## 2.25 Fluid Mechanics

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<b>Stream Functions for planar flow (satisfy <math>\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0</math>)</b>			
Planar flow: Cartesian $(x, y, z)$	$v_x = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$	$v_y = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$	$v_z = 0$
Planar flow: Cylindrical $(r, \theta, z)$	$v_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$	$v_\theta = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$	$v_z = 0$
Axisymmetric flow: Cylindrical $(r, \theta, z)$	$v_r = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$	$v_\theta = 0$	$v_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$
Axisymmetric flow: Spherical $(r, \theta, \phi)$	$v_r = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$	$v_\theta = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$	$v_\phi = 0$
<b>Potential Functions (<math>\vec{v} = \nabla \phi</math>, requires <math>\nabla \times \vec{v} = 0, \nabla^2 \phi = 0</math>)</b>			
Cartesian coordinates $(x, y, z)$	$v_x = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$	$v_y = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$	$v_z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$
Cylindrical coordinates $(r, \theta, z)$	$v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}$	$v_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}$	$v_z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$
Spherical coordinates $(r, \theta, \varphi)$	$v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}$	$v_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}$	$v_\varphi = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi}$
 uniform stream $v_x = U$ $v_y = V$ shown for $U, V > 0$	$W(z) = (U - iV)z$ $\phi = Ux + Vy$ $\psi = -Vx + Uy$		$v_x = U$ $v_y = V$
 source ( $Q > 0$ ) or sink ( $Q < 0$ ) $v_r = \frac{Q}{2\pi r'} \frac{1}{r'}$ $v_\theta = 0$	$W(z) = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0)$ $\phi = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \ln r'$ $\psi = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \theta'$		
 free vortex $v_r = 0$ $v_\theta = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r'} \frac{1}{r'}$	$W(z) = \frac{-i\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln(z - z_0)$ $\phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \theta'$ $\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln r'$		
 forced vortex $v_r = 0$ $v_\theta = Kr'^2$	$W(z) = \frac{i\beta}{2\pi}$ $\phi = \frac{i\beta}{2\pi}$ $\psi = -\frac{K r'^2}{2}$		

<p>doublet (x-orientation)</p>  <p>shown for <math>c &gt; 0</math></p>	$W(z) = \frac{c}{z - z_0}$ $\phi = \frac{c \cos \theta'}{r'}$ $\psi = -\frac{c \sin \theta'}{r'}$	$v_r = -\frac{c \cos \theta'}{r'^2}$ $v_\theta = -\frac{c \sin \theta'}{r'^2}$
<p>doublet (y-orientation)</p>  <p>shown for <math>c &gt; 0</math></p>	$W(z) = \frac{ic}{z - z_0}$ $\phi = \frac{c \sin \theta'}{r'}$ $\psi = \frac{c \cos \theta'}{r'}$	$v_r = -\frac{c \sin \theta'}{r'^2}$ $v_\theta = \frac{c \cos \theta'}{r'^2}$
<p>sphere (axisymmetric flow)</p>  <p>shown for <math>U &gt; 0</math></p>	$W(z) = \phi + i\psi$ $\phi = U \cos \theta' \left( r' + \frac{R^3}{2r'^2} \right)$ $\psi = \frac{1}{2} U \sin^2 \theta' \left( r'^2 - \frac{R^3}{r'} \right)$	$v_r = U \cos \theta' \left( 1 - \frac{R^3}{r'^3} \right)$ $v_\theta = -U \sin \theta' \left( 1 + \frac{R^3}{2r'^3} \right)$ $v_\varphi = 0$
<p>shear flow</p>  <p>shown for <math>A &gt; 0</math></p>	$W(z) = \frac{A}{2} z$ $\phi = \frac{A}{2} z$ $\psi = Ay'^2$	$v_x = 2Ay'$ $v_y = 0$ $v_z = 0$
<p>stagnation point flow</p>  <p>shown for <math>A &gt; 0</math></p>	$W(z) = \frac{1}{2} A(z - z_0)^2$ $\phi = \frac{1}{2} A(x'^2 - y'^2)$ $\psi = Ax'y'$	$v_x = Ax'$ $v_y = -Ay'$ $v_z = 0$

### Notes:

$z = x + iy$ $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi =$	$r' = [(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\theta' = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} \right)$	$W(z) = \phi + i\psi$ $\frac{dW}{dz} = v_x - iv_y$ $\frac{dW}{dz} = (v_r - iv_\theta)e^{-i\theta}$
$v_x = v_r \cos \theta - v_\theta \sin \theta$ $v_y = v_r \sin \theta + v_\theta \cos \theta$	$v_r = v_x \cos \theta + v_y \sin \theta$ $v_\theta = -v_x \sin \theta + v_y \cos \theta$	