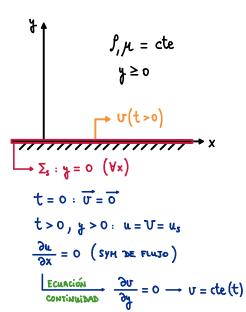
## Problema del Flujo de Rayleigh



ECdMy con 
$$v = 0$$
 y  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = -\nabla U_m$ :  

$$ECdM_x con  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0$ ,  $v = 0$  y  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \left( \frac{y}{r} + U_m \right) = 0$ :$$

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

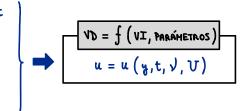
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sqrt{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial$$



## Por tanto:

OJO! ANTES DE ADIMENSIONALIZAR VEMOS SI PODEMOS QUITARNOS ALGÚN PARÁMETRO AGRUPÁNDOLO CON ALGUNA VARIABLE.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sqrt{\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial (\sqrt{t})} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$c.i. : \sqrt{t} = 0 : \quad u = 0$$

$$c.c. : \sqrt{t} > 0 \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 : \quad u = U \\ y \to \infty : \quad u \to 0 \end{cases}$$

Ecuaciones de unidades de las distintas magnitudes:



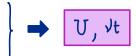
CLASES PARTICULARES, TUTORÍAS TÉCNICAS ONLINE LLAMA O ENVÍA WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

ONLINE PRIVATE LESSONS FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS CALL OR WHATSAPP:689 45 44 70

www.cartagenasy.com no se hace responsable de la información contenida en el presente documento en virtud al Artículo 17.1 de la Ley de Servicios de la Sociedad de la Información y de Comercio Electrónico, de 11 de julio de 2002. Si la información contenida en el documento es ilícita o lesiona bienes o derechos de un tercero háganoslo saber y será retirada.

A la hora de elegir magnitudes para adimensionalizar:

- 1) PARAMETROS DIMENSIONALES ( # ECUACIONES DE UNIDADES)
- 2) VARIABLES INDEPENDIENTES



Cambios en las magnitudes:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
u \longrightarrow \frac{u}{v} \\
y \longrightarrow \frac{y}{\sqrt{yt}}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\frac{y}{\sqrt{yt}} = y \\
\hline
\frac{u}{v} = f(y), \text{ con } y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{yt}}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\frac{u}{v} = f(y), \text{ con } y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{yt}}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
v \longrightarrow 1
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{u}{v} = f(v)$$
, con  $v = \frac{4}{\sqrt{vt}}$ 

Ocurre al adimensionalizar con una V.I. y las V.D. Se relacionan en una VARIABLE DE SEMEJANZA (?)

Para validar la ecuación vamos a necesitar las derivadas de 7 :

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{V}}{\partial (\mathcal{V}t)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial (\mathcal{V}t)} \left( \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{V}t}} \right) = \mathcal{V}\left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{V}t)^{-3/2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\mathcal{V}t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\lambda t}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (yt)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial (yt)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial (yt)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial (yt)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial (yt)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = V \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = V \frac{df}{d\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = V \frac{1}{\sqrt{J+1}} \frac{df}{d\eta}$ 

Sustituyendo en la ECdMx:

$$-\frac{1}{2}U\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\frac{df}{d\eta} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{t}}\frac{d^2f}{d\eta^2}$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} +\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \int_{-\infty}^{1} = 0$$

c.i.: 
$$\forall t = 0: u = 0 \longrightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{df}{dx}\right) = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\partial x^2} \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\mathcal{V}}{\partial x^2} \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}$$

CLASES PARTICULARES, TUTORÍAS TÉCNICAS ONLINE LLAMA O ENVÍA WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

ONLINE PRIVATE LESSONS FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS CALL OR WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

 $\gamma \to \infty$ :  $f \to 0$ www.cartagena99.com no se hace responsable de la información contenida en el presente documento en virtud al Si las dos C.C. se diesen en el mismo punto ---> problema de valor inicial (initial value problem), mucho más fácil de resolver ----- convertimos nuestro problema:

$$\int_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac$$

Entonces :

$$\int = 1 + g_0 \int_0^1 \exp \left[ -\left(\frac{\tilde{t}}{2}\right)^2 \right] d\tilde{t}$$

Aplicamos la c.c. que falta:

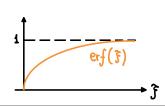
$$\lim_{\gamma \to \infty} f = 0 \longrightarrow \lim_{\gamma \to \infty} \left\{ 1 + \mathfrak{z}_0 \int_0^{\gamma} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2\right] d\gamma \right\} = 0 \longrightarrow 1 + \mathfrak{z}_0 \int_0^{\infty} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2\right] d\gamma = 0$$

$$\beta_{\circ} = -\frac{1}{\int_{0}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\tilde{\gamma}}{2}\right)^{2}\right] d\tilde{\gamma}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

Finalmente:

$$\int_{0}^{\tau} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\tilde{\tau}}{2}\right)^{2}\right] d\tilde{\tau}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[-\left(\frac{\tilde{\tau}}{2}\right)^{2}\right] d\tilde{\tau}$$

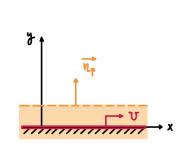


CLASES PARTICULARES, TUTORÍAS TÉCNICAS ONLINE LLAMA O ENVÍA WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

ONLINE PRIVATE LESSONS FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS CALL OR WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

www.cartagena99.com no se hace responsable de la información contenida en el presente documento en virtud al Artículo 17.1 de la Ley de Servicios de la Sociedad de la Información y de Comercio Electrónico, de 11 de julio de 2002. Si la información contenida en el documento es ilícita o lesiona bienes o de rechos de un tercero háganoslo saber y será retirada.

## Tuerza por Unidad de Ouperficie sobre la Flaca



$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1$$

$$\longrightarrow \overset{\sim}{\nabla_{P}} = \bigwedge \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} & 0 \end{array} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \longrightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

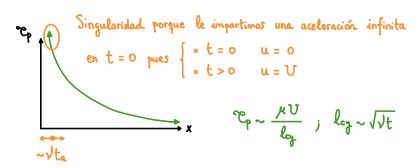
$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} \nabla_{P} = \bigwedge \frac{\partial u$$

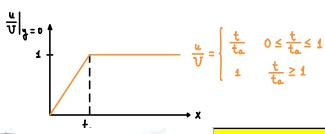
LA Viscosidad se opone al Hovimiento

$$\overrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}_{h} = \mu \mathcal{J} \frac{\partial f}{\partial f} \Big|_{f=0} \overrightarrow{x} = \mu \mathcal{J} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial f} \right)_{f=0} \overrightarrow{x} = \frac{\mu \mathcal{J}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{J}_{f}}} f_{0} \overrightarrow{x}$$



CADA VEZ INCORPORAMOS MÁS FLUIDO AL HOVIMIENTO AL CRECER LCX CON t. CADA VEZ CUESTA MENOS HOVER LA PLACA.

En realidad va a haber un tiempo de arranque:



ESTO NOS INTRODUCE Ita EN EL PROBLEHA, DESTRUYENDO LA SOLUCIÓN DE SEMEJANZA EN EL ARRANQUE.

PERO LA SOLUCIÓN DE SEMEJANZA SIGUE SIENDO VÁLIDA EN  $\frac{\sqrt{t}}{t} >> 1$  Porque se pierde el detalle del arranque.

CLASES PARTICULARES, TUTORÍAS TÉCNICAS ONLINE LLAMA O ENVÍA WHATSAPP: 689 45 44 70

> ONLINE PRIVATE LESSONS FOR SCIENCE STUDENTS CALL OR WHATSAPP:689 45 44 70