

Stokes First Problem Solution

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In fluid dynamics, Rayleigh problem also known as Stokes first problem is a problem of determining the flow created by a sudden movement of an infinitely long plate from rest, named after Lord Rayleigh and Sir George Stokes. This is considered as one of the simplest unsteady problem that have exact solution for the Navier-Stokes equations. The impulse movement of semi-infinite plate was studied by Keith Stewartson.

[Rayleigh problem - Wikipedia](#)

Stokes' first problem is a fundamental unsteady fluid problem from which an exact solution can be found. The main object of the study is to theoretically solve a variation of Stokes' first problem. The variation of Stokes' first problem being solved is a suddenly accelerated plate to a constant shear stress instead of a constant velocity.

[REVISITING STOKES' FIRST PROBLEM](#)

In fluid dynamics, Stokes problem also known as Stokes second problem or sometimes referred to as Stokes boundary layer or Oscillating boundary layer is a problem of determining the flow created by an oscillating solid surface, named after Sir George Stokes. This is considered as one of the simplest unsteady problem that have exact solution for the Navier-Stokes equations.

[Stokes problem - Wikipedia](#)

The analytical solution of the Stokes' first problem is given by [18] $(,) 1erf 2 uyt + U vt = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} (3)$ where erf() is the error function. 2.2 Stokes' Second Problem The Stokes' second problem differs from the Stokes' first problem only in the condition that the boundary condition at $y = 0$ is induced by linear harmonic

[METHOD OF FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS FOR STOKES' FIRST AND...](#)

The Solution To Stokes' 1st Problem, Eq. (3-107), Was Given Without Any Ceremony. Let $Al@z = 0$ In Eq. (3-105). Show That The Similarity Variable $U'/Uv=f(n)$, Where $N=y/[2V(Vt)]$, Reduces Eq. (3-105) To An Ordinary Differential Equation Whose Solution Is An Error Function.

[3- The Solution To Stokes' 1st Problem, Eq. \(3-107\) ...](#)

For a constant fluid density and viscosity, the simplified Navier-Stokes equation is where u is the fluid velocity in the x or velocity U_0 direction and y is a coordinate normal to the plate. Find the appropriate boundary conditions and initial conditions for this problem and then solve the differential equation to determine the velocity distribution $u / U_0 = f(y, t)$.

[Solved: Stokes' first problem involves the ...](#)

It is evident that the former problem governed by (4.2) is the traditional Stokes' first problem, and the solution to is a half of (2.3). As for the latter problem, the flow satisfies the condition which further leads to Since the flow is antisymmetrical with respect to, one only needs to solve for the domain of only.

[Complete Solutions to Extended Stokes' Problems](#)

Viscous Flow Stokes First Problem ATP. Solution: where. u is dimensionless; y . has units of length, L ; y . has units of length, L ; t . has units of time, T , and. ν . is given in. L^2 / T . Then, there are three remaining variables and two remaining dimensions; therefore there is one more dimensional group. So, $\nu, 1 = \nu u$ (or any multiple), and $\nu, 2 = \nu y, \nu, 2. t, \nu, 2$. Now, choosing. $\nu, 2, \nu, 2$

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The main object of the present study is to theoretically solve the viscous flow of either a finite or infinite depth, which is driven by moving plane (s). Such a viscous flow is usually named as...

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$r = u, = 0$ satisfy the two rst components of the Navier-Stokes equations (i.e. the radial and azimuthal directions). The streamwise momentum equation reduces to $(ur)u, z = r2u, z$. where $(ur)u, z = u, r. @u,$

[Exercise 5: Exact Solutions to the Navier-Stokes Equations ...](#)

Stokes Second Problem ATP. Stokes apparently had many problems. This Second Problem is identical to the First Problem, except that we replace (2) with. $u (y =0,t)=Ucos(\omega t)$ the plate now oscillates. Note that we are interested only in the steady periodic solution: $u,$ behaves as. $cos(\omega t + \phi)$ in time, where the phase $\phi,$ is independent of. $t,$

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In this paper, we consider the numerical solution of the two dimensional fractional Stokes' first problem for a heated generalized second grade fluid. The proposed method is based on the L_1 finite difference scheme for the temporal direction while the Legendre spectral method for the spatial direction.

[Numerical algorithm for two dimensional fractional Stokes ...](#)

Stokes- first problem for the rotating flow of a third grade fluid is numerically solved by Shahzad [17]. Hayat et al et al. [18]. presented numerical solution of Stokes' first problem for a third grade fluid in a porous half space. Fakhari . [19] presented a note on the interplay between symmetries, reduction and conservation laws of Stokes' first problem for third-grade rotating fluids. Sajid .

[Stokes First Problem for an Unsteady MHD Third-Grade Fluid ...](#)

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Abstract. This paper describes the applications of the method of fundamental solutions (MFS) as a mesh-free numerical method for the Stokes' first and second pr

[Method of Fundamental Solutions for Stokes' First and ...](#)

Solution Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ where $\mathbf{F} = (yz)\mathbf{i} + (4y + 1)\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$ and C is the circle of radius 3 at $y = 4$ and perpendicular to the y -axis.

[Calculus III - Stokes' Theorem \(Practice Problems\)](#)

In this note, Stokes second problem for nanofluids is considered. However, the Stokes' first problem (impulsive motion caused by the moment of the plate) for nanofluids has been studied through the combine effects of Brownian motion and thermophoresis on the velocity, temperature and volume fraction of the nanoparticles (Uddin et al., 2013).