

# Navier-Stokes 方程组的一个 一致有效渐近解\*

秦圣立 张爱淑

(曲阜师范大学物理系, 1993年11月24日收到)

## 摘 要

本文利用多重尺度法<sup>[1,2]</sup>研究了大雷诺数情况下的平板绕流问题, 得到了 Navier-Stokes 方程的一个一致有效渐近解。

**关键词** Navier-Stokes方程 势流 流函数 边界层校正项 多重尺度法

## 一、Navier-Stokes 方程

我们考虑不可压缩流体绕过平板的定常层流流动, 二维的 Navier-Stokes 方程组为<sup>[3]</sup>:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (1.2)$$

$$u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (1.3)$$

其中  $P$  是压力,  $\rho$  是流体密度,  $\nu = \mu/\rho$ ;  $\nu$  是运动粘性系数,  $\mu$  是绝对粘性系数,  $u, v$  分别为流速的  $x, y$  方向的分量;  $x$  表示顺平板表面方向,  $y$  表示平板的法向方向; 原点  $(0, 0)$  取在平板的前缘。

我们引入无量纲变量

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{u}{U}, \tilde{v} = \frac{v}{U}, \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{L}, \tilde{y} = \frac{y}{L}, \tilde{p} = \frac{P}{\rho U^2}$$

其中  $U$  是来流流速,  $L$  是平板的特征长度 (即平板顺流长度)。将上述无量纲变量代入方程 (1.1)~(1.3), 并略去字母上的符号“ $\sim$ ”, 且消去  $P$  我们得无量纲化方程:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x^3}$$

\* 江福汝推荐。

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial y\partial x^2}-\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial y^3} \\
& -\varepsilon^2\left(\frac{\partial^4\psi}{\partial y^4}+2\frac{\partial^4\psi}{\partial x^2\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^4\psi}{\partial x^4}\right)=0
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.4}$$

其中  $\varepsilon^2 = \frac{\nu}{LU} = \frac{1}{R_N} \ll 1$ ,  $R_N$  是雷诺数,  $\varepsilon$  称为小参数;  $u = \partial\psi/\partial y$ ,  $v = -\partial\psi/\partial x$ ,  $\psi$  称为流函数。

根据物面条件和平板前缘附近的边界层性质<sup>[4]</sup>: G. F. Carrier和C. C. Lin(1948)求得了 Navier-Stokes 方程的适用于前缘局部区域的解:  $\psi = A\xi\eta^2$ , 其中  $A$  为常数,  $x+iy = (\xi+i\eta)^2$ . 我们将 G. F. Carrier和C. C. Lin的Stokes 解作为端点条件求解有限平板的Navier-Stokes方程. 为此, 我们将G. F. Carrier和C. C. Lin的解乘上一个因子  $\exp[-(x^2+y^2)/\varepsilon^2]$  以表示端点条件. 上述物面条件利用流函数 $\psi$ 和端点条件(无量纲化边界条件)表为:

$$\left.\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}\right|_{y=0} = 0
\tag{1.5}$$

$$\left.\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\right|_{y=0} = 0
\tag{1.6}$$

$$\psi = \frac{A}{2\sqrt{2}}y^2(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+x)^{-1/2}\exp\left[-\frac{x^2+y^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right]
\tag{1.7}$$

方程(1.4)和边界条件(1.5)~(1.7)就是我们所研究的边值问题。

## 二、Navier-Stokes 方程的解

当  $\varepsilon=0$  时, 方程(1.4)退化为无粘性势流方程, 即欧拉(Eular)方程, 欧拉方程的解是已知的, 这是因为如果不考虑粘性, 顺流放置的薄平板对均匀势流不会产生影响, 但是欧拉方程的解, 不可能满足所有的边界条件, 为此, 我们必须校正失去的边界条件. 我们考虑平板表面处的边界层校正项<sup>[5,6]</sup>.

我们在平板表面处引入变量:

$$\xi = \frac{w(y)}{\varepsilon}, \quad \eta = y, \quad x = x
\tag{2.1}$$

其中  $w(y)$  是当  $y=0$  时为零的正的待定函数. 将关于对  $y$  的偏导数换成对  $\xi, \eta$  的偏导数, 则有,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial y} &= \varepsilon^{-1}\left(w,_{\eta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi} + \varepsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial\eta}\right) \\
&\dots\dots\dots \\
\frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} &= \varepsilon^{-4}\left(w,_{\eta}^4\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\xi^4} + \varepsilon\left(6w,_{\eta}^2w,_{\eta\eta}\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi^3} + 4w,_{\eta}^2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\eta\partial\xi^3}\right)\right. \\
&\quad + \varepsilon^2\left(6w,_{\eta}^2\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\eta^2\partial\xi^2} + 12w,_{\eta}w,_{\eta\eta}\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\eta\partial\xi^2}\right) \\
&\quad \left. + (3w,_{\eta\eta} + 4w,_{\eta}w,_{\eta\eta})\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\xi^2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \varepsilon^3 \left( 4w, \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + 6w, \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + 4w, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right. \\
& \left. + w, \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) + \varepsilon^4 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4} \quad (2.2)
\end{aligned}$$

为得到满足微分方程(1.4)和全部边界条件的 $N$ 阶渐近解,我们构造如下形式的流函数的展开式:

$$\psi = \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n(x, y) + \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n(\xi, \eta, x) \quad (2.3)$$

其中第一个求和表示流函数的外部解展开式,第二个求和表示边界层校正项展开式.

将微分算子(2.2)和流函数 $\psi$ 的展开式(2.3)分别代入方程(1.4)和边界条件(1.5)和(1.6)式,而把 $\xi, \eta, x$ 看作三个独立的自变量,并注意外部解 $\psi_n(x, y)$ 仅是 $x, y$ 的函数以及边界层校正项 $\varphi_n(\xi, \eta, x)$ 的性质<sup>[6]</sup>,我们得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y \partial x^2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \\
& - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \\
& - \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \right\} \\
& + \left\{ \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-2} \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 \varepsilon^i \beta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \right. \\
& + \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-2} \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 \varepsilon^i \beta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \\
& - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-3} \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 \varepsilon^i \gamma_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \\
& \left. - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-3} \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 \varepsilon^i \gamma_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \left[ \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \\
& + \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \left[ \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \\
& - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \kappa_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \\
& - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \kappa_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right] \\
& - \varepsilon^2 \left[ \varepsilon^{-4} \left( \sum_{i=0}^4 \varepsilon^i \lambda_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right. \\
& + 2\varepsilon^{-2} \left( \sum_{i=0}^2 \varepsilon^i \rho_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \\
& \left. + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] = 0 \tag{2.4}
\end{aligned}$$

边界条件(1.5)和(1.6)式写为:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \tag{2.5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \tag{2.6}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_0 &= w, \quad \delta_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}; \quad \beta_0 = w, \quad \beta_1 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial \xi^2}, \\
\beta_1 &= 3w, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial \xi \partial \eta} + w, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial \eta^2}, \\
\gamma_0 &= w, \quad \gamma_1 = 3w, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + 3w, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2}, \\
\gamma_2 &= 3w, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + 3w, \quad \gamma_4 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + w, \quad \gamma_5 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta^3}, \\
\kappa_0 &= w, \quad \kappa_1 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta \partial x^2}; \quad \lambda_0 = w, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^4}, \\
\lambda_1 &= 6w, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi^3} + 4w, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^3},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_2 &= 6w_{,\eta} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + 12w_{,\eta\eta} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \eta \partial \xi^2} + (3w_{,\eta} + 4w_{,\eta\eta}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}, \\ \lambda_3 &= 4w_{,\eta} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + 6w_{,\eta\eta} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + 4w_{,\eta\eta\eta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + w_{,\eta\eta\eta\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}, \\ \lambda_4 &= \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^4}, \quad \rho_0 = w_{,\eta} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2}, \\ \rho_1 &= 2w_{,\eta} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \xi \partial x \partial \eta^2} + w_{,\eta\eta} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \xi \partial x^2}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \eta^2 \partial x^2}.\end{aligned}$$

其中  $w_{,\eta}$ ,  $w_{,\eta\eta}$ ,  $w_{,\eta\eta\eta}$ ,  $w_{,\eta\eta\eta\eta}$  分别是  $w(y)$  对  $y$  的一阶, 二阶, 三阶, 四阶导数。

由(2.4)~(2.6)式, 合并  $\varepsilon$  的同次幂的系数, 使方程(2.4)的第一个大括号中的  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等于零, 可得流函数外部解  $\psi_n$  的递推方程, 使方程(2.4)的第二个大括号中的  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等于零, 则得边界层校正项  $\varphi_n$  的递推方程。由边界条件(2.5)和(2.6)式, 分别使它们两端的  $\varepsilon$  同次幂项的系数相等, 则得关于  $\psi_n$  和  $\varphi_n$  的递推边界条件。我们规定所有具有负下标的字母均取为零。

首先我们令方程(2.4)第一个大括号中  $\varepsilon^0$  的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_0}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_0}{\partial x^3} \\ - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_0}{\partial y \partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_0}{\partial y^3} = 0\end{aligned}\quad (2.7)$$

由(2.6)式, 使  $\varepsilon^0$  的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} \right|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

由于方程(2.7)是无粘性势流方程, 即Euler方程, 其解为:

$$\psi_0 = y \quad (2.9)$$

它显然满足边界条件(2.8)式。

得到  $\psi_0$  后, 再由方程(2.4)的第一个大括号中的  $\varepsilon^1$  的系数等于零, 得关于  $\psi_1$  的微分方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

由边界条件(2.6), 使  $\varepsilon^1$  的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

再由平板绕流前缘处的性质(端点条件)(参见(2.38)式)可推知,

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

方程(2.10)是关于  $\partial \psi_1 / \partial x$  的拉普拉斯(Laplace)方程, 且具有两个第一类齐次边界条件, 它有唯一的零解:

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

方程(2.13)是一阶线性齐次偏微分方程, 其解为:

$$\psi_1 = g(y) \quad (2.14)$$

其中  $g(y)$  是  $y$  的待定函数, 由以下条件决定: 当  $y=0$  时,  $g(y)=0$ ; 当  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $g(y)=0$ . 则有  $g(y) \equiv 0$ , 从而得,

$$\psi_1 \equiv 0 \quad (2.15)$$

得到  $\psi_0, \psi_1$  之后, 以下求解边界层校正项  $\varphi_0$ . 由方程(2.4)的第二个大括号, 使其中  $\varepsilon^0$  的系数等于零 (注意到  $\psi_0=y, \psi_1=0$ ), 并把微分算子  $\delta_1, \beta_0, \lambda_0$  代入其中, 则得:

$$\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \eta} w, \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_0}{\partial x \partial \xi^2} - w, \frac{\partial^4 \varphi_0}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

我们令

$$w, \frac{\partial^4 \varphi_0}{\partial \xi^2} = w, \frac{\partial^4 \varphi_0}{\partial \xi^2} \quad (2.17)$$

则有

$$w(y) = y \quad (2.18)$$

由上述条件, 方程(2.16)变为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \right) \right] = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

关于方程(2.19)的边界条件, 因为  $\varphi_0$  是边界层校正项, 首先用  $\varphi_0$  校正边界条件(2.5), 为此, 先考虑  $\varepsilon^1$  的项为:

$$\varepsilon^1 [\varepsilon^{-1} \delta_1 \psi_0 + \delta_0 \varphi_0]$$

令(2.5)式的  $\varepsilon^1$  的系数等于零, 得  $\varphi_0$  的一个边界条件:

$$[\varepsilon^{-1} \delta_1 \psi_0 + \delta_0 \varphi_0] \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0 \quad (2.20)$$

关于  $\varphi_0$  的另一个边界条件, 由平板绕流问题平板前缘附近的性质 (端点条件) (1.7) 式给出:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=0} &= \left[ \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \varepsilon^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^1 \varepsilon^i \delta_i \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= \varepsilon \frac{A'}{4\sqrt{2}} (3\xi^{1/2} - 4\xi^{5/2}) \exp[-\xi^2] \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

由(2.21)式左端具有  $\varepsilon^1$  的项为:

$$\varepsilon^1 [\varepsilon^{-1} \delta_1 \psi_0 + \delta_0 \varphi_0]$$

由(2.21)式, 使两端  $\varepsilon^1$  的系数相等, 得:

$$[\varepsilon^{-1} \delta_1 \psi_0 + \delta_0 \varphi_0] \Big|_{\xi=0} = \frac{A'}{4\sqrt{2}} (3\xi^{1/2} - 4\xi^{5/2}) \exp[-\xi^2] \quad (2.22)$$

把微分算子  $\delta_0, \delta_1$  分别代入(2.20)和(2.22)式, 则得:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = -1/\varepsilon \quad (2.23)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} = -\frac{A'}{4\sqrt{2}} (3\xi^{1/2} - 4\xi^{5/2}) \exp[-\xi^2] - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (2.24)$$

其中  $A' = A/\varepsilon^{1/2}$ ,  $A = 0.083/\varepsilon^3$ . 我们为了得到  $\varphi_0$  的边界层型函数, 因为方程(2.19)方括号中的量仅是  $x, y$  的函数  $E(x, y)$ , 我们令它等于零, 则得,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0 \quad (2.25)$$

方程(2.25)具有两个非齐次边界条件(2.23)和(2.24), 首先把(2.23)化为齐次边界条件, 为此, 我们令,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} = H - 1/\varepsilon \quad (2.26)$$

将(2.26)分别代入(2.23)~(2.25)我们得:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial \xi^2} = 0 \quad (2.27)$$

$$H \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0 \quad (2.28)$$

$$H \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{A'}{4\sqrt{2}} (3\xi^{1/2} - 4\xi^{5/2}) \exp[-\xi^2] \quad (2.29)$$

我们利用分离变量法解边值问题(2.27)~(2.29). 我们得:

$$\begin{aligned} H = & \frac{iA'}{8\sqrt{2\pi x}} \int_{-\infty}^0 (3t^{1/2} - 4t^{5/2}) \exp\left[-t^2 - \frac{(\xi-t)^2}{4x}\right] dt \\ & + \frac{A'}{8\sqrt{2\pi x}} \int_0^{\infty} (3t^{1/2} - 4t^{5/2}) \exp\left[-t^2 - \frac{(\xi-t)^2}{4x}\right] dt \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

其中  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 上式已经作了奇延拓, 我们引入如下的新变量: 在第一个积分中令  $(\xi-t)/2\sqrt{x} = q$ ,  $dq = -dt/2\sqrt{x}$ ; 在第二个积分中令  $(t-\xi)/2\sqrt{x} = q$ ,  $dq = dt/2\sqrt{x}$ , 则(2.30)变为:

$$\begin{aligned} H = & \frac{-iA'}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\xi/2\sqrt{x}}^{\xi/2\sqrt{x}} [3(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^{1/2} \\ & - 4(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^{5/2}] \exp[-(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^2 - q^2] dq \\ & + \frac{A'}{8\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\xi/2\sqrt{x}}^{\infty} [3(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{1/2} \\ & - 4(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{5/2}] \exp[-(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^2 - q^2] dq \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

把(2.31)代入(2.26), 则得:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \xi} = H - 1/\varepsilon \quad (2.32)$$

(2.32)式是一阶线性偏微分方程, 其解可写为:

$$\varphi_0 = \int H d\xi - \xi/\varepsilon + F(x, y) \quad (2.33)$$

其中  $F(x, y)$  是  $x, y$  的待定函数. 由下述条件决定: 当  $x=0$  时,  $F(x, y) = 0$ , 当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $F(x, y) = y/\varepsilon^2$ ; 当  $y=0$  时,  $F(x, y) = 0$ , 当  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $F(x, y) = y/\varepsilon^2$ . 故  $F(x, y)$  应取如下形式的表达式:

$$F(x, y) = \varepsilon^{-2} y \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{x^2 y^2}\right) \quad (2.34)$$

把(2.21)和(2.34)代入(2.33)式, 则得:

$$\varphi_0 = \varepsilon^{-2} y \exp\left[-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{x^2 y^2}\right] - \varepsilon^{-1} \xi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \left\{ \frac{iA'}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\infty}^{\xi/2\sqrt{x}} [3(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^{1/2} \right. \\
& - 4(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^{5/2} \exp[-(\xi - 2\sqrt{x}q)^2 - q^2] dq \\
& + \frac{A'}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\xi/2\sqrt{x}}^{\infty} [3(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{1/2} \\
& \left. - 4(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{5/2}] \exp[-(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^2 - q^2] dq \right\} d\xi \quad (2.35)
\end{aligned}$$

以上我们求出了 $\psi_0$ ,  $\psi_1$ 和 $\varphi_0$ , 下面我们求解 $\psi_2$ . 由方程(2.4)的第一个大括号, 令其中 $e^2$ 的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_2}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_2}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (2.36)$$

由(2.6)式, 令 $e^2$ 的系数等于零, 得:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} \right] \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (2.37)$$

由(1.7)式对 $x$ 求一次偏导数, 并使 $x=0$ 代入其中, 则得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} &= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^n \psi_n \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{n=0}^N \varepsilon^{n+2} \varphi_n \right) \right] \Big|_{x=0} \\
&= -e^2 \frac{A''}{4\sqrt{2}} y^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{e^2}\right] \quad (y > 0) \quad (2.38)
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $A'' = A/e^2$ . 并令(2.38)式两端 $e^2$ 的系数相等, 得:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} \right] \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{A''}{4\sqrt{2}} y^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{e^2}\right] \quad (y > 0) \quad (2.39)$$

由(2.35)式对 $x$ 求一次偏导数, 把 $y=0$ 代入其中, 并计算, 得:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (2.40)$$

再把 $x=0$ 代入其中, 并计算, 则得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} &= -\frac{iA^*}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 3y^{-1/2} + 148e^2 y^{3/2} \right. \\
& \left. + 16e^4 y^{7/2} \right\} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{e^2}\right] - 162e^2 Q(y) \Big\} \\
& + \frac{A^*}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ [3y^{-1/2} + 148e^2 y^{3/2} + 16e^4 y^{7/2}] \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{e^2}\right] \right. \\
& \left. - 162e^2 Q(y) \right\} \quad (2.41)
\end{aligned}$$

取其中的实部, 当 $y < 0$ 时, 取带 $i$ 的项, 当 $y > 0$ 时, 取不带 $i$ 的项. 其中  $A^* = A/e$ ,  $Q(y)$

$= \int_0^y y^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{e^2}\right] dy$  是 $y$ 的函数.

我们令,

$$R = \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} \quad (2.42)$$



把(2.42), (2.41)和(2.40)式分别代入(2.36), (2.37)和(2.39)式, 并注意到  $\partial\psi_0/\partial y=1$ , 则得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.43)$$

$$R \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad (2.44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \Big|_{x=0} = & -\frac{A''}{4\sqrt{2}} y^{1/2} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \\ & + \frac{iA^*}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ (3y^{-1/2} + 148\varepsilon^2 y^{3/2} \right. \\ & \left. + 16\varepsilon^4 y^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] - 162\varepsilon^2 Q(y) \right\} \\ & - \frac{A^*}{4\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 3y^{-1/2} + 148\varepsilon^2 y^{3/2} \right. \\ & \left. + 16\varepsilon^4 y^{7/2} \right\} \exp\left[-\frac{y^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \\ & - 162\varepsilon^2 Q(y) \} \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

我们利用分离变量法解边值问题(2.43)~(2.45), 我们只考虑  $y>0$  的情况, 并令,

$$R = XY \quad (2.46)$$

我们得到它的解为(取其中的实部):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial\psi_2}{\partial x} = \operatorname{Re}R = & -\frac{A^*}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \int_0^\infty \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ (3t^{-1/2} + \varepsilon^{-1}t^{1/2} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 148\varepsilon^2 t^{3/2} + 16\varepsilon^4 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 162\varepsilon^2 Q(t) \right] \cos(\omega(t-y)) \right. \\ & \left. - \left[ (3t^{-1/2} + 148\varepsilon^2 t^{3/2} + 16\varepsilon^4 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 162\varepsilon^2 Q(t) \right] \cos(\omega(t+y)) \right\} \exp[-\omega x] dt \} d\omega \\ & (y>0, 1>x>0) \end{aligned} \quad (2.47)$$

其中  $\omega>0$ , 因为方程(2.47)是关于  $\psi_2$  的一阶线性偏微分方程, 它的解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_2 = & -\frac{A^*}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \int_0^\infty \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left[ (3t^{-1/2} + \varepsilon^{-1}t^{1/2} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 148\varepsilon^2 t^{3/2} + 16\varepsilon^4 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - 162\varepsilon^2 Q(t) \right] \cos(\omega(t-y)) \right. \\ & \left. - \left[ (3t^{-1/2} + 148\varepsilon^2 t^{3/2} + 16\varepsilon^4 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + 162\varepsilon^2 Q(t) \right] \cos(\omega(t+y)) \right\} \exp[-\omega x] dt \} d\omega dx \end{aligned}$$

$$+B(y) \quad (y>0, 1>x>0) \quad (2.48)$$

其中  $B(y)$  是  $y$  的待定函数, 因为  $\psi_2$  是外部解中的项, 所以  $B(y)$  可由下述条件决定: 当  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $B(y) = 0$ ; 当  $y = 0$  时,  $B(y) = 0$ . 故我们取  $B(y) = 0$ , 即

$$B(y) \equiv 0 \quad (2.49)$$

我们求得  $\psi_0$ ,  $\psi_1$ ,  $\psi_2$  和  $\varphi_0$  后, 类似的按上述步骤可逐次确定  $\psi_n$  和  $\varphi_n$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ ). 由方程(2.4)的第一个大括号, 令  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等零, 则得,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial^3 \psi_n}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^3 \psi_n}{\partial x^3} \right) &= - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ (j=n-1)}}^{n-2} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_j}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right. \\ &+ \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_j}{\partial x^3} \left. \right) + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ (j=n-1)}}^{n-2} \left( \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_j}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^3 \psi_j}{\partial y \partial x^2} \right) \\ &- \left( \frac{\partial^4 \psi_{n-2}}{\partial y^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \psi_{n-2}}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \psi_{n-2}}{\partial x^4} \right) \quad (n>2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

由(2.6)式, 使  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{n-2}}{\partial x} \right] \Big|_{\substack{y=0 \\ z=0}} = 0 \quad (2.51)$$

由(2.38)式, 使  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等于零, 则得:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{n-2}}{\partial x} \right] \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \quad (2.52)$$

由方程(2.4)的第二个大括号, 使  $\varepsilon^n$  的系数等于零, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\delta_1 \psi_0 \beta_0 \varphi_n - \lambda_0 \varphi_n \\ &= - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \delta_1 \psi_j \left( \sum_{m=0}^2 \beta_m \varphi_{j-m} \right) \\ &- \sum_{\substack{j=2 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \beta_2 \psi_j \left( \sum_{m=0}^1 \delta_m \varphi_{j-m-1} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{j=2 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{m=0}^3 \gamma_m \varphi_{j-m+1} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{j=2 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \gamma_3 \psi_j \frac{\partial \varphi_{j-2}}{\partial x} - \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \delta_1 \psi_j \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_{j-2}}{\partial x^3} \\ &- \sum_{\substack{j=2 \\ (j=n-1)}}^n \frac{\partial^3 \psi_j}{\partial x^3} \left( \sum_{m=0}^1 \delta_m \varphi_{j-m-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ j=n-i}}^n \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial x} \left( \sum_{m=0}^1 \kappa_m \varphi_{j-m-1} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{i=2 \\ j=n-i}}^n \kappa_1 \psi_i \frac{\partial \varphi_{j-2}}{\partial x} + \sum_{i=1}^4 \lambda_i \varphi_{n-i} \\
& + 2 \sum_{i=0}^n \rho_i \varphi_{n-i-2} + \frac{\partial^4 \varphi_{n-4}}{\partial x^4} \tag{2.53}
\end{aligned}$$

由(2.5)式, 使 $\varepsilon^n$ 的系数等于零, 则得:

$$[\delta_1 \psi_n + \delta_0 \varphi_{n-1} + \delta_1 \varphi_{n-2}] \Big|_{\substack{y=0 \\ z=0}} = 0 \tag{2.54}$$

由(2.21)式, 使 $\varepsilon^n$ 的系数等于零, 则得:

$$[\delta_1 \psi_n + \delta_0 \varphi_{n-1} + \delta_1 \varphi_{n-2}] \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \tag{2.55}$$

其中带负下标的量均取为零.

我们把求得的 $\psi_n$ ,  $\varphi_n$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ )代入(2.3)式, 我们就得到流函数 $\psi$ 的 $N$ 阶渐近解. 我们限于求到二阶的渐近解. 我们把(2.9), (2.15), (2.48)和(2.35)式的 $y >$ 的实部代入(2.3)式, 则得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi & = \psi_0 + \varepsilon \psi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \psi_2 + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_0 \\
& = y \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^3}{x^2 y^2}\right) \\
& - \frac{A}{4\pi\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left\{ \left[ (t^{1/2} + 3et^{-1/2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& + 148\varepsilon^3 t^{3/2} + 16\varepsilon^5 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{2}\right] \\
& - 162\varepsilon^3 Q(t) \left. \right] \cos(\omega(t-y)) \\
& - \left[ (3et^{-1/2} + 148\varepsilon^3 t^{3/2} \right. \\
& + 16\varepsilon^5 t^{7/2}) \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right] \\
& + 162\varepsilon^3 Q(t) \left. \right] \cos(\omega(t+y)) \left. \right\} \exp[-\omega x] dt \Big\} d\omega \Big\} dx \\
& + \varepsilon^{3/2} \frac{A}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\xi/2\sqrt{x}}^\infty \left[ 3(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{1/2} \right. \right. \\
& - 4(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^{5/2} \left. \right] \exp[-(\xi + 2\sqrt{x}q)^2 - q^2] dq \Big\} d\xi \\
& + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (y > 0, 1 > x > 0) \tag{2.56}
\end{aligned}$$

按以上步骤, 我们可求得  $y < 0, 1 > x > 0$  时的流函数的二阶渐近解, 这两个解是镜面对称的.

## 三、评 论

由(2.56)式右端第二项的积分中可以看出: 流体微团轨道具有连续频谱的成份。其振动幅度随 $x$ 的增加而减小, 而且它随参数 $t$ 的增加而减小的更快。

由(2.56)式右端第三项的积分可以看出: 流体边界层厚度比较小, 因为其中包含 $e^{-\eta^2}$ 的因子。它与(2.56)式的右端第一项结合起来看, 流体微团在 $y$ 方向离开平板表面, 它就很快变为势流。

流函数 $\psi$ 对 $y$ 求一次偏导数, 即得,

$$u = \partial\psi/\partial y \quad (3.1)$$

我们令 $u=0.99$ 代入(3.1)式, 固定 $x$ 值来计算 $y$ 值可求出边界层厚度。

我们利用以下公式<sup>[7]</sup>

$$D = b \int_{x=0}^L \tau_0 dx \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $b$ 是平板宽度,

$$\tau_0(x) = \mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} \quad (3.3)$$

$D$ 就是平板一面的阻力。由(3.2)式, 可算出平板表面阻力。并且按下述公式<sup>[7]</sup>可计算出无量纲阻力系数 $C_f$ :

$$C_f = \frac{2D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho A U^2} \quad (3.4)$$

其中 $A=2bL$ 表示湿面面积。

若把(2.56)式的积分项在平板表面附近展为 $x, y$ 的幂级数, 并积分, 然后与文献[8]比较, 形式是类似的。

从以上讨论, 我们可以看出我们所得到的Navier-Stokes方程组的一致有效渐近解包括更为丰富的内容, 即能直接看出它的边界层性质, 而且具有多层结构, 还能看出它具有连续的结构性质。这些性质从简化的Navier-Stokes方程的解中是无法直接看出的。本文推进了前人的工作。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] Jiang Fu-ru, On the asymptotic solutions for a class of nonlinear reduced wave equations, *Scientia Sinica, (Series A)*, 7(1983), 239-250.
- [2] 江福汝, 关于环形和圆形薄板在各种支承条件下的非对称弯曲问题, *应用数学和力学*, 3(5) (1982), 684-695.
- [3] Fung, Y. C., *A First Course in Continuum Mechanics*, Printice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey(1977).
- [4] Carrier, G. F. and Lin, C. C., On the nature of the boundary layer near the leading edge of a flat plate, *Quart. Appl. Math.*, VI, (1948), 63-68.
- [5] 秦圣立、张爱淑, 关于具有初始挠度的圆形薄板的跳跃问题, *应用数学和力学*, 8(5)(1987), 447-458.

- [ 6 ] 秦圣立、张爱淑, 关于环形薄板的屈曲问题, 应用数学和力学, 6(8)(1985), 169—183.
- [ 7 ] Hermann Schlichting, *Boundary-layer Theory*, 7th ed., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York(1979).
- [ 8 ] 田纪伟、高智, 简化Navier-Stokes(SNS)方程在二维层流边界层分离点邻域的特性, 中国科学, A辑, 3(1992), 282—292.

## A Uniformly Valid Asymptotic Solution of the Navier-Stokes Equations

Qin Sheng-li    Zhang Ai-shu

(*Dep. of Physics, Qufu Teachers University, Qufu, Shandong*)

### Abstract

In this paper, problems of the flow over a flat plate in the large Reynolds number case are studied by using the method of multiple scales<sup>[1,2]</sup>. We have obtained N-order uniformly valid asymptotic solutions of the Navier-Stokes equations.

**Key words** Navier-Stokes equations, the potential flow, the stream function, the boundary correction, the method of multiple scales