

Градиент поля скорости – тензор-диада

$$\nabla \otimes \vec{v} = \text{grad } \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_k} \right\}, \quad i, k = 1, 2, 3$$

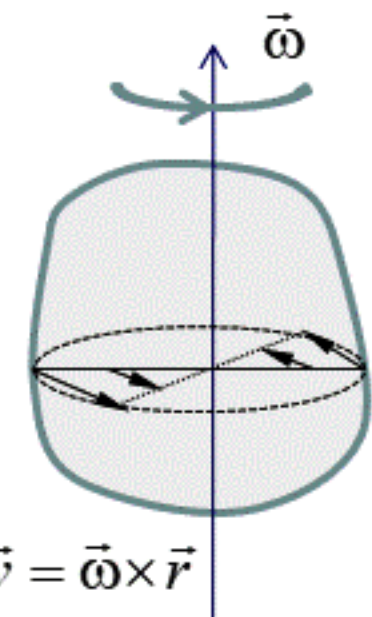
Свертка градиента поля скорости, иначе – скалярное произведение или дивергенция скорости

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} \equiv \text{div } \vec{v} \quad \text{дивергенция – divergentio (лат) - расхождение}$$

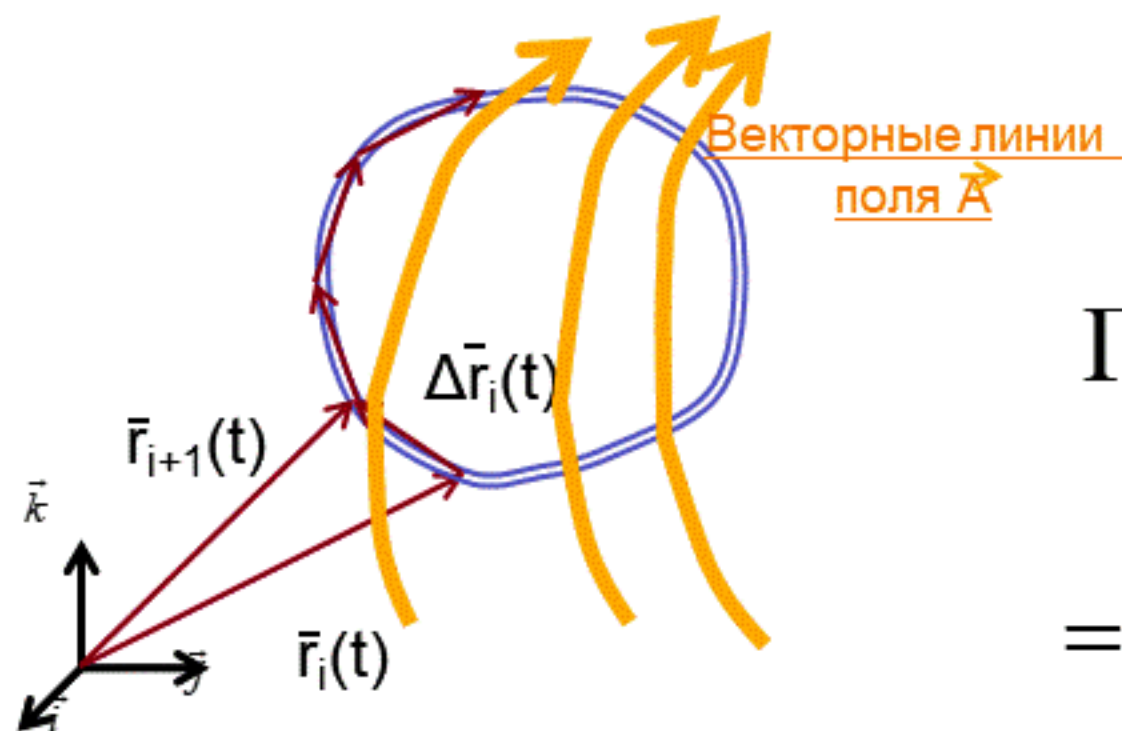
Вихрь поля скорости или **ротор (rotor, swirl)** скорости

$$\nabla \times \vec{v} = \text{rot } \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i}_1 & \vec{i}_2 & \vec{i}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} v_k \right)$$

$$= \vec{i}_1 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} v_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} v_2 \right) + \vec{i}_2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} v_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} v_3 \right) + \vec{i}_3 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} v_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} v_1 \right) = \vec{i}_1 (\text{rot } \vec{v})_1 + \vec{i}_2 (\text{rot } \vec{v})_2 + \vec{i}_3 (\text{rot } \vec{v})_3$$



Циркуляция векторного поля по замкнутому контуру



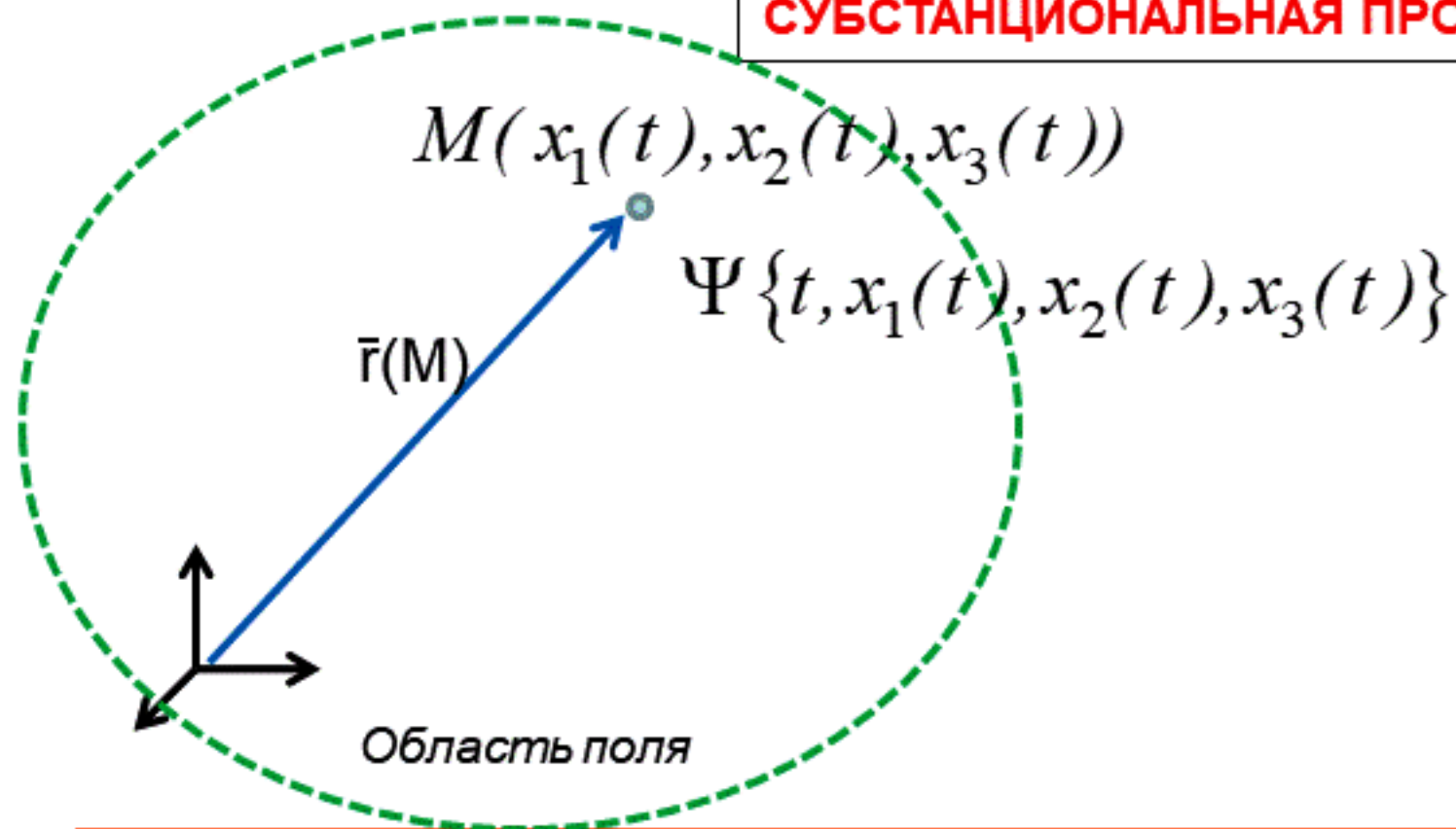
Циркуляция скорости определяет подъемную силу контура

$$P = \rho v_{\infty} \Gamma$$

Циркуляция силы по контуру - работа силы $A(\vec{F}) \equiv \Gamma(\vec{F})$

$$\Gamma \equiv \sum_i \vec{A}_i \Delta \vec{r}_i = \oint_L \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \oint_L (A_1 dx_1 + A_2 dx_2 + A_3 dx_3)$$

СУБСТАНЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПРОИЗВОДНАЯ ПОЛЯ



$$\mathit{grad}\Psi \equiv \nabla\Psi \equiv \left\{ \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_3} \right\}$$

$$\vec{v} = \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt}, \frac{dx_2}{dt}, \frac{dx_3}{dt} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D\Psi(t, x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))}{Dt} &\equiv \frac{\partial\Psi(t, x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt} \right) + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{dx_2}{dt} \right) + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{dx_3}{dt} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\partial\Psi(t, x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))}{\partial t} + (\vec{v}\nabla)\Psi = \\ &= \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \mathit{grad})\Psi = \text{локальная} + \text{конвективная производные от } \Psi \end{aligned}$$

УСКОРЕНИЕ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D\vec{v}(t, x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))}{Dt} &\equiv \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial x_3} \frac{dx_3}{dt} = \\ &= \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v}\nabla)\vec{v} = \frac{\partial\vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \mathit{grad})\vec{v} \end{aligned}$$