

## Part I

Answer ALL SIX questions in this part.

The questions in this part are not all worth the same number of marks.

The number of marks assigned to each question is given in square brackets.

Part I as a whole carries 40% of the total examination marks.

## Question 1

Assuming that the magnitude of the drag force  $F$  on a ship is a function of the coefficient of viscosity  $\mu$  and the density  $\rho$  of the fluid, the speed  $v$  of the ship, the acceleration due to gravity  $g$  and the size of the ship (which depends on its length  $\ell$ ), show that

$$F = \rho v^2 \ell^2 f\left(\frac{\mu}{\ell \rho v}, \frac{\ell g}{v^2}\right),$$

where  $f$  is an arbitrary function.

[6]

(Hint: Express the other powers in terms of the powers of  $\mu$  and  $g$ .)

## Question 2

The function  $u(x, y)$  satisfies the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

In the plane, characteristic coordinates may be chosen to be

$$\zeta = y - x \quad \text{and} \quad \phi = y + x.$$

- (i) Use the coordinates  $\zeta$  and  $\phi$  to transform the partial differential equation to standard form.
- (ii) Hence find the general solution  $u$  as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ .

[7]

## Question 3

Determine the first three non-zero terms of the power series solution about  $x = 0$  of the differential equation

$$(x^2 - 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

such that  $y(0) = 1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 0$ .

[7]

## Question 4

The vector field

$$\mathbf{u} = r \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_r + 2r(1 + \cos \theta) \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

represents the velocity field of an incompressible steady two-dimensional flow, referred to cylindrical polar co-ordinates.

- (i) Write down the equations describing the stream function for the velocity vector  $\mathbf{u}$ . Hence find the stream function for this flow and the equation of the streamlines.
- (ii) Find the equation of the streamline which passes through the point given by  $r = 1$ ,  $\theta = \pi$ . Sketch this streamline. Describe the flow along this streamline.

[6]