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5. $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = \nu \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3}.$

This is an *equation of a steady-state laminar boundary layer* on a flat plate (it is obtained from the boundary layer equations by introducing the stream function w, see Remark).

1°. Suppose w(x, y) is a solution of the equation in question. Then the function

$$w_1 = C_1 w \left(C_2 x + C_3, C_1 C_2 y + \varphi(x) \right) + C_4$$

where $\varphi(x)$ is an arbitrary function and C_1, \ldots, C_5 are arbitrary constants, is also a solution of the equation.

2°. Solutions involving arbitrary function:

$$\begin{split} w(x,y) &= C_1 y + \varphi(x), \\ w(x,y) &= C_1 y^2 + \varphi(x) y + \frac{1}{4C_1} \varphi^2(x) + C_2, \\ w(x,y) &= \frac{6\nu x + C_1}{y + \varphi(x)} + \frac{C_2}{[y + \varphi(x)]^2} + C_3, \\ w(x,y) &= \varphi(x) \exp(-C_1 y) + \nu C_1 x + C_2, \\ w(x,y) &= C_1 \exp\left[-C_2 y - C_2 \varphi(x)\right] + C_3 y + C_3 \varphi(x) + \nu C_2 x + C_4, \\ w(x,y) &= 6\nu C_1 x^{1/3} \tanh \xi + C_2, \quad \xi = C_1 \frac{y}{x^{2/3}} + \varphi(x), \\ w(x,y) &= -6\nu C_1 x^{1/3} \tan \xi + C_2, \quad \xi = C_1 \frac{y}{x^{2/3}} + \varphi(x), \end{split}$$

where C_1, \ldots, C_4 are arbitrary constants and $\varphi(x)$ is an arbitrary function. The first and second solutions are degenerate solutions; its are independent of ν and correspond to inviscid fluid flows.

3°. Table 5 lists invariant solutions to the hydrodynamic boundary layer equation. Solution 1 is expressed in additive separable form, solution 2 is in multiplicative separable form, solution 3 is self-similar, and solution 4 is generalized self-similar. Solution 5 degenerates at a = 0 into a self-similar solution (see solution 3 with $\lambda = -1$). Equations 3–5 for *F* are autonomous and generalized homogeneous; hence, their order can be reduced by two.

TABLE

Invariant solutions to the hydrodynamic boundary layer equation (the additive constant is omitted)

No.	Solution structure	Function F or equation for F	Remarks
1	$w = F(y) + \nu \lambda x$	$F(y) = \begin{cases} C_1 \exp(-\lambda y) + C_2 y & \text{if } \lambda \neq 0, \\ C_1 y^2 + C_2 y & \text{if } \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$	λ is any
2	$w = F(x)y^{-1}$	$F(x) = 6\nu x + C_1$	
3	$w = x^{\lambda+1}F(z), \ z = x^{\lambda}y$	$(2\lambda + 1)(F'_z)^2 - (\lambda + 1)FF''_{zz} = \nu F'''_{zzz}$	λ is any
4	$w = e^{\lambda x} F(z), \ z = e^{\lambda x} y$	$2\lambda (F'_z)^2 - \lambda F F''_{zz} = \nu F'''_{zzz}$	λ is any
5	$w = F(z) + a \ln x , \ z = y/x$	$-(F'_z)^2 - aF''_{zz} = \nu F'''_{zzz}$	a is any

 4° . Generalized separable solution linear in x:

$$w(x,y) = xf(y) + g(y),$$
(1)

where the functions f = f(y) and g = g(y) are determined by the autonomous system of ordinary differential equations

$$(f'_y)^2 - ff''_{yy} = \nu f'''_{yyy},\tag{2}$$

$$f'_{y}g'_{y} - fg''_{yy} = \nu g'''_{yyy}.$$
(3)

Equation (2) has the following particular solutions:

$$f = 6\nu(y+C)^{-1},$$

$$f = Ce^{\lambda y} - \lambda\nu,$$

where C and λ are arbitrary constants.

Let f = f(y) is a solution of equation (2) ($f \not\equiv \text{const}$). Then, the corresponding general solution of equation (3) can be written out in the form

$$g(y) = C_1 + C_2 f + C_3 \left(f \int \psi \, dy - \int f \psi \, dy \right), \quad \text{where} \quad \psi = \frac{1}{(f'_y)^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\nu} \int f \, dy\right).$$

Remark. The system of hydrodynamic boundary layer equations

$$u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial y^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} = 0,$$

where u_1 and u_2 are the longitudinal and normal components of the fluid velocity, respectively, is reduced to the equation in question by the introduction of a stream function w such that $u_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ and $u_2 = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$.

References

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