

Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe

Digitale Sammlung der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe

**Über den Gültigkeitsbereich der Stokesschen
Widerstandsformel**

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Leipzig, 1912

[Anhang]

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-272814](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-272814)

Anhang 1.

Berechnung der Gleichung (13) in § 2.

Nach (11) ist:

$$(11) \quad DD\psi_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial r} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} D\psi_0 \right]$$

Da $x = R \cos \vartheta$; $r = R \sin \vartheta$, so folgt hieraus:

$$DD\psi_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \left[\frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial R} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \vartheta} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial R} \right) - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} D\psi_0 \right]$$

wobei

$$\psi_0 = \frac{U}{4} \sin^2 \vartheta \left(-2R^2 + 3aR - \frac{a^3}{R} \right) = \frac{U}{4} r^2 \left(-2 + \frac{3a}{R} - \frac{a^3}{R^3} \right).$$

$$D\psi_0 = -\frac{3}{2} U \frac{a}{R} \sin^2 \vartheta = -\frac{3}{2} U \frac{ar^2}{R^3},$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial R} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \vartheta} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial R} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \left[\frac{U}{4} \sin^2 \vartheta \left(-4R + 3a + \frac{a^3}{R^2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} U \frac{a}{R^2} \sin^2 \vartheta \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{U}{2} \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \left(-2R^2 + 3aR - \frac{a^3}{R} \right) - 3U \frac{a}{R} \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{3}{4} U^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta \left(\frac{6a}{R^2} - \frac{6a^3}{R^5} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Ferner:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2}{r^2} D\psi_0 \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} &= \frac{3Ua}{R^3} \frac{U}{4} r^2 \left(-\frac{3ax}{R^3} + \frac{3a^3x}{R^5} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{4} U^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta \left(-\frac{3a^2}{R^5} + \frac{3a^4}{R^5} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Daher

$$DD(\psi_1) = \frac{9}{4} \frac{\sigma}{\mu} U^2 \left(\frac{2a}{R^2} - \frac{3a^2}{R^5} + \frac{a^4}{R^5} \right) \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta.$$

Anhang 2.

Berechnung der Gleichung (30) in § 6.

Wir haben hier:

$$\psi_0 = \frac{A^2 U}{2} \left(\frac{A+x}{e} + \frac{A-x}{e_1} \right) + \frac{U}{4} \left(3aR - \frac{a^3}{R} \right) \sin^2 \vartheta$$

und wie oben:

$$D\psi_0 = -\frac{3}{2} U \frac{a}{R} \sin^2 \vartheta = -\frac{3}{2} U \frac{ar^2}{R^3}.$$

Gegen die Formeln im Anhang (1) ist hier nur das Glied $-\frac{UR^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}{2}$ von ψ_0 in das obige erste Glied von ψ_0 abgeändert, während $D\psi_0$ unverändert geblieben ist. Wir haben daher hier nur noch neu zu berechnen: Von dem Glied $\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial r} \frac{\partial D\psi_0}{\partial x} \right)$ den Anteil:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{3aA^2U^2}{4r} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \left[\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e_1} - \left(\frac{(A+x)^2}{e^3} - \frac{(A-x)^2}{e_1^3} \right) \right] & -\frac{3r^2x}{R^5} \\ \left[-\frac{r(A+x)}{e^3} + \frac{r(A-x)}{e_1^3} \right] & \left(-\frac{3r^3}{R^5} + \frac{2r}{R^3} \right) \end{array} \right| \\ & = -\frac{3}{4}aA^2U^2r^2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} \left(\frac{1}{e^3} - \frac{1}{e_1^3} \right) & -\frac{3x}{R^5} \\ \left(-\frac{A+x}{e^3} - \frac{A-x}{e_1^3} \right) & \frac{2x^2-r^2}{R^5} \end{array} \right| \\ & = -\frac{3}{4}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left(\frac{-x^2-r^2-3Ax}{e^3} + \frac{x^2+r^2-3Ax}{e_1^3} \right) \\ & = -\frac{3}{4}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left(\frac{e^2-2Ax-A^2+3Ax}{e^3} + \frac{e_1^2+2Ax-A^2-3Ax}{e_1^3} \right) \\ & = \frac{3}{4}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e_1} - \frac{A^2-Ax}{e^3} + \frac{A^2+Ax}{e_1^3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Ferner erhalten wir zu dem Glied $-\frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x} D\psi_0$ den Anteil:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{2A^2U}{2r^2} \left(\frac{r^2}{e^3} - \frac{r^2}{e_1^3} \right) - \frac{3}{2}Ua\frac{r^2}{R^3} \\ & = \frac{3}{2}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left(\frac{e^2-2Ax-A^2}{e^3} - \frac{e_1^2+2Ax-A^2}{e_1^3} \right) \\ & = \frac{3}{2}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left[\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e_1} - \frac{A^2+2Ax}{e^3} + \frac{A^2-2Ax}{e_1^3} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Die beiden Anteile ergeben zusammen:

$$\frac{3}{4}aA^2U^2\frac{r^2}{R^5} \left[3 \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e_1} \right) - \frac{3A^2+3Ax}{e^3} + \frac{3A^2-3Ax}{e_1^3} \right].$$

Dieser Teil entspricht dem Glied $\frac{9}{2}U^2\frac{a}{R^2}\sin^2\vartheta\cos\vartheta$ in der Schlußgleichung von Anhang 1. Wir erhalten also hier im ganzen:

$$(30) \quad DD\psi_1 = \frac{9}{4}\frac{\sigma}{\mu}aU^2 \left\{ \frac{A^2r^2}{R^5} \left[\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e_1} - A \left(\frac{A+x}{e^3} - \frac{A-x}{e_1^3} \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left(-\frac{3a}{R^3} + \frac{a^2}{R^5} \right) \sin^2\vartheta\cos\vartheta \right\}.$$

Anhang 3.

Entwicklung der Gl. (34) für kleine Werte von $\frac{R}{A}$.

Zur Entwicklung von $f(x, y, z)$ nach Potenzen von $\frac{R}{A}$ ist die Form (34) geeigneter als (34a): Wir haben:

$$e = \sqrt{R^2 + A^2 + 2RA \cos \vartheta} = A \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^2 + 2\frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta}$$

$$e_1 = \sqrt{R^2 + A^2 - 2RA \cos \vartheta} = A \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R}{A}\right)^2 - 2\frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta}.$$

Daher für kleine Werte von $\frac{R}{A}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e}{R} &= \frac{A}{R} \left(1 + \frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{R^3}{A^3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_1}{R} &= \frac{A}{R} \left(1 - \frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{R^3}{A^3} \left(+\frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^3}{R^3} &= \frac{A^3}{R^3} \left(1 + \frac{3R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{R^3}{A^3} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_1^3}{R^3} &= \frac{A^3}{R^3} \left(1 - \frac{3R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{R^3}{A^3} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right. \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{e}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{e^3}{R^3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{A^3}{R^3} - \frac{A^2}{R^2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{A}{R} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \left(-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{1}{6} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{e_1}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{e_1^3}{R^3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{A^3}{R^3} + \frac{A^2}{R^2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{A}{R} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{6} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Ferner ist noch:

$$\frac{R}{e} = \frac{R}{A} \left(1 - \frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right.$$

$$\frac{R}{e_1} = \frac{R}{A} \left(1 + \frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{R^2}{A^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \dots \right.$$

Also:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\varrho^3}{R^3} - \frac{6\varrho}{R} + 8 - \frac{3R}{\varrho} = \\ & = \frac{A^3}{R^3} + \frac{3A^2}{R^2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{A}{R} \left(-\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \left(8 - \frac{9}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \\ & \frac{\varrho_1^3}{R^3} - \frac{6\varrho_1}{R} + 8 - \frac{3R}{\varrho_1} = \\ & = \frac{A^3}{R^3} - \frac{3A^2}{R^2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{A}{R} \left(-\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + \left(8 + \frac{9}{2} \cos \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Ferner ist:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{A^2(A+2x)^2} = \frac{1}{A^4 \left(1 + \frac{2R}{A} \cos \vartheta \right)^2} \\ & = \frac{1}{A^4} \left(1 - \frac{4R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{12R^2}{A^2} \cos^2 \vartheta - \frac{32R^3}{A^3} \cos^3 \vartheta \dots \right) \\ & \frac{1}{A^2(A-2x)^2} = \frac{1}{A^4} \left(1 + \frac{4R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{12R^2}{A^2} \cos^2 \vartheta + \frac{32R^3}{A^3} \cos^3 \vartheta \dots \right) \\ & \frac{A+x}{3A^2(A+2x)^3} = \frac{1}{3A^4} \left(1 + \frac{R}{A} \cos \vartheta \right) \left(1 - \frac{6R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{24R^2}{A^2} \cos^2 \vartheta - \frac{80R^3}{A^3} \cos^3 \vartheta \dots \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{3A^4} \left(1 - \frac{5R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{18R^2}{A^2} \cos^2 \vartheta - \frac{56R^3}{A^3} \cos^3 \vartheta \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

Ebenso:

$$\frac{A-x}{3A^2(A-2x)^3} = \frac{1}{3A^4} \left(1 + \frac{5R}{A} \cos \vartheta + \frac{18R^2}{A^2} \cos^2 \vartheta + \frac{56R^3}{A^3} \cos^3 \vartheta \dots \right)$$

Also wird:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{A^2(A+2x)^2} \left(\frac{\varrho}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\varrho^3}{R^3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{A^2(A-2x)^2} \left(\frac{\varrho_1}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\varrho_1^3}{R^3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ & = \frac{2 \cos \vartheta}{3 R^2 A^2} + \frac{1}{A^4} \left(-3 \cos \vartheta + \frac{5}{3} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \\ & \frac{A+x}{3A^2(A+2x)^3} \left(2 \frac{\varrho}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\varrho^3}{R^3} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{R}{\varrho} \right) + \frac{A-x}{3A^2(A-2x)^3} \left(2 \frac{\varrho_1}{R} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\varrho_1^3}{R^3} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{R}{\varrho_1} \right) \\ & = -\frac{4 \cos \vartheta}{3 A^2 R^2} + \frac{1}{A^4} \left(12 \cos \vartheta - \frac{20}{3} \cos^3 \vartheta \right) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Aus diesen beiden Gleichungen folgt zusammen nach (34):

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &= \frac{9 a U^2 \sigma}{4 \mu} \left[-\frac{2 \cos \vartheta}{3 R^2} + \frac{1}{A^2} (9 \cos \vartheta - 5 \cos^3 \vartheta) + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{a U^2 \sigma}{\mu} \left[-\frac{3 \cos \vartheta}{2 R^2} + \frac{9}{4 A^2} (9 \cos \vartheta - 5 \cos^3 \vartheta) + \dots \right]. \end{aligned}$$

