

**8. Exercise sheet for the course “Modeling with PDEs”**  
(Dimensional analysis, homogenization of PDEs)

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**Exercise 1.** Consider the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations:

$$\rho(\partial_t u + \nabla \cdot (u \otimes u)) + \nabla p = \mu \Delta u + \rho f, \quad \nabla \cdot u = 0, \quad (1)$$

for some given constant density  $\rho > 0$ .

- (i) Take  $f = 0$ . Apply a scaling in (1) in such a way that the scaled equation only contains the Reynolds number as a dimensional parameter. Write the dimension matrix  $A$  of the system and relate  $A$  with the Reynolds number.
- (ii) Assume  $f$  is given by the gravitational force density, i.e.  $f = -g(1 + z/R)^{-2} \mathbf{k}$ , where  $g$  is the gravitational acceleration on the surface of Earth,  $R$  is the radius of Earth, and  $\mathbf{k}$  indicates the vertical direction. Apply a scaling in (1) in such a way that the scaled equation contains three dimensional parameters, one of such parameters being the Reynolds number. Relate these parameters to the dimension matrix  $A$  of the system. By estimating the value of some of the parameters, formulate physically reasonable assumptions under which the force  $f$  can be replaced by  $f' = -g\mathbf{k}$ .

**Exercise 2.** Consider the one-dimensional homogenization problem of the Poisson equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions. Solve the cell problem and calculate the effective coefficient  $\bar{A}$ . It is a mean value in a certain sense. In which sense? Furthermore, show that  $\alpha \leq \bar{A} \leq \beta$  and  $\bar{A} \leq \int_0^1 A(y) dy$ , i.e., the effective coefficient is smaller than or equal to the arithmetic mean of the original coefficient.

**Exercise 3.** Consider the two-dimensional homogenization problem of the Poisson equation with Dirichlet boundary conditions and a layered material. This means that the material on  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  consists of layers and hence the entries in the coefficient matrix  $A$  are functions of (w.l.o.g.)  $y_1$ , i.e.,  $a_{ij} = a_{ij}(y_1)$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2$ . Solve the cell problem and calculate the four entries of  $\bar{A}$ .

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The exercises will be reviewed in class on January 11, 2017.