

Problem 4

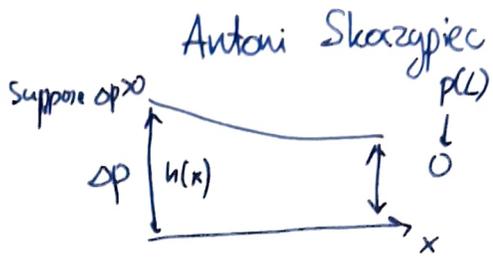
$$h(x) = h_0 + \alpha p(x)$$

$$12\mu q = -(h_0 + \alpha p(x))^3 p' =$$

$$= -(h_0^3 + 3h_0^2 \alpha p + O(\alpha)) p'$$

$$12\mu q + (h_0^3 + 3h_0^2 \alpha p) p' = 0$$

For $\alpha = 0$ $12\mu q + h_0^3 p' = 0$



10/10 $\mu\alpha$

~~$$-p' = \frac{\Delta p}{L} = \frac{12\mu q_0}{h_0^3}$$~~

$$q_0 = \frac{\Delta p h_0^3}{12\mu L}$$

~~$$\int (1 + 3 \frac{\alpha p}{h_0}) dp = - \int \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} dx$$~~

$$p(x) + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{h_0} p^2(x) = -\frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} x + C = \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} (L-x)$$

$p(L):$ $0 = -\frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} L + C$ $C = \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} L$

$$\Delta p + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{h_0} \Delta p^2 = \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} L = \frac{12\mu L}{\Delta p h_0^3} \Delta p q = \Delta p \frac{q}{q_0}$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{h_0} \Delta p = \frac{q}{q_0}$$

$$q = q_0 \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha \Delta p}{h_0}\right)$$

$p(x)$ from quadratic formula

Compliance increases flux, which makes sense because effectively the channel gets ~~longer~~ taller on average (wherever $p > 0$), so the pressure gradient $|\nabla p|$ is smaller on average, leading to more fluid moving through the outlet (which is still $h(L) = h_0$), due to increased pressure drop there

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{h_0} p^2 + p - \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} (L-x) = 0$$

insert solution of q

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{h_0}} \left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{6\alpha}{h_0} \cdot \frac{12\mu q}{h_0^3} (L-x)} \right) = \frac{1}{3 \frac{\alpha}{h_0}} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{6\alpha}{h_0} \Delta p \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha \Delta p}{h_0}\right) \frac{L-x}{L}} - 1 \right)$$

↑ should be +