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# التحليل العددي لتدفق على أسطح مائلة (أسفين)

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## NUMERICAL SOLUTION FOR FLOW PAST-WEDGES

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### ملخص

منحنى السرعة واجهاد القص ومعامل السحب تتأثر بزاوية الميل وبالتالي بانخفاض الضغط لتدفق مستقر، غير قابل للانضغاط والانسحاب على الأسطح المائلة.

وفي هذه الورقة نستعمل طريقة رانج - كوتا التكاملية لحل معادلة فالكنر - سكان عددياً. وهذه المعادلة هي معادلة تفاضلية عادية من الدرجة الثالثة حيث لا يوجد لها حل تحليلي معروف. وبحل هذه المعادلة عددياً يمكن أيضاً إيجاد تأثير انخفاض الضغط على سمك الطبقة الحدية وسمك الازاحة وسمك كمية الحركة.

### Abstract:

A computer program is run to solve Falkner-Skan equation for steady, incompressible, laminar flow past wedges. The program integrates the Falkner-Skan equation using a fourth order Runge-Kutta integration scheme. The Falkner-Skan equation is a third order non-linear ordinary differential equation for which no analytical solution exists. It is usually associated with a two-point asymptotic boundary value problem. The velocity distribution, the wall-shear stress and the drag-coefficient are evaluated. Finally the displacement, momentum and boundary layer thicknesses are obtained.

### Introduction:

A complete solutions for flow past wedges will be found. The paper will deal with some exact solutions of

the boundary layer equations. A solution will be considered exact when it is a complete solution of the boundary layer equations, irrespective of whether it is obtained analytically or by numerical methods.

### Falkner-Skan equations:

It is known that similarity solutions exist when the velocity of the potential flow is proportional to a power of the length,  $x$ , measured from the stagnation point, i. e for:

$$U(x) = C \cdot x^{1/M}$$

$$M = B/(2-B) \text{ or } B = 2M/(M+1)$$

$U(x)$  = potential flow velocity.

$B$  = Falkner-Skan parameter.

$C$  = constant.

Since the flow outside the boundary layer is inviscid flow, Euler's equation can be used to relate the potential flow velocity to pressure gradient. The differentiation of this equation with respect to  $x$  gives:

$$dp/dx = -d \cdot U(x) \cdot dU(x)/dx$$

where  $d$  is the fluid density.

Since  $U = C \cdot x^{1/M}$ , it can be shown that:

$$dp/dx = - (d \cdot M/x) \cdot U^{1+1/M}$$

The physical meaning of  $B$  is indicated in fig (1). The value of « $M$ » specifies the inviscid pressure gradient. For instance,  $B = 0$  and  $M = 0$ , for flow over a flat plate with zero pressure gradient. Thus  $U = C$ , a constant free-stream velocity. For stagnation flow,  $B = 1.0$  and  $M = 1.0$ . This requires that the free-stream velocity be given by  $U(x) = C \cdot x$ .

The following ordinary differential equation and its associated boundary conditions is called the Falkner-

Skane equation for which numerical solution to be obtained by using a fourth-order Runge-Kutta integration scheme

### The governing differential equation:

$$F''' + F.F'' + B(1-F^2) = 0.$$

### Boundary conditions:

$$F(E) = 0 \text{ at } E = 0$$

$$F'(E) = 0 \text{ at } E = 0$$

$$F'(E) = 1.0 \text{ as } E \text{ approaching infinity}$$

Where:  $E = y \cdot \text{SQR} [(M+1) \cdot U/2u \cdot x] =$   
dimensionless – distance

$F(E) = S/\text{SQR} [2U \cdot U \cdot x / (M+1)] =$   
dimensionless – stream function

$U =$  kinematic viscosity

$S =$  stream function

$F'(E) =$  the first derivative of  $F(E)$

$F''(E) =$  the second derivative of  $F(E)$

$u = x -$  component velocity

$U =$  free – stream velocity

### WALL SHEAR-STRESS AND DRAG COEFFICIENT:

$T(x, 0) = \mu du/dy = uU \cdot \text{SQR} [(M+1) U/2U \cdot x] F''(0)$   
it can be shown that:

$$T(x, 0) = uU \cdot \text{SQR} [(M+1)/2] [\text{SQR}(Rex) / x] F''(0)$$

Also it can be shown that:

$$T = 2T(x, 0) \text{ at } x = L$$

$T(x, 0) =$  local shear-stress

$T =$  Average shear stress over the entire length.

The value of  $F''(0)$  will be evaluated numerically.

$\mu =$  dynamic viscosity

$D(x) = 2T(x, 0) / d \cdot U^{1/2} =$  Local skin friction

$$D(x) = 2 \cdot \text{SQR} [(M+1)/2] \cdot F''(0) \cdot U^{1/2} / \text{SQR}(Rex)$$

Also:

$$D = 2 \cdot D(x) \text{ at } x = L$$

$D(x) =$  local skin-friction

$D =$  average skin-friction over the entire length

$Rex = U \cdot x / \nu$  local Reynolds's number

### DISPLACEMENT AND MOMENTUM THICKNESSES:

The displacement thickness may be interpreted as the decrease due to viscous effects, with respect to the equivalent inviscid flow, in the mass flow rate between the surface and a stream line at large distance from the

surface. In terms of the defined similarity parameters the displacement thickness «DT» is defined as follows for incompressible flow:

$$DT(x) = \int_0^\infty (1-u/U) dy = \text{SQR} [2 \cdot \nu \cdot x / (M+1) U] \int_0^\infty (1-F') dE.$$

$$\text{Let } I1 = \int_0^\infty (1-F') dE$$

The value of  $I1$  will be evaluated numerically.

$$DT(x) = I1 \cdot \text{SQR} [2 / (M+1)] \cdot x / \text{SQR}(Rex)$$

$$DT = (2/3) \cdot DT(x) \text{ at } x = L$$

$DT(x) =$  local displacement thickness.

$DT =$  Average displacement thickness over the entire length.

The momentum thickness is a measure of the decrease in momentum of the mass in the boundary-layer with respect to the value it would have in the equivalent inviscid flow field. The momentum thickness «MT» for incompressible flow is given by:

$$MT(x) = \int_0^\infty (u/U) \cdot (1-u/U) dy = \text{SQR} [2\nu \cdot x / U (M+1)] \int_0^\infty F'(1-F') dE.$$

$$\text{Let } I2 = \int_0^\infty F'(1-F') dE.$$

The value of  $I2$  will be evaluated numerically.

$$MT(x) = I2 \cdot \text{SQR} [2 / (M+1)] \cdot x / \text{SQR}(Rex).$$

$$MT = (2/3) \cdot MT(x) \text{ at } x = L$$

$MT(x) =$  local momentum displacement

$MT =$  Average momentum displacement

### BOUNDARY LAYER THICKNESS:

It is desired to define the boundary layer thickness as that distance for which:

$$u(x) = 0.99U(x).$$

### Results:

Numerical example: For «B» = 0.15

$$M = 0.8108$$

$$F''(0) = 0.63860$$

$$I1 = 1.028607640$$

$$I2 = 0.421143753$$

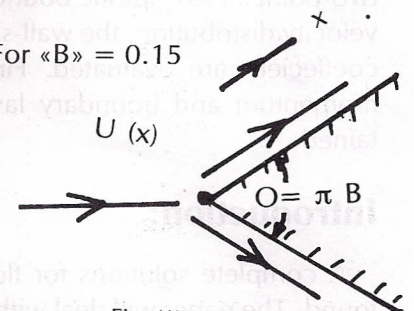


Fig. (1)

Wall shear-stress:

$$T(x, 0) = 0.4695 U. \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}) / x$$

$$T = 0.9390 U. \text{SQR}(\text{Rel}/L)$$

Skin-friction:

$$D(x) = 0.9390, \text{SQR}(\text{Rex})$$

$$D = 1.8780. \text{SQR}(\text{Rel})$$

Displacement thickness:

$$\text{DT}(x) = 1.3911. x/\text{SQR}(\text{Rex})$$

$$\text{DT} = 0.9327. x/\text{SQR}(\text{Rel})$$

Momentum thickness:

$$\text{MT}(x) = 0.4553. x/\text{SQR}(\text{Rex})$$

$$\text{MT} = 0.3035. L/\text{SQR}(\text{Rel})$$

Boundary layer thickness: FIG (1)

$$F'(E) = u/U = 0.99 \text{ at } E = 3.18$$

Set:  $y = \text{BT}$  and  $E = 3.18$ , the result is:

$$\text{BT} = 4.33. x/\text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$\text{Rel} = \text{Reynolds number at } x = L.$$

### TABLE OF RESULTS (I):

B	A(x)	G(x)	J(x)
0.0	.3321	.6642	4.92
0.15	.4695	.9390	4.33
1/3	.6213	1.2426	3.79
1/2	.7575	1.5150	3.28
2/3	.8997	1.7994	3.01
1.0	1.2326	2.4652	2.38
4/3	1.7150	3.4300	1.80
3/2	2.0891	4.1782	1.52
5/3	2.6857	5.3714	1.20

Where:

$$A(x) = [T(x, 0) / uU(x)]. x / \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$G(x) = D(x). \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$J(x) = [\text{BT}(x) / x]. \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$\text{Note: } T = 2T(x, 0) \text{ at } x = L$$

$$D = 2D(x, 0) \text{ at } x = L$$

### TABLE OF RESULTS (II):

B	K(x)	N(x)	Q(x)
0.0	1.7208	0.6641	2.59
0.15	1.3991	0.5728	2.44
1/3	1.1492	0.4894	2.35
1/2	0.9854	0.4290	2.30
2/3	0.8547	0.3779	2.26
1.0	0.6479	0.2923	2.22
4/3	0.4765	0.2177	2.19
3/2	0.3945	0.1811	2.18
5/3	0.3091	0.1425	2.17

Where:

$$K(x) = [\text{DT}(x)/x]. \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$N(x) = [\text{MT}(x)/x]. \text{SQR}(\text{Rex}).$$

$$Q(x) = \text{DT}(x) / \text{MT}(x).$$

$$\text{Note: } \text{DT} = (2/3). \text{DT}(x) \text{ at } x = L$$

$$\text{MT} = (2/3). \text{MT}(x) \text{ at } x = L$$

### Conclusions:

By obtaining solutions for various values of «B»,  $0 \leq B < 2.0$ , the effect of various pressure gradient on wall shear-stress, skin-friction, displacement, momentum and boundary layer thicknesses are found. The solution gives the complete profiles of  $F$ ,  $F'$  and  $F''$  as a function of «E» through the boundary layer.

It is found that, the wall shear-stress and the skin-friction increase with the increasing pressure gradient, while displacement, momentum and boundary-layer thicknesses are decreasing. The numerical values which are obtained using fourth order Runge-Kutta integration scheme, found to be very close to those found by other numerical methods.

### References:

- 1 - ADAMAS, J., and DAVID ROGERS: «Computer-Aided Heat Transfer, «Mc-Graw-Hill, New York, 1973.
- 2 - SCHLICHING, H.: «Boundary layer Theory, «McGraw-Hill, New York 1979.
- 3 - KAYS, W.M., and M.E. CRAWFORD: «Convective Heat and Mass Transfer, «McGraw-Hill, New York, 1980.

### Appendix:

FOR «B» = 0.0

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	0.4696	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	0.4693	0.0939	0.0094
0.4	0.4673	0.1876	0.0375
0.6	0.4617	0.2806	0.0844
0.8	0.4512	0.3720	0.1497
1.0	0.4344	0.4606	0.2330
1.2	0.4106	0.5452	0.3337
1.4	0.3797	0.6244	0.4507
1.6	0.3425	0.6967	0.5830
1.8	0.3004	0.7611	0.7289
2.0	0.2557	0.8167	0.8868

2.2	0.2106	0.8633	1.0549
2.4	0.1676	0.9011	1.2315
2.6	0.1286	0.9306	1.4148
2.8	0.0951	0.9529	1.6033
3.0	0.0677	0.9691	1.7956
3.2	0.0464	0.9804	2.9906
3.4	0.0305	0.9880	2.1875
3.6	0.0193	0.9929	2.3856
3.8	0.0118	0.9959	2.5845
4.0	0.0069	0.9978	2.7839
4.2	0.0039	0.9988	2.9836
4.4	0.0021	0.9994	3.1834
4.6	0.0011	0.9997	3.3833
4.8	0.0005	0.9999	3.5833
5.0	0.0003	0.9999	3.7832
5.2	0.0001	1.0000	3.9832
5.4	0.0001	1.0000	4.1832
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.3832
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.5832
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.7832
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.9832

**I1 = 1.21677677**

**I2 = 0.469597028**

FOR «B» = 0.15

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	0.6386	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	0.6082	0.1247	0.0126
0.4	0.5759	0.2432	0.0495
0.6	0.5400	0.3548	0.1094
0.8	0.4996	0.4589	0.1909
1.0	0.4545	0.5543	0.2924
1.2	0.4052	0.6404	0.4120
1.4	0.3529	0.7162	0.5478
1.6	0.2993	0.7814	0.6978
1.8	0.2467	0.8360	0.8597
2.0	0.1971	0.8803	0.0315
2.2	0.1524	0.9152	1.2112
2.4	0.1138	0.9417	1.3970
2.6	0.0821	0.9612	1.5874
2.8	0.0570	0.9750	1.7811
3.0	0.0382	0.9844	1.9771
3.2	0.0246	0.9906	2.1746
3.4	0.0153	0.9945	2.3732
3.6	0.0091	0.9969	2.5723
3.8	0.0052	0.9983	2.7719
4.0	0.0029	0.9991	2.9716
4.2	0.0015	0.9996	2.1715

4.4	0.0008	0.9998	3.3714
4.6	0.0004	0.9999	3.5714
4.8	0.0002	1.0000	3.7714
5.0	0.0001	1.0000	3.9714
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	3.1714
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.3714
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.5714
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.7714
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.9714
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.1714

**I1 = 1.02860764**

**I2 = 0.421143753**

FOR «B» = 1/3

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	0.8021	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	0.7352	0.1537	0.0156
0.4	0.6670	0.2940	0.0606
0.6	0.5972	0.4204	0.1323
0.8	0.5259	0.5328	0.2278
1.0	0.4542	0.6308	0.3444
1.2	0.3837	0.7145	0.4792
1.4	0.3161	0.7844	0.6293
1.6	0.2534	0.8413	0.7921
1.8	0.1973	0.8863	0.9650
2.0	0.1489	0.9207	0.1459
2.2	0.1088	0.9464	1.3327
2.4	0.0769	0.9648	1.5240
2.6	0.0525	0.9776	1.7183
2.8	0.0345	0.9862	1.9147
3.0	0.0219	0.9918	2.1126
3.2	0.0134	0.9953	2.3113
3.4	0.0079	0.9974	2.5106
3.6	0.0045	0.9986	2.7102
3.8	0.0025	0.9993	2.9100
4.0	0.0013	0.9996	3.1099
4.2	0.0007	0.9998	3.3099
4.4	0.0003	0.9999	3.5098
4.6	0.0002	1.0000	3.7098
4.8	0.0001	1.0000	3.9098
5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.1098
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.3098
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.5098
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.7098
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.9098
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.1098
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.3098

**I1 = 0.890188186**

**I2 = 0.379057289**

FOR «B» = 1/2

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	0.9277	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	0.8277	0.21755	0.0179
0.4	0.7282	0.3311	0.0689
0.6	0.6300	0.4669	0.1490
0.8	0.5348	0.5833	0.2543
1.0	0.4443	0.6811	0.3811
1.2	0.3604	0.7615	0.5256
1.4	0.2850	0.8259	0.6846
1.6	0.2192	0.8761	0.8550
1.8	0.1637	0.9142	1.0342
2.0	0.1185	0.9422	1.2200
2.2	0.0831	0.9623	1.4106
2.4	0.0564	0.9761	1.6045
2.6	0.0370	0.9853	1.8007
2.8	0.0234	0.9912	1.9984
3.0	0.0143	0.9950	2.1971
3.2	0.0085	0.9972	2.3963
3.4	0.0048	0.9985	2.5959
3.6	0.0026	0.9992	2.7957
3.8	0.0014	0.9996	2.9956
4.0	0.0007	0.9998	3.1955
4.2	0.0003	0.9999	3.3955
4.4	0.0002	1.0000	3.5955
4.6	0.0001	1.0000	3.7955
4.8	0.0000	1.0000	3.9955
5.0	0.0001	1.0000	4.1955
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.3955
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.5955
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.7955
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.9955
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.1955
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.1995

**I1 = 0.804548419**

**I2 = 0.3502703**

FOR «B» = 2/3

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	1.0389	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	0.9061	0.1945	0.0199
0.4	0.7761	0.3626	0.0760
0.6	0.6518	0.5053	0.1632
0.8	0.5357	0.6239	0.2765
1.0	0.4303	0.7203	0.4113
1.2	0.3371	0.7968	0.5633
1.4	0.2572	0.8560	0.7289

1.6	0.1908	0.9006	0.9048
1.8	0.1375	0.9332	1.0883
2.0	0.0961	0.9564	1.2774
2.2	0.0650	0.9723	1.4704
2.4	0.0426	0.9830	1.6660
2.6	0.0270	0.9898	1.8633
2.8	0.0166	0.9941	2.0618
3.0	0.0098	0.9967	2.2609
3.2	0.0056	0.9982	2.4604
3.4	0.0031	0.9991	2.6601
3.6	0.0016	0.9995	2.8600
3.8	0.0008	0.9998	3.0599
4.0	0.0004	0.9999	3.2599
4.2	0.0002	1.0000	3.4598
4.4	0.0001	1.0000	3.6598
4.6	0.0000	1.0000	3.8598
4.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.0598
5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.2598
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.4598
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.6598
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.8598
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	5.0598
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.2598
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.4598

**I1 = 0.740162777**

**I2 = 0.327268846**

FOR «B» = 1.0

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	1.2326	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	1.0345	0.2266	0.0233
0.4	0.8463	0.4145	0.0881
0.6	0.6752	0.5663	0.1867
0.8	0.5251	0.6859	0.3124
1.0	0.3980	0.7779	0.4592
1.2	0.2938	0.8467	0.6220
1.4	0.2110	0.8968	0.7967
1.6	0.1474	0.9323	0.9798
1.8	0.1000	0.9568	1.1689
2.0	0.0658	0.9732	1.3620
2.2	0.0420	0.9839	1.5578
2.4	0.0260	0.9905	1.7553
2.6	0.0156	0.9946	1.9538
2.8	0.0090	0.9970	2.1530
3.0	0.0051	0.9984	2.3526
3.2	0.0028	0.9992	2.5523
3.4	0.0014	0.9996	2.7522
3.6	0.0007	0.9998	2.9521
3.8	0.0004	0.9999	3.1521
4.0	0.0002	1.0000	3.3521

4.2	0.0001	1.0000	3.5521
4.4	0.0000	1.0000	3.7521
4.6	0.0000	1.0000	3.9521
4.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.1521
5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.3521
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.5521
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.7521
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.9521
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	5.1521
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.3521
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.5521

**I1=0=647900114**

**I2=0=292343229**

FOR «B» = 4/3

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	1.4003	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	1.1376	0.2536	0.0262
0.4	0.8946	0.4564	0.0980
0.6	0.6827	0.6135	0.2057
0.8	0.5063	0.7318	0.3409
1.2	0.2564	0.8801	0.6666
1.4	0.1750	0.9228	0.8471
1.6	0.1162	0.9516	1.0347
1.8	0.0750	0.9704	1.2271
2.0	0.0470	0.9824	1.4225
2.2	0.0286	0.9899	1.6198
2.4	0.0169	0.9943	1.8182
2.6	0.0096	0.9969	2.0174
2.8	0.0053	0.9984	2.2169
3.0	0.0029	0.9992	2.4167
3.2	0.0015	0.9996	2.6165
3.4	0.0007	0.9998	2.8165
3.6	0.0004	0.9999	3.0165
3.8	0.0002	1.0000	3.2164
4.0	0.0001	1.0000	3.4164
4.2	0.0000	1.0000	3.6164
4.4	0.0000	1.0000	3.8164
4.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.0164
4.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.2164
5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.4164
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.6164
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.8164
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	5.0164
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	5.2164
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.4164
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.6164

**I1=0.583566599**

**I2=0.266686348**

FOR «B» = 3/2

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	1.4772	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	1.1823	0.2657	0.0276
0.4	0.9130	0.4747	0.1025
0.6	0.6827	0.6335	0.2141
0.8	0.4955	0.7507	0.3531
1.0	0.3495	0.8345	0.5121
1.2	0.2398	0.8929	0.6852
1.4	0.1600	0.9324	0.8680
1.6	0.1038	0.9585	1.0573
1.8	0.0655	0.9751	1.2508
2.0	0.0401	0.9855	1.4469
2.2	0.0239	0.9918	1.6447
2.4	0.0138	0.9955	1.8435
2.6	0.0077	0.9976	2.0428
2.8	0.0042	0.9988	2.2425
3.0	0.0022	0.9994	2.4423
3.2	0.0011	0.9997	2.6422
3.4	0.0006	0.9999	2.8422
3.6	0.0003	0.9999	3.0421
3.8	0.0001	1.0000	3.2421
4.0	0.0001	1.0000	3.4421
4.2	0.0000	1.0000	3.6421
4.4	0.0000	1.0000	3.8421
4.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.0421
4.8	0.0000	1.0000	4.2421
5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.4421
5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.6421
5.4	0.0000	1.0000	4.8421
5.6	0.0000	1.0000	5.0421
5.8	0.0000	1.0000	5.2421
6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.4421
6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.6421

**I1 = 0.557881419**

**I2 = 0.25615947**

FOR «B» = 5/3

E	F''	F'	F
0.0	1.5504	0.0000	0.0000
0.2	1.2235	0.2771	0.0288
0.4	0.9286	0.4916	0.1066
0.6	0.6811	0.6517	0.2218
0.8	0.4842	0.7674	0.3644
1.0	0.3344	0.8485	0.5265
1.2	0.2245	0.9038	0.7021
1.4	0.1466	0.9405	0.8867

1.6	0.0931	0.9641	1.0774	4.2	0.0000	1.0000	3.6647
1.8	0.0575	0.9789	1.2718	4.4	0.0000	1.0000	3.8647
2.0	0.0345	0.9880	1.4686	4.6	0.0000	1.0000	4.0647
2.2	0.0201	0.9933	1.6667	4.8	0.0002	1.0000	4.2647
2.4	0.0114	0.9964	1.8657	5.0	0.0000	1.0000	4.4647
2.6	0.0063	0.9981	2.0652	5.2	0.0000	1.0000	4.8647
2.8	0.0033	0.9990	2.2649	5.4	0.0000	1.0000	5.0647
3.0	0.0017	0.9995	2.4648	5.6	0.0000	1.0000	5.2647
3.2	0.0009	0.9998	2.6647	5.8	0.0000	1.0000	5.4647
3.4	0.0004	0.9999	2.8647	6.0	0.0000	1.0000	5.6647
3.6	0.0002	1.0000	3.0647	6.2	0.0000	1.0000	5.8647
3.8	0.0001	1.0000	3.2647				
4.0	0.0000	1.0000	3.4647				
					<b>I1 = 0.535334265</b>	<b>I2 = 0.246791084</b>	

ANALYSIS OF RECTANGULAR PLATES WITH ARBITRARY  
BOUNDARY CONDITIONS RESTING ON ELASTIC  
FOUNDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper the analysis of rectangular plates on elastic foundations with arbitrary boundary conditions are considered. The solution approach consists of choosing a series of functions which term by term satisfy the governing equation and the boundary conditions of displacement. The boundary condition on slope is satisfied by minimizing the weighted residual procedure.

The closed form solution developed in this paper can be generalized to consider any combination of the boundary conditions.

في هذه الورقة تحليل الصفائح المربعة على  
الأسس المرنة. تم اختيار دوال عشوائية  
تتوافق مع المعادلات الحركية للصفائح  
والظروف الحدية الموضوعة. تم تحقيق  
الحدود الحدية على الميل من خلال  
تقليل الباقي المرجح. يمكن تعميم  
الحل المقدم في هذه الورقة ليشمل  
أي مجموعة من الشروط الحدية.