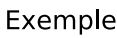


Conservation du débit massique dans un tube de courant

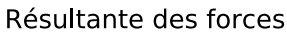
$$\phi_{m,\text{entrant}} = \phi_{m,\text{sortant}}$$


$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ soit } \boxed{\operatorname{div}(\mu \vec{v}) = 0}$$

$\vec{v} \approx c\vec{e}$
 et $\mu \approx c\vec{e}$
 sur une section

Conservation du débit volumique dans un tube de courant

$$\phi_{V,\text{entrant}} = \phi_{V,\text{sortant}}$$

$$v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2$$


$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ soit } \operatorname{div}(\mu \vec{v}) = 0 = \mu \operatorname{div} \vec{v} + (\operatorname{grad} \mu) \cdot \vec{v} = \mu \operatorname{div} \vec{v}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0$$

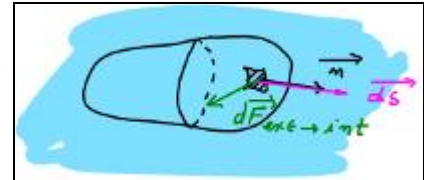
$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} p = \mu \vec{g}$$

Cas d'une **particule** de fluide : force **volumique** de pression

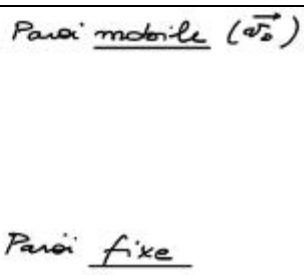
$$\vec{F}_A = -\mu_{\text{fluide}} V_{\text{corps}} \vec{g}$$

Composante normale : **force de pression**

$$d\vec{F}_n = -p \, d\vec{S}$$

$$d\vec{F}_{\text{ext} \rightarrow \text{int}} = d\vec{F}_n + d\vec{F}_t$$

$$d\vec{F}_t = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dS \vec{e}_x$$
$$\vec{v} = v(y) \vec{e}_x \text{ et } \vec{F}_t = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} S \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{v} = v(y) \vec{e}_x \text{ et } \vec{F}_t = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} S \vec{e}_x$$


$$d\vec{F}_t = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dS \vec{e}_x$$


On parle de **fluides newtoniens**.

Coefficient de viscosité dynamique

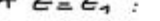
$$\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

Un fluide est un milieu matériel **continu, déformable**, et **qui peut s'écouler**.

$$\ell^3 \ll dV \ll L^3$$
$$dV \sim 1 \mu\text{m}^3$$
$$\mu = \frac{dm}{dV}$$

$\tilde{A} \cdot t = t_1 :$  $\tilde{A} \cdot t = t_2 :$ 

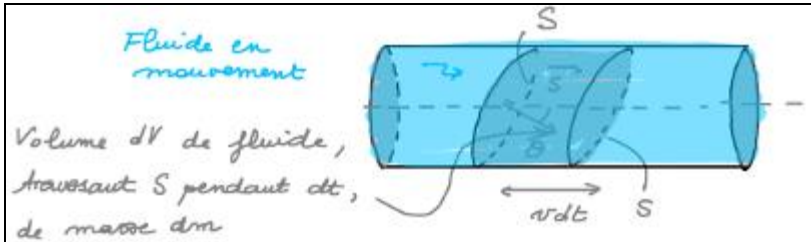
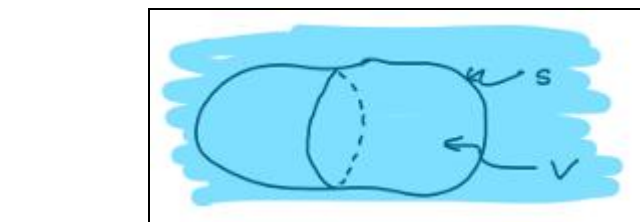
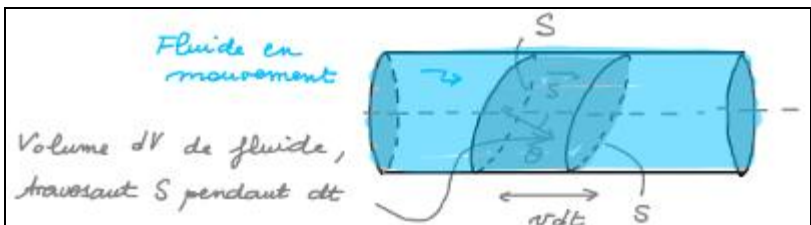
$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{t} = t_1$:  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{t} = t_2$: 

$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{t} = t_1 :$


$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{t} = t_2 :$


$\uparrow$ Lignes de courant

Entre t_1 et t_2

$$\vec{j}_m = \mu \vec{v}$$
$$\phi_m = \iint_S \vec{j}_m \cdot d\vec{S}$$
$$\phi_m = \vec{j}_m \cdot \vec{S}$$
$$\phi_m = \frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{\mu v dt S \cos \theta}{dt} = \mu \vec{v} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$-\frac{dm}{dt} = \phi_m \text{ soit } -\frac{d}{dt} \iiint_V \mu dV = \oint_S \mu \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \operatorname{div}(\mu \vec{v}) dV$$

$$\phi_V = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{v dt S \cos \theta}{dt} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\phi_V = \iiint_S \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S}$$
$$\phi_V = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{S}$$