



Answer the following questions

Two Pages

Question 1 (40 MARKS)

A) Show that a family of spheres $x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2 = r^2$ satisfies the first-order

linear partial differential equation $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

B) Obtain the general solution of the linear Euler equation $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = nu$

C) Determine the integral surfaces of the equation

$$x(y^2 + u)u_x - y(x^2 + u)u_y = (x^2 - y^2)u$$

With the data $x + y = 0$, $u = 1$.

D) Find the solution of the Burgers initial-value problem with physical significance

for the discontinuous data $F(x) = A\delta(x)H(x)$,

Where A is a constant, $\delta(x)$ is the Dirac delta function, and $H(x)$ is the Heaviside unit step function.

Question 2 (20 MARKS)

Solve the following equation of motion of a vortex filament using the nonlinear Schrodinger Equation methods.

The motion of a very thin isolated vortex filament $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}(s, t)$ of radius ϵ in an incompressible unbounded fluid by its own induction is described asymptotically by Hasimoto (1972) in the form

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial t} = G \kappa \mathbf{b}$$

where s is the length measured along the filament, t is the time, κ is the curvature, \mathbf{b} is the unit vector along the binormal, and G is the coefficient of local induction

$$G = \left(\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi}\right) [\log \epsilon^{-1} + O(1)]$$

which is proportional to the circulation Γ of the filament and may be treated as constant if the slow variation of logarithm compared with that of its argument.

Question 3 (40 MARKS)

A) Solve the following equation motion of an electron fluid.

The basic equations of motion for the one-dimensional adiabatic motion of an electron fluid are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(nu) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{mn} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(nT) - \frac{e}{m} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dt}(n^{-2} T) &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + 4 \pi e(n - n_0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where n_0 and T_0 are the density and the flow velocity, respectively, ϕ is the electrostatic potential, and T is the electron temperature.

B) Solve the ion-acoustic wave's problem using the KdV Equation.

The high temperature plasma is a fully ionized gas consisting of electrons and ions that are governed by the equations of continuity and momentum combined with the classical Maxwell equations. Using the subscripts e and i for quantities related to electrons and ions and neglecting dissipation due to collisions, we write the following equations of motion for plasma.

The equation of continuity is:

$$\frac{\partial n_j}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (n_j u_j) = 0$$

when ($j = e, i$) is the density and u_j , is the flow velocity.

The equation of motion is:

$$m_j n_j \left[\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial t} + (u_j \nabla) u_j \right] = -\nabla p_j + n_j q_j \left[E + \frac{1}{c} (u_j \times B) \right].$$

The Maxwell equations are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot E &= 4 \pi (q_i n_i + q_e n_e) \\ \nabla \cdot B &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + c (\nabla \times E) &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + c (\nabla \times B) &= 4 \pi (q_i n_i u_i + q_e n_e u_e) \end{aligned}$$

The equation of state is given by: $P_j = n_j T_j$

Where E is the electric field, B is the magnetic field, T is the product of the Boltzmann constant and the temperature. q and m are charge and mass, respectively, and c is the speed of light.

This exam measures the following ILOs										
Question Number	Q1-a	Q2-a			Q2-b	Q3-b			Q1-b	Q3-a
Skills		b-i			b-i, b-iii					
	Knowledge & understanding skills				Intellectual Skills			Professional Skills		

With my best wishes

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