

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)^2 dy \quad \text{indien } c = 0$$

$$\phi = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \quad \text{indien } c = 0$$

1. Hypothese van Prandtl - Bakhmeteff

$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{0.37}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{indien } \delta \ll x$$

2. Hypothese van de oonstantemengweg

$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{0.37}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{indien } \delta \ll x$$

$$Y = 3 \sqrt{x}$$

3. Hypothese van de parabolische mengweg

$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{0.37}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{indien } \delta \ll x$$

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4. Hypothese van de lineaire mengweg.

$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{0.37}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{indien } \delta \ll x$$

met

$$\text{indien } 0 < r = -9 > -i$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (i - \ln z) \phi + Z \ln \dots \quad \text{met } 1 * 1 - |f? * * ? ^$$

$$\text{indien } < T \sim -94, -1.$$

5. Hypothese van de Buperpoaitie.

6. Hypothese van de constante diffusiviteit.

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