On separation points of solutions to Prandtl boundary layer problem

By Shin'ya MATSUI and Taira SHIROTA (Received October 8, 1983)

1. Introduction

The equations for 2-dimensional stationary boundary layer theory of incompressible fluid past a rigid wall are

(1.1)
$$uu_x + vu_y = vu_{yy} - p_x, \\ u_x + v_y = 0$$

in the domain $D_A = \{(x, y); 0 < x < A, 0 < y < \infty\}$ (see [1], [8], [9], [10] and [11]). Here the subscripts x and y denote the partial differentiation with respect to the corresponding variable, (x, y) are orthogonal coordinates in the boundary layer with x representing the length along the wall and y the perpendicular distance from the wall, u=u(x, y) and v=v(x, y) are the corresponding unknown velocity components. The constant ν is a viscous coefficient. Finally p = p(x) is a pressure function. Let U=U(x) be an exterior streaming speed; we assume that p(x) and U(x) satisfy the Bernoulli law and the origin (0, 0) is not a stagnation point, i.e.,

(1.2)
$$U(x) U_x(x) + p_x(x) = 0,$$
$$U(0) > 0.$$

The appropriate boundary conditions are

(1.3)
$$u = v = 0$$
 for $y = 0$ and $u(x, y) \longrightarrow U(x)$ as $y \longrightarrow \infty$,
uniformly in x on any compact subset of $[0, A)$.

In order to obtain a well-set problem, we suppose that at an initial position, say x=0, an initial datum $u_0(y)$ is assigned to the velocity component u, i. e.,

(1.4)
$$u(0, y) = u_0(y) \quad (0 \le y < \infty).$$

In this paper we study the existence of the separation point of the flow deterministically.

Hereafter, unless otherwise provided, we assume that the datum $u_0(y)$ belongs to $I^{2+\alpha} = I^{2+\alpha}(\nu, U)$ (for notations see Section 2) and that the speed U(x) and the pressure gradient $p_x(x)$ have following properties: