

MULTIDIMENSION RIEMANN METRICS TO INTEGRATING OF THE NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS

Valerii Dryuma ¹

Moldova State University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

valdryum@gmail.com

Theorem 1. *The metric of the form*

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & 2 dx^2 + 2 dx dy + 2 dx du + 2 dy^2 + 2 dy dz + 2 dy dv + 2 dz^2 + \\ & + 2 dz dw + 2 dt dp + 2 d\eta d\xi + 2 d\rho d\chi + 2 dmdn + \\ & + A dt^2 + B d\eta^2 + C d\rho^2 + E dm^2, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A = & 2 - U(x, y, z, t)u - V(x, y, z, t)v - W(x, y, z, t)w, \\ B = & \left(-UW + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z}U\right)w + \left(-UV + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}U\right)v + \left(\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x}U - (U)^2 - P\right)u - Up, \\ C = & \left(-VW + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z}V\right)w + \left(\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}V - (V)^2 - P\right)v + \left(-UV + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x}V\right)u - Vp, \\ E = & \left(-\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x}U - \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}V - (W)^2 - P\right)w + \left(-VW + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}W\right)v + \\ & + \left(-UW + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x}W\right)u - Wp \end{aligned}$$

is the Ricci-flat metric on solutions of Navier-Stokes system of equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\vec{U} + \left(\vec{U} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\right)\vec{U} - \mu\Delta\vec{U} + \vec{\nabla}P = 0, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{U} = 0, \quad (2)$$

where $\vec{U} = [U(\vec{x}, t), V(\vec{x}, t), W(\vec{x}, t)]$ is the fluid velocity, $P = P(\vec{x}, t)$ is the pressure, μ is the viscosity and $\vec{x} = (x, y, z)$.

¹Speaking author: V. Dryuma

Proposition. *The metrics (1) and*

$$y^2 d_x^2 + 2(l(x, z) y^2 + m(x, z)) d_x d_z + 2 d_y d_z + \left((l(x, z))^2 y^2 - 2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} l(x, z) \right) y + 2 l(x, z) m(x, z) + 2 l(x, z) \right) d_z^2 \quad (3)$$

that are applied to integration of the KdV-equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} l(x, z) - 3 l(x, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} l(x, z) + \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} l(x, z) = 0,$$

the KP-equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} n(x, y, t) - 3 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} n(x, y, t) \right)^2 - n(x, y, t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} n(x, y, t) + \\ \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} n(x, y, t) - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} n(x, y, t) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

the Schrödinger equation:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(x, y, t) - \kappa \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \phi(x, y, t) - K(x, y, t) \phi(x, y, t) = 0,$$

may be used to construct an example of exact solutions of the system (2).

Acknowledgments. This work was supported by the Institutional Research Program 011303 "SATGED" Moldova State University.

References:

1. V.S.Dryuma. Analytic solutions of the two-dimensional Korteweg-de Vries equation. *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics Letters*, **19** (1974), 387–390.
2. V.S.Dryuma. *Theoretical and Mathematical Physics*, **146/1** (2006), 42–54.
3. V.S.Dryuma. The Riemann and Einstein-Weyl geometries in the theory of ODE's. *Math. Fiz. Anal. Geom.*, **10/3** (2006), 1–19.