SOLUZIONE DELL'EQUAZIONE DI LAPLACE

Sviluppo in serie di Taylor

$$f(x) = f(x_o) + f'(x_o) \cdot (x - x_o) + \frac{f''(x_o)}{2!} \cdot (x - x_o)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_o)}{3!} \cdot (x - x_o)^3$$

$$h_1 = h_o + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)_o \cdot \Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}\right)_o \cdot \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} + \left(\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3}\right)_o \cdot \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} +$$

$$h_3 = h_o - \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)_o \cdot \Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}\right)_o \cdot \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} - \left(\frac{\partial^3 h}{\partial x^3}\right)_o \cdot \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} +$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}\right)_o = \frac{h_1 + h_3 - 2h_o}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z^2}\right)_o = \frac{h_2 + h_4 - 2h_o}{\Delta z^2}$$

$$\frac{h_1 + h_3 - 2h_o}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{h_2 + h_4 - 2h_o}{\Delta z^2} = 0$$

RELAZIONE DI CONTINUITA'

$$\Delta q(2-0) = K_z i \Delta x = K_z \frac{h_2 - h_o}{\Delta z} \Delta x$$

$$\Delta q(0-4) = K_z i \Delta x = K_z \frac{h_o - h_4}{\Delta z} \Delta x$$

$$\Delta q(3-0) = K_x i \Delta z = K_x \frac{h_3 - h_o}{\Delta x} \Delta z$$

$$\Delta q(0-1) = K_x i \Delta z = K_x \frac{h_o - h_1}{\Delta x} \Delta z$$

$$\left[\frac{h_8 - h_5}{\Delta x}\frac{\Delta z}{2}\right] - \left[\frac{h_5 - h_6}{\Delta x}\frac{\Delta z}{2}\right] - \left[\frac{h_5 - h_7}{\Delta z}\Delta x\right] = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{h_8}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{h_6}{2}\right] + h_7 - 2h_5 = 0$$

$$(h_{13} - h_9) - (h_9 - h_{10}) + (h_{14} - h_9) -$$

$$0.5(h_9 - h_{12}) - 0.5(h_9 - h_{11}) = 0$$

MEZZO ETEROGENEO O ANISOTROPO

$$\frac{K_x}{\Delta x^2}(h_1 + h_3 - 2h_o) + \frac{K_z}{\Delta z^2}(h_2 + h_4 - 2h_o) = 0$$

$$\Delta x = \Delta z \cdot (K_x / K_z)^{0.5}$$

oppure

$$K_x \cdot \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + K_z \cdot \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$y = x(K_z / K_x)^{0.5}$$

$$q = K_e i \Delta z = K_e \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta y} \Delta z$$

$$q = K_x \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta x} \Delta z = K_x \frac{\Delta h}{\Delta y (K_x / K_z)^{0.5}} \Delta z = (K_x K_z)^{0.5} \Delta h$$

MOTO NON CONFINATO

IPOTESI DI DUPUIT:

- gradiente idraulico costante in un piano V
- gradiente idraulico=pendenza
- linee di flusso orizzontali

$$q_x = K_x \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) \cdot h \cdot dy$$

$$q_{x+dx} = K_x \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) \cdot h \cdot dy + K_x \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-h \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$\Delta q_x = K_x \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(h \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

MOTO STAZIONARIO

$$K_y \frac{\partial^2 h^2}{\partial y^2} + K_x \frac{\partial^2 h^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 h^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$