

Annexe 4

Résolution des équations
données par le premier ordre.

Partie antisymétrique de
la solution.

On rappelle d'abord le système d'équations:

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \left[v_{\theta}^{(1)} + (\bar{r} u^{(1)})_{\bar{r}} \right] = -\frac{1}{\sigma^{(0)}} \omega_s^{(0)} - (\omega k \sin \phi)^{(0)} \quad (7)$$

$$v_{\theta}^{(0)} u_{\theta}^{(1)} - 2 v_{\theta}^{(0)} v^{(1)} + \bar{r} p_{\bar{r}}^{(1)} = -(\omega^2 k \bar{r} \cos \phi)^{(0)} \quad (7')$$

$$u^{(1)} v_{\bar{r}}^{(0)} + \frac{v_{\theta}^{(0)}}{\bar{r}} v_{\theta}^{(1)} + \frac{v_{\theta}^{(0)} u^{(1)}}{\bar{r}} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} p_{\theta}^{(1)} = -\frac{\omega^{(0)}}{\sigma^{(0)}} v_s^{(0)} + (\omega^2 k \sin \phi)^{(0)} \quad (7'')$$

$$u^{(1)} \omega_{\bar{r}}^{(0)} + \frac{v_{\theta}^{(0)}}{\bar{r}} \omega_{\theta}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^{(0)}} (p_s^{(0)} + \omega^{(0)} \omega_s^{(0)}) - (\omega v k \sin \phi)^{(0)} \quad (7''')$$

On introduit la fonction de courant $\Psi^{(1)}(t, \bar{r}, \theta, s)$ définie par: $u^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \Psi_{\theta}^{(1)}$ et $v^{(1)} = -\Psi_{\bar{r}}^{(1)} + \bar{r} (v k \cos \phi)^{(0)}$

Ainsi, l'équation (7) est satisfaite. ($\omega \omega_s^{(0)} = 0$)

$v^0 = v^0(t, \bar{r})$ d'où $v_s^0 = 0$

On multiplie (7'') par \bar{r} et on dérive par rapport à \bar{r} tout en remplaçant $u^{(1)}$ et $v^{(1)}$ par leurs expressions en $\Psi^{(1)}$:

$$\cancel{\Psi_{\theta \bar{r}}^1 v_{\bar{r}}^0} + \Psi_{\theta}^1 v_{\bar{r} \bar{r}}^0 + \cancel{v_{\bar{r}}^0 (-\Psi_{\theta \bar{r}}^1 - (\bar{r} v k \sin \phi)^0)} + v^0 (-\Psi_{\theta \bar{r} \bar{r}}^1 - k^0 \sin \phi \frac{\partial \bar{r} v^0}{\partial \bar{r}}) + \frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} \Psi_{\theta \bar{r}}^1 + \Psi_{\theta}^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} \right) + p_{\bar{r} \theta}^1 = (\omega^2 k \sin \phi)^0 + \bar{r} 2 \omega^0 \omega_{,r}^0 k^0 \sin \phi^0.$$

On multiplie (7') par $1/\bar{r}$ et on dérive par rapport à θ :

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} v^0 \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \Psi_{\theta \theta \theta}^{(1)} - 2 \frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} (-\Psi_{\bar{r} \theta}^1 - \bar{r} v^0 k^0 \sin \theta^0) + p_{\bar{r} \theta}^{(1)} = (\omega^2 k \sin \phi)^0$$

On soustrait alors les deux relations pour éliminer $p_{\bar{r} \theta}^{(1)}$

$$\Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} \left(v_{\bar{r}}^0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} \right) \right) - v^0 \left(\Psi_{\theta \bar{r} \bar{r}}^1 + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \Psi_{\theta \bar{r}}^1 + \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \Psi_{\theta \theta \theta}^{(H)} \right)$$

$$= \left[v_{\bar{r}}^0 \bar{r} (v K \sin \phi)^0 + v^0 K \sin \phi \frac{\partial \bar{r} v^0}{\partial \bar{r}} \right] + \bar{r} 2 \omega^0 \omega_{\bar{r}}^0 K^0 \sin \phi^0$$

$$+ 2 (v^0)^2 K^0 \sin \phi^0$$

On $\mathcal{Y}^0(t, \bar{r}) = \frac{1}{\bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0)_{\bar{r}}$ d'où $\mathcal{Y}^0 = \frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} + v_{\bar{r}}^0$ et $\mathcal{Y}_{\bar{r}}^0 = v_{\bar{r} \bar{r}}^0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{v^0}{\bar{r}} \right)$

Soit $\bar{\Delta}$ le laplacien en \bar{r} et θ :

$$\bar{\Delta} \Psi_{\theta}^1 = \frac{1}{\bar{r} h_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \bar{r} h_3 \frac{\partial \Psi_{\theta}^1}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{h_3}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\theta}^1}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \Psi_{\theta \bar{r} \bar{r}}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \Psi_{\theta \bar{r}}^1 + \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \Psi_{\theta \theta \theta}^{(1)}$$

$\mathcal{Y}^0(t, \bar{r}) = \frac{1}{\bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0)_{\bar{r}}$ d'où $\bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0 = \bar{r} v_{\bar{r}}^0 + v^0$

D'où $\Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} \mathcal{Y}_{\bar{r}}^0 - v^0 \bar{\Delta} \Psi_{\theta}^1 = (v K \sin \phi)^0 [v^0 + 2 \bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0] + \bar{r} 2 \omega^0 \omega_{\bar{r}}^0 K \sin \phi$

$$\boxed{v^0 \bar{\Delta} \Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} - \mathcal{Y}_{\bar{r}}^0 \Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} = -K^0 \sin \phi^0 [(2 \bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0 + v^0) v^0 + 2 \bar{r} \omega^0 \omega_{\bar{r}}^0]}$$

On remarque que $\Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} = (\Psi_a^{(H)})_{\theta}$ car $\Psi_{c, \theta}^{(H)} = 0$. \rightarrow *cf. principe de D'Alembert*

On fait le développement suivant en série de Fourier de $\Psi_{\theta}^{(H)}$:

$$\Psi_{\theta}^{(H)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{\Psi}_{n1} \cos n \phi^0 + \tilde{\Psi}_{n2} \sin n \phi^0 \right)$$

D'où $v^0 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} - \frac{n^2}{\bar{r}^2} - \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{\bar{r}}^0}{v^0} \right) \left(n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\tilde{\Psi}_{n1} \sin n \phi^0 + \tilde{\Psi}_{n2} \cos n \phi^0) \right)$

$$= -K^0 \sin \phi^0 [(2 \bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0 + v^0) v^0 + 2 \bar{r} \omega^0 \omega_{\bar{r}}^0]$$

On identifie les termes en $\sin n \phi$ (et en $\cos n \phi$) de part et d'autre de l'égalité et on obtient:

$$\boxed{\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} - \left(\frac{n^2}{\bar{r}^2} + \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{\bar{r}}^0}{v^0} \right) \right] \tilde{\Psi}_{nj} = K^0 H(t, \bar{r}) \delta_{n1} \delta_{j1}}$$

avec $\boxed{H(t, \bar{r}) = (2 \bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0 + v^0) + 2 \bar{r} \frac{\omega^0}{v^0} \omega_{\bar{r}}^0}$

En $r=0$: $u=v=0$ d'où $u^{(1)} = v^{(1)} = 0$
 et donc $\boxed{\tilde{\Psi}_{n_j} = 0 \text{ et } \frac{\partial \tilde{\Psi}_{n_j}}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ à } r=0}$

En $r = \infty$:

$\vec{Q}(x) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r} \epsilon^{-1} + \frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r} \epsilon^{-1} \vec{b} + \frac{\Gamma K \cos \phi}{4\pi} \vec{\phi} + Q^F$

abscisse d'écoulement par convectique non diam.

$v = \dot{X} + V = Q + Q_2$

$V = Q + Q_2 - \dot{X}$

$= \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r \epsilon} \vec{\phi}^0 + \frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r \epsilon} \vec{b}^0 + \frac{\Gamma K \cos \phi^0}{4\pi} \vec{\phi}^0 + Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X} + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r} \vec{\phi}^{(1)}$

$= u \vec{r} + v \vec{\phi} + \omega \vec{z}$

$= u^{(1)} \vec{r}^{(0)} + \epsilon^{-1} v^0 \vec{\phi}^0 + \epsilon^{-1} \omega^0 \vec{z}^0 + v^1 \vec{\phi}^0 + \omega^1 \vec{z}^0 + v^0 \vec{\phi}^{(1)} + \omega^0 \vec{z}^{(1)}$

En $r = \infty$, on a donc $v^0 = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$, $\omega^0 = O(0)$ et :

$u^{(1)} = \frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r \epsilon} \vec{b}^0 \cdot \vec{r}^0 + (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{r}^0$ en $r = \infty$

Or $\vec{r}^0 = \vec{n}^0 \cos \phi^0 + \vec{b}^0 \sin \phi^0$ et $\vec{r}^0 \cdot \vec{b}^0 = \sin \phi^0$ d'où :

$u^{(1)} = \left[\frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r \epsilon} + (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{b}^0 \right] \sin \phi^0 + (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{n}^0 \cos \phi^0$

Et $v^{(1)} = \frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r \epsilon} \vec{b}^0 \cdot \vec{\phi}^0 + (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{\phi}^0$ en $r = \infty$

Or $\vec{\phi}^0 = \cos \phi^0 \vec{b}^0 - \sin \phi^0 \vec{n}^0$ et $\vec{\phi}^0 \cdot \vec{b}^0 = \cos \phi^0$

D'où :

$v^{(1)} = \left[\frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{r \epsilon} + (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{b}^0 \right] \cos \phi^0 + \frac{\Gamma K \cos \phi^0}{4\pi} - (Q^F + Q_2 - \dot{X}) \cdot \vec{n}^0 \sin \phi^0$

Afin de satisfaire $u^{(1)} = \frac{1}{r} \Psi_0^1$ et $v^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{r} \Psi_r^1 + r(vK \cos \phi)^0$,

on a donc $\boxed{\tilde{\Psi}_{11}^\infty = \left[-\frac{\Gamma K}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon r} - (Q_0 - \dot{X}^0) \cdot \vec{b}^0 \right] r}$
 $\Psi_{12}^\infty = \left[(Q_0 - \dot{X}^0) \cdot \vec{n}^0 \right] r$ et $\Psi_{n_j}^\infty = 0$ si $j=1, 2$ et $n=2, 3, \dots$

où $Q_0 = Q_2 + Q^F$

En effet, on a alors:

$$v^{(1)\infty} = \frac{1}{r} \Psi_{\theta}^{(1)\infty} = \frac{1}{r} (-\tilde{\Psi}_{11}^{\infty} \sin \phi^{\circ} + \tilde{\Psi}_{12}^{\infty} \cos \phi^{\circ})$$

On retrouve donc l'expression de $v^{(1)}$ en $\bar{r} = \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(1)\infty} &= -\frac{\Psi_{11}^{\infty}}{r} + \bar{r} (v^{\circ} \kappa \cos \phi)^{\circ} \\ &= -\Psi_{11,r}^{\infty} \cos \phi^{\circ} - \Psi_{12,r}^{\infty} \sin \phi^{\circ} + (\bar{r} v^{\circ})^{\infty} \kappa^{\circ} \cos \phi^{\circ}. \end{aligned}$$

Or $(\bar{r} v^{\circ})^{\infty} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}$ d'où:

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(1)\infty} &= \left[\frac{\Gamma \kappa^{\circ}}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon r} + (\Omega_0 - \dot{\chi}^{\circ}) \cdot \vec{b}^{\circ} \right] \cos \phi^{\circ} \\ &\quad - \left[(\Omega_0 - \dot{\chi}^{\circ}) \cdot \vec{n}^{\circ} \right] \sin \phi^{\circ} - \frac{\Gamma \kappa^{\circ}}{4\pi} \cos \phi^{\circ} + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \kappa^{\circ} \cos \phi^{\circ} \end{aligned}$$

On retrouve alors l'expression précédente de $v^{(1)}$ en $\bar{r} = \infty$.

Ting montre alors que $\tilde{\Psi}_{nj} = 0$ pour $j=1,2$ et $n=2,3,\dots$

On a aussi $\tilde{\Psi}_{12} = 0$

La condition en $\bar{r} = \infty$ donne alors $\dot{\chi}^{(0)} \cdot \vec{n}^{\circ} = \Omega_0 \cdot \vec{n}^{\circ}$

Il reste à résoudre l'équation de $\tilde{\Psi}_{11}$:

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} - \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} + \frac{g_{\bar{r}}^{(0)}}{v^{\circ}} \right) \right] \Psi_{11} = \kappa^{\circ} H(t, \bar{r})$$

que l'on met sous la forme:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} \Psi_{11}) \right) - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) \right) \right] \frac{\Psi_{11}}{v^{\circ}} = \kappa^{\circ} H$$

On remarque alors que v° est solution de l'équation homogène. On va donc chercher la solution par

la méthode de variation de la constante, en posant:

$$\Psi_{11} = \lambda(\bar{r}) v^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} \Psi_{11}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} \lambda v^{\circ}) = \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) + v^{\circ} \bar{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \lambda$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} \Psi_{11}) = \lambda \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) + v^{\circ} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \Psi_{11} \right) = \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) \right) + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(v^{\circ} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{r}} \right)$$

Il vient:
$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^{\circ}) \right] \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(v^{\circ} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{r}} \right) = \kappa^{\circ} H$$

On pose donc $\beta = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \bar{r}}$.

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0) \right] \beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (v^0 \beta) = \kappa^0 H$$

D'où $v^0 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0) \beta \right] + v^0 \bar{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (v^0 \beta) = \kappa^0 H \bar{r} v^0$ après

multiplication par $v^0 \bar{r}$.

On pose $\gamma = v^0 \beta$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0) \right) \gamma + v^0 \bar{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \gamma = \kappa^0 H \bar{r} v^0$$

On voit que $\frac{1}{\bar{r} v^0}$ est solution du système homogène

On fait donc une nouvelle variation de la constante:

$$\gamma = k(r) \times \frac{1}{\bar{r} v^0}$$

Il vient alors $\frac{\partial k}{\partial \bar{r}} = \kappa^0 H \bar{r} v^0$ d'où $k = \int_0^{\bar{r}} \kappa^0 H \xi v^0 d\xi$

Or $\gamma = \frac{k}{\bar{r} v^0} = v^0 \beta$ d'où $\beta = \frac{k}{\bar{r} v^0^2}$ et $\frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \beta$

d'où $\lambda = \int_0^{\bar{r}} \frac{k}{3 v^0^2} dz$. On a donc:

$$\Psi_{11}(t, \bar{r}, s) = \kappa^0 v^0 \int_0^{\bar{r}} \frac{1}{3 [v^0(t, \xi)]^2} \left[\int_0^{\xi} v^0(t, \xi) H(t, \xi) d\xi \right] d\xi$$

Ça nous donne un développement limité de cette solution en $\bar{r} = \infty$:

$$\Psi_{11} = \bar{r} \kappa^0 C^*(t) + \frac{\Gamma \kappa}{4\pi} \bar{r} \ln \bar{r} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}}\right) \text{ en } \bar{r} = \infty$$

$$\text{avec } C^* = \frac{\Gamma \kappa}{4\pi} \left[\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\bar{r}^2} \int_0^{\bar{r}} \xi [v^0(t, \xi)]^2 d\xi - \ln \bar{r} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{2\pi}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\infty} \xi [\dot{\omega}^0(t, \xi)]^2 d\xi.$$

En utilisant la condition en $\bar{r} = \infty$, on en déduit alors:

$$\dot{\chi}^0 \cdot \vec{b}^{(0)} = \frac{\Gamma \kappa^{(0)}}{4\pi} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + Q_0 \cdot \vec{b}^0 + \kappa^0 C^*$$

On se propose, pour finir, de retrouver le développement limité en $\bar{r} = \infty$

$$\Psi_{11} = k^0 v(t, \bar{r}) \int_0^{\bar{r}} \frac{1}{z [v(t, z)]^2} \left[\int_0^z v(t, \xi) H(t, \xi) d\xi \right] dz$$

Soit $A(z) = \int_0^z v H d\xi$

$$\Psi_{11} = v^0(t, \bar{r}) k^0 \int_0^{\bar{r}} \frac{1}{z [v(t, z)]^2} A(z) dz$$

On $v^0 = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi\bar{r}}$ en $+\infty$ d'où :

$$\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{11} = k^0 \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi\bar{r}} \right) \frac{1}{[v(t, \bar{r})]^2} A(\bar{r}) \int_0^{\bar{r}} z dz$$

Ce passage doit se justifier par la connaissance du comportement de $H(t, \xi)$ donc de A .

$$\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{11} = k^0 \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\Gamma} \right)^2 \bar{r} A(\bar{r})$$

Hospital

D'où

$$\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_{11} = \bar{r} k^0 C^* + \frac{\Gamma k^0}{4\pi} \bar{r} \ln \bar{r} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}}\right)$$

avec $C^*(t) = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \left\{ \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Gamma} \right)^2 \int_0^{\bar{r}} v^0 H(t, \xi) d\xi - \ln \bar{r} \right] \right\}$

On remplace alors l'expression de H dans $C^*(t)$.

$$H = 2\bar{r} \mathcal{Y}^0 + v^0 + 2\bar{r} \omega^0 \omega_{,\bar{r}}^0 / v^0$$

On a $\mathcal{Y}^0 = \frac{1}{\bar{r}} (\bar{r} v^0)_{,\bar{r}}$ et en $+\infty$ $v^0 = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\bar{r}}$.

$$C^* = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \left[\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\pi^2}{\Gamma^2} \int_0^{\bar{r}} v^0{}^2 d\xi - \ln \bar{r} \right. \\ \left. + \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\pi^2}{\Gamma^2} \int_0^{\bar{r}} 2 v^0 \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} (\xi v^0)_{,\xi} \right)}_A d\xi \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\pi^2}{\Gamma^2} \int_0^{\bar{r}} 2 \underbrace{\xi \xi \omega^0 \omega_{,\xi}^0}_{B} d\xi \right]$$

$$\frac{B}{2} = \int_0^{\bar{r}} \xi^2 \omega^0 \omega^0_{,\xi} d\xi = - \int_0^{\bar{r}} \omega^0 (2\omega^0 \xi + \xi^2 \omega^0_{,\xi}) d\xi + \left[\xi^2 \omega^0{}^2 \right]_0^{\bar{r}}$$

$$\left[\xi^2 \omega^0{}^2 \right]_0^{\bar{r}} = 0 \text{ car } \omega^0 = O(\bar{r}^{-m}) \quad \bar{r} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{D'où } B = - \int_0^{\bar{r}} 2\omega^0{}^2 \xi d\xi \quad \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} B = -2 \int_0^{\infty} \xi \omega^2 d\xi$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\pi^2}{\bar{r}^2} B = - \frac{2\pi}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\infty} \xi \omega^2 d\xi$$

$$A = \int_0^{\bar{r}} \left[(\xi v^0)^2 \right]_{,\xi} d\xi = \left[(\xi v^0)^2 \right]_0^{\bar{r}} = (\bar{r} v^0)^2 \text{ en } +\infty$$

$$\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\pi^2}{\bar{r}^2} A = \frac{4\pi^2}{\bar{r}^2} \left(\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\bar{r}}$$

D'où:

$$c^* = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \left[\lim_{\bar{r} \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{4\pi^2}{\bar{r}^2} \left(\int_0^{\bar{r}} \xi v^0{}^2 d\xi \right) - \ln \bar{r} \right] + 1 \right]$$

$$- \frac{2\pi}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\infty} \xi [\omega^0(t, \xi)]^2 d\xi$$

Dans cette expression, Γ a un $1/2$ au lieu d'un 1.

C'est lui qui a juste