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GEODESICS OF RIEMANNIAN METRICS RELATED TO THE NAVIE-STOKES EQUATIONS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

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1. The 14D Riemann -metric in local coordinates $\vec{x} = [x, y, z, t, \eta, \rho, m, u, v, w, p, \xi, \chi, n]$

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & 2dx\,du + 2dy\,dv + 2dz\,dw + (-Uu - Vv - Ww)\,dt^2 + 2dt\,dp + \\ & + Ad\eta^2 + 2d\eta\,d\xi + Bd\rho^2 + 2d\rho\,d\chi + Cdm^2 + 2dm\,dn, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (-UW + \mu U_x)w + (-UV + \mu U_y)v + (-U^2 - P + \mu U_x)u - Up, \\ B &= (\mu V_z - VW)w + (-V^2 - P + \mu V_y)v + (-UV + \mu V_x)u - Vp, \\ C &= (\mu W_z - (W^2 - P)w + (\mu W_y - VW)v, (-UW + \mu W_x)u - Wp, \end{aligned}$$

(U, V, W) , P – the components of velocity and pressure of liquid, has the Ricci-tensor of the form $R_{44} = U_x + V_y + W_z = 0$, $R_{55} = 0$, $R_{66} = 0$, $R_{77} = 0$ on solutions of Navier-Stokes system of equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\vec{V} + (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{V} - \mu\Delta\vec{V} + \vec{\nabla}P = 0, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0.$$

It belongs to the class of Riemann extensions of affinely-connected spaces, are equipped by partially-projective metrics due the conditions to part of coordinates

$$\ddot{\eta} = 0, \quad \ddot{\rho} = 0, \quad \ddot{m} = 0, \quad \ddot{\xi} = 0, \quad \ddot{\chi} = 0, \quad \ddot{n} = 0$$

and the remaining geodesic equations have the form

$$\ddot{x}^k + \Gamma_{ij}^k \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j = 0, \quad \ddot{\Psi}_k + T_k^i \Psi_i = 0,$$

where $x = (x, y, z, t)$ –the Euler coordinates, $\Psi_k = (u, v, w, p)$ –the Lagrange coordinates.

2. The four-dimensional metric

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & (2za_3(x, y) - 2ta_4(x, y))dx^2 + 2(2za_2(x, y) - 2ta_3(x, y))dxdy + 2dxdz + \\ & + (2za_1(x, y) - 2ta_2(x, y))dy^2 + 2dydt, \end{aligned}$$

associated with the second order ODE's

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a_1(x, y) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3 + 3a_2(x, y) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 3a_3(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_4(x, y) = 0$$

with arbitrary coefficients $a_i(x, y)$ and the metric

$$ds^2 = y^2 d_x^2 + 2 (l(x, t)y^2 - 1/2) d_x d_t + 2 d_y d_t + \left((l(x, t))^2 y^2 - 2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} l(x, t) \right) y + l(x, t) \right) d_t^2$$

which Ricci-flat on solutions the KdV-equation

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

together with the six-dimensional metric in local coordinates x, y, t, p, q, s

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & 4p \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, t) \right) dx dt + 2 dx dp + 4p \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y, t) \right) dy dt + 2 dy dq + 2 dt ds + \\ & + \left(-2pf(x, y, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, t) - 2p \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} f(x, y, t) - 2\mu q \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y, t) + 2s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, t) \right) dt^2 \end{aligned}$$

which is the Ricci-flat $R_{ik} = 0$ on solutions of the KP-equation

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, t) \right)^2 + f(x, y, t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f(x, y, t) + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} f(x, y, t) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} f(x, y, t) + \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f(x, y, t) = 0$$

may be of used to construct the examples of flows liquids, described by the NS -system of equations.

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