## Solution to Problem 130E:

Traveling waves on an ocean of finite depth, H. The velocity potential will be of the form



$$\phi = \left\{ Ae^{ny} + Be^{-ny} \right\} \sin\left(nx - \Omega t\right) \tag{1}$$

where  $n = 2\pi/\lambda$  ( $\lambda$  is the wavelength) and  $\Omega$  is the radian frequency. The speed, c, of the waves is  $\Omega/n$ . The corresponding velocities are:

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \left\{ Ane^{ny} + Bne^{-ny} \right\} \cos\left(nx - \Omega t\right)$$
(2)

$$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \left\{ Ane^{ny} - Bne^{-ny} \right\} \sin\left(nx - \Omega t\right)$$
(3)

The boundary conditions are now applied assuming small amplitude. First the kinematic boundary condition on the free surface requires that

$$v_{y=h} \approx v_{y=0} = \left\{\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}\right\}_{y=0} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$
 (4)

or

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = n(A - B)\sin\left(nx - \Omega t\right) \tag{5}$$

and therefore

$$h = \frac{n(A-B)}{\Omega}\cos\left(nx - \Omega t\right) \tag{6}$$

Secondly the boundary condition on the bottom, y = -H, is  $v_{y=-H} = 0$  so that

$$A = Be^{2nH} \tag{7}$$

And thirdly the dynamic condition on the free surface is that the pressure,  $p_{y=h}$ , should be constant. But by Bernoulli's equation

$$\left(\rho\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} + p + \frac{1}{2}\rho\left|u\right|^{2} + \rho gy\right)_{y=h} = \text{Constant}$$
(8)

Neglecting the third term in the brackets (small amplitude assumption) the dynamic condition on the free surface requires that

$$\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}\right)_{y=0} + gh = \text{Constant}$$
(9)

Therefore

$$-\Omega(A+B)\cos\left(nx-\Omega t\right) + \frac{ng(A-B)}{\Omega}\cos\left(nx-\Omega t\right) = \text{Constant}$$
(10)

and this constant must be zero if this is to be true for all x and t. Therefore

$$\Omega^2 = gn \frac{(A-B)}{(A+B)} = gn \tanh(nH)$$
(11)

and

$$c^{2} = \frac{\Omega^{2}}{n^{2}} = \frac{g}{n} \tanh(nH)$$
(12)

or

$$c = \left[\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi} \tanh\left(\frac{2\pi H}{\lambda}\right)\right]^{1/2}$$
(13)