

- The Rayleigh equation:

$$(U - c)(v'' - \alpha^2 v) - U''v = 0. \quad (38)$$

- Rayleigh's inflexion point theorem.
- Divide (38) by  $(U - c)$ , multiply by  $\bar{v}$  (the complex conjugate of  $v$ ) and integrate across the flow domain:

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} \bar{v}v'' - \left( \frac{U''}{U - c} + \alpha^2 \right) |v|^2 dy = 0. \quad (39)$$

- Integrate the first term by parts:

$$[\bar{v}v']_{y_1}^{y_2} + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} -\bar{v}'v' - \left( \frac{U''}{U - c} + \alpha^2 \right) |v|^2 dy = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{y_1}^{y_2} |v'|^2 + \alpha^2 |v|^2 dy + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U''|v|^2}{U - c} dy = 0. \quad (41)$$

- Consider the imaginary part of (41), taking  $\alpha$  real, with  $c$  possibly complex:

$$c_i \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U''|v|^2}{|U - c|^2} dy = 0. \quad (42)$$

- Therefore, for instability, i.e.  $c_i \neq 0$ , the integral in (42) must be zero, which can only be true if either  $U'' \equiv 0$ , or  $U''$  changes sign at least once in the interval  $y_1 < y < y_2$ .
- This proves Rayleigh's (1880) inflexion point theorem:

A necessary, but not sufficient, condition for instability is that the velocity profile have an inflexion point.

## Fjørtoft's theorem

- Let there be an inflexion point at  $y = y_I$ , and let  $U_I = U(y_I)$ .
- Note that if  $c_i \neq 0$ , then (42) implies

$$(c_r - U_I) \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U'' |v|^2}{|U - c|^2} dy = 0. \quad (43)$$

- The real part of (41) is

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U''(U - c_r) |v|^2}{|U - c|^2} dy = - \int_{y_1}^{y_2} |v'|^2 + \alpha^2 |v|^2 dy. \quad (44)$$

- Adding (43) and (44) leads to

$$\int_{y_1}^{y_2} \frac{U''(U - U_I) |v|^2}{|U - c|^2} dy < 0. \quad (45)$$

Equation (45) proves Fjørtoft's (1950) theorem:

A necessary, but not sufficient, condition for instability is that  $U''(U - U_I) < 0$  somewhere in the flow.

Examples of Rayleigh's and Fjørtoft's results:

